



Monthly Bulletin for Consumer Price Index and Inflation in Syria

Issue (10) – October 2025



Contents

List of Tables.....	2
Table of Figures	2
Acronyms and Abbreviations	3
1. Preamble.....	4
2. Annual Inflation in Syria– October 2025	6
3. Monthly Inflation – October 2025.....	7
4. Inflation by Governorate	8
5. Price Disparity between Governorates	10
6. Exchange Rate Changes	12
7. Contributors to Inflation	13
8. Wages in Syria, October 2025.....	14
9. Poverty Lines in Syria, October 2025	15
Annexes	17

List of Tables

Table (1): Monthly Consumer Price Inflation in Syria for October 2025 by Consumption Groups (Base Year 2021 = 100) and (Inflation in per cent)	7
Table (2): Prices of a Selection of Goods and Services Related to the Education Sector by Control Areas during September 2025 (in SYP)	10
Table (3): Prices of a Selection of Goods and Services Related to the Transport Sector by Control Areas during October 2025 (in SYP)	11
Table (4): Average Monthly Wages in Syria during October 2025 (in Syrian Pounds)	14
Table (5): Coverage of Average Monthly Wages for Poverty Lines in Syria during October 2025 (in per cent).....	16

Table of Figures

Figure (1): Consumer Price Index and Monthly Inflation (M-o-M) in Syria during the period (October 2024 – October 2025), (Base Year 2021 = 100) and (Inflation in per cent)	6
Figure (2): Monthly Consumer Price Inflation (M-o-M) in Syria during October 2025 (in per cent)	8
Figure (3): Consumer Price Index (CPI) and (M-o-M) inflation for As-Sweida Governorate during October 2025 (Base year 2021 and inflation in per cent).....	9
Figure (4): Exchange rate changes of the Syrian Pound and Turkish Lira against the United States Dollar during October 2025	12
Figure (5): Contribution of Main Consumption Groups to the Monthly Inflation Rate (M-o-M) for October 2025 (in per cent).....	13
Figure (6): Monthly Poverty Lines in Syria during October 2025 (SYP million)	15

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-GA	SYP-Governed Areas
SYP	Syrian Pound
TL	Turkish Lira
TL-GA	TL-Governed areas
USD	United States Dollar
Y-o-Y	Year on year

1. Preamble

This bulletin provides an independent assessment of consumer prices and inflation rates across all Syrian governorates, based on a monthly price survey conducted by the Syrian Center for Policy Research (SCPR) since October 2020. The assessment utilizes a methodology developed by the Center to calculate the Consumer Price Index (CPI), which includes consumer basket components, weighting, and market selection (See [SCPR's Consumer Price Index in Syria](#)).

This publication presents the results of the monthly consumer price survey, reviewing the CPI for October 2025 (base year 2021) according to regions and major groups of goods and services. Based on the price index, the bulletin estimates the cost of living and poverty lines at the local level across all Syrian regions.

The release of this bulletin coincides with Syria entering its worst drought in 36 years, posing existential challenges to the food security system. The gravity of the crisis is evidenced by the massive disparity between production and consumption; according to the FAO, the wheat production deficit is estimated to reach between 2.5 and 2.7 million tons, placing 16.3 million people in Syria at risk of food insecurity.¹ The roots of this deterioration lie in conflict, economic collapse, renewed escalation of hostilities, and climate change.

At the current stage, the country faces post-conflict and political transition challenges, represented by the restructuring of effective and inclusive governance frameworks to implement equitable and transparent reconstruction. Several ministers participated in the annual meetings of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank in Washington, resulting in a consensus on technical assistance (fiscal reform, public debt management). Additionally, Syria received approximately six technical missions from the World Bank in the sectors of energy, water, and transport. Understanding was reached on World Bank financing grants amounting to USD 1 billion over the next three years, along with the opening of a World Bank office in Damascus and the restoration of Syria's relationship with the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA).²

The policies of the transitional government largely align with the "reforms" recommended by international financial institutions, which focus on austerity, liberalization, privatization, and the dismantling of capital restrictions and procedures. According to the experiences of other countries, these policies have led to negative impacts on the economy and the foundations of development and justice.

The Ministry of Finance prepared a [draft Income Tax Law](#), which consolidated all income sources into a single framework and abolished the separation of wages, business profits, and capital income into distinct categories (as was the case in [Law 24 of 2003](#)). The draft transitioned from the system of estimation committees and prior review adopted in the 2003 law to a self-assessment system based on the taxpayer's declaration with subsequent auditing. It also reduced the tax brackets for wage tax to only two: the first at

¹ Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), [The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2025 Brief](#).

² SANA Agency. (2025, October 27). [The Minister of Finance explains the most prominent results of Syria's participation in the annual meetings of the IMF and the World Bank](#).

a rate of 6 per cent for employment income less than SYP 5 million, and the second at a rate of 8 per cent for income exceeding SYP 5 million.

Furthermore, the tax on business activities was also set in two brackets: the first at a rate of 10 per cent for income derived from the sectors of industry, education, health, consultancy, training, technology, and aviation, as well as capital assets; and 15 per cent for income derived from other sectors. The draft law also raised the tax-exempt threshold to reach SYP 60 million annually. Additionally, it replaced administrative committees with specialized tax courts under the judicial cadre, while increasing financial penalties to reach SYP 50 million, alongside the introduction of defamatory penalties requiring the publication of tax evasion rulings in newspapers.³

In a related context, the decree amending the Investment Law (Decree No. 114 of 2025) was published in the Official Gazette.⁴ This decree permitted the conversion of land from public ownership to usufruct and investment rights in the hands of the private sector, reinforcing previous policies and decisions focused on reducing the state's developmental role and expanding privatization. Regarding taxation, the amendment stipulated a permanent tax reduction of 80 per cent for industrial projects that export 50 per cent of their production, as well as medical and agricultural projects. These significant exemptions represent a direct transfer of potential tax revenues into private profits for investors, indicating a governmental bias in favor of large-scale investors.

The economic measures taken -including tax amendments, trade policies, and investor support packages- have failed to mitigate persistent inflationary pressures. Consequently, the Syrian economy continues to suffer from a steady escalation in prices, particularly within essential consumer spending groups: food, housing, health, and education. These price pressures have led to the near-total erosion of citizens' purchasing power and harmed national industry. Citizens suffer from a deep subsistence crisis, as the abject poverty line for a household at the national level has reached SYP 2.84 million per month, while the upper poverty line has reached SYP 6.17 million.

³ Ministry of Finance. [Draft Income Tax Law](#).

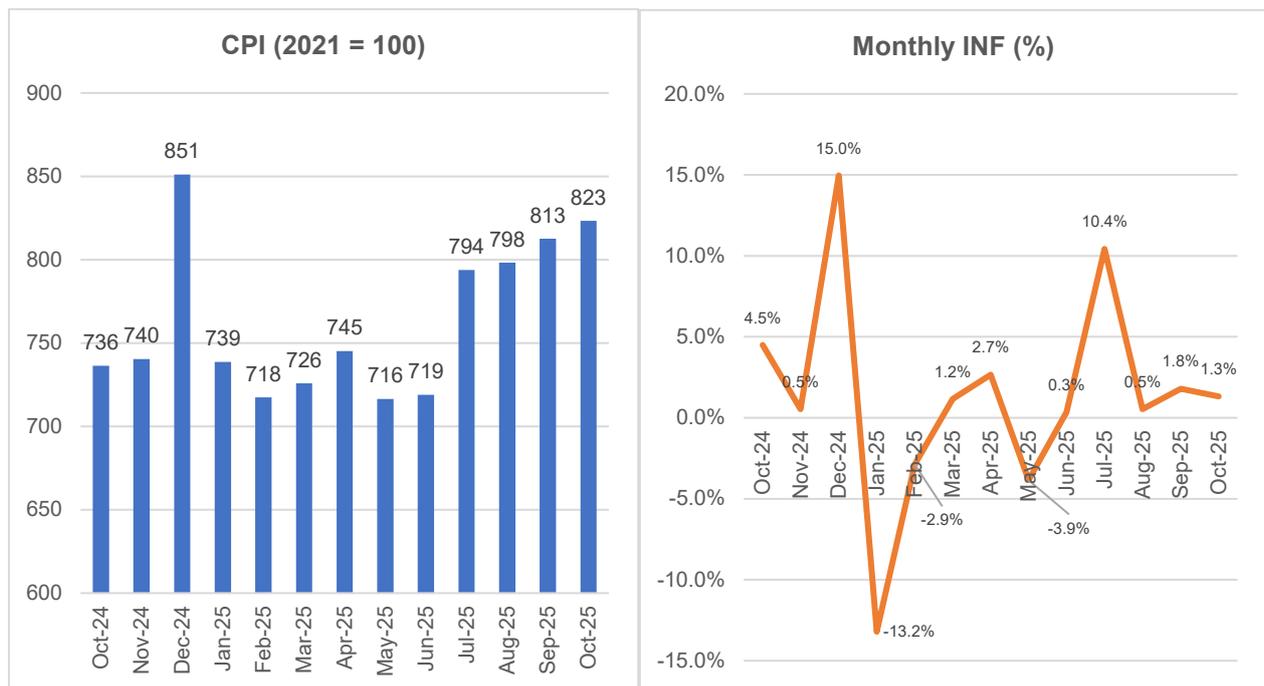
⁴ Official Gazette of the Syrian Arab Republic. Part One, Issue (24) of 2025. (2025, June 24). Decree No. 114 of 2025.

2. Annual Inflation in Syria– October 2025

Following the fall of the tyrannical regime, the Syrian economic landscape was characterized by price volatility centered around two major inflationary shocks. The first occurred in December 2024, where the Month on month (M-o-M) inflation rate reached 15 per cent. This sudden surge resulted from multiple factors, most notably the partial or total price liberalization of bread and energy carriers, leading to a sharp increase in production costs. This was followed by a deflation of 13.2 per cent in January 2025, influenced by trade liberalization decisions. However, this deflation was uneven across commodity groups; prices for goods permitted for import (cars, equipment, agricultural products, and electronics) declined, while prices did not drop by the same percentages for goods and services protected by customs or non-tradable items.

Monthly inflation rates fluctuated between increases and decreases during the first half of 2025 until the second major shock occurred in July 2025, when inflation rose again by 10.4 per cent. Looking at the Consumer Price Index (CPI), the index rose from 736 in October 2024 to 823 in October 2025 (an increase of 11.8 per cent). This signifies a continued decline in the purchasing power of citizens, albeit at lower rates than in previous years.

Figure (1): Consumer Price Index and Monthly Inflation (M-o-M) in Syria during the period (October 2024 – October 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.

3. Monthly Inflation – October 2025

The general Consumer Price Index (CPI) in Syria recorded a monthly inflation rate of 1.3 per cent during October 2025. Sectoral analysis shows that these inflationary pressures were primarily concentrated in three main groups: the Education group led the increase at 7.3 per cent with the onset of the new academic year (2025-2026), followed by the Tobacco and Cigarettes group with a sharp rise of 7.1 per cent, and the Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages group at 2.2 per cent. Conversely, some consumption groups experienced notable price deflation, most notably the Recreation and Culture group, which recorded a decrease of 4.5 per cent, and the Clothing and Footwear group, which fell by 0.9 per cent, due to weak demand amid declining consumer purchasing power.

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

#	Group	CPI Syria (Oct 2025)	CPI Syria (Sep 2025)	M-o-M Inflation
	All commodities	823	813	%1.3
1	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	611	598	%2.2
2	Tobacco	582	543	%7.1
3	Clothes and shoes	603	609	%0.9-
4	Housing, water, electricity, and other fuel oils	1,415	1,402	%0.9
5	Household equipment, supplies, and maintenance	481	473	%1.5
6	Health	767	764	%0.4
7	Transportation	964	988	%2.4-
8	Communications	207	207	%0.0
9	Entertainment and culture	445	466	%4.5-
10	Education	869	810	%7.3
12+11	Various commodities and services	762	752	%1.2

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

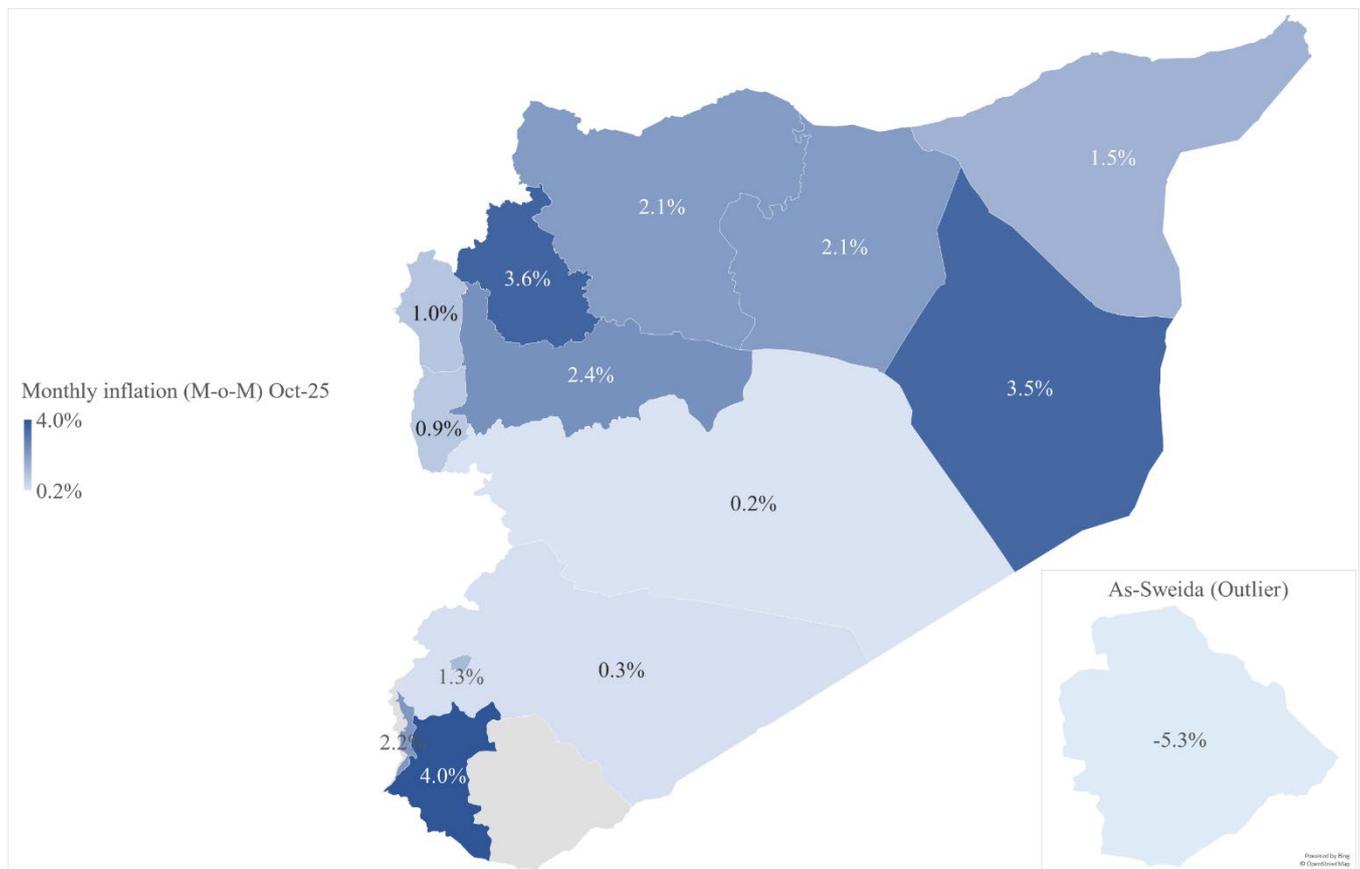
4. Inflation by Governorate

Geographical analysis of inflation data for October 2025 reveals a disparity among Syrian governorates. A significant price increase is evident in the northern regions (specifically Idleb, Aleppo countryside, and Deir-Ezzor) and the southern region (Dara'a), while coastal and central regions maintained relatively moderate inflation rates.

This disparity can be attributed to structural factors. In Aleppo (2.1 per cent) and Idleb (3.6 per cent) governorates, high inflation is due to two combined factors: the first is the exchange rate shock effect resulting from increasing reliance on the TL in commercial transactions in Aleppo countryside and Idleb; the second is the structural distortions in the labor market caused by the shift of a large portion of the productive workforce toward security and military sectors or administrative positions, leading to a shortage in the supply of productive labor.

In the southern region, specifically in Dara'a governorate (4 per cent), inflationary pressures are mainly attributed to the significant rise in education costs. Meanwhile, in Deir-Ezzor governorate (3.5 per cent), the prevailing inflationary pressures resulted substantially from the rise in food and transport group prices, indicating the impact of logistics and food access challenges.

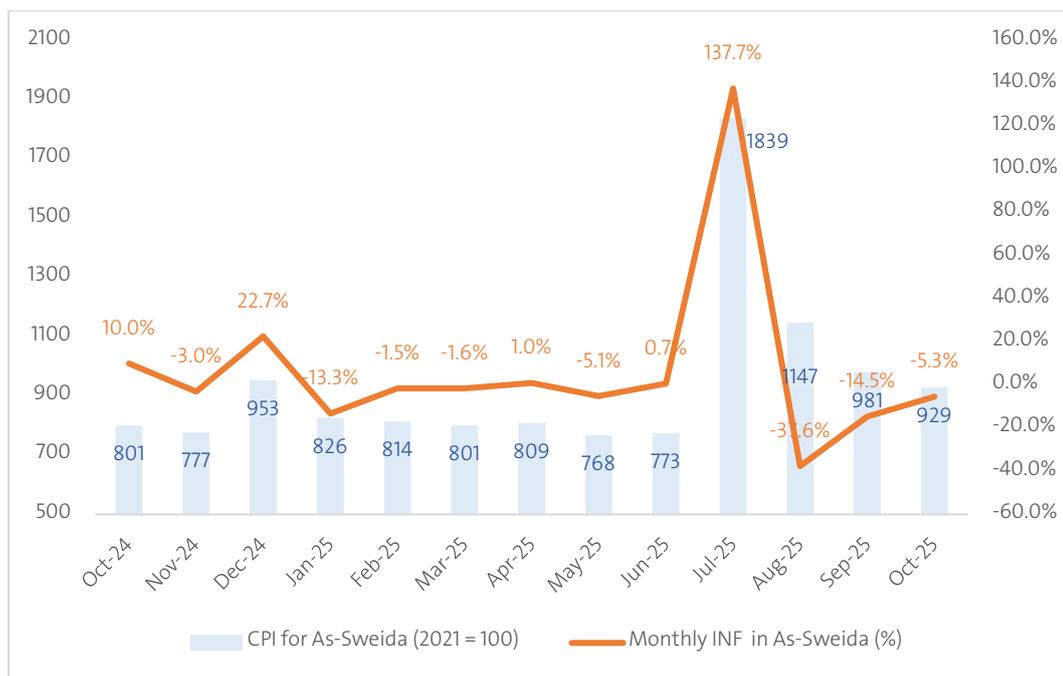
Figure (2): Monthly Consumer Price Inflation (M-o-M) in Syria during October 2025 (in per cent)



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

As-Sweida governorate represented an exceptional case within the inflationary map, recording a monthly deflation rate of 5.3 per cent during October 2025. This decrease is interpreted as a corrective movement following a sharp inflationary shock that shook the governorate in July 2025. The transport group was the primary driver of this deflation, as its index (using base year 2021) fell from 1388 in September 2025 to 1000 in October 2025 (a 38.8 per cent decrease). This deflationary jump in transport prices is a complex phenomenon, occurring despite the ongoing fuel shortage crisis in the governorate and its relatively high prices compared to other governorates.

Figure (3): Consumer Price Index (CPI) and (M-o-M) inflation for As-Sweida Governorate during October 2025 (Base year 2021 and inflation in per cent)



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

5. Price Disparity between Governorates

Analysis of price disparities across the three regions—SYP-Governed Areas (SYP-GA) (formerly GoS areas), TL-Governed Areas (TL-GA) (formerly SIG and SSG areas), and the Autonomous Administration (AA) areas⁵—at the level of main consumption groups reveals that the Education group is the most price-disparate group during October 2025, followed by the Transport group. In contrast, major groups such as Tobacco and Cigarettes, Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages, and Miscellaneous Goods and Services show relative stability (i.e., low coefficient of variation).

a) Education Group

The price disparity in the Education group is evident in the "Annual private school fees (secondary education)" item. According to the data, annual secondary education fees in SYP-GA (formerly GoS areas) reach SYP 8.3 million, and SYP 7.3 million in TL-GA (formerly SIG and SSG areas). Meanwhile, it reaches only SYP 3 million in AA areas. The same applies to tuition fees in public universities; despite decisions recognizing and merging Northern Syrian universities with Syrian universities, tuition fees remain clearly disparate. In SYP-GA areas, annual university tuition fees are only SYP 60,000 (noting they were SYP 25,000 in the previous season), while in TL-GA areas, a radically different pricing structure is adopted, averaging more than SYP 2 million annually. This massive difference, resulting from a radical policy divergence (subsidized vs. non-subsidized models), is the primary driver of price disparity in this entire group.

Table (2): Prices of a Selection of Goods and Services Related to the Education Sector by Control Areas during September 2025 (in SYP)

#	Item (Unit)	SYP-Governed Areas	TL-Governed Areas (Northwest)	AA Areas
1	1. Annual public university fees	60,000	2,114,607	60,000
2	2. Annual private university fees	8,293,222	4,715,558	8,483,040
3	3. Annual private school fees (Secondary)	8,296,859	7,349,903	3,127,000
4	4. Private lessons (1 session)	49,206	77,437	31,214

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

⁵ The "Coefficient of Variation (CV)" was calculated for each item, followed by calculating the average coefficient of variation for all items falling under each major consumption group. This methodology reveals which economic sectors are the most fragmented and unstable in terms of prices across regions.

b) Transport Group

The Transport group shows significant levels of disparity, reflecting differences in fuel pricing policies, which in turn affect all transport services to varying degrees. The primary driver of disparity is "Subsidized Petrol." Here, a clear split appears: AA areas offer petrol at a relatively low price (SYP 4,770), which is approximately half the price in other regions. This policy reflected on local transport fares, whether via taxi or microbus (Servees). For instance, public transport fares in AA areas reach approximately SYP 2,000, while they reach around SYP 3,000 in SYP-GA areas and SYP 5,000 in TL-GA areas.

However, the most interesting observation is the "Inter-city bus fare (per kilometer)" item, which shows significant price convergence across TL-GA and AA areas. This convergence suggests that long-distance transport pricing follows a different and more unified mechanism due to the geographical interconnection between the different regions.

Table (3): Prices of a Selection of Goods and Services Related to the Transport Sector by Control Areas during October 2025 (in SYP)

#	Item (Unit)	SYP-Governed Areas	TL-Governed Areas (Northwest)	AA Areas
1	Purchase of a private car	56,577,734	55,661,716	54,784,867
2	Private Car Fuel (Subsidized) 1 Liter	12,808	12,474	4,770
3	Private Car Fuel (Unsubsidized) 1 Liter	14,175	12,474	8,920
4	Bus or Microbus Fare (Inside City)	3,081	5,352	2,067
5	Taxi Fare (Inside City - 3 km)	24,833	27,453	14,167
6	Intercity Bus Fare (1 km)	340	295	298

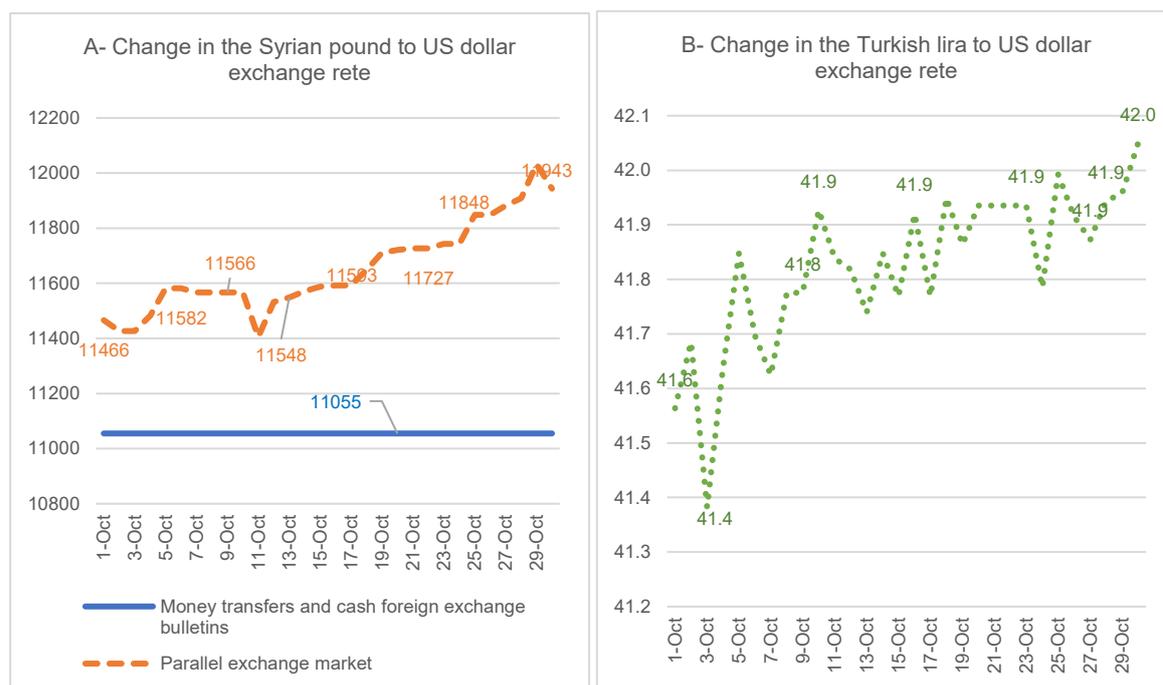
Source: Syrian Center for Policy Research (SCPR) 2025, Monthly Consumer Price Survey in Syria.

6. Exchange Rate Changes

The Central Bank of Syria continued to fix the official exchange rate (for remittances and exchange) at SYP 11055 per USD for the fifth consecutive month (since May 13, 2025). Meanwhile, the informal market rate showed sharp fluctuations, starting from 11466 and reaching SYP 11943 per USD by the end of the month. The value of the Syrian Pound decreased by 2.5 per cent during October; while the average exchange rate of the SYP against the USD was around SYP 11336 per USD in the previous September, it reached SYP 11663 per USD in October. It is worth noting that the government adopts a price closer to the informal rate when pricing diesel, petrol, and gas in SYP. The Central Bank of Syria has continued its liquidity restriction policy since the fall of the regime until now, despite its failure to achieve its goal of curbing inflation and its imposition of heavy social and economic costs.

As for the Turkish Lira, data revealed an upward trend in the exchange rate during October, reflecting increasing weakness in its value as it declined from about 41.6 TL per USD at the beginning of the month to 42 TL by its end. This affects consumer goods prices in Syrian regions that still rely on the TL as a basis for transactions (formerly SIG and SSG areas).

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

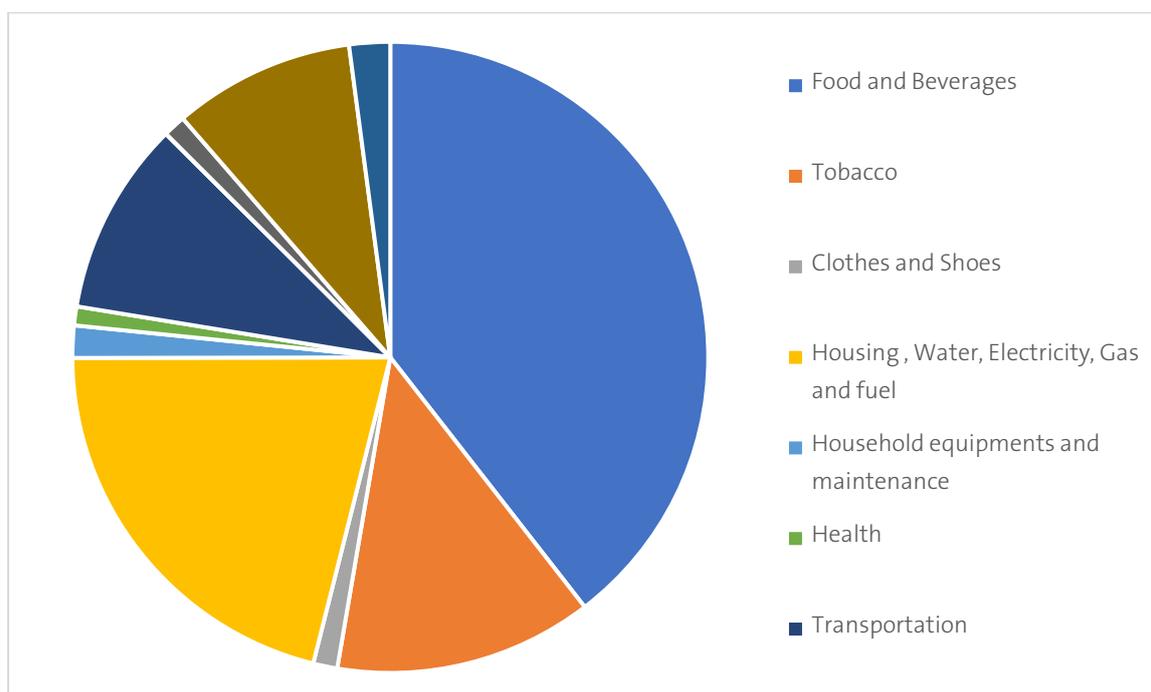


Source: Syrian Center for Policy Research (SCPR) 2025, Monthly Consumer Price Survey in Syria.

7. Contributors to Inflation

Analysis of the contribution to the monthly inflation rate of 1.3 per cent across all Syrian governorates shows that inflation was largely driven by three core groups during October 2025. The Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages group accounted for the largest share, contributing alone 50.1 per cent of this increase, followed immediately by the Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels group contributing 24.5 per cent, and then the Education group at 11.3 per cent. These three groups, representing the necessities of life, are together responsible for approximately 86 per cent of total recorded inflation, reflecting direct pressure on household living costs.

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



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

On the other hand, As-Sweida governorate witnessed a 5.3 per cent contraction during October 2025 as a corrective measure following the inflationary shock it faced last July. The process of curbing inflationary pressures was concentrated in two main groups: Housing, Water, Electricity, and Gas, and the Transport group. Meanwhile, prices for the Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages and Education groups returned to rising, forming additional inflationary pressure on the governorate's residents.

At the regional level, TL-Governed Areas (TL-GA) (formerly SIG and SSG areas) recorded the highest monthly inflation rate in October 2025 at 3.8 per cent. This rise is mainly attributed to two major groups: the first is Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels (with a contribution of 60.8 per cent), and the second is Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages (with a contribution of 24.4 per cent).

AA areas (Northeast Syria) recorded a high monthly inflation rate of 1.9 per cent. The Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages group emerged as a dominant contributing factor, accounting for about 40 per cent of total inflation in AA areas. This was followed by the

Health group with a contribution of 22.4 per cent, then the Housing, Water, Electricity, and Gas group at 21.8 per cent, and the Education group at 13.5 per cent.

By comparison, SYP-GA (formerly GoS areas) showed a monthly inflation rate of 1.4 per cent. The Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages group represented the primary driver of this increase, with a contribution of 59.9 per cent, followed by the Education group with a contribution of 26 per cent.

8. Wages in Syria, October 2025

The average monthly wage for a university-educated public sector employee (at the start of appointment) in Syria reached approximately SYP 1.14 million in October 2025, while the average monthly wage for a private sector worker was SYP 1.29 million. Meanwhile, a civil sector employee recorded SYP 2.74 million during the same month.

Comparison of nominal wages (at current prices) between Syrian regions reveals a sharp structural disparity, manifested in a fundamental gap between areas adopting the TL and areas adopting the SYP within the scope of the transitional government's control. These differences are attributed to political and economic considerations unrelated to labor productivity, leading to a sharp deterioration in the purchasing power of wages for workers in areas previously under regime control, thereby entrenching economic and geographical differentiation among the population.⁶

Vertical disparity in wage levels is also observed across sectors, where wage levels in the public and private sectors record a significant decline compared to the civil sector. In a related context, the category of unskilled labor remains the most affected by economic pressures across all regions and governorates.

Table (4): Average Monthly Wages in Syria during October 2025 (in Syrian Pounds)

	SYP-Governed areas	TL-Governed areas	AA areas	Whole of Syria
A- Public sector workers				
Employee Wage (University Professor)	3,030,000	5,969,981	3,090,000	3,386,320
Employee Wage (University Grad)	935,000	2,344,895	1,060,000	1,144,471
Employee Wage (Basic education)	859,000	1,386,456	1,040,000	987,322
B- Private sector workers				
Company Manager Wage	3,692,533	4,553,744	2,194,316	3,650,820
Shop Worker Wage	1,274,589	1,575,947	1,045,213	1,293,786
C- Civil sector workers				
Employee Wage (University Grad)	2,158,620	4,880,568	3,419,049	2,741,544

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.

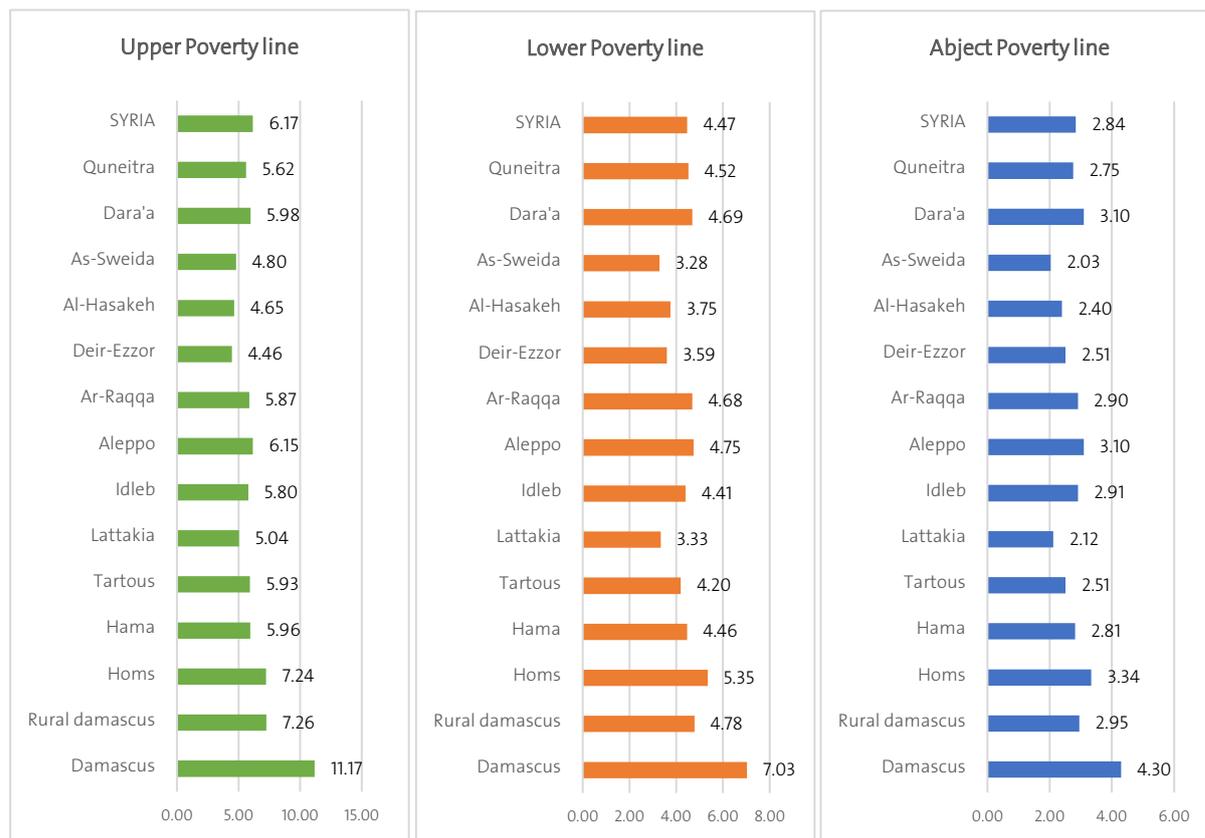
Source: Syrian Center for Policy Research (SCPR) 2025, Monthly Consumer Price Survey in Syria.

⁶ It is noted that the wages of civil sector workers in areas previously under the control of the Government of Syrian regime (GoS), despite their relative increase compared to public and private sector wages, remain very low on a regional level; they are equivalent to only 58 per cent of their counterparts in the Autonomous Administration (AA) areas and 41 per cent of their counterparts in the TL-Governed Areas (TL-GA) during October 2025.

9. Poverty Lines in Syria, October 2025

The household abject poverty line⁷ (as an indicator of food deprivation) at the Syria level in October 2025 reached SYP 2.84 million per month, the lower poverty line reached SYP 4.47 million, and the upper poverty line reached SYP 6.17 million. Poverty lines recorded their highest levels in the governorates of Damascus, Rural Damascus, Homs, and Aleppo, while the governorates of Deir-Ezzor, Lattakia, As-Sweida, and Al-Hasakeh recorded the lowest poverty line values during October 2025.

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



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

Analysis of average monthly wage coverage of poverty lines in Syria (October 2025) reveals a deep structural crisis in income adequacy, particularly in the public and private sectors. At the national level, the general average shows an acute deficit, where wages of a government university employee and a private sector worker are about 55-60 per cent lower than the abject poverty line. This gap widens to exceed 79-81 per cent when compared to the upper poverty line.

Regarding the upper poverty line, all job categories in the public and private sectors fall below it, with wage coverage rates for public and private sector employees for the upper poverty line ranging between 15 and 40 per cent. This means that the vast majority of Syrian families live in a state of extreme poverty, unable to secure basic necessities alongside their education, health, and other needs.

⁷ Poverty lines (abject, lower, and upper) were calculated by measuring the effect of inflation on the 2009 poverty lines.

In contrast, the civil sector (linked to non-governmental organizations and external funding) enjoys remarkable relative protection, as its wages cover 96.5 per cent of the abject poverty line. This disparity reflects that the ability to access external funding is the primary determinant of economic survival in the Syrian context. However, this protection remains relative; despite its better position, civil sector employees' wages cover only 44.5 per cent of the upper poverty line, proving that the livelihood crisis is comprehensive.

Table (5): Coverage of Average Monthly Wages for Poverty Lines in Syria during October 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)	32.8%	79.2%	41.8%	40.3%
Private Sector Worker	44.7%	53.2%	41.2%	45.6%
Civil Sector Employee	75.8%	164.8%	134.7%	96.5%
B- Wage Coverage of Lower Poverty Line				
Public Employee (Uni Grad)	20.8%	52.0%	27.2%	25.6%
Private Sector Worker	28.3%	34.9%	26.9%	29.0%
Civil Sector Employee	47.9%	108.1%	87.9%	61.4%
C- Wage Coverage of Upper Poverty Line				
Public Employee (Uni Grad)	15.0%	39.8%	21.9%	18.6%
Private Sector Worker	20.4%	26.7%	21.6%	21.0%
Civil Sector Employee	34.6%	82.8%	70.5%	44.5%

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

Annexes

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

	Damascus	Rural Damascus	Homs	Hama	Tartous	Lattakia	Idleb	Aleppo	Ar-Raqqa	Deir-Ezzor	Al-Hasakeh	As-Sweida	Dara'a	Quneitra	SYRIA
All commodities	1,205	964	1,231	894	944	826	626	951	699	712	783	929	818	970	823
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	687	628	672	697	610	623	591	675	595	771	692	684	642	683	611
Tobacco	542	591	591	514	571	602	632	750	402	610	475	721	604	608	582
Clothing and Shoes	560	435	537	671	676	658	765	717	706	554	833	756	515	530	603
Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels	2,002	1,951	2,645	1,582	1,624	1,295	876	1,323	1,154	768	1,023	1,728	1,540	1,755	1,415
Household equipment and maintenance	605	455	517	707	427	404	434	422	445	470	829	457	569	503	481
Health	853	870	810	727	717	768	509	845	815	683	755	927	944	736	767
Transportation	1,550	1,204	1,458	1,232	1,506	1,493	568	886	781	688	1,004	1,001	837	1,427	964
Communications	330	329	329	329	327	327	41	534	329	332	331	332	331	327	207
Culture and entertainment	384	543	477	335	471	482	341	534	695	399	586	465	310	354	445
Education	922	876	1,046	862	1,053	920	1,231	1,080	565	541	1,022	917	1,145	1,008	869
Various goods and services	896	691	788	676	839	563	577	842	713	667	698	1,003	749	1,149	762

Source: Syrian Center for Policy Research, Monthly consumer price survey in Syria 2025.



scpr-syria.org
info@scpr-syria.org