

SYRIA

The Economic Scene

Reports on the economic condition across Syria



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Syrian Economic Task Force

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Foreword

Economy is not only the stimulant of history, but it is also the foundation upon which all successful realistic strategic policies are built. Any national decision that ignores a main driver of the turbines of reality and history is a wrong one, and the maker of that decision will soon realize that success of any policy, or seeking a way out of a pivotal national predicament, is realized by not overlooking the living reality, especially the economic side of it. Hence, the economists bear, in the time of calamities and disasters, a mission whose impact is no less than that of the politicians, military, relief and medical personnel. The need for economic diagnosis is definitely a national need.

There is no doubt that the long nightmare that Syria experiences will come to an end one day, and we ask God Almighty to hasten the arrival of that historic day. But until that day comes, some party must undertake the task of describing the real Syrian economic condition of the Syrian districts and sub-districts without sugarcoating, in an objective and professional way. Therefore, Syrian Economic Task Force, with its patriotic economic experts, continues to address the economic vacancy, as was its habit since its writing of the Economic Discourse of the Syrian Revolution two months after its eruption, and consequently representing the Syrian side in all international conferences of the Group of Friends of the Syrian People seeking the reconstruction of Syria (Abu Dhabi, Berlin, Dubai, South Korea, ..).

Like it did before, when it provided the Syrian people and the decision makers with thirteen detailed economic reports on most sectors of the Syrian economy from a total, comprehensive and horizontal perspective, including the emergency plans for immediately after the crisis (first 6 months), medium-term plans (over 2 years), and long-term plans (over 5 years); today again, Syrian Economic Task Force is performing its national professional duty, and putting in the hands of decision makers what helps them make the decisions that will pull the Syrian people out of their historic predicament.

*Osama Kadi, PhD
President of Syrian Economic Task Force*

Word of Thanks

We cannot help, while we present the Syrian people with these studies, but thank one of the distinguished patriotic businessmen, and there are many, that is our brother and friend, Mr. Ayman Kassab Bashi, who spared no effort in supporting the Syrian issue, especially in its economic awareness side, through his support to the activities of Syrian Economic Task Force, believing in the importance of the realistic and futuristic prospective economic vision to the Syrian issue.

Research Methodology

In our research, we use the mechanisms of Microeconomics and Meso-economics exploring, through the research, the political and military situation and their direct effect on the city's economy or the factors that affect its local economy apart from the other districts or sub-districts that follow it administratively, since the effects of these factors differ from the other towns and cities according to the geographic and demographic location. In our research, we include the impacts of political and military factors and developments in Idlib Governorate and Syria in general, and in each sector separately.

Furthermore, our research, we depend on field survey to detect price changes, economic situation of the population, and the effect of quarterly and agricultural seasons.

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Introduction

Idlib is a governorate capital in Syria, followed by a number of cities (Maarrat al-Nu'man- Jisr al-Shughur- Ariha – Harem). Idlib District is followed administratively by a number of cities and sub-districts (Abu al-Duhur – Saraqib – Binnish – Taftanaz – Maarrat Misrin – Sarmin). We explore in our research the economic situation in Idlib City one month after its liberation from the Assad regime forces, taking into consideration the transient state that the city undergoes where it is still a military operation zone. The Assad air force hardly leaves its airspace although they are focusing these days on the very-recently-liberated fronts of Jisr al-Shughur and Al-Ghab plain. During our research and tours of the city we bring into focus the living conditions to the remnants of Idlib City's population and its infrastructure since it is regarded as the second governorate capital to be liberated from the Assad forces. The city of Idlib, with its new free outfit, is a witness to the birth of a new era in Syria since its blessed revolution, the birth of the Army of Conquest, and attempts to run the city by its people and those that liberated it. The research was concluded in the first of May 2015.



The Economic Condition

1. Income Sources

We can classify the population's income sources as follows:

a. Income Sources in the Private Sector

- **Agriculture:** Agriculture is not considered the main source of income to the people of Idlib, since Idlib is a governorate capital and a city surrounded by major cities and villages, which almost occupy all the agricultural areas surrounding the city of Idlib. Therefore, we rarely see someone from the people of Idlib working in agriculture or depending on it as a main income source. The wage of the agriculture workers in the city of Idlib, rare as they may be, reaches SYP 1,000/day.
- **Manufacture:** Manufacture in Idlib is an important source of income to the private sector; there are large and medium factories that have increased in number in the industrial zone of Idlib, such as textile, strings and sewing factories and the factories of metalwork and felt that have been moved from Ariha to Al-Nirab and Idlib City. The factory worker's wage these days averages SYP 1,500/day or SYP 5,000-12,500/week. Some industries are related to agriculture, and there are many of which in Idlib City such as olive mills, soap factories, and oil, halva and tahini factories, and they pay wages to workers seasonally or in the production time. Some factories are related to cotton cultivation, such as the extraction of cottonseed oil.
- **Trade:** Trade in Idlib City has changed significantly during the revolution, the trade of Al-Hal market has flourished for four years under the regime's control. There is a market for oil, and Khans for Idlib oil, which is transported from all over the Idlib countryside, and there is milk and cheese trade. Real-estate trade has also flourished recently, due to the increase in the number of displaced people in the city when it was under the Assad regime's control. The trade of cars coming from the other governorates such as Aleppo and Latakia. There is a also wholesale trade of food products and grocery.

The wages of trade employees are SYP 5,000-7,500/week, and the standard commissions in car and real estate trade range between 1-5%.

- **Services:** Includes:
 - Telecommunication networks: The offices and branches of the two mobile network companies remained operational in Idlib City throughout the revolution until it was liberated by the Army of Conquest, then communication on the Syrian networks was cut off. Currently, there are no commercial service activities in the private sector in the field of communication within the liberated Idlib City.
 - Transportation: Transportation and shipping is active, and the vehicle driver earns a portion of the income of the vehicle that ranges from 35-40%.



B. Income Sources in the Public Sector

- Salaries of government employees: Salaries of public sector employees had been paid in Idlib City until the liberation. Salaries range between SYP 10,000 – 50,000.
- Salaries of employees and workers of local entities and civil society organizations (municipal council – relief, medical or charity organizations – Islamic Legal body ... etc.), and the salaries in this section range between \$80 – 1,000.
- Salaries of employees in entities that follow or receive salaries from the Syrian Interim Government, and their salaries range between \$100 – 800. (Now includes employees of the Liberated Idlib Governorate only).
- Salaries or grants to units of FSA and militant factions, which range between \$75 – 150 – 300.
- Revenues of transportation vehicles including trucks, passengers and cars. The vehicle driver earns a portion of the income of the vehicle that ranges from 35-40%.
- In-kind aid from all sides: Aid used to come for the displaced in Idlib city during the regime's control, most of which were from the UN and charity organization following the regime such as the Syrian Red Crescent. Soon after liberation, some Syrian and foreign relief organization have entered it, and they provide quick aid, food baskets and bread to those who remained resident in the city.



2. Production Volumes:

a. Agriculture: Last year was considered catastrophic for major agricultural crops, especially for rain-fed agriculture including wheat and olive.

- Olive: Surrounding the city is a wide belt of olive trees, hence Idlib was called 'The Green'. It is considered one of the most important strategic and food security crops. In the fields surrounding the governorate alone, there are around 3 million olive trees, which are expected to yield around 120,000 tons of olive this year. This amount is of Idlib's city olive, without the olive of Sarmin, Qminas, Ariha, Saraqib and the rest of the 'Green' governorate's countryside.
- Wheat: The lands where wheat is grown are spread in the areas following Idlib District in the outskirts of Taftanaz, Binnish and Al-Fu'ah. In general, wheat used to be stored in the huge Idlib silos. The expected crop this year is estimated to be a million ton or more, especially after liberation and the liberated countryside pouring in the liberated governorate capital, not to forget the available stock in Idlib's silos from the previous years.
- Cotton: Idlib is considered one of the earliest Syrian areas where cotton was cultivated; there are different estimations about the production volume of cotton in Idlib. Some of the surrounding cities that follow Idlib are known for cotton cultivation such as Maarrat Misrin, Taftanaz, Saraqib, Al-Rouj plain and Khan Shaykhun, all of which pours in Idlib, seeing that cotton was one of the strategic crops covered by the state. Cotton cultivation is an irrigated agriculture, which led to the reduction of the cotton-cultivated areas due to the lack of water resources. There are around 4,000 cotton-cultivated hectare in Idlib Governorate, and the average production rate of Idlibian cotton is 4 tons/hectare. Therefore, the production of cotton in Idlib Governorate this year is 15,000-20,000 tons.

b. Manufacture: We've mentioned that in recent years, Idlib has been attracting some private factories that were moved from Aleppo city before and after the revolution such as:

- Idlib Textile Company includes the old and new Idlib textile factories, which are of the largest private sector factories, Al-Marri cotton grining mill and the other factories that deal with the cotton coming from Al-Rouk and Al-Ghab plains. It's very

unfortunate that the cotton warehouses in Idlib Textile Company have caught fire for 15 days after repeated air bombing from the regime air force, and the loss of the great cotton stock in the factory, and the repeated attempts by the liberated civil defense, the fire was put out. The infrastructure and the factory's machines remained intact until the preparation of this research, which are new and modern machines that are based on open-end spinning with a production capacity of 900 tons of Syrian cotton.

- Factory of vegetable oils (Cottonseed Oil)
- Olive mills, which are over 100 mill
- Idlibian soap factories.
- Conserves factory, and Halva and Tahini Factories
- There are also a number of factories especially in the textile industry, such as pavilion and felt textile factories that are spread between Idlib- Al-Mastumah – Ariha.



c. Trade: The olive oil trade in Idlib is centered in the Oil Khan Market, Idlib attracts the oil of the whole governorate because it is a trade center that is located in the middle of the areas of the 'Green' Idlib Government which is known for its olive.

Car and spare parts trade: The volume of the regime-subsidized car sale in Idlib City while it was under the regime's control has increased. However, after liberation there is no noteworthy car sale over there.

As for real-estate trade, it had flourished due to the number of the displaced in Idlib City from the countryside and the other governorates, for four years till the liberation of the city.

The cost of the residence-ready square meter ranges from SYP 25,000-40,000.

As for the price for a 100-square meter apartment, it ranges from SYP 2,000,000 – 5,500,000.

The sales volume in the grain, food products and vegetables trade reaches \$2 million/day. Activity in Al-Hal market is almost completely stopped, since most markets are stopped until the regime bombing of the city ends and the public life is resumed.

d. Services: Currently, there is no service production in Idlib because it is recently liberated, and services are almost nonexistent.

- Transportation and Shipping: There are a lot of shipping companies and a number of transportation companies, but they are currently on hold until the military operations around the city are stopped.

3. Estimation of income levels:

The level of income for the people of Idlib city and its residents is considered average compared to the rest of the Syrian people. The middle class or the limited-income class are dominant in the population of Idlib with the exception of a few well-known capitalist families or families that have benefitted from their influence in the regime's organizations. Most of the people of Idlib depend on public jobs in the state organizations, not to mention the centralization of the governorate in managing the jobs of its countryside.

It is difficult for us to estimate the average income per capita in Idlib this year specially, due to the difficulty to calculate the total income and due to the changes in the city's population. It ranges between \$3,500 – 5,500 this year, and that is according to estimations and numbers, which we were able to obtain. Taking into consideration the absence of many services, and the change in value of goods, and the decline in the value of the Syrian currency.

4. Basic commodities:

This study was conducted exactly 1 month after the liberation of Idlib City and days after the liberation of Jisr al-Shughur City, in other words, in a transient unstable period. There are many commodities, which are unavailable, on top of which is bread. The regime has bombed the biggest bakeries of Idlib, and many private bakeries have been stopped, Al-Hal market is also stopped which causes shortage of vegetables and primary foods.

5. Basic Services:

- a. **Power:** Idlib City is supplied from Zayzun Thermal Power Station in Al-Ghab, and there is a transformer station in Idlib Electrical Company. The electricity status during the regime's control was subject to negotiations between the rebels and the electricity establishment in Idlib. Here we mention the case of the rebels cutting of power to the city of Idlib for a whole month in the first month of this year 2015, and then resuming it when the regime released some of the female detainee students in Aleppo University from Idlib whom he held.

Idlib acquires its power from Al-Sharia transformer station on a 66kv-line and with an amount of 15 MW for the whole governorate. Most of which goes for water pumps, mills and hospitals. 20kv public lines are provided 2 hours a day according to the available possibilities.

- b. **Water:** Water is pumped to Idlib City from Sigger Water Station as well as a few wells and fountains that feed the drinking water network inside the city. There are a number of aboveground water storage tanks which are completely intact despite the fluctuation in the water status during the regime forces' control of the city. Water was completely cut off during the power outage in the first month.
- c. **Telecommunications:** Land and mobile telecom in Idlib city were completely stopped after liberation. Either it will be resumed or alternatives will be secured as soon as possible. The optical cable feeding internet and telecom to Idlib and Aleppo was cut off, which has paralyzed the banking, internet and exchange of information between the regime organizations in Idlib and Aleppo.
- d. **Health:** Health in Idlib City is intact in its infrastructure, and was not affected despite converting the public hospitals in Idlib to military barracks during the regime's control. After liberation, Idlib hospitals have continued to operate under their honorable management from the people of the city such as doctors, nurses and administrators, together with the Liberated Idlib health manager, Dr. Monthir Al-Khalil, who is still assuming his role and is the manager of the national hospital which operates after liberation. The hospital

is operating at its full capacity, until it was bombed several times by the Assad air force several times during our attendance to carry out our research, which led to the stopping of the work and the destruction of a number of ambulances. However, the hospitals in general as well as the health centers within the city are intact and their infrastructure is safe under the supervision of the Army of Conquest and the administration of the health manager in Idlib and the liberated city council. The currently operational facilities are:

- The National Hospital in Idlib
- Idlib Health Department with all its organizations is operational and intact
- A number of field health points belonging to the factions

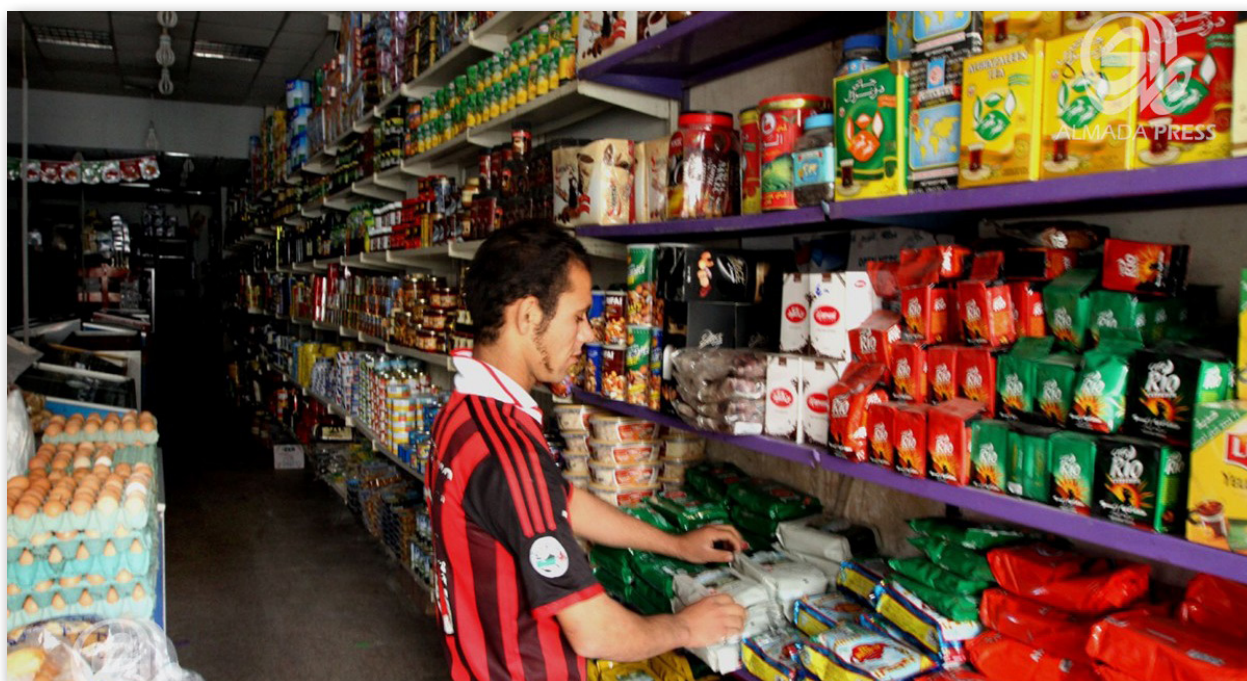


6. Infrastructure:

- Power grid: Intact, apart from a few modern damages because of military operation and bombing of the Assad air force.
- Water network: The drinking water is operational and intact, and run by the recently formed city council.
- Sewage Network: Operational and intact.
- Roads Network: Roads in Idlib are open and in good condition, except Idlib–Bab Alhawa road that passes by Al-Fu’ah, since it has been diverted to other villages and sub-roads. In addition, Idlib–Ariha road that passes by Al-Mastumah is cut off due to the military operation and the regime’s control of Ariha City.

8. The impact of inflation on the population’s life:

The impact of inflation is evident in the lives of Idlib’s residents, seeing that most of the citizens and displaced use the collapsed Syrian currency during the regime’s control of all the city’s resources. And after the liberation, the situation was not stabilized which has increased the effect of inflation on the life of the remaining citizens of Idlib or those who have been temporarily displaced. Prices have increased and many of the basic commodities are still in short supply in the city.



9. Prices of food:

Item	Unit	Price (SYP)
Bread	1 kg	100
Sugar	1 kg	185
Butter	1 Pack	450
Margarine	1 kg	350
Powdered Milk - Nido	900 g	1800
Lamb	1 kg	1500
Whole Chicken	1 Piece	350
Cow Milk	1 L	125
Sheep Milk	1 L	220
Bulgur	1 kg	110
Rice	1 kg	225-260
Ground Lentil	1 kg	310
Flour	1 kg	90
Potato	1 kg	100
Tomato Past	1 kg	350
Tomato	1 kg	90-125
Apple	1 kg	100-140
Banana	1 kg	200
Tahima	1 kg	600
Halva	1 kg	350
Egg	30	500-550



10. Prices of fuel, metals, and construction materials:

Item	Unit	Price (SYP)
Diesel Fuel	1 L	100-150
Gasolin	1 L	325
Refined Gasolin	1 L	125
Propane	canister	3200
Fuel Oil	1 L	125
Gold (18k)	1 g	8000
Gold (21k)	1 g	9650
Gold	ounce	US \$1177

11. Price evolution throughout 2015, and its causes:

The prices have increased and fluctuated in Idlib City due to some factors:

- The availability of secure roads to Idlib city, and the status of the traffic between Idlib and its surroundings whether either liberated or controlled by the regime.
- Agricultural seasons in the surrounding countryside, whether either liberated or controlled by the regime
- Roads connecting to Latakia and Hama, which are the supply roads for gasoline and fuel oil.
- Prices have increased by 25% in the time after liberation since the fourth month of 2015 due to the stopping of the economic activities to a high degree.



The Social and Demographic Condition

The population of Idlib City in 2010 reached around 300,000 person, 175,000 of which were registered in the civil registrar of Idlib City.

By the end of 2014, the population of the city along with those displaced there from Idlib countryside and the other governorates such as Aleppo and Hama, according to estimates, are 550,000 person. A considerable number of Idlib families have departed the city four years ago.

Now after liberation, the remaining population in Idlib is only 50,000 person, since most families have emigrated to nearby safer countryside, Turkey, or to Aleppo, Hama or Latakia Cities.

The house rental in Idlib before liberation was around SYP 10,000 – 25,000. After liberation, most houses are empty and there is no market for real estate rental or sale.

The backup bakery of Idlib was bombed, so bread making has stopped in Idlib. The bread crisis was aggravated in spite of the availability of wheat and flour in large amounts. This has led the factions and relief and charity organizations to send the flour to the nearby cities and baking bread in the bakeries of Sarmin, Binnish and Saraqib, and distribute it free or sell it in a few centers in Idlib City.

1. Demographic Age Groups

There is no accurate statistics about the age groups of the population, because of the total absence of the body or institution of specialized statistics, and as a result of displacement conditions and leak of registration of births and deaths. However, stats elicited from some credible relief organizations reveal that the active age group (age 15 to 60), which is the productive or under arms group in wars communities, has declined. This is because of the displacement, and the migration for work or for political and humanitarian asylum, especially to the EU countries.

- Under the age of 15 years: currently 55-65%.
- Age of 15-60 years old currently 25-30%, this is the active or working group, which is used to be more than 35% of the population before the revolution.
- Over the age of 60 years: 10-15%.



2. Education:

- There are around 40,000 student in pre-college education whose educational fate became unknown after liberation. This increases the burdens on the revolution, the Army of Conquest, and the already-troubled education in the liberated Syria as well as those still under the regime's control.
- There is a massive number of students in Idlib, especially secondary certificate (High school) students, because most secondary certificate students were preparing to take the exams in Idlib City. Now after liberation, the city council, which is composed of the Army of Conquest along with the competencies that remained and did not leave Idlib such as the education manager in Idlib Governorate, seek to provide the students with the liberated secondary certificate exam besides students from the rest of the liberated areas to those who wish.
- Students who wish to undertake the preparatory (middle) and secondary exams in Hama Governorate or Ariha, Latakia or Tartus Cities will be under the regime's control.
- The teachers' salaries were still paid by the regime to most teachers working in Idlib countryside.
- The liberated city council has sought to pay the teachers' salaries, and the ministry of education in the Syrian Interim Government in cooperation with the Army of Conquest to fill the education gap, but nothing is clear so far.
- There is Idlib University which is a branch of Aleppo University. The university and its students suffered from the difficulty of lecturers attending and moving between it and the University of Aleppo. Most students were transferred to Aleppo University. It consists of the following schools:
 - Faculty of Arts and Humanities
 - Faculty of Education – Under the regime's control
 - Faculty of Law
 - Faculty of Veterinary Medicine



Administrative Condition

• The Local Council

- The Idlib city council was formed two weeks after its liberation, on 29/3/2015 by the fighters of the Army of Conquest. This council consists of 18 members of the competencies of the city and the factions constituting the Army of Conquest. It was agreed that the competencies would be merged and attracted even if it used to work in the regime's organizations and expressed willingness for the new work, such as the education manager, National Hospital manager and the current textile factory manager.
- This city council, with its 18 members, chooses the offices and services that it can provide in the current interim period:
 1. Education Office, headed by the former education manager
 2. Services departments: Idlib Electrical Establishment – Idlib Water – Idlib Telecom – Cleaning services
 3. Health Office, headed by the National Hospital manager
 4. Civil Defense Office
 5. Ahrar Ash-Sham movement is represented by 2 members (Ahrar Ash-Sham and Suqur Ash-Sham)
 6. A member from Ash-Sham Legion
 7. A member from As-Sunna Army
 8. A member from An-Nusra Front
 9. A member from Liwa' Al-Haq
 10. A member from Jund al-Aqsa
 11. The security Office, which is communal between the Army of Conquest factions, and it includes the security committee responsible for the security of the city.
 12. The Department of Industry, represented by Idlib Textile Factory and their technical staff
 13. Relief and Supplies
- This council appoints the competent employees within the city, runs affairs and directs the media committee associated with the Army of Conquest operation room.
- There is a Spoils-stocktaking committee instructed by the city council and the factions to take stock of whatever was evacuated. Evacuation is not allowed except with the written consent of the committee, which is consisted of members of the Army of Conquest. Currently, the committee cooperates with the security committee to take stock and count the spoils evacuated and those remaining.



- **Judiciary and Sharia Authority:**

In Idlib, there are two judiciary bodies:

- The Islamic Authority for Liberated Areas Administration, centered in Binnish City.
- Judicial House of An-Nusra Front.

After forming of the Army of Conquest and liberating Idlib City, the communal legal authority of the Army of Conquest was formed. The security committee was appointed as an initial police force. Its most important cases during the liberation month was:

- The cases of Shabiha and those cooperating with the regime, and vexatious between people
- The cases of robbery of houses and public property by a number of civilians. 50 cases were caught.
- The cases of stealing from spoils by military personnel, which are around 20 cases that were caught during 1 month, as we were informed by a member of the security committee

- **The Army of Conquest**

After forming of the Army of Conquest that have impressed the world by the speed of its progress and victories especially when it liberated Idlib City which is the 2nd governorate capital to be liberated from the Assad regime after Ar-Raqqah before it was controlled by ISIS. And less than 1 month later, the strategic Jisr al-Shughur was liberated and advancement in Al-Ghab plains was made.

This is a count of the number of fighters who have participated in the liberation of Idlib City:

- Ahrar Ash-Sham Movement: 2100 fighters (After merging with Suqur Ash-Sham brigades)
- An-Nusra Front: 1500 fighters
- Jund al-Aqsa: 900 fighters
- Ash-Sham Legion: 600 fighters
- As-Sunna Army: 600 fighters
- Liwa' Al-Haq (Idlib): 300 fighters
- Ash-Sham Soldiers: 600 fighters

Which means that around 5500 or more fighters have participated in the liberation of Idlib battle, whether volunteers or from civil defense.

It is noteworthy that the operations of the Army of Conquest are run with due planning and competency along with seeking to send assurance to all local and international entities. The presence of the Army of Conquest or their vehicles inside the city is hardly noticeable.



Conclusion and Recommendations

We conclude from the aforementioned in our research and tours in the city of Idlib, and through an economic reading of the situation in Syria in general and the governorate of Idlib in particular, that the economic situation in the city of Idlib needs a number of urgent measures and taking some general strategic actions, which are:

1. Aspects of civil and economic life in Idlib City must be restored and people must be encouraged to return to their homes
2. Giving assurances to people by the Army of Conquest to all local and foreign entities. This was noticeable in more than one occasion via media and on the ground.
3. Preservation of the civil state organizations and actuating it immediately, especially after the disarray of the regime's air force and distraction with other fronts, like what happened after liberation of Jisr al-Shughur and some of Al-Ghab villages.
4. Cooperation of all revolutionary entities with the Idlib city council, for the success of the experiment and the revitalization of the spotless image of the revolution and the Free Syrian Army
5. Exchange of expertise between departments of the Interim Syrian Government and the Army of Conquest, and merging of all available capacities in an active revolutionary entity in cities administration.
6. Investing time and maturing successful experiments that gained experience in the liberated areas in the educational, operational and health arenas.
7. Restarting existing factories in Idlib, employing as much workforce as possible, and giving priority to large and vital factories and establishments, such as textile factories, mills and silos.
8. Giving priority to restarting and rehabilitating hospitals and health centers that continue its work, such as the National Hospital and Ibn Sina Hospital.
9. Securing direct alternatives in basic services such as telecom and electricity, securing power sources, and helping the Army of Conquest in liberating the Zayzun Power Station in Al-Ghab, as well as rehabilitation of the destroyer transformer stations such as Besida

- station near Maarrat al-Nu'man, and repairing the damaged high-voltage towers.
10. Immediate support for education and supporting the high-education experiences by paying teachers' salaries and rehabilitating the educational process. In addition to developing successful experiments in the liberated areas, such as teacher preparation institutes and high education council, and reviving the idea of establishing the Syrian University in the liberated areas.
 11. Directing the relief organizations energies to help those of Idlib's people who remained, and encouraging the displaced to return.
 12. Re-opening Al-Hal market, supplying the basic commodities to Idlib City and utilizing the centralization of the governorate within the liberated countryside.
 13. Quick support for the Idlibian agriculture and the upcoming crops of wheat, grain, olive and cotton.
 14. Immediate support for the local food industries, and activating the small business to secure the first breath of workforce and production for the people of the city>
 15. Supporting the Judiciary and court unit, and working to establish a police force to adjust security properly within the city.
 16. Activating professional syndicates, especially the scientific ones, such as Liberated Engineers, Doctors, and economists, as well as supporting the establishment of trade and industry chambers on new foundations.