

لجان الدفاع عن الحريات الديمقراطية وحقوق الإنسان في سوريا

ل د ح

C.D.F

COMMITTEES FOR THE DEFENSE OF DEMOCRACY FREEDOMS AND HUMAN RIGHTS IN  
SYRIA

**Member of :**

**Euro Mediterranean Human Rights Network .( EMHRN )**

**The International Federation of Human Rights. (FIDH)**

**The World Organization Against Torture . ( OMCT )**

**The International Criminal Court Alliance . ( ICCA )**

**Founding member of :**

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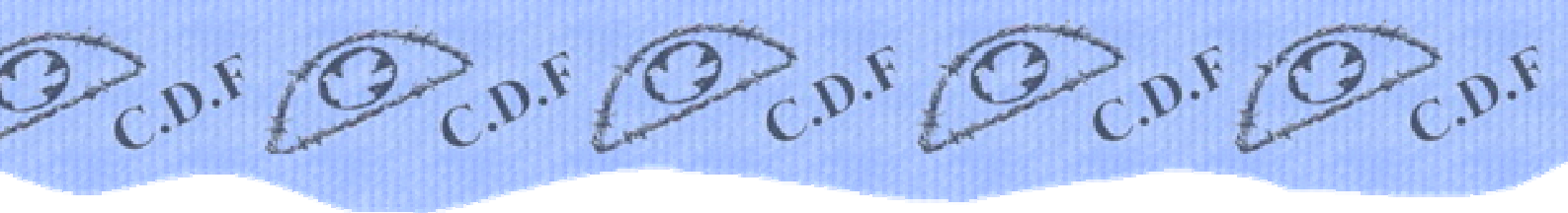
**Election monitoring Federation In The Arab World .**

**Arab organizations alliance for endorsing Rome Statutes Of The ICC .**



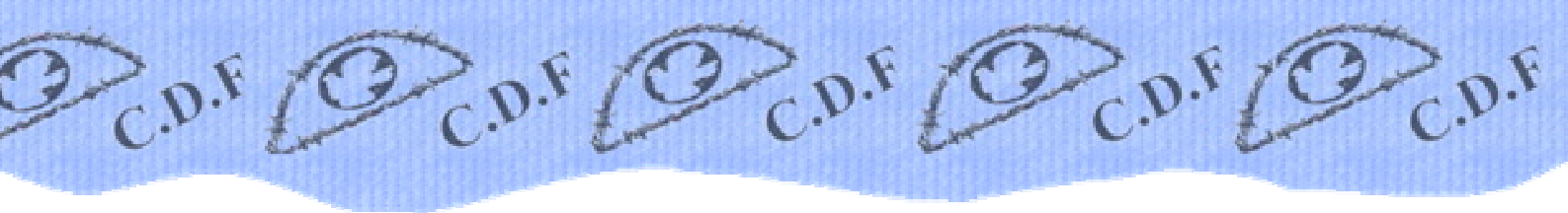
**Human Rights state in Syria**  
**the annual report outline 2007**

**Another year and the continued decline in respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms**  
**The further growth of corruption, unemployment and**



## poverty

Issued Committees for the Defense of Democratic Freedoms and Human Rights in Syria, its annual report on human rights conditions in Syria in 2007, which reported a decline in the extent of the Syrian authorities to respect human rights, and respect their international obligations concerning human rights, where Syrian authorities are still continuing on its approach to security Dealing with the Syrian society, and remains a composite state of emergency and corruption, which constitutes a fundamental pillar in the exercise of power, continues to contribute to the deterioration of the situation of democratic freedoms and human rights and the widening circle of poverty and unemployment, balances in this year hundreds of cases of arbitrary detention, enforced disappearance and the threat of permanent right To life and personal safety, by various security agencies in Syria, with the continuation of torture and ill-treatment and interrogation methods adopted in police stations and detention centers where different Syria still is considered one of the countries where torture is practiced systematically with the decrees enacted to protect the perpetrators of torture From prosecution, as the work continues laws and special courts where dozens of committees made judgments of the Supreme State Security Court is unconstitutional and the court lacks the most basic fair trial standards, and continued violation of freedom of opinion and expression and to crush press freedom in Syria are classified according to the report Reporters Without Borders Within the last four worst states in the Middle East in the area of press freedoms and ranked 154 among the 169 member countries covered in the report, Syria has also decreased from 93 to the center position of 138 Index "perceptions of corruption" in 2007 for, issued by the organization "Transparency International" from within 179 Countries covered in the index, leaving the obvious impacts on the widening circle of poverty and unemployment in Syria, and increasingly these violations alone with the worsening problem of unemployment and unemployment statistics indicate between formal and informal to the unemployment rate ranged between 9 to 22% of the total population especially among degree holders Yet the inability of the Syrian government to face the effects of continuous rise of cost of living due to the increase in the prices of systemized and basic services for the general public. It also removed the citizens of the Kurds in Syria suffer as a result of racial discrimination practiced against them and are deprived of citizenship status of silence and flagrant violation of basic human rights commissions that have issued a report on 5 \ 10 \ 2007 Census unjust occasion entitled "The suffering is still ongoing since 1962" and published on the Committees Address. It has removed many former political prisoners deprived of civil and political rights, also removed the Syrian authorities are determined to move forward in the suppression of peaceful gatherings non-governmental organizations, as the growing number of the travel ban activists and workers in public affairs, and the continuing absence of participation in public affairs With the absence of party law and the absence of the law of associations and trade unions to ensure the right of citizens to freedom and independence of action, significant progress has occurred with respect to discrimination against women, also failed to amend laws and legislation that Konya excellence right. Work long state of emergency and martial law, special courts and laws, led to the atrophy of the body political and civil society institutions independent, consistent with the rule of law or atrophy decadence which has led to chaos and random, haphazard and improvisation, is the Committees for the Defense of Democratic Freedoms and Human Rights in Syria, concern continued



Privileges under the laws solutions, solutions and the principle of party loyalty or personal replace the principle of citizenship and place of the principle of efficiency, competence and maturity, solutions and personal interests and special place national interest, and on the national character, Republican year, the community, from the state and its institutions, and printing of all single-party character and opinion And one color one, which produced a profound and serious impediments and with the absence of real political will to reform processes of political and legal status.

It also intends to (C.D.f) on this occasion to continue the efforts to entrench a culture of dialogue and tolerance between the various components of Syrian society and the renunciation of violence and domination in all its forms and levels, in order to enable the values and culture of democracy and human rights, and reinforce the importance of the role of the individual and civil society through knowledge of their rights and defend them in Building a state of right and law-democratic tendencies, upholding the principle of freedom, equality and citizenship.

## **2. Legal framework**

Syrian Arab Republic has ratified many international conventions and protocols relating to human rights, we recall following the date of ratification and entry into force:

International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, ratified on 21 \ 4 \ 1969 and the date of entry into force 12 \ 5 \ 1969

The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights ratified on 21 \ 4 \ 1969 and the date of entry into force 23 \ 3 \ 1976

The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, ratified on 21 \ 4 \ 1969 and the date of entry into force 3 \ 1 \ 1976

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, ratified on 28 \ 3 \ 2003 date of entry into force 27 \ 4 \ 2003

Convention on the Rights of the Child ratified on 15 \ 7 \ 1993 date of entry into force 14 \ 8 \ 1993

Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on involvement of children in armed conflicts ratified 17 \ 10 \ 2003 date of entry into force 17 \ 11 \ 2003

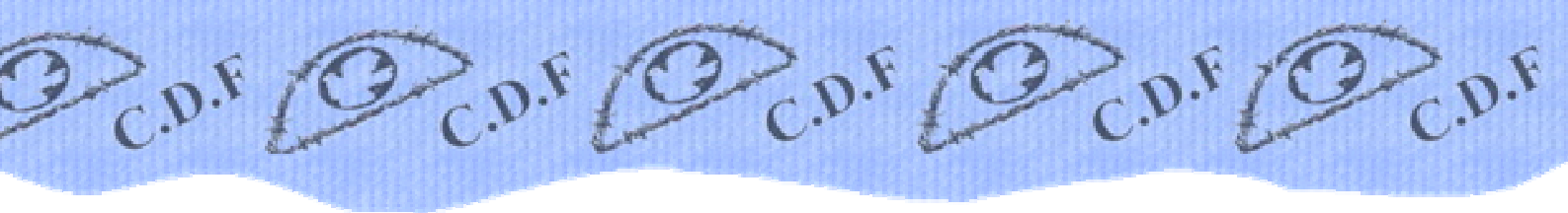
Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography ratified 15 \ 5 \ 2003 date of entry into force 15 \ 6 \ 2003

Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment ratified 19 \ 8 \ 2004 date of entry into force 18 \ 9 \ 2004

## **3. Constitutional and legal framework**

This year the Syrian government did not play any legal amendments or pass laws to be significant with regard to respect for fundamental human rights, and allow the Syrian society to participate seriously and actively in public in Syria.

The Constitution which is a basic law of the State which determines the overall structure of the state and rules regulating the provision and distribute powers and shows their respective terms of reference and sets the basic guarantees of individual rights and the rights and duties and the



extent of State authority, but Syrian constitution that has not borne by the constituent assembly elected by the people for this task, but put by the Government seized the government through that had been named "corrective movement", which dropped the 1969 interim constitution issue by the Movement in February and this government has appointed Council has been named the People , Costing the ratification of this constitution, put to a popular referendum on 12 / 3 / 1973, which established a presidential decree is not PARLIAMENTARY constitutional sense and give wide powers to the President, through the dominance of the legislature and judiciary and as a result became the state as a legal entity and physical Revolve around the person of President, and comes in the basement dominance of other Arab Socialist Baath Party, the political life under Article VIII of the Constitution, the President is the Secretary General of the Party and general commander of the army and the armed forces, and completed the legal structure that reinforce and strengthen the domination of the executive branch on every detail of life in Syria , The continuing state of emergency since 8 \ 3 \ 1963 and magazines emergency laws, which confiscated all rights and public freedoms timid contained in chapter IV of the Constitution, adding that some forces that promote discrimination against women, such as citizenship and personal status law and certain articles of the Penal Code, which indicates The absence of political will to make the necessary adjustments for women's equality in rights and duties.

## **Implementation of the Syrian Arab Republic The provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights**

### **Article III**

#### **Equality between men and women**

Although Syria has ratified the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, women in Syria is still suffering from all forms of discrimination and violence practiced two widely, was taken by the Syrian government over the past year no Legislative and legal measures to amend some articles of laws and discriminatory against women in Syria, such as citizenship and personal status law and certain articles of the Penal Code consistent with the Syrian government to ratify conventions on human rights, as did the Syrian government to remove its reservations on some articles of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against women, did not provide justification in the report discussed during the past year either Committee, which demonstrates the lack of political will to the seriousness of women's equal rights and duties. This committee has issued a special report on the implementation of the Syrian government of the articles of the Convention in detail and all violations of legal, social and economic against women in Syria.



## 5. Article IV

### **The continued state of emergency, contrary to the provisions of Articles 6, 7 and 8 (paragraphs 1 and 2), 11, 15, 16, 18, of the Convention**

Emergency Act was passed by Legislative Decree number is (51) the date of 22/12/1962, identified in the first paragraph of Article II version of the official legal declaration of a state of emergency, stating this paragraph:

"Declares state of emergency decree to be held in the Council of Ministers headed by President and a majority of two thirds of its members to be presented to the House of Representatives at its first meeting," It is well known and contrary to this paragraph of the emergency law, the state of emergency in the Syrian military had announced the decision No. (2) At 8 \ 3 \ 1963 by order of the Revolution Command and without the subject of this resolution to the People, and thus the authority, which declared illegal and therefore also the resolution issued by, and even that is illegal under the emergency law itself.

It also deals with the permanent constitution of the country how the declaration of emergency and official authority vested in announcing and under articles 101 and 113

#### Article One hundred and one

President declares state of emergency and abolish the manner specified in the law Article One hundred and thirteen

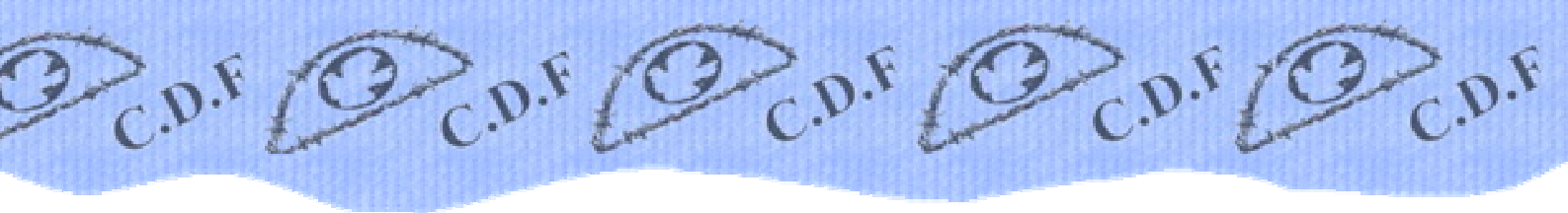
The president of the republic if the event of grave danger and threatening national unity or the integrity and independence of the homeland or impede state institutions from engaging in constitutional functions to take quick action required by the circumstances to address the threat

In addition, the Constitution has opened the way for the application of all laws and legislation previous special to the Constitution, according to Article / 153 / of the Constitution, which reads as follows: Legislation remains in force and issued prior to this announcement constitution in force to modify its provisions, including agrees. Foundations than the continuing dominance of the executive branch The legislative and judicial authority and violating the constitution itself, and the disruption of many of its articles, particularly what it said in a chapter (freedoms, rights and duties)

#### One of the most important legislation

- declare a state of emergency and martial law: Military Order No. / 2 / date of March 8, 1963
- emergency law: that was issued by Legislative Decree No. / 51 / Date 22 / 12 / 1963
- Law on the Protection of the Revolution: that was issued by Legislative Decree No. / 6 / date 7/1/1965, and included penalties of up to hard labor for life, to violate the orders of the Military Governor and gatherings or demonstrations or riots and abetting, or to publish confusion and undermine public confidence The objectives of the revolution
- Law of the events of military courts: Under Legislative Decree No. / 109 / Date 17/8/1968
- Law of the events of the State Security Court: Under Legislative Decree No. / 47 / Date 28/3/1968, replacing (Special Military Tribunal).
- Law of the events of the State Security Department: issued Legislative Decree No. / 14 / Date 15/1/1969
- Act regulations for the management of internal state security: a Legislative Decree No. / 549 / Date 12/5/1969
- Statistics Act: Legislative Decree No. / 93 / Date 23/8/1962





## **Law 49 Special Ikhwan**

The continuing state of emergency characteristics Republic since 8 \ 3 \ 1963 and until this moment, an essential source of the violation of human rights and public freedoms, and continuing violation of the Syrian constitution, and ongoing violation of international obligations of Syria on human rights, through the application of exceptional procedures confiscated by the authorities All non-governmental activities, and are subject to control severe, despite various statements by Syrian officials about easing the state of emergency or non-use, but they are still active in the Syrian society has not been repealed by decree a Republican clear, but removed a sword hanging on the necks of the society and the country is customary orders Communications and military and security under the umbrella covering a broad area of the nation, making the violation of human rights pursuant to "excuse" to continue this long, which was consolidated through the security agencies and special courts.

### **6. Article VI**

. The right to life of every human being has the inherent right .. Revenge crimes are still prevalent in some rural areas of Syria, including the identification which has been practised for these crimes based beliefs and old habits are harvested annually, where dozens of victims, although the Penal Code articles 533 and 535 had inflicted the death penalty and imprisonment of 15 years for those who commit murder Deliberate, although it is still continuing this habit is striking many cases be circumvented by the Syrian law and are reconciled tribal.

And there is still a crime honour practiced in Syria on a large scale are the lives of dozens of women unfortunately are still some of the articles in the Penal Code encourages the commission of this crime committed by a male where close to the victim (husband, father, brother, cousin) have been introduced To this subject in detail in the report on the Convention against Discrimination against Women.

As well as the death penalty is still applied in Syria.

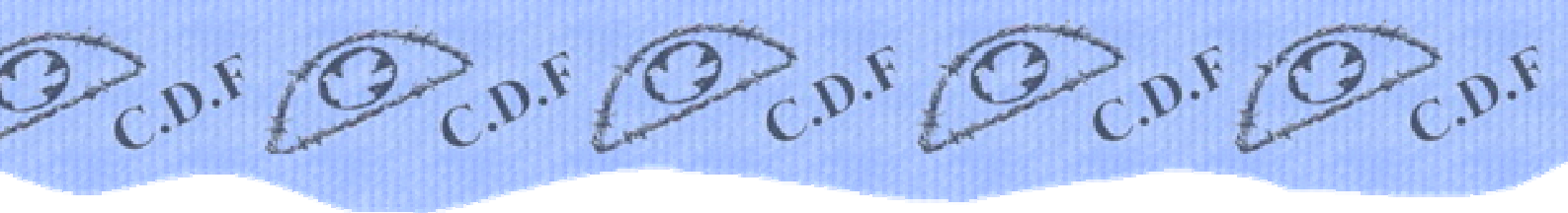
### **7. Article VII**

No one shall be subjected to torture or to treatment or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment. The Syrian government also ratified the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment on 19 \ 8 \ 2004 and entered into force on 18 \ 9 \ 2004

As well as preventing the Syrian Constitution, in Article Twenty-eighth the third paragraph of torture is clearly stating "no one shall be subjected to torture or physically or morally degrading treatment and punishment of the law shall do so," The intensity and the use of torture during interrogation to extract information Syrian Penal Code was very clear , Article 391

Sam persons from a variety of events are permitted by law, in its desire to obtain approval for the crime, or information thereon, shall be punished by imprisonment from three months to three years, and if such acts of violence to sickness or wounds, the minimum penalties Years imprisonment

However At the same time, because of the continuing state of emergency, and the entry into force of legislation and special laws under Article 153 of the Constitution, opened the door of the



practice of torture on a widespread and protected the perpetrators of the crime of torture from prosecution, judicial and squandered the rights of victims, Article 16 of the Code of events State Security Department issued the Legislative Decree No. \ 14 \ date 15 \ 1 \ 1969, which stipulates "

May not pursue any employees of the Department for crimes committed during the implementation of specific tasks entrusted to them, or in carrying out, except by order of the prosecution comes from the Director The article \ 74 \ internal regulations of the Law on State Security Department issued the Legislative Decree No. \ 549 \ date 12 \ 5 \ 1969, which stipulates "

May not pursue any employees of the State Security Department, or assigned or loaned to, or contractors, directly before the courts, crimes arising from the post, or in the course of doing it, before it is referred to the Disciplinary Board in the administration, seeking a warrant prosecution by the Director

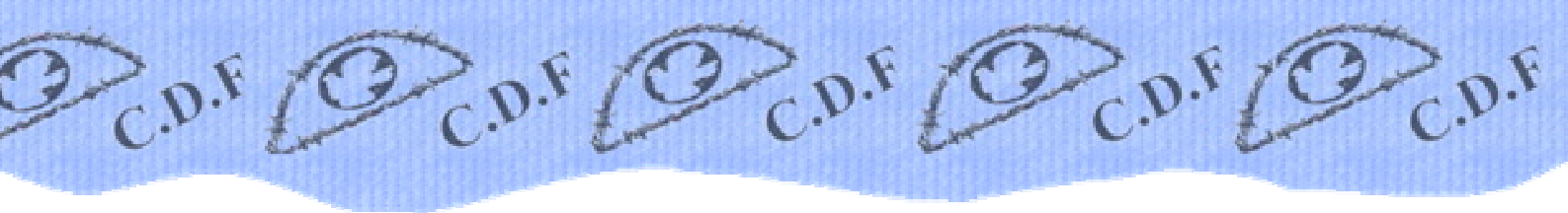
Torture in Syria is a process practised widespread and systematic Angolan political prisoners and criminal detainees in the country, and anyone who shows opposition to the government exposed to the risk of arrest, torture and cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment, as documented commissions lot of information on torture, not only to elicit information but also for To be recognized and detained in jail on all charges made by a security authority that the arrest, and will be signing confessions under torture and duress, as occurs with a wide range of political prisoners and detainees of opinion and arrested Islamists, as is sometimes the detainees who have completed investigation and were transferred to the prison to torture or to cruel And denial of visits or breathing or leeway and other penalties.

## 8. Article IX

Everyone has the right to liberty and security of person. One may not be arrested or detained arbitrarily.

The Syrian Constitution, in its chapter IV materials (25, 27 and 35), to the right of freedom guaranteed by the Constitution, as well as articles (424, 425) of the Penal Code and that no one may be arrested without charge fixed it, and arbitrary arrest liberties, constitute an offence punishable By law, and every detainee accused of the crime be brought to trial before the Appeals Prosecutor General within 24 hours or within a maximum period of 48 hours, and then transmit it Appeals Prosecutor General, to the competent judge within 24 hours following, if the defendant stopped the arrest warrant and continued custody For over 24 hours without referring it to defendant is arrested arbitrarily and are an official or informal the arrest, prosecution on charges of exposure of the personal freedom of individuals and violation of Article 358 of the Penal Code.

Last year the Syrian government recorded a significant escalation in human rights violations, with respect to arbitrary arrest outside the law and without a warrant, which Morse widely, as well as the exposure of some Syrian citizens subjected to enforced disappearance or involuntary disappearance of persons, which is one of the worst human rights violations being available A form of torture for the victims who remain on the ignorance of their fate, and often subjected to torture, and live a state of permanent fear because of fear for their lives, and this also constitutes a serious situation of diamonds for the families of the victims, often not be referred to trial for long periods of time may exceed the years, And many are referred to special courts, specifically the Supreme State Security Court in Damascus, which lacks the minimum standards of fair trial, which transmit it hundreds over the past year and sentenced dozens truly unfair, some of whom



are referred to the elimination of the ordinary, which lacks independence, were to transfer some political prisoners and detainees of opinion to eliminate normal after That are signatories to the statements taken under torture and duress in order to bring charges identified by security agencies, judiciary and completed the rest of the proceedings, as happened with al Damascus Declaration Beirut (Michelle CLEON writer and lawyer Anwar Bunni and translator and political activist Mahmud Issa), and leadership in the People's Democratic Party Sincerely happiest Mir and also as happened with the National Council detainees Damascus Declaration for National Democratic Change (Dr. Al-Hourani, a scapegoat and Mr Seif Rsad Akram Bunni and writer, colleague Gabr seeing a member of the Board of Trustees at the Committees for the Defence of Democratic Freedoms and Human Rights in Syria, and journalist Fayez Sara and the Al-Abdullah , Dr Ahmed taste and Walid Bunni and Yasser Itani and Marwan Al-nest and visual artist Talal Abu Dan, a member of the Human Rights Association in Syria, Haj Mohammed Darwish). In the annual report documenting the names of hundreds of political prisoners and detainees of opinion and Alansae rights activists and supporters of democracy in Syrian prisons

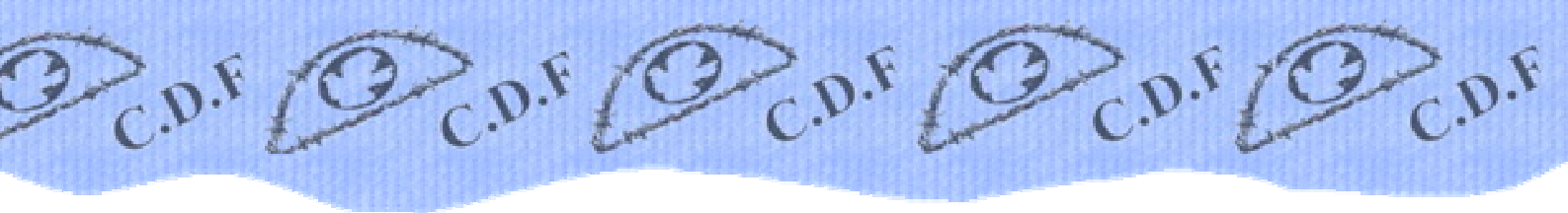
## 9. Article X

All persons deprived of their liberty shall be treated humanely, respect for the inherent dignity of the human person

Show the Committees for the Defence of Democratic Freedoms and Human Rights in Syria, its deep concern of the receipt of information that some detainees are imprisoned within held incommunicado for months or several years, without any contact with the outside world, and in this context, recalls the missing file, which joins him Permanently increasing numbers of victims who remain unaccounted for, and these are deprived of all their natural rights, leaving physical and psychological repercussions of them seriously, and it is bad if it And had dire sanitary conditions in Syrian prisons and places of detention in the security branches deployed in the country which lacks the conditions The criteria set forth in the conventions on human rights and detainees deprived of liberty, in addition to information on cases of corruption and extortion suffered by many of the detainees and their relatives. We also express our concern at the continuing role of information about detainees and prisoners subjected to various kinds of torture and degrading treatment and degrading to human dignity during and after investigation, and in places of detention, leaving physical and psychological effects on inmates, with the knowledge fully competent in the absence of centres in the psychological rehabilitation of victims of physical and Arbitrary arrests, with many subjected to harassment and harassment after their release, and the absence of litigation and the possibility of reparations for victims

He was one of the victims of ill-treatment of political activist and Mr. Osman bin Haji Sulaiman, who died in about a quarter past seven o'clock this evening today, Monday, 18 / 2 / 2008 at Martini Hospital, after suffering severe and severe disease with lung cancer This, Mr. Osman had been transferred after the deterioration of his health condition, resulting from poor conditions of detention in the central prison of Aleppo, non-receipt of necessary health care, from hospital care to the Canadian government of aggravating the Ashrafieh Specialist Hospital, and that the Syrian authorities concerned and the Department of Canadian hospital did not tell his family The health situation in a timely manner, knowing that he was forbidden from receiving visits in jail only after approval by the Political Security branch in Aleppo, which has





not authorized anyone to visit him since his arrest. It is noteworthy that Mr. Osman alias (Osu Kdadalak), aged sixty years is Kdadalak residents of the village of Ain Arab region (Cuba), a former member of the Syrian People's Council, was arrested on 27 \ 11 \ 2007 following the raid on his house in his village, Against the backdrop of political and social activity, and according to informed sources, had ordered his arrest customary right requires incarcerating him for years on charges of planning and instigating the rioting.

This year also the Syrian government has not taken any meaningful action regarding Deprived of civil and political rights, where they still determined to punish former detainees, through continued violation of their fundamental rights, since the early nineties of the last century, so far, were released a few thousand Political prisoners and detainees of opinion, every detainee released prevented from exercising his civil rights, the rule of the same duration or for seven years at least, the brains of the papers that go with the period for which the rule, so be an obstacle to any job, are not permitted To travel or return to work, whether state employees or the public sector, does not allow him to ownership or set up a company, or be a partner in the work not allowed to receive aid, and many of the released tragic lives chasing even in shops selling Vegetables, and the simplest, and in their homes and their whereabouts, and this file, which reveals the continuation of the victim or more a result of continued ill-health conditions and pensions for former political prisoners, victims of arbitrary arrests and special courts, torture and dispossession and deprivation penalties to return to work, and difficulties in securing decent livelihoods The seriousness of this issue lies in the continued emergence of the disastrous results of detention at the level of health status, through the emergence of various cancers and endangered the lives of many former detainees and after some long, in addition to the emergence of chronic diseases, heart attack, digestive and nervous and kind and other diseases .. To make matters worse deficits in the majority Get treatment and medicine because of poor physical conditions, with the exception of the high cost of healing diseases, thus.

#### **10. Article twelve o'clock**

Everyone has the freedom to leave any country, including his own

The Syrian authorities to prevent citizens from leaving the country, and that this punitive measure against vulnerable politicians and some writers, intellectuals and human rights activists in Syria, not based on any legitimate grounds and the texts of legal or judicial decisions, but on the oral communications or administrative decisions issued by the security branches Or sometimes more, where commissions followed with concern the widening list of names of the travel ban and orders issued by the security authorities, commissions and to list some of the travel ban in this brief mention some names, including:

Colleague Mazen Darwish, a member of the Secretariat in the Office of C.D.f

Colleague Ghazi Kadour member of the Board of Trustees at C.D.f

Colleague Niazi Habash member of the Board of Trustees at C.D.f

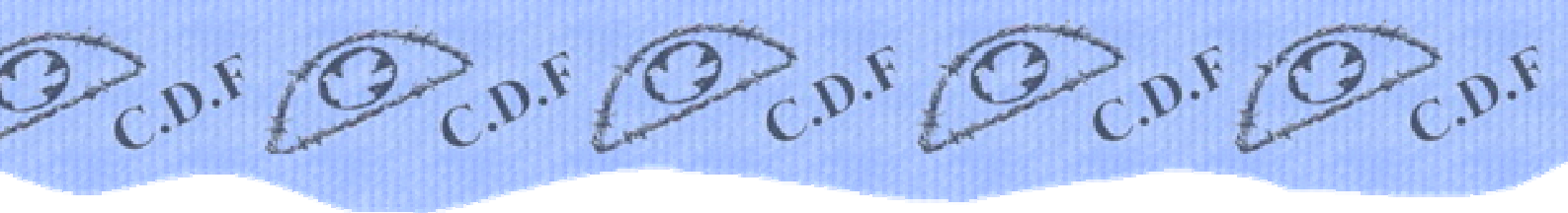
Colleague Adnan Hamdan

Professor Abdul Sattar Qattan

Professor opening buffalo former political prisoner and leading role in the Communist Labour Party

The former MP Riad Seif political detainee

Professor Khairuddin Murad secretary Hz Azadi Kurdish in Syria



Political opposition and human rights activist Abdul Haseeb Rahman

Lawyer and activist lawyer Khalil Matouk

Lawyer and activist lawyer Mustafa reservists

Lawyer and activist lawyer Muhannad Al Hassany

Lawyer and activist lawyer Rasim Atasi

Lawyer and activist lawyer Mustafa Osei

Lawyer and activist lawyer Hassan Bco

As well as the Syrian authorities arrest of some citizens returning to the country, Cruet to call them for more than once and sometimes more than a security branch to investigate and sometimes subjected to degrading treatment and political blackmail or physical In the same vein, there are tens of thousands of Syrian citizens who can not return to the country and for reasons of Political positions opposed to the policy of the Syrian authorities ,As happened with Syrian citizenship Patricia Ayyash was arrested on Wednesday 4 \ 7 \ 2007 upon arrival at Damascus international airport coming from Geneva atheist at ten at night, without indicating the reasons for that, where they were transferred to a branch of political security and, as we are concerned, Mazkr Ms. Patricia carrying Swiss nationality, married with five children and works Swiss Vice-President of the Assembly of information.

In blatant violation of Article IV session of the Syrian constitution which states "do not recognize political refugees because of political principles or their defense of freedom" by the Syrian authorities to arrest many of the refugees in Alahoiziin Sorjohm are legally registered with the High Commission for Refugees, and surrender to the Iranian authorities where they are exposed Tortured and some have been executed or sentenced to death, including:

1 - Mr. Said return Alsaki

2 - Faleh Abdullah Mansuri

3 - Abdul Rasul on the farm

The fate of Mr. Buamar

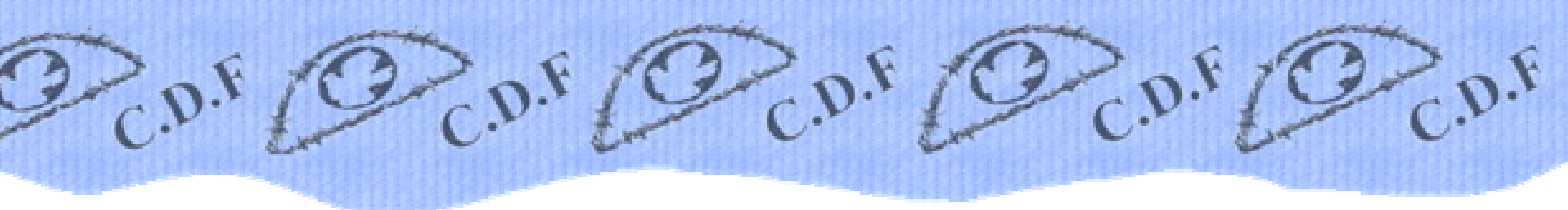
Buamar for 24 years, sentenced to death in advance of the Revolutionary Court has arrested Buamar Monday March 5, 2007 from a house in an area 86 Mezze in Damascus

Kamal ties 27 years, which is represented in Syria for nearly eight months have been legally registered with the UNHCR and was supposed to travel to the United States after designated as a country of asylum, were arrested on Monday, March 5, 2007 from a house in the Mezze 86

## **11. Article XIV**

### **The right to a fair trial**

Syrian judiciary lacks independence, by virtue of the dominance of the executive over the judiciary and the legislature, under quasi-absolute powers granted to the President of the Republic of Article 91 and Article 114 of up to the Syrian Constitution, and gave article / 67 / of the Judicial Authority Act resolution to appoint judges, discipline and dismissal on the proposal Minister of Justice or the President of the Supreme Judicial Council or three of its members ", thus forcing the judge often because trying to appease the minister to ensure upgraded and not isolation, removal or disciplinary and this blatant interference by the executive branch to the



emergence of the judiciary, and worth noting that Article 65 of the Judicial Authority Act grants the executive branch control of the Supreme Judicial Council, composed of seven members including four members of the executive branch, in addition to this hegemony of executive power and force emergency laws, which further contributed to the erosion of the powers of the judiciary and courts, including special provisions that are not subject to appeal Before the ordinary justice is not required judges to apply the law in trial proceedings, the Supreme State Security Court in Damascus, courts field, and military courts.

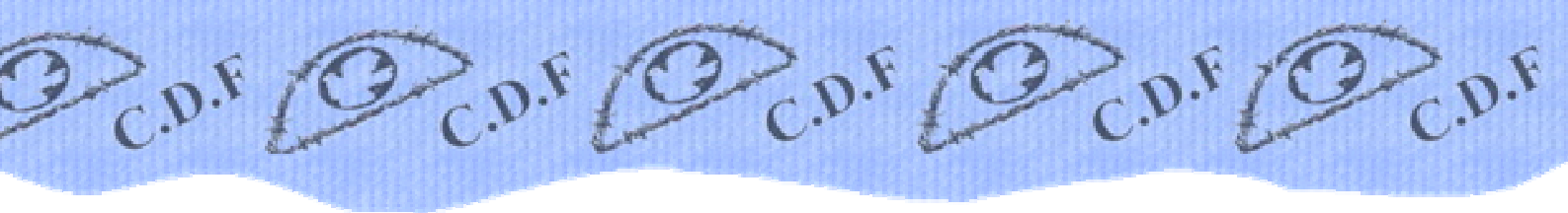
Supreme State Security Court Founded outside the authority of this court so that the ordinary courts ruling power of the transit smoothly to the provisions of a political nature ,And this Court dissolved the place where the special military court has enjoyed other powers and competence under article 5 of Legislative Decree No. 47 of 28 \ 3 \ 1968

And the competence of the Supreme State Security Court of All Persons from civilians and soldiers, or whoever they may be waived, according to Article VI of the same Decree ,They consider the following crimes

1. Crimes against State security punishable in articles 263 to 311
2. Acts which are contrary to the application of the socialist system brigade already signed or writing or by any means of expression or publication
3. Violation of orders of the Military Governor
4. Offences contrary to the provisions of legislative decrees issued or issued with a socialist transformation
5. Against achieve unity among Arab countries or opposing the objectives of the revolution or harassment, whether through demonstrations or gatherings or rioting, instigating or publishing false news in order confusion and undermine public confidence objectives of the revolution
6. Receive money or any other bidder or to receive any promise or any other benefit of a foreign state or entity or individual or any contact with Syrian foreign entity in order to [say any action or actual hostile to the goals of the revolution
7. Attack or attacks on places of worship or to practice religious rites or command centers and military institutions, departments and other government institutions, public institutions, including private laboratories, factories, shops and housing, or inciting sedition or religious or sectarian or racist, as well as exploiting public frenzy , And demonstrations of burning, looting and robbery And has expanded the jurisdiction of the State Security Court after the passage of the Law Association to organize the Muslim Brotherhood, 49, as well as security law the Arab Baath Socialist No. 53

This has made the Committees for the Defence of Democratic Freedoms and Human Rights in Syria and other human rights organizations in Syria, hundreds of detainees transferred through it in 2007 has issued dozens of provisions unjust sentence, and here to recall some of the provisions in the report documented for most meetings and the provisions of the state security court.

Name Date of arrest sentence on the date of the judgement sentencing  
Arif Ahmed Ismail five years beginning 2007 State Security Court  
Fadi Mohammad deacon seven years the state security court 07/01/2007



Ahmad Solomon Solomon five years the state security court 07/01/2007  
Mohamed Bin Yousef molasses five years the state security court 07/01/2007  
Marwan Zine El Abidine 15 years 14/01/2007 State Security Court  
Ibrahim Youssef, 15-year state security court 14/01/2007  
Mohammed Jamil Samaq 10 years 14/01/2007 State Security Court  
Mustafa cake 10 years 14/01/2007 State Security Court  
Jihad your 7-year state security court 14/01/2007  
Husam Abdullah 7 years 14/01/2007 State Security Court  
Muhanad al-Hasan 7 years 14/01/2007 State Security Court  
Yasser Aswan 7 years 14/01/2007 State Security Court  
Mamdouh bribing 4 years 14/01/2007 State Security Court  
Nadeem Palouš "mechanics called" 10 years of the state security court 14/01/2007  
Wasim Afor "demanded freedom of Engineering" 7-year state security court 14/01/2007  
Hossam Helwa "demanded freedom of Engineering" 7-year state security court 14/01/2007  
Abdul Raouf, Sinoe "English literature called" 7-year state security court 14/01/2007  
Osama bin Mohammed Bashir baker 4 years 28/01/2007 State Security Court  
Firas bin Abdul Rahman small 9-year state security court 28/01/2007

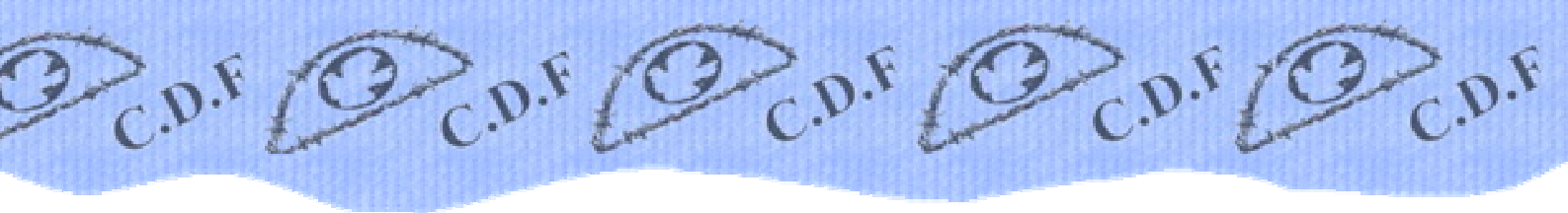
## **COURT MARTIAL**

It is legally competent juvenile crimes set forth in the military penal code, any consideration regard to crimes committed by military personnel, including respect of violating their mission and the implementation of military orders and instructions only, but the ruling customary under the emergency law D exceptional competence to include all cases involving a military component, even if it Offence stipulated in the Penal Code also included the ordinary jurisdiction of certain cases even if the edges civilians, and the Governor of customary under the emergency law to refer any proceeding before a military court for consideration, has represented dozens of detainees either the judiciary and fifty of them mentioned that a Kurdish citizen of those citizens who had Arrested on 5 \ 6 \ 2005 in the town of Qamishli, following a demonstration to protest the killing of Sheikh adored Alkhoznoi who was killed in mysterious circumstances, and released for trial at large after their arrest for two months, under the presidential amnesty has been dropping all charges against them except one on raising the dread Sectarianism and racism in accordance with Article 307 of the Penal Code, and the file was forwarded to the individual first military judge in Damascus

It should be noted, has become a formality, the Syrian authorities allocate some political prisoners and detainees of opinion to the ordinary courts, so to the security services arrest without a warrant and take confessed under torture and duress, as happened with al Damascus Declaration Beirut, and Dr. Kamal Labouani and leading political activist and assurances of the happiest Mir and leadership Exhibits Fatih buffalo, and the National Council detainees Damascus Declaration for National Democratic Change, in terms of the interest to them, such as: Felony undermining the prestige of the state and weakening the national feeling under the provisions of Article 285 of the Syrian Penal Code 2 - spreading false news that offend the dignity of the state, according to article 287 penalties

Inciting sectarianism and racism and inciting inter-ethnic conflict in accordance with the provisions of Article 307 of the Syrian Penal Code





Closing the plots with a foreign state or call for them to direct aggression against Syria or to provide them the means to that punished by hard labour for life in accordance with article 264 penalties 12. Article nineteenth Everyone has the right to hold opinions without interference and freedom of expression

The Syrian constitution has clearly affirmed that freedom is a sacred right that every citizen has the right to express his opinion freely and openly saying and writing and all other means of expression and contribute to the control and constructive criticism, but integrated reading of the Constitution and laws and legislation special afterlife back the Syrian authorities to confiscate all fundamental freedoms only Serve the directions and the Syrian authorities "to ensure the safety of national reconstruction, nationalist and socialist system and supports the State guarantees freedom of the press, printing and publication according to law" as stated in Article VIII session of the Constitution, where the Syrian authorities and security organs across the arrest of writers, journalists, Internet surfers have been arrested dozens Critics and supporters of the democracy and human rights,

- On Monday evening, 29 \ 1 \ 2007 by a security patrol in the city of Aleppo, raided the house of one citizen in the city of Aleppo - Al-Sheikh was intended to arrest all those who were in the house, estimated to number between 12-15, without indicating the reasons for arrest was to know the following names:

#### **Home owners:**

Azad Khalid capable - Joan Khalid capable - Bashar, Khaled capable.

One who knew the following names:

Ahmed sleepy - Necmettin Habash - Dkosh Hamou - improving Mustafa - Azad Ibrahim - Ahmed Darwish - Hamoudi Bauzán - Idris Abdul Qadir.

And further that a security patrol in the governorate of Tartous have arrested two citizens of the following

Mohammed coached - Rami marble - Ala Mohiuddin.

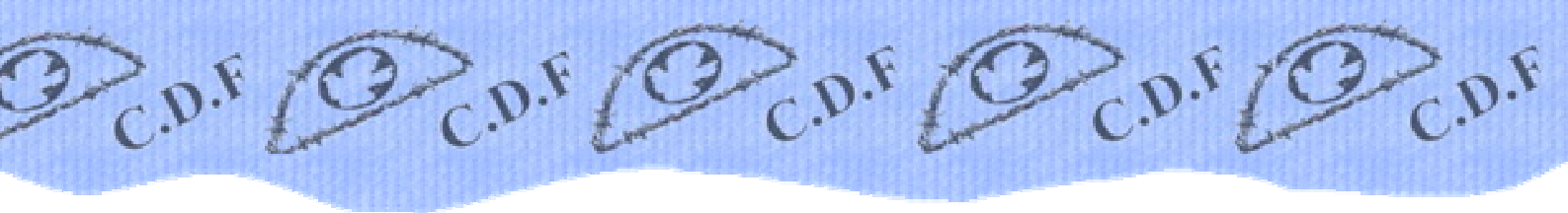
As well as in the city of Qamishli of Hasakeh province, where the oldest political security branch 25/1/2007 arrest of both sponsoring and her husband Hassan Hassan Majid, as well as two members of her family are: Abdul-Hadi Hassan, Hassan Abdel-Ghani Pots in your neighborhood in the town of Qamishli.

And in the province of Aleppo on Wednesday was 31 / 1 / 2007 arrest of Mr. Nazmi Abu und without knowing the reasons for detention.

Security agencies also arrested on Wednesday at noon 7/2/2007 poet and doctor Hussein bin Mahmoud strictly born in Jubail governorate of Latakia in 1939, and submitted it suspended the military public prosecutor after five days of his arrest, where arrest warrant issued against him and deposited Damascus Central Prison (Adra).

Senior military security in the city of Tartus was arrested on Wednesday 7/3/2007 Lance Young Bin Yousef Al-Turk, aged 21 years old box 57 Baniyas and the names of his mother, a worker on the whereabouts of upholstering brushes and sponges, living with diabetes since birth is incomplete infrastructure needed daily Insulin needle to a \$ 100-l. O and his father is unable, belongs to a very poor family, according to our sources, the arrest came against the backdrop of a report of the whistle-blowers Mr. arrested on the road had been arrested against the backdrop of a poem with both: Rami's marble library where they had been Copies poem, Alaa Mohiuddin factor





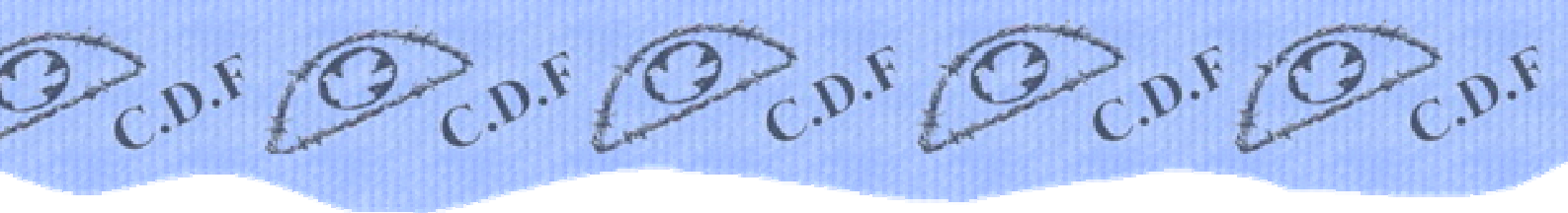
in the library, since 28 \ 1 \ 2007 in Baniyas West Syria She dated 5/4/2007 security services in Damascus on the arrest of Zorro Friends and Ibrahim Saleh, a writer and an active member of the Committees for the Defence of Democratic Freedoms and Human Rights in Syria, a former detainee, a resident of the town of Qamishli of the province of Hasakah born in 1961, as well as our colleague, Mohamed Mohamed Cherif It is also an active member of the Committees for the Defence of Democratic Freedoms and Human Rights in Syria, has been arrests without indicating the reasons for their arrest, or any memorandum requiring detention On the morning of Saturday, 7 \ 7 \ 2007 arrested Tarek Omar Elias by branch of military security in the governorate of Tartous On Thursday noon 2/8/2007 been arrested Khader good and Ismail, alias Ismail shouting in front of his house by a security unknown in the town of Deir Al-Zour, Mr. Ismail from the people of Deir al-Zour, a professor of Arabic language and a mosque preacher (Anas Bin Malik ) Was born in 1956

The arrest of political activist known Mullah Ahmed Ahmed, the Syrian-Lebanese border when he was on his way to visit Lebanon, a resident of the town of Qamishli, a leading cadres of the Party of Kurdish Pictet.

On the morning of Sunday, the date of 2 \ 9 \ 2007 was arrested political activist and Kurdish leader Bashar Secretary-known (Abu Lauren) is a member of the political Bureau of the Party of Kazadi from his home in the Kurdish city of Hasakah, northern Syria, where a security patrol belonging to the armed branch of military security Escort to the Palestine Branch in Damascus. Patrol, military security and Rural Damascus Governorate on 22 \ 10 \ 2007 have arrested a Syrian citizen, Mr. Bassam Abdel Karim do with his mother safe born 1964, against the backdrop of criticism of high prices and Mr. Bassam has a place in the city of Tal governorate of Damascus countryside, for the manufacture and sale of hardware keys, a member A leading Arab Socialist Union party democratic opposition, is married and has three daughters born and A security patrol and escort appointed director of the Arabs (Cuba) on 27 \ 11 \ 2007 against arbitrary arrest of Mrs. Aisha bint Ahmad Effendi (mother and Latt) about four o'clock from her home in Damascus was escorted to the city of Aleppo, Aisha Effendi old woman 45 years Married to a Muslim engineer Saleh, a mother of several children, a political activist close to the Union Party Alimaqrati according to information provided to us The establishment of a police patrol in the village Kdadalak of the city of Ain Arab (Cuba) on 27 \ 11 \ 2007 arbitrary arrest against former MP Mr. Osman Mohamed bin Haji Sulaiman, following raids on his home about four o'clock and took him to an unknown destination, and Mr. Osman than sixty Old and married with several children and little b (Abu Kdadalak). It is believed his arrest was according to these sources against the backdrop of his public

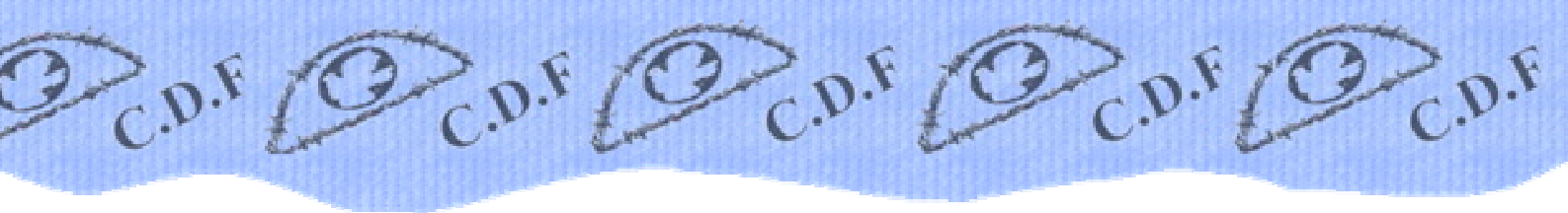
### **Freedom of the press and journalists**

That in 2007 in Syria has witnessed a serious retreat for freedom of opinion and expression, has continued arrests and prosecution of citizens for their views oral or written, fact freedoms coherent and integrated with each other, violations in many areas of life Syrian citizen continuous and integrated, because they result from a single reality is the reality of absents Lack of respect for freedoms and human rights. In the field of journalism and media and subjected to arrest and summons pressure many journalists, writers and publishers and continued in the Syrian authorities to crush press freedom in Syria are classified according to the report Reporters Without Borders last among the four worst states in the Middle East in the area of press freedoms and occupied Ranked 154 among the 169 member countries covered in the report, where are all



the newspapers, magazines and leaflets in Syria for publication law restricted the freedoms of information, which empowers the prime minister cancel any licence printed on the proposal of Minister of Information and without giving any reasons (Article 22). Although the article / 38 / of the Syrian Constitution stipulates that every citizen has the right to express his opinion freely and openly saying and writing and all other means of expression ... The State guarantees freedom of the press, printing and publishing in accordance "with the law .. the Publication Law is unfair and legally retarded, through penalties contained therein, which exceed stringent penalties provided in-law of the sanctions, and on this basis, and on 18 - 6-2005 had been notified of the newspaper's editorial Wailing Syrian decision of the President of the Council of Ministers No. / 2854 / on 26-5-2005 Wailing judge to cancel a licence, based on the articles "44, 49 and 51" of the law on publications, and dissemination of materials political grounds and that the licence is a cultural magazine, The closure was due to address the magazine implicated some Syrian officials over issues of corruption proven and documented by the magazine, newspaper Wailing license cancellation comes after the cancellation of licence newspaper Domari formerly add more to prevent the issuance of a number of magazine Syrian capital, also removed the Public Institution for the distribution of government publications, monopolizes Distribution of all publications since its inception in 1975 under the Legislative Decree No. "14", which limit the distribution of publications to this institution, so that distribution is linked to mood and decisions of its manager, whether appropriate or not and therefore there are many Arab and foreign newspapers are not allowed to enter Syria.

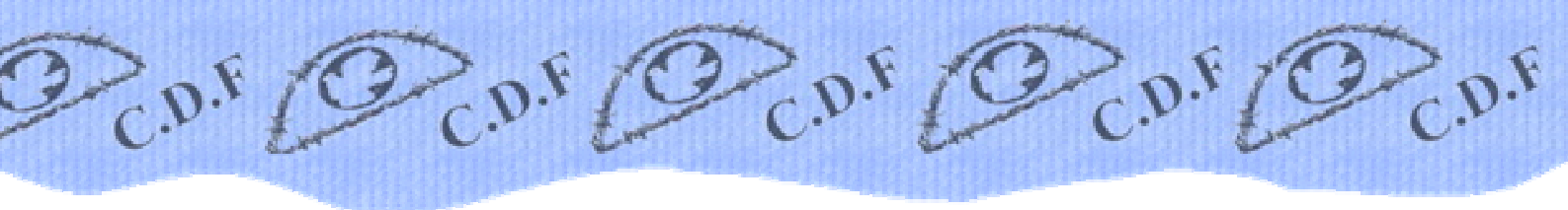
The Federation of Journalists which is a regulatory issue a strict penalties against journalists through administrative orders. Where the Journalists Union issued Law No. 1 in 1990 was provided for in Article 3 that the Union of Journalists Union is a believer in the objectives of the nation's unity, freedom and socialism, is committed to working to achieve them in accordance with the decisions of the Arab Baath Socialist Party and its directives. As provided in Article 54 that every member of the European punished outside the Union's objectives, if we knew it could not be working as a journalist without being an associate of the Union, this alone is sufficient to control the working press and journalists, domination and hegemony on them, according to science and worthy of special reports that 70% of journalists Not enrolled in the Union. And still the Ministry of Information controlled absolutely resolutions preventing publications from entering Syria, either permanently or intermittently, according to published material, and newspapers, which prevented a final entry into Syria and the Lebanese newspaper An Nahar editor of Lebanon and the Arab Middle East London, writes that in one of the Standing angles Syrian Minister of Expatriates Buthaina Shaaban, as well as several Iraqi newspapers, Al Hayat of London are to prevent many cases of temporary entry, according to published material as well as some foreign newspapers and the British and French America Syrian authorities had also embarked on in 2007 to exclude many of the websites Republic to the World Wide Web, to confirm its insistence on moving forward on the path to crush fundamental freedoms and put additional restrictions on these freedoms and the Syrian authorities to take measures designed to restrict the use of comments of the signing of "unknown" , Which is based much of the book Syrians to evade the control of the state. In July last issued by the Minister of Communications and Technology in Syria resolution demanding the deployment of each site owners name of the publisher of the article and comment in a clear and detailed under the threat to withhold the site, according to sources from Internet providers in the Syria-based service does not intervene in the block or permit, but access to tables Prevention of political and security points and executes block them without a say in it



The "Assembly of the Republic Informatics" and "Public Institution for communications" in Syria by controlling access to the Internet in Syria, and includes a black list of tens of thousands of news Web sites and mass releases and others, especially those whose interest in Syria in the circle, the Government has blocked many sites Permanent or intermittent, and sites that have been withheld:

Location truth, the party cried, site of the Arab Committee for Human Rights, the position of "the Syrian Committee for Human Rights", the "East News" specialized in the news about Syria, the Syrian Muslim Brotherhood, the Salvation Front, the party of modernity and democracy to Syria, the Party Reform, the Justice Movement, construction, site of the national social movement, the site pages Syria, the Syrian liberals, the site of civilized dialogue, the difference wealth, location information link human rights in Syria shril, site of the Syrian scene, the Syrian Observatory for Human Rights, the free blogging service Granted by the World Gogol, the site of the Kurdish Human Rights and the Future Movement and location of the Kurdish Kurdish organization for the defence of human rights and public freedoms in Syria (dad) Kskissour site, but they came - Kordmedia - Kach - Cramoula Amoud - Efrat - quantified personnel - Terpspe - Qamishli . Net - Sida, the Syrian authorities to obscure locations worldwide, such as "Yu Tyube" video or "attain SPOT" which allows the creation of special sites for individuals, and recently has been withholding the forum "Vis Bock", which includes the famous sub-forums for some young Syrian, and the location of pages «Alvais Bock »World, and the position of" electronic newspaper opinion ", the integrity, site Boonjur Cham, has been withholding several Islamic sites, with the provisional blocking of some newspapers and periodicals such as the Middle East and day, Lebanese and electronic Ilaf

And that the policy of blocking sites are electronic only for political reasons, also held in conjunction with these practices to crush arrests of some citizens who exercise their right to make their opinions public issues via the Internet because of their inability to express them directly, has been arrested many citizens against the backdrop of the so-called Internet gossip, and who do not belong to political trends and do not usually referred to these trials, or to exceptional courts, and detained for a period ranging from "3" months to "3" years, spend in detention centers with different exposure Permanent inhuman and degrading treatment and detention in poor conditions In this very area Tattabrmenzmat international defender of freedom of the press that the Syrian authorities and hindering inhibit freedom of the Internet, but that organization Article19 I went to Syria classification systems within ten more hostility for the use of the Internet During this year have been arrested and summoned the trial of dozens of journalists, writers, we remind them writer and journalist Michel Kilo, a writer and poet and journalist Firas Saad Salar Osei, and the journalist Muhannad Abdul Rahman, and journalist Alaa Hamdoun, and colleague Kamal Sheikho, journalist Fayez Sarah, a journalist and writer Ali Abdullah, Writer Akram Bunni ... And others .It also punished the press Waddah Mohiuddin by the Information Ministry issued a circular, where the figure is 293 to 2 \ 12 \ 2007 not to deal with the journalist mentioned in the ministry requested by the Director General of the Unity Foundation Press, Printing and Publishing, General Manager of the Public Authority for Radio and Television as well as chief editors of the newspaper The October Revolution and the Baath, Syria Times and all newspapers and the official news media not to deal with the press Waddah Mohiuddin, owing to expose journalist mentioned to many corruption cases in the Al-Nour of the Communist Party allied with the ruling party.



### **13. Article Twenty atheist**

#### **The right of peaceful assembly**

Syrian authorities have continued to approach in 2007 during the suppression of peaceful gatherings and sometimes excessive use of force unjustified, since during the past year, the suppression of all peaceful gatherings that are held outside power, as happened in: On Saturday # 2 \ 6 \ 2007 by the Syrian security services prevent Human Rights Association in Syria to hold its general assembly

# Friday 2/11/2007 Hundreds of Syrian citizens in the Kurdish city of Qamishli organized a peaceful protest march in response to an invitation Democratic Union party . Denouncing the Turkish military build-up on the Iraqi-Turkish border, to hunt down the PKK elements, according to eyewitnesses, and the march had encountered when Al Dwar force by security men, and the occurrence of a confrontation between security forces and demonstrators, the security men were rushed to the use of excessive force by using Nehru and tear gas and live bullets against the Syrian citizens participating in the march, which led to the death of the young citizen "Mullah Issa Khalil Hussein and his mother Zakia" from Qamishli has held his body on the second day, and wounding another number of them: Bilal Hussein Hassan 24 years old wounds in the back is Residents of the town of Qamishli, and Chiara Ali Khalil 25 years old wounds in the abdomen a resident of the town of Qamishli, and the arrest of a number of citizens knew them: Issahasso, Jamil Abu Omar, Adel Abbas and Mahmoud Abu Bribery (leaders of the Party of Democratic Union) and was followed by indiscriminate campaign of arrests and raids included dozens of Citizens in Qamishli whom Waleed Hussein, and his mother safe, Abdel Karim Hussein, and his mother, Bahia, Hassan Ahmed Hassan, Hikhmus Abdi Hussein.

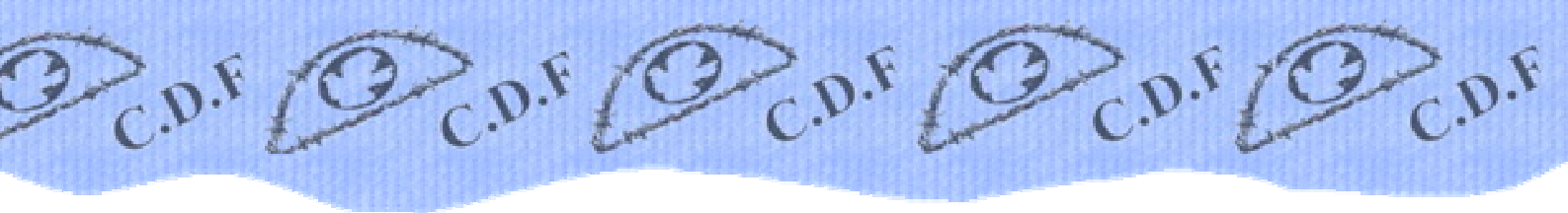
# As well as in relevant today, Friday, 2/11/2007, about three o'clock in the afternoon, the Syrian security forces and various co strengthening of police forces and maintain order suppression of peaceful demonstration, which participated by hundreds of citizens Kurds in the town of Ain Arab (Cuba) of the province Aleppo, in response to the invitation of the Democratic Union Party .The various security forces used excessive force and arrested dozens of citizens knew them: Mustafa Mahmoud, Mohammed Amin, a Muslim .., Mohammed Musallam Aitken, Samman Khashm meat seriousness, and his brother Ali, one of the sons of Mohammed Saeed destroyed, Ali Mahmoud and Mustafa Mahmoud, event Habash bin Mahmoud Khalil and his mother, Fatima, who was standing in front of the door of his home was arrested by chance elements of the Department of State Security, according to legal sources She also # Syrian authorities (police patrols and security) to resolve a meeting of the Damascus Declaration secretariat in the evening yesterday, Wednesday, 12 \ 12 \ 2007, after raided the home of Professor Riad Seif (member of the Secretariat), where he was meeting, the exercise of force and threat of arrest, this has Syrian authorities had earlier arrested a campaign broad and long summons dozens who attended the first session of the National Council expanded on 2 \ 12 \ 2007

### **14. Article XXII**

#### **Everyone has the right to freedom of association with others**

No record of any progress in 2007 with regard to freedom of association, and is still working





association Syrian law which prevents association under this Act to Aydaver tributaries of the ruling party and the Syrian authorities dominated by also dominate all institutions, trade unions, where Syrian authorities did not approve a license EOHR any and all organizations operate illegally, which exposes them to prosecution and arrest activists, and threatening to crush them and prevented them from traveling in many cases, but the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour decision to dissolve the Assembly of Community Initiative, where

Dr. issued Diyala al-Haj Aref, Minister of Social Affairs and Labour in Syria Resolution No. "n / s / 168" to "solve social Society Initiative" in the province of Damascus note that the General licensed since 10-3-2005, note that the Assembly does not have any political goals Or partisan, and that all activity is confined Issues and Advancement of Women The decision of the Minister b 24-1-2007 and the amount on 6-2-2007 Assembly members Mrs. Director of Social Affairs and Labour in Damascus had commissioned the liquidator of the Assembly, did not provide reasons for the decision only a pretext Almmjoh "according to the requirements of public interest." Previously, Ms. minister decided to "solve the Association of Syrian women" despite the fact that this General operating Ministerial Resolution No. 5424 to in 1957 prior to the Societies Act in Syria No. 93 in 1958

## **15. Article XXIV**

### **The child's right to acquire nationality.**

The text of the first periodic report submitted by the Syrian Arab Republic of the Committee on the Rights of the Child at the United Nations, in Syria that the law protects children residing on its territory without discrimination based on race, national origin, religion or sex. However, the Syrian authorities to discriminate in a clear and clearly violating the rights of children, the Kurds born father was stripped of his nationality or the father and mother Deprived of their nationality, according to statistics unjust law in the province of Hasakah in 1962, where these children are registered in official records and become a hidden constraint and this is what The health of thousands of children of Kurdish origins and impact of this measure of gross violations of human rights of all, this discrimination also affects their future, this committee has issued a detailed report on the occasion Deprived of citizenship after 45 years of statistics under the title "Since 5/10/1962 still suffering continuous"

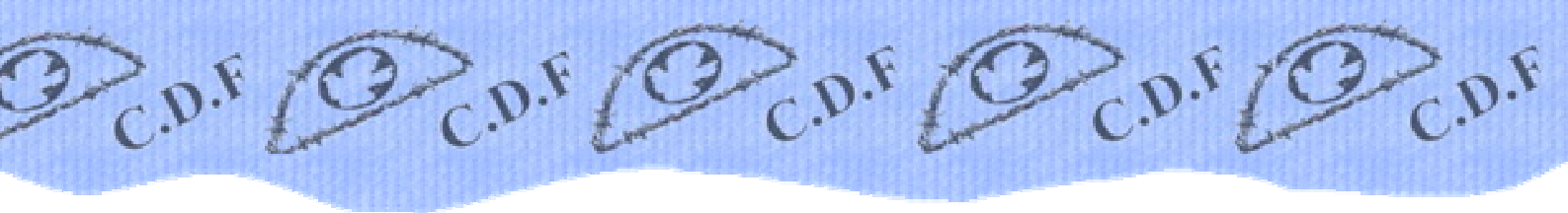
Deprived of a report on sexual and silence citizens Kurds in Syria occasion of the 45 years since the Census On the other hand, shows sex discrimination under another form and when the claimant in obtaining citizenship to children born of foreign August, as the personal status law (Article 3 of Resolution No. 276 and the date 1969 on the right to Syrian nationality) does not grant citizenship to children born Or from Syria and August of foreign nationality even if the latter staying on Syrian territory.

## **16. Article XXV**

### **The right to participate in the management of the country's affairs**

One of the most important indicators that demonstrate the extent of States to respect this fundamental right is the existence of laws governing the participation rights in public life in the state's first and second what extent these laws and make them available for citizen participation in

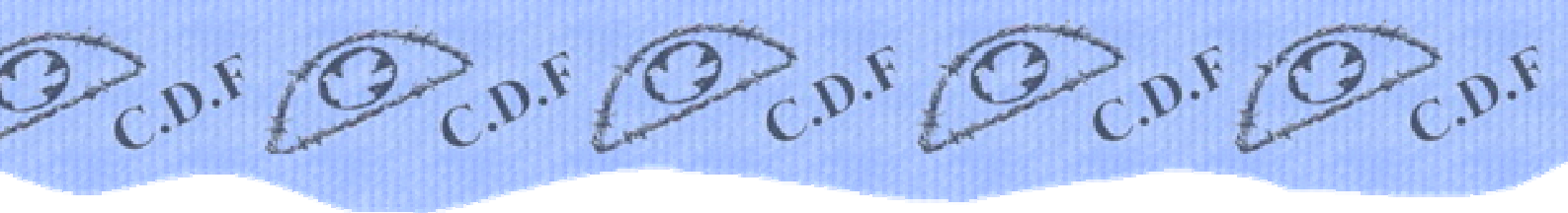




the expression of political choices and intellectual and cultural freely without coercion or prosecution or security And of these laws can not mention some of the countless electoral law and the law of associations and trade unions parties law One of the most important features of the Syrian constitution rather partisan discrimination, according to article VIII, article on the referendum and the President who will be his nomination by the ruling Baath Party and the powers of the President which means devotion (Syrian constitution) to the hegemony of the executive branch to the legislature and judicial climate in the state of emergency And declared martial law in the country since the 1963 consecration of a dominance of public life and were to continue this pattern of dominance and dedication in this area through the election law and associations, trade unions and the absence of the parties law .This has held Syria in 2007 during the administration of local elections and the election of the People, as well as the referendum on the mandate of the second of President Bashar al-Assad was clearly weak participation in these elections, which reflects the loss of hope and feasibility of participating electoral participation, on the basis of the results settled just as he used to say many of which explored His innocence during the elections

## 17. Article Twenty-seventh

**May not, in States where there are ethnic minorities or religious or linguistic, that deprives persons affiliated group, to enjoy their own culture, to profess and practice their own religion or to use their own language, together with other members of their group** Syrian society is characterized by historically rich diversity and plurality in the sense of national affiliation of its members and religious and sectarian, there are a number of nationalities constitute this community of them (Arab, Kurdish, Syriac (Aldo - Assyria), in addition to Turkmen and Armenian ....), and although the margin to allow the differential Of these components to express themselves and learn their own language, but these components is not recognized by the constitutionally addition to the ideological hegemony of the political nature of its articles, as well as the question of nationality, and strengthening the ideological character of Arab national educational curricula, which are not mentioned these components Montana and has a distinct historical presence In the region, which contributed a climate of strengthening the culture of Arab nationalist ideology based on racial discrimination. In this sense live kunas compound discrimination and persecution, but the Kurdish citizens suffer from discriminatory actions / additional persecution, leaving negative effects on the historical relationship of coexistence between Arabs and Kurds, estimated the proportion of Kurds by more than one source, between 9-11% of the population with Science, there is no accurate statistics on this only, we believe, when the Authority and not release them? Kurds and subjected to various forms and a complex of persecution and discrimination practised against them, and perhaps a case of the Kurds deprived of citizenship and silence, one of the most flagrant violation of human rights and of the Syrian constitution and the charters and covenants and conventions on human rights ratified by Syria. Inventory where thousands of citizens of their nationality under extraordinary Census 1962 in the province of Hasakah, the vast proportion of citizens are Kurds, and after declaring a state of emergency, in the March 8 (March) 1963, The governments of these new discrimination policy Where commissions monitored daily suffering of the victims of some statistics, and posed this suffering and deprivation of flagrant violation of the basic rights of the citizen, and that this discriminatory action and results, taken by Syrian authorities since succeeding in 1962 and until the moment of writing this report, riding roughshod over the rights



of the citizen and human rights and obligations of Syria Relevant international human rights, despite repeated promises from the Syrian authorities to respect their rights, the latest speech by President Bashar Assad, President of the Syrian Arab Republic. They also reported to have lost hope repeated promises, with their emphasis as belonging to this homeland, and they are his sons, and working hard for progress and prosperity, including ensuring different life for us, and for future generations to enjoy their rights, and bloom in a climate of freedom and the rule of law and democratic State, This is what one of the victims us .As a result of this unjust census inventory of tens of thousands of their nationality and their fundamental rights, and put them in a social space and still languished in legal and economic oppression, discrimination and denial of basic fundamental rights, citizens Kurds split into three categories:

Category I: Kurds have the Syrian nationality.

Category II: Kurds are deprived of citizenship and registered in official restrictions as "foreigners" and gives the definition of a red card authorizing him, and to record "foreigner" in official records, and empower them with this card to obtain a passport or leave the country or sleeping outside in .. Hotels have received commissions on many documents that confirm this.

Category III: Kurds are deprived of citizenship has not been enrolment in the final official records, and fired on them the description "hidden" feature, and the quality of mere paper yellow, which is not recorded in official records, nor have any official documents except for a certificate from the mayor or the definition of residence bill, and thus do not Enjoy any right of the citizen. (The committee got a lot of documents in this regard, during the preparation of this report) Complementing this trend there administrative decisions novels such as "may not be for a family of Kurdish records in other provinces moved to the island province, while may transfer record entry of Hasakah to other provinces."

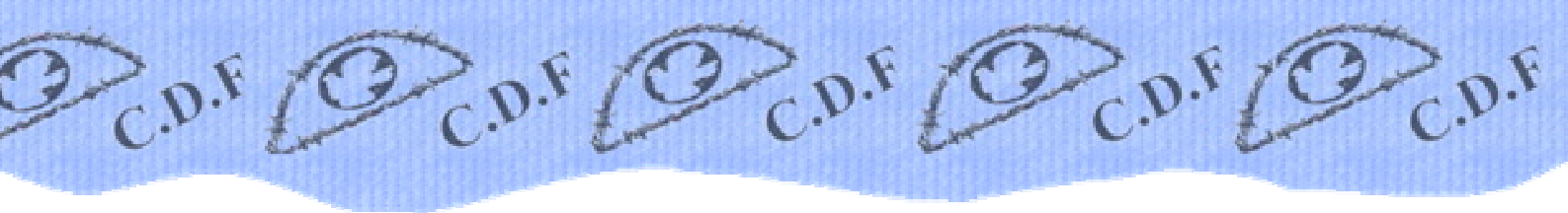
It is difficult to understand the suffering deprived of citizenship under the Legislative Decree in 1962 to 93, without returning to the entire proceedings, decrees and administrative decisions that have made this category of the most disadvantaged group rights, not only civil, political, cultural, but also social

And can identify the most deprived and the rights of silence had been violated because of the extraordinary unjust Statistics:

1. They are deprived of all rights of citizenship (as work, the right to own property, the right of election and the nomination, the right to join trade unions
  2. Deprived of access to the Agrarian Reform Act, which it distributed land to peasants lands were distributed to others from other regions
  3. Deprived of the right to benefit from the ration card
  4. Deprived of their wives, children register their names
  5. Inability of the registration of real estate and property in their names (the right to own property).
  6. The right to participate in the mandatory service (defending the homeland).
- Can refer to the report of the Special Committees for the Defence of Democratic Freedoms and Human Rights in Syria at the site of the official committees on Web [www.cdf-sy.org](http://www.cdf-sy.org)

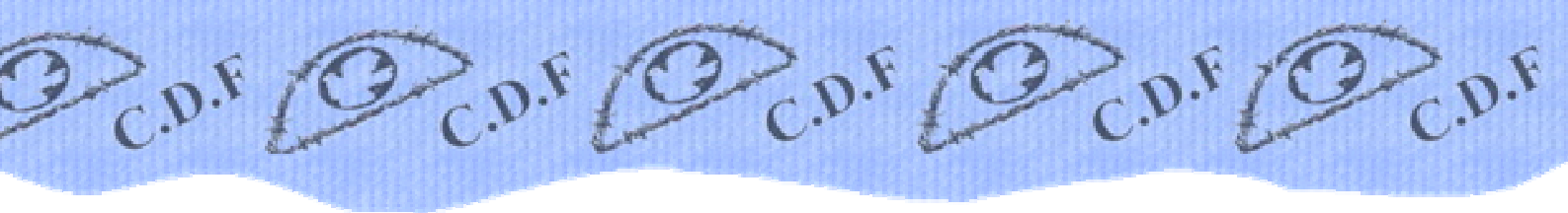
"Since 5/10/1962 still suffering continuous"

Deprived of a report on sexual and silence citizens Kurds in Syria occasion of the 45 years since the Census



## **18. The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights** **Another year and further growth of poverty, unemployment and corruption**

Millions of Syrians from the problem of poverty, according to many reports, the average wage per worker in Syria for less than 5000. S. month and if we know that the minimum monthly cost of living up to 1695 l. S. month and considering that the average family size is 5 Republic Personnel, resulting from that family spending on food commodities to the minimum for each of its members is equal to approximately 9500. S. month and if we add to that family spending on non-food items to normal daily life, we find that we need - and rough - to 24 thousand told. O A monthly minimum living standard, which does not believe the Syrian family of more than subsistence level, which affected the price increases in the domestic market and the decline in real purchasing power has actually eroded the real value of salaries and wages, which demonstrates very clearly the suffering limited to those with low income, particularly . And 70% of workers in the state do not cover their wages and average cost of spending on food only, note that the average salaries of workers in the state the equivalent of 6 thousand. S. month .The study stated that the ratio of 11.4% of the population in Syria, living under the poverty line associated with the minimum basic needs of society while the rate of 30.1% of whom live below the poverty line associated with securing the top housing, so we can say that about a third of the population of Syria are blatant violation of their economic and social Cultural and above all the right to development and right to work and the right to health, education, decent housing and decent living environment and sound, except for the violation of fundamental freedoms of expression and freedom of opinion and regulation ... The increase of these violations alone with the worsening problem of unemployment and unemployment statistics indicate between formal and informal to the unemployment rate ranged between 9 to 22% of the total population especially among graduates and with the inability of the Syrian government to face the effects of continuous rise of cost of living due to the increase in the price of systemised Materials and basic services for the public which resulted mainly on the deteriorating living conditions of the Syrian citizen, and the payment of a broader segments of Syrian society to greater poverty and marginalization, all were under the slogans: protect consumers from price increases, improved living circumstances of Syrian citizens, And fighting unemployment and corruption. Concurrent with such slogans various government promises and statements related to improving the economic situation of the Syrian citizen, moreover, statements and confirmations of the Syrian government for the high growth rate, without reference or clarify these demonstrations reflected in the percentages of high achievement on the Syrian street, and on the lives of citizens and their incomes and, this regression Relative to the income despite increases in salaries in previous years, along with the absence of any justice in the distribution of national wealth, and the absence of public liberties and national control of various non-governmental civic bodies, the right to participate in the governance of the country's affairs. , Referring to the report, released by the organization "Transparency International", where Syria retreated from the center 93 to the center of 138 Index "perceptions of corruption" in 2007 for, among 180 countries covered in the index. The persistence of many economic problems of price increase, continuing corruption and wasting public funds, increasing unemployment rates, and endured negative effects on the lives of citizens from joining a growing segments of the cycle of poverty and the widening circle of child labour, and to change the demographics in Syria and the impact of Negative repercussions on education



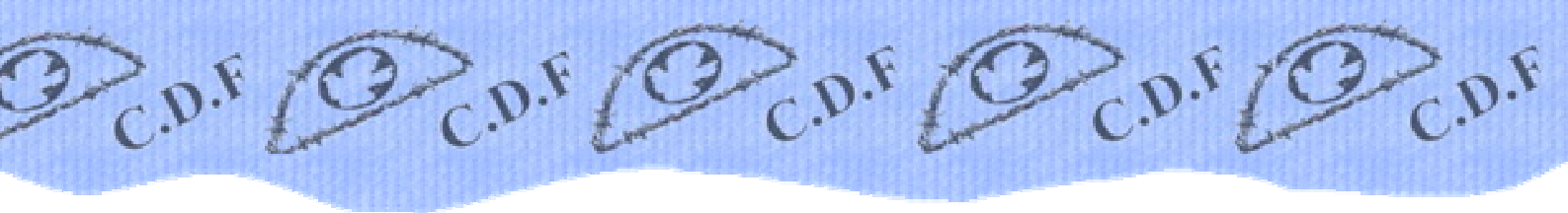
and health, and political conditions within these regional and global levels and the nation suffered as a result of the Syrian Penal declared and undeclared, in addition to the continuing state of emergency and special procedures, all this negatively affects the will to weaken Syrian citizen, and creativity, and the increased marginalization and impoverished, which Together constitute a fertile ground for the spread of crime and devote extremism, chauvinism and narrow-in all its forms.

## 19. Golan

Still occupied Syrian territory is under Israeli occupation (which has an area of 1% of the occupied area of Syria which is equivalent to 1860 km<sup>2</sup>) and contrary to the resolutions of the Security Council and General Assembly resolutions, and because of practices that flouted all international laws and charters of the relevant human rights, This drove tens of thousands left their homes and lands because of forced displacement perpetrated by the occupation is considered as a war crime under the Geneva Conventions apply to the occupied Golan, where the number of inhabitants of the Golan, according to Census 1966, (153) thousand people. The population of the area occupied in 1967, (138) thousand people. The number of people displaced by Israel during and after the aggression (131) thousand inhabitants, the number of people remaining inside the occupied zone in 1967 (7) thousands of people, in 2000 to become (19) thousand people. The number of villages of the Golan ( 164) and village (146) farm and two cities are Quneitra Wafik. And a number of villages that have taken place under occupation (137) and village (112) farm in addition to the cities of Quneitra, Wafiq. The work of the Israeli occupation to destroy (131) and village (112) and farm towns, and the number of villages that have remained its population (6) villages: Majdal Shams, Masada, Bakaatha, Ein Qunya, Gypsies and calculate In the years 1971-1972 was to displace the inhabitants and calculate Masada , And the occupation destroyed the village and around the camp, as Israeli occupation continued to build settlements with a number of settlements in the Golan (35) settlements scattered on the ruins of Syrian villages. We have over Israeli settlement in the Golan, in several stages, and to intensify settlement was not intended to change the demographic equation According to, but had to be pumped thousands of settlers to invest in the Golan and its affiliation with the economic structural Israel and has developed various Israeli governments plans and programs consistent with the nature of climatic and endured this region of wealth. In addition to cultivation of minefields on a large scale as there is in the occupied Golan (76) minefields, some within the Arab-populated villages. Exists in the occupied Golan (60) camp of the Israeli army almost one of these camps in Majdal Shams and surrounded by homes of the four directions, and This context is also contrary to Israel's Security Council and General Assembly resolutions.

These various Israeli violations, and widespread, in the occupied Syrian Golan, and the failure of the serious implications of social and economic, political, cultural, extends the reach of citizens, especially, who are trying to express positions that reject the occupation and settlement and each change of the original structures of the Golan and human geography. Where exposed For families, arrests and torture and sentenced to prison for periods of time medium and long. And the continuation of inhuman practices and egregious violations of their right and the right of all prisoners from being subjected to beatings, repression and spraying gas, in addition to the development of glass barriers between them and visit their relatives on the networks, and prevented them from books and introduce the necessary food needs, determine the number of



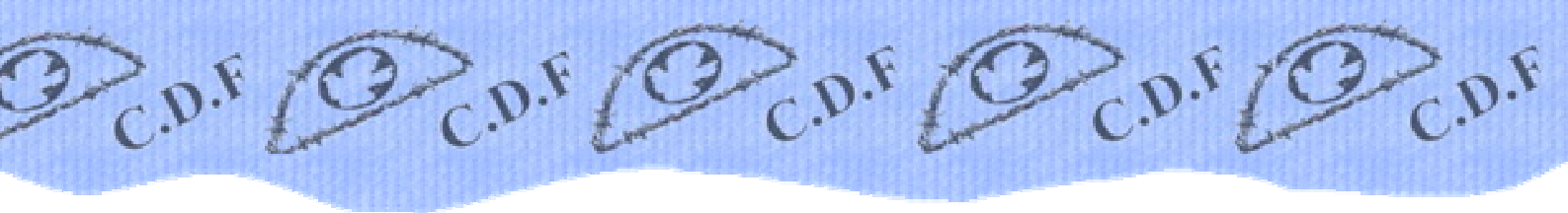


visitors From their brothers and sisters and their relatives even those in the first degree, which Israeli security authorities claim that it allows them to enter the visit. As well as the deterioration of living conditions by the acute shortage of nutrition. That the Israeli government, different practices in the occupied territories, especially concerning families and detainees, but a blatant violation of all the Geneva Conventions and international treaties on prisoners of war and the civilian population under occupation, and these are the practices and violations affect the rights of prisoners The detainees, and grossly exceeded all international and humanitarian norms.

### **Recommendations:**

1. Lift state of emergency and martial law declared in the country since in 1963, and to repeal all laws and special courts, to stop the ongoing trials before the Supreme State Security Court, to stop arbitrary arrests and the release of all detainees of opinion and political detainees.
2. Adoption of the principle of HH charters and international conventions on human rights ratified by Syria, the national legislation with the quotation on this principle in the Syrian Constitution.
3. Syrian amend the Constitution in line with the principles of content, values and human rights standards ratified by Syria.
4. Modify the content of the Syrian laws and legislation in line of international conventions and charters on human rights. The implementation of the recommendations of assessments within the bodies of the international human rights treaties and regional
- 5 .. Respect for the Syrian constitution which guarantees freedom of scientific research and artistic creativity, literary, cultural and providing the means necessary encouragement to do so. The cancellation policy applied against blocking sites of cultural, intellectual and policy.
6. Ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and enforce effective manner.
7. Conduct investigations on allegations of emergency detainees subjected to torture and ill-treatment and the establishment of an independent body with absolute powers to investigate these allegations.
8. Compliance with the law on publications and relevant legislation governing the media audio-visual and press and licensing systems to comply fully with the requirements of article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political.
9. Amend laws and legislation to ensure equality between men and women in personal status cases and to remove any discrimination against women in the Penal Code and the lifting of reservations Republic to the Convention against Discrimination against Women.
10. Action on the Syrian government to cancel reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and amend laws and legislation in line with the Republic of the cancellation
11. Take measures to ensure the revision of all legislation limiting the activities of human rights organizations and its activities freely, and to amend the Societies Ordinance, including possible civil society institutions to play their role effectively.
12. Issuing party law allows for citizens to exercise their right to political participation in the management of the country's affairs.
13. Take necessary measures to ensure the exercise of the right of peaceful assembly actual practice.





14. To take actions to ensure the protection of the right to establish free and independent trade unions, and to exercise the right to strike without any form of intimidation.

15. Take the action necessary and urgent to ensure the abolition of all forms of discrimination against Kurdish citizens, and allow them to enjoy their own culture and possibilities to use their own language and in accordance with the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on cultural, social, economic and take immediate actions to effectively cancel the results of census in 1962 and its consequences.

16. Work on a final settlement and fair conditions for all political detainees released and also arrested for political or trade union activity and in the workplace and at the legal and administrative, financial and legal end to the harassment of former prisoners starting enabling them without restriction or exception to all of their rights and Including passports and their right to leave the country and provide medical treatment and adequate compensation for people living with diseases and disabilities resulting from exposure to torture.

17. An amnesty legislation to repeal all provisions and follow-ups associated with the file of exiles and their return to the homeland legal guarantees

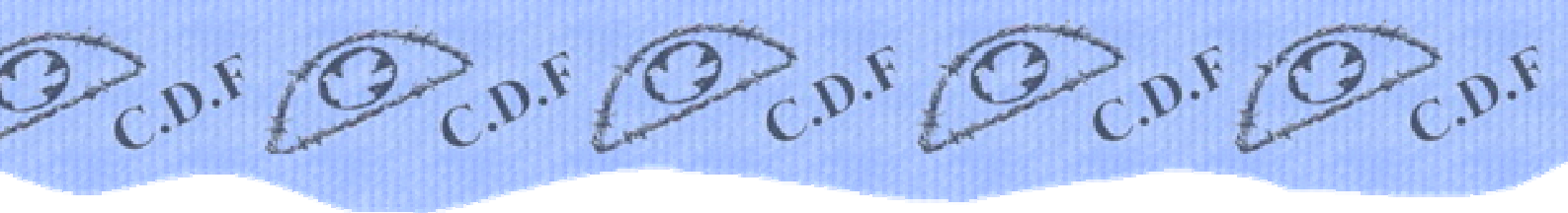
18. Take action to fight corruption effectively through the work of the slogan is no impunity for crimes committed on economic wealth and public funds, which constituted and still constitute one of the fundamental reasons for denying citizens and citizens of their economic and social development. And bring the perpetrators to justice, and that whatever their position and influence. And take appropriate legal measures to ensure the recovery of state funds looted.

19. Go to the Syrian government to take real action to form a national network of Education and Human Rights includes representatives of various human rights organizations in Syria in partnership with representatives of the Syrian government, formation of joint task forces interested in the various areas of education on human rights (human rights clubs, camps Inn, programmes and curricula, Textbooks, educational policy ...). And work to hold training courses and national, regional and local to strengthen the performance and capabilities of various actors in the field of education. And work to hold annual national forums for sharing experiences and expertise in the field of education on human rights. And expand this work in the field of human rights education to all educational institutions, the role of youth and vistas central trade union. And claim the right of the media as a mechanism to disseminate human rights culture among the wider sectors of society.

20. Action for the release of all prisoners, the first step to work for humane treatment consistent with the principles of the Geneva Conventions approved the Additional Protocol to the Geneva Conventions and in accordance with international humanitarian law, especially concerning children, women and displaced persons and prisoners of war and mines during the war and according to the laws of the United Nations, the international covenants on human rights And the rights of prisoners.

21. Action for raising the issue of settlements in the Golan before the International Criminal Court, especially enjoys the status of the occupied Golan Heights occupied in the eyes of international law. And the prosecution of Israeli officials on the operations of displacement, killings and torture in the Golan before the courts of the States that the judicial system gives the right of its courts to prosecute persons Tabaiat foreign officials for crimes committed outside its territory.

22. And take the Syrian government in the course of economic reforms and all aspects of its negotiations with international financial institutions, such as the IMF and the World Bank and WTO, in order to ensure due protection of economic, social and cultural rights, especially the



most vulnerable groups, including tips and ratification of the International Covenant on Cultural And social and economic development.

23. Take all effective measures to address the problem of child labour in family businesses in the industrial and agricultural sector, which runs counter to protect children's rights to health and education.

24. Urged the Syrian government to establish a national human rights comply with the principles relating to the Status of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (Paris Principles).

25. Urged the Syrian government to take measures and steps to develop a national plan to amend the curricula in all stages and disciplines to ensure a culture of human rights and empowerment of values, and to suit each stage, and work on the preparation of various elements of security and training of the culture and respect for human rights.

26. Syria enforcement obligations under effective international ratification of the covenants and conventions on human rights.

**Damascus 25\4\2008**

## **COMMITTEES FOR THE DEFENSE OF DEMOCRACY FREEDOMS AND HUMAN RIGHTS IN SYRIA**

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