President Bashar al-Assad issued today the new Civil Status Law no. 13 of 2021 replacing the one promulgated by Legislative Decree no. 26 of 2007 as amended.

Law No. 13

The President of the Republic,

Pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution,

And the decision of the People Assembly in its session of 17/07/1442 AH, 01/03/2021 CE,

Decrees the following:

Chapter I: Definitions, Creation and Functions

Article 1

In the course of application of the provisions of this Law, the following terms and expressions shall bear the respective meaning indicated next to each one of them:

- State: the Syrian Arab Republic.
- MOI: Ministry of Interior.
- Minister: Minister of Interior.
- Central Administration: MOI's Central Administration of Civil Affairs.
- General Directorate: General Directorate of Civil Status.
- Directorate: the governorate's Directorate of Civil Affairs; the civil registry centers in the governorate shall be attached to it.
- Center: civil registry center
- Head of Center (HOC): in charge of performing the functions of the civil registry center stipulated in Article (2) of this Law.
- The One Civil Status Office of Syria (OCSOS): the database comprising the information of all the State citizens, in which their events shall be registered wherever they occur, and a citizen shall be represented by a single record identified by his/her national number. It shall also include the events occurring to non-Syrians on the State territory.
- Civil Registry: the paper/electronic register in which the civil status events are recorded based on the documents thereof.
- Supporting documentation: all certificates and documents used to register a civil status events in OCSOS.

- Record: all the citizen's information recorded in the civil registry.
- Key information of the record: national number, first name, surname, father's name, mother's name and place/date of birth.
- Event: Any civil status incident, such as birth, death, marriage or divorce, and the ensuing events thereof.
- Statement: a document issued by the civil registry centers of a citizen's record.
- Filing: computerizing paper documents (indexing, search and reports).
- Sex: male or female.
- House: a group of families descending from one ancestor.
- Family: a group consisting of a father, mother and children.
- Citizen: any person holding the State nationality.
- Surname: the family name, or an equivalent name of the ancestor.
- *Maktoom*: any person whose father or both parents are registered in the State civil records, or descends originally from the State, but has not been registered within the set registration deadline.
- Informant: the person required, by this Law, to report the occurrence of a certain civil status event.
- Certificate: a document of a civil status event issued by the entities authorized by this Law.
- National number: a number generated for a citizen once he/she is registered in the civil registry.
- Address: the place where a citizen resides, whether inside the State territory or abroad.
- Imprisonment: a penalty with a criminal description.

Article 2

A civil registry center shall be established on any place inside the State territory by a decision of the Minister subject to the exigencies of public interest.

Article 3

A. The HOC is a category-1 civil servant, preferably with a degree in law, and having technical and administrative experience, who shall be appointed by a decision of the Minister.
B. The HOC shall have one assistant or more who are required to have administrative and technical experience. Personnel from categories 1 and 2 shall have sequential priority to the position.
C. In the event that the position of HOC becomes vacant, or in his/her absence from duty for any reason, the assistant with the highest seniority shall take over the center's functions throughout the absence of the HOC.

D. HOCs, their assistants and all personnel in the civil registry centers shall do specialized administrative and technical training courses, the curricula of which shall be determined by a decision of the Minister.

Article 4

The center shall perform the following functions:

A. Register the citizens' records electronically and add to them the newly-occurring civil status events, whether occurring inside the State or abroad, and provide documents thereof.
B. Provide personal identification cards and family booklets to the citizens in accordance with the provisions of this Law.
C. Register the civil status events occurring to non-Syrians in the State electronically in accordance with the applicable regulations, and file certificates and provide documents thereof.
D. File event certificates and documents.

Chapter II: Civil Registry

Article 5

A. The civil registry system shall be based on:
    1. Registering all events occurring to a citizen's civil status or address is mandatory.
    2. Entering records, events and personal identification information, storing them and extracting information from them, and providing documents thereof in accordance with OCSOS.
    3. Maintaining the confidentiality of the civil registry and its information. Only the concerned personnel may access the information subject to their levels of authorization and functions. Should court proceedings for forgery require access to the records and the documents thereof, access shall be granted within the confines of the place where the registers are kept, and shall be conducted by the court or by the person assigned by the court for this purpose.
B. The public entities that may have access to OCSOS, and the authorizations and limitations of such access shall be decided by a decision of the Minister.

Article 6

The civil records of the civil registry shall have legal probative value, and shall serve as a source of population statistics of all forms.

Article 7

The civil registers and their software are to be deemed essential permanent national documents. All necessary measures must be taken to maintain, secure and protect them from loss, tampering or damage, and to use the best technologies to preserve and categorize them and make backups.

Article 8

Only what is specified in this Law and its executive instructions, and what is consistent with the content of the submitted supporting documentation, shall be recorded in the civil registers without any addition, deletion or correction.

Article 9

The civil registry may be transferred to other safe locations subject to the Minister's approval upon a request by the Central Administration and under its supervision. This is in the event that the civil registry, its software or its backups are at risk of loss/damage due to disturbances, war, natural disasters or state of emergency. The Central Administration must also take the necessary measures to keep the computerized work active and reliable during emergencies.

Article 10

In the event that the civil registers are lost or damaged, or the written/computerized records are deemed void for any procedural or technical reason, the most recent backup shall be referred to, subject to the Minister's approval, and the lost data shall be re-recorded.

Chapter III: Provisions of Registration in the Civil Registry

Article 11

A citizen's civil record shall comprise the following information: the citizen's national number, first name, surname, father's name, mother's name and surname, place/date of birth, marital status, religion, date of registration and IP address. The citizen's personal photo and ten fingerprints shall be added to the electronic civil record upon receiving the personal identification card.

Article 12

Once included in the civil registry, the citizen shall be given his/her own national number. The number is unique and permanent, and all authorities are required to use and include this number in all their procedures, records and documents related to the citizen.

Article 13

Citizens' records shall be categorized in the civil registry by family, while maintaining the link of each family to its primary house,

Article 14

A. When an event occurs, the informant must provide a certificate proving its occurrence along with its documents within three months as of the event's occurrence if it occurs inside the State, and within nine months if it occurs abroad.
B. The deadline set forth in Clause (A) of this Article shall apply to the births and deaths occurring during travel upon arrival at the State territory or at the destination state abroad.

Article 15

When a citizen's civil status event occurs inside the State territory, the documents proving the occurrence of the event are to be provided to any civil registry center which shall register the event immediately.

Article 16

The HOC shall send copies of the information for events occurring to non-Syrians inside the State through the standard procedure in order to be forwarded to the relevant governments via the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates provided that the principle of reciprocity is maintained.

Article 17

A. Every civil status event occurring to a State citizen abroad shall be deemed valid if processed in accordance with the law provisions of those countries, provided that they do not fall in conflict with the Syrian laws. The concerned person must register the event at the Syrian embassy/consulate or the embassy/consulate in charge of the interests of Syrians at the person's place of residence or at the place where the event has occurred. The consul shall send a copy of the record to the General Directorate via the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates. Documents sent in this fashion shall be equivalent to the information and documents provided in the State.
B. If the event could not be registered according to Clause (A) of this Article, the concerned person must obtain the certificate of the event, or a certified copy thereof, provided by the competent authorities where the event has occurred, and present it to any civil registry center.
C. A civil status event occurring for a citizen inside/outside the State territory shall only be registered by virtue of duly certified documents.

Article 18

A. A witness to a civil status event must have completed the age of eighteen when the event in question occurs.
B. The testimony of a person who has completed the age of sixty, or is older, by the date of testifying to the event shall be acceptable if no witnesses who had completed the age of eighteen were available when the event in question occurred.

Article 19

A. The concerned center must verify the certificate and documents of the event once they are received, and record the event in the civil registry in accordance with the procedure set forth in the executive instructions, and provide the concerned person with a statement thereof.
B. The date of occurrence of the event shall be recorded by year, month, day, hour and minute, in Hijri and Gregorian calendars, in numbers and in writing.

Article 20

A. Births who have not been registered within one year of occurrence and who have not completed the age of eighteen, and deaths who have not been registered within one year of occurrence shall only be registered based on a police report, except for births/deaths declared by a final court ruling.
B. After completing the age of eighteen, [unregistered] births shall only be registered upon a decision of a subcommittee formed by the Governor in the center of each governorate. Each committee shall process the events falling within its jurisdiction.
C. A newborn whose father is unregistered, or whose mother is unregistered if the newborn holds her nationality, shall only be registered upon a decision of a central committee formed by the Minister.
D. Those who are aggrieved by the subcommittee's decisions, and HOCs, shall be entitled to challenge the decision within thirty days as of the date of receiving the decision notification before the relevant Governor who may uphold, modify or revoke the committee's decision with a reasoned decision. Likewise, those who are aggrieved by the central committee's decisions, and HOCs, shall be entitled to challenge the decision within thirty days as of the date of receiving the decision notification before the Minister who may uphold, modify or revoke the committee's decision.

Article 21

If an event is recorded twice due to physical error, or in a manner contrary to the public order, the correct record shall be maintained, and the other shall be voided by an administrative report made by the HOC.

Article 22

A. The subject of a certain record may request from the HOC to have any relevant civil status documents provided to him/her or to his/her ascendants, descendants, spouse, siblings and their families, i.e. their spouses and children, or to the legal representative. Official entities shall also be entitled to such right.
B. Religion/denomination may not be included in the provided statement unless it is to be used for personal status purposes, or upon the concerned person's request.

Chapter IV: Births

Article 23

A. It is the duty of the father or the mother to report birth events; the newborn's relatives up to the fourth degree, who are adult by definition of the law, may also report its birth. The birth certificate shall be signed by the person required to report, it in addition to the signatures of the *mukhtar* and the physician, or the midwife for births occurring outside the hospitals.
B. Heads of the concerned facilities, e.g. public/private hospitals, penitentiaries and quarantine must report the birth events they have, and they shall be required to keep special records for such events.

Article 24

In the event of a multiple birth, a birth certificate shall be provided for each twin, in which the birth hour and minute shall be recorded along with the distinguishing features, if any.

Article 25

A newborn may not be registered under the record of a dead sibling from the same parents.

Article 26

A newborn may not be given a compound name that consists of more than two parts, nor may it be named after an alive sibling.

Article 27

If a newborn dies prior to reporting its birth, a birth certificate shall be provided first, and after that, a death certificate. If it is a stillborn, a death certificate shall suffice.

Article 28

A. A newborn from an unregistered marriage may not be registered unless the marriage is duly registered.
B. If the newborn is illegitimate, the name of the father and/or mother shall only be included in the birth record by virtue of a court decision.

Article 29

A. The person who finds someone of unknown parentage, he/she must inform the police or the *mukhtar* immediately in order to make the necessary report and transfer him/her to an institution/person accredited by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor.
B. The institution/person mentioned in Clause (A) shall issue a birth certificate, and [the foundling] shall be registered in the civil registry after the HOC gives him/her a first name, father's name, mother's name and surname, and a grandfather's name. The grandfather's name shall serve as his/her surname; care homes may propose a name only for the person of unknown parentage.
C. The provided documents may not include the phrase *unknown parentage*.
D. A person of unknown parentage shall be deemed Muslim Syrian Arab, born in Syria in the place where he/she was found, unless proven otherwise.
E. A person shall be deemed equivalent to persons of unknown parentage if he/she is:
    1. A child of unknown parentage with no legal provider.
    2. A child who is lost and is not capable of identifying his/her parents due to young age, mental disability, deafness/muteness, and his/her parents are not trying to reclaim him/her.
F. A person of unknown parentage may be given the surname of the foster family at the breadwinner's written request and the consent of the person of unknown parentage who has reached the age of eighteen. Such person's surname shall be corrected on his/her own record accordingly.

Chapter V: Marriage/Divorce

Article 30

A marriage/divorce event of two citizens, or a citizen and a non-Syrian person, may not be registered unless the event is conducted by a competent authority in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations thereof, and the marriage/divorce shall not be deemed fulfilling its legal requirements unless registered in the civil registry.

Article 31

The competent authority conducting a marriage, or ruling in favor of a divorce, must send to the HOC where the marriage has been conducted, or the divorce has been ruled, via official mail within the deadline set forth in Article (14) of this Law, a copy of the marriage/divorce documents, or the court ruling after it becomes final. The relevant HOC shall record the marriage/divorce in the civil registry in accordance with Article (19) of this Law.

Article 32

A. In the event that one of the spouses is a foreigner, the marriage shall not be registered unless approved by MOI.
B. The event of marriage/divorce shall be registered in the civil registry without MOI's approval required if one of the spouses dies leaving children, or a divorce occurs prior to registration of the marriage.

Article 33

After the deadline for reporting the event of marriage/divorce has passed, delayed events shall be registered no matter how long they are delayed.

Article 34

A. The provisions stipulated in this Chapter do not apply to the marriage/divorce of foreigners which shall be processed by foreign consuls in the State in accordance with the law provisions of their countries.
B. If any of the spouses is Syrian, consuls may not process the marriage or register it prior to obtaining MOI's approval.

Chapter VI: Deaths

Article 35

The provisions of Articles (14) and (15) shall apply to reporting and registering a death event

Article 36

It is the duty of the deceased's ascendants, descendants or spouse to report the death event; the deceased's relatives up to the fourth degree, who are adult by definition of the law, may also report his/her death.

Article 37

A death event shall be registered by virtue of a certificate issued by the *mukhtar* attached to a medical report declaring that the death was of natural causes. Where no physicians are available, the *mukhtar's* testimony that the death was of natural causes shall suffice.

Article 38

Deaths occurring in penitentiaries, quarantine facilities and hospitals shall be registered based on certificates provided by the heads of such facilities, or their deputies, to the relevant HOC. The facilities shall keep records of such events.

Article 39

Upon the execution of a condemned person, the Public Prosecutor, or his deputy, shall make a report of the death event and send it, within the deadline set forth in Article (14), to the center in order to register the death.

Article 40

Deaths occurring during traveling by sea shall be processed in the same fashion as the deaths occurring in the state whose flag is raised above the ship. As to the deaths occurring on board an aircraft, the pilot shall write a testimony of the death to be delivered to the center or Syrian embassy/consulate nearest to the first airport at which the aircraft lands.

Article 41

If a ship sinks or an aircraft crashes, and part of the passengers or crew go missing, and it is no longer possible to initiate the death procedure stipulated in the previous Article, three months after going missing, the Minister shall declare the persons who were on board missing, stating their names. After that, the HOC, or any concerned person, can obtain a declaration of death from the competent court where the record of the missing person is kept. A copy of the declaration is to be sent to any center for registration and to add the death event to the missing person's record. These provisions shall apply to third parties who are entitled to request correcting the event according to the regulations stipulated in this Law.

Article 42

A. As to the deaths occurring during *Hajj* season, the accompanying representative of the *hajj* mission shall record the deaths, after verification, in a special record set for this purpose. Upon returning to the State, the representative shall present to MOI a death certificate for each incident including whatever available information

required to issue the certificate. The certificate shall be referred to the relevant HOC to add the death to the deceased's record.

B. Deaths during *Hajj* which have not been registered according to Clause (A) of this Article shall be registered within thirty days as of the date of arrival of the last group of pilgrims based on a death certificate issued by the competent authorities in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. A death certificate shall be provided for the deceased by the *Hajj* Directorate, signed by two witnesses of the death. If that is not applicable, the provisions of Article (17) of this Law shall apply.

Article 43

In accordance with Article (15) of this Law, the Ministry of Defense shall send to the relevant HOC, via MOI, the death documents of military personnel, civil workers, volunteer troops and those who die in their military units during service, acts of war or similar missions, signed by the unit commanders.

Chapter VII: Correction of Civil Status Records

Article 44

A. Any correction/amendment of civil status records shall only be made upon a final court ruling. The civil magistrates' court shall consider motions of correction and amendment.

B. The court hearing the case shall request from the concerned directorate to delegate a representative to attend the hearing. Such representative must attend in person.

C. Corrections/amendments to the date or place of birth, whether registered within the set deadline or later, shall only be made subject to court proceedings for forgery.

Article 45

A. Physical errors shall be corrected by the HOC by virtue of an administrative report approved by the Director of the relevant directorate.

B. In cases of public order, record voiding/correction may be requested by the Public Prosecutor, HOC or by any person who has interest in doing so. The correction shall be made by virtue of an administrative report approved by the General Directorate.

Article 46

A. The Civil Affairs must be represented in the court proceedings of civil status record correction. The court hearing the civil status cases shall include the Civil Affairs representative in the case being considered.
B. Contrary to the provisions of Clause 254(C) of the Code of Procedures promulgated by Law no. 1 of 2016, the relevant Civil Affairs representative, or his/her assistant, shall be entitled to appeal every filed case or court ruling concerning the civil status records.

Article 47

The Head of Court Office in the competent court must communicate all final court rulings to the HOC, where the [concerned] record is kept, within thirty days as of the date of issuance. Such rulings may not be recorded prior to becoming final.

Article 48

If disenfranchisement of civil rights is ruled, or a civil interdiction rule or order is issued, it shall be added to the concerned person's record.

Chapter VIII: Personal Identification Cards

Article 49

Every Syrian Arab citizen, male or female, who has completed fourteen years of age, must obtain a personal identification card from any civil registry center in the State within one year of completing the aforementioned age.

Article 50

The template and form of the personal identification card shall be determined by a decision of the Minister, and so shall be the changing of the template.

Article 51

A child's guardian shall be responsible for obtaining a first-time personal identification card or a replacement for the child, or obtaining one upon changing its template, in accordance with the provisions of this Law, as long as he/she is still a child.

Article 52

The applicant for a personal identification card shall be identified by:

A. The guardian, or a relative of the applicant up to the fourth degree.

B. Two identifiers who have completed eighteen years of age and holding valid personal identification cards; that is should the applicant be requesting a first-time personal identification card, or a replacement due to loss/damage.

Article 53

Once obtained, a valid personal identification card shall be deemed legal evidence of its holder's identity, and he/she must have it on him/her at all times, and present it to the public authorities when required.

Article 54

The personal identification card shall be valid for ten years as of the date of its issuance. Its holder must apply for a replacement within a period of no later than thirty days and no earlier than six months prior to its expiry date. The validity of the personal identification card may be extended for compelling reasons and circumstances subject to the Minister's decision.

Article 55

In the event of damage/loss of a personal identification card, or correction/amendment to any of its information in the civil registry, its holder shall be required to apply for a replacement within thirty days as of the date of correction, amendment, damage or loss.

Chapter IX: Family Booklet

Article 56

A. Each of the following shall have the right to a first-time family booklet or a replacement due to loss/damage:

    1. The husband or the wife.

    2. Single adult children, if both parents are dead or absent due to travel or imprisonment, or the father is dead and the mother has remarried, or the mother had been divorced before the father died.

3. The legal custodian, if there are no single adult children, and in accordance with Item (2) of this Clause.

B. The holder of a family booklet must present it to the HOC every time a new event occurs to his/her record in order to add the event to the booklet. The holder may not use the booklet in official procedures unless the event is added.

C. Legal representatives of the persons indicated in Clauses (A) and (B) may take the necessary measures to receive the family booklet on their behalf.

Article 57

The family booklet's template and issuance/provision procedure shall be determined by a decision of the Minister based on the civil records of both spouses upon requesting the booklet.

Article 58

Whoever acquires the Syrian Arab nationality shall be entitled to a family booklet.

Article 59

Upon correcting/amending a citizen's information and family events, the HOC must add them to the citizen's record in the civil registry and to the citizen's family booklet within the period set forth in Article (14) of this Law. The holder of the said booklet may not present it to any entity or use it for any purpose unless its information is duly updated.

Chapter X: Fees and Fines

Article 60

A fee of SYP 300 (three hundred Syrian pounds) shall be collected for any civil status document issued by MOI, by fixing a revenue stamp with this value on the requested document.

Article 61

A fine shall be imposed for failure to report the occurrence of a civil status event as follows:

SYP 5,000 (five thousand Syrian pounds) for failure to report within the deadline set forth in Article (14) of this Law.

SYP 15,000 (fifteen thousand Syrian pounds) for failure to report within a year of occurrence of the event.

SYP 20,000 (twenty thousand Syrian pounds) if a *maktoom* fails to apply for registration within a year of reaching the age of majority.

Article 62

A fee of SYP 1,000 (one thousand Syrian pounds) shall be collected upon providing a first-time personal identification card.

Article 63

A fine of SYP 7,000 (seven thousand Syrian pounds) shall be imposed for the personal identification card upon providing a replacement to its holder due to loss/damage.

Article 64

A fee of SYP 2,000 (two thousand Syrian pounds) shall be collected upon providing a first-time family booklet.

Article 65

A fine of SYP 7,000 (seven thousand Syrian pounds) shall be imposed for the family booklet upon providing a replacement to its holder due to loss/damage.

Article 66

A fine of SYP 7,000 (seven thousand Syrian pounds) shall be imposed on:

A. The citizen who fails to apply for a replacement of his/her personal identification card thirty days earlier than its expiry date, or within thirty days of correcting/amending its information.

B. The guardian of a child who fails to apply for a personal identification card for the child within the deadline set forth in Articles (49) and (55) of this Law.

C. The citizen who fails to apply for a replacement of his/her personal identification card upon changing its template within the set deadline during the general issuance of personal identification cards.

D. If more than one infraction have been committed by the date of application for a personal identification card, only the highest fine shall be collected.

Article 67

Fees and fines of over SYP 2,000 (two thousand Syrian pounds) shall be collected by virtue of a receipt.

Chapter XI: Penalties

Article 68

The penalty of one to six months' imprisonment, or a fine of SYP 200,000 (two hundred thousand Syrian pounds) shall apply to anyone who:

A. Keeps his/her family booklet after having claimed it lost and obtained a replacement.

B. Uses his/her family booklet in a manner contrary to reality after correcting or amending its information in the civil registry and before adding the changes to it.

Article 69

The penalty of one month to two years' imprisonment and a fine of SYP 150,000 (a hundred and fifty thousand Syrian pounds) shall apply to anyone who:

A. Uses the family booklet of someone else, or allows someone else to use his/her booklet.

B. Obtains a family booklet based on untrue identification.

Article 70

The penalty of one to six months' imprisonment, or a fine of SYP 150,000 (a hundred and fifty thousand Syrian pounds) shall apply to anyone who uses his/her personal identification card after having claimed it lost and obtained a replacement.

Article 71

The penalty of one month to two years' imprisonment and a fine of SYP 150,000 (a hundred and fifty thousand Syrian pounds) shall apply to anyone who:

A. Uses the personal identification card of someone else, or allows someone else to use his/her card.

B. Provides the identification stipulated in Article (52) of this Law in an untrue manner.

C. Obtains a personal identification card based on untrue identification.

Article 72

A. The penalty of six months to two years' imprisonment and a fine that equals twice the value of the damaged equipment plus the expenses required to restore them to their original condition shall apply to anyone who intentionally sabotages or damages a computer server, storage units containing the civil registry data or the data itself, the data network devices or the equipment of the computerized civil registry system. Damages and expenses shall be estimated by relevant committees.

B. A fine that equals the value of the damaged equipment shall be imposed on anyone who causes breakdown or damages, due to negligence, lack of precaution or incompliance with the rules and regulations, to a computer server, storage units containing the civil registry data, the data network devices or the equipment of the computerized civil registry system. Damages shall be estimated by relevant committees.

C. The penalty of one to six months' imprisonment and a fine of SYP 25,000 (twenty-five thousand Syrian pounds) to SYP 50,000 (fifty thousand Syrian pounds) shall apply to any staff member with access clearance to the computerized civil registry system who uses the system in a manner contrary to the regulations of his/her authorization on the computerized civil registry system. That shall be assessed by relevant committees.

D. The penalty of three to five years' imprisonment shall apply to anyone who gains unauthorized access to the computerized civil registry data with the purpose of changing the data, e.g. deletion, addition or alteration, or the registry software. The penalty shall be doubled if the perpetrator is a staff member who, whether authorized or unauthorized, gains access with the purpose of falsification.

E. Attempting to commit the crimes listed in Clause (A) of this Article shall be penalized.

Chapter XII: Transitional Provisions

Article 73

Types and forms of records, certificates and information shall be determined by a decision of the Minister.

Article 74

The Minister shall decide how the records and registration documents are kept, and how often the computerized data are printed, verified and controlled regularly together with everything related to them.

Article 75

The Minister shall decide how to work with the electronic records, how to obtain the computerized civil documents via the civil registry centers, and what the authorities of the heads of civil registry centers are.

Article 76

Paper and electronic records shall continue to be used. Paper records shall be suspended by a decision of the Minister.

Article 77

The executive instructions of putting the provisions of this Law into effect shall be issued by a decision of the Minister.

Article 78

Legislative Decree no. 26 of 12 APR 2007, Law no. 20 of 23 NOV 2011, Legislative Decree no. 69 of 30 SEP 2012, Legislative Decree no. 70 of 01 OCT 2012, Law no. 24 of 08 DEC 2015 and Law no. 4 of 09 FEB 2017 shall be abolished.

Article 79

This Law shall be published in the Official Gazette.

Damascus, 11/08/1442 AH, 25/03/2021 CE.

President of the Republic
Bashar al-Assad