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The Chinese Position on the Syrian Crisis 2011-2018

Saddoun N. Al-Majali¹, Raafat Abdel salam Tarawneh²

¹Dr., University of Mu'tah, Jordan, PO Box 7, E-mail: saddoon@yahoo.com.

²Aqaba University of Technology, PO Box 910122 Amman 11191, Jordan, 79 Wasfi Al-Tal str. 5th floor, E-mail: rafaat1962@yahoo.com.

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ABSTRACT

The Syrian crisis has also created international blocks, which contributed to uncovering the rift within the international system, the emergence of differences that were covered by the international community, and international legitimacy, which began to collapse in front of the interests of the countries that lead the world order and to achieve their interests, Strength and possibilities in the light of its distance from the concept of international law, which has become a traditional thing in the eyes of those States.

Using the analytical descriptive approach, the study showed the fundamentals, objectives and strategies of the Chinese economic and political position on the Syrian crisis in the context of a new world order with different dimensions and the basic dimensions of the Chinese position in terms of determinations, (2011-2018), in addition to the use of the historical approach to monitor the Sino-Syrian relations and positions of the events of the Syrian crisis.

The study showed that the Syrian crisis raised questions about the international system and the extent of the transformation of the structure of the international system from unipolar to a multipolar system, as it emerged in the role played by China in the Syrian crisis through its international interaction using the veto against decisions that The United States to take it against the Syrian regime throughout the crisis and so far, which confirms that China has become an active force in the international system, and that China in its diplomacy and approach to international affairs and the Middle East go based on two desires:

- Its share of energy.
- Increasing economic relations in the region.

Keywords: Crisis, International system, Middle East, Interaction, Economic relations, Historical approach, International law.

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1.INTRODUCTION

It seems clear in the international system of the multiplicity of patterns of power within the framework of what was established from the hierarchy of international forces and their weight and role in the international system. The nature of contemporary international relations has become a non-zero game among the central forces of the international system. The interaction is based on the recognition of contradictory interests On the one hand, and common economic interests on the other in the Middle East in general, and specifically in the Arab region in particular, after the Arab regimes became in a phase of expiry after the Tunisian revolution, which is the spark of the Arab revolutions.

The Arab Mashreq has enjoyed an important geopolitical status in the global policy map. It has also increased its diversity in ethnic and religious identity, as well as the complexity of the socio-political structure, making it an appropriate arena for the interaction of many conflicting international and regional interests on its soil. That the spatial dimension of the geopolitical aspect drives the drawing and shaping of the pattern of international relations to a large extent, and affects the forms of international interaction to take cooperative or conflict dimensions or a combination of these dimensions.

Which is reflected by this reality completely reflect the political situation in it, whether old or new, as any political changes that occur on the Arab Mashreq does not stop at the borders of one state, and not be very social and political impact within the entire geographical environment, and from here do not come out The Syrian crisis has been affected by the political and security changes taking place in Syria. This has been reflected in its impact on these countries, which leads their regimes to adopt policies that conform to the internal and external determinants of their decision-making towards the Syrian crisis.

The Syrian crisis has also created international blocs; they have contributed to uncovering the divisions within the international system, to the emergence of differences that were covered by the international community, and to international

legitimacy, which has begun to collapse in the interests of the countries that lead the world order. Strength and potential in the light of its distance from the study Problem.

The problem of the study is about understanding the nature of the Chinese position from the Syrian crisis during the period from 2011 to 2018. China is considered one of the parties to the international conflict as it is one of the major powers. Its foreign policy towards the Syrian crisis is justified in its interests and aspirations. It affects the course of the Syrian crisis.

2.METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

This study will be based on the analytical descriptive approach, since the description in its comprehensive sense is to obtain information related to the situation or phenomenon studied without analyzing the explanatory factors of this description, to determine the nature of this phenomenon and to identify, describe and portray the interrelationships. Between China and Syria, with their different dimensions and effects, since the post-descriptive analysis is consistent with the goals and objectives of this study, because the analytical approach will focus on the analysis of the Chinese situation and on understanding and analyzing the variables affecting their development, The Chinese position on the Syrian crisis under a new world order with its various dimensions and the basic dimensions of the Chinese position in terms of determinations, objectives, strategies and decisions towards the Syrian crisis within the period of study during the period 2011-2018. Sino-Syrian relations and attitudes of the events of the Syrian crisis.

The hypothesis of the study

This study starts from the premise that the Syrian crisis has become a point of attraction for many major countries and active in the international system, including China, without resolving this crisis to a certain aspect, both at the internal Syrian level, or in favor of a major country seeking to support a certain side, Several questions as the study will try to answer the following main question:

What is China's position on the Syrian crisis during 2011-2018?

The main sub-questions are:

1. What are the causes and consequences of the Syrian crisis?
- 2- What is the position of the Syrian government and its response to the Syrian crisis?
3. What is China's position on the Syrian crisis as one of the major countries that played a role in changing the tracks of the Syrian crisis?

The importance of studying

The importance of the study is represented by two main axes:

Scientific importance:

1. the importance of this study stems from the impact of internal and external factors and influences on the Syrian crisis. The Arab literature and studies in this field did not fully address the issue. This study will be followed by analyzing this position of the Syrian crisis (2011-2018).

2. Practical importance: the practical importance of this study comes from the Chinese position, because the party is one of the main elements in the international system, which is embodied in China. It focuses on Syria and the effects of the Syrian crisis on the regional level. It deals with the impact of internal and external variables and the nature of the Chinese position towards the Syrian crisis.

Objectives of the study:

This study aims to examine the nature of the Chinese attitude towards the Syrian revolution and the subsequent events and repercussions of the revolution's transition to being considered an internationalized crisis, which affected the nature of the events on Syrian soil and the escalation of the Syrian crisis at the international and regional levels.

The limits of the study

1. Spatial boundaries: Syria.
2. Time Limits: The period of study starts from 2011 to 2018 because the year (2011) marks the beginning of the Syrian revolution.

Divisions of the study

The study is divided into two sections as follows:

The first topic: The Syrian crisis;

First: The causes of the Syrian crisis;

The second demand: the repercussions of the Syrian crisis;

The second topic: the Chinese position on the Syrian crisis 2011-2018;

First requirement: China's foreign policy;

The second requirement: China's economic interests in Syria;

Third: China's position on the Syrian crisis;

Conclusion and References.

The first topic: Syrian crisis

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That the Syrian crisis is still the most important developments in the Arab world, as it revealed that all the different scenarios and potential for the situation in Syria is still on the table, which is a significant impact on regional stability, with the growing activity of jihadist groups in Syria Reflecting the extreme Salafi activity in the region in general.

The developments witnessed by the levels of the Syrian crisis, both in terms of the political mobility of opposition forces both at home and abroad, have been linked to the reversal of events on geostrategic variables. The place has become a major role in many events in Syria in particular and in the region in general, In light of this, we must focus on the causes of the crisis on the one hand, and its repercussions on the other, as follows:

First demands: The causes of the Syrian crisis.

The second demand: the developments of the Syrian crisis.

First requirement: The causes of the Syrian crisis

That the Sykes-Picot agreement imposed on Syrian public opinion borders that could not be accepted, which led to a weak sense of allegiance to the Qatari state in many citizens, which led them to the trend to search for other sources of national identity outside the borders of the Syrian territory, The identities of the two groups differed between three directions: Arab nationalism, national Syria, and the need to revive the Islamic caliphate. At the same time, however, the Syrians maintained loyalty to the region, the community and sometimes the family played a negative role in times of crisis. We see that the terms "like, Clan, sect "became strongly back to appear on the political stage of the current events [Bishara, Azmi (2011)].

3.Causes of the crisis

1- The nature of the system of government:

The Ba'athist Socialist Party was the exclusive party to the hegemony of power and the monopoly of the exercise of political action in certain sectors of society under article 8 of the Constitution, which stipulates that "the Ba'ath Socialist Arab Party is the leading party in society and the state and leads a progressive national front that works to unite the energies of the people, The goals of the Arab nation, "and thus put red lines in front of the other parties in the exercise of political work in the Syrian

street, especially in the middle of young people in general and students in particular, and it was not at this point, after the preoccupation of the Baath Party to power and requirements weak ideological side in the exercise of political Social and open the door for enrollment in front of everyone without setting strict rules for the methods of selecting its members, which allowed the entry of huge numbers of beneficiaries and opportunists to its ranks to take advantage of the privileges enjoyed by the member of the ruling party in the country [Henry Hazlitt, (2008)].

These groups penetrated the structure of the state and its joints and occupied official positions and began to exploit the State and its organs in order to achieve their own ambitions, and to serve their illegal objectives, and did not stop at this point, many of them went to the tendency to harden little by little due to external nutrition towards the trend to feed sectarianism Because of what it considered to be within the limits of the monopoly of power from a particular faction in Syria [A group of authors (2013)].

Moreover, this system was initially launched as a Baathist state with an ideological vision and a kind of internal political life, including youth, labor, agricultural, cultural, etc., but over time it transformed from one party system to a single family system with multiple intelligence services. In practice as a political framework, and there is no longer a political life or political decade in the country.

That the Syrian regime is the security services, which nearly number (seventeen) devices, and the number of employees 365 thousand, and the budget of these devices double the budget of the Syrian army, and these devices have formed a total of a detour surrounded the citizen and counted his breath, and accounting for all his movements and housing, Fear and fear of unlimited in the whole entity, and make him anxious and tense to be in the grip of one of these devices, linking the system these devices all the affairs of citizens from the travel and export and sale and purchase and trade, education and the media ... etc, and this made it become a nightmare in the mind of the same citizen .

On the ideological level, the party that was promised unity, freedom and socialism ended up being allied with Iran against most Arab countries to preserve any form of political freedom and dismantle socialism in order to enrich its own people. After losing all these elements, Is "either me or the civil war." But the imbalance in the country is much deeper than just a conflict between a regime and protesters. The system has entered into fundamental contradictions and deep functional bankruptcy

for many years. What we see now is the symptoms of these deep faults [Jack, Joseph Ouss (2014)].

2- Kurdish issue:

The Kurdish issue is one of the most complex issues in the world. It deals with the national rights of a people who are divided into four neighboring countries, An independent national entity among the national entities in the world, the region is still captive to the arrangements developed by the great powers in the past time with all that they bear in the context of the conflicting interests and balances and conflicts and contradictions, whether local or regional or international, historical circumstances and international alliances wanted to put the people Kurdish distributor The Kurdish issue is considered as a public national issue not related to Syria alone, nor to all the Arabs, except to a certain extent that they, as a party to many parties.[Mohammed Musa Mohammed, the Kurdish issue in Syria, Al Jazeera Net].

That the Kurdish parties start in Syria from the Syrian territory, and considers it the arena of its main struggle with the emphasis that the launch from Syria does not mean not to sympathize with the sons of their skin in Kurdistan Iraq, Kurdistan, Turkey, Kurdistan Iran, and in general with the Kurds in all places of their presence, The Kurds in Syria are part of the Syrian people, and most of the parties do not use the expression of Kurdistan, Syria, but consider themselves part of the national, progressive and democratic political movement in Syria, which defines its method of peaceful democratic political activity by linking its struggle with the struggle of all patriots and progressive parents Mqratian in Syria on different affiliations, which confirms that it will not be dragged behind the methods of violence, but it rejects all forms of violence and condemn it, and also all forms of revenge and civil wars [Marzouk, Nabil (2013)].

No one faction of the Syrian fighting factions benefited from the revolution more than what the Kurdish faction benefited. It may even emerge after the war was settled. It was the only beneficiary. When the Syrian revolution broke out, the Kurdish nationalist project seized this historic opportunity on a plate of gold. Nearly 90 years have passed since the Treaty of Lausanne, which did not allow the Kurds to establish their own independent state.

When the Syrian revolution broke out, the Kurdistan Democratic Union (KDP) was ready for war, sweep the land and control the northern towns of Afrin, Al-Jazira and Ain Al-Arab. The regime was devoted to fighting the armed factions, which raised the slogan of overthrowing it and disregarding the Kurdish threat, While the Kurds were emptied to

fight "Daash" The most important station in this context is the battle of Kubani, which moved the Kurds to a new stage in the alliances [Richard H. Thaler (2016)].

As politics is the art of the possible, the success of the Kurds in controlling and acquiring northern Syria, probably final, was not only the result of their military might or "will" but the result of the possible historical opportunity combined to make it possible:

The most important of these conditions is the following: [Michel Khosodovski (2007)] The first is the non-targeting of allied forces against the Syrian revolution in the northern areas under the control of the Kurds; that is, the targeting of the Assad regime, the Iranian Shiite militias and Russian aviation areas of control of the northern Kurds [Michel Khosodovski (2007)].

This is a step in the strategy of ethnic cleansing and sectarianism pursued by Iran in Syria: Let the Kurds in the north, for their future entity borders with the Kurdistan region of Iraq, and let the Alawites and Sunnis loyal to the coast and Damascus, The Assad regime, the Russians and the Iranians cooperated with the Kurds of Syria not for their eyes. The Baath regime itself is the one who persecutes the Kurds and deprives them of human rights and basic citizenship. But this cooperation and alliance comes within the framework of the major demilitarization strategy, which Assad hinted at in his recent speech: "We now have a more homogenous Syrian society, as a militia leader suggested when he advised the Syrian refugees not to return to Syria again [Repentance, Ghazi (2012)].

And the third of these conditions: the subtlety of Iran and the Assad regime in the investment of the Syrian Kurdish newborn to be a permanent inconvenience to Turkey, the Syrian Democratic Union Party, which has achieved all these military victories is the result of the PKK Turkey, which is classified by Turkey as a terrorist organization, which has already happened, Turkey Did not decide to intervene in Syria through the Operation Euphrates Shield, only after the Kurds of Syria reached the Mediterranean coast, the process came to respond to the east of the Euphrates.

The fourth of these conditions is the war on terror. After Syria's democratic forces have done well in the US war against state organization, they have been rewarded with more land that joins the yellow areas, Kurdish areas. , And the dream of "Kurdistan" around the corner, will not be hampered only that the historical situation at this moment is still not conducive to the declaration of the establishment of a unified Kurdish state, but we may see in the face of years the establishment of the Kurdistan, the old new at the same time. "Kurdistan" is an old entity in that it is a moral nation

linking the divided Kurds in their homes between Turkey, Iraq, Syria and Iran. Kurdistan has been dispersed over large areas in Syria, Iraq, Iran and Turkey, including that the Kurdish leaders at the time of treaties Sever and Luzan did not agree on the A clear Kurdish border through which to draw the borders, including that the Kurdish nation did not take power in the era of the Ottoman Sultanate and its states, unlike the Arabs and Persians and Turks [Hassou, Ahmed (2014)].

3 - Economic reasons:

Syria is some country rich in natural resources, with abundant plains, abundant water, skilled manpower and a natural diversity of mountains, valleys and plains. The bleak picture of unemployment, low living standards, low purchasing power and increased poverty, making economic life full of corruption, it is necessary to bribe for the completion of any treatment in addition to the humiliation suffered by the citizen in front of the security services, everything is linked to the various security services.

The author of the article entitled "Syria: Who is behind the protest movement, and focused on mentioning the economic reasons that were the axis and the cornerstone on which the Syrian crisis was based on the launch of its first spark, Due to Damascus following the recipe of the International Monetary Fund for Syria in 2006, which is the prescription imposed on Syria to adopt economic policies focusing on the following:

- The application of strict austerity measures based on the principle of reducing costs and reduce imports and the abolition of support and reduce spending on services.
- Freezing the level of wages and salaries, including non-wage increases, and not opening new jobs for the recruitment of employees, workers and professionals [Jack, Joseph Ouss (2014)].

Which led to the emergence of two sections in Syria first: They are a few people have everything in their hands and they are the Assad family and around them, they loot the resources and capabilities of Syria, and the second section: they are the majority of the people of poverty, which led to the narrowness of the people and the explosion, Was the economic factor is one of the important factors that triggered the crisis in 15/3/2011.

On the eve of 2011, the Syrian political and economic system established during the 1970s and 1980s was largely disbanded. It was based on the empowerment of the rural

population at the expense of historically dominant civil elites, but the many years of neglect and drought, in the impoverishment and marginalization of rural areas, which led to the breakup of the contract between the regime and its rural population. These regions became centers of revolution. The system now relies on coalitions in major civic centers, but the latter does not rely on them. , It will stand in the row of any m In addition, the old Syrian regime was built on the basis of the redistribution of wealth, but in the past years it has become a system based on the accumulation of wealth among the regime's bosses and their allies. The lower and middle classes witnessed deterioration in their economic status, Billions, and so the socio-economic contract collapsed even years before the winds of the Arab Spring.

The system began to implement the policy of privatization (selling public sector institutions to the private sector), and the implementation of this policy distributed almost all agricultural land to agricultural workers, and sold all the accessories of these projects such as agricultural machinery and livestock that were owned by the state, and the formula of distribution within the framework of a contract of use, And opened a stock market in Damascus, and opened a large area of foreign capital to invest in Syria, and so over a short period of time the size of the private sector increased to increase the public sector, so the number of workers in the sector 1st times working in the public sector, and this is such a major coup happens for the first time in the history of Syria [Jonathan Haskel, Stian Westlake (2018)].

As a result, Syria's social and political history was turned upside down, and if this economic policy succeeded in getting out of the financial crisis, it opened the door to other problems. It is the fracture of the economic policy of the lion (socialism) imposed on the majority of the Syrian people political obedience because of economic dependence The majority of the population is not paid by the state, as was the case in the past, and this undoubtedly had a great impact on providing the appropriate ground for the outbreak of the Syrian revolution later [Jonathan Haskel, Stian Westlake, (2018), Heinbosh, Raimon (2012)].

This new economic trend in Syria (Abdallah Dardari), who served as Prime Minister from 2006 to 2011, led the transformation of the time (social market economy), a term used as an alternative to capitalism that is contrary to the ideology of the Arab Baath party. Socialism). In fact, this shift towards capitalism was in response to external pressures from the World Bank and the World Trade Organization, which imposed a restructuring of the Syrian economy to meet the requirements of the world market. The most prominent was the opening of imports, which led to the destruction of small industries in Syria Character Which, has not been able to compete with products

coming from abroad, neither in quality nor in prices. It also imposed an increase in government subsidies on consumer goods and oil derivatives. This has led to higher prices. Many people in Syria can no longer access basic materials.

4 - The prevalence of injustice and inequality:

The Syrian people suffered from the spread of injustice and inequality and their inability to obtain their rights in any economic or commercial field equally with the citizens of the Alawite community, and reached some of its rights, it reaches it through bribery through the security services. The sense generated by the Syrian people Inequality was also a factor that led them to revolt against this system [Marzouk, Nabil (2013)].

The second requirement

Developments of the Syrian crisis:

The demonstrations took place in Syria on 15/3/2011 to demand freedom, dignity, equality, social justice, political participation in the political decision, ending corruption and removing the corrupt, and lifting the grip of the security services to intervene in every small and large, but the Syrian regime underestimated the Syrian crisis in its beginnings, Considering that what happened in Tunisia and Egypt does not apply to Syria, relying on solving the problem of crisis through the use of the security grip possessed by the system, which has already dealt with the internal crises of the past, he has brutally children who came out in Daraa and their families, and threatened the province and its people, Delegations T mediated to resolve the crisis in its beginnings, but the demonstrations continued and the insistence of people to move non-stop to demand their rights, which led the system to the trend in three axes:

1 - Threatening the masses of the Syrian people with their security grip, and terrorizing them so as not to return to demonstrations through the use of force, in addition to resorting to arrests, torture and murder, but this did not work with the masses of angry people, and continued to demonstrate and demand the overthrow of the regime.

2. Recognizing that there is a need to reform the deteriorating situation in the various economic, political and social fields. This was confirmed at the country conference held in 2005. The system, after the crisis broke out, began studying the change of the constitution, The Search Party is the leader of the state and society. 14 The regime has made some minor adjustments. It issued a new electoral law, issued a new party law, and then held new elections in May 2012 to elect a new People's Assembly. The actions were considered as fact less because of the system Or has lost credibility, so

the masses continued to demonstrate their insistence on their demands for freedom, justice, equality, motherhood and dignity [League of Arab States (2012)].

3 - The claim by the regime that there are terrorist groups that lead these rebellious masses, and that these groups are funded from abroad, and that this terrorism is fought by external forces Syria, as punishment for its position in the face of Israel and global imperialism, which also went to the system Accusing Qatar and Saudi Arabia of being behind this terrorist campaign. Therefore, the regime resorted to brutality, killing, destruction, detention and torture, using all its security apparatuses. The regime thought that this would solve the crisis, but ignored the causes of the crisis that the people wanted to achieve. A key factor In the aggravation of the crisis as a result of their behavior towards people, in addition to ignore the fact that the people of Egypt to live a new life founded on dignity, freedom, equality, justice, peace and construction [League of Arab States (2012)].

The second topic:

The Chinese economic and political position on the Syrian crisis 2011-2018:

China's support for Syria is based on ideological data. Confucianism is a major pillar in Chinese political thought, which advocates brotherhood, peace and good. This explains China's character in dealing with soft power rather than solid power in China's foreign policy in general And China's foreign policy is based on the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence adopted by the Chinese Communist Party since the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, which completely intersects with those Confucian principles.

The Chinese position on the Syrian crisis will be discussed as follows:

First requirement: China's foreign policy.

The second requirement: China's economic interests in Syria.

Third requirement: China's position on the Chinese crisis.

First requirement: China's foreign policy

Despite the contradiction between the ideological determinant and the interest determinant in the formulation of foreign policy, China's policy towards Syria has been characterized by the integration of ideologues and interests in clear harmony. China has been in Syria since the 1950s with geopolitical and economic interests, and despite the inter- China has not lost its political, diplomatic and economic ties with

Syria even in the darkest of crises. China has often played the role of a collaborator and supporter of the Syrian state [Barakat, Mohamed Jamal (2012)].

China's foreign policy is based on a number of determinants that help to orient its orientation towards specific international issues. There is a close relationship between China's foreign policy and its political ideology based on its vision of its place, faith in its faith and its historical experience. Ideology and interests play a key role China's foreign policy determinants have been defined in a policy generally characterized by its pragmatic orientation. Despite the contradiction between ideologies and interests, China has been able to balance them in its foreign policies in a subtle harmony, reversing the distinctive character of the It is difficult to omit the role played by China's arrival as one of the influential poles of the global system as a major determinant of its foreign policy [Bakir, Ali Hussein (2013), Al Bayan Magazine (2013)].

China supported the Arab position in general and denounced the tripartite aggression against Egypt in 1956. It condemned the Israeli aggression on the Arab states in the 1967 war and supported Egypt in the 1973 war. In particular, China stood by the legitimate Arab rights of recovering the Golan and establishing The Palestinian State. China challenged the US arms embargo on Arab states, especially Syria, in the mid-1990s, as well as the blockade imposed on Syria after accusing it of supporting terrorism. China believes that the Syrian revolution turned into an armed conflict between the state and armed opponents, In its belief in the need to respect the principle of State sovereignty and non-interference in its internal affairs, which is one of the five established principles of China's foreign policy, the foreign policy in Syria is the core of China's policy to seek cooperation in the management of affairs Therefore, what China seeks in the Middle East is to cooperate, negotiate and resolve conflicts peacefully, both in terms of relations with the reality of economy, energy, and conflict [Bishara, Azmi (2013), Hamdi, Mahmood (2013)].

The main interest of China is with Syria in strategic terms. Syria is the meeting point of three continents across a number of land, sea and air routes. It is the first line of defense of China's interests in Central Asia and the Caucasus. The bridge is the Russian Federation. China seeks to retain its influence. In the Middle East through Syria since the 1950s, under Western domination by the United States over most of the other countries of the region, and Syria's only remaining point of resistance throughout those years, the collapse of the current Syrian regime would lose China its only ally And the collapse of the Syrian regime would affect Iran's standing in the Middle East, the first enemy of the Syrian regime, the strategic balance in the region of Western hegemony,

and the collapse of the Syrian regime. In the same vein, Syria gained Russian support, and the Russian-Iranian interests of Iran supported the Syrian regime.

China has become one of the world's leading poles. The United States has openly sought to counter its influence as a major competitor to the United States. International developments, especially those in the Middle East, after the events of September 11, 2001, and the aftermath of the Arab Revolt, China is in the equation of conflict in that region, and although the recent escalation of tensions between the US and China in China's region of influence in Asia is not new, China cannot separate that tension from the US announcement of shifting its areas of interest to the axis of influence In Asia and the Pacific in recent years [Khatib, Dania (2014)].

These dangerous security changes in the Middle East do not come out of the American interventions and arrangements that have been an area of influence for nearly a century, especially since the collapse of this region poses a potential threat to China's national security directly, not only to its economic interests, Is openly concerned about attempts by the United States to intervene in Chinese affairs and its attempt to recruit the presence of many Chinese armed minorities in China, some of whose members are fighting alongside the opposition in Syria to carry out terrorist acts within China. The United Arab Emirates is a significant point of balance for the Middle East, especially in the Middle East, China cannot easily abandon it and reflect the overall conflict between the United States and China, but it is unlikely that China will intervene militarily in the Syrian crisis, given the soft power of its foreign policy [Derby, Abdel-Al (2014), Al-Bayan Newspaper (2015)].

The second requirement: China's economic interests in Syria.

China and Iran have economic interests in the oil-rich Middle East, and change the equation of power in the region in favor of Western influence that will affect those interests, The economic partnership between China and Syria also has the potential to develop, especially through the economic theory put forward by Syrian President Bashar al-Assad in 2002, on the basis that Syria becomes the main link for five seafarers, which is compatible with China's ambitions to build an economic belt based on the concept of A new way of life, The historical route of the road linking China to the Arab countries via Syria, and the more China's international standing, the greater the interest of China in Syria as a strategic focal point in the region [Abdelkader, Moataz (2014)].

"The economic growth is already weak," warned Deputy Economy Minister Zhou Guang Yao at the G20 summit on Sept. 14, 2013 in St. Petersburg, citing a military strike on Syria. On Syria, may lead to further economic damage, "and a similar punitive measure would have negative consequences," said the Chinese Deputy Minister of Economy, one of the consequences of high oil prices.

On July 12, 2017, Zin Yong, Vice President of the China-Arab Trade Exchange, told the Sputnik website that China plans to establish an industrial zone in Syria and that his country plans to invest \$ 2 billion in the project to establish the industrial zone in Syria (150) Chinese companies. The Chinese official confirmed his country's intention to encourage economic activity in Syria. China is Syria's most important trading partner, accounting for more than 50% of the total volume of Syrian international trade, despite the drop in total trade between Beijing and Damascus since 2011 [Talili, Hassan (2014)].

That a number of economists believe that China's military participation in Syria carries an economic dimension to block the West in obtaining a share of the life of Syria, and that the major contribution will be to China, as evidenced by the request of a number of Syrian officials who visited China in previous years, where They asked China for more economic support for the Syrian economy, the latest of which was China's announcement of investing more than \$ 6 billion in Syria directly [Omar, Hussein (2014)].

Third requirement: The Chinese position on the Syrian crisis.

China's position on the current Syrian crisis during the Revolution is different from that of the United States and the Arab countries. It is a new situation. As long as China's political orientations with its American counterparts have contradicted a pragmatic Chinese foreign policy governed by ideological crossroads of interests, China's position on the Syrian crisis is that it has crossed the boundaries of the usual differences with the US policies in the Middle East and reached the level of confrontation and political confrontation in a precedent that is the first of its kind in this region. The intervention of China contributes to the reality of balance of power equations In the Middle East, along with Russia and Iran in the face of the United States and Western countries, have brought about a new development in this equation, especially in light of the escalation of regional crises that have led to armed conflicts reflecting the reality of those balances. China has used the Vietto four times to thwart decisions on The Security Council, with Western backing, called for the resignation of Syrian President Bashar al-Assad and the third demand that Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter be applied to the Syrian regime,

which provides for sanctions. The fourth sought to refer the Syrian file to the International Criminal Court. China opposed any military intervention in Syria, even if it came to fight terrorist organizations. This was the repeated Chinese use of the veto in the Security Council, although China is rarely considered a member of the Security Council. Which is used to undermine the issuance of two similar decisions vis-à-vis the Libyan regime under former President Muammar Gaddafi in the era of the Libyan revolution, despite its objections. Is the advanced Chinese position on the Syrian crisis a new formulation of its role in the Middle East? China's direct interests in Syria? [Chahine, Thuraya (2015)].

China has started using its veto in the Security Council for its growing displeasure with what it sees as a US policy aimed at denying it access to energy resources in the Middle East, and its traditional opposition to military intervention, especially the anticipated US strike against Syria. In part because of its history of foreign intervention in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, as well as the sanctions imposed on it by the United States of America for many years during the Cold War, which made the Chinese very sensitive to both military intervention and Sanctions, and are therefore reluctant to support these two steps, even if they were targeting authoritarian regimes in the Middle East, such as the Syrian regime [Chahine, Thuraya (2015)].

That the strategic motives are also the engine of the Chinese position of the Syrian crisis in an attempt to translate its objectives and political and economic interests in the region, in addition to observers explain the Chinese position on the Syrian crisis, which manifested "veto" does not initially concern the Syrian-Chinese direct relationship, The Syrian crisis, which is reflected in its attitude towards the Syrian scene, is also the result of the Syrian crisis. The relationship between China and Russia, which takes an important strategic dimension for China in the context of important economic interests between the two countries, To coordinate them on the international stage. On the regional level, Iran is also present in the international strategy, as Iran is the second most important supplier of oil to China.

That the energy interests are the key to China's foreign policy during the twenty-first century, which is highlighted in its attitudes towards the Syrian crisis is governed by the foregoing of its strategic motives as an engine of the Chinese position of the Syrian crisis, in light of the increasing demand for energy from the Arabian Gulf oil by China, China accounts for 55% of China's needs, more than half of which are from Arab countries. China is the second largest economy in the world after the United States of America, but given the US debt, China will be the first economically. Issues in the

region, in particular the events in Syria, as far as searching for areas of influence believes its energy needs [Bahli, Muhammad (2015)].

That in addition to the fight against Russia and the United States of America and the Syrian army along with the Kurds to organize the state in the region, China suddenly decided to work militarily in Syria for the same goal, in this regard, Australian military expert, Richard Frank, the fact of this military intervention and its direct causes and the role of the West in pushing China to do so, and asked the newspaper "Svobodnaya Prasa" Russian on the motives behind China's sending its troops to Syria? In the light of this question, the expert explained that the fight against the Chinese terrorists, who were once less dangerous than they are now, is one of the reasons that explain the interference of China in Syria. These Chinese terrorist elements have been able to obtain a large military experience through their presence in the east. As a matter of state organization, and based on this, it is possible that the activity of terrorists of Chinese origin will continue in China [Hawrani, Faleh (2015)].

However, the launching of the Chinese military operation in Syria was officially announced. The main reason for this intervention is the fight against Chinese citizens who have joined the state organization. In the context of clarifying its true objectives, China seeks to prevent any threat from members of the Islamic Movement in East Turkistan, including Uighurs. It should be noted that such popular separatist movements pose a real threat to China's security and are responsible for the implementation of dozens of attacks in China.

Said that with the arrival of special forces consisting of two units of the Chinese forces known as the "Tigers of Siberia" and "Night Tigers" to the port of Tartous on the Syrian coast, in order to fight the "Islamic East Turkistan" and to fight the terrorist factions in the eastern Ghouta suburbs of Damascus, Beijing is seeking to fight those outside its territory for fear of their return to China belonging to the "Turkistan movement" originally located in the territory of "Xinjiang" and will pose an existential threat to the unity of Chinese territory, where the number of Chinese militants fighting alongside terrorist groups in Syria about five thousand people, so the participation in China's military operations against these militants belong to China's own economic, political or security interests. The return of these Chinese fighters from Syria to China with their extremist, terrorist and jihadist ideology means a major security and military threat to the Chinese economy and society [Salama, Moataz (2014)].

That China's participation in the campaign against terrorists comes to protect its interests in Syria economically. China is investing tens of billions of dollars in Syrian infrastructure. China does not want Syria to become a haven or a center for terrorist attacks against Chinese citizens and interests abroad. The explosion of the Chinese embassy in "Kyrgyzstan" on 30 August 2017, adopted by the "Islamic Turkistan" movement funded by the organization "Nasra" in Syria, and this work is a justification for the Chinese forces to go to Syria because the "Turkistan movement" will not stop at this stage, Of their attacks against Chinese interests wherever they may be [Husseini, Sneh (2015), Jaafar, Khadija (2017)].

The whole world is waiting to know the fate of Syria after the intervention of world powers in the civil war, which has had a great impact on the country, it is naive to believe that peace is coming to Syria and that it will The leaders of Russia, Turkey and Iran met in Sochi to discuss the future of Syria, while the Syrian opposition held other talks, considering that Assad's departure is necessary to move to the transitional phase. The newspaper added that Syria has turned into a model To the political experiences of a number of international forces This is a unique precedent in recent history. Perhaps the best proof of this is the presence of two great military powers at the same time on the Syrian territories, Russia and the United States of America, each with its geopolitical orientation. China also decided to have its military forces as a third major power To join the game geopolitical in Syria, and the expert that China's adoption of this decision came after the visit of US President Donald Trump to Beijing, therefore, China's help to the Syrian opposition an opportunity to pressure Assad, in addition, this may strain relations between Beijing and Moscow. China will undoubtedly compete with Russia in Syria, and will try to find a way to strengthen its role in the region and outweigh its opponents.

The newspaper stressed that China will depend on some local forces in Syria, but it is not known who are these forces specifically. Of course, this will be a turning point for Assad and his most important ally, Russia, and despite the relations between Russia and China, Beijing must adhere to the US proposal that puts pressure on Russia in Syria because of Beijing's desire to develop economic cooperation with Washington and its unwillingness to abandon them. Projects that primarily serve their economic interests [Salem, Ayoub (2011), Middle East (2017)].

4.RESULTS

Study aims to examine the nature of the Chinese attitude towards the Syrian revolution and the subsequent events and repercussions of the revolution's transition to being

considered an internationalized crisis, which affected the nature of the events on Syrian soil and the escalation of the Syrian crisis at the international and regional levels.

5. CONCLUSION

That the Syrian crisis and international interaction raises a number of questions about whether the world is turning into a pluralistic system. How will the United States deal with this fundamental change in the structure of the international system, which has been at its peak since the collapse of the Soviet Union? Has the role of the United States declined as a major player in the Arab region?

That while there is a difference in answering these questions, there is evidence that China has become a major force in the international system. On the other hand, we find that the United States will remain an active force in the international system, which is still in the process of formation and is able to regain its influence and control. On the international system, although the United States almost lost its credibility to the world after its threat to President Bashar al-Assad that his use of chemical weapons will be subjected to a military strike, which was caused by the use of chemical weapons in Al-Gouta, where the credibility of the United States to implement the threat in the impasse without interference Russia and put forward the initiative of chemical disarmament, so we find that the Syrian crisis has become between two camps and no two (the American camp and the Russian camp), the Chinese role called for the spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, Hong Li, shortly after the announcement of the Russian initiative to the international community to If the initiative can actually contribute to reducing tension in the region, it will lead to a political solution that will lead to stability in Syria and the entire region. This was achieved as a result of the relations and interests that it has with Russia. Type of flexibility on the N in its position on the Syrian crisis, China's policy towards the Syrian issue in the Security Council take place after close consultations with Russia. In addition, this strategic partnership lies in China's strong need for Russian energy resources, as well as common interests in Central Asia. China and Russia are a kind of anti-Western alliance that seeks to counter the international influence of the United States and its allies.

China's current situation is critical and interesting. Its diplomacy and approach to international and Middle Eastern affairs are based mainly on two desires:

- Its share of energy.
- and increase economic relations in the region as a whole.

Given the Syrian context in particular, there are two main reasons why China may start to play a more active role in Syria. The first reason is linked to China's concern about rising numbers of militants from the troubled Uighur region of Xinjiang, who are currently involved in the Syrian conflict. The other reason is linked to China's keenness on geostrategic stability in the Middle East as part of China's pursuit of its "one belt, "He said.

A number of economists have suggested that China's military involvement in Syria carries an economic dimension to block the West from gaining the lion's share of the lives of Syria. The major contribution will be to China, as demonstrated by a number of Syrian officials who visited China in previous years , Where they asked China for more economic support for the Syrian economy, most recently China announced the investment of more than six billion dollars in Syria and directly.

That the scenario of international intervention to end the Syrian crisis will remain an option in order to isolate Bashar al-Assad after the abandonment of Russia in exchange for a political deal that Syria's sovereignty and wealth hostage to the major powers, and in light of that are elections to form a government loyal to its agenda What is in Iraq.

However, China does not accept a military solution to the Syrian conflict because China's economic power is not in a position to play the role of a policeman in the region. Chinese soldiers are involved with UN peacekeepers, but the Chinese army is not in a position to fight a war. A strange country, as the United States and its allies do, but China has always expressed its ambition to play an active role in resolving the Syrian crisis.

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