

114TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

**S.** \_\_\_\_\_

To require a report on accountability for war crimes and crimes against  
humanity in Syria.

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. CARDIN (for himself and Mr. RUBIO) introduced the following bill; which  
was read twice and referred to the Committee on \_\_\_\_\_

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**A BILL**

To require a report on accountability for war crimes and  
crimes against humanity in Syria.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4       This Act may be cited as the “Syrian War Crimes  
5 Accountability Act of 2015”.

6 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

7       Congress makes the following findings:

8           (1) March 2015 marks the fourth year of the  
9       ongoing conflict in Syria.

1           (2) On December 17, 2014, the United Nations  
2 Security Council unanimously adopted Resolution  
3 2191 “expressing outrage at the unacceptable and  
4 escalating level of violence and the killing of more  
5 than 191,000 people, including well over 10,000 chil-  
6 dren” and approximately 1,000,000 injured in Syria.

7           (3) More than half of Syria’s population is dis-  
8 placed as of March 2015, with more than 7,600,000  
9 internally displaced and more than 3,700,000 refu-  
10 gees in neighboring countries.

11           (4) On February 19, 2015, United Nations Sec-  
12 retary-General Ban Ki-moon reported to the Secu-  
13 rity Council that “parties to the conflict are failing  
14 to live up to their international legal obligations to  
15 protect civilians” and called for action to ensure the  
16 unfettered delivery of humanitarian relief, an end to  
17 the use of denial of services as a weapon of war, and  
18 a response to “the relentless and indiscriminate at-  
19 tacks on civilians, including through the use of bar-  
20 rel bombs”.

21           (5) On February 27, 2014, the Department of  
22 State issued its 2013 Human Rights Report on  
23 Syria, which described President Bashar al Assad’s  
24 use of “indiscriminate and deadly force” in the con-  
25 flict, including the August 21, 2013, use of “sarin

1 gas and artillery to target East Ghouta and  
2 Moadamiya al-Sham, suburbs of Damascus, which  
3 killed over 1,000 people”.

4 (6) The 2014 United States Commission on  
5 International Religious Freedom Annual Report  
6 states that in Syria “terrorist organizations espouse  
7 violence and the creation of an Islamic state with no  
8 space for religious diversity and have carried out re-  
9 ligiously-motivated attacks and massacres against  
10 Alawite, Shi’a and Christian civilians.”

11 (7) On February 4, 2015, the Executive Coun-  
12 cil of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chem-  
13 ical Weapons (OPCW) adopted a decision expressing  
14 serious concern about the findings “with a high de-  
15 gree of confidence” of an OPCW fact-finding mis-  
16 sion that chlorine had been used as a weapon in  
17 some areas of Syria in 2014 and calling for those in-  
18 dividuals responsible to be held accountable.

19 (8) The United Nations Independent Inter-  
20 national Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab  
21 Republic reports that pro-government forces have  
22 conducted attacks on Syrian civilian populations,  
23 and have utilized murder, torture, assault, and rape  
24 as war tactics. Anti-government groups have also  
25 committed murder and torture, engaged in hostage-

1 taking, attacked protected objects, and shelled civil-  
2 ian neighborhoods. The Commission's February  
3 2015 report states that Syria's civil war "has been  
4 characterized by massive, recurrent violations of  
5 human rights and international humanitarian law  
6 that demand urgent international and national ac-  
7 tion".

8 (9) On March 12, 2015, Physicians for Human  
9 Rights (PHR) reported that since 2011, at least 610  
10 medical personnel have been killed and there have  
11 been 233 deliberate or indiscriminate attacks on 183  
12 medical facilities in Syria. The Physicians for  
13 Human Rights report cited evidence that the Gov-  
14 ernment of Syria committed 88 percent of the re-  
15 corded hospital attacks and 97 percent of medical  
16 personnel killings, and "has targeted health care and  
17 increasingly used it as a weapon of war to destroy  
18 its opponents by preventing care, killing thousands  
19 of civilians along the way".

20 (10) Internationally accepted rules of war re-  
21 quire actors to distinguish between civilians and  
22 combatants and that all parties are obligated to re-  
23 spect and protect the wounded and sick and to take  
24 care all reasonable measures to provide safe and

1 prompt access for the wounded and sick to medical  
2 care.

3 **SEC. 3. SENSE OF CONGRESS.**

4 Congress—

5 (1) strongly condemns the ongoing violence, use  
6 of chemical weapons, targeting of civilian popu-  
7 lations with barrel, incendiary, and cluster bombs  
8 and SCUD missiles, and systematic gross human  
9 rights violations carried out by Government of Syria  
10 and pro-government forces under the direction of  
11 President Bashar al-Assad, as well as all abuses  
12 committed by violent extremist groups and other  
13 combatants involved in the civil war in Syria;

14 (2) expresses its support for the people of Syria  
15 seeking democratic change;

16 (3) urges all parties to the conflict to imme-  
17 diately halt indiscriminate attacks on civilians, allow  
18 for the delivery of humanitarian and medical assist-  
19 ance, and end sieges of civilian populations;

20 (4) calls on the President to support efforts in  
21 Syria and on the part of the international commu-  
22 nity to ensure accountability for war crimes and  
23 crimes against humanity committed during the con-  
24 flict; and



1 (A) an account of incidents that may con-  
2 stitute war crimes and crimes against humanity  
3 committed by the regime of President Bashar  
4 al-Assad and all forces fighting on its behalf;

5 (B) an account of incidents that may con-  
6 stitute war crimes and crimes against humanity  
7 committed by violent extremist groups, anti-  
8 government forces, and any other combatants in  
9 the conflict;

10 (C) a description of any incidents that may  
11 violate the principle of medical neutrality and,  
12 when possible, an identification of the individual  
13 or individuals who engaged in or organized such  
14 violations; and

15 (D) where possible, a description of the  
16 conventional and unconventional weapons used  
17 for such crimes and, the origins of the weapons.

18 (2) A description of efforts by the Department  
19 of State and the United States Agency for Inter-  
20 national Development to ensure accountability for  
21 violations of internationally recognized human  
22 rights, international humanitarian law, and crimes  
23 against humanity perpetrated against the people of  
24 Syria by the regime of President Bashar al-Assad,

1 violent extremist groups, and other combatants in-  
2 volved in the conflict, including—

3 (A) a description of initiatives that the  
4 United States Government has undertaken to  
5 train investigators in Syria on how to docu-  
6 ment, investigate, and develop findings of war  
7 crimes, including the number of United States  
8 Government or contract personnel currently  
9 designated to work full-time on these issues and  
10 an identification of the authorities and appro-  
11 priations being used to support training efforts;

12 (B) a description and assessment of Syrian  
13 and international efforts to ensure account-  
14 ability for crimes committed during the Syrian  
15 conflict, including efforts to promote a transi-  
16 tional justice process that would include crimi-  
17 nal accountability and the establishment of an  
18 ad hoc tribunal to prosecute the perpetrators of  
19 war crimes committed during the civil war in  
20 Syria; and

21 (C) an assessment of the influence of ac-  
22 countability measures on efforts to reach a ne-  
23 gotiated settlement to the conflict during the  
24 reporting period.



1           (c) FORM.—The report required under subsection (a)  
2 may be in unclassified or classified form, but shall include  
3 a publicly available annex.

4           (d) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE DE-  
5 FINED.—In this section, the term “appropriate congres-  
6 sional committees” means—

7                   (1) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the  
8           Senate; and

9                   (2) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the  
10           House of Representatives.