

Syrian Phosphate Role in the Economic Development

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Abstract

The paradox of the search reveals the growing need of phosphate derivatives, and to develop its usage in Agriculture and other consumer goods. However, the manufacturing of the raw phosphate products is still under the requested demand which requires importing to reimburse the shortage in spite of the fact that the raw materials are exported in a very low additional cost.

The search aims to identifying the geographic distribution of Phosphate in Syria and the possibility of investing it, identifying its characteristics and its economic value, coefficient of correlation between production and consumption, and observing the future horizons of a rational investment in it.

We apply analytic descriptive method, systematic method, quantitative method, and field study to reach the following results: the low capacity of phosphate extraction to 0.17% from the estimated reservoir in fact this percentage is the lowest international production percentage, this production doesn't cover more than 60 % of the internal needs, moreover,

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the manufacturing percentage is 9% (8.2%) lower than the exported percentage though we import about 40% of the local market needs of Phosphate fertilizer only. There is very low connection relationship between consumption and production (-0.16).

Consequently, we suggest: the increase of production and manufacturing capacity to provide the local market agricultural needs, working on launching diverse industries related to phosphate raw resources to create new job opportunities and to fulfill local market needs, empowering and varying the national local base by producing consumer goods for the internal and external markets, and increasing investment of Phosphate extracting, manufacturing, transporting and exporting.