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Universal periodic review

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Syrian Arab Republic

* The annex is being circulated without formal editing, in the language of submission only.



Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its fortieth session from 24 January to 11 February 2022. The review of the Syrian Arab Republic was held at the 2nd meeting, on 24 January 2022. The delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic was headed by the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs and Expatriates/Chair of the national committee for preparing the national report for the third cycle of the universal periodic review, Bashar Ja'afari. At its 10th meeting, held on 28 January 2022, the Working Group adopted the report on the Syrian Arab Republic.
2. On 12 January 2022, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of the Syrian Arab Republic: Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Japan and Sudan.
3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of the Syrian Arab Republic:
 - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a);¹
 - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b);²
 - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c).³
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Germany, Liechtenstein, Panama, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay was transmitted to the Syrian Arab Republic through the troika. The questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic was pleased to have submitted its national report in the context of the third universal periodic review cycle in a timely manner, despite the challenges faced by the country. All government sectors had participated in drafting the report. Members of the national committee that oversaw the preparation of national reports took part in a virtual workshop organized by OHCHR.
6. The report was focused on the implementation of recommendations accepted in the context of the second universal periodic review cycle and addressed some recommendations about which the country had had reservations.
7. Compilation of the report had been undertaken against a backdrop of a terrorist war waged on the Syrian Arab Republic, unilateral coercive measures imposed upon it by Western States, illegal occupation by foreign forces and the plundering and smuggling of its natural resources.
8. Despite those challenges, it had upheld its duties to protect its sovereignty and territorial integrity and to liberate its land of foreign occupation and armed terrorist groups to ensure the lives of its citizens.
9. In that context, the Government had taken the following measures to strengthen the institutional framework: respecting the constitutional deadlines for holding presidential, parliamentary and local elections; restructuring the High Relief Commission in 2017; revitalizing the national committee for international humanitarian law; updating the national

¹ [A/HRC/WG.6/40/SYR/1](#).

² [A/HRC/WG.6/40/SYR/2](#).

³ [A/HRC/WG.6/40/SYR/3](#).

programme for administrative reform; establishing a committee in the Office of the Prime Minister for developing a strategy to fight the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic; recruiting additional judges; establishing a committee in the Ministry of Justice for documenting violations; enacting amnesty laws and laws to facilitate the return of Syrian refugees; enacting the Law on the rights of the child; issuing the new Civil Status Law, No. 13, of 2021; and authorizing 11 new political parties, in addition to the 10 existing ones.

10. Since the start of the crisis, the country had been cooperating with the United Nations on the basis of General Assembly resolution 46/182. As many as 17 United Nations entities had been operating in the country, with 18,000 international and national staff, and 44 international humanitarian non-governmental organizations had also been authorized to operate in the country.

11. Despite the political pressures by donors on United Nations humanitarian agencies and reduced funding for humanitarian plans, it had facilitated the distribution of humanitarian aid provided by international organizations and non-governmental organizations, in coordination with the Syrian Arab Red Crescent. From 2017 to 2020, humanitarian convoys had been provided access and had distributed aid to many different regions, including Aleppo, Homs and Deir al-Zor. The number of beneficiaries has risen to 8,466,680.

12. It had extended its cooperation to the special procedure mandate holders, including through a visit by the Special Rapporteur on the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights. It had welcomed a follow-up visit by the same Special Rapporteur and had extended an invitation to a number of other mandate holders.

13. It reiterated the commitment of the country to the political process, and to its terms of reference, as a process led and owned by Syrians without external interference or preconditions.

14. The country had regained control of most of its territories that had fallen under the control of terrorist groups and had restored security and basic services for the inhabitants of those regions.

15. The Israeli occupation of the Golan continued to represent a flagrant violation of international humanitarian law, including the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and resolutions of United Nations entities. The delegation called for accountability to address those violations. The situation had become more alarming, as the United Nations agencies had turned their back on the liaisons between armed terrorist groups and occupying forces.

16. Turkey occupied parts of the country and applied aggressive systematic policies that violated all agreed laws, including through forced demographic change and replacing Syrian school curricula and currency with Turkish ones in the context of a systematic policy of “Turkification”.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

17. During the interactive dialogue, 91 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

18. Spain appreciated the participation of the country in the universal periodic review exercise but underscored the grave human rights situation.

19. Sri Lanka commended efforts to improve the human rights situation, while acknowledging the challenges faced by the country.

20. The State of Palestine took note of the endeavours of the country to improve the situation, despite the difficult circumstances.

21. Sweden remained deeply dismayed by the systematic and widespread human rights violations and the constraining legal environment.

22. Switzerland remained deeply concerned about the systematic violations and abuses of human rights and international humanitarian law committed by all parties to the conflict.

23. Thailand expressed concern over the deteriorating situation, indiscriminate attacks against civilians and impediments to delivery of humanitarian assistance.
24. Timor-Leste remained concerned about the ongoing war and encouraged all parties to find a peaceful solution.
25. Togo took note of the efforts made to implement the recommendations emanating from the second cycle of the universal periodic review.
26. Turkey rejected allegations made by the country and noted that Syrian authorities continued to commit gross violations against their own people.
27. The Syrian Arab Republic raised a point of order on United Nations terminology. The President of the Human Rights Council requested that official terminology be used.
28. Ukraine remained concerned by the dire humanitarian situation, and by violations by pro-government forces.
29. The United Kingdom condemned government attacks on civilians and the use of starvation and siege warfare in opposition-held areas.
30. The Syrian Arab Republic raised a point of order on United Nations terminology. The President of the Human Rights Council requested that official terminology be used.
31. The United Republic of Tanzania commended the country for measures taken to implement the accepted recommendations emanating from the second cycle of the universal periodic review and encouraged it to implement the remaining recommendations.
32. The United States remained appalled by the human rights situation and called for an immediate end to all violations.
33. The Syrian Arab Republic raised a point of order on United Nations terminology. The President of the Human Rights Council requested that official terminology be used.
34. Uruguay regretted the serious impact of the conflict on the human rights of the population.
35. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela reiterated its support for the enormous efforts of the Syrian Arab Republic to defend its sovereignty and national unity.
36. Viet Nam took note of the efforts of the country to address numerous challenges to peace, stability and development.
37. Zimbabwe took note of progress made towards protecting human rights, despite the negative effects of the unilateral coercive measures.
38. Albania was gravely concerned by the devastation that the conflict had continued to inflict on civilians
39. Algeria urged the country to seek a political solution to restore its security and stability, without external interference.
40. Argentina welcomed the delegation from the country and made recommendations.
41. Australia strongly urged all parties to engage meaningfully in the political process established under Security Council resolution 2254 (2015).
42. Austria remained concerned about the fate of the tens of thousands of persons subjected to arbitrary detention or enforced disappearances.
43. The delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic observed that many of the recommendations were of a hostile nature and were coming from countries sponsoring terrorism in the country. The delegation rejected the so-called “international coalition” led by the United States and the United Kingdom, which lacked international legitimacy.
44. The delegation also stated that States such as France, the United Kingdom, the United States, Turkey and Israel were involved in the occupation of parts of the Syrian Arab Republic and that the United States had been engaging in the destruction of oil and gas infrastructure in the Euphrates region and the pillaging of archaeological treasures of the

Syrian Arab Republic. Those were the same countries that had imposed unilateral coercive measures.

45. The Government had closely cooperated with humanitarian organizations, including through prison visits. Since 2016, the International Committee of the Red Cross had conducted 164 visits to prisons in Aleppo, Damascus, Ladhīqiyah, Suwayda' and Tartus, among others. Likewise, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent had conducted seven visits to Syrian prisons, and civil society organization had conducted 15 visits to Syrian prisons.

46. Concerning the disclosure of the whereabouts of missing persons, the Government stated that it had taken that matter seriously, first and foremost through Astana-format meetings.

47. However, some countries had deliberately ignored the fate of thousands of persons abducted in places like Ghutah by terrorist groups such as Jaysh al-Islam, which had killed hundreds of Syrian citizens and buried them in mass graves.

48. The delegation held that terrorist groups, and not the Government, had been recruiting child soldiers in the country. Syrian law provided that military service started at the age of 18, and the Government took measures to assist victims of child recruitment, including by adopting laws on guaranteed assistance to victims and introducing harsher penalties for perpetrators.

49. The delegation stressed that the Criminal Code imposed capital punishment for the most serious crimes only. Furthermore, capital punishment could not be implemented without a series of official appeals, and its implementation could be subject to a presidential pardon.

50. Bahrain took note of the steps taken to implement social protection programmes, including the issuance of the Child Rights Law of 2021.

51. Bangladesh commended the country for its efforts to create a national human rights institution and a national plan for gender equality.

52. Belarus praised the efforts of the country to protect its citizens in the context of the ongoing war on terrorism.

53. Belgium expressed concern over the human rights situation in the country and the impact of the protracted conflict.

54. Botswana expressed concern about the continued incidences of torture, arbitrary detention, abduction and enforced disappearance.

55. Brazil took note of the positive steps taken but remained concerned by the severe impact of the conflict.

56. Burkina Faso took note of progress made in strengthening children's rights but expressed concern about human rights protection.

57. Burundi praised efforts to mitigate the effects of the crisis by allowing international humanitarian non-governmental organizations to work in Syrian territory.

58. Cambodia recognized the cooperation of the Syrian Arab Republic with human rights mechanisms and its commitment to strengthen the institutional framework.

59. Canada expressed concern over the human rights situation and indiscriminate attacks on civilians and civilian infrastructure.

60. Chile thanked the country for the presentation of its national report and presented recommendations.

61. China appreciated efforts to improve people's livelihoods and called upon the international community to respect the sovereignty of the Syrian Arab Republic.

62. Costa Rica presented its recommendations.

63. Côte d'Ivoire encouraged efforts to implement the accepted recommendations emanating from the universal periodic review, with a view to promoting human rights.

64. Croatia stressed that there was a need to find a durable political solution in order to improve the human rights situation.
65. Cuba appreciated efforts to promote human rights, despite the effects of war, interference, terrorism and coercive measures.
66. Czechia noted that its previous recommendations had yet to be implemented.
67. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea commended the efforts undertaken since the second universal periodic review cycle.
68. Denmark stated that it was imperative that steps be taken towards compliance with international human rights obligations.
69. Ecuador expressed concern over prolonged conflict in the country, especially serious human rights violations.
70. Egypt stated that there was no alternative to a political settlement, including infrastructure rehabilitation.
71. Estonia expressed concern that the Syrian Arab Republic had failed to cooperate fully with the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic.
72. Ethiopia commended the efforts to implement recommendations emanating from the second cycle of the universal periodic review.
73. Fiji commended the efforts towards protecting and promoting human rights during an ongoing conflict.
74. Finland regretted the human rights situation and took note of legal amendments to promote the rights of women.
75. France stated that massive violations of human rights must stop and perpetrators must be held accountable.
76. The Syrian Arab Republic raised a point of order on United Nations terminology. The President of the Human Rights Council requested that official terminology be used.
77. Georgia remained concerned about the grave human rights and humanitarian situations in the country.
78. Germany expressed deep concern about the human rights situation in the country.
79. The delegation stressed that the creation of non-consensual mechanisms targeting specific countries without the consent of the concerned States, such as the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic and the International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism to Assist in the Investigation and Prosecution of Persons Responsible for the Most Serious Crimes under International Law Committed in the Syrian Arab Republic since March 2011, were a clear manifestation of politicization.
80. The universal periodic review played a key role as a non-selective mechanism aimed at examining human rights records in all countries without discrimination. It underlined its commitment to a cooperative relationship with OHCHR on the basis of its mandate under General Assembly resolution 48/141. The country had cooperated with OHCHR in capacity-building initiatives, including the workshop on the universal periodic review.
81. The OHCHR office in the country operated outside the country, without the authorization of the Government, was implementing the programmes of donor countries and not advancing cooperation. Nonetheless, the Syrian Arab Republic welcomed capacity-building initiatives, including the workshop on the universal periodic review with OHCHR.
82. Some member States had failed to take into account the new laws enacted, including the Law on the rights of the child, which were compliant with the country's commitments under the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the amendment of the Law on civil status, which comprised important provisions on eliminating discrimination against women and raising the age of marriage to 18 years of age.

83. It was making great efforts to promote the right to education, including through flexible educational channels, such as alternative education programmes, which had been enacted in coordination with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).
84. The Holy See presented its recommendations.
85. Iceland presented its recommendations.
86. India welcomed the enactment of the Child Rights Law of 2021 and social empowerment programmes.
87. Indonesia noted that current challenges required Syrian-led and Syrian-owned solutions involving all stakeholders.
88. The Islamic Republic of Iran expressed concern over the unilateral coercive measures and commended the Syrian Arab Republic for its efforts to improve the standard of living.
89. Iraq commended the efforts of the Syrian Arab Republic to ensure the participation of women in the national reconciliation process.
90. Ireland called for full access for international monitors, including the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic.
91. Israel noted that the actions of the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic showed a complete disregard for human rights.
92. The Syrian Arab Republic raised a point of order on United Nations terminology. The President of the Human Rights Council requested that official terminology be used.
93. Italy remained concerned by the gross and systematic violations of human rights in the country.
94. Japan continued to have serious concerns over the human rights situation in the country.
95. The Lao People's Democratic Republic welcomed the progress made by the Syrian Arab Republic since the second universal periodic review cycle.
96. Latvia took note of the measures taken by the Syrian Arab Republic and encouraged further efforts towards fulfilling its human rights obligations.
97. Lebanon hoped that the Syrian Arab Republic would recover soon from its crisis, asserting its sovereignty over its entire territory.
98. Liechtenstein thanked the Syrian Arab Republic for the national report and made recommendations.
99. Lithuania was deeply concerned about the dire human rights situation in the Syrian Arab Republic.
100. Luxembourg thanked the Syrian Arab Republic for its national report and presented recommendations.
101. Malaysia encouraged constructive dialogue and international efforts to reach a comprehensive settlement to the crisis.
102. Malta thanked the Syrian Arab Republic for its national report and presented recommendations.
103. Mexico welcomed the efforts to reach a political agreement to end the crisis.
104. Montenegro reiterated its support to the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria in his efforts to advance a political solution.
105. Namibia commended the Government for its efforts to address the problem of landmines and other explosive devices.
106. Nepal appreciated the re-establishment of the national committee for international humanitarian law.

107. The Netherlands was alarmed by the human rights violations and breaches of international humanitarian law.
108. Nicaragua appreciated the presentation by the Syrian Arab Republic of its report, and the progress made.
109. The Niger commended the Government for its continued cooperation with human rights mechanisms.
110. Nigeria appreciated efforts made through the strengthening of the legal and institutional frameworks to protect human rights.
111. Norway was concerned about reports of systematic violations of international human rights and humanitarian law.
112. Oman welcomed the national programme for a transition to a post-conflict Syrian Arab Republic.
113. Pakistan remained concerned about the dire human rights and humanitarian consequences of the conflict.
114. Paraguay expressed concern regarding the consequences of the armed conflict for the civilian population.
115. Peru thanked the delegation for the national report and presented its recommendations.
116. The Philippines expressed appreciation for the support rendered by the country to Filipino victims of trafficking.
117. Poland expressed concern about the escalation of violence against civilians by all parties to the conflict.
118. Portugal was deeply concerned about the devastating impact of the armed conflict on civilians.
119. The Republic of Korea was concerned about the gravity of the ongoing human rights and humanitarian crisis.
120. Romania underlined the importance of upholding international human rights and humanitarian obligations and commitments.
121. The Russian Federation welcomed efforts to promote international humanitarian law and expressed concern over the illegal presence of foreign military contingents.
122. Senegal commended the Syrian initiatives to strengthen the institutional framework for the protection of human rights.
123. Serbia praised the approach of the Syrian Arab Republic with the universal periodic review process and the measures taken to implement recommendations.
124. Slovenia called upon the Syrian Arab Republic to investigate alleged violations of international human rights law committed since March 2011.
125. South Sudan thanked the delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic for the presentation of its national report.
126. The delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic stated that the representatives of Turkey, the United States, the United Kingdom, France and Israel had incurred damage to the credibility of international law through their accusations, when those very States were responsible for occupation, supporting terrorism, property theft and demographic change in the Syrian Arab Republic.
127. However, most of the speakers had spoken with a high level of objectivity. The ones whose opinions would prevail were the ones who had abided by the strength of the law and not by the law of the strong.
128. The delegation reiterated its openness to any type of constructive cooperation in the field of human rights that was devoid of politicization.

129. The delegation stated that the country continued to face a number of challenges, including principally the foreign support of armed terrorist groups fighting in the Syrian Arab Republic, controlling borders with Turkey, and the Israeli, Turkish and American occupation, which had resulted in the theft of the country's natural resources, and which was depriving Syrian citizens of their own assets.

130. The delegation noted that, in a report to the Security Council, the presence of terrorists from over 100 States who had joined the ranks of groups such as Da'esh and Al Nusra was cited, while stressing that some Western countries had described them as the moderate opposition. The Government stated that those groups were not moderate and that no armed opposition would be allowed to operate in countries such as France, the United States or Turkey.

131. The Government stated that it had taken all measures necessary to preserve medical support while attempting to counter terrorism and terrorist attacks on medical targets.

132. According to the Government, terrorist groups had transformed medical facilities into military headquarters, as was the case with Al Kindi Hospital and the ophthalmological hospital in Aleppo. Under international humanitarian law, the neutralization of such militarized facilities was justified.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

133. **The following recommendations will be examined by Syrian Arab Republic, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the fiftieth session of the Human Rights Council:**

133.1 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Argentina) (Côte d'Ivoire);**

133.2 **In follow up to the recommendation in paragraph 109.153 of the report of the Working Group from the second cycle,⁴ ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearances and adopt effective measures to provide information on the whereabouts and fate of the missing persons (Spain); Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and make the adjustments to domestic legislation necessary to allow the application of fundamental human rights instruments through the national courts (Paraguay);**

133.3 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearances, and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Chile);**

133.4 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Brazil);**

133.5 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and, until then, establish a moratorium on the application of the death penalty (Spain);**

133.6 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and the Optional Protocol to Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Lithuania);**

⁴ A/HRC/34/5.

- 133.7 **Abolish the death penalty, ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and introduce an immediate moratorium on executions (Iceland);**
- 133.8 **Establish a moratorium on the application of the death penalty, with a view to its eventual abolition, and consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Latvia);**
- 133.9 **Introduce a moratorium on the application of the death penalty, as a first step towards its full abolition, and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Portugal);**
- 133.10 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Ukraine);**
- 133.11 **Withdraw its reservations to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Slovenia);**
- 133.12 **Ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Optional Protocol thereto (Argentina); Ratify and effectively implement the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Romania);**
- 133.13 **Withdraw all reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, including those to articles 2 and 9, and amend national laws accordingly (Iceland);**
- 133.14 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Burkina Faso) (Georgia);**
- 133.15 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and provide immediate and unhindered access for independent international monitoring mechanisms to all detention facilities directly or indirectly controlled by the Government (Austria);**
- 133.16 **Immediately end all acts of torture and ill-treatment, in line with its obligations under the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, identify those missing and disappeared and release all those arbitrarily or unlawfully detained, including journalists, human rights defenders and political dissidents (Norway);**
- 133.17 **Ratify the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, and the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol thereto (Côte d'Ivoire);**
- 133.18 **Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Luxembourg) (Slovenia); Ratify and fully align national legislation with all the obligations under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Latvia);**
- 133.19 **Ratify and implement the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Czechia);**
- 133.20 **Accede to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, and to the 1967 Protocol thereto (Slovenia); Ratify the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol thereto (Namibia);**

- 133.21 **Ratify the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction (Namibia);**
- 133.22 **Continue its involvement in the universal periodic review process and submitting periodic reports to the human rights bodies overseeing the treaties to which the Syrian Arab Republic has acceded (Romania);**
- 133.23 **Fulfil obligations, including under the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction and international humanitarian law, and cease all use of chemical weapons regardless of the target (Australia);**
- 133.24 **Adopt actions for the immediate cessation of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, including sexual and gender-based violence in places of detention (Chile);**
- 133.25 **Pursue cooperation with United Nations mechanisms in the framework of the protection and promotion of human rights (Senegal);**
- 133.26 **Continue to strengthen cooperation with relevant humanitarian organizations in order to provide assistance to internally displaced persons (Russian Federation);**
- 133.27 **Cooperate with the International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism to Assist in the Investigation and Prosecution of Persons Responsible for the Most Serious Crimes under International Law Committed in the Syrian Arab Republic since March 2011 (Liechtenstein);**
- 133.28 **Cooperate fully with the relevant United Nations authorities to strengthen the protection of children affected by armed conflict, and take concrete and immediate measures, including through the signing of a joint plan of action to prevent the violations listed in the annexes to the report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict (Switzerland);**
- 133.29 **Redouble efforts to cooperate with the special procedures and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (Timor-Leste);**
- 133.30 **Cooperate with the mechanisms of the United Nations system, especially with the special procedures of the Human Rights Council, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria (Argentina);**
- 133.31 **Fully cooperate with the United Nations human rights mechanisms (Norway);**
- 133.32 **Cooperate with international mechanisms and bodies protecting the rights of children, especially those affected by the conflict (Luxembourg);**
- 133.33 **Fully cooperate with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and its office in the Syrian Arab Republic (Austria);**
- 133.34 **Fully cooperate with the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic and the International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism to Assist in the Investigation and Prosecution of Persons Responsible for the Most Serious Crimes under International Law Committed in the Syrian Arab Republic since March 2011, in order to ensure accountability for human rights violations and abuses (Italy); Cooperate fully, including all parties, with the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic and the International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism to Assist in the Investigation and Prosecution of Persons Responsible for the Most Serious Crimes under International Law Committed in the Syrian Arab Republic since March 2011, to assist in the investigation and prosecution of those responsible for the most serious crimes under international law (Spain);**

133.35 Continue implementing the recommendations emanating from the universal periodic review process and its human rights obligations, including the core international human rights treaties (Romania);

133.36 Cooperate fully with, and grant unimpeded access to, the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic (Georgia); Engage with the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic and facilitate its unhindered access to its territory (Brazil); Cooperate fully with all international mechanisms to advance accountability, including by granting unfettered access to Syrian territory to the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic (Australia); Cooperate in a constructive and transparent manner with all United Nations human rights mechanisms, particularly those that are instrumental to ensuring accountability for gross human rights violations (Belgium); Fully cooperate with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Human Rights Council and its mechanisms, in particular the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic, as previously recommended (Latvia); Fully and unconditionally cooperate with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Human Rights Council and its mechanisms, in particular the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic, including for an independent inquiry into all allegations of human rights violations, as previously recommended, and ensure their full access to the Syrian Arab Republic (Romania); Fully cooperate with the United Nations human rights mechanisms, including the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic, and with the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria (Republic of Korea); Cooperate fully with the United Nations human rights mechanisms, in particular the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic, and allow them unimpeded access (Luxembourg);

133.37 Ensure unimpeded access for independent, humanitarian, protection and human rights organizations in every part of the country, including to places of confinement or detention (Canada);

133.38 Continue its cooperation with international human rights machinery (Pakistan);

133.39 Consider the possibility of issuing an open and standing invitation to all human rights mechanisms (Paraguay);

133.40 Allow independent humanitarian organizations full and unhindered access to all places of detention (Norway);

133.41 Continue to provide humanitarian personnel with unhindered access to the population in need of assistance (Niger);

133.42 Meet its obligations as a State party to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Ukraine);

133.43 Allow the United Nations and other international organizations access to those in need (Ukraine);

133.44 Provide records containing the names and locations of all persons detained in government-controlled facilities, including those who died during such detention, to relevant United Nations agencies, in order to contribute to the search for the disappeared, truth and justice (Uruguay);

133.45 Collaborate with the United Nations and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict to strengthen the protection of children affected by conflict, including through the negotiation and signing of a joint action plan (Uruguay);

133.46 Continue cooperation with the Special Rapporteur on the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

- 133.47 Further strengthen bilateral and international cooperation in the field of poverty reduction (Malaysia);
- 133.48 Monitor the impact of foreign occupation on Syrian territory and inform human rights mechanisms about it (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 133.49 Enhance measures for national and international coordination to better facilitate humanitarian and development assistance, particularly in conflict areas (Viet Nam);
- 133.50 Give full and unconditional access to independent international human rights monitors, including the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic (Albania);
- 133.51 Ensure access to the Syrian Arab Republic for humanitarian assistance and independent human rights monitors, including the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic, to investigate all human rights abuses and violations (Lithuania);
- 133.52 Intensify the international cooperation programmes aimed at restoring the looted artefacts and strengthen national expertise in that field (Algeria);
- 133.53 Consider extending a standing invitation to all special procedure mandate holders of the Human Rights Council (Latvia);
- 133.54 Cease all forms of incommunicado detention and take all feasible measures, in line with Security Council resolution 2474 (2019), to find and reveal the fates of those detained or disappeared (Austria);
- 133.55 Allow access to all places of detention for independent monitors and humanitarian organizations, including the International Committee of the Red Cross (Belgium);
- 133.56 Guarantee visits to the country and cooperation with the United Nations human rights mechanisms, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic (Chile);
- 133.57 Continue to provide international human rights mechanisms with information on the impact of unilateral coercive measures on human rights (China);
- 133.58 Implement all relevant Security Council resolutions, particularly those related to needs-based humanitarian assistance, and facilitate the unrestricted delivery of humanitarian aid and assistance, including to the areas most affected by the conflict (Georgia);
- 133.59 Ensure immediate and unhindered access for the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic and the special procedures of the Human Rights Council to the country and provide them with all necessary assistance (Czechia);
- 133.60 Authorize the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic and the International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism to Assist in the Investigation and Prosecution of Persons Responsible for the Most Serious Crimes under International Law Committed in the Syrian Arab Republic since March 2011 to visit Syrian territory (France);
- 133.61 Actively engage in peaceful settlement efforts, in accordance with Security Council resolution 2254 (2015) (Egypt);
- 133.62 Reinvigorate and expand partnership with the international community so as to respond effectively to humanitarian needs (United Republic of Tanzania);

- 133.63 **Harmonize its national legislation with its international human rights obligations (Pakistan);**
- 133.64 **Harmonize the legal framework on the fight against terrorism, including Law No. 19/2012, to ensure that it is compatible with international law, in order to correct inaccuracies that could restrict fundamental freedoms (Mexico);**
- 133.65 **Intensify efforts to strengthen the State's institutional framework for the protection of the rule of law (Algeria);**
- 133.66 **Consider establishing a formal moratorium on carrying out capital executions (Italy);**
- 133.67 **Criminalize rape under all circumstances, including marital rape (Iceland);**
- 133.68 **Take active steps to implement the obligations under article 16 of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War and article 33 of the Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts, namely, to facilitate efforts to search for and identify any person killed or missing in hostilities, including civilians (Croatia);**
- 133.69 **Criminalize, in both law and practice, the use of torture and other forms of cruel, degrading or inhuman treatment or punishment, and combat sexual violence (Holy See);**
- 133.70 **Review the Personal Status Law, to remove the provisions that are discriminatory towards women (Czechia);**
- 133.71 **Implement the recommendations accepted in the context of the first and second cycles of the universal periodic review (Poland);**
- 133.72 **Promote the work of the national committee for international humanitarian law, and its activities (Nicaragua);**
- 133.73 **Enhance programmes aimed at the implementation of the national plan for the rehabilitation and reintegration of child soldiers into society (Nepal);**
- 133.74 **Continue promoting national reconciliation measures and the settlement of the files of the militiamen (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 133.75 **Take further steps to implement the national programme for administrative reform (Algeria);**
- 133.76 **Implement an immediate and indefinite nationwide ceasefire (Canada);**
- 133.77 **Continue to implement the strategic plan for the national development programme for the post-war Syrian Arab Republic, 2030 (China);**
- 133.78 **Continue to work on its plans to create a national human rights institution (Zimbabwe);**
- 133.79 **Continue efforts to establish the national human rights institution in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) (Bangladesh);**
- 133.80 **Consider expediting the establishment of a national human rights institution, in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) (India);**
- 133.81 **Examine the possibility of creating a national human rights institution, in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) (Niger);**

- 133.82 **Establish a national mechanism for the implementation of, and reporting and follow-up on, recommendations on human rights and consider the possibility of receiving cooperation assistance for that purpose (Paraguay);**
- 133.83 **Take steps to prevent sexual and gender-based violence against women, girls, men, boys, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, persons with disabilities and ethnic and religious minorities, and hold perpetrators thereof accountable (Albania);**
- 133.84 **Remove from the relevant laws the provisions that are discriminatory against women (Estonia);**
- 133.85 **Continue with policy and legislative measures for promoting gender equality and combating gender-based discrimination (India);**
- 133.86 **Reaffirm its commitment to the principles of equality and non-discrimination, including through the prompt decriminalization of sexual relations between consenting adults of the same sex and taking measures to protect homosexual persons from sexual violence and other serious violations of which they are victims (Uruguay);**
- 133.87 **Take legislative and policy measures to ensure non-discrimination against women and girls, including by withdrawing all reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Finland);**
- 133.88 **Support efforts to resume the work of the Constitutional Committee towards consensus on a constitution that preserves the rights and freedoms of all Syrians without discrimination (Egypt);**
- 133.89 **Conduct a review of national laws and repeal any provisions that are discriminatory against ethnic and religious minorities (Lithuania);**
- 133.90 **Preserve coexistence between all cultural and religious components of Syrian society (Lebanon);**
- 133.91 **Decriminalize consensual, adult, same-sex relations (Italy);**
- 133.92 **Decriminalize sexual relations between consenting adults of the same sex (Iceland);**
- 133.93 **Involve fully all religious and ethnic groups in a transparent and inclusive negotiating process with a view to building a peaceful future (Holy See);**
- 133.94 **Continue the defence and promotion of its cultural heritage (Cuba);**
- 133.95 **Launch a comprehensive national plan to trace and restore looted antiquities (Cuba);**
- 133.96 **Intensify efforts to develop and strengthen climate change and disaster risk reduction frameworks (Fiji);**
- 133.97 **Enhance the programmes and policies on social development and poverty reduction (State of Palestine);**
- 133.98 **Work further to bridge the gap left by the Syrian crisis in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (Oman);**
- 133.99 **Put into place plans and policies to eliminate poverty (Algeria);**
- 133.100 **Protect housing, land and property rights in accordance with national and international law, by re-issuing destroyed or lost property documents and recognizing alternative forms of proof (Ireland);**
- 133.101 **Continue national efforts aimed at combating terrorism and protecting its population, to restore security and stability to all Syrian territories (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);**

- 133.102 **Combat terrorism effectively, so that the Syrian people can enjoy human rights in a safe environment (China);**
- 133.103 **Abolish the death penalty (Lithuania);**
- 133.104 **Establish a moratorium on the application of the death penalty, as an interim measure before its abolition (Albania);**
- 133.105 **Establish a moratorium on the application of the death penalty, with a view to its abolition (Costa Rica);**
- 133.106 **Consider the establishment of a moratorium on the application of the death penalty, with a view to its abolition (Fiji);**
- 133.107 **Place a moratorium on the use of the death penalty, with a view to its eventual abolition (Holy See);**
- 133.108 **Engage in the process aimed at abolishing the death penalty (Romania);**
- 133.109 **End attacks against protected civilian infrastructure (Albania); Cease all deliberate, indiscriminate and disproportionate attacks against civilians and end all restrictions on religious freedoms for Christians and other minorities (Australia); End indiscriminate attacks against civilians and civilian infrastructure, including schools, hospitals and humanitarian facilities (Ecuador);**
- 133.110 **End deliberate attacks against civilian populations and infrastructure and ensure immediate, full, safe and unhindered humanitarian access throughout Syrian territory (France);**
- 133.111 **End attacks on civilians and facilitate unconstrained access for humanitarian actors and independent international human rights monitors (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 133.112 **Commit to putting an end to the indiscriminate attacks on civilian infrastructure that limit access for children to basic services, such as hospitals and schools, including by outlawing such attacks and their use by the military forces (Croatia);**
- 133.113 **Put an end to the indiscriminate attacks on civilian infrastructure, such as health facilities, hospitals, schools or any other educational facility, by urgently developing and adopting domestic laws and policies outlawing such attacks (Georgia);**
- 133.114 **Take all measures necessary to impede the recruitment and use of children in hostilities and to protect educational and health facilities from military use and attacks (Portugal);**
- 133.115 **Grant safe and unhindered access to humanitarian organizations, cease all violations and abuses against civilians, in particular against children, and end attacks against civilian facilities, including schools and hospitals (Italy);**
- 133.116 **Redouble efforts to comply with its obligations under international humanitarian and human rights law, putting an end to indiscriminate attacks against civilians and civilian objects and protecting, in particular, vulnerable social groups, such as children, women, refugees and internally displaced persons, and persons with disabilities (Paraguay);**
- 133.117 **Halt deliberate attacks against humanitarian aid workers, in particular grant humanitarian actors unrestricted access to vulnerable communities and detention facilities and implement all Security Council resolutions related to humanitarian assistance (Liechtenstein);**
- 133.118 **Abide by international humanitarian law and immediately and completely cease all indiscriminate attacks, including those conducted by its allies, on residential areas, hospitals and all other civilian targets (Germany);**

133.119 Take all measures necessary to protect civilians and civilian infrastructure from the impact of the conflict, in line with the recommendations of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic (Romania);

133.120 Publish official lists of all individuals who are currently held in Syrian detention centres and of those who have died in detention facilities and prisons (Sweden);

133.121 Put an immediate end to enforced disappearances and arbitrary and incommunicado detention and fully collaborate with the efforts of all actors involved in the process of finding and identifying disappeared persons (Switzerland);

133.122 Put an end to the practices of arbitrary arrest and detention, abduction, enforced disappearance, torture and ill-treatment (Republic of Korea);

133.123 Put an end to all acts of torture, enforced disappearances, extrajudicial executions and incommunicado detentions and release activists and human rights defenders arbitrarily detained (Italy);

133.124 Cease the unacceptable practices of unlawful detention, torture and other cruel or inhuman treatment, including sexual and gender-based violence, and immediately release all civilians detained arbitrarily (Australia);

133.125 End enforced disappearances, arbitrary arrests and detention and torture and ensure that all allegations are promptly, thoroughly and impartially investigated and that perpetrators are brought to justice (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

133.126 Stop the sieges of Syrian cities and towns, including Idlib and Dar'a, in breach of international humanitarian law, and immediately ensure humanitarian access to the Syrian people in need (Netherlands);

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

133.128 Stop bombing its own civilian population and social infrastructure, in contravention of international humanitarian law (Netherlands);

133.129 Take all measures necessary to effectively protect the civilian population, ensuring that all cases of arbitrary detention and enforced disappearance, the use of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment and sexual and gender-based violence are brought to an end (Uruguay);

133.130 End all torture, and sexual and gender-based violence, in places of detention (Luxembourg);

133.131 Stop enforced disappearances, abductions, arbitrary arrests and detention, the denial of a fair trial, extrajudicial executions and the use of sexual and gender-based violence and all forms of torture (Liechtenstein);

133.132 Continue efforts to protect civilians and their fundamental rights and to ensure that, within the means available, their basic needs are met (Bangladesh);

133.133 Immediately halt the practices of enforced disappearance and arbitrary arrest and detention and the systemic use of torture, including rape and gender-based violence, and hold all perpetrators to account (Canada);

133.134 Terminate the practices of enforced disappearance, arbitrary arrest and detention and all forms of torture (Iceland);

133.135 Immediately and fully end all practices of extrajudicial killing, torture, arbitrary detention and enforced disappearance (Germany);

- 133.136 **Protect the civilian population in the armed conflict and ensure accountability for all violations and abuses of international human rights law and international humanitarian law (Czechia);**
- 133.137 **End the targeting of civilians and ensure unhindered humanitarian access through all modalities, in accordance with its obligations under international humanitarian and human rights law (Denmark);**
- 133.138 **End the use of sexual violence, torture and ill-treatment in detention centres and ensure accountability and redress for the victims (Denmark);**
- 133.139 **Cease the practices of enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and all forms of torture (Ecuador);**
- 133.140 **Increase efforts towards providing human rights-related training programmes for the justice sector (Sri Lanka);**
- 133.141 **Take urgent measures to protect mass graves with forensic expertise, in order to preserve the evidence that allows the bodies to be identified and returned to the families, and avail itself of the expertise in the area offered by Argentina (Argentina);**
- 133.142 **Combat impunity and ensure accountability for serious human rights violations and crimes committed, including sexual and gender-based violence and harassment (Republic of Korea);**
- 133.143 **Establish a national mechanism to identify and hold accountable all perpetrators engaged in human rights violations and abuses, especially arbitrary detention, torture, abduction and enforced disappearance (Poland);**
- 133.144 **Undertake effective and impartial investigations into violations of international humanitarian law and human rights abuses and hold perpetrators accountable (Botswana);**
- 133.145 **Disclose and investigate all deaths in custody since 2011 (Ireland);**
- 133.146 **Take steps to hold accountable alleged perpetrators of violations of international human rights law or international humanitarian law and ensure that victims and their families have access to justice and reparation (Malta);**
- 133.147 **Release all those who are arbitrarily detained or forcibly disappeared and put an end to torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment within its jurisdiction (Netherlands);**
- 133.148 **Investigate cases of torture and summary executions and hold perpetrators to account (Montenegro);**
- 133.149 **Immediately release all those arbitrarily detained and create an independent mechanism to shed light on the fate of all missing persons (Luxembourg);**
- 133.150 **Investigate attacks against journalists and human rights defenders and sentence those accountable (Lithuania);**
- 133.151 **End all practices of arbitrary detention, torture, abduction and enforced disappearance and establish an independent mechanism to clarify the fate and whereabouts of missing persons (Albania);**
- 133.152 **Prohibit the trial of civilians in military field courts (Lithuania);**
- 133.153 **Disclose the fates of detained, disappeared and missing individuals, investigate all deaths in custody, enforced disappearances and allegations of torture and hold perpetrators to account (Belgium);**
- 133.154 **Release those arbitrarily deprived of their liberty and allow independent humanitarian organizations, including the International Committee of the Red Cross, unconditional access to all formal, informal and secret detention facilities (Ireland);**

- 133.155 Facilitate the creation of an independent mechanism with an international mandate to coordinate and consolidate reports of missing persons, including persons subjected to enforced disappearance (Chile);
- 133.156 Continue to monitor and document Israeli violations in the occupied Syrian Golan, especially those related to the construction and expansion of settlements and related activities (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 133.157 Abide by their obligations in terms of international humanitarian law and human rights and respect the principles of distinction, proportionality and precaution (Costa Rica);
- 133.158 Strengthen measures against acts of torture and ill-treatment, sexual abuse, enforced disappearances, extrajudicial executions and arbitrary detentions (Costa Rica);
- 133.159 Guarantee independent and impartial investigations of those responsible for human rights abuses and violations, and along those same lines, find forms of reparation and compensation for the victims of the conflict (Costa Rica);
- 133.160 Ensure the protection of civilians and prevent and prosecute cases of torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, including sexual violence (Croatia);
- 133.161 Ensure access to, and the independence of, the judicial system in order to provide redress for victims (Holy See);
- 133.162 Immediately and unconditionally release all persons arbitrarily detained, report on the fate of missing persons and end arbitrary executions, torture and all inhuman practices in all places of detention (France);
- 133.163 Investigate violations of international human rights and international humanitarian law and prosecute perpetrators (Estonia);
- 133.164 Guarantee the accountability of those responsible for human rights violations, including acts of sexual and gender-based violence (Ecuador);
- 133.165 Adopt all measures necessary to guarantee the cessation of all activities of persecution and harassment against human rights defenders and activists, dissident civilians and journalists (Spain);
- 133.166 Adopt and implement legislation granting the rights to freedom of information and of the press aligned with international standards and revoke all the restrictions to those rights, including those in counter-terrorism laws (Portugal);
- 133.167 Ensure respect for freedom of expression, association and assembly (Ukraine);
- 133.168 Release arbitrarily detained political opponents, journalists, human rights defenders and peaceful protesters and respect the human rights of detainees (Portugal);
- 133.169 Immediately release human rights defenders and other prisoners of conscience, particularly those detained and imprisoned for participating in peaceful demonstrations since March 2011 (Canada);
- 133.170 Release all political prisoners and stop targeting, among many others, civil society and political opponents through, inter alia, enforced disappearances and arbitrary detention (Denmark);
- 133.171 Release all political detainees, immediately end torture and other forms of ill-treatment and grant relevant impartial organizations access to all detention facilities (Estonia); Release all political detainees, end torture, grant impartial organizations access to all detention facilities and provide families of missing persons with information on their relatives (Finland);

- 133.172 **Implement the national plan to combat human trafficking (Timor-Leste);**
- 133.173 **Strengthen social protection programmes in terms of expanding coverage areas and the range of beneficiaries (Bahrain);**
- 133.174 **Continue expanding the coverage of assistance programmes provided to families and sectors in vulnerable situations, with a focus on children, the elderly and persons with disabilities (Cuba);**
- 133.175 **Continue combating human trafficking in all its forms (Ethiopia);**
- 133.176 **Allocate the human, technical and financial resources necessary to effectively implement its national plan to combat human trafficking, with a focus on trafficking in women and children (Fiji);**
- 133.177 **Adopt a national action plan to combat child labour and the sexual exploitation of children and prohibit the corporal punishment of children in all circumstances and child marriages (Liechtenstein);**
- 133.178 **Carry out effective measures to combat sexual and gender-based violence and trafficking in women and girls (Nepal);**
- 133.179 **Continue to enhance assistance to victims of trafficking and strengthen its inclusive and multi-stakeholder approach to combating trafficking in persons (Philippines);**
- 133.180 **Continue efforts to combat human trafficking and provide victims with the necessary assistance (Russian Federation);**
- 133.181 **Invest additional efforts in preventing human trafficking, in particular in children (Serbia);**
- 133.182 **Repeal laws and cease all practices that restrict the rights of individuals to housing, land and property, due to too strict deadlines and undue restrictions based on political affiliation, civil status, gender, lack of identity documents or military service status (Switzerland);**
- 133.183 **Continue with efforts to deliver humanitarian assistance to those who need it (Oman);**
- 133.184 **Continue with its efforts to provide basic services to its people in accordance with its national capacity (Nicaragua);**
- 133.185 **Take further measures with a view to restoring, rehabilitating and reactivating the damaged social welfare institutions (United Republic of Tanzania);**
- 133.186 **Grant unhindered access for humanitarian assistance, including to besieged and difficult to reach areas (United States of America);**
- 133.187 **Guarantee unrestricted access to humanitarian aid, including for people displaced by the conflict and those in detention centres (Mexico);**
- 133.188 **Continue to ensure immediate, full and unhindered humanitarian access to populations in need throughout the whole country (Malta);**
- 133.189 **Consider expanding the base of beneficiaries of social safety nets to ensure the promotion and protection of the fundamental rights of citizens (Lao People's Democratic Republic);**
- 133.190 **Allow unimpeded humanitarian access to all areas controlled by the Government, including areas that were previously held by anti-government groups (Austria);**
- 133.191 **Continue to strengthen social security and social empowerment measures, with a particular focus on vulnerable sections of society (Bangladesh);**

- 133.192 **Take further steps to improve the level of well-being and social security of the population (Belarus);**
- 133.193 **Allocate the financial resources necessary to implement the national strategies for social empowerment (Iraq);**
- 133.194 **Continue to address requests for compensation submitted by citizens whose properties were damaged by terrorism (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 133.195 **Continue its efforts to counter unilateral coercive measures in order to eliminate the negative impact of those unlawful measures on the Syrian people (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 133.196 **End the confiscation of land and properties, repeal all such laws and decrees and ensure the return of land and properties to the owners (Germany);**
- 133.197 **Continue developing social protection initiatives to minimize the negative impact of unilateral measures on the well-being of its population (Cuba);**
- 133.198 **Further advance the right to health, including through national vaccination programmes for children (Sri Lanka);**
- 133.199 **Intensify efforts to provide protection for children and strengthen mental health and psychosocial support services for children (State of Palestine);**
- 133.200 **Step up efforts to ensure access to health services, in particular for women and children, and work with the international community and partners to increase the functionality and capacity of health-care facilities, especially in the context of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic (Thailand);**
- 133.201 **Prohibit and criminalize the use and recruitment of child soldiers and provide physical and psychological recovery services to, and help with the social reintegration of, those so recruited (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 133.202 **Cease egregious abuses against prisoners, allow for immediate, unhindered access to, and medical services for, all detainees and release Syrians who have been arbitrarily imprisoned and held without trial (United States of America);**
- 133.203 **Monitor at the national level the impact of unilateral coercive measures on the realization of citizens' rights, particularly the right to health (Belarus);**
- 133.204 **Continue efforts to exchange experiences and expertise with other countries in the area of training health workers (Cambodia);**
- 133.205 **Allocate adequate resources and adopt measures to ensure that all victims of sexual and gender-based violence have access to medical treatment, including psychosocial support (Croatia);**
- 133.206 **Pursue actions to provide the delivery of humanitarian and medical aid for all Syrians in all regions (Egypt);**
- 133.207 **Strengthen efforts to address violence against women, children and all persons on the basis of their sexual orientation and gender identity, including through measures to prevent violence and support survivors and by removing obstacles that prevent access to justice (Fiji);**
- 133.208 **Ensure rapid, safe, unimpeded, unconditional and sustained access to humanitarian and medical relief for all those in need (Latvia);**
- 133.209 **Ensure rapid, safe, unimpeded, unconditional and sustained access to life-saving humanitarian and medical relief across the whole country (Montenegro);**

- 133.210 **Guarantee the rapid, safe, unhindered and sustained supply of humanitarian relief and medical assistance and ensure the safety of humanitarian workers and humanitarian facilities (Paraguay);**
- 133.211 **Take measures to ensure rapid, safe, unhindered, unconditional and sustained access for humanitarian and medical assistance to the country (Peru);**
- 133.212 **Intensify the fight against gender-based violence and help to overcome the barriers that vulnerable women face in gaining access to care services (Peru);**
- 133.213 **Take further steps to address violence against women and children, including by ensuring the provision of accessible and adequate support services for victims (Philippines);**
- 133.214 **Reveal the fate and whereabouts of all detained, disappeared and missing persons, release all persons unjustifiably detained immediately and permit full international monitoring (Germany);**
- 133.215 **Safeguard the drinking water system that has been so damaged in the conflict, by guaranteeing access to water and sanitation to all citizens and considering those services as neutral (Spain);**
- 133.216 **Take all measures necessary to open access for humanitarian aid and ensure that all humanitarian assistance reaches people in need (Indonesia);**
- 133.217 **Expand the alliance to rehabilitate the drinking water and sanitation systems damaged by terrorist acts (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 133.218 **Take the measures necessary to enable humanitarian access to places of detention, in accordance with international humanitarian law (Botswana);**
- 133.219 **Continue to carry out international cooperation efforts to promote the vaccination against the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) (China);**
- 133.220 **Ensure immediate, full and unhindered access for humanitarian aid all over its territory (Estonia);**
- 133.221 **Allow safe and unhindered access for humanitarian assistance organizations (Ecuador);**
- 133.222 **Address the educational gap resulting from the increase in the rates of out-of-school children as a result of internal displacement and facilitate access for children to free basic education, especially in conflict areas (State of Palestine);**
- 133.223 **Further strengthen efforts, in particular through human rights education and awareness-raising campaigns, to protect children from violence of all kinds (Thailand);**
- 133.224 **Endorse the Safe Schools Declaration (Ukraine);**
- 133.225 **Ensure the implementation of legislation to guarantee health care for, and the education of, prisoners, in particular by intensifying the current measures taken in response to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 133.226 **Continue efforts to ensure access to education for all children, including children with disabilities, with support from the United Nations Children's Fund and other relevant international partners (Bangladesh);**
- 133.227 **In line with national capacity and with international support, work towards rebuilding schools in areas affected by armed terrorist groups (Belarus);**
- 133.228 **Ensure that all children, independent of where they live, have equitable access to education and medical and essential services (Belgium);**
- 133.229 **Eliminate all obstacles to education for children, and to their development and equal opportunities, and step up efforts to resume health**

services in the areas newly liberated from terrorism (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);

133.230 Consider incorporating human rights elements into school curricula (Ethiopia);

133.231 Provide education to the 2.45 million children deprived of education because of the conflict, emphasizing the needs of girls and children with disabilities (Finland);

133.232 Protect children from the impact of the conflict and from child labour and guarantee their access to quality and inclusive education (Holy See);

133.233 Consider further measures to ensure access to education for all children (India);

133.234 Take all measures necessary to fulfil its human rights obligations under international human rights instruments to which it is party, particularly in relation to the right to food, health, education, water and sanitation, adequate standards of living and anti-torture agenda (Indonesia);

133.235 Observe all international humanitarian law in the conflict, including by allowing humanitarian access and protecting civilian infrastructure such as hospitals and schools (Luxembourg);

133.236 Continue education and awareness-raising activities on international human rights treaties to which it is a party (Malaysia);

133.237 Step up efforts to ensure that all children have equitable access to education, medicine and essential services (Nepal);

133.238 Continue to rehabilitate schools and hospitals that have been destroyed by terrorist acts (Nicaragua);

133.239 Provide immediate, full, unhindered and sustained humanitarian access to all people in need in the Syrian Arab Republic and ensure equal access to food, education and basic health care and services (Norway);

133.240 Consider seeking international assistance, especially to promote and protect the rights of children, including to ensure food security and the provision of health and education facilities (Pakistan);

133.241 Undertake actions to improve access to education for all children, especially in areas affected by the armed conflict, paying particular attention to girls and boys with disabilities (Peru);

133.242 Pursue efforts to facilitate access to education for all segments of the population throughout the territory (Senegal);

133.243 Increase the full and equal participation of women in all forms of the decision-making process (South Sudan);

133.244 Amend the provisions in the Personal Status Law and the Citizenship Law that are discriminatory against women, specifically in the areas of marriage, divorce, inheritance, marital property and the granting of citizenship to children (Sweden);

133.245 Provide women with every opportunity to contribute fully and effectively to political, economic, social and cultural life, including the national reconciliation process (Viet Nam);

133.246 Continue with its efforts to strengthen institutional frameworks to safeguard the fundamental rights and freedom of its people, especially women, children and the most vulnerable (Nigeria);

133.247 Consider adopting a national policy to empower rural women and enhance their economic and social role in the country (Cambodia);

- 133.248 **Amend its citizenship laws to ensure Syrian citizenship for the children of Syrian women, including children born abroad, in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Norway);**
- 133.249 **Accelerate efforts to promote and protect the rights of all women and girls, in particular those who have been victims of the armed conflict, ensuring that resources are available for their implementation (Chile);**
- 133.250 **Adopt measures to guarantee the public and political participation of women in national institutions and mechanisms for reconciliation and rectify any provision that fosters discrimination or violence against women and girls (Mexico);**
- 133.251 **Redouble the efforts and plans for the empowerment of women, with an emphasis on rural women (Cuba);**
- 133.252 **Strengthen mechanisms and laws aimed at encouraging women to actively participate in various areas of public life (Lebanon);**
- 133.253 **Empower women to meaningfully participate in decision-making processes at all levels, including peace talks (Italy);**
- 133.254 **Take concrete steps to eliminate sexual abuse and violence in all situations, particularly against women and children (Indonesia);**
- 133.255 **Redouble efforts to facilitate the return of children born abroad who are accompanied by their parents, with a birth certificate issued by the country in which they had been residing (South Sudan);**
- 133.256 **Continue to implement the plan to combat child recruitment (Oman);**
- 133.257 **Take measures to eliminate violence against children and their recruitment (Mexico);**
- 133.258 **Adopt the measures necessary to prevent the recruitment and use of children in hostilities (Ecuador);**
- 133.259 **Put an end to the recruitment and use of minors in conflicts and stop attacks against civilians, especially women, lesbian, gay, transgender, bisexual and intersex populations, persons with disabilities, refugees and minors (Costa Rica);**
- 133.260 **Create a mechanism for identifying child marriages (Burkina Faso);**
- 133.261 **Take appropriate measures for the establishment of correctional institutions for minors that are distinct from detention centres and adult courts (Togo);**
- 133.262 **Further promote the physical and mental rehabilitation of victims of child recruitment (Sri Lanka);**
- 133.263 **Implement policies aimed at ensuring the participation of persons with disabilities in public life, including by expanding the base of international partnerships (Malaysia);**
- 133.264 **Strengthen efforts to protect persons with disabilities (Bahrain);**
- 133.265 **Strengthen social protection floors catering to the vulnerable groups in society (Zimbabwe);**
- 133.266 **Develop the social protection mechanisms to increase the support of the most affected people within the available resources (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);**
- 133.267 **Follow up on the implementation of the outcomes of the international conference on the return of Syrian refugees and continue to undertake efforts in that regard in cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (Lebanon);**

133.268 **Adopt legislative standards and administrative mechanisms to strengthen the protection of asylum seekers and refugees (Togo);**

133.269 **Introduce streamlined and simplified identity determination and civil documentation procedures, to address the challenges in access to civil documentation faced by displaced Syrians and by Syrians that have attained alternative civil documentation during the conflict (Sweden);**

133.270 **Expand further the ongoing efforts to strengthen legal frameworks such as laws and decrees to facilitate the return of Syrian internally displaced persons and refugees (Lao People's Democratic Republic);**

133.271 **Ensure that the property rights of refugees and internally displaced persons seeking to return are protected and revise all laws and decrees that act as obstacles to return, in violation of international law (Austria);**

133.272 **Disclose information on persons detained arbitrarily or unjustly by the authorities and proceed with their immediate release (Japan);**

133.273 **Proceed to build an environment conducive to the safe and voluntary return of refugees and internally displaced persons (Japan);**

133.274 **Pursue efforts to ensure the return of Syrian refugees and internally displaced persons to their home areas (Iraq);**

133.275 **Redouble efforts to assist migrants and refugees, including by introducing alternative and simple identity determination procedures to address the challenges faced by displaced Syrians in access to civil documentation in the place of displacement (Holy See);**

133.276 **Create the conditions for the safe, dignified and voluntary return of refugees and displaced persons and put an end to all the violations of which they are victims once they return to the Syrian Arab Republic (France).**

134. **The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue/listed below have been noted and rejected by the Syrian Arab Republic as politically motivated and in contravention of the established principles of the universal periodic review:**

134.1 **Prohibit all acts of torture (Israel);**

134.2 **Make the protection of civilians a primary objective (Israel);**

134.3 **Create an enabling environment to protect children (Israel);**

134.4 **Participate in, and contribute to, the political process and the Constitutional Committee work, in a meaningful and results-oriented way, in line with Security Council resolution 2254 (2015) (Turkey);**

134.5 **Stop collaborating with terrorist organizations (Turkey);**

134.6 **Amend the legislation which denounces the Syrian opposition as terrorist and its legitimate aspirations as act of terrorism (Turkey);**

134.7 **Stop ceasefire violations (Turkey);**

134.8 **Stop killing civilians and humanitarian workers (Turkey);**

134.9 **Stop violating international human rights and humanitarian law (Turkey);**

134.10 **Stop targeting health facilities and civilian infrastructure (Turkey);**

134.11 **Respect the right to life and other human rights for the safe, dignified and voluntary return of refugees and internally displaced persons (Turkey).**

135. **All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.**

Annex

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic was headed by H.E Dr. Bashar Ja'afari, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs and Expatriates and composed of the following members:

- H.E Ambassador Hussam Edin Aala, Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva;
 - Dr. Yasser Kilzy, Member of the National Committee on preparing the National report to the 3rd Cycle of the Universal Periodic Review and follow up of the implementation of the 2nd Cycle of the Universal Periodic Review;
 - Dr. Khawla Youssef, Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva.
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