



Monthly Bulletin for Consumer Price Index and Inflation in Syria

Issue (6) – June 2025



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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AA	Autonomous Administration
CPI	Consumer Price Index
GoS	Government of Syrian regime
M-o-M	Month on month
SCPR	Syrian Center for Policy Research
SIG	Syrian Interim Government
SSG	Syrian Salvation Government
SYP	Syrian Pound
SYP-GA	SYP-Governed areas
TL	Turkish Lira
TL-GA	TL-Governed areas
USD	United States Dollar
Y-o-Y	Year on year

1. Preamble

The bulletin provides an independent assessment of consumer prices and inflation rates in all Syrian regions based on a monthly survey of consumer prices carried out by the Syrian Center for Policy Research (SCPR) since October 2020. The SCPR had developed a methodology for building a price index based on components of the consumer basket, weighting, and market selection (See [SCPR's Consumer Price Index in Syria](#))

This monthly bulletin on consumer prices and inflation in Syria presents a measurement of the economic and social conditions for consumers for June 2025, in the transition phase following the fall of the regime. This phase is characterized by conflicting fiscal and monetary policies between regions, redistribution of wealth and income, and the collapse of household purchasing power.

June 2025 witnessed a return of relations with International Monetary Fund (IMF) missions,¹ and the signing of memorandums of understanding with foreign entities in the telecommunications and energy sectors.² The economy continues to face structural challenges, including dealing with alliances and agreements signed during the former regime era with international parties such as the Russian Federation, especially regarding debts and concessions.³ Additionally, there are attempts to control resources (extending the oil agreement with the "Autonomous Administration")⁴ and rehabilitate damaged infrastructure (electricity and transport).⁵

The monthly inflation rate in Syria for June 2025 reached a low level of 0.4 per cent. However, this average conceals a disparity in inflation rates among consumption groups. This is evident in the significant increases witnessed in the prices of Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Transport groups, with rates ranging between 2.4 per cent and 2.8 per cent. This steady rise indicates that current policies of liberalizing energy and service prices negatively affect price stability. In contrast, the Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages and Household Equipment groups witnessed a clear decrease of 2.8 per cent and 2.2 per cent, respectively; this decrease contributed to reducing general inflation, along with the influx of low-priced imported goods.

The dimensions of the economic and living crisis are evident in the continued imbalance between wages and poverty lines, especially in light of the decline in support and humanitarian aid, which has shrunk significantly over the last year.⁶ The exit of many workers from their jobs in the civil sector due to funding reasons places increasing

¹ International Monetary Fund (IMF). (2025, June 10). [Press Release No. 188/25. IMF Staff Concludes Visit to Syria.](#)

² Reuters. (2025, June 02). [Analysis: Qatar's plan to generate electricity in Syria depends on grid repair capabilities.](#)

³ Al Arabiya. (2025, June 26). [A Russian grain trading company filed a lawsuit against the Central Bank of Syria.](#) The General Establishment for Grains, demanding 5.6 billion rubles (about \$71.5 million) in unpaid debts.

⁴ Al Hal Net. (2025, June 27). [Extension of the oil agreement between Damascus and "SDF": New terms?](#)

⁵ World Bank Group. (2025, June 25). [Syria: World Bank Grant of \\$146 Million to Improve Electricity Supply and Sector Development.](#)

⁶ International aid provided to Syria has significantly decreased in recent years. In 2024, the actual value of aid provided to Syria reached \$1.47 billion, covering 36 percent of the requirements of the Syria Humanitarian Response Plan. Since the beginning of 2025 until now, the value of aid provided to Syria has reached \$586 million, covering 18.4 percent of the Response Plan's requirements. For details, see: OCHA. [Syrian Arab Republic Humanitarian Response Priorities – January-December 2025](#)

pressure on the ability of households to meet their necessary living needs and threatens even the groups that were considered "better off" in terms of purchasing power.

In an attempt to alleviate the spread of poverty, a decree was issued on June 22, 2025, stipulating a 200 per cent increase in lump-sum salaries and wages for workers in the Transitional Caretaker Government Areas (SYP-GA) (formerly GoS areas).⁷ This was preceded by the disbursement of a grant equivalent to an additional salary on the occasion of Eid al-Adha.⁸

The upper household poverty line reached SYP 5.48 million per month. Figures show that the average employee wage in the public sector covers a meager percentage of these needs, as the wage gap from the upper poverty line in the Transitional Caretaker Government Areas (SYP-GA) reached 94.3 per cent.

On the other hand, the process of the Syrian Interim Government (SIG) taking over the full administration of northern Aleppo, and unifying documents and procedural services in the Azaz, Al-Rai, Al-Bab, and Jarablus areas (since December 2024), serves as a pivotal step to consolidate the institutional structure of Aleppo governorate.⁹ However, the importance of this administrative achievement collides with the fragmented economic reality. The regional disparity in inflation rates, resulting from the duality of currency use (Turkish Lira vs. Syrian Pound), demonstrates that the crisis is deeper than merely transient price fluctuations.

⁷ Official Gazette of the Syrian Arab Republic. Part I – Issue No. 21 of 2025. (2025, June 19). [Decree No. 102 of 2025](#).

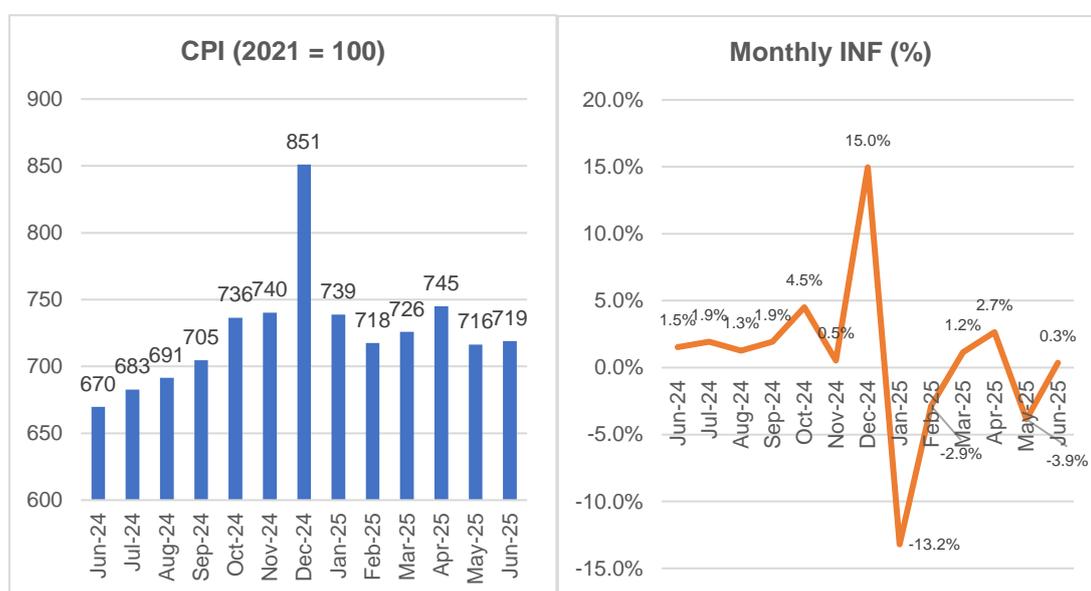
⁸ Al Wehda. (2025, June 01). [Ministry of Finance issues executive instructions for the 2025 Eid al-Adha grant decree](#).

⁹ Al Jazeera Net. (2025, June 21). [Details of the Syrian-Turkish agreement on Northern Aleppo](#).

2. Inflation in Syria, June 2025

The year 2025 witnessed a remarkable shift in the trajectory of annual and monthly inflation in Syria. After the inflationary shock that occurred at the end of 2024, data for 2025 showed significant fluctuations in the monthly inflation rate, indicating a period of economic instability. In January 2025, the Syrian economy witnessed a sharp decrease of (-13.2) per cent, as a result of price stabilization following the inflationary shock witnessed in the preceding month (at a rate of 15 per cent). This was followed by a gradual and volatile recovery in subsequent months. Inflation reached its local peak in April at 2.7 per cent before returning to a decrease in May at (-3.9) per cent, then stabilizing in June at 0.3 per cent.

Figure (1): Consumer Price Index and Monthly Inflation (M-o-M) in Syria during the period (June 2024 – June 2025), (Base Year 2021 = 100) and (Inflation in per cent)



Source: Syrian Center for Policy Research (SCPR) 2024 and 2025, Monthly Consumer Price Survey in Syria.

The monthly inflation rate in Syria for June 2025 reached a low level of 0.4 per cent. However, this average conceals a disparity in inflation rates among consumption groups. This is evident in the significant increases witnessed in the prices of Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Transport groups, with rates ranging between 2.4 per cent and 2.8 per cent. This steady rise indicates that current policies of liberalizing energy and service prices negatively affect price stability. The Tobacco and Education groups witnessed slight increases amounting to 0.5 and 0.6 per cent, while inflation in the Communication and Health sectors was marginal at 0.4 per cent and 0.1 per cent. In contrast, the Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages and Household Equipment groups witnessed a clear decrease of 2.8 per cent and 2.2 per cent, respectively; this decrease contributed to reducing general inflation, along with the influx of low-priced imported goods.

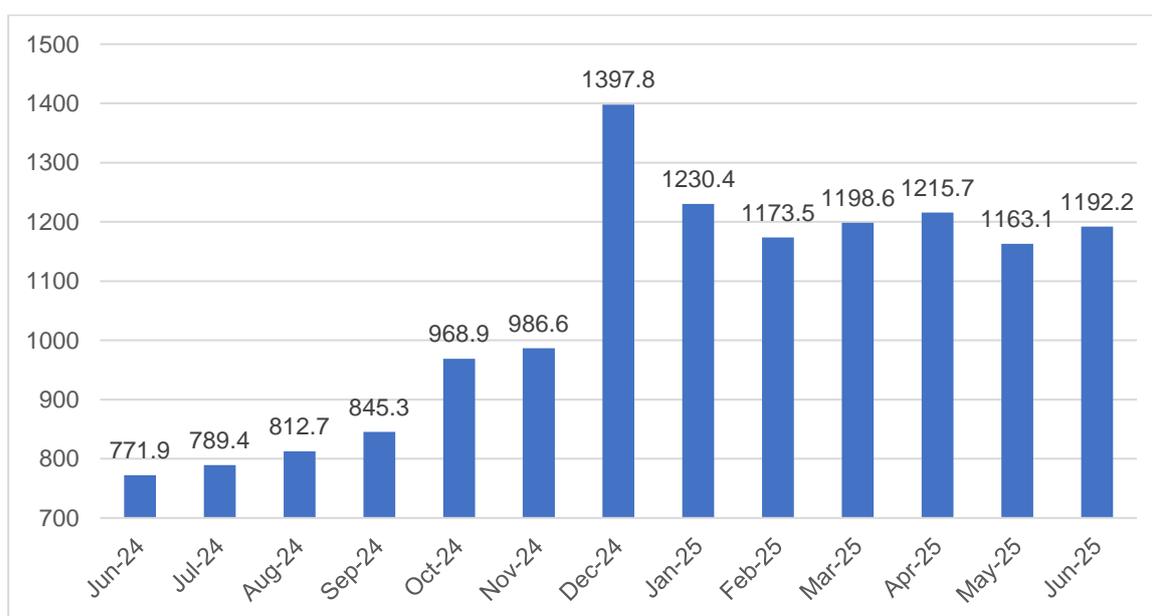
Table (1): Monthly Consumer Price Inflation in Syria for June 2025 by Consumption Groups, (Base Year 2021 = 100) and (Inflation in per cent)

#	Group	CPI in May 2025	CPI in June 2025	Monthly Inflation (M-o-M)
	All commodities	716	719	%0.3
1	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	552	537	%2.8-
2	Tobacco	438	440	%0.5
3	Clothes and shoes	575	574	%0.3-
4	Housing, water, electricity, and other fuel oils	1,163	1,192	%2.5
5	Household equipment, supplies, and maintenance	458	449	%2.0-
6	Health	735	735	%0.0
7	Transportation	892	919	%3.0
8	Communications	206	207	%0.4
9	Entertainment and culture	473	470	%0.5-
10	Education	736	741	%0.6
11+12	Various commodities and services	693	709	%2.4

Source: Syrian Center for Policy Research (SCPR) 2025, Monthly Consumer Price Survey in Syria.

Economic data shows continued structural and dangerous inflationary pressures within the Housing, Water, Electricity, and Fuel group, indicating a structural crisis in basic living costs. The price index for this group recorded an unprecedented price jump in the last quarter of 2024, rising rapidly from 845 points in September to peak at 1398 points in December. Despite the fluctuations witnessed in 2025, it regained its upward trajectory, reaching 1192 points in June. The danger lies in the fact that prices for this group have stabilized at a high ceiling, exacerbating the erosion of purchasing power.

Figure (2): Consumer Price Index for Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Fuels Group in Syria during (June 2024 – June 2025), (Base Year 2021 = 100)

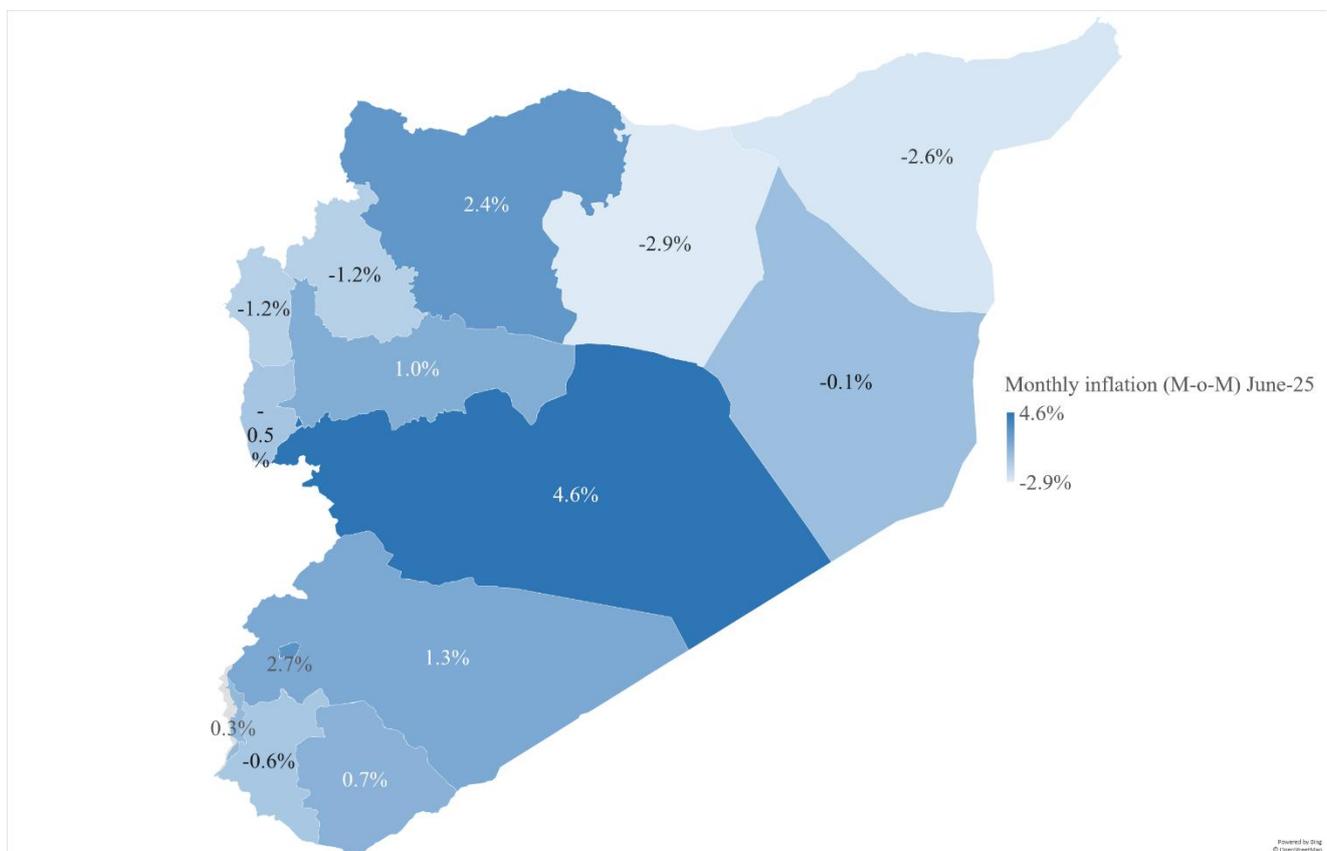


Source: Syrian Center for Policy Research (SCPR) 2025, Monthly Consumer Price Survey in Syria.

3. Inflation by Governorate

The analysis of inflation at the governorate level shows a clear disparity in monthly inflation rates among Syrian governorates in June 2025, reflecting the varying impact of economic policies and local conditions. In the Transitional Caretaker Government Areas (SYP-GA), Homs governorate recorded the highest monthly inflation rate at 4.6 per cent, followed by Damascus and Aleppo at 2.7 per cent and 2.4 per cent, respectively. Meanwhile, Tartous governorate witnessed a slight decrease of (-0.5) per cent, and Lattakia governorate a larger decrease of (-1.2) per cent, which may indicate market stability in the coastal regions.

Figure (3): Monthly Consumer Price Inflation (M-o-M) in Syria during June 2025 (in per cent)



Source: Syrian Center for Policy Research (SCPR) 2025, Monthly Consumer Price Survey in Syria.

At the level of control areas; the Autonomous Administration (AA) areas witnessed a notable decrease in prices amounting to (1.9) per cent. As for the Aleppo countryside (formerly SIG) and Idleb (formerly SSG) areas, which deal in Turkish Lira (TL-GA), they witnessed a monthly inflation of 2.8 per cent, indicating that price dynamics in these areas are directly affected by Turkish currency fluctuations and import costs.

It is worth noting that the Autonomous Administration, after previously announcing the cancellation of all customs duties between it and the Transitional Caretaker Government Areas, resorted to imposing fixed fees of USD 400 on every truck and USD 250 on every medium car at the Deir Hafer crossing in Aleppo countryside, regardless of the weight of

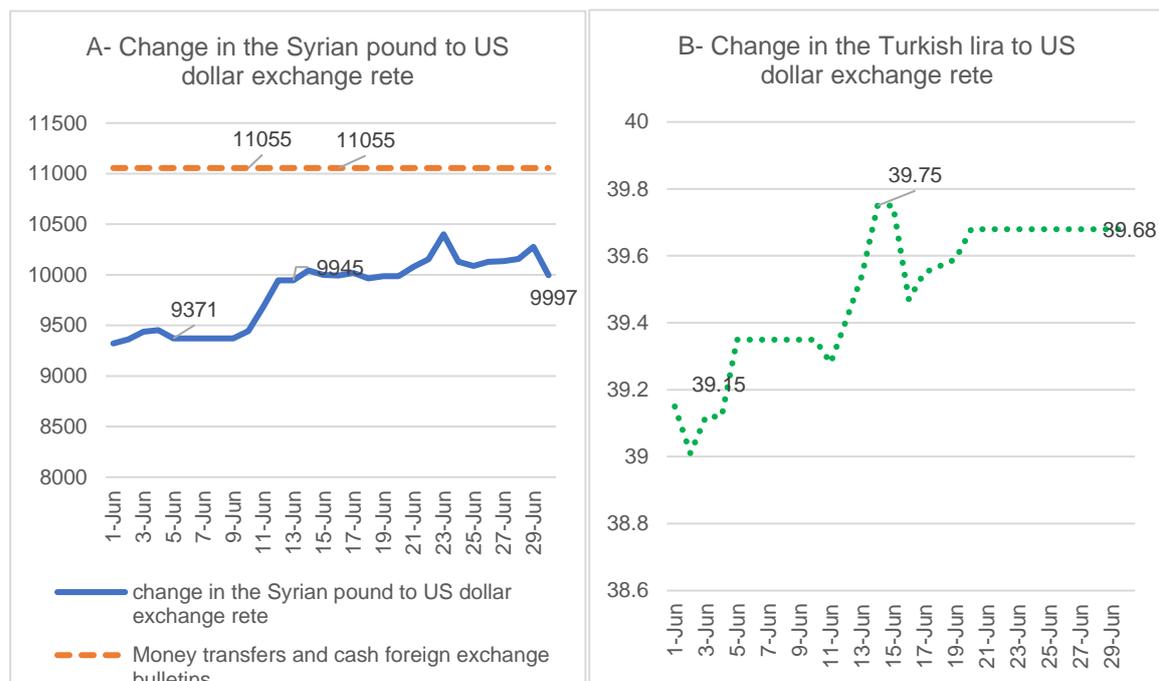
the goods. Traders described these fees as a "royalty" added directly to transportation costs, raising the prices of all materials for consumers.¹⁰

4. Exchange Rate Changes

June 2025 witnessed an improvement in the value of the Syrian Pound against the US Dollar, which played a role in alleviating inflationary pressures. The average unofficial Syrian Pound exchange rate decreased from SYP 10543 per dollar in May 2025 to SYP 9833 in June 2025, and the official exchange rate decreased from SYP 12060 per dollar to SYP 11055. This improvement contributed to the decrease in prices in the Autonomous Administration areas by (1.9) per cent, and helped keep inflation at low levels in the Transitional Caretaker Government Areas (SYP-GA) at 0.6 per cent.

In contrast, the Turkish Lira witnessed a decline of 1.8 per cent against the Dollar, as its exchange rate fell from TL 38.8 per dollar in May to TL 39.5 in June, which reflected in rising prices in areas dealing in Turkish Lira such as Idlib and Aleppo countryside, where it reached 2.8 per cent.

Figure (4): Exchange rate changes of the Syrian Pound and Turkish Lira against the United States Dollar during June 2025



Source: Syrian Center for Policy Research (SCPR) 2025, Monthly Consumer Price Survey in Syria.

The Governor of the Central Bank of Syria announced the Central Bank's intention to adopt a "managed float" policy for the exchange rate, meaning "letting the exchange rate be determined according to supply and demand forces, with deliberate intervention by the Central Bank to limit excessive fluctuations". The Central Bank of Syria also issued a decision obliging banks to return insurance amounts in Syrian Pounds to importers' accounts. This decision covers import financing operations carried out under previous decisions whose accounts have not been closed, provided that the importer is not on the

¹⁰ Syria TV. (2025, 18 June). After the cancellation of customs duties.. 'SDF' invents a new system for imposing levies (or, 'tributes'/extortion money) on goods. June 18, 2025.

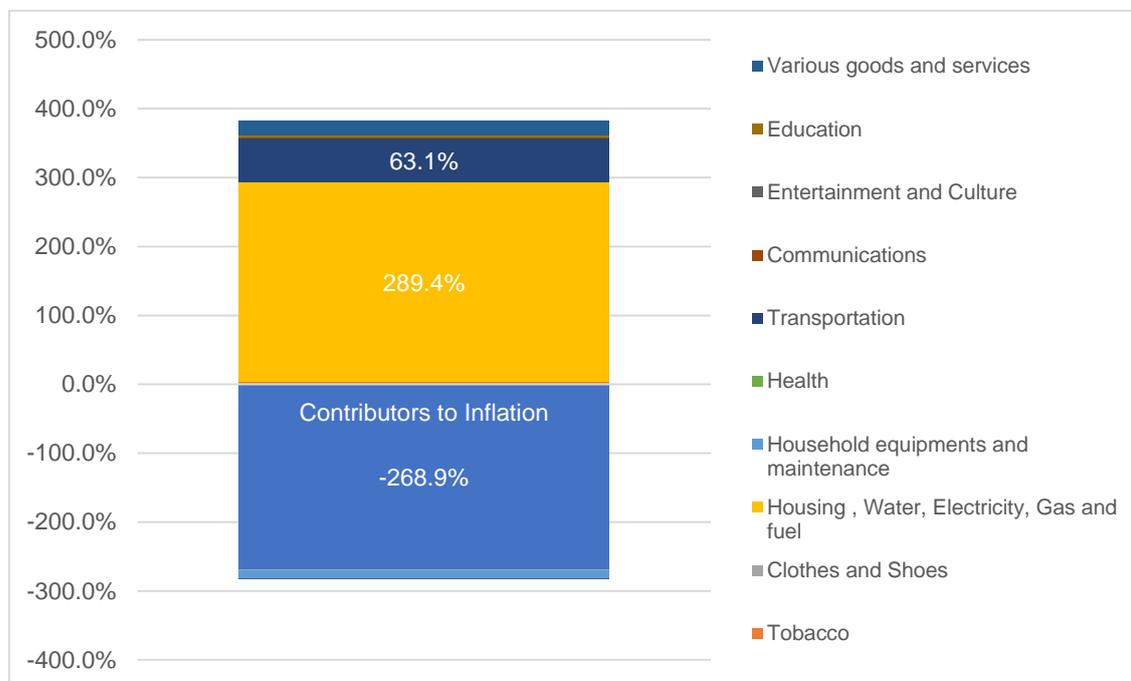
lists of violators of foreign exchange regulations. This step enters into force immediately upon its issuance on June 29, 2025.¹¹

To conserve foreign currency, the Ministry of Economy and Industry issued a decision to stop the import of used cars, with the exception of some types of productive vehicles and new cars. In addition to preventing the entry of cars that do not meet quality standards. It should be noted that reports indicate that more than 100000 used cars have entered the country, and while a precise financial value for these imports has not been determined, reports indicated that they drain large amounts of foreign currency.¹²

5. Contributors to Inflation

The Housing, Water, Electricity, and Gas group achieved the largest contribution to total inflation for June 2025, contributing 289.4 per cent. This indicates that the rise in prices of these basic services is the main driver for the increase in inflation this month.

Figure (5): Contribution of Main Consumption Groups to the Monthly Inflation Rate (M-o-M) for June 2025 (in per cent)



Source: Syrian Center for Policy Research (SCPR) 2025, Monthly Consumer Price Survey in Syria

On the other hand, the Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages group had a strong deflationary effect, contributing (-269) per cent of total inflation. This indicates that the decrease in food prices significantly mitigated the inflationary pressures resulting from the housing group. The Household Equipment and Supplies group also had a negative contribution of (12) per cent, confirming that the decrease in prices of these goods contributed to reducing general inflation. The rise in basic service prices was a key driver of inflation in June 2025, while the drop in food prices helped mitigate the severity of this rise.

¹¹ Independent Arabia. (2025, June 21). [Syria moves towards unifying exchange rates and managed floating of the pound.](#)

¹² Al Hal Net (2025, June 30). [Stopping the import of used cars in Syria... A step to save the dollar or a new burden on the citizen?.](#)

Regarding areas of control, in the Transitional Caretaker Government Areas (SYP-GA) (formerly GoS areas), where total monthly inflation reached 0.6 per cent, the Housing, Water, Electricity, and Gas group was the largest contributor to monthly inflation. In contrast, the Food and Beverages group made a significant contribution to reducing the inflation rate, meaning that lower food prices alleviated the severity of inflationary pressures resulting from rising housing and energy prices in SYP-GA.

As for the Transitional Caretaker Government Areas dealing in Turkish Lira (TL-GA) (formerly SIG and SSG areas), which witnessed monthly inflation of 2.8 per cent during June 2025, the Housing, Water, Electricity, and Gas group was the largest contributor to inflation. The contribution of the Food and Beverages group was also significant, indicating a general rise in basic commodity prices. This differs from SYP areas, where food and beverages witnessed a decrease.

In contrast to the previous two regions, the Autonomous Administration (AA) areas witnessed a monthly decrease of (1.9) per cent. The Food and Beverages group was the largest contributor to the decrease. Rising housing and energy prices were a common factor in monthly inflation across all regions, but the contribution of other groups, especially Food and Beverages, varied significantly, leading to different results in the total inflation rate for each region.

6. Wages in Syria, June 2025

The average monthly wage for a university-educated employee in the public sector (at entry level) in Syria reached approximately SYP 654,000 in June 2025. Meanwhile, the average monthly wage for a worker in the private sector reached SYP 1.1 million, while an employee in the civil sector recorded SYP 2.25 million during the same month.

When comparing nominal wages (at current prices) between control areas, it becomes clear that wages in both the public and private sectors in the Transitional Caretaker Government Areas dealing in Turkish Lira (TL-GA) (formerly SIG and SSG areas) were the highest, followed by wages in the Autonomous Administration (AA) areas, while wages in the Transitional Caretaker Government Areas dealing in Syrian Pound (SYP-GA) (formerly GoS areas) came in last place.

It is worth noting that wages vary among the three regions. It also appears that the wage level of workers in the public and private sectors is much lower compared to the wage level of workers in the civil sector, where private sector worker wages equal 50 per cent of civil sector worker wages, while public sector worker wages equal 29 per cent of civil sector worker wages at the Syria level.¹³

Table (2): Average Monthly Wages in Syria during June 2025 (in Syrian Pounds)

	SYP-Governed areas	TL-Governed areas	AA areas	Whole of Syria
A- Public sector workers				
Employee Wage (University Professor)	1090044	4979933	3090000	1889484
Employee Wage (University Grad)	311501	1988431	1060000	653779
Employee Wage (4th band)	286038	1229301	1040000	534090
B- Private sector workers				
Company Manager Wage	3112338	3731921	2170782	3111629
Shop Worker Wage	1086255	1229761	1033447	1114058
C- Civil sector workers				
Employee Wage (University Grad)	1744787	4071186	3042516	2250361

Note: Wages of workers in former Salvation Government areas are set in US Dollars or their equivalent in Turkish Lira, and workers in former Interim Government areas receive their wages in Turkish Lira. Wage values in this table have been converted to Syrian Pounds for comparison with the rest of the regions.

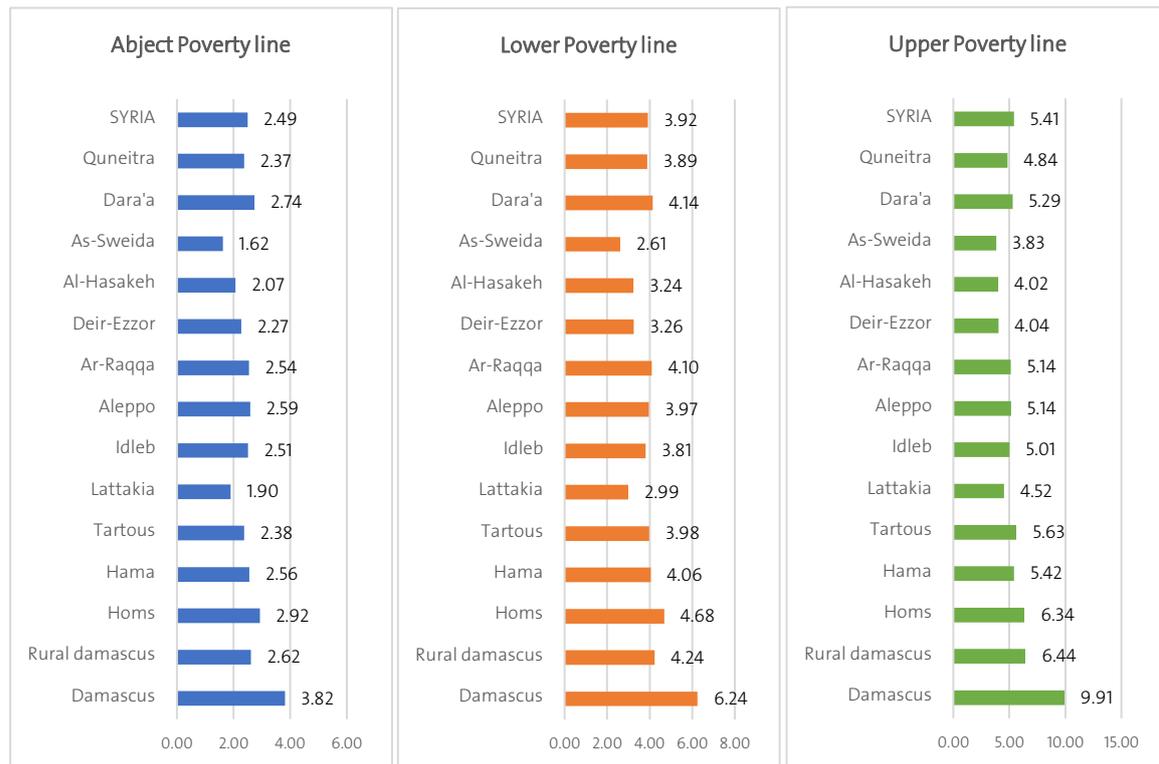
Source: Syrian Center for Policy Research (SCPR) 2025, Monthly Consumer Price Survey in Syria.

¹³ Despite the comparatively high wages offered in both the public and private sectors, civil sector workers in regions governed by the Syrian government receive significantly lower compensation relative to other areas. Their earnings amount to only 43 per cent of the wages earned by civil sector workers in self-administered regions and 57 per cent of those in the areas of the Transitional government that deal with the Turkish lira as of June 2025.

7. Poverty Lines in Syria, June 2025

The household abject poverty line¹⁴ (as an indicator of food deprivation) at the Syria level in June 2025 reached SYP 2.49 million per month, the lower poverty line reached SYP 3.92 million, and the upper poverty line reached SYP 5.41 million. Poverty lines recorded their highest levels in the governorates of Damascus, Homs, and Rural Damascus, while the governorates of As-Sweida, Al-Hasakeh, Deir-Ezzor, and Lattakia recorded the lowest poverty line values during June 2025.

Figure (6): Monthly Poverty Lines in Syria during June 2025 (SYP million)



Source: Syrian Center for Policy Research (SCPR) 2025, Monthly Consumer Price Survey in Syria.

When comparing nominal wages with monthly poverty levels, it becomes clear that the wage coverage ratio for the abject poverty line reaches about 26 per cent for a university-educated employee in the public sector, 45 per cent for a worker in the private sector, and 90 per cent for workers in the civil sector during June 2025.

The coverage ratio of civil sector worker wages in the Transitional Caretaker Government Areas dealing in Turkish Lira (TL-GA) (formerly SIG and SSG areas) to the abject poverty line was around 159 per cent, and in Autonomous Administration (AA) areas 136 per cent. In contrast, it was around only 70 per cent in the Transitional Caretaker Government Areas dealing in Syrian Pound (SYP-GA) (formerly GoS areas), 30 per cent lower than the abject poverty line.

These figures indicate a significant disparity in wages between regions and reflect the relative increase in civil sector wages compared to all sectors in the Transitional Caretaker

¹⁴ Poverty lines (abject, lower, and upper) were calculated by measuring the effect of inflation on the 2009 poverty lines.

Government Areas dealing in Turkish Lira (Idleb and Aleppo countryside) and in AA areas. Although employees in the civil sector are better off, having managed in some areas to exceed poverty lines, they live in great danger at the mercy of humanitarian aid, which has shrunk significantly over the last year (covering only 18 per cent of the response plan during the first half of 2025),¹⁵ and many have left their jobs due to funding reasons.

It is worth noting that a decree was issued for a one-time financial grant for workers and retirees on June 1, 2025, coinciding with Eid al-Adha, with amounts ranging between SYP 300000 and 500000.¹⁶ However, as with the previous Eid al-Fitr grant, the government did not deliver this grant on time. Also, on June 22, 2025, a decree was issued stipulating a 200 per cent increase in lump-sum salaries and wages for workers in the Transitional Caretaker Government Areas dealing in Syrian Pound (SYP-GA);¹⁷ however, the executive instructions for the decree indicated that the decision would be implemented in the coming July.¹⁸

Table (3): Monthly Wage Coverage of Poverty Lines in Syria during June 2025 (in per cent)

	SYP-Governed areas	TL-Governed areas	AA areas	Whole of Syria
A- Wage Coverage of Abject Poverty Line				
Public Employee (Uni Grad)	12.5%	77.6%	47.4%	26.2%
Private Sector Worker	43.5%	48.0%	46.2%	44.7%
Civil Sector Employee	69.8%	158.9%	136.1%	90.2%
B- Wage Coverage of Lower Poverty Line				
Public Employee (Uni Grad)	7.9%	50.9%	30.9%	16.7%
Private Sector Worker	27.5%	31.5%	30.2%	28.4%
Civil Sector Employee	44.2%	104.3%	88.8%	57.4%
C- Wage Coverage of Upper Poverty Line				
Public Employee (Uni Grad)	5.7%	39.0%	24.8%	12.1%
Private Sector Worker	19.9%	24.1%	24.2%	20.6%
Civil Sector Employee	31.9%	79.8%	71.3%	41.6%

Source: Syrian Center for Policy Research (SCPR) 2025, Monthly Consumer Price Survey in Syria.

¹⁵ OCHA. [Syrian Arab Republic Humanitarian Response Priorities – January-December 2025](#)

¹⁶ SANA Agency (2025, 01 June). Minister of Finance: [The grant will be disbursed before Eid.](#)

¹⁷ Official Gazette of the Syrian Arab Republic. Part One – Issue 21 of 2025. (2025, June 19). Decree No. 102 of 2025.

¹⁸ SANA Agency (2025, 26 June). [Education sector workers: Salary increase in Syria is a qualitative shift towards a dignified life.](#)

8. Conclusion

The results of this bulletin show that monthly inflation was marginal in June 2025, but this "stability" came at the expense of a decline in the purchasing power of broad segments of the population, as the decrease in food prices contributed to curbing general inflation, while prices of basic services rose significantly. The continued inflationary pressures in the Housing, Water, Electricity, and Gas sector, which contributed the largest share to total inflation for June, indicate that the fundamental challenge lies in the policy of liberalizing basic service prices.

There are also geographic disparities, where the Transitional Caretaker Government Areas dealing in Turkish Lira witnessed high inflation of 2.8 per cent, while the Autonomous Administration areas witnessed a notable decrease in prices amounting to (1.9) per cent. Despite announcements of wage increases for government employees in the Transitional Caretaker Government Areas dealing in Syrian Pound, which have not yet entered into force, these wages cover a very small percentage of the upper poverty line necessary for a decent life. The matter is made worse by the significant decline in international aid.

Annexes

Annex (1): Consumer Price Index in Syria by Major Consumption Groups and Governorate in June 2025, (2021 = 100)

	Damascus	Rural Damascus	Homs	Hama	Tartous	Latakia	Idleb	Aleppo	Ar-Raqqa	Deir-Ezzor	Al-Hasakeh	As-Sweida	Dara'a	Quneitra	SYRIA
All commodities	1,064	834	1,044	815	884	750	539	794	619	656	695	773	712	783	719
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	632	569	618	614	577	547	538	553	539	700	585	550	563	587	537
Tobacco	394	363	505	457	428	455	572	447	355	572	403	458	542	308	440
Clothing and Shoes	537	519	613	637	663	632	733	677	601	526	748	659	468	393	574
Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels	1,694	1,575	2,064	1,435	1,520	1,143	651	1,115	888	701	921	1,505	1,271	1,338	1,192
Household equipment and maintenance	637	440	484	609	453	367	473	398	420	485	717	403	503	510	449
Health	840	802	755	722	738	813	494	726	829	665	739	849	849	673	735
Transportation	1,571	1,278	1,482	1,223	1,358	1,496	545	827	687	635	976	810	801	1,504	919
Communications	329	328	329	328	327	326	44	504	329	332	328	331	330	328	207
Culture and entertainment	344	485	398	364	438	438	347	572	1,315	405	513	407	393	367	470
Education	816	617	839	745	878	854	1,110	702	456	466	811	653	981	674	741
Various goods and services	891	696	758	664	876	544	538	772	630	669	661	816	645	599	709

Source: Syrian Center for Policy Research (SCPR) 2025, Monthly Consumer Price Survey in Syria.



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