

The report of the Syrian civil society organizations for the mechanism of UPR

The report methodology :

This report was made with the participation of five Syrian NGOs .This report was based mainly on reports and statements of the partner organizations in the coalition.

This report went through three phases, the first phase was the formation of coordinating committee in order to prepare the coalition's report and receiving reports and statements of the partner organizations. The second phase was the preparation of initial unified report from reports and statements of the organizations and sent this reports to partner organizations for evaluation and feedbacks . The third phase was the preparation of the final reports in light of notes and amendments of the partner organizations.

It was taken into consideration that the report would include all the dimensions of the right-based situation in Syria, focusing on forms of violations identified in every dimension. The report concluded with focused recommendations which reflect demands of all partners in the coalition . Partners wanted the commitment of the Syrian government to achieve these demands during the next four years which follow UPR.

The partner organizations in the coalition :

- Syrian Association For the Defense of Human Rights.
- National Organization for Human Rights in Syria .
- Damascus Center for Civil Studies and Rights.
- Syrian Center for Assisting Prisoners.
- Arab Organization for Penal Reform in Syria .

Human rights in Syria

Introduction :

Although the political rights and public freedoms in Syria are wasted since the past 48 years , but the last four years witnesses significant decline in this field, which made people fear form the return of the dangerous security situation which control Syrians during the eighties of last century . Syrians still live under the emergency state and martial law ,which were imposed since 8-3-1963 as they disrupted the political life and violated freedom of individuals and groups and their basic rights This lead to the violation of all the international conventions and agreements signed and committed by Syria . This decline affect the permanent constitution of the country as their articles were amended to suit the authorities' interests by confiscating freedoms . This made Syrians live in state of permanent anguish in their daily lives . In addition , there is the control of exceptional courts and laws and extending the power of military governor or his deputy to include some violations and abuses in way opposed to provisions of the emergency state. This made the people are not able to participate in the political and public life and imposed political life that are disturbing the development of the social life.

The political rights and public freedoms

The international conventions and agreements :

The Syrian government violates the international laws which it committed starting from the United Nation convention to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and annexes . In addition , there is not Syrian constitution that states the activation of the international convention in national legislations.

Constitution and national legislations :

The Syrian constitution includes some articles that is violated to human rights, especially article 8 which wastes all the international conventions by discriminating among people who live in Syria through controlling the society and state leadership over part of the people representing in the Ruling Baath Party as well as article 153 which states working with the previous exceptional laws from martial law and emergency state.

The imposition of emergency law and the martial law :

Emergency law falls under the theory of exceptional circumstances. However, the law put restraints in regard to time and place and definition of the circumstance that need to impose the emergency state . Perhaps, the continued imposition of the martial law on the Syrian territory and extending it to include generations

although there is no exceptional circumstance representing in the state of war or disaster or riots, represents major violation in political rights, fundamental and public freedoms as it imposes restrictions and abuse of power especially when decree 47 of 1968 related to events of supreme state security court in its fifth article was issued: "the martial governor has power to transfer any case to the exceptional court ..." "... also specializes in every other case transferred to it by the martial deputy" which is state security court. This made the martial governor enjoys unlimited powers. This leads to the deactivation of all the conventions and legislations. In 2007, the state security court issued 163 rules on opponents, but the numbers increased later. So, the authority had to open second room in the court in 2010 to accommodate the thousands of cases transferred to it.

The declaration of the emergency state transfers the Jurisdiction of the stated crimes in 142 articles of penal law from the Constitutional Jurisdiction to the military and exceptional courts and to the courts that lack legal guarantees and experiencing the interference of the security authorities. Law 49 which made the death penalty for every one belonging to Muslim Brotherhood Party even if he did not commit any criminal act. In reality, many relatives and friend of the people who belong to Muslim Brotherhood Party spent in prison more than 10 years such as Ismail El sheikh Bin Mohamed who was sentenced to death in 5-5-2008 then the sentence was commuted to 12 years in prison and Mohamed Abd El-hai Shalby who was sentenced for 12 years in 12\5\2008.

Separation of authorities :

The constitution of the country confirms on principle of separation of the legislative, executive and judicial authorities and their autonomy, but it is obvious the overlap of these powers and the control of the executive authorities over the judicial and legislative powers. The executive authority\ ministries\ staff do not have the minimum freedom of movement and decision-making. The legislative authorities: their members do not have any representative act as they were nominated through the authorities and their elections is close to recruitment. They are loyal to these authorities not to the people. The judicial authorities enjoys limited autonomy and it belongs in one way or another to the executive authority as well as its administrative system, starting from appointment of the judges as they need the security approval. In addition, the judges must belong to the ruling party which violates the autonomy as the judges must be neutral. There is also the interference of the authorities in the work of judges. The most highlighting of these interventions are discharging of large numbers of the judges in Syria due to security reports. In addition, The instability of the judge due to the threat of discharging or transferring as the supreme judicial council which follow the executive authority issued meaningless transfers and formation every six months (in line with the provisions of the legislative decree No. 95 of 3/10/2055: the prime minister is entitled to the possibility of discharging the judges without justifications and by decision that can not be reviewed.

The freedom of assembly and demonstrations :

The package of exceptional laws and imposed state of martial law prevent any assembly consist of than five people and it is considered crime punished by law unless it obtains license from the concerned actors.

The freedom of the peaceful demonstrations and protests are being suppressed by force or other methods. This was happened to more than protest called by right-based associations and oppositions parties. The authority marched some students and security services to the exact location of the protest to disperse them by insults or attacking the protestors in 8 March every year. The anniversary of declaration of the state of emergency is the anniversary of events of Qamishly city which several Kurds Syrians were died on the hand of security authorities. In 4/6/2008, the Syrian authorities dispersed peaceful protest by force in front of the supreme state security court. The protest was being directed by the coordinating committee composed of Kurds parties(the future movement - Azady - yekity) to protest against the continued detention and trial of five detainees. The security forces arrested Hassan Saleh -Shams Eldein hamo- Sedeik Shrengy -Lokman Aoso -Ramadan Taasan -Shekry Sengar -Abd Elreheim ali -Fawaz Mostafa - Masaod Ahmed -Rashad mla -Kesry Ahmed -Youseif Ahmed - Khalil Gankeer -Gamal Monga-Mohamed Saleh Aonga -Mohamed Amin Abas - Gheias Habab. They were released later. In Monday 28/4/2008 the judge issued rule to put the doctor and the poet Mahmoud Sarem in prison for month because he participated in protest.

The freedom of election :

1. **The president of the republic :** the president of the republic is nominated by the national leadership of the ruling Baath Party then confirmed by the approval of the parliament. The Syrian constitution does not allow competitive process among several candidates on this position,

2. The parliament and the local administration : all Syrians are aware of how these elections are made from lists that is prepared in advance. The list includes unknown candidates even at the level of their towns and cities. The variations revealed in the major differences as the candidate of the prepared lists (lists of the Progressive National Front) gets large numbers while the independent winner get modest numbers.

In the formation of the parties , unions and associations :

1. The parties : there is no law in Syria for the parties. The only recognized party is the ruling party (Baath Social Arab Party). The parties which belong to the Baath party and is called the front parties, is such decoration to improve the image of the ruling party . The parties can not nominate their representatives in the ministry or any other governmental position. They must submit more than one candidate to occupy any position , where the ruling party and its administration will choose one of them. Those parties are prohibited from practicing their activities in the vital areas of the community such as the universities and among the students.

2. The unions : the unions in Syria are not autonomous as they are attached to the authority . The mechanism of forming the union and the elections for the selection of its leadership are made in distorted way. The laws of organization these unions especially the free profession unions include provisions that allow the prime minister to dissolve them . This mean that the prime minister can dissolve any union or branch council in case it violated the government's policies. All the internal systems of the unions contain articles that compel the union to work under guidance of the ruling party. The administrative bodies interfere often and influence the union's decisions. In 2010, the central union ratified the resolution of Damascus branch council of the lawyer union which prevent the lawyer Habib Elissa, the member of the national organization from practicing his profession for year because of his ideas and criticism to the government. Therefore , the Syrian unions are not civil society organizations ,but organizations that belong to government in indirect way.

3. Associations : the licensed association in Syria are association for charitable or residential purposes . The associations related to the public affair of the citizen such as the human rights association or culture forum interested in promoting the culture of human rights or highlighting the opponent's opinion , are being suppressed by the authority although they are not granted any license to operate. The authority until now does not guarantee any right-based or culture organizations license to operate but instead it seeks to suppress them and prevent their meetings and close them. The authority dissolve the association of Syrian women despite the fact that this association practices its activity by the ministerial resolution No5424 of 1957 before the issuance of the association law in Syria No 93 of 1958 . The authority also did not give license to the national organization . In 8-2006 , the minister of the social affairs issued the resolution No 1617 which reject the demand of the national organization for human rights in Syria . The minister also submitted demand to arrest some founder members in front of the administration of state affairs in 7/4/2009 no 1989/1949 .

Death penalty :

The Syrian constitution did not concentrate on the right to life. On the contrary, the Syrian legislator punished multiple crimes with death . This fact indicates that there are no measurements towards abolition of this penalty. He expanded in the use of this penalty under the private criminal decrees such as law of affiliation to the Muslim brotherhood No 49 and in multiple cases in laws that is against the objectives of revolution and protecting the social regime and the security of the ruling Baath party.

Torture:

The state of emergency is still declared in Syria . The mentality of the force is still prevailing in dealing with citizens in both the security branches or police stations. The torture is still the predominant method in the branches of investigations and the branches of the criminal security and in the civil police stations.

Syria signed Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and ratified it on 1-7-2004, but it preserve the article No 20 of the convention concerning developing mechanism to monitor the commitment of the ratified countries. This made the convention useless .The state security and the police stations still exercise all forms of physical and mental torture against the ordinary, political and activists detainees. In addition, the security forces intimidate the people by raiding the people's homes under false or fabricated pretexts at any time.

The Syrian constitution protects the torturers because prosecution of the torturers requires obtaining permission from their boss who often is the one that order them to torture the people. There were many cases of torture that led to death such as the young man "Jalal Horan Elkbaishi" who was born in 1977 . He was detained in Damascus branch of criminal security and died at 9 o'clock on the evening of Monday 31/5/2010 as result of the torture which was proven in the reports and photos of the forensics .

In 13/7/2010, the engineer Wadih Shabouk who was born in 1957 , died as result of torture in the criminal security in Aleppo city when he went to ask for his son.

Arbitrary arrest :

The Syrian government witness an escalation in regard to the arbitrary arrest outside the law and without legal memorandum. The arbitrary arrest was practiced widely and accompanied by enforced disappearance. The majority are not transferred for trials for long periods of time . Many are being transferred to the exceptional courts especially the supreme state security court in Damascus, which lack the minimum standard of the fair trial. Thousand of cases during the past years were transferred to this court which issued unfair rules against hundreds of people. Some of the cases are being transferred to the ordinary courts which lack autonomy. Some political detainees were transferred to the ordinary courts after they signed on statement under the force and torture in order to submit charges against them by the security services. The judicial authorities continue the other procedures as happened with the detainees of the national council to declare Damascus for the national and democracy change. (Dr. Fida Elhorani, Mr. Riad Seif, the writer Akram Elbunni, the right-based activists Jabr Elshofi, the journalist Sara Fayez and Ali Aba Alla , DR. Ahmed Taama , Walid Elbunni, Yasser Alaity, the engineer Marwan Alash and artist Talal Abo Dan and Mohamed Hajjs Darwish) were arrested in the beginning of 2008 as well as some detainees because they belong to religious parties and some Syrian Kurds detainees.

The civil rights (the civil degradation)

Degradation of civil rights is sub-crime that accompanied with committing some crimes . This is measurement made by the legislator to protect the society from dangerous criminals, but all the political detainees who are not criminal or dangerous were transferred to the exceptional court in Syria. The detainee did not enjoy the legal guarantees which is required for fair trial. This exceptional situation left hundreds of citizens who are deprived of their civil rights . Most of these people have lost their jobs while the others were not able to get any job. They were not allowed to travel or have ownership or establishing company. The worst thing is the continuation of the Syrian government in ignoring these humanitarian cases. For example, the death of the previous detainee Faris Murad, 59 years old after long struggle with illness. He spent 29 year of his life in detention , which caused his disease of ankylosing spondylitis. In addition, the Syrian authorities prevented him from traveling .

The enforced disappearance :

Many Syrian citizens were subjected to enforced disappearance by the security forces without the acknowledging their existence. Some of them were transferred to the trial after indefinite period of time and the fate of the others is unknown for months, including : the disappearance of Mashaal, the formal spokesman for Kurds future party on 15/8/2008. The contact was lost with him after he left Ain Arab city going to Aleppo city. No one acknowledge his existence until he was referred to the first criminal court in Damascus on 26/8/2008. Security services in Tartus city (the coast- west) was monitoring Habib Saleh and was arrested him on 5/7/2008 while walking in Tartus markets. He was taken to unknown destination .No body knew any thing about him and lost any contact with the outside world including his family until 4/8/2008 . The general attorney in Damascus transferred him to the first investigative judge in Damascus then to criminal courts. We should not forget to mention that about 40 detainee disappeared after the events of Sednaya prison "Damascus" as the military security forces suppressed rebellion in the prison. The forces fired bullets and closed the prison on the remaining of the prisoners "3000 prisoners" for tow years " from July 2008 to July 2010 " . Then , the families of the prisoners discovered dozens of the disappearance cases without taking the corpus to bury them. We note here, the engineer Nizar Ristnawi who was supposed to be released on 18/4/2009 , but he is still not found. This made the rapporteur on the arbitrary arrest of the united nation who issued memorandum on this case, transferred the case to the rapporteur on the enforced disappearance.

The right to justice, rule of law and personal security :

According to the declaration of state of emergency , governors and police leaders sought to martial arrest. They detained the citizen then they demand telegram concerning the martial arrest order from the interior minister. The interior minister respond to them. The martial order has became repression tool, as it is being used widely and without necessity required to declare the state of emergency. The citizen arrested by martial order has not the right to appoint lawyer to defend him. This matter overthrew the legal guarantees of the Syrian constitution.

The right to movement and travel :

The article 33 of the Syrian constitution stated the right of the citizens to travel unless juridical rule prevent them from traveling. The security services prevent any citizen from travelling outside the country without juridical rule. Often, The citizens farewell their friend as he is travelling , then they see him after hours from departure because he was prevented from traveling. The estimated numbers of the persons banned from , are hundreds of human rights defenders and political activists. Syrian organizations were monitoring those people in their reports.

Freedoms of journalism , internet and publications :

1. The journalism freedoms :

The Syrian authorities have monopoly on all the means of expression, in the forefront the newspapers. The journalism and media freedoms witnessed significant decrease through devoting the individual view to all the media and the return to the use of detention in response to the word. An example of arresting the writers and journalists is Habib saleh (1947) who was sentenced for 3 years in prison on 15/3/2009 . He was accused of disseminating false news, noting that it is the sixth time Habib saleh get arrested. The journalist Moan Akel was arrested by the state security on 22/11/2009 . He stayed in prison for 3 months without for publishing journalism investigation about the Syrian medicine, noting that Akel is previous political prisoner for 9 years. As for the publishing , authoring and printing the book , these phases are subjected to strict rules. It must be approved by the media ministry, which in turn can send the book to the security services or the national leadership of the ruling party to obtain approval.

2. Internet :

The Syrian authorities supervise and control the publications on the internet. It controls the internet cafes through direct security and supervision approvals as well as getting the id cards from the browsers. The Syrian authorities transfer dozens of citizens after arresting them to the supreme state security court because of their activities on the internet.

The supreme state security court in Damascus issued rule on the blogger Karim Antowan Arbajy (31 years old) to spend 3 years for disseminating false news. After he was released from the prison, he get arrested when he was reviewing one of the state constituencies . This made him leave to Lebanon , but he had stroke in March 2011.

Draft of the electronic media law was issued recently and it sets impossible conditions for obtaining license in addition to sanctions similar to the previous mentioned publication law. The Syrian authorities adopted method of blocking thousands of sites related to the freedoms and journalism as well as the news, cultures and religious (Islamic) websites and the Kurds websites. The website of the National Organization for Human Rights was blocked as well as the websites of the middle east London news , Almustaqbal Newspaper , Kuwait politics , Alquds Alarabi, "Levant News" , "Arab Times", "Elaph " and " Islam on line " .

The right to return to home \ exiled :

The article 33 of the Syrian constitution stated that no citizen can be deported from the homeland. The Syrian authorities prevent the residents who are living abroad from returning to their country. The authorities take some of those people to the security services and held accountable for the long absence . They may transfer them to the supreme state security court if he has relative who are wanted by the security services or imprisoned. Then , the person can not get out from this problem for months and sometimes for years. There are some Syrian citizens who spent most of their lives without being able to return to their homeland as they get older and ill .The organization conducted field study on the number of the voluntary or enforced exiled who can not come back to their homeland because they are wanted by the Syrian authorities or for their relation to detainees or their families are opposed to the regime. The study revealed that the number of the exiled citizens are 120000 citizens, including the wives of the wanted men and their children. Then only month would pass and one of the Syrian citizen get the right to political or humanitarian asylum in one of the countries such as former detainee Mohamed Mamoun El-homsy who was forced to get out of Lebanon as result of the Syrian lobby and before that from the Jordon and UAE . Then he settled in Sweden . There is also the member of the organization Anwar Satea Asfary who register in the refugee affairs committee in Jordan then he get accepted in USA.

The culture right :

The culture centers in Syria are still under strict control in most of their activities by the security services. They are under the control of the Syrian authorities. The independent and opposition citizens are prohibited from using the halls of the culture centers. The head of any culture center in any city or region in the country turned to something like " security observer". The head requests from the trainer copy of the lecture before

announcing his approval . The concerned authorities refused to give license to several forums that submit request for license, including Abd El-rahman the kawakiby forum in Aleppo.

The press law No 50 of 2001 is setback in the freedom of expression . It sets strict penalties for the violation of instructions. The penalty could be spending three years in prison sometimes and fine of one million Syrian pounds . The law also sets difficult conditions for granting license to printing press or for issuing the printed publications.

All of this was reflected on the Syrian citizen . His culture knowledge decreased as result of absence of independent newspaper as well as the limited topics covered by the printed books in Syria and the control of the country over the media.

The economic rights :

Syria witnessed increase in the unemployment during the past four year . There were more than million unemployed . 65% of the unemployed graduated from the university. Syrian witnessed also the low wages compared to the high prices of goods and lack of new job opportunities. This is result of the sterile solutions applied by the government because of the bad planning , the loss of accountability and increase of the corruption. Syria reached rank 147 according to transparency international as its rank is decreasing each year . All this made chaos in the payment of the Syrian citizen to the taxes.

It has been noticed this year an increase in the decrees issued by the ministry of finance related to the taxes. This increase exhausted the citizens strongly . This is revealed in the decrees of the ministries of justice and transportation and high prices of fuel\ diesel by 352% . The result was dozen of " money crimes " stealing — abuse of safe as well as the moral crimes such as "prostitution and adultery " .

The average income of the Syrian citizen did not exceed 150 \$. This amount does not suit the high prices of main good such as basic food commodities , fuel and food products .

Education in Syria :

Despite the compulsory of education in Syria until the primary stage, dropping out of schools which is witnessing overcrowding, poses real problem . The schools in Syria is double-shift. The absence of the military cloths in the third millennium did not receive with the abolition of the political and ideological interference of the ruling party (Baath party).

The constitution which states the articles of (free education \ the equal opportunities among the citizens) has been violated. They create something called parallel education which provide the seats of the universities for the rich student through raising the rates of university acceptance. We note that although the beating is prohibited officially in the schools but the beating is still used widely .

The health situation in Syria :

The majority of the health services provided to the Syrians, are made by the public sector through hospitals and the health centers. This sector suffers from the administrative corruption such as the other services sectors due to the lack of autonomy of the health decisions in relation to administration as well as the lack of the health expenditure. The proportion of the health ministry's budget did not exceed 1.4 % of the total Syrian GDP. This is reflected in the delays of accomplishing the major health service projects as well as the lack in preparing the public hospitals and the lack of the medical developments. On the level of the systems of health management and legislation . We mention that even now many laws have not been adopted such as the laws of organs transplants . No one discussed the study of drafting national law for health insurance that include all the Syrian citizens until now.

The reality of children and juvenile in Syria :

Syria ratified the international labor convention ,which includes some provisions related to child labor and securing protection for them . Syria ratified the convention on the rights of child according to law No 8 of 13/6/1993 . The article 44 paragraph 2 of the Syrian constitution stated the protection of motherhood and childhood , caring for the children and youth , providing appropriated conditions for the development of their properties. Law No 24 of 10/12/2000 stated the amendment of the minimum age for entering the job market as the age should be more than 15 years old. All these laws are only ink on paper and decoration . We note that most the working children " about 65% of the children are between 10-14 years old", work in the agriculture sector . Half of the children do not get paid. There are thousands of children who are working in factories , private labs and different workshops as well as the homeless children in the street in all the Syrian cities. The homeless children work as sellers of newspapers, tobacco , lottery tickets. Those children are turning gradually to criminals . It is also noticed phenomenon of frequent dropping out of the school although there is compulsory education law. What really annoys that the presence of children at traffic lights .

the children beat on the windows of cars and chase people in every direction. The traffic officer does not stop or prevent them. The cadres of the government are not qualified and the private nursery are so expensive.

Prisons in Syria :

There are no official statistics for the prison in general and political detentions especially in Syria . Some basements are still used as detentions in some security services centers. There are still several unknown detentions . Prisons suffer from terrible overcrowding and accumulation of thousands prisoner without trial "Every judge has more than five thousand case". So, the prisoners stayed without blankets or beds . Then the process of blackmailing the prisoners starts in order to rent beds, buy something and making cell phone calls . The management of prisons is still using different discrimination punishable policy with the political prisoners and opposition detainees in way contrary to the system of the Syrian prisons.

The right to housing :

The informal settlement regions around cities especially the capital Damascus and Aleppo are regions of high population density and crowded . The population of the region is up to 800 person to \ hectare . This is compared to the population density in the good regions which is 216 persons / hectare . The houses in the informal settlement region lack the basic life conditions for healthy life such as sanitation networks and drinking water networks. This result in outbreak of disease transmitted by water. In addition, the quality of the air is bad inside or outside the houses.

The minorities in Syria :

The Kurds suffer from discriminatory and exceptional actions in their rights as in 5/10/1962 exceptional statistic was conducted in the Kurdish regions in El-Hasaka governorate. According to this statistics ,thousand of Kurds families were deprived of Syrian nationality . The number of the deprived people was doubled during the time, which lead to social, economic , legal and political problems. Depriving the Kurdish child from his Syrian national is a violation of the article VII of convention on rights of child of 1989 which was ratified by Syria in 1993. Those deprived people are not entitled to work or own property . The deprived people can not marry someone who has the nationality unless with the consent of the security authorities. As for the people who have the Syrian identity , their situation is so much better , but they suffer from some persecution as they are not allowed to own property only after the security authorities' approvals. The authorities are following policies that will lead to end the Kurdish civilization in their regions . The name of the towns and cities were made in Arabic language. The policies aim to change the demographic composition of the region, which lead to the immigration of the Kurdish families to the inner cities. So, they form area of the irregularity building . In addition, they did not receive recognition although they are second nationality after the Arabic. So they were deprived of their right to learn their mother tongue and their culture.

The majority of the Kurds are Muslim , but part of them is loyal to ayzidia religion which is one of the ancient religion. The authorities do not recognized this religion and force the people who are adherent to this religion to study Islamic religion in the public school. There are also other national minorities such as Assyrians, Jerks , Gajan, Turkmen and others. They are not recognized in the constitution and deprived of their national and cultural rights except some associations such as Jerxip association and some church that teach syriac . The Armenians have Armenian churches , schools and newspapers in Armenian .

The rights of the Syrian woman :

There are a lot of discrimination points against the women such as the article "473" related to the penalties against the ethics of the family in Syrian penal code. This article punished the adulterous woman with imprisonment from three months to two years . Her adulterer partner was punished by the same penalty if he was married, but if he was unmarried, the penalty is from month to one year.

Despite the amendments made on the articles that protect the honor crimes, it did not consider the degree of honor crime as complete crime. The nationality of the child in the Syrian law depend on the nationality of the father. The children of Syrian mother can not have her nationality except in the case of approving their relativity to their father legally. This form clear discrimination against women which violate the principle of equal rights and duties. The personal status law gives the man the right to get married while woman must have the approval of her guardian on the marriage. There are other discrimination cases as the polygamy then spousal support and the abolition of it . If woman worked outside the house without her husband ' permission , regardless of the women's position , she is deprived of the right of guardianship over her minor children . Her individual testimony are not accepted in the legitimacy cases.

recommendation sin the areas of political rights and public freedoms :

1. The adoption of principle of the ratified international conventions and agreements on the national legislation with stating this principle in the constitution through the realization of principle of appropriateness by abolition of the laws and legal requirements that is opposed to human rights.
2. The respect of the rule of law in practices at all levels, approach of accountability and not to be punished.
3. Abolition of the emergency state.
4. Abolition of martial laws and transition of the country from martial management to the civil management .
5. Abolition of all laws and exceptional courts. In addition, the abolition of all the provision passed by these laws and the negative consequences of them.
6. Work on the autonomy of the juridical authorities not belonging to the executive authority.
7. Activation of article 81 of the juridical authority law, which states that " it is prohibited for the judges to express opinions and the political views.
8. Abolition of law 49 related to death penalty for the people who belong to the Muslim brotherhood .
9. Applying the concept of reconciliation and fair, which guarantee the national interest through trying to find legal and administrative solutions for the people who was lost and disappeared in the political and security detentions as well as compensation for their families.
10. Issuing law for the parties in order for the people can exercise their political rights.
11. Modifying executive regulations of the associations law and abolition of the security approvals .
12. Issuing modern version of press law that secure the freedom of press and journalists.
13. Working on giving license to the human rights association and protecting the human rights activists according to the resolution of the general assembly of United Nation No 53/144 in 9/12/1998 and issuance of legislation related to protection.
14. Releasing all the political detainees, prisoners and opinion detainees and stopping the trials and prosecutions.
15. Working on the autonomy of unions and civil society organization as well as amending the laws of organization of profession in line with the autonomy .
16. Realizing the equality to the Syrians and subjected every one to the provisions of law regardless to their positions .
17. The abolition of civil degradation for the opinion detainees and return of dignity and rights to the people who were released from prison.
18. Working on processing the file of the Syrian Kurds who are deprived of the nationality.
19. Working on processing the file of the political exiles and allow them to return home without condition or restraint.
20. Combating corruption and transferring the corruptors to the juridical authorities regardless to their positions or titles.
21. Abolition of all the regulations related to the people who are prevented from travelling outside Syria unless there is legal warrant.
22. Issuance of modern contemporary election law in way that ensure the freedom and secrecy of the ballot effectively.
23. The country should protect the citizens from torture under the convention against torture ratified by the Syrian government and constitution. In addition, activation of the article 391 of the penal code which states the Syrian legislator punishes the torturers .
24. Developing new and modern constitution for the countries in line with the international legislation for human rights and in harmony with the true application of principle of separation of powers and confirms the guarantees of the individuals and abolishing the discrimination among the group and individuals.
25. Activation of the citizenship principle and participation of the citizens in all field of life.
26. Developing the policy of education and modernize it .
27. Promoting the principle and philosophy of freedom away from the fear, repression and tyranny .
28. Conducting comprehensive legal reform with the participation of the various judicial , legal and right-based expertise in order to draft democratic and civilized law that govern the work of the civil associations , the media , partisan work, personal status and penalties.

Recommendation to stop the enforced disappearance :

1. Taking all the measures for treating the detainees humanitarian treatment and allow them to meet the lawyers and relatives.

2. Taking all the legislative, administrative and judicial measures and other active measures to prevent and terminate the enforced disappearance.
3. Ratifying the international convention for the protection of all persons from the enforced disappearance adopted by the United Nation . The agreement aims to prevent the enforced disappearance and punish the perpetrators and provide compensation to the victims and their families .
4. Stopping the exceptional measures based on emergency state that is activated since 1963. It contributes in violating in the civil and political rights defined in the international covenant on civil and political rights

Recommendations for stopping the torture :

1. Stopping the abuses of arbitrary detention , raiding the safe houses and violation of its sanctity as well as the detention of the children and relatives as hostages and torture in all its form and methods.
2. Demanding the release of the detainees unlawfully and stopping fabricating false accusation against the innocent.
3. Confirming on applying the legal texts and Syrian's international commitments in regard to the fundamental freedoms.
4. Seeking to rehabilitate the detainees , victims of torture and absorb the effects of trauma that occurred to them because of the torture as well as providing moral and financial compensation for the victims.
5. legal prosecution for the criminals, torturers and those responsible of torture crimes and inhuman treatment by the courts which recognize the principle of world criminal jurisdiction and the convention against torture.

Recommendations for maintenance of the rights of the minorities :

1. Constitutional recognition of all the components of the Syrian society, including national or religious and the absolute equality in learning their language and cultures beside the Arabic language . In addition, recognition of the religious components as calayzidiin.
2. Abolition of the exceptional statistics law of 1962 and remove its effect in order to achieve compensation for the deprived in return for the long the suffering of them and granting the citizenship to the deprived people.
3. Establishing religious court for every religion. The courts should be concerned with the personal status of the adherents of this religion like the legislation courts for Muslims , Christians , Jews and Druze . In addition, finding judicial reference especial to this religion in court.