

# Bashar Al-Assad Net Worth

Bashar Hafez al-Assad, the President of Syria and Regional Secretary of the Ba'ath Party, was born in Damascus on September 11, 1965.

With a noteworthy net worth of \$1.5 billion, he assumed the presidency following the passing of his father, Hafez al-Assad, in 2000.



## Overview and Personal Wealth:

Bashar Hafez al-Assad, Syria's President and the Ba'ath Party's Regional Secretary, was born on September 11, 1965, in Damascus. He has amassed a net worth of \$1.5 billion, taking the presidency in 2000 after his father, Hafez al-Assad, who ruled Syria for thirty years, passed away. Assad's ascension followed the death of his older brother, positioning him as his father's successor. Despite his significant wealth, Assad's presidency is marred by widespread human rights violations, contributing to the Syrian Civil War and the nation's deepening poverty.

## Sanctions and International Response:

In response to the violent suppression of civilians under Assad's regime, President Barack Obama issued an Executive Order on May 18, 2011, imposing sanctions against Assad and nine other officials. These sanctions, which include travel bans and asset freezes, aim to pressure the Syrian government towards democracy and respect for human rights.

**Family's Economic Hold:** The al-Assad family holds between 60–75% of the Syrian economy, leveraging this control to accumulate a family fortune estimated between \$60 and \$120 billion. Their assets include an extensive portfolio of real estate, natural resources, art, and jewelry.

## Controversies and Allegations:

Investigations have linked Assad's family to \$40 million in luxury property acquisitions in Russia, potentially serving as a conduit for laundering money out of Syria and evading Western sanctions. These transactions implicate Russia's largest bank, Sberbank, and involve Assad's close associates, highlighting the regime's international financial manipulations.



**Presidency Ascension:** In 2000, Bashar al-Assad became Syria's president, following a constitutional amendment that lowered the age requirement for candidacy, ensuring his eligibility. His tenure as president has been extended through elections widely criticized for lack of fairness and opposition.

**Domestic and International Response:** Assad's governance has been characterized by harsh responses to political dissent, notably during the Arab Spring, leading to widespread violence and the onset of the Syrian Civil War. These actions have resulted in international condemnation, calls for his resignation, and accusations of war crimes, including the systematic use of torture and chemical weapons. Despite international sanctions and opposition, Assad has managed to maintain his grip on power, securing re-elections amidst ongoing conflict and scrutiny over his administration's ethics and human rights record.