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# Significant Economic Cooperation Between The Syrian Regime and Iran During 2018-19

Navvar Şaban  
Special Report

## **Omran for Strategic Studies**

An independent think tank and policy center focusing on presenting an objective understanding of Syria and the region to become a reference for public policies impacting the region.

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Website: [www.OmranStudies.org](http://www.OmranStudies.org)  
Email: [info@OmranDirasat.org](mailto:info@OmranDirasat.org)

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## Executive Summary

Iran, a major ally and enabler of the Syrian regime, is increasingly engaged in competition over access to the Syrian economy now that there are new opportunities for lucrative reconstruction contracts. This report sheds light on the economic role played by Iran in Syria through its local representatives and Iranian businessmen. It also explores the (limited) impact of the European Union and U.S. Treasury sanctions on Iran's economic instruments in Syria.

## Introduction

Iran has invested heavily in the protection of the Syrian regime and the recovery of its territories. Iran's main objectives in Syria have been to secure a land bridge between its territory and Lebanon, and to maintain a friendly regime in Damascus. Much of Iran's investment has been military, as it has financed, trained, and equipped tens of thousands of Shi'a militants in the Syrian conflict. But Iran has also made major financial and economic interventions in Syria: it has extended two credit lines worth a total of USD 4.6 billion, provided most of the country's needs for refined oil products, and sent many tons of commodities and non-lethal equipment, notwithstanding the international sanctions imposed on the regime. In exchange for its commitment to ensuring Assad's survival, Tehran has expected and demanded large concessions in terms of access to the Syrian economy, especially in the energy, trade, and telecommunications sectors.

## Key Iranian Companies

Iran has provided crucial economic assistance to the Assad regime in order to prevent its fall and to ensure that it can meet its fuel needs. In return, Iran demanded access to significant investment opportunities in key sectors of the Syrian economy, notably: state property, transportation, telecommunications, energy, construction, agriculture, and food security.

Since 2013, the Iranians have aided Assad through two main channels. First, it extended two lines of credit for the import of fuel and other commodities, with a cumulative value of over USD 4.6 billion. In order to position itself strategically as the lynchpin of the Syrian economy, Iran restricted the benefactors and implementers of these credit lines to its own national companies. It can thus continue to provide the regime with a lifeline in terms of goods and energy supplies, but in return it can control key parts of the Syrian economy.

The following list includes major Iranian companies that have announced a return to business-as-usual in Syria. Each brief overview gives a description of the company's involvement in Syria, followed by basic information about the company.

## Khatam al-Anbia Construction Base

Has demonstrated an interest in carrying out reconstruction work on Syria infrastructure.

Khatam al-Anbia Construction Base is involved in construction projects for Iran's ballistic missile and nuclear programs. It is listed by the UN as an entity of the Iranian Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC), with a role "in Iran's proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities and the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems" (Annex to U.N. Security Council Resolution 1929, June 9, 2010). The company is under the command of Brigadier General Ebadollah Abdollahi.



Khatam al-Anbia conducts civil engineering activities, including road and dam construction and the manufacture of pipelines to transport water, oil, and gas. It is also involved in mining operations, agriculture, and telecommunications. Its main clients include the Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Oil, Ministry of Roads and Transportation, and Ministry of Defense.

Since the company's founding in 1990 it has designed and implemented approximately 2,500 projects at the provincial and national levels in Iran. It currently works with 5,000 implementing partners from the private sector. An IRGC official recently revealed that a total of 170,000 people currently work on Khatam al-Anbia's projects and that in the past 2.5 years it has recruited 3,700 graduates from Iran's leading universities.

Company officials for Khatam al-Anbia include IRGC General Rostam Qasemi and Deputy Commander Parviz Fatah. Other personnel reportedly include Abolqasem Mozafari-Shams and Ershad Niya.

## MAPNA Group

- Supplying five generating sets for gas and diesel operations (credit line)
- Construction of a 450 MW power plant in Latakia (credit line)
- Implementation of two steam and gas turbines for the power plant supplying the city of Baniyas (credit line)
- Rehabilitation of the first and fifth units at the Aleppo power plant (credit line).



MAPNA is a group of Iranian companies that build and develop thermal power plants, as well as oil and gas installations. The group is also involved in railway transportation, manufacturing gas and steam turbines, electrical generators, turbine blades, boilers, gas compressors, locomotives, and other related products. The Iran Power Plant Projects Management Company (MAPNA) was founded in 1993 by the Iranian Ministry of Energy. Since 2012, the group has been led by Abbas Aliabadi, former Iranian Deputy Minister of Energy in Electricity and Energy Affairs.

In 2015, MAPNA sealed a USD 2.5 billion contract, Iran's largest engineering deal to date, to supply Iranian technical and engineering services for the construction of a power station in Basra in southern Iraq.

## Mobile Telecommunication Company of Iran (MCI)

A contract to build Syria's third mobile network (suspended).

MCI is a subsidiary of the Telecommunication Company of Iran (TCI), which is partially owned by the IRGC. MCI brings in approximately 70 percent of TCI's profits. MCI provides mobile services for over 1,000 cities in Iran and has approximately 66 million Iranian subscribers. It provides roaming services through partner operators in more than 112 countries.



## Iranian Companies Active in Syria in 2019

Table 1: List of all Iranian companies with ongoing contracts in Syria - 2019

Name	Arabic Name	Main Activity	Agreement	Headquarters Address
Safir Noor Jannat	سفیر نور جنات	Food industries, detergents, and electronics	An old MOU dating back to 2015 to supply Syria with flour	No. 8, Mohamadzadeh st., Fat-h- highway 4Km. Tehran
Behin Gostar Parsian	بهین گستر پارسیان	Food industries	No information	Unit 5. No 14. Shahid Gomnam Street. Fatemi Sq. Tehran
Peimann Khotoot Gostar Company جزء من مجموعة PARSIAN GROUP	بهین غوستار پارسیان	Electrical power, electronics, and technology	2017 MOU with the batteries companies in Aleppo, the General Company for Metallurgical Industries in Barada, and Sironix, to carry out electricity projects in several locations in Syria.	Tehran Province, Tehran, District 22, No: 5, Kaj Blvd, 14947 35511, Iran
Feridolin Industrial & Manufacturing Company	شرکت فریدولین	Electrical appliances	No information	----
Tadjhizate Madaress Iran. T.M.I. Co.	---	Decor and furnishings	No information	No. 198, Dr. Beheshti St., After Sohrevardi Cross Rd., 157783611, Tehran, Iran, Tehran
Trans Boost	ترانس بوست	Electricity	Electrical transformer station (230 66 20 kV) in the Salameh, Hama area	----
B.T.S Company	بی تی سی	Import and export, and commercial brokerage	No information	-----

Nestlé Iran P.J.S. Co.	شركة نستله	Food industries	Supply of milk to Syria for the time being	6th Floor, No.3, Aftab Intersection, Khoddami St., Vanak Sq., Tehran, Iran
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## Recruiting Local Partners (Iran vs. Russia)

Iran and Russia have been competing over the reconstruction of Syria and the potentially lucrative investment opportunities that come with it because both countries hope to recoup some of their outputs from years of supporting the Assad regime and also because both hope to maintain their influence in the post-war era. Both Tehran and Moscow are therefore striving to win over major players in the Syrian political and economic spheres whom they hope to rely on to facilitate their business deals and ensure their respective interests. Consequently, both countries have established economic councils to oversee their ventures and to organize relations with their respective Syrian partners.

The following descriptions of the Syrian-Russian and Syrian-Iranian business councils cover their structures, the total number of members, the most prominent players, and the companies affiliated with their members.

### The Syrian-Russian Business Council

The Syrian-Russian Business Council (SRBC) includes 101 Syrian businessmen and a number of Russian counterparts. It is divided into seven committees covering the main sectors of the economy:

1. Engineering
2. Oil and gas
3. Trade
4. Communications
5. Tourism
6. Industry
7. Transportation

The Syrian membership of the SRBC includes many influential names, as shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Members of the Syrian-Russian Business Council

Total Number of Businessmen	Notable Names
101	Samir Hasan (Chairman, SRBC)
	Jamal al-Din Qanabrian (Deputy Chairman, SRBC)
	Mohammed Abu al-Huda al-Lahham, (Secretary, SRBC)
	Fares al-Shehabi (Businessman)
	Mehran Khunda (Businessman)
	Bashar Nahad Makhlof (Businessman)

Of these figures, three are particularly prominent:

- Jamal al-Din Qanabrian has served as a member of the Consultative Council of Syria's Council of Ministers since 2017 (the Council presents proposals and consultations to the government on economic and legislative affairs). He is also a member of the Damascus Chamber of Commerce and Industry.
- Samir Hassan, the chairman of the Syrian-Russian Business Council, is a partner in Sham Holding Company, which is owned by Rami Makhlouf.
- Mohammed Abu al-Huda al-Lahham, also a member of the Damascus Chamber of Commerce, is believed to have strong ties with Dhul-Himma Shalish, the powerful Syrian construction mogul and cousin and personal guard of Hafiz al-Assad.

The SRBC also employs a number of Syrian businessmen of Russian nationality, most notably George Hassouani, who was formerly involved in oil and gas deals with ISIS.

The number of Syrian companies included in the Syrian-Russian Business Council is estimated at 91. These companies are involved in import and export, general trade, textiles, clothing, petrochemicals, energy, and, in a small number of cases, private security operations (see Table 3).

Table 3: Companies in the SRBC

1. Kenouz Health Trading Est.	2. Mohammed Jordan Trading Co.	3. Syrian Information Technology	4. Giorgo Contracting Est.	5. Global Surveys
6. Udine Chemical Industries Co.	7. Kouza Clothing industry	8. Professional security services, security and surveillance systems	9. Al Baraka Bank Co.	10. Aiham Saleh & Associates, ABB Information Technology
11. Takriti Contracting Co.	12. Riad Thomas Construction and Reconstruction	13. Qusaily Plastic Granules Co.	14. Hama-Pharma	15. Modern Technical Trading Co., Ltd
16. Mazen Hamour International Group Oil & Gas Equipment & Services	17. Mohammed Reza al-Takriti Co.	18. Mashreq Company for Pharmaceuticals	19. Yousef Dumat Co.	20. Mashreq Company for Academic and Educational Institutions
21. Future Pharmaceuticals Co.	22. International Investment	23. Maher Haloum & Co.	24. Salam Trading & Contracting Est	25. A.M.D L.L.C Co.
26. Mohammed al-Hafez Trading Est.	27. Web Tex Company for Trade, Industry and Investment	28. Fruit Land Co.	29. Aarados Marin Co.	30. Mohammed Hassan Majzoub and Mohammed Khaled al-Hussein Co.



31. Dr. Wajih Khalil Poultry Food Industry	32. Muhandisso al-Diyafa	33. Mira Al-Sham Co. Ltd.	34. Al-Amir group	35. Syrian Olive Oil Co.
36. SFP Co.	37. Dina Tex Co.	38. Al-Diqaa Engineering Ltd.	39. Quality Technologies, LLC	40. United Oil Services, LLC
41. Khunda Sunset	42. Hospitality Architects	43. Firdous Tourism Co.	44. Kasher Alzaytun Trading & Contracting Co.	45. Bouzant & Leon Yaqoubian Trading & Contracting Co.
46. Beton Alwattnia Group	47. Hilal International Transport	48. Muzayek Co.	49. Al-Adham Exchange Co.	50. Dawood Trading Co.
51. Prana Shampoo/CNBC Arabia	52. Al-Rahhal Trading Est.	53. United Exchange Co	54. Samah Co.	55. Adham Tabbaa & Co. ("Tabrek")
56. Al-Issawi Trading Co. Ltd.	57. Al Qilash Co.	58. Hassan Co.	59. Makki Food Industries & Sweets Est.	60. Delta Pharmaceutical Industries
61. Kanaan Trading Est.	62. Syrian Saudi Co. for Olive Products	63. Kamel and Tabaah Co.	64. Metro Trading Co.	65. Everest International Hollings Ltd.
66. Khaled Alnajar & Partners Co.	67. Innovative Dimensions Co. C.D.T	68. Abdul Rahim & Fawzi Rahal Co.	69. Osama Naddam bin Hassan Co.	70. Rahal Financial Transfer Co. Ltd.
71. Al-Hajji Establishment for Sorting and Packaging	72. Al-Farouq Co.	73. Ahmed al-Gamal Co. for Import & Export	74. Binaa Building and Trading Est.	75. Ribat Group
76. Hussain Najjar Co.	77. Abdul Razzaq Al Najjar & Partners Co.	78. Al-Bashak Exhibition Est.	79. Awais Group for Engineering & Contracting Ltd.	80. Syrian Fish Drying Co.
81. Northwood Co.	82. Nahda for Construction	83. Al-Adham Exchange Co.	84. Al-Lahham Trading Est.	85. Raed Abu Khasreen Trading Est.
86. Alfa Pharmaceutical Industries	87. Al-Majd Co.	88. Mostafa Zuhair Khaled Co.	89. Al-Lahham Trading & Contracting	90. Bardan Import & Export Co.
				91. Pettingana Co.

## The Syrian-Iranian Business Council

By comparison, Iran has had less success with its business council venture than Russia. The Syrian-Iranian Business Council (SIBC) was established in March 2008, and was initially led by Hassan Jawad. It was reconstituted in 2014 with nine members, as shown below in Table 4.

Table 4: Members of the SIBC

Total Number of Businessmen	Notable Names
b	Samer al-Asaad (President, SIBC)
	Iyad Mohammed (Treasurer, SIBC)
	Mazen Hamour (Businessman)
	Osama Mustafa (Businessman)
	Hassan Zaidou (Businessman)
	Khaled al-Mahameed (Businessman)
	Abdul Rahim Rahal (Businessman)
	Mazen al-Tarazi (Businessman)
	Bashar Kiwan (Businessman)

*Some of these figures have significant economic influence:*

- Mazen al-Tarazi is a prominent businessman with investments in the tourism sector as well as in real estate (including the project to redevelop Marota City in western Damascus). He has founded a number of companies in Syria, Kuwait, Jordan and elsewhere that offer services in oil well maintenance, **advertising, publishing, paper trading, and general contracting**. He also owns a number of newspapers, including Al-Hadaf Weekly Classified in Kuwait, **Al-Ghad in Jordan**, and **Al-Waseet in Jordan**.
- Iyad Mohammed is the Head of the Agricultural Section of the Syrian Exporters' Union.
- Osama Mustafa is a member of the People's Assembly, where he represents Rural Damascus Governorate. He served as Chairman of the regime's Rural Damascus Chamber of Commerce between 2015-2018.

The number of companies owned by Syrian businessmen who are members of the SIBC board is estimated at 10 (see Table 5).

Table 5: Companies Owned by SIBC Members

1. Abdul Rahim & Fawzi Rahal Co.	2. Al-Shameal Oil Services Co.
3. Rahal Money Transfer Co.	4. Mazen Hamour International Group
5. Dagher & Kiwan General Trading Co.	6. Al-Sharq Bank
7. National Aviation, LLC	8. Ebdaa Development & Investment Co.
9. Development Co. for Oil Services	10. Concord al-Sham International Investment Co.

Because of the relatively small number of Syrian members of the SIBC, Iran is making additional efforts to woo Syrian businessmen. According to private sources, Syrian businessmen are seeking contracts with Iranian companies in return for being granted a share of the value of the contract. Table 6 shows key Syrian figures engaged with Iran.

Table 6: Syrian Businessmen Engaged with Iran

Name	Position	Name	Position
1. Faisal Talal Saif	Head of the Suweida Chamber of Commerce and Industry	2. Mohamed Majd al-Din Dabbagh	Head of the Aleppo Chamber of Commerce
3. Jihad Ismail	Head of the Quneitra Chamber of Commerce and Industry	4. Abdul Nasser Sheikh al-Fotouh	Head of the Homs Chamber of Commerce
5. Tarif al-Akhras	Head of the Deir Ezzor Chamber of Commerce and Industry	6. Osama Mostafa	Head of the Rural Damascus Chamber of Commerce
7. Adeb al-Ashqar	Merchant from the Damascus Chamber of Commerce	8. Kamal al-Assad	Head of Latakia Chamber of Commerce and Industry
9. Albert Shawy	Merchant	10. Hamza Kassab Bashi	Head of Hama Chamber of Commerce
11. Amal Rihawi	Director of International Relations at the Commercial Bank of Syria	12. Mohammed Khair Shekhmous	Head of the Hasaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry
13. Elias Thomas	Merchant	14. Wahib Kamel Mari	Head of the Tartous Chamber of Commerce and Industry
15. Ms. Collette Khoury	Merchant	16. Qassem al-Maslama	Head of the Daraa Chamber of Commerce and Industry
17. Saeb Nahas	Merchant	18. Aws Ali	Merchant
19. Ghassan Qallaa	Head of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce	20. Iyad Abboud	General Manager of MOD
21. Louay Haidari	Merchant	22. Ayman Shamma	Merchant
23. Mohamed Hamsho	Secretary-General of the Damascus Chamber of Commerce	24. Bassel al-Hamwi	Merchant
25. Mohamed Sawah	Head of the Syrian Exporters Union	26. Khaled Sukar	Merchant
27. Mohamed Keshto	Head of the Union of Agricultural Chambers	28. Sami Sophie	Director of the Latakia Chamber of Commerce and Industry
29. Marwa al-Itouni	Head of Syrian Businesswomen	30. Salman al-Ahmad	Union of Syrian Agricultural Chambers
31. Mustafa Alwais	Rami Makhoulouf 's partner	32. Samir Shami	Syrian Exporters Union
33. Nahed Mortadi	Merchant	34. Gamal Abdel Karim	Merchant
35. Nidal Hanah	Merchant	36. Zuhair Qazwini	Merchant
37. George Murad	Merchant	38. Mohammed Ali Darwish	Merchant
39. Ghassan al-Shallah	Merchant	40. Nasouh Sairawan	Merchant
41. Mousan Nahas	Merchant	42. Anwar al-Shammout	Owner of Sham Wings Co.
43. Mounir Bitar	Merchant	44. Bashar al-Nouri	Merchant
45. Abdullah Natur	Merchant	46. Sawsan al-Halabi	Director of a construction company

47. Tony Bender	Merchant	48. Manaf al-Ayashi	Foodco for Food Industries
49. Maysan Dahman	Merchant	50. Khaled al-Tahawi	Merchant
51. Samer Alwan	Blue Planet Energy Co.	52. Saied Hamidi	Oil and gas sector
53. Roba Minqar	Clothing industry	54. Randa Sheikh	Clothing industry
55. Harout Dker-Mangi	Merchant	56. Alya Minqar	Merchant

## Iran's Role in Key Sectors

Iran seeks to obtain lucrative investment opportunities in different sectors of the Syrian economy, whether through tenders or monopolies. The main sectors in which Iran is trying to get full access are: agriculture, tourism, industry, reconstruction, and private security.

### Agriculture

- Iran's ability to match Russia's investments in the Syrian agricultural sector has been significantly limited by the international sanctions imposed upon it. Since 2013 Iran has extended Syria two credit lines with the total value of USD 4.6 billion, aimed mostly at agriculture. Here is a list of Iranian investments in the sector:
- Supply of wheat since 2015 through the Safir Nour Jannat company. "سفیر نور جنت"
- An agreement with the Syrian government to establish a joint company to export surplus Syrian agricultural products.
- An investment of USD 47 million for the second phase of implementation of the Iranian credit line to establish a plant to produce animal food, vaccines, and poultry products.
- A contract to build five mills in Syria at a cost of US 82 million in the provinces of Suweida and Daraa.
- A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Syrian General Organization of Sugar (Sugar Corporation) to establish a sugar mill and a sugar refinery in Salha in Hama in 2018.
- A 2018 MOU between the Federation of Syrian Chambers of Agriculture and the Iranian companies Nero and ITM for the import and distribution of 3,000 tractors.

### Tourism

The tourism sector is considered one of the most vital sectors in the Syrian economy: it constituted a 14.4 percent share of Syria's GDP in 2011 (US 64 billion). It has of course been heavily affected by the war, and tourism revenues decreased from SYP 297 billion (around USD 577 million) in 2010 to SYP 17 billion (around USD 33 million) in 2015, while tourism infrastructure suffered a loss of nearly SYP 14 billion (around USD 27 million) over that same period.

Tehran's investment in Syria's the tourism sector has been mostly in religious tourism. For instance, the Syrian Minister of Tourism signed a MOU with the Iranian Hajj Organization in 2015 to bring Iranians and others into Syria for religious tours. There are now estimated to be

225,000 religious tourists from Iran, Iraq, and the Gulf countries visiting Syria each year, and they bring in around SYP two billion (around USD 3.9 million) in revenue.

## Industry

The industrial sector contributed 19 percent of Syria's GDP in 2011, and has suffered losses estimated at USD 100 billion during the war. Iran has several industrial facilities in Syria. These are concentrated in the automobile sector, where they include the Syrian-Iranian International Motor Company and Siamco. Iran has also invested in the glass industry in Adra industrial city. The Iranian Saipa group announced a growth in sales of 11 percent in 2017 in Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, and Azerbaijan. Car sales in Syria reached a significant level: although it was a third of 2018 sales in Iraq so far, 50,000 cars were sold in Syria last year.

Iran has tried to obtain contracts from the Syrian government in the industrial sector, and a number of MOUs have been signed. They include:

- A 2017 MOU between the Iranian company Bihin Ghostar Persian and General Organization for Engineering Industries to rehabilitate several companies: General Company for Metallic Industries–Barada (located in al-Sabinahis a town in southern Syria, administratively part of the Rural Damascus Governorate), SYRONICS (located in Damascus) and the battery factory in Aleppo.
- A 2017 MOU between the Syrian Cement and Building Materials Company in Hama and the Yasna Trading Company of Iran for the supply of spare parts.

In 2018, the Syrian-Iranian Business Council submitted a proposal for the participation of Iranian companies in the rehabilitation of Syria's public industrial sector. In addition, the Iranian Ministry of Industry has expressed a wish to establish a cement production company in Aleppo as part of the second phase of implementation of the Iranian credit line.

## Reconstruction and Infrastructure

The construction sector contributed 4.2 percent of Syria's GDP in 2011 and then suffered a losses of USD 27 billion over the next six years. Syrian infrastructure has taken a similarly heavy hit as a result of the conflict, with losses valued at around at USD 33 billion, including over three million destroyed houses or housing units.

Iran's interests in reconstruction—as with tourism—have a religious tinge and are mainly focused on the areas around sacred Shi'a shrines. For instance, Iran has been asking the Syrian regime for large concessions in Daraya, the old city of Damascus, Sayida Zainab, and Aleppo. Thus far Iran has mostly relied on Syrian intermediaries to purchase real estate, businessmen such as Bashar Kiwan, Mazen al-Tarazi, Mohammad Jamul, Saeb Nahas, Muhammad Abdul Sattar Sayyid, Daas Daas, Firas Jahm, Nawaf al-Bashir, and Mohammad al-Masha'li. Tehran has also relied on Syrian associations such as Jaafari, Jihad al-Binaa, the al-Bayt Authority, and "the Committee for the Reconstruction of the Holy Shrines" to expand and acquire new land in or near the holy sites in Damascus, Deir Ezzor, and Aleppo.

## Sanctions against Syria and their Effect on Iran

The ongoing conflict in Syria has prompted international outcry and condemnation, as well as a long list of "red lines" and sanctions. The sanctions currently in place against Syria include an oil embargo, restrictions on certain investments, a freeze of the Syrian central bank's assets within the European Union, and export restrictions on equipment and technology that might be used for repression of Syrian civilians.

The problem with the sanctions on Syria is that they are ill suited to address the situation, in which sanctions are unlikely to work due to the ongoing war. The EU took significant steps very early in the Syrian conflict, essentially deploying its entire sanctions toolbox in less than one year, in contrast to its more common step-by-step sanctions approach. After a few years, the EU realized that this approach was rushed and ineffective and was forced to backtrack on some measures. This learning process showed the EU that an arms embargo is not necessarily the best first way to address a conflict situation.

## Appendix

### Syrian Companies Affiliated with Iran

Name	Arabic Name	Main Activity	Agreement
Abdul Rahim & Fawzi Rahal Co.	شركة عبد الرحيم وفوزي رحال	معمل مواد بناء، تجارة عامة، استيراد وتصدير	حماة/طبية الإمام، سوريا.
Ebdaa Development & Investment Co.	شركة إبداع للتطوير والاستثمار	تجارة عامة، استيراد وتصدير	ريف دمشق
Development Co. for Oil Services	شركة التنمية لخدمات النفط	الخدمات النفطية	-----
Obeidi for Construction & Trade	شركة عبيدي وشريكه للتجارة والمقاولات	تجارة عامة، استيراد وتصدير، المقاولات	فندق الداما روز بدمشق
Talaqqi Company	شركة تلاقى	تجارة عامة، استيراد وتصدير، مستحضرات التجميل	دمشق، كفرسوسة، عقار رقم 87 /2463
Nagam al-Hayat Company	شركة نغم الحياة	تجارة عامة، استيراد وتصدير، الخدمات الاستشارية	ريف دمشق، يلدا/ دف الشوك/ العقار رقم 507
IBS for Security Services	----	---	---
Al-Hares for Security Services	شركة الحارس للخدمات الأمنية	خدمات الأمن والحماية الشخصية	دمشق
Mobivida L.L.C	شركة موبى فيدا	تجارة الأجهزة الإلكترونية، الهواتف المحمولة والإكسسوار، وتطوير خدمات الهواتف والإنترنت	دمشق
Al-Mazhor Company for Construction	شركة المظهر التجارية	تجارة عامة، استيراد وتصدير، المقاولات	دير الزور
Al Najjar & Zain Travel & Tourism Company	شركة النجار وزين للسياحة والسفر	السياحة الدينية	نبيل، مقابل مستوصف نبيل عبارة الضريير / محافظة حلب

### Top Syrian Businessmen Affiliated with Iran

Name	Name in Arabic	Closeness of Relationship with Iran	Main Position	Visited Abu Dahbi(UAE) in Jan 2019?	Under U.S. Sanctions?	Under EU Sanctions?
Mohammad Hamsho	محمد حمشو	High	Secretary-General of the Federation of Syrian Chambers of Commerce	Yes	Yes	-
Hussein Ragheb	حسين رجب	High	Member of Syrian Parliament	-	-	-
Hassan Zaidou	حسان زيدو	High	Businessman	-	-	-
Muhammad Kheir Suriol	محمد خير	High	Member of Syrian Parliament	Yes	Yes	-
Iyad Muhammad	إياد محمد	High	Member of Syrian Exporters Union	Yes	Yes	-

Firas Jijkli	فiras جيكللي	High	Manager of the Federation of Syrian Chambers of Commerce	Yes	Yes	-
Fahd Darwish	فهد درويش	High	Chairman of the Supreme Committee for Investors in the Free Zone	-	-	-
Adnan Mahmoud	عدنان محمود	High	Syrian Ambassador to Iran	-	-	-
Amer Khiti	عامر خيتي	Medium	Businessman	-	-	-
Alla Ed din Khair Bik	علاء الدين خير بيك	High	Businessman	-	-	-
George Murad	جورج مراد	Low	Businessman	-	-	-
Munir Bitar	منير بيطار	Low	Businessman	-	-	-
Mohamed al-Qtrji	محمد القاطرجي	High	Works in SDF-controlled area and has relationship with Samir al-Foz	-	Yes	Yes
Ali Kamil	علي كامل	High	Businessman	-	-	-
Labib Ikhwan	ليبب إخوان	Medium	Al-Matin Group General Manager	Yes	-	-
Samir Alwan	سامر علوان	High	Businessman	-	-	-
Nahid Murtda	ناهد مرتضى	Medium	Businessman	-	-	-
Musan al-Nahas	مصان النحاس	Medium	Businessman	-	-	-
Ruba Munqar	ربي منقار	High	Businessman	Yes	-	-
Harot Dikrmnjyan	هاروت ديكرمنيجان	Low	Businessman	-	-	-



