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Syrian Arab Republic

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Introduction

1. The Syrian Arab Republic reaffirms its constant observance of the provisions of the Charter and the principles of international law and international human rights instruments on the basis of its firm conviction that peace and security may be strengthened at the national and international levels by respecting and protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms. Nor should States pursue aggressive policies towards certain countries and intervene in their affairs or finance, harbour or arm terrorists or threaten to launch overt military aggression against an entire people on the pretext of strengthening and protecting human rights. The Syrian Arab Republic stresses its belief in and commitment to dialogue and cooperation for the strengthening of human rights in accordance with the principles and Charter of the United Nations and human rights instruments that have been adopted.

2. The Syrian Arab Republic reiterates that the chief cause of the current, worsening crisis is terrorism, which has received and continues to receive support from the Governments of Arab States and other countries of the region and the world, which have provided various armed terrorist groups, in particular Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL, also known as Daesh) and Jabhat al-Nusrah, with funding, ammunition, equipment, terrorists and mercenaries, both directly and indirectly, and with media support which misleads public opinion, in clear and flagrant violation of international law.

3. The armed terrorist groups, and those who support, finance, sponsor and arm them, continue to demolish all humanitarian and ethical values and the noble values that have characterized the Syrian Arab Republic. These terrorist groups commit the most abhorrent crimes against Syrian citizens, including murder, kidnapping, burning down and destroying schools and hospitals, sexual violence, recruiting child soldiers, preventing humanitarian assistance from reaching areas controlled by such groups, in addition to wanton destruction and sabotage, carrying out suicide attacks, plundering national resources, and draining the national economy.

4. The Syrian Arab Republic abides by its duty to protect its citizens at the same time as it continues to combat terrorism, a right guaranteed to it by international law and the Charter of the United Nations under the heading of self-defence and the defence of its people and territory from terrorist aggression. The Syrian Arab Army continues to secure successes in its war against externally supported terrorism, to recover numerous areas from the control of terrorist groups, and to restore security and stability to such areas, which should pave the way for the return of migrants and displaced persons to their native districts and homes.

5. The unilateral coercive measures imposed on the Syrian Arab Republic and its Government and people are one of the chief causes of the deteriorating humanitarian crisis, whose ramifications continue to deepen, and this has an adverse effect on the human rights of the Syrian people, particularly the right to development and a life of dignity.

6. The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic, which continues to be guided by its international commitments, submits herewith its second national report under the Universal Periodic Review mechanism.

7. Through this report, the Syrian Arab Republic seeks to provide a general synopsis of the actual situation of human rights and protective mechanisms, and to shed light on the underlying reasons for the current crisis and the challenges arising therefrom. It hopes to demonstrate the efforts of the Syrian Government to meet those challenges and its view of the way forward. Concerning the recommendations made during the discussion of its first national report, the Syrian Government wishes to clarify that it has not been able to act upon those recommendations as it would have wished, owing to the worsening crisis, which

has continued until the time of writing of this report. It is nevertheless exerting all possible efforts to address human rights issues arising from the crisis. This does not mean that it will not respond seriously to these recommendations in due course.

I. Methodology and report preparation process

8. In accordance with the Universal Periodic Review mechanism, a plan of work was drawn up for the preparation of this report, which describes the extent to which international commitments and their practical applications have been observed; this helps to promote human rights, and transparency in work, by means of cooperation with all relevant authorities.

9. The plan of work included the following elements:

- Establishment of a national committee for the preparation of the report, pursuant to decision No. 2235 by the Prime Minister dated 26 July 2016.
- Definition of the Universal Periodic Review mechanism.
- The committee examined the data and information concerning human rights received from the various Syrian authorities, reviewed all reports submitted by the Syrian Arab Republic and the recommendations made by it.
- The committee engaged in an interactive dialogue with the various Government authorities and between those authorities and civil society entities with a view to giving all an opportunity to put forward their views and observations on everything contained in the report.

II. Basic information about the Syrian Arab Republic

Location

10. The Syrian Arab Republic is located on the eastern shores of the Mediterranean Sea, and is bordered in the east by Iraq, in the south by Palestine and Jordan, in the west by Lebanon and the Mediterranean, and in the north by Turkey.

Area

11. The area of the Syrian Arab Republic is 185,180 km². Since 5 June 1967, Israel has occupied an area of 1,260 km², 60 km² of which was liberated in the October 1973 war.

Administrative divisions

12. The territory of the Syrian Arab Republic consists of 14 governorates (*muhāfazah*), each of which is divided into a number of districts (*minṭaqah*), subdistricts (*nāhiyah*) and villages (*qaryah*).

The human element

13. The population of the Syrian Arab Republic was 25,920,222 in 2016, including refugees and migrants outside the country, according to the statistics of the personal status records in August 2016.

14. The crisis that the Syrian Arab Republic is undergoing has adversely affected the geographical stability of the population: some of the Syrian governorates have been affected by migration, which in turn has led to demographic imbalances. The number of internal migrants is estimated to be 5,184,551, 70 per cent of whom are living in safe areas.

15. The Israeli occupation of the occupied Syrian Arab Golan and the occupied Palestinian territory has resulted in a demographic imbalance arising from the migration of some 500,000 persons from the occupied Syrian Golan since 1967, and the establishment of some 535,691 Palestinian refugees registered with the United Nations Works Relief Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) in Damascus, in addition to 40,000 Palestinian refugees who are not registered, according to the records of the General Authority for Palestine Arab Refugees (GAPAR). It should be noted that the Syrian Arab Republic is of the view that the return of the Palestinians to their own country is inevitable and in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions. Furthermore, there are some 70,000 Iraqis resident in the Syrian Arab Republic, of whom 24,000 are registered with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in the Syrian Arab Republic.

Economic system

16. The Syrian Arab Republic has embarked upon a gradual transition from a command economy to a more open economic regime. It seeks constantly to provide the necessary tools to promote economic and social life. This may be seen from the economic principles enshrined in the 2012 Constitution, which stresses that: “The national economy shall be based on the principle of developing public and private economic activity through economic and social plans aimed at increasing the national income, developing production, raising the individual’s living standards and creating jobs”; “The economic policy of the State shall be aimed at meeting the basic needs of individuals and society through the achievement of economic growth and social justice in order to attain comprehensive, balanced and sustainable development”; and “The State shall guarantee the protection of producers and consumers, foster trade and investment, prevent monopoly in various economic fields and endeavour to develop human resources and protect the labour force in a way that serves the national economy” (article 13).

17. The Syrian Arab Republic has exerted great efforts through its economic policies to contain the crisis it has been experiencing for the past five years and more, to minimize the adverse effects thereof with regard both to the national economy and its global indicators, and to the living standards of its citizens. There has been a sharp fall in the rate of economic growth given that the economic and productive sectors have been subject to methodical sabotage and destruction by armed terrorist groups.

III. Normative and institutional framework for the promotion and protection of human rights

The Constitution

18. In a referendum held on 26 February 2012, the citizens of the Syrian Arab Republic approved a new national constitution by a proportion of 89.4 per cent, with a participation rate of 57.4 per cent of Syrian citizens at home and abroad. The elaboration of this Constitution was a natural development in response to current changes and transformations. It should serve as a guideline for the State’s march towards the future, as a check on the actions of its institutions, and as a source of its legislation. Its fundamental principles

consecrate the country's independence and sovereignty and the rule of the people based on elections, political and party pluralism, protection of national unity, cultural diversity, public freedoms, human rights, social justice, equality, equal opportunity, citizenship and the rule of law.

19. Article 1 of the Constitution reads: "The Syrian Arab Republic is a democratic State with full sovereignty, indivisible, and may not waive any part of its territory ...". Article 2 provides that "The system of governance in the State shall be a republican system; Sovereignty is an attribute of the people; and no individual or group may claim sovereignty." Article 3 stipulates that "The State shall respect all religions, and ensure the freedom of citizens to perform all their rituals ...; the personal status of religious communities shall be protected and respected."

20. The normative and institutional framework is based on observations concerning progress or otherwise in the legislative infrastructure of the State. Despite the crisis, the Syrian Arab Republic has achieved significant progress in its legislative panoply, as may be seen from the following:

The political participation of women

21. The Constitution has abrogated article 8, which used to stipulate that "The leading party in the society and the State is the Socialist Arab Baath Party," and replaced it with the following text: "The political system of the State shall be based on the principle of political pluralism, and exercising power democratically through the ballot box; Licensed political parties and constituencies shall contribute to the national political life, and shall respect the principles of national sovereignty and democracy; ... Carrying out any political activity or forming any political parties or groupings on [any discriminatory basis] may not be undertaken".

22. "Freedom shall be a sacred right and the State shall guarantee the personal freedom of citizens and preserve their dignity and security ... Citizens shall be equal in rights and duties without discrimination among them on grounds of sex, origin, language, religion or creed. The State shall guarantee the principle of equal opportunities among citizens" (article 33).

23. "Freedom of belief shall be protected in accordance with the law. Every citizen shall have the right to freely and openly express his views whether in writing or orally or by all other means of expression" (article 42). "The State shall guarantee freedom of the press, printing and publishing, the media and its independence in accordance with the law" (article 43).

24. "Citizens shall have the right to assemble, peacefully demonstrate and to strike from work ... Freedom of forming associations and unions ..." (articles 44 and 45).

25. "Any assault on individual freedom, on the inviolability of private life or any other rights and public freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution shall be considered a punishable crime by the law" (article 54).

26. "The President of the Republic shall be elected directly by the people" (article 86), through a competitive process from among a number of candidates, contrary to the previous Constitution, which provided for a mechanism for the selection of the President by nomination by the People's Assembly based on a proposal by the "Arab Socialist Baath Party regional command". "The candidacy is proposed to the citizens for referendum" (article 84 (1)). There were three candidates in the most recent election. President Bashar al-Assad won that election with a majority of votes of the Syrian people.

Economic, social and cultural rights

27. “As a national heritage that promotes national unity in the framework of territorial integrity of the Syrian Arab Republic, the Constitution shall guarantee the protection of cultural diversity of the Syrian society with all its components and the multiplicity of its tributaries” (article 9). “Every citizen shall have the right to participate in the political, economic, social and cultural life” (article 34).

28. “Society in the Syrian Arab Republic shall be based on the basis of solidarity, symbiosis and respect for the principles of social justice, freedom, equality and maintenance of human dignity of every individual” (article 19). “The State shall provide women with all opportunities enabling them to effectively and fully contribute to the political, economic, social and cultural life, and the State shall work on removing the restrictions that prevent their development and participation in building society” (article 23).

29. “Education, health and social services shall be the basic pillars for building society, and the State shall work on achieving balanced development among all regions of the Syrian Arab Republic” (article 25). “Education shall be a right guaranteed by the State, and it is free at all levels. The law shall regulate the cases where education is fee-paying at universities and government institutes. Education shall be compulsory until the end of the basic education stage” (article 29). “The State shall support scientific research and all its requirements, ensure the freedom of scientific, literary, artistic and cultural creativity and provide the necessary means to that end. The State shall provide all possible assistance for the progress of the sciences and the arts, and shall encourage scientific and technical inventions, creative skills and talents and protect their results” (article 31).

National mechanisms for the protection of human rights

30. The judiciary is the guarantor of the protection of human rights, and ensures their application by means of judicial oversight at various levels, including the Supreme Constitutional Court, which was re-established by Law No. 7 of 2014, and also the following mechanisms:

(a) **National Committee for International Humanitarian Law:** This Committee was established by Decision No. 2989 of the President of the Council of Ministers [Prime Minister] of 2 January 2004. Its mandate was revised by Decision No. 2072 of the President of the Council of Ministers of 21 July 2015. It was given responsibility for coordinating national efforts for awareness-building and the dissemination of international humanitarian law, proposing plans of work and training, and making proposals to harmonize national legislation with relevant international instruments. The Committee held its first meeting in the presence of a delegation from the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the ICRC mission in the Syrian Arab Republic.

(b) **National (Regional) Committee on Monitoring the Rights of the Child in the Light of the Crisis in the Syrian Arab Republic:** This Committee was established by Decision No. 2310 of 20 August 2013, and was given responsibility for documenting violations committed by the armed groups against children, preparing national reports on violations to which children have been subjected, establishing a database and conducting a study on cases of recruitment of child soldiers and using children in combat actions.

(c) **Syrian Commission for Family Affairs and Population:** This Commission was established by Law No. 42 of 20 December 2003, which was amended by Law No. 6 of 2014. It was entrusted with protecting families, consolidating their cohesiveness, and preserving their identity and values. It is also responsible for monitoring and coordinating

efforts to implement the provisions of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and for proposing amendments to legislation governing family and population matters.

(d) Office to Combat Trafficking in Persons: The Office was created by Law No. 3 of 2010. Its purpose is to prevent crimes of trafficking in persons and to protect victims. A national plan was drawn up to combat crimes of trafficking in persons and to protect and care for victims.

International agreements

31. International agreements are a source from which national legislators derive texts regulating human rights. The Syrian Arab Republic has acceded to most human rights agreements,¹ which means that domestic laws in force in this field are not contrary to these agreements. Furthermore, the submission of periodic reports to the bodies of the contracting parties established by such human rights conventions has greatly contributed to strengthening and protecting such rights and to benefiting from the discussions on the reports and the concluding remarks regarding them, which have been translated into national workplans adopted by the Syrian Government, to which budgets have been allocated.

IV. Promotion and protection of human rights in practice

32. The Syrian Arab Republic has taken a number of legislative, administrative and executive actions to strengthen and protect human rights and ensure their application in practice.

Civil and political rights

33. The Syrian Arab Republic has taken important, substantive steps for the implementation of a comprehensive national reform programme, including the ending of the state of emergency, the abolition of the Supreme State Security Court, the abolition of the Economic Security Court, and the adoption of a number of laws in favour of democracy and human rights, including:

- Law No. 100 of 3 August 2011 on Political Parties authorized the establishment of political parties in the Syrian Arab Republic. At the time of compiling this report, the number of authorized political parties was 21.²
- Law No. 54 of 2011 on the Organization of Demonstrations.
- Law No. 5 of 2014 on General Elections.
- Law No. 108 of 2011 on Information Media.

34. **Freedom is a sacred right** guaranteed by the Constitution and the law. In a number of laws, Syrian legislators have addressed the question of not allowing anyone to be detained without charges being brought against them, of providing legal guarantees to the accused, and of ensuring that judicial procedures and trials are expedited without delay. Legislators amended article 17 of the Law on Judicial Practice concerning the period for which suspects may be detained in cases of crimes against the security of the State or public safety (arts. 260-339 of the Penal Code), forgery, slander (arts. 392 and 393), concealing a person who has committed an offence or helping them to evade justice (art. 221), such that the judicial police or those entrusted with their tasks may investigate such crimes and detain

suspects, provided that the period of such detention does not exceed seven days, renewable by the Public Prosecutor in accordance with the facts of each separate case, and that such period does not exceed 60 days in total. This constitutes a guarantee that no person shall be detained except with judicial authorization. With a view to strengthening protection of the right to freedom, Law No. 20 of 2013 on Criminalizing Kidnapping was adopted.

35. The Constitution affirms that the **right of litigation**, appeal, retrial and judicial defence is inviolable in law. The Constitution further specifies that any administrative act or decision is immune from judicial control and provides that “Any person sentenced by a final ruling, whose sentence has been carried out and the ruling proved wrong shall have the right to demand compensation from the State for the damage incurred” (article 53 (4)). The State guarantees legal assistance to those unable to afford it, in accordance with the law. Consequently, the Law on Legal Assistance was amended by Law No. 29 of 2013, which exempts litigants from having to pay costs or insurance charges should they be materially unable to do so.

36. Despite the conditions the country is experiencing, and the attacks by armed terrorist groups against the judiciary in various parts of the Syrian Arab Republic, the judiciary institutions have continued to perform their functions to protect human rights. Criminal cases examined in 2010-2015 broke down as follows: 648 cases involving trafficking in persons, 8,744 cases involving corruption, 5,347 cases involving murder, 3,335 cases involving violence against women, and 2,015 cases involving violence against children.

37. **Freedom of expression** is protected under the Constitution and in Syrian law. In affirmation of this right, Law No. 108 of 2011 on Information Media regulates all matters relating to freedom of expression in the print, audio-visual and electronic information media: it proclaims that information is independent, and that freedom of information may only be restricted in accordance with the Constitution and the law. The pursuit of media work is based on fundamental rules, the most important of which is freedom of expression. Opinions published by a media professional may not be a cause for that right to be infringed; furthermore, no authority has the right to demand that media professionals divulge the sources of their information except by means of the judiciary.

38. **Right of peaceful assembly** is guaranteed by the Constitution. Law No. 54 of 2011 regulates the exercise of this right, in accordance with internationally accepted standards. Citizens, political parties, people’s organizations, trade unions and civil society organizations may all hold demonstrations. A committee was established under Law No. 54 of 2011 whose task is to examine applications to hold demonstrations. The Committee has received 477 such applications since 2011, of which 385 were granted and 92 were rejected.

39. The Constitution guarantees the **right to citizenship** (article 48) and Law No. 276 of 1969 regulates the granting of citizenship. Amendments thereto are currently under consideration in order to bring the law into line with the Constitution. As part of its policy aimed at guaranteeing the right to citizenship, the Government has taken all necessary steps to ensure that all Syrian citizens are duly registered and provided with identity and other documents, especially in areas in which the armed terrorist groups have destroyed personal status records. For such cases, alternative centres have been designated and new centres established for the issuance of official documents. The relevant Government authorities have taken a number of decisions and measures to facilitate the registration of personal status events, both in the Syrian Arab Republic and abroad. These include Law No. 25 of 2015 on Registration of Births and circulars issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates to Syrian diplomatic missions for the registration of personal status events and in order to facilitate the issuance of passports to Syrian nationals resident abroad.

40. Law No. 49 of 2011 granted Syrian citizenship to persons registered in the registers of foreigners in Hasaka (Kurds). The number of persons concerned by that measure was 124,949; the number of applicants was 115,450, who obtained citizenship, together with their families.

41. With regard to the **prohibition of torture**, Syrian law makes torture, even in its simplest forms, a criminal offence, and those who engage in it liable to punishment (art. 391 of the Penal Code), and the punishment is increased if the torture is accompanied by or results in such damage as permanent injury or bodily harm. Article 116 of the Military Penal Code criminalizes all forms of acts of force relating to the rights of suspects during detention. No one may be detained without charges being brought against them, in accordance with due legal process; otherwise, such detention is unlawful deprivation of liberty, which is punishable by law in accordance with articles 357 and 358 of the Penal Code.

42. In implementation thereof, prisons are subject to monitoring and inspection on a permanent and continuous basis by the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of the Interior. The Law on Judicial Practice entrusts the Public Prosecutor with the task of monitoring the course of justice and supervising the court system and the prisons and other places of detention (art. 15). The Law also obliges investigating magistrates and justices of the peace to inspect persons held in places of detention and prisons once a month, and the chiefs of penal courts at least once every three months (art. 422). It also requires anyone who becomes aware of persons being held in premises other than those foreseen by the Government for detention or arrest to so inform the Public Prosecutor or his assistant or an investigating magistrate or justice of the peace (art. 424). Under Syrian law, there is no immunity for crimes relating to acts of torture, whoever the authority; should such cases come to light, they are to be dealt with in accordance with the law, no matter who the perpetrator is.

43. The Ministry of the Interior, under the heading of cooperation with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), has authorized numerous visits by representatives of ICRC to Syrian prisons, and has discussed prisoners' conditions. The Syrian Government has received reports on the results of those visits, and has accepted a number of recommendations and taken steps to carry them out.

Economic, social and cultural rights

44. Since 2011, the Syrian Arab Republic has adopted economic and social policies to address the challenges of development, which affect society adversely. That has taken the form of issuing and amending numerous laws aimed at creating a legislative climate which promotes economic circumstances and ensures a decent standard of living to all sections of society, most important of which are:

- Creation of an institution for medium- and small-scale projects, pursuant to Law No. 2 of 2016
- Creation of an institution to guarantee loans for small-scale projects, pursuant to Law No. 12 of 2016 with a view to strengthening the role of financial institutions
- Creation of a body to support and develop local production and exports, pursuant to Law No. 3 of 2016 with a view to activating and developing mechanisms for the protection and development of local production

45. Throughout the crisis, the Syrian Government has endeavoured to pursue social empowerment policies by means of poverty-alleviation schemes aimed at enhancing family income (humanitarian aid, grants) and programmes, projects and activities (local and

international) for the poorest inhabitants by ensuring that they enjoy social and economic rights and by strengthening production sectors in order to generate job opportunities; the most important such policies are:

- Developing the work of civil society and civil society cooperation and partnerships, benefiting from and sponsoring voluntary initiatives, and increasing the number of social security centres
- Developing the work of social assistance funds for the poorest and establishing income-generating projects and job opportunities
- Working to enact new investment laws to alleviate the effects of the humanitarian crisis and to promote various types of economic and social activity

46. Under the heading of the **rights of the child**, the dangers to which children are exposed have increased as a result of the crisis: recruitment of child soldiers for use in combat actions, trafficking in children, and physical and sexual aggression against children. New hazards have arisen as a result of the crisis, such as dropping out from school, child labour, separation of children from their families, and failure to register children in personal status registers. As part of its constitutional responsibility, the Government has taken a number of steps to strengthen and protect children's rights, including enacting laws, establishing committees and drawing up national plans.

47. With regard to women's rights, by pooling efforts with civil society institutions, the Government seeks to empower women, oppose and halt all forms of violence against women, and endeavour to build awareness of women's rights in the light of current conditions. The Government continues to pursue its policies of ensuring the full participation of women in political, economic and social life. Women are present at all levels of decision-making, from the positions of Vice-President of the Republic, President of the People's Assembly and Adviser to the President to the presence of 32 women deputies in the People's Assembly, 3 women ministers, women chiefs of people's organizations, political parties, civil society institutions, organizations and associations. In addition to the presence of women in the judiciary and the diplomatic service, women also work as chiefs of government bodies, deputy ministers, directors-general, vice-chancellors of universities, deans of faculties, directors of hospitals, etc. Women are also represented in the Syrian delegation to the Geneva II and Geneva III conferences on Syria and in the national reconciliation committees in the People's Assembly and in civil society reconciliation initiatives, which has enabled women to contribute effectively to the peace process, to rehabilitation, and to the preservation and defence of women's rights.

48. The Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour has implemented a programme for the preparation of the National Strategy for Women and a programme for the development of mechanisms to tackle gender-based violence, and has undertaken a number of activities, including the provision and enhancement of social security services for the most vulnerable categories. Similarly, work has been done on preparing a national strategy for the implementation of the 2014 recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).

49. Concerning the **right to education**, the education infrastructure has suffered severe damage from being targeted by the terrorists. Educational buildings, apparatus and equipment have all been damaged: 28 per cent of the entire stock of educational buildings has been damaged, and numerous educational staff have migrated to relatively safer governorates or districts.

50. Government expenditure on the education sector in 2015 was 8.4 per cent of total expenditure on all sectors as compared with 4.4 per cent in 2011. Some 4.5 million students and pupils were in education in the 2015/16 academic year.

51. With regard to preventing children from dropping out of school, Law No. 7 of 2012 was enacted, which obliges all parents or guardians of Syrian children between the ages of 6 and 15 to send them to school at the basic education level, and prescribes legal penalties for those who allow such children to drop out of school.

52. With respect to the **rights of disabled persons**, the current crisis has had an adverse effect on the prevalence of disability in the Syrian Arab Republic, in particular with increased numbers suffering from disabilities incurred as a result of terrorist actions. The crisis has also noticeably affected the quality of programmes in institutions caring for the disabled, some of which have undergone sabotage and plunder, and many of which have ceased providing their services.

53. Concerning **cultural rights**, cultural centres play an active role in cultural life and run various activities which help such rights to be exercised. A Centre of Excellence and Creativity was established under Law No. 11 of 2016 with a view to identifying outstanding creative artists and encouraging and supporting national capacities in the production of ideas, innovation and creativity in order to promote well-being and sustainable development and ensure a climate of giftedness, excellence and creativity at all levels.

The role of civil society

54. The Syrian Arab Republic continues to provide a propitious climate to enable civil society to participate in humanitarian response actions. This has been reflected in the work of civil society and how independent and responsive it is, which has in turn led to an increase in the number of civil society organizations of various types, from people's organizations to trade unions, associations and youth initiatives. The number of such associations in 2016 was 1,662, which were found all over Syrian territory, and the scope of their work accounts for 88.7 per cent of that of the founding organizations. As a result of the circumstances and requirements arising from the current crisis, a number of voluntary initiatives have come from young people as a new type of voluntary civil work, which the Government has included within its Voluntary Initiatives Platform, in order to provide an opportunity to members of society to get involved in voluntary work, especially in the field of services.

55. Foreign non-governmental organizations (NGOs) enjoy facilities and the possibility of cooperation with the Government under a humanitarian response plan to strengthen resistance and recovery by meeting the needs of the greatest possible number of affected individuals. Some 21 foreign NGOs were licensed to work in the Syrian Arab Republic in the field of humanitarian and relief work.

56. The contribution of civil society helped to provide humanitarian assistance and relief and to create the infrastructure needed to reach those in need. The Government has shown great flexibility in dealing with the activities of civil society, and this has strengthened its ability to gain access to funding and to involve it in the various stages of humanitarian response.

V. The current crisis and its impact on human rights

57. Terrorism, unilateral coercive measures and the Israeli occupation are the chief fundamental reasons which led to the outbreak and aggravation of the crisis.

Terrorist acts and their impact on human rights

58. The Syrian Arab Republic is facing an organized terrorist insurrection supported by Arab, regional and foreign governments and their armed terrorist auxiliaries, groups and organizations with their various ideologies and denominations. Those governments' continued overt support, financing and arming of the terrorist groups and the opening of their borders to terrorists from more than 100 countries, as confirmed in relevant Security Council reports on combating terrorism, is a prime reason for the strengthening of the capacities of such groups, for their transformation into highly structured *takfirī* [declaring all others to be infidels] transnational terrorist organizations, for the dissemination of creative chaos over the region, for the widening of their influence by deepening and broadening the humanitarian suffering of Syrians.

59. The impact of terrorism has gravely affected all human rights, such as the right to life and the rights to security, dignity, health, education, work and food, and the right to a decent standard of living, etc., leading to catastrophic effects, such as:

- **Systematic destruction**, which affects public and private property, facilities and infrastructure, such as schools, clinics, palaces of justice (judicial complexes), courthouses, electric power stations, water facilities, and which constitutes a drain on natural wealth and resources.
- Application of **inhuman sanctions** and contriving to use unlawful methods of manslaughter, enslavement, bondage and forced labour.
- Violating the **freedom of religion and belief** and the right to celebrate religious rites.
- Attacking and plundering **cultural property** with a view to financing their activities, destroying historical and archaeological sites and killing archaeologists.
- Destruction by armed terrorist groups of some 141 cultural centres in all governorates, out of a total of 364 such centres.
- **Violation of the right to education**: armed terrorist groups have violated the right to education in areas controlled by them, where they have abrogated official Government curricula and replaced them with curricula that are consistent with *takfirī* Wahhabi thought. This has led to students at all levels of education losing education opportunities and deprived more than 670,000 Syrian pupils of their education, according to a 2015 report by UNICEF. Such terrorist groups have transformed schools and hospitals, after plundering them of all their contents, into detention centres, barracks and centres for military training and torture. Between the beginning of the crisis and 2015, some 3,549 schools were totally or partially damaged, in addition to the damage inflicted on a large number of nursery schools.
- **Violation of the right to health**: the armed terrorist groups have targeted hospitals and health centres, where direct losses inflicted on health institutions coming under the Ministry of Health since the beginning of the events have exceeded SYP 30 billion up to 2016. For instance, 39 medical clinics were partially damaged and 11 were completely damaged out of a total of 106 such clinics. Some 603 health centres belonging to the Ministry of Health were put out of commission in 2016, as were 313 ambulances, out of a total of 680. A large number of pharmaceutical manufacturing facilities have been destroyed and plundered, and there has been large-scale emigration of medical staff (owing to threats to be killed or kidnapped).
- The armed terrorist groups have impeded Ministry of Health **national vaccination campaigns** by preventing vaccination teams from entering a number of areas and using threats and intimidation against health professionals on the one hand, and

preventing local inhabitants from having their children vaccinated on the other. Those terrorist groups also bring in vaccines across the border without respecting the necessary medical conditions and guidelines for the transport of vaccines, which means that they are subject to spoilage and degradation. Furthermore, suspect groups or individuals without the necessary experience or qualifications from the Government health authorities are not trained in administering such vaccines, which entails grave risks to the lives of innocent Syrian children living in those areas. In Idlib Governorate in 2014, for instance, such an incident claimed the lives of 15 children, which violated the right of children to health and corporal integrity. The inoculation rate was 100 per cent in 2010, but had dropped by the end of 2015 to 68 per cent for tuberculosis, 60 per cent for quadriplegia, and 65 per cent for tetanus.

- **Violation of women’s rights:** over the years of the crisis, Syrian women have fallen prey to the vilest forms of terrorism and extremism, with terrorist groups subjecting them to the twin crimes of rape and collective rape. They have confined women within their barbarous ideology, which affects their role in society, their families, their clothes, their education and their jobs. They have imposed upon them the rulings of “Sharia courts”, which are contrary to the dignity and freedom they enjoyed in the Syrian Arab Republic in past decades, as guaranteed by the Constitution and national laws.
- **Forced marriages and child marriages:** these phenomena are becoming very prevalent in the areas controlled by the terrorist groups: young girls are forced to get married owing to the deteriorating material circumstances of their families on the one hand, and for fear of being attacked on the other. This phenomenon is also spreading in refugee camps, where young girls are trafficked using “camouflaged marriage” as a pretext, although most marriage contracts are not registered — all these things are reproduced and described in United Nations reports and reports of international human rights organizations. The tragedy of young Syrian girls who are trafficked has been highlighted for the whole world to see, for instance in a UNICEF report which indicated that the rate of forced marriages among young Syrian women in refugee camps in neighbouring countries had doubled with respect to what it was at the beginning of the crisis, reaching 32 per cent in the first quarter of 2014.
- **Recruitment of child soldiers:** the phenomenon of the recruitment of child soldiers has become prevalent in the areas controlled by the armed terrorist groups and in camps in neighbouring countries, with the groups exploiting the socioeconomic conditions of children and their families for that purpose. Armed battalions have been formed under various names, such as *Ashbāl al-Zarqāwī* (al-Zarqawi Cubs), *Ashbāl Jabhat al-Nusrah* (Jabhat al-Nusrah Cubs) and *Ashbāl al-Khilāfah* (Caliphate Cubs), with children ranging from 5 to 15 years of age, which constitutes a violation of their rights, makes them armed combatants, and throws them into the thick of terrorist actions, in violation of all relevant international instruments on the rights of the child.
- **Crimes of systematic kidnapping:** since the beginning of the crisis the phenomenon of kidnapping has become prevalent, and this was previously unknown in Syrian society. Armed terrorist groups have kidnapped a large number of people from their villages after having entered them or from villages which they control, for their own purposes, such as using them as human shields or for digging tunnels or for trafficking or use as child soldiers (persons kidnapped from the industrial area of Adra, the countryside round Aleppo, Homs, Deir al-Zor and Latakia). Kidnap operations are accompanied by acts of systematic torture leading even to death. In view of the gravity of this fact, Syrian legislators enacted a law on crimes of kidnapping in 2013, which criminalized kidnapping for political purposes, for

material gain, for reasons of revenge, for ransom, or for confessional reasons, with stiffened penalties for such crimes. The number of verified kidnappings was 9,416 between 2011 and 2016. Some 1,207 persons have been arrested and turned over to the relevant judicial authorities.

- **In the field of agriculture:** the armed terrorist groups have pursued a policy of burning agricultural land, destroying crops, poisoning water, stealing livestock, stealing insecticides and fertilizers, cutting off irrigation channels, booby-trapping irrigation dams or the Euphrates dam, and kidnapping farmers, which has led to environmental and climatic imbalances. The total value of direct and indirect losses inflicted on the agricultural sector is SYP 650 billion.
- **In the field of industry:** the armed terrorist groups have taken over a large number of industrial facilities, especially those located in the northern region, and destroyed them systematically after plundering their contents and dismantling them. A report by a national legal committee responsible for documenting crimes of theft of industrial facilities and transport thereof to Turkey by the terrorist groups indicates that those groups have taken over and dismantled more than 1,000 factories and sold them to Turkey. The value of the losses is estimated to be US\$ 3,016,325,000. Those groups have also kidnapped industrialists and threatened them with murder or put pressure on them to emigrate or to halt their investments in the country. They have also stolen, extracted and refined Syrian oil using primitive methods, giving rise to environmental damage; this has been done in cooperation and coordination with Turkey in violation of Security Council resolutions relating to the fight against terrorism and the funding of terrorism, and thus stealing Syrian oil and trading illicitly in it, not to mention the European Union's illogical legitimization of the purchase of stolen oil.

Unilateral coercive measures and their impact on the promotion and protection of human rights

60. Since the middle of 2011, the countries of the European Union³ and the United States of America have imposed on the Syrian Arab Republic successive packages of unilateral economic measures which lie outside the scope of international legality, on all economic sectors, in a bid to hollow out the achievements secured by the Syrian Government in all fields, and this has had an adverse impact on the lives and rights of Syrian citizens, especially their right to development, jobs and a life of dignity. Such measures have been focused on the following:

- commercial penalties (restricting imports and exports), especially with regard to medical supplies and equipment, drugs and chemical products, electronic apparatus, equipment and machines, aircraft and aircraft engines and spare parts;
- restriction of insurance operations, imposition of sanctions on certain foreign companies working in the Syrian Arab Republic, and suspension of development projects being carried out by the European Union in the Syrian Arab Republic;⁴
- limitation of the financial capacity of the country by prohibiting the sale of oil;
- imposition of restrictions on transactions in United States dollars, restriction of external commercial transactions by the State, the freezing of assets and the imposition of sanctions and restrictions on the movement and activities of certain institutions which play an active role in economic life.

61. Difficulties have been created regarding the provision of basic requirements, especially in the health, foodstuffs and electricity sectors, and the opening of lines of credit

for the import of medicines and medical equipment, which has given rise to technical, administrative and financial difficulties and challenges. Furthermore, this has hampered the provision of basic requirements for the day-to-day life of Syrian citizens by raising the cost of foreign insurance on shipping costs to the Syrian Arab Republic, and halting numerous flights by international airlines to Syrian airports in view of the war and various pressures and the embargo against the country. This has led to an aggravation of the already difficult humanitarian conditions in all areas and is aimed at prompting Syrians to flee to neighbouring countries, leaving their home regions inside the country behind them and creating additional pressure on the Government and its resources.

62. There has been an adverse impact on the provision of medical apparatus, equipment, supplies and spare parts to hospitals, not to mention medicines, serums and other preventive items such as vaccines, and this has had a negative impact on the health situation and the capacity to respond to emergency situations.

63. The coercive measures have prevented Syrians from obtaining such basic requirements as foodstuffs, medicines, medical equipment, fuel, and agricultural, educational and cultural necessities. They have weakened resistance, aggravated the conditions of most social categories, especially poor people and displaced persons, increased unemployment rates, depressed the exchange rate of the Syrian pound, and boosted hoarding and price inflation. All this constitutes violations of Syrian human rights, as shown by the following figures:

- Very high levels of food insecurity, which affected no more than 1.2 per cent of the population in 2010, but following the crisis rose to 33 per cent, and now stands at 51.6 per cent.
- The level of agricultural production declined significantly, which has led to increased levels of inflation, high prices in general and high food prices in particular, reaching 500 per cent in 2015 as against 2011. This has been accompanied by 2 million Syrians losing their jobs, jeopardizing the lives of more than 6.4 million people and throwing them into poverty. United Nations estimates of the proportion of people below the poverty line shows it rising to over 80 per cent.
- The low exchange rate of the Syrian pound against the dollar and other convertible currencies, which has led to great inflation and high prices for basic commodities.

64. A number of United Nations officials have recognized the tremendous impact of these coercive measures in various reports, both written and oral. Among the more notable are the 2013 report by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), the 2013 report by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), and the statement by the United Nations Resident Coordinator in the Syrian Arab Republic at the information meeting held by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) in Geneva on 4 January 2014, in which he outlined with great clarity the adverse effects of the coercive measures, showing the widening impact of those measures on the standard of living of individuals and on various economic and service sectors in the Syrian Arab Republic.

The Israeli occupation

65. The continuing Israeli occupation is undermining all efforts aimed at protecting human rights in the occupied Syrian Golan in view of Israel's repression, racial discrimination, detention, torture and deprivation of Syrian citizens of their natural resources, including oil, gas and water, and increasing the number of settlements.

66. Despite all the difficulties and adverse effects arising from the crisis, which has now entered its sixth year, the Syrian Arab Republic continues to host Palestinian refugees on its territory, with whom it shares all citizens' rights. The investment budget of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour continues to allocate large sums to the General Authority for Palestine Arab Refugees (GAPAR).

67. In continuation of the violations by the Israeli occupation authorities of all international instruments, Israel provides overt support in funding, weapons and medical care to the armed terrorist groups, and first and foremost to Jabhat al-Nusrah. One aspect of this support has been Israeli-Qatari coordination with the terrorist Jabhat al-Nusrah organization in the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) separation zone in the occupied Syrian Golan, and their kidnapping of UNDOF personnel and the return of the same once Qatar paid a ransom to the terrorist group, which ensures continued funding to Jabhat al-Nusrah terrorists and those terrorists' continued dissemination of terror and chaos in the occupied Syrian Golan, putting the lives of international peacekeeping forces in great danger and helping Israel to continue its occupation of the occupied Syrian Golan.

68. Reports on UNDOF by the Secretary-General have confirmed that the Israeli occupation forces cooperate with the armed terrorist groups, including those connected with al-Qaida in the separation zone, and provide support to them, which has meant that United Nations forces are subject to kidnapping and has undermined the mandate of UNDOF and its ability to perform its functions. This constitutes a violation of the Agreement on Disengagement between Israeli and Syrian Forces and of international law and relevant Security Council resolutions. It has also led to greater freedom of movement for these groups in the separation zone, and to the Israeli entity targeting Syrian positions, in flagrant violation of international law.

69. The United Nations, including the Security Council, is called upon to shoulder its responsibilities to end the Israeli occupation and halt its barbarous policies and continued aggression, to oblige Israel to withdraw from all the occupied Arab territories to the line of 4 June 1967, in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions, especially Security Council resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973) and 497 (1981), and to oblige it to halt its support to terrorist groups and to cease arming them and providing them with logistical facilities.

VI. Challenges and their impact on human rights

Humanitarian access

70. Delivery of humanitarian assistance faces numerous difficulties consisting in the following:

- The blockade imposed by the armed terrorist groups on entire regions for long periods of time and their refusal to admit aid.
- The armed terrorist groups target and attack humanitarian aid caravans.
- Lack of security in the regions in which such groups are present.
- Cutting off roads and targeting civilian airports.
- Attacking humanitarian aid personnel including medical personnel.
- Selling aid or presenting it as humanitarian aid supplied by the armed terrorist groups by affixing their slogans to it.

- Politicization of the humanitarian aid dossier in the Syrian Arab Republic and double standards in dealing with that matter on the part of some States and organizations and their selective approach which consists in focusing on the humanitarian situation in certain regions rather than others and failing to pay necessary attention to declining living and health standards of the stricken population in other areas, such as the inhabitants of the villages of Kafriya and al-Fu'ah.
- Poor coordination and cooperation with the Syrian Government and conclusion of contracts with foreign NGOs with antagonistic agendas.
- Insufficient funding of successive humanitarian assistance plans as a result of a failure by donor States to honour their commitments: for instance funding of the humanitarian response plan for 2016 until the time of preparation of this report was no more than 33.1 per cent according to OCHA statistics; the Syrian Governments provides 75 per cent of humanitarian aid.
- Delays in implementing contracts, programmes and activities contained in humanitarian response plans: in many cases, international organizations failed to deliver aid in accordance with the agreed plan to a number of areas, claiming that security conditions prevented them from gaining access thereto; the Syrian Arab Red Crescent took over that mission from them in coordination with the United Nations.

Internal migrants

71. Large waves of Syrian migrants have been moving towards areas controlled by the Syrian Government fleeing from the barbarity of the armed terrorist groups; the numbers of such Syrian migrants by the time of writing this report were 5,184,551.

72. One of the greatest challenges facing the Syrian Government in this regard is the need to get citizens out of areas where armed combatants are present, the large numbers of such migrants, the lack of appropriate buildings in sufficient numbers for use as shelters, the high cost of rehabilitating other buildings for that purpose and the non-availability of the necessary funding. There are also challenges relating to registration and documentation, given that many civil service files have been destroyed systematically or burned by the armed terrorist groups.

Refugees

73. Terrorism and States and political forces supporting terrorism have played a great role in forcing Syrians to leave the country for political agendas with a view to offending the Syrian State and distorting its image. This is apparent from the fact that some neighbouring States began building camps before the beginning of the crisis and opened their borders and offered facilities in order to attract Syrians to them and prompt them to leave the country in search of safe havens in other countries. Furthermore some of the refugees sought to gain access to those countries by illegitimate means such as using forged documents in exchange for large sums of money.

74. Reports by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the UNICEF and other United Nations bodies have confirmed a deterioration in the security, social, health and economic situations in the refugee camps, many of which have been transformed into training camps for terrorists. Organized crime has become rampant in the camps, as have rape, prostitution, human trafficking, early marriage, child labour, and recruitment of child soldiers to take part in combat. The

majority of children in those camps do not go to school, and theft and sabotage of humanitarian resources are widespread, all of which constitutes flagrant violations of all human rights.

75. The governments of the host countries prevent Syrian refugees from returning voluntarily to their homes by withdrawing their identity documents and closing the borders. All these are dangerous indicators, which should prompt UNHCR and the governments of the countries concerned to adopt sincere and immediate plans of work reiterating their commitment to the rights of refugees. From the very beginning, the Syrian Government announced its readiness to provide all facilities for the return of its citizens who left the country, legitimately or otherwise, irrespective of what kind of documents they were carrying. Clear instructions have been issued to border crossings in that regard.

Human trafficking

76. Before the crisis, the Syrian Arab Republic occupied third place worldwide with regard to the absence of the crimes of trafficking in persons and human members. But the crisis in the Syrian Arab Republic and the waves of refugees fleeing from the crimes of the terrorist groups meant that large numbers of Syrians fell victims to networks of human traffickers, especially in the countries of asylum and the refugee camps of neighbouring countries. United Nations reports, including those by UNHCR and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) have confirmed a significant and ongoing rise in the rate of organized crime in the field of trafficking in persons, especially young Syrian girls.

77. Trafficking in human members has become prevalent in the border regions of the Syrian Arab Republic. Investigations have confirmed the existence of networks of traffickers in human body parts of Syrian citizens and children in particular. These traffickers pretend to be humanitarian organizations which transport wounded persons and victims of attacks, and use field clinics staffed with doctors of various nationalities. All this is taking place with the full knowledge of the authorities of the neighbouring countries of the Syrian Arab Republic.

Sexual violence

78. A number of Syrian women have been subjected to the most horrible forms of sexual violence, including collective and systematic rape, sexual slavery at the hands of the armed terrorist groups in areas which they control and in refugee camps. In addition, Wahhabi *takfīrī* fatwas have been issued making it licit to exploit women sexually under numerous designations such as marriage jihad (*jihād al-nikāh*), cover marriage (*zawāj al-sutrah*) or contrived marriage (*zawāj al-dabr*).

79. These terrorist groups have been flagrantly violating women's rights; the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), also known as Daesh, has opened camps for the recruitment of women and girls to be trained for suicide operations on the one hand, and to practise "marriage jihad" on the other hand. Such groups have been issued with a booklet of instructions on how to deal with "female captives", how to take them prisoner and how to attack them sexually in one of the vilest forms of sexual violence against women in violation of their dignity.

VII. Measures taken by the Syrian Government to contain the effects of the crisis and its ramifications (progress achieved)

80. Ever since the beginning the crisis, the Syrian Government has spared no effort to find a political solution and, in pursuance of that goal and given its desire to protect its citizens, to restore security and stability and to implement the will of the Syrian people. A delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic participated actively in the Geneva I, II and III talks with a view to reaching a political settlement to the crisis in the Syrian Arab Republic, in which Syrians reaffirmed their unity, their future and their choices through inter-Syrian dialogue under Syrian leadership without external intervention in such a way as to guarantee Syrian sovereignty and independence and Syrian unity and territorial integrity. The Government has announced officially that it would accept a cessation of combat actions on the basis of a continuation of military efforts to fight terrorism against Daesh and terrorist organizations connected with al-Qaida in accordance with the relevant Security Council resolutions.

81. The Syrian Arab Republic has repeatedly received United Nations envoys and representatives and heads of agencies and delegations, in addition to international NGOs and parliamentary delegations, and has shown strong cooperation and coordination with them in its constant endeavour to strengthen and protect the human rights of the Syrian people in pursuit of its sincere commitment to put an end to terrorism and find a political solution to the crisis.

82. The Syrian Government has worked to strengthen national reconciliation and has invited armed combatants to lay down their arms and settle their affairs. It has also made strenuous efforts to defeat terrorism and engage in reconstruction and preserve the sovereignty of the State and its independent national stability.

Humanitarian access

83. The Syrian Government has endeavoured to respond to the repercussions of the crisis on Syrian citizens and their way of life, and has harnessed resources to meet the basic needs of the Syrian population affected by the crisis, which has been caused by terrorism supported from abroad and by unilateral measures. In this connection, it has cooperated with United Nations and international organizations in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the guiding principles governing emergency humanitarian assistance established by General Assembly resolution 46/182, and first and foremost respect for the sovereignty of the States and their territorial integrity and national unity, to perform humanitarian work in accordance with the principles of neutrality, humanism and fairness in order to complement and strengthen national efforts, including by overcoming the difficulties and challenges facing the operation of humanitarian aid convoys, taking into account the need to ensure the safety and security of humanitarian and medical teams, to ensure that the aid reaches the civilian destinees affected by the crisis and does not fall into the hands of terrorists, in furtherance of the spirit and letter of relevant Security Council resolutions.

84. The Syrian Government has adopted a series of measures whose basic aim is to ensure that humanitarian aid reaches all those who need it without distinction, wherever they may be; these measures may be summarized as follows:

- Establishment of the High Committee for Relief by decision of the President of the Council of Ministers of 2012 to monitor and address the conditions of displaced families and to do everything necessary to return such families to their homes once those regions have become safe.

- Agreement on and implementation of successive humanitarian response plans: there has been agreement between the Syrian Government and the relevant United Nations authorities working in the Syrian-Arab conflict on seven humanitarian response plans in the Syrian Arab Republic; the Syrian Arab Republic provides 75 per cent of such humanitarian aid.
- The Syrian Government has agreed to open three additional United Nations offices in Syrian governorates, bringing the total number of such offices to six.
- The Syrian Government has offered all possible facilities to international humanitarian organizations involved in implementing the humanitarian response plan for the Syrian Arab Republic in order to reach affected Syrians without exception in all parts of the Syrian Arab Republic, and has done its utmost to protect them.
- The Syrian Government is exerting great efforts to deal with the blockades imposed by the armed terrorist groups on certain cities, villages and regions in the Syrian Arab Republic, both inside and outside those regions, in order to alleviate their impact and to get the various types of humanitarian aid to the local inhabitants, in cooperation with the United Nations and other international organizations. By way of example, we may mention the operation of humanitarian aid convoys and airdrops of supplies over the city of Deir al-Zor and the transport of aid by air to Al-Qamishli, in cooperation and coordination between the Syrian Government and United Nations and international organizations, in addition to exempting the relief supplies from taxes and customs duties.
- Aid is provided to approximately 4.5 million beneficiaries on a monthly basis according to the statistics of the High Committee for Relief. Deliveries included a total of 535,661 food packages, 471,211 sacks of flour and 271,429 sanitary packages to 1,553,402 beneficiaries in 79 districts during the period between January and August 2016. Civil society contributes through private initiatives with the provision of aid, including the distribution of 92,000 food packages, the distribution of meals, with as many as 5 million meals being distributed during Ramadan 2016.

The judiciary and provision of justice

85. The Syrian Arab Republic, being fully aware of the importance of the independence of the judicial authority for the protection of human rights, elaborated a plan for the reform of the judiciary in 2012, containing the following points:

- Enactment of a number of basic laws:
 - Law No. 5 of 2014 on Public Elections laid the foundations for elections on the basis of political pluralism and subjecting elections to the supervision of the judiciary (the High Judiciary Committee for Elections).
 - Law No. 7 of 2014 on the Supreme Constitutional Court containing a reorganization of the Court and a revision of its mandate in accordance with the Constitution.
 - Law No. 11 of 2013 prohibiting the recruitment of child soldiers and increasing the penalty for rape.
 - Law No. 55 of 2011 amending article 17 of the Law on Criminal Trial Procedure with regard to periods of detention.

- Legislative Decrees Nos. 9 and 10 of 2013 for the creation of financial public prosecutors and food supply tribunals.
- Law No. 1 of 2016 containing a new law on trial procedure concerning civilian and commercial supplies.
- Law No. 4 and Legislative Decree No. 7 of 2011 relating to the personal status of Christian denominations in accordance with article 3, paragraph 4, of the Constitution.
- Amended Legislative Decree No. 29 of 2013 concerning the Law of Legal Assistance.
- Legislative Decree No. 20 of 2013 making the penalty for kidnapping for political or material purposes, for revenge, for a ransom or for confessional reasons lifelong hard labour, or execution if the kidnapped person dies or if they were subjected to sexual aggression or incurred a permanent disability.
- Establishment of a number of committees to amend basic laws in order to bring them into line with the Constitution and to guarantee the basic freedoms of individuals, including the Penal Code and the Code of Trial Procedure.
- Establishment of the Joint Military Inspection Committee of the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of the Interior by Administrative Order No. 11047/N dated 16 August 2011, with the task of investigating complaints submitted by citizens against army security personnel or personnel from Internal Security in the course of their duties, provided that the Committee submits results of its investigations to the relevant judicial authorities as soon as the investigation is completed. The establishment order instructed all military chiefs to provide the necessary facilities to ensure the success of the Committee's work as it performs its tasks. The Committee has investigated numerous complaints and has referred persons who have committed criminal acts to the relevant legal authorities and imposed disciplinary penalties on persons who have committed misdemeanours in the performance of their functions. The number of complaints dealt with by the Committee up to the time of preparation of this report was 282. In the case of 79 complaints it was confirmed there had been an aggression and those responsible were referred to the legal authorities; 101 complaints were dealt with by disciplinary action.
- A number of notices and circulars were issued by the Ministry of Justice confirming that individuals should not be arrested except in accordance with the law, and instructing public prosecutors to devote attention to complaints concerning women.
- A total of 11 amnesty decrees have been issued since 2011, the latest being Decree No. 15 of 2016 containing a general amnesty for all wanted persons who have borne arms if they give themselves up and for all those who take the initiative of liberating persons they have kidnapped.

Internal migrants

86. In cooperation with a number United Nations organizations and international and local NGOs, the Syrian Government has taken a number of steps to respond to the needs of Syrian migrants who have incurred losses:

- (a) A large number of Government buildings have been allocated for use as shelters, including sports villages, educational activity centres, places of worship, development centres and social security centres;

(b) Under a housing project carried out in agreement with UNHCR for the funding of 200 housing units in Al-Harjalah district near Damascus; similar projects are being expanded and implemented in other governorates;

(c) Projects are being implemented with the aim of rapid rehabilitation of private buildings under refurbishment and rehabilitation of partly damaged houses following receipt of permission from their owners and the resolution of legal problems arising therefrom, for use as refugee shelters;

(d) Establishment of a national administrative unit under the Ministry of Local Administration with the task of providing regularly updated statistics concerning migrants and refugee shelters with a view to helping to adapt plans and priorities and updating databases for users on aid provided by the Government and international organizations;

(e) Establish service centres in the safe governorates to perform the tasks that used to be performed by the Public Records Office in various districts and subdistricts that have been destroyed or burned by the armed terrorist groups, in order to provide citizens with all documents relating to their personal status and to register events occurring in the lives of migrants in their places of residence;

(f) By the time of the preparation of this report the Government had established 462 temporary residence centres for internal migrants in all governorates providing all basic services and living requirements for the use of citizens;

(g) The Government allocated a total budget of SYP 50,363 billion to the reconstruction committee, with an average of SYP 12-13 billion annually, and SYP 200 million to the High Committee for Relief to cover the cost of relief work and emergency rehabilitation plans, including:

- Foodstuffs and other aid, rehabilitation of refugee shelters, building of housing units needed to shelter displaced citizens and everything relating to relief work for approximately 5.6 million migrants.
- Compensate affected citizens whose property was damaged as a result of terrorist actions.
- Rehabilitate the infrastructure and public buildings that were damaged and which come within the scope of relief plans.
- The Government has allocated SYP 2 billion (international funding) and SYP 493,440,000 from the State budget for the rehabilitation of refugee shelters, in addition to SYP 3.8 billion that has been spent on building temporary refugee shelters in the districts of Al-Harjalah, Hasiya and Adra industrial zone.
- Health centres or medical points have been opened within major refugee shelters and compounds, and mobile medical teams and mobile hospitals have been brought into use in order to offer health services, including childbirth services.

Human trafficking

87. Despite the challenges facing the Syrian Arab Republic with regard to combating human trafficking, in particular in the receiver countries and refugee camps in neighbouring countries, the Syrian Government is making strenuous efforts to prevent and repress the crimes of human trafficking and to punish perpetrators by means of a number of methods, including:

(a) Establishment of a national committee to combat human trafficking and protect victims, with the participation of civil society;

(b) Elaborating a national plan to fight crimes of human trafficking, with four basic axes: prevention; measures for the protection and care of victims, providing full guarantees to them; judicial pursuit; and building partnerships and local, regional and international cooperation;

(c) The holding of capacity-building workshops for personnel in the fight against human trafficking in the relevant ministries (Justice, the Interior, Social Affairs and Labour, Health, Voluntary Organizations), in cooperation with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), UNICEF, UNHCR and the Syrian Bureau for Family Affairs and Population. Special programmes have been designed for the psychological, social and legal care of victims of human trafficking in order to give precise implementation to the provisions of the law providing for protection for victims and assistance with psychological and social recovery, enabling them to receive appropriate care and guarantee confidentiality and privacy and provide legal advice and assistance when requested;

(d) Enactment of Law No. 65 of 2013 governing the recruitment and use of non-Syrian female house workers and guaranteeing their rights. The Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour issued Decision No. 264 of 2013 governing the work of private agencies used for the recruitment and employment of non-Syrian female workers;

(e) Rehabilitation of the department responsible for the reception of women and children located within the Bureau to Prevent Human Trafficking, so as to be in line with international standards;

(f) Publication of a guide to the provision of psychological and social support for women and children victims of human trafficking and in particular for children who have been recruited as child soldiers;

(g) Preparation of field studies dealing with issues of human trafficking;

(h) Apprehending a number of transboundary human trafficking networks;

(i) A total of 648 complaints were examined regarding human trafficking crimes during the period 2010-2015.

Sexual violence

88. Article 489 of the Penal Code was amended by Law No. 11 of 2011 strengthening penalties for crimes of sexual violence in general and especially in cases where they were committed against individuals under 15 years of age.

89. Women victims are referred to special care centres belonging to the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour, and some such centres are attached to civil society associations. Such victims receive treatment and health services and undergo rehabilitation programmes for social reinsertion. Currently being completed is the rehabilitation of the family protection unit, which is in its initial stages; the unit should soon be ready to receive victims of sexual violence, both women and children, and to offer them health and psychological support, to rehabilitate them and insert them in society in accordance with international standards.

Children and prevention of recruitment of child soldiers

90. Law No. 11 of 2013 was enacted to prevent the recruitment of children as child soldiers for use in combat operations of whatever kind, and imposed stronger penalties on the perpetrators of that crime. Law No. 7 of 2012 on dropping out from school made it obligatory for parents and guardians of children to enrol them in basic education schools.

Work is being done to develop the legal framework governing subjects of direct impact on children, the most important being preparation of the draft law on the rights of the child with a view to harmonization with international standards.

91. A national plan has been drawn up to combat the recruitment of child soldiers, in cooperation with the relevant government authorities, UNICEF and UNHCR, addressing legal aspects, training, rehabilitation, psychological and social support, awareness-building and access to child soldiers, and stresses that child soldiers should be dealt with as victims. A guide has been prepared to raise awareness of individuals working in the field of prevention of recruitment of child soldiers.

92. The Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour provides safe premises for children liberated from having been kidnapped, and other children who had been taken prisoner or recruited as child soldiers by various *takfirī* terrorist groups. In addition, children who fall afoul of the law are referred to reform institutions, where their cases are examined from all angles, including psychological and social angles, by qualified specialists with a view to devising the programmes and assistance that ought to be provided to them.

93. During the crisis in the Syrian Arab Republic, the National Committee on Monitoring the Rights of the Child elaborated a draft national plan of work on preventing and putting an end to the three main violations against children contained in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict, which are killing and maiming, sexual violence against children, and attacks on schools and/or hospitals.

94. A National Strategy was elaborated for the Care and Development of Early Childhood 2014-2020, using a participatory approach to drawing up this plan from local plans, which, taken together, have all helped to frame the strategy and ensured the broadest possible public participation in its development under the supervision of the Syrian Office for Family Affairs and Population.

95. A review document was prepared on monitoring, reporting and referral mechanisms for the protection of children, containing nine different cases: recruitment of child soldiers, sexual aggression, child labour, trafficking in children, homelessness and begging, registration of children, children lacking family care, and dropping out from school. The document focused on reviewing and assessing monitoring, reporting and referral mechanisms, the establishment of new mechanisms ensuring rapid and flexible response to various types of protection for children and capacity-building for professionals in this field.

96. A national plan has been drawn up and implemented to reduce child labour, in cooperation with the relevant authorities, the International Labour Organization (ILO) and UNICEF, containing a number of activities and studies aimed at helping children and their families to get rid of the worst forms of child labour.

97. The Ministry of Social Affairs has implemented seven programmes on social protection involving a series of programmes targeting children and comprising family tracking, reunification of children, psychological and social support programmes in emergencies, and programmes for the implementation of the early childhood strategy. A project was implemented for social protection in cooperation and coordination with UNHCR and civil society, with a view to creating an effective system for social protection which is in accordance with international standards.

98. In cooperation with UNICEF, the Ministry of Social Affairs has begun a project on family tracking and reunification consisting of monitoring and documenting cases and preparing mechanisms for tracking and providing alternatives to temporary care. Mechanisms have been devised for family reunification, in addition to the adoption of long-term alternatives in cases where no information is available about the family. The programme has been implemented on an experimental basis in Homs.

99. The Syrian Office of Family Affairs and Population has provided training to voluntary associations and organizations concerned with the rights of the child on guiding principles for the preparation of reports, and has invited them to participate in the fifth national report which is to be submitted to the Committee on the Rights of the Child. The Syrian Office for Family Affairs and Population has also prepared a guide on minimum standards for psychological and social support for children in the crises and on training for government and civil society authorities on the contents of that guide.

100. An executive plan has been drawn up to address the phenomenon of begging, and a national committee has been established to combat that phenomenon.

Education

101. The Syrian Government has taken a decision to reduce the number of schools used as refugee shelters during the years of the crisis. The number of schools used as refugee shelters decreased significantly from 1,994 in 2011 to 205 by the end of 2015, and schools used as refugee shelters were rehabilitated once they were evacuated and put back into use.

102. In view of the Government's desire to ensure that children have access to education, it is continuing to pay teachers' salaries even in regions controlled by the armed terrorist groups. The Government has also addressed the situation of pupils not enrolled in schools because of the terrorist groups and has drawn up a programme for alternative education based on compensating for the years of study that were lost by means of programmes designed for that purpose and in cooperation with UNESCO and UNICEF. Those programmes include intensive education, self-learning, compensatory education and remedial lessons in school clubs, vocational education training courses for dropouts from education, the Syrian electronic school and education for itinerant groups.

103. The Ministry of Higher Education has implemented a number of activities and programmes, including:

- Adoption of a decision for the hosting of university students unable to sit their exams or to pursue their university studies in a natural fashion in other universities until such time as conditions allow them to resume their studies at their original university.
- Opening of exceptional courses for government and private Syrian university students, the latest of which was Decree No. 246 of 2016.
- A decision on the possibility of placing students in other universities in cases where they are unable to attend the university at which they were originally registered.

104. A cooperation plan was signed between the Ministry of Education and UNICEF for 2015 and the implementation of the Alternative Education Programme in order to compensate children for the academic skills they missed acquiring during the period of crisis; alternative education was offered to approximately 13 per cent of the total number of pupils. An education sector working group was established in 2012, headed by the Ministry of Education in cooperation with UNICEF, with the aim of coordinating the numerous responses to education initiatives in emergency situations. Among its tasks are ensuring that children affected by the crisis receive education opportunities in a safe environment and that job opportunities are provided to teachers.

Health⁵

105. The Government has endeavoured to provide health services in all regions and has elaborated an emergency plan for the reconstruction of health facilities that have been damaged as a result of terrorist actions. The plan covers repairs to infirmaries, clinics and health centres that have been damaged, repairs to damaged buildings of the health directorates in the governorates, the purchase of the necessary emergency equipment for emergency rooms in clinics and dispensaries to replace damaged equipment with the bare minimum necessary in order to be able to continue to work, and the maintenance of ambulances in order to put them back into service. The Ministry of Health has licensed a number of pharmaceutical production facilities and has encouraged licensing for a number of pharmaceutical products that are produced locally.

106. The Ministry of Health and its institutions continues to run national inoculation campaigns against polio and measles in all governorates, both safe and unsafe, in cooperation with the Syrian Arab Red Crescent and international and Syrian organizations, on a monthly basis.

107. Health services are provided in refugee shelters by medical teams of both health centres and medical points that have been established in the refugee shelters and in medical compounds. The Ministry of Health has transformed health-care centres into centres for the provision of emergency services, and there are psychological support programmes for displaced women provided by civil society associations.

108. Medicines are provided for chronic illnesses, contagious diseases, tuberculosis and AIDS. The health directorates have sent medical shipments to the health directorates in all Syrian governorates to cover all health needs of clinics and health centres and to replenish the strategic stock of medical supplies.

Persons with special needs

109. A start has been made on establishing a database on the equipment needs of disabled persons (wheelchairs, crutches, etc.), on physical rehabilitation for them from the private sector and on State grants, where possible. Ongoing efforts are being made to provide these: the crisis has had a clear adverse impact on the provision of these needs as a result of the unilateral coercive measures, especially in the light of the increasing number of persons with disabilities as a result of the current crisis.

110. A national plan has been drawn up containing a number of measures and activities aimed at enhancing the economic and social situation of this category or persons from the point of view of care, rehabilitation, empowerment and social insertion. Inclusive schools have been established in accordance with international standards in order to ensure the right to education and to provide services that are geared to individual differences. The insertion programme is assessed every year with a view to extending its positive results to all Syrian schools; the number of pupils with disabilities mainstreamed in Ministry of Education Schools is approximately 1,000 in 120 inclusive schools comprising all educational levels. A central council for disabled persons has been established in which associations and institutions working on disability issues are members. The council monitors the implementation of the national plan for disabled persons.

111. A start has been made on a project for a comprehensive survey of disability in the Syrian Arab Republic, in cooperation with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour, the Central Statistical Office, UNICEF and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to assess the situation of disability in the light of crisis and to identify needs, prepare a chart of the distribution of disabilities, and establish a national database on

disability. The topic of persons with disabilities was included in a special section under the heading of social inclusion in a cooperation plan with UNICEF for 2016. A financial assistance grant is awarded every year to individuals suffering from cerebral palsy in accordance with the type of disability; efforts are being made to expand the scope of individuals eligible for this grant to include individuals unable to work as a result of other disabilities.

Other efforts

112. Government efforts have focused on priorities to alleviate the impact of the crisis on Syrians in steps being taken to overcome poverty. On that basis, the Syrian Government is making preparations to draw up a first national report on sustainable development aimed at:

- Assessing progress achieved with regard to the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in the period 2000-2010.
- Assessing the gap imposed by the crisis on various MDG indicators for the period 2011-2015.
- Using the output of the report to demonstrate the impact of the crisis on the efforts of the Syrian State to achieve its development goals as part of its commitment to attain the United Nations goals and to agree on national priorities and identify their indicators up to the year 2030 in the light of the priorities already set at the global and regional levels under the United Nations plan for 2015 and beyond.

113. The Syrian Government is implementing a national programme for transition to a post-crisis Syria, which is a long-term strategy covering all economic and social development issues, with aspects of the national plan for transformation (administrative reform, sustainable national development, cultural and social training, political reform, reconstruction/infrastructure).

114. The Syrian Government is endeavouring to identify priorities despite the conditions of the crisis, stressing the provision of shelter and relief and responding to humanitarian needs, promoting social reality, focusing on a protection regime for the categories most affected by the war (women and children), and framing the necessary mechanisms to provide protection and effective treatment of the various ramifications of the crisis, to achieve national reconciliation and to continue to address the topic of reconciliation (liberation of kidnapped persons, the search for persons disappeared, etc.), finding solutions to those issues, strengthening the role of civil society and involving citizens in their national and social responsibilities.

115. The Syrian Arab Republic is continuing to pay wages and salaries to workers in the public sector despite the fact that they may be located in areas controlled by the terrorist organizations. Laws have been further developed on labour, social security, civil society associations and institutions, and development of the social security and health insurance systems.

Conclusion

116. The crisis has cast a dark shadow over the social reality of the Syrian Arab Republic as a whole, affecting all areas of life. Over the years, Syrians have lost a great deal of the everyday security and stability they used to enjoy, and they have not yet been able to perceive the results of the political reforms. However, these exceptional conditions have not prevented the Government from performing its duties towards its citizens: the Government

and people of the Syrian Arab Republic have made great human and material sacrifices and exerted great administrative efforts to put an end to the plague of terrorism.

117. The path to the solution of the humanitarian crisis unfolding in the Syrian Arab Republic lies in recognizing its causes and the factors that have led to its aggravation, and seeking to address it without politicization or distortion of realities for the purpose of political agendas using humanitarian pretexts, by fighting terrorism, putting an end to it and halting the policies of countries which support terrorism, taking effective steps to bring to account the governments of those countries, giving effect to the relevant Security Council resolutions on fighting terrorism, and drying up the sources of funding for terrorism, especially resolutions 2170 (2014), 2178 (2014) and 2253 (2015), in addition to obtaining the immediate lifting of unilateral coercive measures.

118. The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic reiterates its right to combat terrorism and to restore security and stability to the country, on the basis of its constitutional responsibilities and its commitments to implementing Security Council resolutions on combating terrorism.

119. The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic affirms once again its constant position, which is that the solution to the crisis in the Syrian Arab Republic is a political one, which must be based on Syrian-Syrian dialogue under Syrian leadership and without preconditions, to be followed by the formation of a government of national unity which is entrusted with the elaboration of a constitution to be put to a popular referendum for approval, in addition to its continued efforts towards national reconciliation which shall remain ongoing and shall not cease until an end has been put to all armed terrorist groups active in various parts of the Syrian Arab Republic.

120. The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic looks forward to holding a fruitful dialogue and pursuing constructive cooperation with the Human Rights Council under its mandate and with full respect for the sovereignty and independence of the Syrian Arab Republic and its freedom to make its own political choices within the framework of its national and international human rights undertakings and commitments. The Syrian Arab Republic believes that mutual dialogue and constructive cooperation are conducive to promoting human rights as part of the development process and comprehensive social development. The Syrian Arab Republic urges the Human Rights Council and other partners to support its efforts to achieve the joint objectives of promoting human rights in such a way as to ensure human dignity, to take all measures to guarantee and restore the trampled rights of the people of the Syrian Arab Republic labouring under the Israeli occupation, to reveal the truth about the grave human rights violations occurring in the occupied territory, and to monitor those violations.

Notes

- ¹ الاتفاقيات الدولية التي انضمت إليها الجمهورية العربية السورية في مجال حقوق الإنسان:
- اتفاقية المساواة في الأجر رقم 100 تاريخ 1951؛
 - الاتفاقية المتعلقة بالتمييز في الاستخدام والمهنة رقم 111 تاريخ 1958؛
 - العهد الدولي للحقوق الاقتصادية والاجتماعية والثقافية، بتاريخ 1969/4/21؛
 - العهد الدولي للحقوق المدنية والسياسية، المصادق عليها بتاريخ 1969/4/21؛
 - الاتفاقية الدولية لمنع كافة أشكال التمييز العنصري، المصادق عليها بتاريخ 1969/4/21؛
 - الاتفاقية الدولية لمنع جريمة الفصل العنصري والمعاقبة عليها، المصادق عليها بتاريخ 1976/6/18؛

- اتفاقيات جنيف الأربعة للعام ١٩٤٩، المصادق عليها بتاريخ 1953/11/2 والبروتوكول الإضافي الأول، المصادق عليه بتاريخ 1983/11/14؛
 - اتفاقية حقوق الطفل، المصادق عليها بتاريخ 1993/7/15 والبروتوكولين الاختياريين الملحقين بها الأول بشأن إشراك الأطفال في الأعمال القتالية والثاني متعلق باستغلال الأطفال في البغاء؛
 - اتفاقية القضاء على جميع أشكال التمييز ضد المرأة، المصادق عليها بتاريخ 2003/3/28؛
 - اتفاقية مناهضة التعذيب وغيره من ضروب المعاملة أو العقوبة القاسية أو اللاإنسانية أو المهينة، المصادق عليها بتاريخ 2004/8/19؛
 - اتفاقية الأمم المتحدة لمكافحة الجريمة المنظمة عبر الوطنية، المصادق عليها بالقانون 14 لعام 2008؛
 - بروتوكول منع وقمع ومعاقبة الاتجار بالأشخاص، وبخاصة النساء والأطفال، الملحق باتفاقية الأمم المتحدة لمكافحة الجريمة المنظمة عبر الوطنية، المصادق عليها بالقانون 14 لعام 2008؛
 - بروتوكول مكافحة تهريب المهاجرين عن طريق البر والبحر والجو، الملحق باتفاقية الأمم المتحدة لمكافحة الجريمة المنظمة عبر الوطنية، المصادق عليها بالقانون 14 لعام 2008؛
 - اتفاقية حقوق الأشخاص ذوي الإعاقة والبروتوكول الاختياري الملحق بهما، المصادق عليهما بتاريخ 2009/2/10.
- كذلك فقد انضمت حكومة الجمهورية العربية السورية إلى 58 اتفاقية تختص بحقوق العمال والحريات النقابية، والتي تمّ تبنيها ضمن إطار منظمة العمل الدولية، وإلى العديد من الاتفاقيات الدولية المتعلقة بحقوق الإنسان الثقافية والفكرية، وذلك في إطار منظمة الأمم المتحدة للتربية والثقافة والعلوم (اليونسكو).

2 قائمة بأسماء الأحزاب المرخصة:

تم الترخيص لعشرة أحزاب وهي: (حزب التضامن، الحزب الديمقراطي السوري، حزب الأنصار، حزب الطليعة الديمقراطي، حزب التضامن العربي الديمقراطي، حزب التنمية الوطني، حزب الشباب الوطني السوري، حزب الشباب الوطني للعدالة والتنمية، حزب سوريا الوطن، حزب الإرادة الشعبية) وفقاً لقانون الأحزاب الجديد.

إضافة إلى الأحزاب التي كانت موجودة سابقاً تحت مظلة الجبهة الوطنية التقدمية وعددها عشرة أحزاب وهي: (حزب البعث العربي الاشتراكي، الحزب الشيوعي السوري، حزب الوندوين الاشتراكيين، الحزب السوري القومي الاجتماعي، حركة الاشتراكيين العرب، حزب العهد الوطني، حزب الاتحاد العربي الديمقراطي، الحزب الشيوعي السوري الموحد، الحزب الوندوي الاشتراكي الديمقراطي، حزب الاتحاد الاشتراكي العربي).

3 فهرس العقوبات الأوروبية على سورية

(من آذار 2011 ولغاية أيار 2015)

نوع الإجراءات	تاريخ	قرار المجلس الأوروبي
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1- 2011/273	2011/5/9	• حظر بيع الأسلحة والمعدات المستعملة في القمع الداخلي. • حظر السفر إلى دول الاتحاد الأوروبي وتجميد الأصول المالية لـ 13/ شخصية سورية.
2- 2011/302	2011/5/23	• حظر السفر إلى دول الاتحاد الأوروبي وتجميد الأصول المالية لـ 10/ شخصيات سورية بينها السيد رئيس الجمهورية. • تعليق كافة أشكال التعاون مع سورية بما فيها التحضيرات لاتفاقية الشراكة وبرنامج سياسة الجوار.
3- 2011/367	2011/6/23	• حظر السفر إلى دول الاتحاد الأوروبي وتجميد الأصول المالية لـ 7/ شخصيات سورية. • تجميد الأصول المالية لـ 4/ مؤسسات سورية من بينها مؤسسة الإسكان العسكرية، وثلاثة شركات خاصة.
4- 2011/488	2011/8/1	• حظر السفر إلى دول الاتحاد الأوروبي وتجميد الأصول المالية لـ 5/ شخصيات سورية.
5- 2011/515	2011/8/23	• حظر السفر إلى دول الاتحاد الأوروبي وتجميد الأصول المالية لـ 15/ شخصية سورية. • تجميد الأصول المالية لـ 5/ مؤسسات: أربعة أجهزة أمنية سورية، وفيلق القدس.
6- 2011/522	2011/9/2	• حظر السفر إلى دول الاتحاد الأوروبي وتجميد الأصول المالية لـ 4/ شخصيات سورية. • تجميد الأصول المالية لـ 3/ مؤسسات من بينها المصرف العقاري.
7- 2011/523	2011/9/2	• حظر استيراد وشراء ونقل النفط السوري وعدم تقديم أية خدمات مالية أو التأمين بهذا الصدد.

- 8 2011/628 2011/9/23 • حظر السفر إلى دول الاتحاد الأوروبي وتجميد الأصول لشخصيتين سوريين.
- تجميد الأصول المالية لـ /6/ مؤسسات سورية من بينها قناة الدنيا وسيريانيل.
 - حظر الاستثمار في قطاع الصناعة النفطية السورية.
 - حظر تزويد مصرف سورية المركزي بأوراق العملة الورقية والمعدنية التي تطبع في دول الاتحاد.
- 9 2011/684 2011/10/13 • فرض عقوبات على المصرف التجاري السوري.
- 10 2011/736 2011/11/14 • حظر السفر إلى دول الاتحاد الأوروبي وتجميد الأصول المالية لـ /18/ شخصية سورية.
- منع البنك الأوروبي للاستثمار من التعامل وتقديم الأموال إلى سورية بموجب اتفاقيات قروض، وتعليق عقود المساعدة التقنية للمشاريع السورية.

- 11 - 2011/782 2011/12/1 • حظر السفر إلى دول الاتحاد الأوروبي وتجميد الأصول المالية لـ 12/ شخصية سورية.
- تجميد الأصول المالية لـ 11/ مؤسسة سورية من بينها شام برس، وصحيفة الوطن، ومركز الدراسات والبحوث العلمية، و"سيرونيكس" والشركة السورية لتجارة المحروقات، والشركة العامة للنفط وشركة الفرات.
 - حظر التعاملات المصرفية وخدمات التأمين ومنح القروض من الدول الأعضاء إلى الحكومة السورية.
 - حظر تصدير المعدات والتقنيات لقطاع الصناعة البترولية والغاز والمصافي والتنقيب والإنتاج، وإنشاء محطات كهربائية والاستثمار في هذه المشاريع.
 - حظر تصدير التقنيات لمراقبة الإنترنت والاتصالات الهاتفية.
- 12 - 2012/37 2012/1/23 • حظر السفر إلى دول الاتحاد الأوروبي وتجميد الأصول المالية لـ 22/ شخصية سورية.
- تجميد الأصول المالية لـ 8/ مؤسسات سورية مالية ونفطية منها: المصرف الصناعي، مصرف التسليف الشعبي، مصرف التوفير، المصرف الزراعي، المصرف التجاري السوري اللبناني، شركة دبر الزور للنفط، شركة إيبلا للنفط، شركة دجلة للنفط.
- 13 - 2012/122 2012/2/27 • حظر السفر إلى دول الاتحاد الأوروبي وتجميد الأصول المالية لـ 7/ وزراء سوريين.
- تجميد أرصدة مصرف سورية المركزي في دول الاتحاد الأوروبي.
 - حظر تجارة الذهب والمعادن الثمينة والماس مع المؤسسات الحكومية السورية ومصرف سورية المركزي.
 - حظر رحلات الشحن الجوي السوري.

- 14- 2012/172 2012/3/23 • حظر السفر إلى دول الاتحاد الأوروبي وتجميد الأصول المالية لـ 12/ شخصية سورية من بينها والدة السيد الرئيس وشقيقته وزوجته.
- تجميد الأصول المالية لمؤسستين سوريتين في مجال النفط وهما الشركة السورية للنفط الشركة السورية لخزن وتسويق المنتجات النفطية.
- 15- 2012/206 2012/4/23 • حظر تصدير المعدات والتقنيات التي تستعمل في القمع الداخلي أو لإنتاج هكذا معدات.
- حظر بيع المنتجات الفاخرة إلى سورية.
- 16- 2012/256 2012/5/14 • حظر السفر إلى دول الاتحاد الأوروبي وتجميد الأصول المالية لـ 3/ شخصيات سورية.
- تجميد الأصول المالية لمؤسستين سوريتين من بينهما الشركة العامة للتبغ.
 - دخول قرار حظر تصدير المنتجات الفاخرة إلى سورية والمعدات ذات الاستخدام المزدوج حيز التنفيذ في 17 حزيران/يونيه 2012.
- 17- 2012/335 2012/6/25 • حظر السفر إلى دول الاتحاد الأوروبي وتجميد الأصول المالية لشخصية سورية واحدة.
- تجميد الأصول المالية لـ 6/ مؤسسات سورية منها عسكرية وأمنية هي: وزارتي الداخلية والدفاع ومكتب الأمن القومي، ومالية ونفطية هي: بنك سورية الدولي الإسلامي والشراكة السورية لنقل المحروقات والهيئة العامة للإذاعة والتلفزيون.

السماح بتفتيش السفن والطائرات المتوجهة إلى سورية لمنع نقل الأسلحة والمعدات المستعملة في القمع الداخلي ومصادرتها وذلك في المطارات والموانئ والمياه الإقليمية للدول الأعضاء.	•2012/7/23	2012/420	-19
حظر السفر إلى دول الاتحاد الأوروبي وتجميد الأصول المالية لـ /26/ شخصية سورية.	•2012/7/23	2012/424	-20
تجميد الأصول المالية لـ /3/ مؤسسات سورية من بينها مؤسسة الطيران العربية السورية والمؤسسة العامة لحلج وتسويق الأقطان.	•		
حظر السفر إلى دول الاتحاد الأوروبي وتجميد الأصول المالية لـ /28/ شخصية سورية من بينها السيد وزير الداخلية.	•2012/10/15	2012/634	-21
تجميد الأصول المالية لمؤسستين سوريين.	•		
حظر استيراد الأسلحة القادمة من سورية أو نقل الأسلحة السورية أو تقديم خدمات مالية لتصدير الأسلحة السورية، وأي تعاون عسكري.	•		
تمديد العقوبات الأوروبية على سورية لمدة ثلاثة أشهر حتى 2013/6/1.	•2013/2/28	2013/109	-22
السماح بتزويد المعارضة السورية بمواد عسكرية غير فتاكة بهدف حماية المدنيين وتقديم المساعدة الفنية للمعارضة السورية.	•		
السماح بشراء النفط السوري والمنتجات النفطية وتقديم المساعدة المالية والتقنية للإنتاج في هذا المجال بهدف دعم المعارضة السورية ومساعدة السكان المدنيين.	•2013/4/22	2013/186	-23
إعلان المجلس حول السماح للدول الأعضاء بتزويد المعارضة السورية بالأسلحة حسب ما تسمح به تشريعات هذه الدول.	•2013/5/27	إعلان	-24

- 25- 2013/255 2013/5/31 • تمديد العقوبات على سورية لمدة عام حتى 2014/6/1 مع قائمة محدثة لهذه العقوبات تشمل /179/ شخصية و/54/ مؤسسة سورية.
- 26- 2013/1332 2013/12/13 • قرار مجلس وزراء البيئة في الاتحاد الأوروبي.
- السماح للدول الأعضاء باستيراد ونقل الأسلحة الكيميائية والمواد المتعلقة بها من سورية إلى الاتحاد الأوروبي بهدف دعم إزالة الأسلحة الكيميائية السورية.
 - حظر استيراد الممتلكات الثقافية ذات الأهمية الأثرية والثقافية والدينية التي نقلت بشكل غير مشروع من سورية منذ بدء الأزمة.
 - إزالة الحجز عن الأموال والموارد الاقتصادية السورية بهدف تقديم المساعدات الإنسانية.
- 27- 2014/309 2014/5/28 • تمديد العقوبات الأوروبية على سورية لمدة عام حتى 2015/6/1.
- شطب اسم المرحوم آصف شوكت وسليمان معروف، والبنك السوري الإسلامي الدولي من قائمة العقوبات.
- 28- 2014/387 2014/6/23 • حظر السفر إلى دول الاتحاد الأوروبي وتجميد الأصول المالية لـ /12/ وزيراً سورياً ليصبح العدد الإجمالي للمدرجين على قائمة العقوبات /189/ شخصية و/53/ مؤسسة سورية.
- 29- 2014/488 2014/7/22 • حظر السفر إلى دول الاتحاد الأوروبي وتجميد الأصول المالية لـ /3/ شخصيات سورية و/9/ مؤسسات نفطية وعسكرية، ليصبح العدد الإجمالي للمدرجين على قائمة العقوبات /192/ شخصية و/62/ مؤسسة سورية.

- 30- 2014/730 2014/10/20 • حظر السفر إلى دول الاتحاد الأوروبي وتجميد الأصول المالية لـ 16/ شخصية سورية (وزراء جدد + عسكريين + رجال أعمال) إضافة إلى شركتين في مجال تسويق النفط، ليصبح العدد الإجمالي للمدرجين على قائمة العقوبات 307/ شخصية و64/ مؤسسة سورية.
- 31- 2014/946 2014/11/13 • قرارات محكمة العدل الأوروبية برفع العقوبات عن 3/ شخصيات سورية (محمد حمشو وخالد قدور وأيمن جابر)/ ومؤسسة سورية واحدة (حمشو الدولية) ليصبح العدد الإجمالي للمدرجين على قائمة العقوبات 204/ شخصية و63/ مؤسسة سورية.
- 32- 2014/901 2014/12/12 • حظر توريد مادة وقود الطائرات إلى سورية.
- 33- 2015/383 2015/3/6 • حظر السفر إلى دول الاتحاد الأوروبي وتجميد الأصول المالية لـ 7/ شخصيات سورية، إضافة إلى 6/ شركات، ليصبح العدد الإجمالي للمدرجين على قائمة العقوبات 211/ شخصية و69/ مؤسسة وشركة.
- 34- بيان صحفي صادر عن الوزارة الاتحادية للاقتصاد والتدريب والبحث في سويسرا يتضمن قرار مجلس الاتحاد الفيدرالي 2015/2/11 • منع بيع وتوفير وتصدير وعبور وقود الطائرات ومشتقاته عن طريق سويسرا باتجاه سورية، ومنع توفير خدمات السمسة والتمويل أو التأمين أو إعادة التأمين. استثناء الطائرات المدنية غير السورية التي تتوقف في سورية وشركات النقل الجوي السورية التي تقوم بعمليات الإجلاء من هذا القرار، كما يمكن منح استثناءات للرحلات الجوية ذات الغايات الإنسانية.

- 35- 2015/837 2015/5/28 • تمديد العقوبات الأوروبية على سورية لمدة عام حتى 2016/6/1.
- حظر السفر إلى دول الاتحاد الأوروبي وتجميد الأصول المالية لشخصية سورية واحدة (محمد محلا)، وشطب اسم اللواء رستم غزالة بسبب الوفاة، ومازن الطباع وبسام صباغ بحكم قضائي، ليصبح العدد الإجمالي للمدرجين على قائمة العقوبات /209/ شخصية و/69/ مؤسسة وشركة.

الأشخاص والكيانات الذين حذفوا من قائمة العقوبات

تاريخ	قرار المجلس الأوروبي	اسم الشخصية أو الكيان	
2012/2/27	2012/122	عماد غريواتي	-1
2012/5/14	2012/256	عماد غريواتي	-2
2012/10/15	2012/634	سليم ألتون يوسف كليزلي مجموعة ألتون	-3
2012/11/29	2012/739	اللواء نصر العلي	-4
Dated 18/01/2012	Council Regulation (EU) No. 36/2012		
2014/5/28	2014/309	العماد آصف شوكت سليمان معروف بنك سورية الإسلامي الدولي	-5
2014/10/20	2014/730	محمد نضال الشعار	-6
2014/11/13	قرار محكمة العدل الأوروبية 2014/946	محمد حمشو وحمشو الدولية	-7
2014/11/13	قرار محكمة العدل الأوروبية 2014/947	خالد قدور	-8
2014/11/13	قرار محكمة العدل الأوروبية 2014/948	أيمن جابر	-9
2015/5/28	2015/837	رستم غزالة (بسبب الوفاة)	-10
2014/7/9	حكم المحكمة العامة في T-329/12 القضييتين رقم T-74/13 ورقم	مازن الطباع	-11

2015/2/26 بسام الصباغ حكم المحكمة العامة في القضية -12
رقم
T-652/11

الدول التي انضمت إلى العقوبات الأوروبية

- بيان الاتحاد الأوروبي بتاريخ 2014/7/7 حول انضمام بعض الدول إلى العقوبات الأوروبية على سورية من خارج الاتحاد الأوروبي وهي: مقدونيا - الجبل الأسود - آيسلندا - صربيا - ألبانيا - ليختنشتاين - النرويج - أوكرانيا - مولدافيا - جورجيا.
- بيان الوزارة الاتحادية للاقتصاد والتدريب والبحث في سويسرا حول إصدار الحكومة السويسرية عقوبات ضد سورية تتعلق بوقود الطائرات.

4 أثر تعليق المشاريع الأوروبية

أثر تعليق المشاريع الأوروبية على عدد من القطاعات نتيجة لرفض التدابير القسرية الأحادية الجانب:

قطاع الصحة: تم تعليق العمل بمشروع الرعاية الصحية/2 الممول بقرض من بنك الاستثمار الأوروبي بقيمة 130 مليون يورو والذي كان من المفترض أن يتم تمويل 9 مشافٍ ضمن إطار هذا القرض، حيث بلغت القيمة الإجمالية لهذه المشاريع حوالي 9.31 مليار ليرة سورية، وقد نجم عن هذا التعليق أضراراً مادية تمثلت باضطرار وزارة الصحة إلى رصد ما يقارب 1.8 مليار ليرة سنوياً لتأمين التمويل الذي كان من المفترض أنه مؤمن من هذا القرض، إضافة إلى تأثير الوزارة مادياً بالخسائر التي لحقت بها من جراء ارتفاع تكلفة تأمين التمويل البديل والتجهيزات وامتدت هذه الآثار إلى أضرار بشرية وتنموية من خلال حرمان مشاريع صحية أخرى من التمويل وحرمان السكان من الخدمات التي كانت من المفترض أن يحصلوا عليها فيما لو كان تمويل البنك مستمر.

قطاع الكهرباء: علق بنك الاستثمار الأوروبي تمويل مشاريع هامة في قطاع الطاقة من خلال إيقاف السحب من مشروع توسيع محطة توليد دير علي بمبلغ 225 مليون يورو وإلغاء اتفاقية تمويل مشروع محطة توليد دير الزور بمبلغ 200 مليون يورو وإلغاء المبلغ غير المسحوب بقيمة 14.4 مليون يورو من القرض الممنوح للمؤسسة العامة لتوزيع واستثمار الطاقة الكهربائية. وهذا أدى إلى إلحاق أضراراً مادية مباشرة بالوزارة لا سيما تحميل وزارة الكهرباء تكاليف إضافية لشراء الطاقة البديلة المفترض توليدها من مشروع توسيع محطة توليد دير علي الناجمة عن تأخر المشروع بسبب التأخير في تسديد شرائح قرض بنك الاستثمار الأوروبي وبقيمة إجمالية تصل إلى أكثر من 463.7 مليون يورو وتحمل الوزارة التأخير الناجم عن تسديد شرائح قرض بنك الاستثمار الأوروبي والتي تبلغ حوالي 38 742 625 يورو عن كل شهر تأخير وضياع وهدر وتأخير لتنفيذ المشروع ووضع في الخدمة وما كان متوقعاً أن ينتج عنه من أرباح وعوائد اقتصادية وخدمية وتنموية.

قطاع الاتصالات والتقانة: أوقف الاتحاد الأوروبي العمل بمشروع نظام توثيق وتخطيط لشبكات للمشروع الزمني الثالث GIS ومشروع إعادة تأهيل الشبكة النحاسية والإشراف على جودة تنفيذ المشروع الريفي الثالث وأدى ذلك إلى تأثر تطوير العمل في المؤسسة العامة للاتصالات لا سيما بعد أن أصبحت شركة بموجب قانون الاتصالات رقم 10 لعام 2010.

قطاع الإدارة المحلية: بعد أن تم الاتفاق بين الجمهورية العربية السورية وبنك الاستثمار الأوروبي على تنفيذ برنامج دعم مشاريع البنى التحتية البلدية والبيئية MEIP بالتعاون مع الوكالة الفرنسية للتنمية AFD ومفوضية الاتحاد الأوروبي ECD، بميزانية إجمالية تبلغ 100 مليون يورو وبحيث يساهم البنك بقرض قيمته 50 مليون يورو، أوقف البنك تمويله لهذا المشروع ما أدى إلى ضياع فرصة التمويل والاستفادة من المساعدة الفنية

المقدمة من المفوضية الأوروبية في دعم وحدة إدارة البرنامج وإمكانية الاستفادة من الخبرات المتاحة وتنفيذ البنى التحتية حسب المعايير الدولية.

قطاع الإسكان والتعمير: سبق أن تم الاتفاق مع بنك الاستثمار الأوروبي EIB على تمويل عدد من المشاريع منها مشروع مياه الشرب والصرف الصحي في ريف دمشق بكلفة تقديرية تصل إلى 90 مليون يورو ومشروع تنفيذ محطة معالجة رئيسية للصرف الصحي في بانياس وإعادة تأهيل شبكة مياه الشرب ومشروع تنفيذ ست محطات معالجة مقترحة في أحواض نهر الغمقة والدبوسية وقد أدى هذا التوقف إلى ضياع فرصة التمويل الخارجي والاضطرار إلى البحث عن مصدر تمويل آخر وزيادة تلوث المصادر المائية في المناطق المعنية بالمشاريع وزيادة التلوث الحالي لمياه البحر الأبيض المتوسط. كما سبق أن تم الاتفاق مع مصرف التنمية الألماني (kfw) على تمويل عدد من المشاريع تتعلق بمياه الشرب والصحي ومنها اتفاقية القرض الاستثماري لبرنامج تحفيظ الفاقد المائي في حلب بقيمة 47.8 مليون يورو ومشروع اتفاقية القرض الاستثماري لإدارة المياه بقيمة 8 مليون يورو.

وبشكل عام، ومن خلال مراجعة قائمة المشاريع التي كانت تمول من الجهات الخارجية والتي تم تعليق العمل بها يمكن توضيح ما يلي:

- بلغت قيمة المبالغ الإجمالية التي تم تعليق العمل بها مع الاتحاد الأوروبي (تعاون فني - منح) حوالي 231 مليون يورو، وبلغت قيمة المبالغ الإجمالية التي تم تعليق العمل بها مع جمهورية ألمانيا الاتحادية (تعاون فني وتعاون مالي) حوالي 216 مليون يورو، وبلغت قيمة المبالغ الإجمالية التي تم تعليق العمل بها مع الوكالة الفرنسية للتنمية (AFD) (تعاون فني وتعاون مالي) حوالي 90 مليون يورو، وبلغت قيمة المبالغ الإجمالية التي تم تعليق العمل بها مع بنك الاستثمار الأوروبي (تعاون مالي) 938 مليون يورو منها مبلغ 763 مليون يورو للمشاريع قيد التنفيذ ومبلغ 175 مليون يورو للمشاريع المقترحة للتمويل؛
 - بالنسبة للتعاون مع الصناديق العربية، بلغت القيمة الإجمالية التقريبية للمشاريع الممولة من الصناديق التمويلية العربية والإقليمية (المشاريع المنفذة والمشاريع قيد التنفيذ والمشاريع المطروحة للتمويل) حوالي 5 608 359 مليون دولار أمريكي.
- وكانت الأضرار الإجمالية التي تكبدها الجانب السوري نتيجة هذا التعليق وفق ما يلي:
- اضطرار وزارة الصحة لتأمين مبلغ حوالي 9 مليار ليرة من موازنتها المحلية أي بمعدل 108 مليار ليرة سورية سنوياً عدا عن حرمان مئات الآلاف من السكان المحليين في عدة محافظات من الخدمات الصحية الأساسية التي كان من المفترض أن يحصلوا عليها من هذه المشافي وفقدان فرصة تطوير القدرات الفنية للكوادر التي تعمل في هذه المشافي، بالإضافة إلى التأخر الزمني في إنجاز هذه المشافي؛
 - بلغت قيمة الأضرار المادية التي سيتحملها قطاع الكهرباء نتيجة تكاليف شراء الطاقة البديلة التي كان من المفترض توليدها من مشروع توسيع محطة توليد كهرباء دير علي بسبب إيقاف تمويل المشروع من بنك الاستثمار الأوروبي وتأخر إنجازه الناجم عن تأخير تسديد مشروع قرض البنك شهرياً ما قيمته 464 مليون يورو، مع الأخذ بعين الاعتبار أن عدم تزويد القطاعات الصناعية والخدمية بالكهرباء ألحق خسائر بالاقتصاد الوطني نتيجة توقف عجلة الإنتاج مما أدى إلى فقدان فرص عمل وتعثّر الدورة الاقتصادية حيث إن استثمار كل كيلواط ساعي يحقق تنمية بقيمة 50 ليرة سورية، بالإضافة إلى عدم قدرة الوزارة على توليد 470 مليون كيلواط ساعي كما هو الحال سابقاً، نتيجة الظروف الحالية تُسبب خسائر غير مباشرة على الاقتصاد الوطني تبلغ نحو 23.5 مليار ليرة؛
 - بلغت قيمة الأضرار المادية التي لحقت بقطاع الاتصالات والتقانة جراء قرارات بنك الاستثمار الأوروبي من إيقاف العمل بالاتفاقيات الممولة لمشروعين على الشكل التالي:
 - 1- إلغاء تمديد عقدين مع شركات استشارية بقيمة 6.86 مليون يورو.
 - 2- خسارة تُقدّر بـ 1.37 مليون يورو سنوياً عن التأخير في تنفيذ المشروعين.

والخسارة الناجمة عن زيادة الأسعار للنحاس والكوابل وغيرها من المواد تُقدر بـ 1.717 مليون يورو وهذا يعني خسارة المؤسسة لعائدات سنوية بأكثر من 3 مليون يورو. بالإضافة إلى الأضرار الاجتماعية التي انعكست سلباً على تطوير الريف السوري الذي كان معولاً على المشروع الريفي الثالث.

- بلغت قيمة الأضرار المادية التي لحقت بقطاع مياه الشرب والصرف الصحي ما يقارب 106 مليار ليرة سورية اضطرت المؤسسة لتأمينها من وزانتها الاستثمارية لعام 2012 لاستكمال تنفيذ المشروعات التي أوقفها بنك الاستثمار الأوروبي ومصرف إعادة الأعمار الألماني عدا عن توقف المؤسسة عن دفع أجور أعمال تم إنجازها من قبل شركات استشارية مرتبطة بعقود معها وإيقاف العديد من العقود التي أبرمتها المؤسسة وتقدر قيمة هذه العقود بأكثر من 11 مليون يورو وعدم توفر مصادر التمويل بالقطع الأجنبي لاستكمال تسديد استحقاقات عقود قامت بها المؤسسة مما يعرضها لنزاعات قضائية مع هذه الشركات، بالإضافة إلى قيام مصرف سورية المركزي بدفع عمولة التزام عن المبالغ الاتفاقية إضافة إلى الفوائد عن المبالغ المسحوبة؛
- أما ما يتعلق بالبنى التحتية البلدية، فقد لحقت بالوحدات الإدارية أضرار تمثلت بضياح فرصة التمويل التي كانت ستحصل عليها من القروض التي تم إيقافها سواء من بنك الاستثمار الأوروبي 50 مليون يورو، والوكالة الفرنسية للتنمية 20 مليون يورو وهي تساوي نصف قيمة التمويل ويقابله مثلها من الجانب السوري (وزارة الإدارة المحلية) وبالتالي عدم تمكنها من تنفيذها للمشاريع المقررة سيما وأن هذه المشاريع كانت ستشمل تنفيذ محطات معالجة مياه صحي وإنشاء تنفيذ محطات معالجة مياه صرف صحي وإنشاء مركز متكامل لمعالجة النفايات الصلبة وتنفيذ محطات معالجة ميكانيكية وبيولوجية والتطوير السياحي في تدمر؛
- نوعية الأضرار الناجمة عن التعليق، التأخر في تنفيذ المشاريع الممولة واحتمال إعادة طرح مناقصات لهذه المشاريع، ونشوء أعباء مالية إضافية على هذه المشاريع وارتفاع الأسعار، وتأخر الاستفادة من وضع هذه المشاريع موضع التشغيل، ضياح المبالغ المدفوعة إلى المتعهدين على الخزينة السورية والتي لم يقدم مقابلها توريدات أو خدمات (تجهيزات قيد التصنيع أو تقارير قيد الإنجاز)، تكبد الجانب السوري تكاليف مالية لشراء تجهيزات و مواد والحصول على خدمات وأجور نقل بأسعار مرتفعة.

5 بعض البرامج والنشاطات التي تنفذها وزارة الصحة ضمن ملف الإغاثة والإيواء والاستجابة الإنسانية.

من ضمن البرامج والنشاطات التي تنفذها وزارة الصحة ضمن ملف الإغاثة والإيواء والاستجابة الإنسانية:

- مشروع رأب الفجوة في الصحة النفسية بالتعاون مع WHO؛
- مشروع الأدوية النفسية ويهدف لإيصال الدواء للمحتاجين من المرضى بالتعاون مع WHO والهلال الأحمر العربي السوري؛
- مشروع تأمين الخدمات الصحية بالتعاون مع WHO وUNICEF؛
- مشروع التغذية بالتعاون مع WHO وUNICEF وWFP والهلال الأحمر؛
- مشروع الصحة الإنجابية للنساء وUNFPA وWHO؛
- مشروع التلقيح الوطني WHO وUNICEF والهلال الأحمر؛
- مشروع رعاية الوليد WHO وUNICEF؛
- مشروع مكافحة الإسهالات والإنذانات التنفسية WHO وUNICEF؛
- تأمين الأدوية والمستلزمات الطبية بالتعاون مع المنظمات الدولية؛

- مشروع تطوير منظومة الإسعاف وإعداد خطة الطوارئ بالتعاون مع WHO. وكان من أهم مصادر التمويل الدولية والتي توقفت خلال الأزمة:
 - توقف التمويل المخطط له من قبل JICA لزوم تأهيل مشافي الأطفال في الحسكة والرققة؛
 - توقف برنامج تمويل الرعاية الصحية الثانوية الممول من قبل برنامج الاتحاد الأوروبي والذي تم توقيفه نهاية 2010؛
 - توقف قرض النمسا لزوم تجهيز مشفى جراحة القلب بدير الزور؛
- قطعت الحكومة شوطاً كبيراً في التشريعات المعتبرة أساساً لتطوير القطاع الصحي ومن أهم التشريعات الصادرة:
- القانون 24 لعام 2010 الناظم لتجارة الأدوية/المستودعات؛
 - القانون 16 لعام 2012 المتضمن التنظيم النقابي للأطباء البشريين؛
 - المرسوم 68 لعام 2012 المتضمن إحداث الهيئة السورية للاختصاصات الطبية وتعديلاته /9/ لعام 2015؛
 - المرسوم 14 الناظم للمختبرات الطبية لعام 2012؛
 - المرسوم 3 التنظيم النقابي لأطباء الأسنان لعام 2013؛
 - المرسوم 6 المتعلق بخزانة تقاعد أطباء الأسنان؛
 - القانون 17 لعام 2014 المتعلق بالهيئة العامة للطب الشرعي.