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

Eleven Countries Voted against Human Rights Council Resolutions Condemning Violations against the Syrian People Since March 2011

The Vast Majority of the World’s Countries Voted for the Rights of the Syrian People, With Russia’s and China’s UNHRC Membership Strengthening the Coalition of Countries Hostile to Human Rights

Thursday 22 October 2020
Content

I. Electing Russia and China as Members of the UN Human Rights Council Supports the Syrian Regime and Its Continuous Violations, As Well As Many Other Dictatorships Worldwide.........................................................2

II. List of Countries Voting Record on 34 Human Rights Council Resolutions, for or against, from March 2011 to October 2020..........................................................3

III. Brief Analysis of Countries Voting Record on Human Rights Council Shows That Algeria, Iraq, and Egypt (Under el-Sisi’s Rule) Have Sided with Countries That Are Followers of Russia and China in Favor of the Syrian Regime.................................................................9

IV. Resolutions Establishing and Extending the Mandate of the International Commission of Inquiry, As the Pro-Syrian Regime Dictatorships Failed to Stop Its Work for Nine Years........................................................................................................12

V. Conclusions and Recommendations.......................................................................15
I. Electing Russia and China as Members of the UN Human Rights Council Supports the Syrian Regime and Its Continuous Violations, As Well As Many Other Dictatorships Worldwide:

From the very beginning of the popular uprising in Syria in March 2011, calling for fundamental reforms mainly concerning political freedom and human dignity (ending the brutal authoritarianism of the security branches), the Syrian regime responded to the people’s demands with various severe violations, some of which amount to crimes against humanity. A year after the start of the popular uprising, the struggle turned into a non-international armed conflict, as the Syrian regime continued committing crimes against humanity, adding war crimes to its other violations. Subsequently, many parties became involved in the Syrian conflict; however, the ruling Syrian regime, which controls the security branches and the army, has remained the main perpetrator of violations. Although the regime, which has also controlled the Syrian State since 2000, is nominally responsible for protecting the Syrian people and the Syrian State, it has failed abjectly and completely in this; even worse, the regime has been and remains the party responsible for committing the largest number of violations against the Syrian people and state, as has been exhaustively documented by local, international, and UN human rights organizations.

Following the Syrian regime’s grave violations in response to the popular uprising for democracy in 2011, the UN Human Rights Council (HRC) urgently intervened, issuing its first resolution almost six weeks after the start of the uprising. This resolution clearly condemned the Syrian regime’s brutal violations and called for the creation of a fact-finding mission.

The HRC has subsequently held successive meetings on Syria, some of which have been held periodically and others especially, with the HRC issuing 34 resolutions on the human rights situation in Syria since the beginning of the popular uprising to date.

We, at the Syrian Network for Human Rights (SNHR), have monitored all the resolutions issued by the HRC and documented the countries that voted in favor of the HRC’s resolutions on Syria, and those which abstained/ or were absent when voting, as well as those countries that voted against the HRC’s resolutions, showing their denial of the violations committed by the Syrian regime, and thereby effectively encouraging the regime to commit more violations by promising to secure support for it in the Human Rights Council despite these.

The re-election of Russia and China to the HRC on Tuesday, October 13, 2020, motivated us to prepare this report to expose those countries that voted in favor of the regime committing more violations in Syria over the past nine years, showing the number of times they voted, and demon-
strating in a visible way how dictatorships have rallied together with fellow totalitarian states and allies to vote in favor of each other, regardless of the blatant nature of their egregious violations of human rights. Electing Russia and China to the Human Rights Council means they will continue to vote in favor of the Syrian regime as they have consistently done over the past years and that they will hinder the work of the International Commission of Inquiry, in addition to supporting the practices of totalitarian regimes around the world, especially the Syrian regime. This report will also show the countries that voted in favor of Human Rights Council resolutions on Syria, for which we offer our sincere thanks and appreciation, whilst in turn condemning and exposing the countries that voted for the Syrian regime, which has committed crimes against humanity.

The number of countries that have voted in favor of the Human Rights Council’s resolutions on Syria since March 2011 to date has been far greater than the number of dictatorships that have voted in favor of the Syrian regime; the same can be said of all UN General Assembly resolutions, and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons’ resolutions. Human rights have won in all international forums because most countries care for their reputation, and it’s very difficult to vote for a criminal regime. Despite this, however, human rights have failed terribly in the UN Security Council, which has concentrated the majority of the executive powers in its own hands, and this is why we have seen a tragic failure of implementing human rights conventions and standards worldwide, especially in Syria.

Fadel Abdul Ghany
Chairman of the Syrian Network for Human Rights

II. List of Countries Voting Record on 34 Human Rights Council Resolutions, for or against, from March 2011 to October 2020:
The objective of showing the countries that have voted against every Human Rights Council resolution is to reveal that these are authoritarian states which support one another, making themselves isolated rogue states. We note that on average these are four or five countries against 30 that voted in favor of the HRC’s resolutions out of the 47 countries eligible for voting, which means that all the resolutions have had an overwhelming majority of support over the past years.
Eleven Countries Voted against Human Rights Council Resolutions Condemning Violations against the Syrian People Since March 2011

1- Resolution S-16/1 – April 29, 2011:
The Human Rights Council held its first special session on Syria on April 29, 2011, issuing Resolution S-16/1 on the situation of human rights in Syria a month-and-a-half after the beginning of the popular uprising for democracy, in which it called for the establishment of a mission to investigate all alleged violations of International Human Rights Law, with this mission issuing a report on September 15, 2011, that covered the period from March 15, 2011 to July 15, 2011; this report concluded by accusing the Syrian government of committing several types of violations in a systematic and widespread manner indicating that they may amount to crimes against humanity.

Twenty-six countries voted in favor of the resolution, with seven abstentions, while nine countries (Russia, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Gabon, Malaysia, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Mauritania) voted against the resolution.

Of the countries that voted against the resolution, we see Russia and China, and their followers Cuba and Venezuela, with all these countries being authoritarian dictatorships, which naturally will align themselves with and vote for the Syrian regime, as will be the case in all subsequent resolutions.

We believe that some countries’ missions that voted against the resolution were unaware of the scale of the grave violations perpetrated by the Syrian regime, evidenced by the fact that they later voted in favor of the Human Rights Council’s resolutions on Syria, as was the case for Malaysia, Pakistan, and Mauritania.

2- Resolution S-17/1 – August 22, 2011:
The Syrian regime perpetration of more crimes on a larger scale and extent, pushed the Human Rights Council to form a special commission of inquiry to investigate the violations and identify the perpetrators; as a result, the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic (COI) was established in accordance with Resolution S-17/1.

Thirty-three countries voted in favor of this resolution, with nine abstentions, while four countries (Russia, China, Cuba, Ecuador) voted against the resolution.

These four countries that voted against are the same authoritarian allies of the Syrian regime that had voted against the previous resolution. It is noticeable that countries that voted ‘against’ previously have voted ‘in favor of’ the resolution as the number of countries voting in favor of the resolution increased from twenty-six to thirty-three, and the dictatorships that voted for the Syrian regime were isolated on a wider scale, a feature that would be consistent with the rest of the resolutions.

3- Resolution S-18/1 – December 2, 2011:
Thirty-seven countries voted in favor of this resolution, with six abstentions, while four countries (Russia, China, Cuba, Ecuador) voted against the resolution.
4- **Resolution 19/22 – April 10, 2012:**
Forty-one countries voted in favor of this resolution, with two abstentions, while three countries (Russia, China, Cuba) voted against the resolution. There was a noticeable increase of countries voting in favor of the HRC’s resolution, as an overwhelming majority of forty-one out of forty-seven countries voted in favor of the resolution, while Russia, China, and Cuba remained isolated.

5- **Resolution S-19/1 – June 4, 2012:**
Forty-one countries voted in favor of this resolution, with two abstentions, while three countries (Russia, China, Cuba) voted against the resolution.

6- **Resolution 20/22 – July 16, 2012:**
Forty-one countries voted in favor of the resolution, with three abstentions, while three countries (Russia, China, Cuba) voted against the resolution.

7- **Resolution 21/26 – October 17, 2012:**
In accordance with this resolution, the Human Rights Council had extended the mandate of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on Syria, and requested that the COI continues its work in documenting the grave violations committed in Syria since March 2011. Forty-one countries voted in favor of the resolution, with three abstentions, while three countries (Russia, China, Cuba) voted against the resolution.

8- **Resolution 22/24 – April 12, 2013:**
In accordance with this resolution, the Human Rights Council had extended the mandate of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on Syria. Forty-one countries voted in favor of the resolution, with five abstentions, while only one country, Venezuela (a country ruled by a dictatorial regime that always follows Russia), voted against the resolution.

9- **Resolution 23/1 – June 19, 2013:**
This resolution was issued in relation to the killings that took place in al Qsair city in the suburbs of Homs, which was also besieged by Syrian Regime forces. The resolution condemned the participation of foreign combatants fighting side by side with Syrian regime forces in al Qsair. The resolution also requested that the COI urgently conduct an investigation into these events. Thirty-six countries voted in favor of the resolution, with eight abstentions, while only one country, Venezuela, voted against the resolution.
Eleven Countries Voted against Human Rights Council Resolutions Condemning Violations against the Syrian People Since March 2011

10- **Resolution 23/26 – June 19, 2013:**
Thirty-seven countries voted in favor of the resolution, with nine abstentions, while only one country, Venezuela, voted against the resolution.

11- **Resolution 24/22 – October 8, 2013:**
Forty countries voted in favor of the resolution, with six abstentions, while only one country, Venezuela, voted against the resolution.

12- **Resolution 25/23 – April 9, 2014:**
In accordance with this resolution, the Human Rights Council again extended the mandate of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on Syria until its twenty-eighth session in March 2015. The resolution condemned the Syrian regime’s use of chemical weapons, and requested that the regime dismantle its arsenal and comply with UN Security Council Resolution No. 2118. Thirty-two countries voted in favor of the resolution, with eleven abstentions, while four countries, (Russia, China, Venezuela, Cuba) voted against the resolution.

13- **Resolution 26/23 – July 17, 2014:**
Thirty-two countries voted in favor of the resolution, with nine abstentions, while five countries, (Russia, China, Venezuela, Cuba, Algeria) voted against the resolution. It is noticeable that Algeria, the first Arab State to vote in favor of the Syrian regime, is ruled by an oppressive dictatorship similar to the Syrian regime.

14- **Resolution 27/16 – October 3, 2014:**
Thirty-two countries voted in favor of the resolution, with ten abstentions, while five countries, (Russia, China, Venezuela, Cuba, Algeria) voted against the resolution.

15- **Resolution 28/20 – April 8, 2015:**
In accordance with this resolution, the mandate of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry was extended for an additional year. Twenty-nine countries voted in favor of the resolution, with twelve abstentions, while six countries, (Russia, China, Venezuela, Cuba, Bolivia, Algeria) voted against the resolution.

16- **Resolution 29/16 – July 22, 2015:**
Twenty-nine countries voted in favor of the resolution, with twelve abstentions, while six countries, (Russia, China, Venezuela, Cuba, Bolivia, Algeria) voted against the resolution.

17- **Resolution 30/10 – October 13, 2015:**
Twenty-nine countries voted in favor of the resolution, with twelve abstentions, while six countries, (Russia, China, Venezuela, Cuba, Bolivia, Algeria) voted against the resolution.
18- **Resolution 31/17 – April 8, 2016:**
The Council decided to transmit all reports and oral updates of the Commission of Inquiry to all relevant bodies of the United Nations, and recommended that the General Assembly submit the reports to the Security Council for appropriate action. Also, in accordance with this resolution, the mandate of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry was extended for a year to further investigate all alleged violations and breaches of international human rights law in Syria since March 2011. Twenty-seven countries voted in favor of the resolution, with fourteen abstentions, while six countries, (Russia, China, Venezuela, Cuba, Bolivia, Algeria) voted against the resolution.

19- **Resolution 32/25 – July 15, 2016:**
Twenty-seven countries voted in favor of the resolution, with fourteen abstentions, while six countries, (Russia, China, Venezuela, Cuba, Bolivia, Algeria) voted against the resolution.

20- **Resolution 33/23 – October 6, 2016:**
Twenty-six countries voted in favor of the resolution, with fourteen abstentions, while seven countries, (Russia, China, Venezuela, Cuba, Bolivia, Burundi, Algeria) voted against the resolution.

21- **Resolution S-25/1 – October 25, 2016:**
Twenty-four countries voted in favor of the resolution, with sixteen abstentions, while seven countries, (Russia, China, Venezuela, Cuba, Bolivia, Burundi, Algeria) voted against the resolution.

22- **Resolution 34/26 – April 5, 2017:**
In accordance with this resolution, the mandate of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry was extended for an additional year. Twenty-seven countries voted in favor of the resolution, with thirteen abstentions, while seven countries, (China, Venezuela, Cuba, Bolivia, Burundi, Kyrgyzstan, Iraq) voted against the resolution.

23- **Resolution 35/26 – July 14, 2017:**
Twenty-seven countries voted in favor of the resolution, with twelve abstentions, while eight countries, (China, Venezuela, Cuba, Bolivia, Burundi, Kyrgyzstan, Philippines, Iraq) voted against the resolution.

24- **Resolution 36/20 – October 9, 2017:**
Twenty-seven countries voted in favor of the resolution, with thirteen abstentions, while seven countries, (China, Venezuela, Cuba, Bolivia, Burundi, Philippines, Iraq) voted against the resolution.

25- **Resolution 37/1 – March 9, 2018:**
This resolution addressed the deteriorating human rights situation in Eastern Ghouta in Damascus Suburbs governorate. Twenty-nine countries voted in favor of the resolution, with fourteen abstentions, while four countries, (China, Venezuela, Cuba, Burundi) voted against the resolution.
Eleven Countries Voted against Human Rights Council Resolutions Condemning Violations against the Syrian People Since March 2011

26- Resolution 37/29 – April 9, 2018:
In accordance with this resolution, the mandate of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry was extended for an additional year.
Twenty-seven countries voted in favor of the resolution, with sixteen abstentions, while four countries, (China, Venezuela, Cuba, Burundi) voted against the resolution.

27- Resolution 38/16 – July 2018:
Twenty-six countries voted in favor of the resolution, with fifteen abstentions, while five countries, (China, Venezuela, Cuba, Burundi, Iraq) voted against the resolution.

28- Resolution 39/15 – October 8, 2018:
Twenty-seven countries voted in favor of the resolution, with sixteen abstentions, while four countries, (China, Venezuela, Cuba, Burundi) voted against the resolution.

29- Resolution 40/17 – April 12, 2019:
In accordance with this resolution, the mandate of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry was extended for an additional year.
Twenty-eight countries voted in favor of the resolution, with fourteen abstentions, while five countries, (China, Cuba, Eritrea, Iraq, Egypt) voted against the resolution.

30- Resolution 41/23 – July 23, 2019:
Twenty-six countries voted in favor of the resolution, with fourteen abstentions, while 7 countries, (China, Cuba, Eritrea, Philippines, Iraq, Egypt, Somalia) voted against the resolution.

31- Resolution 42/27 – October 8, 2019:
Twenty-seven countries voted in favor of the resolution, with thirteen abstentions, while six countries, (China, Cuba, Eritrea, Philippines, Iraq, Egypt) voted against the resolution.

32- Resolution 43/28 – June 29, 2020:
In accordance with this resolution, the mandate of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry was extended for a year.
Twenty-seven countries voted in favor of the resolution, with eighteen abstentions, while two countries, (Venezuela, Eritrea) voted against the resolution.

33- Resolution 44/21 – July 23, 2020:
Twenty-eight countries voted in favor of the resolution, with seventeen abstentions, while two countries, (Venezuela, Eritrea) voted against the resolution.
Eleven Countries Voted against Human Rights Council Resolutions Condemning Violations against the Syrian People Since March 2011

34- Resolution 45/21 – September 29, 2020:
Twenty-seven countries voted in favor of the resolution, with nineteen abstentions, while only one country, Venezuela, voted against the resolution.

III. Brief Analysis of Countries Voting Record on Human Rights Council Shows That Algeria, Iraq, and Egypt (Under el-Sisi’s Rule) Have Sided with Countries That Are Followers of Russia and China in Favor of the Syrian Regime:

The previous presentation shows that Russia and China are spearheading a coalition of oppressive countries that are loyal to them to vote in favor of the Syrian regime. It was noticeable that the first Arab state to vote in favor of the Syrian Regime after it was elected to the Human Rights Council was Algeria, which continued to vote in favor of the regime throughout its term, whilst it was no surprise that Iraq voted for the Syrian regime as the country is largely controlled by Iran, the Syrian regime’s number one ally.

After an exhaustive review of the list of countries voting for every resolution, we found the following:
One: Only eleven countries voted in favor of the Syrian regime continuously for the past nine years, with all these countries being oppressive dictatorships, namely:

Russia, China, Venezuela, Cuba, Bolivia, Burundi, Eritrea, Philippines, Algeria, Iraq, and Egypt. The following is the total number of times each country voted in favor of the Syrian regime:

China: Voted 27 times against resolutions, throughout the terms of its membership in the Human Rights Council.
Cuba: Voted 27 times against resolutions, throughout the terms of its membership in the Human Rights Council.
Venezuela: Voted 24 times against resolutions, throughout the terms of its membership in the Human Rights Council.
Russia: Voted 17 times against resolutions, throughout the terms of its membership in the Human Rights Council.
Bolivia: Voted 10 times against resolutions, throughout the terms of its membership in the Human Rights Council.
Algeria: Voted 9 times against resolutions, throughout the terms of its membership in the Human Rights Council.
Burundi: Voted 9 times against resolutions, throughout the terms of its membership in the Human Rights Council.
Iraq: Voted 7 times against resolutions, throughout the terms of its membership in the Human Rights Council.
Eleven Countries Voted against Human Rights Council Resolutions Condemning Violations against the Syrian People Since March 2011

**Eritrea**: Voted 5 times against resolutions, throughout the terms of its membership in the Human Rights Council.

**Philippines**: Voted 4 times against resolutions, throughout the terms of its membership in the Human Rights Council.

**Egypt**: Voted 3 times against resolutions, throughout the terms of its membership in the Human Rights Council.

Map showing the eleven countries that continuously voted against Human Rights Council resolutions condemning the violations against the Syrian people from March 2011 to October 2020:

Two: Eight countries voted in favor of the Human Rights Council resolutions, but voted once in favor of the Syrian regime, namely:

- Mauritania: Voted 9 times in favor of Human Rights Council resolutions, and once against.
- Malaysia: Voted 9 times in favor of Human Rights Council resolutions, and once against.
- Gabon: Voted 9 times in favor of Human Rights Council resolutions, and once against.
- Kyrgyzstan: Voted 7 times in favor of Human Rights Council resolutions, and twice against (the only country that voted twice against).
- Bangladesh: Voted 4 times in favor of Human Rights Council resolutions, and once against.
- Somalia: Voted 4 times in favor of Human Rights Council resolutions, and once against.
- Pakistan: Voted 3 times in favor of Human Rights Council resolutions, and once against.

Finally, the only country with an imponderable position, Ecuador, as it voted 4 times in favor of Human Rights Council resolutions, and 3 times in favor of the Syrian regime.
Three: The vast majority of the world countries voted in favor of the Human Rights Council resolutions, supporting the rights of the Syrian people and condemning the brutal violations against them, namely:

The following is a graph of countries that voted in favor of human rights issues in Syria. We, at the SNHR, counted the number of times each country voted in favor of adopting Human Rights Council resolutions, and these are the vast majority of the countries of the world (as opposed to the 11 dictatorships that stood by the Syrian regime), and we greatly value these countries standing by the rights of the Syrian people:

A graph shows the countries that have continuously voted in favor of Human Rights Council resolutions condemning the violations against Syrian people since March 2011 until October 2020.
IV. Resolutions Establishing and Extending the Mandate of the International Commission of Inquiry, As the Pro-Syrian Regime Dictatorships Failed to Stop Its Work for Nine Years:

The Human Rights Council issued 11 resolutions regarding the establishment of the fact-finding mission that later became the International Commission of Inquiry, as well as extending its mandate; these resolutions are included in the previous 34 resolutions, but due to their importance, we’ve included them in a special section in order to further expose the authoritarian oppressive states that have voted against the extension of the mandate of the COI, meaning that these dictatorships and totalitarian regimes wish to see the Syrian regime and other parties to the conflict continue to commit violations, some of which amount to crimes against humanity and war crimes. These countries also do not wish to see a UN commission investigating these violations and identifying and condemning the perpetrators. In this context, we stress that the Syrian regime hasn’t allowed the Commission of Inquiry to enter the country since its establishment and up to the present date, indicating the regime’s central involvement in the violations, and its wish to conceal them with the help of the other oppressive tyrannical states that vote in its favor.

The following is a list of the resolutions issued by Human Rights Council to establish the Independent International Commission of Inquiry and extend its mandate, since its establishment until October 2020, and the voting record of member states:

1- Resolution S-16/1 – April 29, 2011:
The Human Rights Council held its first special session on Syria on April 29, 2011, and issued Resolution S-16/1 on the situation of human rights in Syria a month-and-a-half after the beginning of the popular uprising for democracy, in which it called for the establishment of a mission to investigate the alleged violations of International Human Rights Law; the mission issued a report on September 15, 2011, that covered the period from March 15, 2011 to July 15, 2011, and concluded by accusing the Syrian government of several types of violations in a systematic and widespread manner indicating that they may amount to crimes against humanity.

Twenty-six countries voted in favor of the resolution, with seven abstentions, while nine countries (Russia, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Gabon, Malaysia, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Mauritania) voted against the resolution.

Among the countries that voted against the resolution we see Russia and China, and their followers Cuba and Ecuador, with all these countries being authoritarian dictatorships, which will naturally vote for the Syrian regime, as would be the case in all subsequent resolutions.

We believe that some of the countries’ missions that voted against the resolution were unaware of the scale of the grave violations perpetrated by the Syrian regime, as they later voted in favor of the Human Rights Council’s resolutions on Syria and for resolutions extending the mandate of the Commission of Inquiry as well, as was the case for Malaysia, Pakistan, and Mauritania.
2- Resolution S-17/1 – August 22, 2011:
Thirty-three countries voted in favor of the resolution, with nine abstentions, while four countries (Russia, China, Cuba, Ecuador) voted against the resolution.

3- Resolution 21/26 – October 17, 2012:
Forty-one countries voted in favor of the resolution, with three abstentions, while three countries (Russia, China, Cuba) voted against the resolution.

4- Resolution 22/24 – April 12, 2013:
Forty-one countries voted in favor of the resolution, with five abstentions, while only one country, Venezuela, voted against the resolution.

5- Resolution 25/23 – April 9, 2014:
In accordance with this resolution, the Human Rights Council again extended the mandate of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on Syria until its twenty-eighth session in March 2015. The resolution condemned the Syrian regime’s use of chemical weapons, and requested that the regime dismantle its arsenal and comply with UN Security Council Resolution No. 2118. Thirty-two countries voted in favor of the resolution, with eleven abstentions, while four countries, (Russia, China, Venezuela, Cuba) voted against the resolution.

6- Resolution 28/20 – April 8, 2015:
Twenty-nine countries voted in favor of the resolution, with twelve abstentions, while six countries, (Russia, China, Venezuela, Cuba, Bolivia, Algeria) voted against the resolution.

7- Resolution 31/17 – April 8, 2016:
The HRC decided to transmit all reports and oral updates of the Commission of Inquiry to all relevant bodies of the United Nations, and recommended that the General Assembly submit the reports to the Security Council for appropriate action. Also, in accordance with this resolution, the mandate of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry was extended for an additional year to investigate all alleged violations and breaches of international human rights law in Syria since March 2011. Twenty-seven countries voted in favor of the resolution, with fourteen abstentions, while six countries, (Russia, China, Venezuela, Cuba, Bolivia, Algeria) voted against the resolution.

8- Resolution 34/26 – April 5, 2017:
Twenty-seven countries voted in favor of the resolution, with thirteen abstentions, while seven countries, (China, Venezuela, Cuba, Bolivia, Burundi, Kyrgyzstan, Iraq) voted against the resolution.
9- Resolution 37/29 – April 9, 2018:
Twenty-seven countries voted in favor of the resolution, with sixteen abstentions, while four countries, (China, Venezuela, Cuba, Burundi) voted against the resolution.

10- Resolution 40/17 – April 12, 2019:
Twenty-eight countries voted in favor of the resolution, with fourteen abstentions, while five countries, (China, Cuba, Eritrea, Iraq, Egypt) voted against the resolution.

11- Resolution 43/28 – June 29, 2020:
Twenty-seven countries voted in favor of the resolution, with eighteen abstentions, while two countries, (Venezuela, Eritrea) voted against the resolution.

The eleven countries - except one – that supported the Syrian regime’s continuing to commit violations, which we previously detailed, are the same ones that blatantly voted against the extension of the mandate of the Commission of Inquiry. We, at the SNHR, counted the total number of times these countries voted specifically against these resolutions, and found the following results:
Eleven Countries Voted against Human Rights Council Resolutions Condemning Violations against the Syrian People Since March 2011

China: Voted 9 times against the establishment and extension of the mandate of the Commission of Inquiry in Syria, which means in every term it was a member of the Human Rights Council.

Cuba: Voted 9 times against the establishment and extension of the mandate of the Commission of Inquiry in Syria, which means in every term it was a member of the Human Rights Council.

Venezuela: Voted 7 times against the establishment and extension of the mandate of the Commission of Inquiry in Syria, which means in every term it was a member of the Human Rights Council.

Russia: Voted 6 times against the establishment and extension of the mandate of the Commission of Inquiry in Syria, which means in every term it was a member of the Human Rights Council.

Bolivia: Voted 3 times against the establishment and extension of the mandate of the Commission of Inquiry in Syria, which means in every term it was a member of the Human Rights Council.

Eritrea, Burundi, Algeria, and Iraq: Voted 2 times against the establishment and extension of the mandate of the Commission of Inquiry in Syria, which means in every term they were members of the Human Rights Council.

Egypt: Voted 1 time against the establishment and extension of the mandate of the Commission of Inquiry in Syria, which means in every term it was a member of the Human Rights Council.

Two countries that voted for and against are Ecuador and Kyrgyzstan:

Kyrgyzstan voted 3 times in favor of the establishment and extension of the mandate of the Commission of Inquiry in Syria and once against.

As we pointed out previously, Ecuador’s voting record is changeable, and with regards to voting on the establishment and extension of the mandate of the Commission of Inquiry, it has voted once for the extension of the mandate and twice against it.

As for the rest of the world’s countries (except for the ten dictatorships previously mentioned), they have thankfully voted in favor of the establishment and extensions of the mandate of the Commission of Inquiry during their terms as members of the Human Rights Council.

V. Conclusion and Recommendations:

Conclusions:

• Eleven of the world’s countries (Russia, China, Venezuela, Cuba, Bolivia, Burundi, Eritrea, Philippines, Algeria, Iraq, Egypt) continuously voted against Human Rights Council resolutions on Syria from March 2011 to October 2020, which is a shameful act that we condemn in the strongest terms.

• This report shows the wish of oppressive dictatorships to collude in voting in favor of each other’s interest.

• Russia has left no stone unturned in its defense of the Syrian regime, using its veto sixteen times in the Security Council, and providing military support, with this support being extended to the Human Rights Council and its resolutions which only address the situation of human rights.

• Russia is involved in committing violations that constitute crimes against humanity and war crimes in Syria, which is why it votes against all resolutions issued by the Human Rights Council on Syria.
Eleven Countries Voted against Human Rights Council Resolutions Condemning Violations against the Syrian People Since March 2011

- Iraq, whose sovereign political, economic and human rights decisions are controlled by Iran’s regime, voted in favor of the Iranian regime’s ally, the Syrian regime, demonstrating the extent of the Iranian regime’s control over Iraq.
- We condemn the eleven countries which have voted in favor of the Syrian regime, with especial reference to Egypt as an Arab country, as well as Algeria during the era of former President Bouteflika.
- The report proves that most of the world's countries refuse to support crimes against humanity and war crimes in Syria, and if the decision to move to protect civilians was left to the Human Rights Council or the UN General Assembly, these violations would have ended since the summer of 2011; however, the executive powers is in the hands of the Security Council, which has failed abjectly and completely to protect the civilians in Syria for nine years to date.

Recommendations:
Countries of the World:
- The Human Rights Council is a human rights body and the decisions issued by it are closely related to basic human rights, and all countries of the world must respect these decisions and comply with them.
- The countries of the world must stand in solidarity with just causes, and always vote in favor of Human Rights Council resolutions condemning those nations that excessively violate basic human rights like the Syrian regime.
- Countries that support the Syrian regime must be exposed, and their votes in favor of the regime at the Human Rights Council must be condemned.
- Authoritarian dictatorships, such as; Russia, China, Venezuela, Iran, Iraq, and Egypt, mustn’t be elected to the Human Rights Council, because they will vote against human rights worldwide, with their vote in Syria serving as a stark example of this.