Calendar No. 388

112TH CONGRESS 2D SESSION

S. RES. 435

Calling for democratic change in Syria, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 25, 2012

Mr. Casey (for himself and Mr. Rubio) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

May 7, 2012

Reported by Mr. Kerry, with an amendment and an amendment to the preamble

[Strike out all after the resolving clause and insert the part printed in italic]

[Strike the preamble and insert the part printed in italic]

RESOLUTION

Calling for democratic change in Syria, and for other purposes.

Whereas the Republic of Syria is a party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), adopted at New York December 16, 1966, and the United Nations Convention Against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, done at New York December 10, 1984, and voted in favor of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted at Paris December 10, 1948;

- Whereas, since March 2011, the Government of Syria has engaged in a sustained campaign of violence and gross human rights violations against civilians in Syria, including the use of weapons of war, torture, extrajudicial killings, arbitrary executions, sexual violence, and interference with access to medical treatment;
- Whereas the United Nations estimated that, as of April 16, 2012, at least 10,000 people had been killed in Syria since the violence began in March 2011;
- Whereas, on August, 18, 2011, President Barack Obama called upon President Bashar al Assad to step aside;
- Whereas, in November 2011 and February 2012, the United Nations Commission of Inquiry released reports documenting gross human rights violations committed in Syria;
- Whereas the League of Arab States deployed a team of international monitors to Syria on December 26, 2011;
- Whereas, on January 28, 2012, the League of Arab States suspended its monitoring mission in Syria in response to an escalation in violence;
- Whereas, on March 16, 2012, United Nations and League of Arab States Special Envoy Kofi Annan presented a sixpoint peace plan for Syria that called on the Government of Syria to, among other things: commit to stop the fighting and urgently achieve a United Nations-supervised cessation of violence; work with the Envoy in an inclusive Syrian-led political process; cease military activity in and around civilian population centers; ensure timely provision of humanitarian assistance; release arbitrarily detained persons; ensure freedom of movement for journal-

- ists; and respect the freedom of association and the right to demonstrate peacefully;
- Whereas, on March 21, 2012, the United Nations Security Council unanimously adopted a Presidential Statement giving full support to the efforts of Joint Special Envoy Annan and calling on the Government of Syria and the opposition in Syria to work in good faith to fully and immediately implement Mr. Annan's six point proposal;
- Whereas, on April 1, 2012, the group Friends of the Syrian People met in Istanbul and announced measures to increase the pressure on the Assad regime, provide greater humanitarian relief to people in need, and support the Syrian opposition as it works toward an inclusive democratic transition.
- Whereas, as of April 1, 2012, the United States Government had pledged \$25,000,000 in humanitarian assistance, as well as non-lethal communications equipment, to activists inside Syria;
- Whereas, on April 5, 2012, the United Nations Security Council adopted a Presidential Statement calling on the Government of Syria to implement urgently and visibly its commitments to Mr. Annan, including ceasing armed violence within 48 hours;
- Whereas, on April 14, 2012, the United Nations Security Council adopted Resolution 2042, which authorized the deployment of an advance team of United Nations military observers to monitor adherence to a ceasefire in the country;
- Whereas the Governments of Turkey, Jordan, Lebanon, and Iraq have provided refuge for tens of thousands of people displaced by the violence in Syria; and

Whereas the Governments of the Russian Federation and the Islamic Republic of Iran continue to supply military equipment to the Government of Syria notwithstanding that government's violent repression of demonstrators:

Now, therefore, be it

- Whereas the Republic of Syria is a party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), adopted at New York December 16, 1966, and the United Nations Convention Against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, done at New York December 10, 1984, and voted in favor of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted at Paris December 10, 1948;
- Whereas, since March 2011, the Government of Syria has engaged in a sustained campaign of violence and gross human rights violations against civilians in Syria, including the use of weapons of war, torture, extrajudicial killings, arbitrary executions, sexual violence, and interference with access to medical treatment;
- Whereas nongovernmental organizations and opposition groups estimate that, as of April 16, 2012, at least 10,000 people had been killed in Syria since the violence began in March 2011;
- Whereas, on August, 18, 2011, President Barack Obama called upon President Bashar al Assad to step aside;
- Whereas, in November 2011 and February 2012, the United Nations Commission of Inquiry released reports documenting gross human rights violations committed in Syria;
- Whereas the League of Arab States deployed a team of international monitors to Syria on December 26, 2011;

- Whereas, on January 28, 2012, the League of Arab States suspended its monitoring mission in Syria in response to an escalation in violence;
- Whereas, on March 16, 2012, United Nations and League of Arab States Special Envoy Kofi Annan presented a sixpoint peace plan for Syria that called on the Government of Syria to, among other things: commit to stop the fighting and urgently achieve a United Nations-supervised cessation of violence; work with the Envoy in an inclusive Syrian-led political process; cease military activity in and around civilian population centers; ensure timely provision of humanitarian assistance; release arbitrarily detained persons; ensure freedom of movement for journalists; and respect the freedom of association and the right to demonstrate peacefully;
- Whereas, on March 21, 2012, the United Nations Security Council unanimously adopted a Presidential Statement giving full support to the efforts of Joint Special Envoy Annan and calling on the Government of Syria and the opposition in Syria to work in good faith to fully and immediately implement Mr. Annan's six point proposal;
- Whereas, on April 1, 2012, the group Friends of the Syrian People met in Istanbul and announced measures to increase the pressure on the Assad regime, provide greater humanitarian relief to people in need, and support the Syrian opposition as it works toward an inclusive democratic transition.
- Whereas, as of April 20, 2012, the United States Government had pledged \$33,000,000 in humanitarian assistance, as well as non-lethal communications equipment, to activists inside Syria;

- Whereas, on April 5, 2012, the United Nations Security Council adopted a Presidential Statement calling on the Government of Syria to implement urgently and visibly its commitments to Mr. Annan, including ceasing armed violence within 48 hours;
- Whereas, on April 14, 2012, the United Nations Security Council adopted Resolution 2042, which authorized the deployment of an advance team of United Nations military observers to monitor adherence to a ceasefire in the country;
- Whereas the Governments of Turkey, Jordan, Lebanon, and Iraq have provided refuge for tens of thousands of people displaced by the violence in Syria; and
- Whereas the Governments of the Russian Federation and the Islamic Republic of Iran continue to supply military equipment to the Government of Syria notwithstanding that government's violent repression of demonstrators: Now, therefore, be it
 - 1 Resolved, That the Senate—
 - 2 (1) condemns Syrian President Bashar al-3 Assad's ongoing slaughter of his own people;
 - (2) reaffirms that it is the policy of the United States that the legitimate aspirations of the Syrian people cannot be realized so long as Bashar al-Assad remains in power and that he must step aside;
 - (3) recognizes the efforts of the United Nations and the League of Arab States to establish a ceasefire in Syria and to deploy international personnel to observe adherence by the Government of

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- Syria to Special Envoy Kofi Annan's six-point peace plan to bring an end to violence and human rights violations and as a first step toward a full demoeratic transition in Syria;
 - (4) urges robust support for the United Nations-administered Emergency Response Fund to ensure the sustained provision of humanitarian and emergency medical support for the population of Syria affected by the conflict;
 - (5) urges the continued provision of adequate humanitarian assistance to displaced Syrians currently located in Turkey, Jordan, Lebanon, and Iraq;
 - (6) calls on the President to engage with the League of Arab States, the European Union, and the Government of the Republic of Turkey to explore options to protect civilians in Syria;
 - (7) demands that the Government of Syria allow additional United Nations personnel into the country, with complete freedom of movement, and take necessary measures to ensure their safety in Syria so that they may observe the ceasefire and the adherence by the Government of Syria to the United Nation six-point peace plan;

- (8) urges the Syrian opposition to renew its commitment to a democratic and inclusive society in the post-Assad era based on the rule of law, commitment to universal human rights for all of its people, and protections for religious and ethnic minorities;
- (9) ealls upon the League of Arab States, the United Nations, the Friends of the Syrian People, and other interested international bodies to continue to exert maximum diplomatic pressure for Assad to step aside and for a political transition in Syria;
- (10) urges the Friends of the Syrian People to renew efforts to incentivize the enhanced cohesion of democratically oriented organizations in Syria, and to encourage these groups to make clear their intention to represent and protect the interests of all Syrians;
- (11) calls upon the President to continue to provide support, including communications equipment to organizations in Syria that are representative of the people of Syria, make demonstrable efforts to protect human rights and religious freedom, reject terrorism, cooperate with international counterterrorism and nonproliferation efforts, and abstain from destabilizing neighboring countries;

- (12) urges the President to develop a plan to identify weapons stockpiles and prevent the proliferation of conventional, biological, chemical, and other types of weapons in Syria; and
 - (13) strongly condemns the Governments of the Russian Federation and the Islamic Republic of Iran for providing military and security equipment to the Government of Syria, which has been used to repress peaceful demonstrations and commit mass atrocities against unarmed civilian populations in Syria.

That the Senate—

- (1) condemns Syrian President Bashar al-Assad's ongoing atrocities against his own people;
- (2) reaffirms that it is the policy of the United States that the legitimate aspirations of the Syrian people cannot be realized so long as Bashar al-Assad remains in power and that he must step aside and that Syria must transition to a just, representative, and inclusive government selected by the people of Syria;
- (3) recognizes the efforts of the United Nations and the League of Arab States to negotiate and establish a cessation of armed violence in Syria and to deploy international personnel to observe adherence by the Government of Syria to a cessation of armed vio-

- lence agreement as a first step toward full implementation of the United Nations supported six-point plan culminating in a full transition to a representative and inclusive government;
 - (4) urges robust support for the United Nationsadministered Emergency Response Fund to ensure the sustained provision of humanitarian and emergency medical support for the population of Syria affected by the conflict;
 - (5) urges the continued provision of adequate humanitarian assistance to displaced Syrians currently located in Turkey, Jordan, Lebanon, and Iraq;
 - (6) calls on the President to continue to engage with the League of Arab States, the European Union, and the Government of the Republic of Turkey to discuss all options to protect civilians in Syria;
 - (7) demands that the Government of Syria allow additional United Nations personnel into the country, with complete freedom of movement, and take necessary measures to ensure their safety in Syria so that they may observe the ceasefire and the adherence by the Government of Syria to the United Nations supported six-point plan;
 - (8) demands that the Government of Syria immediately allow humanitarian relief organizations,

- medical workers, and independent and foreign news
 media to operate freely inside the borders of Syria;
 - (9) urges the Syrian opposition to renew its commitment to a representative government and inclusive society based on the rule of law, commitment to universal human rights for all of its people, and protections for religious and ethnic minorities;
 - (10) calls upon the League of Arab States, the United Nations, the Friends of the Syrian People, and other interested international bodies to continue to exert maximum diplomatic pressure for Assad to step aside and for a political transition in Syria;
 - (11) urges the Friends of the Syrian People to renew efforts to promote cohesion of democratically oriented organizations in Syria, and to encourage these groups to make clear their intention to represent and protect the interests of all Syrians;
 - (12) supports the efforts of the President to continue to provide non-lethal support, including communications equipment to organizations in Syria that: are representative of the people of Syria, make demonstrable efforts to protect human rights and religious freedom, reject terrorism, cooperate with international counterterrorism and nonproliferation ef-

- forts, and abstain from destabilizing neighboring
 countries;
- 3 (13) urges the President to accelerate efforts with 4 partners from the League of Arab States, the United 5 Nations, the European Union, the Friends of the Syr-6 ian People, and other interested international bodies 7 to develop a plan to identify weapons stockpiles and 8 prevent the proliferation of conventional, biological, 9 chemical, and other types of weapons in Syria;
 - (14) supports the actions of the European Union to impose a ban on the sale of luxury goods and products to Syria in an effort aimed at the Assad family and loyal supporters of Bashar al-Assad due to the Government of Syria's continuing violence against the people of Syria in spite of the ceasefire agreements;
 - (15) condemns Syrian President Bashar al-Assad's continued failure to uphold his March 25, 2012, commitment to the six point plan outlined by Joint Special Envoy Kofi Annan and failed compliance with United Nations Security Council Resolution 2042 (2012);
 - (16) strongly condemns the Governments of the Russian Federation and the Islamic Republic of Iran for providing military and security equipment to the

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1	Government of Syria, which has been used to repress
2	peaceful demonstrations and commit mass atrocities
3	against unarmed civilian populations in Syria; and
4	(17) strongly urges all Governments, including
5	those that have provided military and security equip-
6	ment to the Government of Syria in the past, includ-
7	ing the Republic of Belarus and the Democratic Peo-
8	ple's Republic of Korea, to refrain from providing
9	any additional military or security assistance to the
10	Government of Syria.

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RESOLUTION

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May 7, 2012

Reported with an amendment and an amendment to the preamble