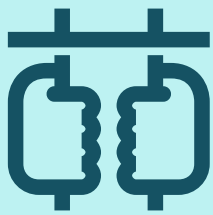


GBV Laws and Policies in Syria

The law provides for lenient penalties in murders with an **"honor" motive**, and leaves to the judge's discretion to determine whether the killing was motivated by "honor"



Provisions of the penal code related to **adultery** unfairly favor men, and a female victim of rape risks being prosecuted for adultery if she reports the rape

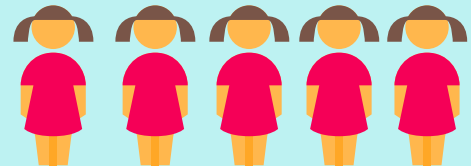
A woman does not have the same right to report adultery as her husband



A man may avoid prosecution for rape if he marries his victim



Rape is criminalized under Syrian law, but rape of one's wife is exempt, so a husband who rapes his wife will be free from prosecution



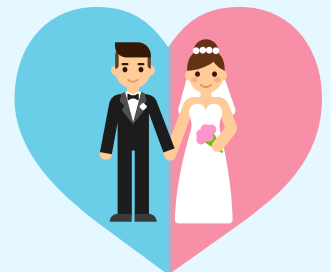
Syrian law prohibits **female genital mutilation (FGM)**

Human trafficking is criminalized under a detailed, separate law; however many judges in practice apply the general provisions of the penal code when human trafficking cases arise, which provide less protection to survivors



A woman's right of **personal status**, affecting rights in marriage, divorce, and inheritance, depends on her religious identity

A **woman's consent** is required for a valid marriage; however, a male guardian of the wife may request to annul the marriage in some circumstances



The minimum age for marriage for young men and women is now the same, but a male guardian, in certain circumstances, may block the marriage of an adult woman who has never been married before.