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Proposed Peace Agreement between the Parties To the Conflict in Syria

Preamble:

Under the auspices of the United Nations and pursuant to the UN Security Council Resolution No. 2118 which was unanimously adopted on 27 September 2013, which provides that the way to reach a very urgent peaceful settlement, which was specified in the Geneva Statement on 30 June 2012 (Attachment 1), and ever since the initiative of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, his Excellency Sergey Lavrov, and the US Secretary of State, his Excellency Mr. John Kerry, on 7 May 2013, intensive preliminary consultations took place and, consequently, The Geneva Conference on Syria was held on 22 December 2014, pursuant to which the undersigned, the parties to this Agreement representing the Syrian State, in the presence of the UN Secretary General and Mr. Alakhdar Al-Ibrahimi, the joint UN and Arab League envoy, agreed to issue the Syrian National Security Strategy Document as well as the Syrian Peace Agreement, which is known as the Interim Governing Body at the Syrian Senate, to pave the way to put forth both to the Syrian people in a public referendum, under the auspices of the United Nations, within a maximum period of three months of the date hereof.

Syrian National Security Strategy

Introduction:

In 2011, the Syrians fell into difference and were divided. The difference developed into a civil, regional and international war within Syrian territory, during which the Syrians lost their schools, hospitals and factories; millions of them became displaced within and outside the homeland, and hundreds of thousands were killed and wounded; thousands of mercenaries entered Syria, spreading terror, chaos and destruction. **With this war, the First Syrian Republic came to an end**, which Republic became independent in 1946 after having been dominated by all the Great Powers that had ruled the world throughout history, as they all had known that they would not be great powers unless they ruled the most important site in the world, which links the three main continents in the world.

With the beginning of the Second Syrian Republic, the Syrians came to appreciate the first independence as well as the importance of the trust by the Great Powers, represented by the UN Security Council and the world, of the Syrian people preserving the most important strategic position in terms of its citizens, territory, water, resources and environment. The Syrians became aware

of the recognition of Syria's international boundaries that are recorded by the United Nations, without applying the terms "artificial", "drawn up by colonialists", as this has facilitated the advent of mercenaries from all over the world, and secured for them environments that harbor them, and did not mind their crossing borders that the Syrians have been educated to consider "artificial". The Syrians came to understand that the major battle of the Syrian people is not against America and Israel, nor with Saudi Arabia, Turkey or Iran. The Syrian people have come to understand that their major battle is with themselves against racism, localism and sectarianism against violence and predomination; against the obstacles that stand in the way of culture, education, health, equal opportunities, social justice and development. Hence, the Syrians decided that the boundaries of the Syrian State that are recorded by the United Nations are Syria's final boundaries for all Syria's citizens within such boundaries and that all Syrians are equal in rights and duties.

The Syrians have come to learn that they are Syrians in the first place, some being of Syrian origins, some of Arab origins, some of Kurdish origins, some of Turkmen origins, and the majority are from mixed origins that comprise all races in the region. The Syrians also realize that there is a majority by birth that are Sunni Muslims, and that there is Christianity that sprang in Syria, and that there are numerous sects and philosophies for understanding the origins of religions, all of which aim at respecting human rights, upgrading human beings and the protecting their security. The Syrians have come to know that being born in a certain religious community is not an advantage but is a responsibility and subsequent choice, at first and eventually; that the state is an administration institution for all citizens without discrimination or bias towards a religion, sect, doctrine or race, but is rather biased towards rights and laws. Hence, the Syrians have decided that the Syrian State comprises all Syrians without any exception.

The Syrian people have come to know the consequences of extremism, partisanship, and joining ideological alliances at the expense of its citizens. It came to understand that the encroachment on a group of citizens with a view to depriving them of their rights is tantamount to sabotaging the Syrian national texture by the encroaching side. The Syrians have realized that their country can be ruled only on the basis of wisdom, justice and equality, all the way.

The Syrians realize that it is the duty of the state to protect the weak and support them, and that relegating the protection of the weak to their families is tantamount to withdrawing from the collective responsibility of the state and community. The Syrians also realize that women constitute half of society and that the neutralization, repression and besiege of such half, and relegating its protection after the coming of age to the family rather than the state, and justifying the threatening to kill women by way of revenge on account of crimes associated with honor –all this leads to the terrorizing of a large part of society and to its impoverishment and backwardness amidst the nations. For this reason, the Syrians concluded that the Syrian state **should not** discriminate between men and women

in respect of rights and duties.

The Syrians also realize that the phenomenon of neglect of the country side and the chaos of the random cities that has grown up before all eyes without finding radical solutions for the requirements of the Syrians in respect of residence, infrastructure and public services has contributed to the consolidation of the fragmentation of society and the setting ablaze of civil war. Thus, the costs of the connection of drinking water to the random entities have reached fifty times what the citizen of the cities that are served by establishments in charge of drinking water, and whole quarters were constructed which are not accessible to emergency vehicles and services. The Syrians have realized that, with the beginning of the Second Syrian Republic, the chaotic construction, and the random demographic distribution that is not based on sustained construction strategies, would lead to a chaotic society and to war. Hence, the Syrians have concluded that the Syrian state should not allow construction to precede organization, and if this should happen, it would be a sign of corruption and sabotage that must be combated.

The Syrians have also seen the results of the politicization and militarism of religion in Syria and the declaration of *Jihad* (holy war) on Syria from abroad, which has brought with it the licensing of body punishment, slavery of women and children and booty, although such actions are considered crimes against humanity in the twenty first century, violate the law of nations and reinstate slavery and the slave trade. Thus the body punishment that we saw is premeditated murder, and captivation of women constitutes rape and slave trade, the booty is tantamount to theft. Hence, the Syrian people have decided to categorically curtail the politicization and militarism of religion, regardless of whether *jihad* is espoused by Sunnis or Shiites or by any religion or sect whatsoever, and to incriminate every action that is carried out under the name of armed *jihad*, whether by advocating or practicing it. Moreover, the **Syrian** clergies must announce this publicly, without any equivocation, even if this runs counter to the religious chieftains in other countries. The Syrian State does not allow the legalization of murder, rape, theft and the slave trade, irrespective of the names given to them.

The Syrians now realize, with the beginning of the Second Syrian Republic, that the concept of the ultimate leader and the life-duration president, even if chosen democratically, even if he is the paragon of justice, does not protect Syria, and that in the Twenty First Century, and with the existence of trans-national, regional and international media, we cannot protect Syria by reducing it to an ultimate leader, because the diabolism of a diminutive regional media of such ultimate leader, would create chaos and spread dispersion and destruction. For this reason, the Syrians have decided that the post of President of The Republic should not be at the center of decision - making and that their homeland should be ruled by a national senate that is elected by all the governorates of the country and should comprise the top specialists in education, health, the judiciary, the armed forces, economics, agriculture, culture, the clergy

and the ex-patriates, which senate the nucleus of the Second Republic. It is a council that is neither sectarian nor racial nor sectional, which will make it difficult for the establishments of regional and international media, as well as other forces that may be antagonistic towards the Syrian people, to destroy Syria again.

The Syrians are certain that, with the beginning of the Second Republic, the politicization of the establishment of the army and the armed forces is a diminution of their role, from guarding the homeland to the protection of a system that does not necessarily represent all the homeland, and that those who do not defend all the homeland, cannot possibly be the homeland army. Therefore, the Syrians have decided to dissociate the army and the armed forces from politics, and decided that the ideology of the army is a national, comprehensive Syria. Moreover, the Syrians realize that individual arms in the possession of citizens protect the community and is a collective right of the Syrian people to defend themselves against the tyranny of any group that is tempted to commit any aggression against them.

The Syrian people have learned a lesson, after more than sixty years of the Syrian – Israeli conflict. Thus when Israel committed aggression against the Palestinian and Syrian people, we did not fight it with science, nor with social solidarity, nor with justice between us; indeed we have fought it by bringing up our communities on hatred and fueling the racial and religious tendencies against it. But hatred boomeranged against us and thrived in our midst and killed our children. The Syrians have decided to refer the Syrian-Israeli conflict to the international courts and to engage in direct and public dialogue without the sponsorship or tutelage of any country whatsoever, for the purpose of winning back the occupied Golan Heights and all the territory that Israel has occupied in Syria in 1967, by peaceful means.

The Syrians have also learnt that although the Great Powers seek to secure their interests first and foremost, yet their policies cannot run counter to the scientific, economic facts and common sense, and that if we argue with them on the basis of economics, as other countries in the world do, without resorting to sabotaging their interest in order to satisfy regional and international ideologies and doctrines, which do not affect the interests of Syrian citizens, such countries will not be able to trouble our security in order to implement their policies. For this reason, the Syrians have decided to adopt policies that serve the interests of the Syrians, in the first place, and that are based on pure scientific calculations that can be explained scientifically and logically, not on the basis of narrow or ideological personal interests that do not represent all the Syrians. Thus, the Syrians decided to adopt a policy of neutrality, particularly vis-à-vis the Great Powers, and to discard all alliances that are based on sectarian, racial or ideological bases.

The Syrians have had enough of blood spilling and mutual killing between the

conflicting parties, and enough of the destruction that has taken place during the last three years. They have decided to uplift national interests and to assign to the institution of the army and the armed forces the task of expelling all the foreign mercenaries and fighters by all available means, in co-operation with the neighbor states and the UN Security Council, and to compensate those who suffered damage throughout the conflict period, for no fault of theirs.

In view of all this, **and with the commencement of the Second Syrian Republic**, the Syrians have drawn up the attached Syrian Peace Agreement, as a national charter that comprises all of them, and a road map for the construction of the Second Republic that takes into account the interests of all the Syrians and to place Syria in the position of neutrality in the major international conflicts and to give priority to wisdom rather than violence, and emphasize the participation of the Syrian People and their national intelligentsia in the making of Syria's future.

The aims of the Syrian National Security Strategy

Securing food, shelter and services for the wounded, the refugees and the displaced, as a result of the civil war, and the release of captives and the kidnapped – all this is considered to be among the top priorities of Syrian security.

This is to be followed by:

- Preservation of a unified Syria within its UN recognized boundaries and the safeguarding of its borders , Syria being a country that comprises all Syrians and does not exclude any Syrian from the political process.
- Protecting the dignity of the Syrian individual and protecting the Syrian individual gains in education, health, security, residence and public services; equality of opportunities and work, freedom of speech and movement and protecting the Syrian individual right to realize happiness and prosperity.
- Consecration of the Law courts independence and the sovereignty of the law.
- Securing Syria's neutrality vis-à-vis ideological, racial and religious alliances and adopting an open foreign policy that reflects Syria's desire to establish relations that are peaceful, on equal terms and neutral with all the countries of the world.
- The Syrians have decided to refer the Syrian-Israeli conflict to the international courts and to engage in direct and public dialogue without the sponsorship or tutelage of any country whatsoever, for the purpose of winning back the occupied Golan Heights and all the territory that Israel occupied in Syria in 1967, by peaceful means, before establishing natural relations with it, as a neighboring state, together with stressing the support of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, by peaceful means.

- Re-establishing the role of the army and armed forces as an army for all the homeland and combating terrorism and expelling all foreign mercenaries and fighters by all available means, in cooperation with the neighboring countries and the UN Security Council.
- Collection of heavy and medium weapons from all militias and armed groups. None shall be entitled to own or possess heavy and medium weapons except the army and the armed forces. But citizens shall individually have the right to own and possess a personal weapon, provided they have no criminal record, and they have the right to defend themselves, pursuant to what is permitted by the law.
- Securing and following up the implementation of the road map in the Syrian Peace Agreement, and considering the items of the Syrian Peace Agreement a comprehensive national charter that may not be overlooked.

This Agreement was drawn up in Geneva on / / 2014

The Syrian Government
Opposition

The Syrian

Witness
UN Secretary General
special Envoy

Witness
The UN and Arab League joint

Syrian National Security Committee at the Senate

The Syrian National Security Committee shall comprise thirteen **senators of the elected Senate**, pursuant to the following rules:

- Each group of the ten Senate Groups shall elect a representative at the National Security Committee.
- At the first meeting of the elected senators at the National Security Committee, the Committee shall be increased by electing three more members from the group of the armed forces and the judicial group so that the total number of the members shall be thirteen senators.
- After completion of the election of all committee members, the committee shall elect a committee chairman and a deputy chairman.
- The term of the National Security Committee shall be four years and the term of the Committee Chairman shall be one year. The Committee Chairman and the Committee Deputy Chairman shall be re-elected every year. The Committee shall set up an administrative body not exceeding 100 personnel and the committee shall estimate a budget therefor.
- The National Security Committee shall convene at a closed meeting at least once a month and shall be in charge of the matters concerning foreign and security policy in Syria.
- The Committee shall be entitled to subpoena any Syrian citizen of whatever capacity or rank, with the exception of the President of the Republic and his deputies exclusively, by virtue of a judicial mandatory memorandum either for questioning or consultation at a public or closed secret session, if need be.
- The Committee shall have the right to refer any citizen or file to the competent court.
- The Committee's functions include the approval of the budget of the National Security establishments and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as well as any emergency requirements from the budget before referring same to the Senate for voting thereon.
- At the outset of every year, the Committee shall publish the declared security strategy of the Syrian Republic in the Official Gazette.
- The Prime Minister and the Minister of Defense or the Interior Minister shall respectively nominate the heads of the security apparatus and the heads of the security branches to the National Security Committee for approving or rejecting the appointment before referring same to the Senate for voting thereon.
- The Prime Minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs shall nominate the Syrian Republic ambassadors to the National Security Committee for approving or rejecting the appointment before referring same to the Senate for voting thereon.
- The Committee shall hold a regular monthly meeting for security affairs with the heads of the security apparatus.
- The Committee shall hold a monthly regular meeting for foreign matters with the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister and his assistants.