Only Nine Countries Out of 193 Have Voted in Favor of the Syrian Regime on UN General Assembly Resolutions Since March 2011

Some of the Arab States Working To Restore Relations With the Syrian Regime Have Voted Against the Regime on all UN General Assembly Resolutions

The Syrian Network for Human Rights (SNHR), founded in June 2011, is a non-governmental, independent group that is considered a primary source for the OHCHR on all death toll-related analyzes in Syria.
**Contents:**

I. The Overwhelming Majority of the World’s States Care About Their Image, and Chose to Vote in Support of the Rights of the Syrian People on All UNGA Resolutions ...............................................................................................1

II. Brief Background on the UNGA ........................................................................................................................................3

III. The UNGA Has Adopted 17 Resolutions on Syria Since March 2011 ...........................................................................4

IV. Only Nine Countries Have Voted in Favor of the Syrian Regime Against the 17 UNGA Resolutions Adopted Since March 2011 ..................................................................................................................8

V. Conclusions and Recommendations ................................................................................................................................11
I. The Overwhelming Majority of the World’s States Care About Their Image, and Chose to Vote in Support of the Rights of the Syrian People on All UNGA Resolutions

The Syrian regime has committed numerous types of violations in its barbaric response to the popular uprising since it first began in March 2011, with the people calling for fundamental reforms that were initially primarily concerned with political liberty, dignity, and ending the monstrous encroachment of the regime security agencies on virtually all aspects of life. Some of the regime’s violations, which rose to the level of crimes against humanity, only increased in scale as the uprising devolved into a non-international armed conflict, which also saw the regime committing war crimes as well as crimes against humanity. While new parties subsequently emerged in the Syrian conflict, the Syrian regime, thanks to its deep-rooted control of the security agencies and the army, remained the party chiefly responsible for the vast majority of violations. One also cannot dismiss the fact that the regime, as the entity heading the Syrian state since 2000, is the party responsible for protecting the Syrian people and the Syrian state, a role in which it completely and abysmally failed, and, even more dishearteningly, is the party that has committed the most violations against the Syrian state and Syrian people, as documented by numerous local, international, and UN human rights organizations.

As the entire world was faced with the responsibility of putting an end to the gross violations perpetrated by the Syrian regime, the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) discussed the human rights situation in the country in many of its sessions. The first UNGA resolution adopted on Syria on December 19, 2011, condemned the continuing “grave and systematic” human rights violations by the Syrian authorities, calling on the regime to uphold Human Rights Council (HRC) resolutions S-16/1, adopted in the special session held by the HRC in April 2011, and HRC resolution S-17/1 adopted in the special session held by the HRC in August 2011, as well as to fully and effectively cooperate with the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic (COI). The resolution also underscored the regime’s failure to comply with the Plan of Action proposed by the League of Arab States on November 2, 2011, as well as welcoming the resolutions adopted by the League on November 12, 2011, and November 16, 2011, respectively on Syria.

This was followed by more UNGA meetings on Syria. To date, the UNGA has adopted 17 resolutions addressing the situation in Syria since March 2011, most of which condemn the regime’s violations, describing some of these as crimes against humanity. In other words, all these resolutions sided with the rights of the Syrian people. The Syrian Network for Human Rights (SNHR) has continuously monitored all the resolutions adopted by the UNGA, recording the states that have voted in favor, against, or abstained from voting on the UNGA resolutions on Syria. In this context, the states that voted against said resolutions are effectively denying the violations committed by the Syrian regime, encouraging the regime to commit more violations, and giving the regime a promise to shield it at the UNGA.
This report aims to highlight the states that voted against the rights of the Syrian people, and to show which states voted in favor of the Syrian regime and how many times, while highlighting the blocs and alliances formed by those states in order to condemn them, and expose their policies, and to inform the Syrian people which states chose to block their legitimate rights.

It is worth noting that a number of states that initially voted in favor of the Syrian regime later reversed their position after realizing the extent of the regime’s brutal practices. Meanwhile, some of the Arab states that have always voted in support of the Syrian people on UNGA resolutions recently decided to restore their relations with the Syrian regime, even going as far as readmitting the regime to the Arab League despite the fact that the regime has never stopped or changed its oppressive practices against the Syrian regime since March 2011 as illustrated by SNHR’s data.

Fadel Abdul Ghany, Executive Director of SNHR, says:

“The overwhelming majority of the world’s states actually care about their legal and ethical image. That is why, as we’ve noted, many of those states, even non-democratic ones, have voted against the Syrian regime. This is because the regime has descended to the level of committing crimes against humanity, and it has become impossible for them to provide cover for its crimes, especially since it has used chemical weapons and killed tens of thousands of Syrian citizens under torture. Only nine countries out of 193 have consistently voted in favor of the Syrian regime at the UNGA.”
II. Brief Background on the UNGA

The UNGA was founded in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations in 1945. It serves as the main body for discussing and devising the policies and representation at the UN. The UNGA, which comprises all UN Member States currently numbered at 193 with each state having an equal vote, is a forum in which multilateral discussions are held regarding the full spectrum of international issues covered by the Charter. It also plays an integral role in the process of establishing the standards and texts governing international law.

The UNGA holds regular sessions in the period between September and December of each year, while sessions can also be held between January and September as required. A part of the UNGA sessions’ agendas is discussing the pending reports submitted by the Fourth and Fifth Committees, as well as investigating current matters of critical importance to the international community in the form of holding high-level thematic meetings organized by President of the UNGA in deliberation with the State Members.

The UNGA makes recommendations to the states on matters within its competence. According to the Charter, the UNGA may:

- Consider and approve the UN budget and establish the financial assessments of Member States.
- Elect the non-permanent members of the Security Council and the members of other UN councils and organs and, on the recommendation of the Security Council, appoint the Secretary-General.
- Consider and make recommendations on the general principles of cooperation for maintaining international peace and security, including disarmament.
- Discuss any question relating to international peace and security and, except where a dispute or situation is currently being discussed by the Security Council, make recommendations on it.
- Discuss, with the same exception, and make recommendations on any questions within the scope of the Charter or affecting the powers and functions of any organ of the UN.
- Initiate studies and make recommendations to promote international political cooperation, the development and codification of international law, the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and international collaboration in the economic, social, humanitarian, cultural, educational and health fields.
- Make recommendations for the peaceful settlement of any situation that might impair friendly relations among countries.
- Consider reports from the Security Council and other UN organs.

Furthermore, the UNGA can take action in cases of a threat to the peace, breach of peace or act of aggression, when the Security Council has failed to act owing to the negative vote of a permanent member. In such instances, according to its “Uniting for peace” resolution, adopted on November 3, 1950, the UNGA may consider the matter immediately and recommend to its members collective measures to maintain or restore international peace and security.
The UNGA’s General Committee is composed of the UNGA President and 21 Vice-Presidents, as well as the chairpersons of the six committees. The General Committee makes recommendations to the UNGA on the agenda, and how its items are to be distributed and organized. The General Committee holds its first official session to discuss the UNGA’s session agenda draft, which is followed by an UNGA public session to discuss the General Committee’s report and approve the agenda.

The UNGA begins consideration of the substantive items on its agenda. However, because of the great number of items on the agenda, the UNGA allocates to its six main committees the items relevant to their work. The committees discuss matters under the agenda items, and try, whenever possible, to be in harmony with the conduct of the states. The six main committees usually recommend draft resolutions and decisions to the UNGA for consideration and action.

The six main committees are: the Disarmament and International Security Committee (First Committee); the Economic and Financial Committee (Second Committee); the Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee (Third Committee); the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee); the Administrative and Budgetary Committee (Fifth Committee); and the Legal Committee (Sixth Committee).

However, a number of agenda items, such as the Palestine question and the situation in the Middle East, are considered directly in the UNGA plenary.

III. The UNGA Has Adopted 17 Resolutions on Syria Since March 2011

We, at SNHR, have reviewed all the resolutions adopted by the UNGA, numbering 17 in all, from the beginning of the popular uprising in March 2011 up to May 2023. These can be categorized as follows:

A. Twelve resolutions on the human rights situation in Syria in favor of the rights of the Syrian people, which received an overwhelming majority of support at the UNGA

The UNGA adopted 12 resolutions on the human rights situation in Syria based on the reports submitted by the Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee (Third Committee), whose work focuses on human rights issue, including the reports by the special procedures unit of the HRC. This Committees deals with subjects related to the advancement of women, the protection of children, indigenous issues, the treatment of refugees, the promotion of fundamental freedoms through the elimination of racism and racial discrimination, and the right to self-determination.
Through these 12 resolutions, the UNGA condemned the grave and systematic human rights violations committed by the Syrian regime, **describing some of these as crimes against humanity** such as arbitrary execution and the excessive use of force against civilians, as well as persecution, arrests, arbitrary detention, enforced disappearance, torture, ill treatment of detainees including children, and attacking vital civilian facilities such as hospitals, schools, places of worship, and others. The resolutions also condemned forced displacement practices in Syria and the demographic outcomes of these, and condemned the violations by all parties to the conflict.

In all of its resolutions, the UNGA has called on the Syrian regime to immediately put an end to all human rights violations, secure the protection of residents, and uphold its obligations under international human rights law. The UNGA resolutions also called on all parties to the conflict to end all violence in Syria and immediately release all arbitrarily arrested detainees.

Moreover, the UNGA called on the Syrian regime to comply with the resolutions by the UNGA, Security Council, and the HRC on Syria, and fully and effectively cooperate with the COI.

Another common aspect of those resolution is condemning the regime’s use of chemical weapons in many attacks, particularly the attacks on the two Ghoutas on August 21, 2013, the Khan Sheikhoun chemical attack on April 4, 2017, the Douma chemical attack on April 7, 2018, and the al-Kbaina attack on May 19, 2019, calling on the Syrian regime to respect its obligations under the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), [resolution EC-M-33/DEC.1](https://undocs.org/EC-M-33/DEC.1) of the Executive Council of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), and [Security Council resolution 2118 (2013)](https://undocs.org/S/2013/2118).

The UNGA also underlined the importance of guaranteeing accountability ending impunity, and holding accountable those responsible for the violations of international humanitarian law, crimes against humanity, and war crimes that took place in Syria, especially those involving the use of chemical weapons.


### 8. Four UNGA resolutions on the situation in Syria

The UNGA adopted four resolutions on the situation in Syria, without referring it to any of its six main committees.

The UNGA, through those four resolutions, condemned the widespread and systematic violations of human rights and basic freedoms by the Syrian regime, as well as the other parties to the conflict, through the use of force against civilians, arbitrary execution, the killing and persecution of protestors, human rights defenders, journalists, arbitrary detention, enforced disappearance, torture, and ill treatment of individuals, including children.
Only Nine Countries Out of 193 Have Voted in Favor of the Syrian Regime on UN General Assembly Resolutions Since March 2011

The resolutions called on the Syrian regime to immediately release all arbitrarily detained individuals, as well as underlining the importance of ensuring accountability and putting an end to impunity for all individuals responsible for serious violations of international human rights law and international human rights law in Syria, including violations that amount to war crimes and crimes against humanity, while also stressing that such individuals must be held accountable.

The UNGA also called on all parties to the conflict, and first and foremost the Syrian regime, to comply with the resolutions issued by the UNGA, Security Council, the HRC on Syria, and cooperate with the COI.

C. Resolution to establish the IIIM

On December 21, 2016, the UNGA adopted resolution 71/248 without any referral to any of the UNGA’s six main committees. In accordance with this resolution, the UNGA founded the International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism (IIIM) 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, following the Security Council’s failure to refer the case in Syria to the International Criminal Court (ICC).

The IIIM was conceived to be “a justice facilitator working towards accountability for core international crimes, particularly war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide, committed in the Syrian Arab Republic from March 2011 onwards”. However, this body does not have prosecutorial powers, but rather it assists those jurisdictions which are leading investigations and prosecutions against suspected perpetrators of crimes in Syria. It is worth noting, in this context, that SNHR signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the IIIM in early 2019, focusing primarily on sharing data and evidence on human rights violations documented by SNHR since March 2011.

The resolution establishing the IIIM received the support of 105 states, while 52 states abstained from voting. The remaining 15 states that voted against this resolution are the Syrian regime, Russia, China, Iran, Algeria, Belarus, Cuba, Venezuela, Burundi, Bolivia, North Korea, South Sudan, Zimbabwe, Kyrgyzstan, and Nicaragua.

The table below outlines the 17 resolutions adopted by the UNGA on Syria between March 2011 and September 2023.
Only Nine Countries Out of 193 Have Voted in Favor of the Syrian Regime on UN General Assembly Resolutions Since March 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resolution</th>
<th>Date of Issuance</th>
<th>Number of States Who Voted in Favor</th>
<th>Number of States Who Abstained from Voting</th>
<th>Number of States Who Voted Against¹</th>
<th>Which States Voted Against</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>66/176</td>
<td>December 19, 2011</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Iran, Belarus, Cuba, North Korea, Myanmar, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Zimbabwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66/253 A</td>
<td>February 16, 2012</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Russia, China, Iran, Belarus, Cuba, Bolivia, Venezuela, North Korea, Ecuador, Zimbabwe, Nicaragua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66/253 B</td>
<td>August 3, 2012</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Russia, China, Iran, Belarus, Cuba, Bolivia, Venezuela, North Korea, Myanmar, Zimbabwe, Nicaragua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67/183</td>
<td>December 20, 2012</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Russia, China, Iran, Belarus, Cuba, Bolivia, Venezuela, North Korea, Nicaragua, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Zimbabwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67/262</td>
<td>May 15, 2013</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Russia, China, Iran, Belarus, Cuba, Bolivia, Venezuela, North Korea, Ecuador, Zimbabwe, Nicaragua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68/182</td>
<td>December 18, 2013</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Russia, China, Iran, Belarus, Bolivia, Cuba, North Korea, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Zimbabwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69/189</td>
<td>December 18, 2014</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Russia, China, Iran, Belarus, Bolivia, Cuba, North Korea, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Zimbabwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70/234</td>
<td>December 23, 2015</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Russia, China, Iran, Algeria, Bolivia, Burundi, Cuba, North Korea, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Venezuela</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71/130</td>
<td>December 9, 2016</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Russia, China, Iran, Belarus, Cuba, Bolivia, Venezuela, North Korea, South Sudan, Burundi, Zimbabwe, Nicaragua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71/203</td>
<td>December 19, 2016</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Russia, China, Iran, Algeria, Belarus, Bolivia, Burundi, Cuba, North Korea, Iraq, Nicaragua, South Sudan, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Zimbabwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71/248</td>
<td>December 21, 2016</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Russia, China, Iran, Algeria, Belarus, Cuba, Venezuela, Burundi, Bolivia, North Korea, South Sudan, Zimbabwe, Kyrgyzstan, Nicaragua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72/191</td>
<td>December 19, 2017</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Russia, China, Iran, Algeria, Belarus, Bolivia, Burundi, Cuba, North Korea, Iraq, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Philippines, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Zimbabwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73/182</td>
<td>December 17, 2018</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Russia, China, Iran, Algeria, Belarus, Bolivia, Burundi, Cuba, North Korea, Iran, Mauritania, Nicaragua, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Zimbabwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74/169</td>
<td>December 18, 2019</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Russia, China, Iran, Algeria, Burundi, Cuba, North Korea, Mauritania, Nicaragua, Turkey, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Zimbabwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75/193</td>
<td>December 16, 2020</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Russia, China, Iran, Algeria, Burundi, Cuba, North Korea, Nicaragua, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Zimbabwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76/228</td>
<td>December 24, 2021</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Russia, China, Iran, Algeria, North Korea, Cuba, Venezuela, Uzbekistan, Belarus, Zimbabwe, Nicaragua, Bolivia, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Comoros</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77/230</td>
<td>December 15, 2022</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Russia, China, Iran, Algeria, North Korea, Cuba, Uzbekistan, Belarus, Zimbabwe, Nicaragua, Bolivia, Eritrea, Ethiopia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ The Syrian regime’s mission voted against all UNGA resolutions condemning the violations committed by the regime.
IV. Only Nine Countries Have Voted in Favor of the Syrian Regime Against the 17 UNGA Resolutions Adopted Since March 2011

The Syrian people need to know which states voted in support of the Syrian regime and against the UNGA resolutions that condemn the horrific human rights violations taking place in Syria. And, more importantly, against the victims who were killed, arrested, and injured as a result of the Syrian regime’s monstrous practices since March 2011, which, in many cases, amount to crimes against humanity and war crimes, as confirmed by the reports by the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and the COI. These states are first and foremost responsible for the status of impunity afforded to the Syrian regime and for the regime being able to continue to commit violations against the Syrian regime, including crimes against humanity that have only grown in magnitude and severity day after day. Syrian society must be aware of the states that sided with, or against, it. Those states must be exposed, and their decision to vote in support of the Syrian regime must be condemned.

Upon reviewing the states that voted on UNGA resolutions on Syria following the start of the popular uprising in March 2011, one discovers that nine states have consistently voted against the rights of the Syrian people. These are:

Russia, Iran, China, Cuba, North Korea, Venezuela, Uzbekistan, Belarus, Nicaragua

There are, however, states that voted similarly to those states but changed their stances later. Overall, a total of 17 states voted once or more against UNGA resolutions on Syria, including three states that voted only once in favor of the Syrian regime. From the list, it is obviously clear that Russia and China spearhead the efforts to mobilize oppressive states to vote in support of the Syrian regime.

It’s clear, therefore, that the overwhelming majority of the UNGA’s resolutions against the Syrian regime received support from the vast majority of member states; those states that voted in support of the Syrian regime are similarly authoritarian ones which have committed similar acts against their own peoples, and which hold a similarly contemptuous view of international human rights law and international law in general.

Upon reviewing the vote outcome for each resolution, we discovered that:

First: Only nine states have opposed all UNGA resolutions on Syria since March 2011. In other words, these nine states have consistently voted in favor of the Syrian regime for the past 12 years, with all these states ruled by similarly oppressive dictatorships. These states are:

Russia, Iran, China, Cuba, North Korea, Venezuela, Uzbekistan, Belarus, Nicaragua
Second: Eight states have voted in support of the Syrian regime on a number of UNGA resolutions, but abstained from voting on other resolutions, yet they never voted in favor of any of the UNGA resolutions on Syria since March 2011. Those states are:
Zimbabwe: Voted against 16 times.
Bolivia: Voted against 14 times.
Algeria: Voted against 10 times.
Burundi: Voted against seven times.
Eritrea: Voted against two times.
Ethiopia: Voted against two times.
Comoros: Voted against one time.
Kyrgyzstan: Voted against one time.

The overall number of states that voted in favor of the UNGA resolutions on Syria since March 2011 is vastly greater than the number of the dictatorial states that voted in support of the Syrian regime. SNHR sincerely values the principled position of those states in support of the rights of the Syrian people. It is disheartening to realize that had the decision to protect civilians been left to the UNGA or the HRC, violations in Syria would have been stopped in the summer of 2011; instead, however, the UN Security Council consolidated most of the executive powers in its hands, which is why we are faced with this abject and shameful failure at the level of maintaining the standards of human rights and the implementation of the relevant resolutions and instruments worldwide, and in Syria in particular.

A map outlining the states that voted in favor of the UNGA resolutions condemning violations against the Syrian people between March 2011 and September 2013
III. Conclusions and Recommendations

Conclusions

- Only nine states (Russia, Iran, China, Cuba, North Korea, Venezuela, Uzbekistan, Belarus, Nicaragua) have consistently voted against the UNGA resolutions on Syria between March 2011 and May 2023, an utterly shameful and condemnable act.

- This report shows how the Syrian regime is ostracized and despised by the international community as a result of the widespread violations it committed, including the use of a weapon of mass destruction.

- This report illustrates how far oppressive dictatorships would and do go to support and vote for each other.

- Russia has spared no effort to shield the Syrian regime at the Security Council, using its veto powers on 17 different occasions, as well as through military support. Russia’s support even extended to the UNGA and HRC resolutions strictly related to the human rights situation.

- This report shows that the overwhelming majority of the world’s states refuse to support crimes against humanity and war crimes in Syria. Had the decision to protect civilians been left to the UNGA or the HRC, violations in Syria would have been stopped in the summer of 2011; instead, however, the UN Security Council consolidated most of the executive powers in its hands, while miserably and totally failing to protect civilians in Syria for 12 years and counting.

- As an organization dedicated to defending human rights in Syria, it is our duty to expose the states that sided with the Syrian regime and condemn their voting decision in the strongest possible terms. All of the states who made the choice to vote in support of the Syrian regime at the UNGA have dishonored themselves.

- According to the “Uniting for peace” UNGA resolution[^2], adopted on November 3, 1950, an “emergency special session” can be convened within 24 hours “if the Security Council, because of lack of unanimity of the permanent members, fails to exercise its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security in any case where there appears to be a threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression [resulting in this case form the use of veto powers by Russia], the General Assembly shall consider the matter immediately with a view to making appropriate recommendations to Members for collective measures, including in the case of a breach of the peace or act of aggression the use of armed force when necessary, to maintain or restore international peace and security.” However, this resolution was never invoked, despite the fact that the Syrian regime has used chemical weapons and displaced approximately 13 million Syrian citizens, while Russia and China blocked Security Council efforts by the use of their veto powers on 17 occasions in support of the Syrian regime[^3].


**Recommendations**

**UNGA**

- Issue a resolution to suspend the membership of the Syrian regime from all UN organs and organizations considering the fact the regime has committed crimes against humanity against the Syrian people and used weapons of mass destruction.

**World states**

- All of the states of the world should stand in solidarity with just causes, and vote in support of UNGA resolutions condemning those states that grossly violate basic human rights, such as the Syrian regime.

- Respect the rights of the victims who have been killed and displaced by the Syrian regime, especially women, children, and forcibly disappeared persons, and end support for the Syrian regime.

- The states that are supporting the Syrian regime must be exposed and their decision to vote in support of the regime at the UNGA, Security Council, and the HRC must be condemned.

- Some of the Arab states that restored their relations with the Syrian regime should remember that they voted against the regime at the UNGA, and that the regime’s practices against the Syrian people have not changed in the slightest.