

The reality of Arab Foreign direct investment Projects in The light of foreign economic Sanctions imposed on Syria between 2000–2016

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Abstract—The study aimed to identify The imposed economic sanctions on Syria between 2000-2016. The period before the current crisis, war and during The current crisis experienced by Syria. It also aimed to demonstrate The impact imposed on Syria at the Arab Foreign direct investment and economic sanctions during The study period. The researcher used the descriptive analytical and historical approach, and after analyzing the data the study findings to a group of the most important results. The lack of a direct effect of economic sanctions imposed on Syria between 2000-2010, while in influenced sanctions imposed on Syria during the crisis situation between 2011 – 2016 on Foreign direct Arab investment significantly.

Keywords—Investment. Foreign investment. Indirect foreign investment. Economic sanctions Arab projects. Syrian economy.

I. INTRODUCTION

The world is with Witnessing a recent set of political, economic and cultural changes, These changes, especially The economic ones led to Serious coups in roles that can be played by international bodies and organizations were, ways and means used to subdue notions that oppose Western interests, with sanctions.

Foreign direct investment is one of the most important aspects of economic activity in the contemporary reality, to the large role played by level of economic and social development which gave it the necessary capital and it provides technical, managerial and technological expertise and modern as well as other positive effects such as in creased exports and reduce imports encourage savings and domestic in vestment and opening up to foreign markets, and create, jobs and raise the level of wages. All of these effects have made most of the countries to the world are racing to attract the greatest possible amount of foreign investment.[1]

The economic sanctions imposed on Syria during The current crisis have influenced heavily on foreign direct investment of Arab projects and that lead most prompting investors to stop investing Syria because of the existing conditions of war, in addition to the strained political relations between Syria and many other countries.[2]

The problem of the study

After conducting the survey by the researcher, the research problem focused on the economic sanctions imposed on

Syria , the main problem can be broken down to a group of questions:

1. What is the nature of the sanctions imposed on Syria?
2. Are the imposed sanctions affected on Arab foreign direct investment projects in Syria?
3. Is the Syrian economy managed to avoid or mitigate the effects of economic sanctions on foreign direct investment in Syria?

Objective of the study

The research aim to achieve the following objectives:

1. statement of the impact of imposed economic sanctions on Syria between 2000 – 2016.
2. Study the relationship between economic sanctions against and projects foreign direct Arab investment in Syria.
3. Develop proposals to avoid or mitigate the effects of the economic sanctions imposed on foreign direct investment.

Hypotheses Research:

In order to answer Research problem questions, the study started with basic hypothesis

1. the first hypothesis: The Lack of correlation between the economic sanctions imposed on Syria before the crisis and the Arab foreign direct investment project sin Syria.
2. the second hypothesis: The Lack of correlation between the imposed economic sanctions on Syria before the crisis and the joint foreign direct investment projects in Syria.
3. The third hypothesis: The presence of correlation between the imposed economic sanctions on Syria

after the crisis and the Arab foreign direct investment projects in Syria

4. Fourth hypothesis: The lower Syria's share of foreign direct investment abroad contained as a result of causes other than economic sanctions before 2010.
5. fifth hypothesis: The Lack of correlation between the imposed economic sanctions on Syria before the crisis and the foreign direct investment agreements signed between Syria and the Arab countries.

Research importance:

The importance of this research is in the importance of its subject, it focuses on the most important crisis raised at the present time on the Syrian economy, and therefore the importance evident on both sides come:

1. The theoretical and practical side: The fact that academic researches on the subject related to the research are few, and there fore this research can contribute to the move in – depth research topic to cover all aspects.
2. The practical side: The research seeks to analyze the actual reality of the effects of the economic sanctions imposed on Syria on foreign direct investment.

Research Method:

The purpose of the study and treatment of the subject of research will be followed a researcher descriptive and analytical approach, based on a set of books, magazines, periodicals, Arab and foreign data and statistics on the impact of economic sanctions imposed on foreign direct investment, As it will use the historical method in the evolution and nature of the economic sanctions on Syria during the period 2000- 2016

Research Limits: The limits of the research will focus on the following:

Time limits: Data were collected on the impact of restrictions on foreign direct investment projects Arab economic sanctions during the period (2000 – 2016).

Spatial limits: Syrian Arab Republic.

II. RELATED WORK

Reference[3] The study focused on foreign direct investment in local markets, and the need for local markets for more foreign investments in the future. Reference[4]The impact of economic sanctions on investment in the target country initially be in the form of a reduction in the rate of return on capital in this country, and then turn into a decrease in the flow of new capital form abroad this decline leads with time to restrict and hinder economic development in it. Reference[5] The continuation of sanctions on Syria is not in the interest of the United states of America, it would not only lose investment opportunities in Syria, but also will lose an important & alley for it for peace and security in the Middle East the imposition of economic sanctions on certain categories militant in Syria that hinder the efforts of the president for reform that will help the Syrian government in the implementation of economic and social reforms and to work together with the governments of Western countries.

Reference[6]A section of the study focused on explaining the Syrian crisis and its type in Syria, and determining that the Syrian economy suffers from various problems as a result of the war in the country for ten years.

III. METHODOLOGY

The concept of foreign direct investment:

The definitions of direct investment don't receive an agreement between international economic organizations and economic states, but they share two main measures, ownership and control of the institution where the investor, in this context we can resort to Know Key sectors: International Monetary Fund definition and the definition of Economic Cooperation and Development due to its use as a reference.

by several states when recording FDI in flows in the balance of payments.

Foreign direct investment according to the IMF progress:

"It fixed a quota for an investor resident in another economy. According to Métier developed by the International Monetary Fund have a direct investment when one of the foreign investors establishes a long – term relationship with one of the project and owns 10% of the shares of the project capital and number of votes in, this share is sufficient to give the investor a remarkable degree of impact and influence on the will of the project", [7]

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development: Has promised that foreign direct in vestment involves owns the investor's share of not less than 10% of total capital or voting power [8]

The concept of economic Sanctions:

The international economic sanctions tool exercised through which states different procedures and pressure to punish other countries it considers in violation of international Laws and norms, this has become the way time being more acceptable the international community is more favorable treatment from the guilty countries are a direct military invasion of them are resorting to force those countries to enforce the law under the weight of economic pressures caused by the sanctions. The sanctions can also be: Either multilateral sense subscribe to a number of countries to impose, here it is often conducted under United Nations auspices or unions such as the European Union, or to be imposed unilaterally where the country imposed on another country as a result of differences between the two [9]

Definition of economic sanctions: It's threatening punishment for those who violate the Law or not to obey any of the rules, It is action taken by a state or several state to force another country to abide by international agreement Or commitment to the behavior of custom and is particularly applicable in the field of trade. [10]

The most important goals of economic sanctions:

- Punish the offending state and work on reform of the offense or mistake, the desire of the enforcers in the state or weaken the impact on its direct.

- Impact on the target country and weaken it to force it to change its policy and that by overhead it economically, politically and weaken its economic capabilities and reduce its regional role.
- Reform of the effects of the damage and reflexes arising from the violation of the provisions of international law, which is what makes this the most objective target which compensate the affected state for the offense committed is the ultimate goal for it, while deterrence and punishment comes in the next phase.
- political goal of trying to enforcers of the state to strengthen its influence certain areas, or to capture a particular provision shows the policies of state enforcers, or to encourage certain internal forces in the target system. [11].

Syrian crisis:

The Syrian crisis started in 2011 and continues until 2021. The crisis turned into a war after a year of demonstrations, and this war destroyed all sectors of the country's economy, and the United Nations estimated the size of the Syrian economy's losses at more than 530 billion dollars until the end of 2020. The United States, Europe and many countries imposed many sanctions on the Syrian state between 2010-2016. Because of the large use of military force.

Economic sanctions imposed on Syria between (2000 – 2010)

A – Economic sanctions between 2000 – 2010

1 – Sanctions imposed in 2001 by the US administration and included a series of the following sanctions:

- Reduction of diplomatic representation in Damascus.
- Imposing further economic and trade sanctions and prevent the export of any dual – use materials, whether civilian or military.
- Failure to provide facilities for investment in Syria.
- Prosecute Syria in international forums and investment in order to isolate it at the regional and international levels and deprived it of its investments

2 – Sanctions imposed in 2004 by the US administration and included the following

- The USA cut ties with the commercial Bank of Syria.
- The freezing of funds and assists of Syrian involvement in terrorism and every thing related to weapons of mass destruction.
- Freeze Syrian flights to and from America, The United States imposed USA Sanctions on the Syrian civil aviation, which prohibits the sale of aircraft and spare parts to Syria of any US company or any non – US company to be ten percent of Us – made equipment.
- US exports to Syria of ammunition and goods blocked except food and medicine.

3- Sanctions imposed in 2005 by the US administration and included the following.

- The withdrawal of the US ambassador and reducing diplomatic representation.
- Extension of all the sanctions imposed on Syria in the past.[12]

B- Economic sanctions between 2011 – 2016 [13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21]

1- Sanctions imposed by Canada dated 25/5/2011 as follow: Canada imposed sanctions including a travel ban on people close to the Syrian government, and the freezing of funds of certain persons and entities joint, in the work of the security agencies and the military in Syria. stop dealing and initiative between the two countries (Canada impose sanctions on Syria. Retrieved 2015.

2- Sanctions imposed on Syria by the US dated 10/8/2011 follows:

The ministry of US Treasury issued a decisions to: Adding the commercial Bank of Syria and the state – owned branch in Lebanon, the Lebanese commercial Bank of Syria to the list of target those responsible for the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their supporters.

The ministry has set syriatel mobile phone operator under a separate law targeting Syrian officials and others responsible which they call Human Rights violations in Syria". The decision freezes any money held by these companies in the United states and prohibits US Companies and individuals in general to deal with it.

3- Sanctions imposed by the European Union on Syria dated 14/8/2011 as Follows: Stopped the European Investment Bank dealings with Syria, based on the direction and face defending the European Union to the bank need to suspend dealings with the Syrian government.

4- Sanctions imposed on Syria by the Us dated 18/8/2011 as follows:

The issuance of on executive order from the president Barack obama, states the following.

- Freeze all assests of the Syrian government in the United states of America can't be trans ferried or paid or exported, with drawn or dealt with in any form.
- prevent citizens of the United states to carry out new investments in Syria or in the export of services to Syria.
- prevent exports or re- export, sale or supply, directly or in directly, to any Us citizen any where.
- Prevent any Us citizen, wherever he is to handle oil sector in Syria, including the purchase or sale transfer, exchange or brokerage, export or finance or facilitate or ensure all about oil or petroleum products of Syrian origin.

Washington also added under this executive order extra Syrian companies to the Us black list The general petroleum company state owned, which dominates the oil and gas industry in Syria It is development drilling for oil and gas in the Syrian petroleum com.

- Syrian oil company which is responsible for oil wells and development.
 - Syrian oil company transportation which runs the internal pipeline, which is responsible for the Syrian oil and petrol products transport, also operates three terminals which are Baniyas, Tartous and Lattakia.
 - sterol company. (Syrian oil marketing company). responsible for the sale of crude Syrian oil to the foreign investors (US sanctions on Syria's oil and gas. Retrieved in
- 5- Sanctions imposed by the EU on Syria dated 28/8/2011 as follows: The EU ban imports of 27 of the crude oil and oil products from Syria.

6- Sanctions imposed on Syria dated 30/8/2011 as follows: The United states added to the list of their names sanctions three senior Syrian officials that prohibits US citizens from doing business with them, with the freezing of their assets subject to the jurisdiction of the Us.

7- Sanctions imposed by the Arab League on Syria dated 28/11/2011 as follows the list of sanctions imposed by the Arab League on Syria: It Included decision No 7442 issued by the meeting of Arab foreign ministers in Cairo on follow the evolution of the situation in Syria following sanctions.

- Prevent VIPs and Syrian officials travel to Arab countries and freeze their assets in Arab countries.
- Stop dealing with the Syrian Central Bank.
- Stop state – owned commercial exchanges with the Syrian government, with the exception of strategic goods that affect the Syrian people.
- Freeze the government's financial assets.
- stop financial transactions with the Syrian government.
- stop all dealings with the commercial Bank of Syria.
- stop funding any commercial exchanges governments by the Arab central banks with the central bank of Syria.
- Monitor bank transfers and trade credits, with the exception of bank transfers sent from Syrian workers abroad to their families in Syria and remittances of Arab citizens in Syria.
- Freeze funding for establishment of project on Syrian territory by Arab states.
- stop flights to and from Syria

8- Sanctions imposed by the EU on Syria on 23/1/2012 as follows:

Increase Sanctions on Syria, The federation council Affairs 22 people who are deemed responsible for "human rights violations" and eight other entities who considered them "entities financially supporting the regime" on the list of respondents to freeze assets and ban the entry of the European Union .

9- Sanctions imposed by the EU on Syria on Syria on 27/2/2012 as follows: Impose new sanctions on Syria, targeting the central bank and some ministers, also these sanctions include a ban on gold and precious metals with other state institutions, trade and ban on shipment of goods by air from Syria. The EU acknowledges sanctions on the Syrian central Bank

10- Sanctions imposed by the US or Syria as follows: The imposition of sanctions of the means of the official electronic media in Syria, the Syrian state as means to miss lead public opinion.

11- Sanctions imposed by Canada on Syria on 6/3/2012 as follows: The closure of the embassy and consulate and the expansion of sanctions on Syria, it included a complete ban on the exchange of financial services and other related services, As well as sanctions on the central Bank of Syria and seven Syrian officials.

12- Sanctions imposed by Japan on Syria dated 9/3/2012 as follows: Japan's decision to freeze additional assets in Japan belonging to Syrian authorities in line with measures, taken by other countries, which include the new imposed sanctions approved by the Japanese government, to freeze the assets of four bodies and two people The four institutions that froze its assets are.

-Syrian commercial Bank.Syrian Lebanese Commercial Bank.

- Syrian oil Trading Company. General Petroleum corporation. (Japan imposes new sanctions on Syria.

13- Sanctions imposed on Syria by the US dated 1/4/2015 as follows: The US Treasury Department issued a set for economic sanctions against an official at the central Bank of Syria and three companies "working as a cover for the scientific studies and Research Center". responsible for "development and production of non – conventional weapons and ballistic missiles" Penalties included companies "Sigma Tek" in Syria and shadi car Trading, in Lebanon and "Dennis" in Lebanon (Washington imposed new sanctions on the Syrian central bank official and three companies

From the above we note that the sanctions imposed on the Syrian Arab Republic since the beginning of the current crisis, and so far has taken the following characteristics:

- Province.The ban. Black lists.BookingNot contributing (in investment)Freeze property.Money outgoing and incoming heads of the country's control.

These imposed sanctions are one of the most difficult sanctions Not exposed to any country in the world with so much already and quality, as well as imposed by the world's targets economies (America, European Union, Japan, Canada.. etc.),In addition to Arab countries (Arab League).

Thus we can say: These sanctions have affected all aspects of the Syrian economy significantly and negatively, including foreign investment, and therefore in the event of the continuation of these sanctions and continuation of the current crisis, it is not possible to attract any external foreign investment.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

First: Arab foreign direct investment Projects in Syria:

- The study of a number of Arab foreign direct investment of the most important metrics that show us the evolution of the movement of investment projects, in addition to the vulnerability of these investments to economic sanctions imposed on Syria where the division of time into three Periods:

- The first period: From 1991 – 2000 and in this period the application of any significant economic sanctions on Syria did not notice.

- The second period: From (2007 – 2012) and in this period was the beginning of the most important application of economic sanctions, including the Syria Accountability imposed by the United states code.

-The third period (The current crisis) From (2012-2016) In this period was applied sanctions imposed by the end of 2011 and also imposed a lot of other by many governments, communities, bodies, sanctions, Councils etc.

First: foreign investment projects in Arab countries according to the number of projects and size of the investment cost.

The study of Arab foreign direct investment project in Syria, a key indicator of the vulnerability of Arab

investments to economic sanctions imposed on Syria during the period set forth in the following table.

Table (1) Arab foreign direct investment projects according to the number of projects and the cost of investment between 1991 – 2016 (Million SP)

years/ country	1991-2006		2007-2011		2012-2016		Total	
	number of projects	investment cost	number of projects	investment cost	number of projects	investment cost	number of projects	investment cost
Jordan	8	1453	6	1198	2	120	16	2771
Algeria	1	55	1	55	-	-	2	110
Palestine	2	541	5	634	1	1925	8	3100
Lebanon	9	1812	17	3606	4	1397	30	6215
Yemen	1	38	1	38	-	-	2	76
Egypt	4	912	2	5834	-	-	6	6747
Bahrain	1	120	1	11	-	-	2	131
Sudan	-	-	1	10	-	-	1	10
Libya	1	57	1	45	-	-	2	102
Iraq	4	10504	31	6038	1	192	36	16734
Sudi Arabia	15	64303	7	3749	-	-	22	68052
Kuwait	13	9364	15	7073	-	-	28	16437
Qatar	1	330	-	-	-	-	1	330
United Arab Emirates	3	31122	7	2749	-	-	10	33871
Umman	-	-	2	165	-	-	2	165
Total	63	120281	97	31205	8	3634	168	155120

The source: Assembling a researcher of the annual investment periodic reports of the Syrian Investment Authority.2000-2017.

In table (1) we can see the following:

1- increasing the total number of Arab foreign direct investment projects between the first period and the second by 54% As noticed: The two most number of projects have increased between the first and second periods are Iraq, Lebanon, while the number of projects of Saudi Arabia fell by almost half.

2- The second period extending between the years (2007-2012) was the best period and includes the foreign direct investment projects. in terms of the number of Arab projects, a period in which the application of the Syria Accountability Act, while the number of projects fell by 92% between the second period and the third (during the current crisis) and this shows us the impact of the current crisis and economic sanctions imposed during the crisis on foreign direct Arab investment.

3- Amount of the investment costs for Arab projects decline among the three time periods as follows: Low amount of investment costs between the first period and the second by 75% as observed despite the increase in the number of projects during the same period while they have dropped by 88% between the second period and the third, and this shows the vulnerability of crisis the current economic sanctions imposed on Syria.

4- For the distribution of foreign direct investment among Arab countries by licensed projects in Syria, it has been observed that Iraq has occupied the first place in terms of number of projects and then Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Jordan where the observed increase the number of licensed projects for Iraq, Lebanon and Kuwait between the first and second periods, while the number of projects of Jordan and Sudi Arabia fell between the same two periods for Lack of

any project as noted third time period with the exception of Lebanon's projects and two projects for Jordan and Palestine project and the project for Iraq.

5- For a total investment cost of Arab countries, it was noted that Saudi Arabia has occupied the first place and 44% of the total investment costs, and then the UAE by 22% then 11% of Iraq Kuwait and then by 11%. The four following countries (Saudi Arabia UAE, Iraq, Kuwait) has formed a higher investment cost of the licensed projects amounted to 88% of the total investment costs for projects Arab Thus we can say that the economic sanctions imposed on Syria didn't affect the number of foreign direct investment, the Arab licensed projects in terms of the number of time between the first and second category while significantly influenced the period between the second and third terms of the number of projects declined significantly during the third period.

So the first hypothesis, which states that there is no correlation between the imposed on Syria by the crisis economic sanctions and the Arab foreign direct investment projects in Syria Correct.

Second: Arab Common foreign investment projects according to the number of projects and the size of the investment costs, The joint study of direct foreign investment projects in Syria is another key indicator of the impact on Joint investment between the various Arab countries and non – Arab economic sanctions imposed on Syria during the period set forth in the following table.

Table (2) : Joint Arab foreign direct investment projects according to the number of projects and the cost of investment between the years 1991 – 2016 (million Sp)

years/ country	1991-2006		2007-2011		2012-2016		Total	
	number of projects	investment cost	number of projects	investment cost	number of projects	investment cost	number of projects	investment cost
Kuwait, sudan- Egypt	1	16885	-	-	-	-	1	16885
Soudia Arabia – Korea	1	241	-	-	-	-	1	241
Cyprus - Egypt	1	33703	-	-	-	-	1	33703
Austra, Kuwait Lebanon	1	978	-	-	-	-	1	978
Egypt- Syria	1	50	1	550	-	-	2	600
Qatar, Palestine	-	-	3	144	-	-	3	144
Syria, Palestine, Kuwait	-	-	1	2394	-	-	1	2394
Syria- Palestine	-	-	5	25426	-	-	5	25426
Kuwait- Lebanon	-	-	3	143	-	-	3	143
Sadui Arabia- Lebanon	-	-	2	1795	-	-	2	1795
Lebanon- Syria- India	-	-	1	72	-	-	1	72
Syria – Lebanon	-	-	2	616	-	-	2	616
Jordan- Saudi Arabia	-	-	1	275	-	-	1	275
Syria – yemen, Indle	-	-	1	37	-	-	1	37
Syria- Saudi Arabia	-	-	1	167	-	-	1	167
Saudi Arabia – Iraq	-	-	1	374	-	-	1	374
Kuwait / Syria	-	-	2	142	-	-	2	142
Iran – Syria	-	-	1	55	1	55	2	110
Venezuela Malaysia Syria – Iran	-	-	1	130	-	-	1	130
Syria – Venezuela	-	-	1	460	-	-	1	460
Syria- Ukraine	-	-	1	1075	-	-	1	1075
Total	5	51875	28	33855	1	55	34	85785

The source: Assembling a researcher of the annual investment periodic reports of the Syrian Investment Authority 2000- 2014

In table (2) we can see the following:

1- In creasing the total number of joint foreign direct investment between the first period and the second by 82%, it also noted that more joint state the number of projects between the first two periods has in creased, and the second in Syria and Palestine, while the number of there countries, most of the remaining countries dropped.

2- The second period extending between the years 2012-2016 was the best period included foreign joint investment projects in terms of number of projects a period in which the application of the Syria Accountability Act. While the number of projects declined by 93% between the second period and the third period (during the current crisis) and this shows us the impact of the current crisis and economic sanctions imposed during the crisis on foreign direct investment in the joint. While observed amounts of investment costs for common projects decline among the three time periods.

3- Observed amounts of investment costs decrease between the second and third period and this shows that the current crisis and economic sanctions imposed on Syria.

4- For the distribution of foreign direct investment joint by licensed projects in Syria, it has been observed that the joint project of Syria and Palestine has occupied first place in terms of number of projects and then Kuwait, Lebanon and then Qatar and Palestine. As for the total investment cost of the licensed projects for joint projects. It has been observed that the joint projects to Cyprus and Egypt had occupied the

first place and 39% of the total investment costs and sudan, Egypt 20%.

5- The following joint projects: (Cyprus and Egypt, Syria, and plaestine, Kuwait and sudan and Egypt). has formed a higher investment cost, which represented 89% of the total investment costs for joint projects.

6- Thus we can say that: the economic sanctions imposed on Syria did not affect the number of foreign joint investment between the two projects, the first and second in terms of numbers despite lower amounts of investment cost between the two periods, while influenced significantly between the second period and the third in terms of number of projects declined significantly the third period with Low investment costs,

Thus: the second hypothesis, which states that there is no correlation between the economic sanctions imposed on Syria befor crisis and the common foreign direct investment projects in Syria correct

- From the above and follow up on the previous tables we can say: The third hypothesis which states that there is a correlation between the economic sanctions imposed on Syria after crisis and the foreign direct investment of Arab and non – Arab Correct.

Third: The total foreign investment projects by economic activity and the size of the investment costs during the period 1991 – 2010

The study of the number of licensed projects by type of activity areas (clusters states) an important indicator of the

importance of foreign direct investment went to sectors in Syria as follows in the table:

Table (3): Foreign direct investment projects by type of activity and the areas between 1991 – 2010

Country	Period (1991- 2010)							
	Kind of economic activity				total	state the percentage of the total licensed project	investment cost [million] s.p	the property of the investment costs of the total
	Industry	transfer	Agriculture	other				
Arabia Gulf countries	49	7	5	4	65	24.5%	241775	22.7%
other Arab countries	51	33	9	3	96	36.2%	46739	4.3%
total Arab countries	100	40	14	7	161	60.7%	288514	27%
foreign countries	68	17	7	2	104	39.3%	773817	73%
Total	168	51	19	17	265	100%	1062331	100%
The proportion of the total activity	63%	19%	7%	6%	100%			

Source: Syrian Agency data base, Investment Report in Syria in 2010 . p. 81

In table (3) we can see the following:

1- foreign Direct Investment in the manufacturing sector ratio has occupied the first place and by 63% while the transport sector came second by 19% and the agriculture sector and other sectors came by 7% for each sector.

2- The percentage of the Arab countries in terms of project number reached highest percentage which reached 60.7% divided in to 24.5% of the countries of the Gulf, and other Arab countries 36.2% and thus we can say non – Gulf states contributed to Larger investments in Syria from the Gulf countries in terms of number of projects.

it was noticed that the ratio other number of foreign countries projects amounted to 39.3% of the total projects.

3- As for the cost of the investment proportion of foreign countries it amounted to 73% the largest percentage while the percentage of the Arab Gulf countries amounted to 22.7% and the Arab Gulf countries is 4.3.

Fourth: Intra – Arab investment:

The study of foreign direct investment, inter – Arab indicator shows the extent of foreign direct investment among Arab countries on the one hand and the proportion of investments attracted by Syria of investment among Arab countries evolution, also it show the proportion of foreign direct investment obtained by Syria fo the total inward foreign direct investment for the Arab states of the world as shown in the table follows:

Table (4): The incoming of foreign Arab investment for the Arab region during the period.

year	Syria percentage of total foreign direct investment interface between the Arab countries	Total foreign direct investment flows contained the Arab countries of the world	Syria's proportion of foreign investment flows to Arab countries
1995	23.3	2820	11.8
1996	14.4	4930	6.15
1997	20.6	6139	5.34
1998	9.2	5093	4.16
1999	10.3	4330	5.17
2000	0.48	5898	0.18
2001	1.64	9329	0.47
2002	1.6	7257	0.64
2003	1.1	15102	0.28
2004	7.17	25244	1.69
2005	2.55	47563	2
2006	1.36	70380	0.32
2007	1.79	71414	0.45
2008	4.35	96760	1.59
2009	1.03	76219	0.35
2010	0.23	66200	0.10

source: World Investment Report 2011 UV CTAP. the value is million expressed in current prices.

In table (4) we can see the following:

* Syria reduced the share of intra – Arab investments during the previous years, particularly in 2000 and (2009 – 2010).

* Increased FDI flow contained to the Arab region during the years of the study by 95% between 1995 – 2010.

* Low proportion of Syria's total inward FDI to the region from 11.8% to 1.59 % in addition to dramatically decrease the value in the years 2009 to 2010 than the figure zero, during the years of the current

* the lower Syria's share of the total FDI interface between the Arab countries between 2000 – 2010 to the political problems in the region, which affected the relations between Syria and some Arab countries including (the assassination of Lebanese prime Minister Rafik Al Hariri, as well as the July 2006 war between Lebanon and Israel)

* The cause of the decline in Syria's share of foreign direct investment, contained the Arab region due to the foregoing reasons on the one hand, as well as directed the bulk of foreign investment included the Arab region to invest in the field of energy (oil and gas) which occupies the Arab Gulf states biggest attraction of these investments.

* The Lower and the Lack of Arab foreign direct investment between 2011 and 2016 to economic sanctions

faced by Syria, which is penalties issued by the Arab league part of which in addition to the current war, current crisis experienced by Syria.

And there fore The fourth hypothesis which states. The lower, Syria's share of foreign direct investment inter Arab and reduced Syria's share of foreign direct investment other than economic sanctions, correct.

Fifthly: Foreign direct investment agreements signed between Syria and some other Arab states

It is the most important conventions on direct foreign investment signed between Syria and some other Arab countries, with the knowledge that there are dozens of memoranda of understanding signed between Syria and the Arab countries in the field of foreign direct investments between 2000-2010 in addition to the many agreements signed with Arab countries before 2000

Table (5): Foreign direct investment agreements between Syria and the Arab countries:

Agreement	Year
promotion and protection of investment and the transfer of capital between the Arab countries Agreement	2004
- Settlement of Investment Disputes in Arab countries agreement	2004
Investment promotion agreement (Kuwait)	2002
Investment promotion and protection Agreement. (Bahrain)	2001
Investment promotion and protection Agreement. (Qatar)	2004
Investment promotion and protection Agreement. (Oman)	2006
Investment promotion and protection Agreement. (Jordan)	2002
Investment promotion and protection Agreement. (Tunisia)	2002
Investment promotion and protection Agreement. (Algeria)	2003
Investment promotion and protection Agreement. (Morocco)	2002
Investment promotion and protection Agreement. (Sudan)	2001
Establishing a free trade zone a greement (Saudi Arabia)	2001
Establishing a free trade zone a greement (UAE)	2005

the source: Syrian Investment reports, the Syrian Investment Agency

In table (5) we can see the following:

* Despite the imposition of the US administration of sanctions on Syria, including the prosecution of Syria in the international investment forums in order to isolate the regional and international level in 2001, that these sanctions did not affect the signing of Syria agreements of foreign direct investment with several Arab states ,most of which came into force after months from the signing of agreement which apparently evident in the previous table.

* The number of agreements signed between Syria and the Arab countries of investment agreements until 2006, eleven agreement also signed nearly 13 investment agreement before The year 2000 with the Arab countries and more than 26 memorandum of understanding investment and free trade areas between Syria and the Arab countries between 2003- 2008.

* The freeze all agreements signed between Syria and all Arab countries investment and trade agreement based on the decision of the sanctions imposed by the Arab League on Syria in 2011, as noted previously.

* From the above we can say that economic and political sanctions imposed on Syria befor 2010 did not affect the investment agreements between Syria and the Arab

countries while stopped work on all agreements signed between the years 2011 to 2016 as a result of the war and the current crisis agreements.

And therefore. The fifth hypothesis which states The Lack of correlation between the imposed economic Sanctions on Syria before the crisis and the foreign direct investment agreements signed between Syria and the Arab states Correct

II.V CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE

CONCLUSIONS:

1. The current crisis and the sanctions that were imposed during the crisis period has significantly affected the exodus of capital from inside to out side the country, also weighed on foreign direct investment and enterprise Arab dramatically.
2. Economic sanctions imposed on Syria didn't before the current crisis (2010) on Arab foreign investment projects, where the observed increase in the number of Arab foreign direct investment projects in Syria during the period in question.
3. Economic Sanctions imposed on Syria before, the current crisis (2010) did not affect the joint Arab

foreign direct investment projects, where the observed increase in the number of Arab foreign direct investment projects Syria during the period in question, while the economic sanctions imposed on Syria dramatically effected the Joint projects during the current period of crisis after 2010.

4. Decline in Syria's share of the total Foreign direct investment inter face between the Arab countries between 2000 and 2010 the Political shenanigans in the region. And the Lack thereof in 2010 after economic sanctions and the current war.
5. The economic and Political sanctions imposed on Syria before 2010 did not affect the investment agreements between Syria and the Arab countries while stopped work on all the signed between 2011 and 2016 because of the war and the Current crisis agreements.

Recommendations:

1. Working to end the war and eliminate the terrorist groups within the international and Arab support.
2. To reach a compromise to the Syrian crisis a political solution within the frame work of international legitimacy and the um of the Arab League.
3. Action to suspend all imposed economic sanctions on Syria all parties, and particularly the Arab League.
4. Reactivate the Arab investment between Syria and The Arab countries agreements.
5. Work to find real investment climate contributes to the constructions process on the one hand and the guidance of Arab investments for investment goods consumed within their countries and that Syria be a source of raw materials (agriculture and lives lock).

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