

CHAPTER V

Conclusion

The crisis in Syria has led to a variety of responses from the international community. The crisis in Syria is basically due to the snowball effect of revolution happened in the Middle East. It's no longer the domestic affairs anymore since there are a lot of casualties from the opposont party roomates demand the Assad government to step down. Finally in the end on October 2011 France, Germany, Portugal, UK and Northern Island proposed the UN draft resolution on Syria S/2011/612 but unfortunately Russia and China rejected it.

On February 2012 they propesed the second UN Resolution but this time there are many countries that participate in supporting the UN draft resolution such as Bahrain, Colombia, Egypt, France, germany, Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Portugal, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Togo, Tunisa, Turkey, UAE, UK, Northern Island and the United States of America. The UN draft resolution submitted by the west and its allies to Syria, basically interfering in the internal affairs of Syria. There are three basic core of the content of the draft UN resolution.

The first is the Arms embargo that explains all states are prohibited to supply any kind of weapon against Syria, from or though their territories or using their flag vessels by or aircraft, and are forbidden to provide military training, the arms maintenance or use of any arms and related materials.

In this case, the losing party is Russia as the Russia's largest supplier, since both have long bilateral relationship enough in the arms trade. Nearly 90% of the total came from Russia arms Syria. Therefore, the foreign decision taken by Syria in rejecting the UN resolution is rational. It is because of Syria is including in the biggest market of Russian arms sales. The total of arms exported to Syria about 8 % from the overall exported arms to the various imported states. according to press report, the current contracts with Syria are worth between US \$4 and 6 billion dan pada January 2012 diperkirakan akan mencapai US \$550 million with the deal on the delivery of Jak-130 air craft.

The second important core of the UN draft resolution is concerning the travel ban which declaring the prohibition of the entry into or transit through their territories of individuals or state. In this case, the response of Russia towards the UN resolution by rejecting it is also quite rational. Because basically Russia has an important role in the Syrian territories. Tartus is the significant port for Russia not only functions as the terminal in the process of export – import but also it plays the significant role for the Middle East as a whole.

The third core of UN draft resolution on Syria which proposed by the West and its allies is the demand of the international world particularly the west to the local government to undertake a political transition to a democratic, plural political system, in which citizens are equal regardless of their affiliations or ethnicities or beliefs. And in this regards fully support the League of Arab states to facilitate it. The demand to have the political transition means that the Assad regime has to step down and the new election must be held to replace it.

In this case the relating party if the Assad government stepped down are Russia and china, considering both have an important role in the Syrian economic field. Russia almost occupied all the weapons in Syria, even Russia has had the port Tartus in Syria is indirectly controlled the Mediterannian Sea. For China Syria under the Assad government has an important role in various projects in Syria. Almost all mining in syria done by the Chinese giant corporation. DEZPC CNPC and China are the two field operators who ranks third in the liquids and gas operation.

The main important factors in terms of the reasons why Russia rejected the UN draft resolution factors other than weapons and the geograpchic location is actually a will of Russia to defend Assad regime. Syria is one - only the Russian ally remaining after the Libyan conflict that led to the collapse of Qaddafi's regime, which indirectly reduce the hegemony and influence of Russia in the Middle East. Hence why Russia continues to support Assad's government and rejected the UN draft resolution.

Moreover, the decision to reject the UN resolution must be taken by Russia since the close relationship with Iran, Syria and Iran's are importance for Russia. Iran - Russia relations lies not only in the arms trade but the most important thing is the role of Iran in the Middle East. Today, Iran has become a new force in the Middle East with the high bargaining position. Iran has also been instrumental in helping to keep a check on the spread of militancy in the South Caucasus countries and the North Caucasus. Both are also Caspian Sea states and the naval forces that have the same interest in building the Caspian sea.

Simply speaking, the foreign policy in rejecting the UN resolution on Syria is rational and justifiable due to some rational reasons. The military armament export for Syria, the long relationship between both countries , the strategic location and the importance role of Syria in the Middle East, and also for the reason of maintaining the Russian influence and hegemony in the Middle East.



Security Council

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4 October 2011

Original: English

**France, Germany, Portugal and United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland: draft resolution**

The Security Council,

Expressing grave concern at the situation in Syria,

Recalling its Presidential Statement of 3 August,

Welcoming the Secretary-General's statements articulating continued concerns about the ongoing violence and humanitarian needs, calling on the Syrian Government to halt its violent offensive at once, calling for an independent investigation of all human rights violations during recent demonstrations, and stressing the need to hold to account those responsible for human rights violations,

Noting Human Rights Council's report of its 17th Special session (A/HRC/S-17/1), including the decision to dispatch an independent international commission of inquiry to investigate all alleged violations of international human rights law since March 2011 in Syria,

Recalling the Syrian Government's primary responsibility to protect its population, and the Secretary-General's call for the Syrian Government to allow unhindered and sustained access for humanitarian aid and humanitarian organizations, welcoming OCHA's humanitarian assessment mission and urging the Syrian authorities to cooperate comprehensively with the United Nations,

Stressing that the only solution to the current crisis in Syria is through an inclusive and Syrian-led political process with the aim of effectively addressing the legitimate aspirations and concerns of the population which will allow the full exercise of fundamental freedoms for its entire population, including of the rights of freedom of expression, assembly and peaceful protest, and further stressing that such a political process can only be advanced through an environment free from any sort of violence, fear and intimidation,

Noting the announced commitments by the Syrian authorities to reform, and *regretting* the lack of progress in implementation,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Syria,

Deeply concerned by the continuing deterioration of the situation in Syria and *Welcoming* the engagement of the Secretary-General and the League of Arab States, and all other diplomatic efforts aimed at addressing this situation, including those of Turkey, Russia, Brazil, India, South Africa, and *regretting* the lack of a substantive response by the Syrian authorities to these demands,

1. *Strongly condemns* the continued grave and systematic human rights violations and the use of force against civilians by the Syrian authorities, and expresses profound regret at the deaths of thousands of people including women and children;

2. *Demands* an immediate end to all violence and *urges* all sides to reject violence and extremism;

3. *Recalls* that those responsible for all violence and human rights violations should be held accountable;

4. *Demands* that the Syrian authorities immediately:

(a) cease violations of human rights, comply with their obligations under applicable international law, and cooperate fully with the office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights;

(b) allow the full exercise of human rights and fundamental freedoms by its entire population, including rights of freedom of expression and peaceful assembly, release all political prisoners and detained peaceful demonstrators, and lift restrictions on all forms of media;

(c) cease the use of force against civilians;

(d) alleviate the humanitarian situation in crisis areas, including by allowing expeditious, unhindered and sustained access for internationally recognized human rights monitors, humanitarian agencies and workers, and restoring basic services including access to hospitals;

(e) ensure the safe and voluntary return of those who have fled the violence to their homes;

5. *Calls for* an inclusive Syrian-led political process conducted in an environment free from violence, fear, intimidation, and extremism, and aimed at effectively addressing the legitimate aspirations and concerns of Syria's population, and *encourages* the Syrian opposition and all sections of Syrian society to contribute to such a process;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to urge the Syrian Government to implement paragraphs 2 and 4 above, including by appointing at the appropriate time a Special Envoy in consultation with the Security Council, and *encourages* all States and regional organizations to contribute to this objective;

7. *Encourages* in this regard the League of Arab states to continue efforts aimed at ending the violence and promoting such an inclusive Syrian-led political process;

8. *Strongly condemns* attacks on diplomatic personnel and recalls the fundamental principle of the inviolability of diplomatic agents and the obligations on host States, including under the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, to take all appropriate steps to protect embassy premises and prevent attacks on diplomatic agents;

9. *Calls upon* all States to exercise vigilance and restraint over the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer to Syria of arms and related materiel of all types, as well as technical training, financial resources or services, advice, or other services or assistance related to such arms and related materiel;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on implementation of this resolution within 30 days of its adoption and every 30 days thereafter;

11. *Expresses* its intention to review Syria's implementation of this resolution within 30 days and to consider its options, including measures under Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations;

12. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.



Security Council

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4 February 2012

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Bahrain, Colombia, Egypt, France, Germany, Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Portugal, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America:
draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its presidential statement of 3 August 2011,

Recalling General Assembly resolution A/RES/66/176 of 19 December 2011, as well as Human Rights Council resolutions S/16-1, S/17-1 and S/18-1,

Noting the League of Arab States' request in its decision of 22 January 2012,

Expressing grave concern at the deterioration of the situation in Syria, and profound concern at the death of thousands of people and *calling* for an immediate end to all violence,

Welcoming the League of Arab States' Action Plan of 2 November 2011 and its subsequent decisions, including its decision of 22 January 2012, which aims to achieve a peaceful resolution of the crisis,

Noting the deployment of the League of Arab States' observer mission, *commending* its efforts, *regretting* that, due to the escalation in violence, the observer mission was not in a position to monitor the full implementation of the League of Arab States' Action Plan of 2 November 2011, and *noting* the subsequent decision of the League of Arab states to suspend the mission,

Underscoring the importance of ensuring the voluntary return of refugees and internally displaced persons to their homes in safety and with dignity,

Mindful that stability in Syria is key to peace and stability in the region,

Noting the announced commitments by the Syrian authorities to reform, and *regretting* the lack of progress in implementation,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of Syria, *emphasizing* its intention to resolve the current political crisis in Syria peacefully, and *noting* that nothing in this resolution authorizes measures under Article 42 of the Charter,

Welcoming the engagement of the Secretary-General and all diplomatic efforts aimed at addressing the situation, and *noting* in this regard the offer of the Russian Federation to host a meeting in Moscow, in consultation with the League of Arab States,

1. *Condemns* the continued widespread and gross violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms by the Syrian authorities, such as the use of force against civilians, arbitrary executions, killing and persecution of protestors and members of the media, arbitrary detention, enforced disappearances, interference with access to medical treatment, torture, sexual violence, and ill-treatment, including against children;

2. *Demands* that the Syrian government immediately put an end to all human rights violations and attacks against those exercising their rights to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association, protect its population, fully comply with its obligations under applicable international law and fully implement Human Rights Council resolutions S-16/1, S-17/1, S-18/1 and General Assembly resolution A/RES/66/176;

3. *Condemns* all violence, irrespective of where it comes from, and in this regard *demand*s that all parties in Syria, including armed groups, immediately stop all violence or reprisals, including attacks against State institutions, in accordance with the League of Arab States' initiative;

4. *Recalls* that all those responsible for human rights violations, including acts of violence, must be held accountable;

5. *Demands* that the Syrian government, in accordance with the Plan of Action of the League of Arab States of 2 November 2011 and its decision of 22 January 2012, without delay:

- (a) cease all violence and protect its population;
- (b) release all persons detained arbitrarily due to the recent incidents;
- (c) withdraw all Syrian military and armed forces from cities and towns, and return them to their original home barracks;
- (d) guarantee the freedom of peaceful demonstrations;
- (e) allow full and unhindered access and movement for all relevant League of Arab States' institutions and Arab and international media in all parts of Syria to determine the truth about the situation on the ground and monitor the incidents taking place; and

(f) allow full and unhindered access to the League of Arab States' observer mission;

6. *Calls* for an inclusive Syrian-led political process conducted in an environment free from violence, fear, intimidation and extremism, and aimed at effectively addressing the legitimate aspirations and concerns of Syria's people, without prejudging the outcome;

7. *Fully supports* in this regard the League of Arab States' 22 January 2012 decision to facilitate a Syrian-led political transition to a democratic, plural political system, in which citizens are equal regardless of their affiliations or ethnicities or beliefs, including through commencing a serious political dialogue between the Syrian government and the whole spectrum of the Syrian opposition under the League of Arab States' auspices, in accordance with the timetable set out by the League of Arab States;

8. *Encourages* the League of Arab States to continue its efforts in cooperation with all Syrian stakeholders;

9. *Calls upon* the Syrian authorities, in the event of a resumption of the observer mission, to cooperate fully with the League of Arab States' observer mission, in accordance with the League of Arab States' Protocol of 19 December 2011, including through granting full and unhindered access and freedom of movement to the observers, facilitating the entry of technical equipment necessary for the mission, guaranteeing the mission's right to interview, freely or in private, any individual and guaranteeing also not to punish, harass, or retaliate against, any person who has cooperated with the mission;

10. *Stresses* the need for all to provide all necessary assistance to the mission in accordance with the League of Arab States' Protocol of 19 December 2011 and its decision of 22 January 2012;

11. *Demands* that the Syrian authorities cooperate fully with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and with the Commission of Inquiry dispatched by the Human Rights Council, including by granting it full and unimpeded access to the country;

12. *Calls upon* the Syrian authorities to allow safe and unhindered access for humanitarian assistance in order to ensure the delivery of humanitarian aid to persons in need of assistance;

13. *Welcomes* the Secretary-General's efforts to provide support to the League of Arab States, including its observer mission, in promoting a peaceful solution to the Syrian crisis;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of this resolution, in consultation with the League of Arab States, within 21 days after its adoption and to report every 30 days thereafter;

15. *Decides* to review implementation of this resolution within 21 days and, in the event of non-compliance, to consider further measures;

16. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.