



# Monthly Bulletin for Consumer Price Index and Inflation in Syria

Issue (9) – September 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-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 analysis is built upon a methodology developed by the Center to calculate the Consumer Price Index (CPI), which includes consumer basket components, weighting, and market selection ([SCPR Consumer Price Index Manual in Syria, 2022](#)).

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

The most prominent event in September 2025 was the issuance of the executive instructions for the temporary election law on September 3. This represents the first procedural step toward forming the first legislative authority in the transitional phase. The proposed mechanism reflected a trend toward a selective system, whereby two-thirds of the council members are chosen by electoral colleges appointed at the administrative district level by a central committee. Consequently, the right to candidacy and voting is restricted exclusively to members of these selected colleges, while the remaining third is directly appointed by the President of the Republic.<sup>1</sup>

In parallel, a structural restructuring process took place within the executive branch. On September 2, a decree was issued to establish the "Ministry of Energy" (Decree No. 150 of 2025), merging three vital ministries: Petroleum, Electricity, and Water Resources.<sup>2</sup> This follows five months after the formation of the new government, during which the Minister of Energy held the portfolios of the three ministries (Decree No. 9 of 2025).<sup>3</sup> This measure expresses a strategic decision to consolidate the management of the most important sovereign files related to reconstruction in the hands of close associates.

The "Syrian Development Fund" was launched on September 4 to contribute to determining the financing paths for the reconstruction process. The fund focuses on sectors such as health, education, water, agriculture, and infrastructure, adopting the principle of "self-reliance" and encouraging contributions from Syrians both at home and abroad.<sup>4</sup> It is noteworthy that the total financing pledges to the fund since its establishment reached USD 85 million.<sup>5</sup> These funds are very meager compared to the scale of economic losses in Syria during the years of war, not to mention that the fund has not undertaken any projects other than collecting donations thus far.

On the economic level, statistics issued by the General Authority for Land and Sea Ports for the period from December 2024 to August 2025 reflect a severe structural trade deficit in the Syrian balance of trade. Imports dominated the exchange activity; out of

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<sup>1</sup> SANA Agency. (2025, September 03). [The Syrian People's Assembly Elections Committee issues the executive instructions for the temporary election law decree.](#)

<sup>2</sup> SANA Agency. (2025, September 02). [President Sharaa issues a decree establishing the Ministry of Energy.](#)

<sup>3</sup> SANA Agency. (2025, April 03). [Presidency of the Republic: A presidential decision announcing the cabinet formation of the Syrian Arab Republic government.](#)

<sup>4</sup> SANA Agency. (2025, September 04). [The Syrian Development Fund launches from four governorates to unify efforts toward sustainable reconstruction.](#)

<sup>5</sup> Syrian Development Fund. [Detailed Statistics](#). Accessed on October 30, 2025.

approximately 364,000 trucks that crossed the borders, import trucks accounted for nearly 90 per cent of the total, with a load exceeding 7 million tons, compared to a modest export volume that did not exceed 1.6 million tons. This confirms a heavy reliance of the Syrian economy on the outside world.<sup>6</sup>

Events during the month also revealed challenges regarding governance and the integration of institutions in different areas of control. For instance, the areas of Northeast Syria remained under the control of the Autonomous Administration (AA) without reaching a mechanism to implement the March 10 agreement. Similarly, the conflict in As-Sweida continued, resulting in a rupture between local forces and the authority in Damascus.<sup>7</sup> Meanwhile, complexities emerged regarding the integration of institutions in the Syrian Interim Government (SIG) areas in the former Aleppo countryside. This was evident in the inability to unify salaries and wages between Northwest Syria and other regions, manifesting in protests by teachers from the "Northern Educational Directorates in Aleppo" demanding their salaries, which were three months overdue.<sup>8</sup> These salaries were reduced to align with the wage levels in the former regime-controlled areas.

Employees in government institutions continue to suffer from the policy of restructuring personnel. At "Syrian Telecom," for example, this policy led to the termination of contracts for those deemed "redundant."<sup>9</sup> This measure, aimed at controlling expenditures, carries a social cost represented by increased unemployment during a sensitive economic and social stage.

In the midst of these events, the Syrian economy suffers from cost-push inflation centered on two main groups: the Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages group (49.2 per cent), and the Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels group (30.1 per cent). The abject poverty line for a household at the national level reached SYP 2.86 million per month, while the upper poverty line reached SYP 6.2 million in September 2025. Consequently, the monthly wages for most groups in Syria no longer cover even the abject poverty line.

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<sup>6</sup> General Authority for Land and Sea Ports. (2025, September 09). [Statistics of the work of the General Authority for Land and Sea Ports from the liberation until the end of August 2025.](#)

<sup>7</sup> SANA Agency. (2025, September 05). [As-Sweida Governorate clarifies the reasons for non-payment of salaries for some government departments.](#)

<sup>8</sup> SANA Agency. (2025, September 07). [A protest vigil by teachers of the Northern educational complexes in Aleppo to demand their employment rights.](#)

<sup>9</sup> SANA Agency. (2025, September 05). [Syrian Telecom clarifies procedures for extending leaves of some employees and terminating contracts for surplus staff.](#)

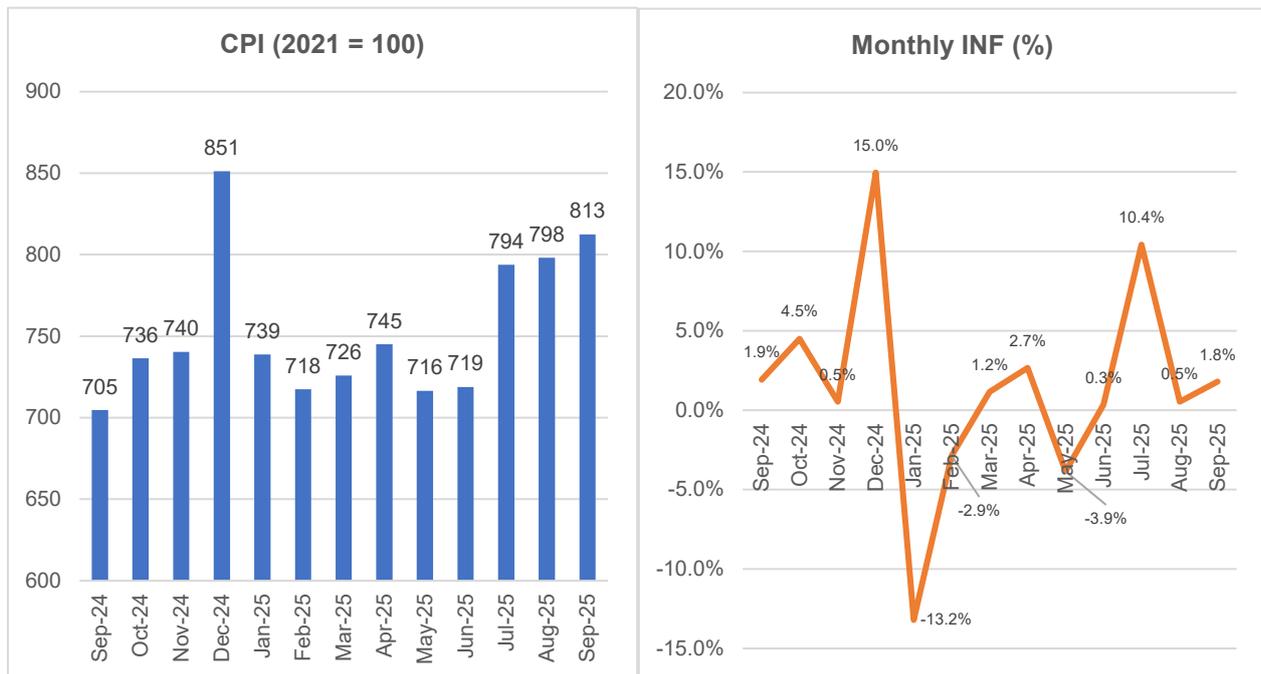
## 2. Annual Inflation in Syria September 2025

The Syrian economic landscape, following the fall of the tyrannical regime, has been characterized by a state of price volatility. This period commenced with a sharp inflationary shock in December 2024 (15.0 per cent), resulting from multiple factors—most notably the partial or total liberalization of prices for bread and energy carriers, which led to a severe increase in production costs. This was soon followed by a deflation of 13.2 per cent in early 2025, influenced by decisions related to trade openness.

However, this decline varied across commodity groups; prices for goods allowed for import, such as automobiles, electrical appliances, electronics, and agricultural products, witnessed a decrease. In contrast, prices did not decline at the same rates for goods and services protected by customs or those considered non-tradable.

The state of price fluctuations persisted until a sharp increase was recorded in July (at a rate of 10.4 per cent). Subsequently, inflation rates subsided between August and September to a monthly average of approximately 1 per cent. Consequently, the Year on year (Y-o-Y) inflation rate reached 15.3 per cent in September 2025 compared to September 2024. This indicates a continued decline in the purchasing power of citizens, albeit at lower rates than in previous years. This economic instability has exacerbated living conditions, pushing more households toward abject poverty.

**Figure (1): Consumer Price Index and Monthly Inflation (M-o-M) in Syria during the period (September 2024 – September 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 – September 2025

The overall CPI in Syria recorded a monthly inflation rate of 1.8 per cent during September 2025, a rate significantly affected by the sharp corrective deflation recorded in As-Sweida Governorate at 14.5 per cent.

Excluding the impact of As-Sweida Governorate, it becomes clear that all Syrian governorates suffer from high monthly inflation, averaging 3.3 per cent in September 2025. Inflationary pressures were primarily concentrated in four main groups: 1) the Tobacco and Cigarettes group (8.6 per cent), 2) the Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages group (5.1 per cent), 3) the Miscellaneous Goods and Services group (4.3 per cent), and 4) the Education group (3.7 per cent). This indicates strong inflationary pressures on the prices of basic commodities that affect citizens' daily lives.

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

#	Group	CPI Syria (Aug 2025)	CPI Syria (Sep 2025)	M-o-M Inflation	CPI Syria (Excl. As-Sweida) (Aug 2025)	CPI Syria (Excl. As-Sweida) (Sep 2025)	M-o-M Inflation Excl. As-Sweida
	All commodities	798	813	1.8%	789	814	3.3%
1	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	574	598	4.3%	568	597	5.1%
2	Tobacco	502	543	8.3%	492	535	8.6%
3	Clothes and shoes	594	609	2.5%	591	609	3.1%
4	Housing, water, electricity, and other fuel oils	1,383	1,402	1.4%	1,396	1,428	2.2%
5	Household equipment, supplies, and maintenance	461	473	2.7%	451	463	2.6%
6	Health	776	764	-1.6%	767	757	-0.1%
7	Transportation	1,074	988	-8.1%	922	935	1.6%
8	Communications	208	207	-0.1%	208	208	-0.1%
9	Entertainment and culture	487	466	-4.2%	486	470	-3.3%
10	Education	774	810	4.6%	777	804	3.7%
11+12	Various commodities and services	725	752	3.8%	718	749	4.3%

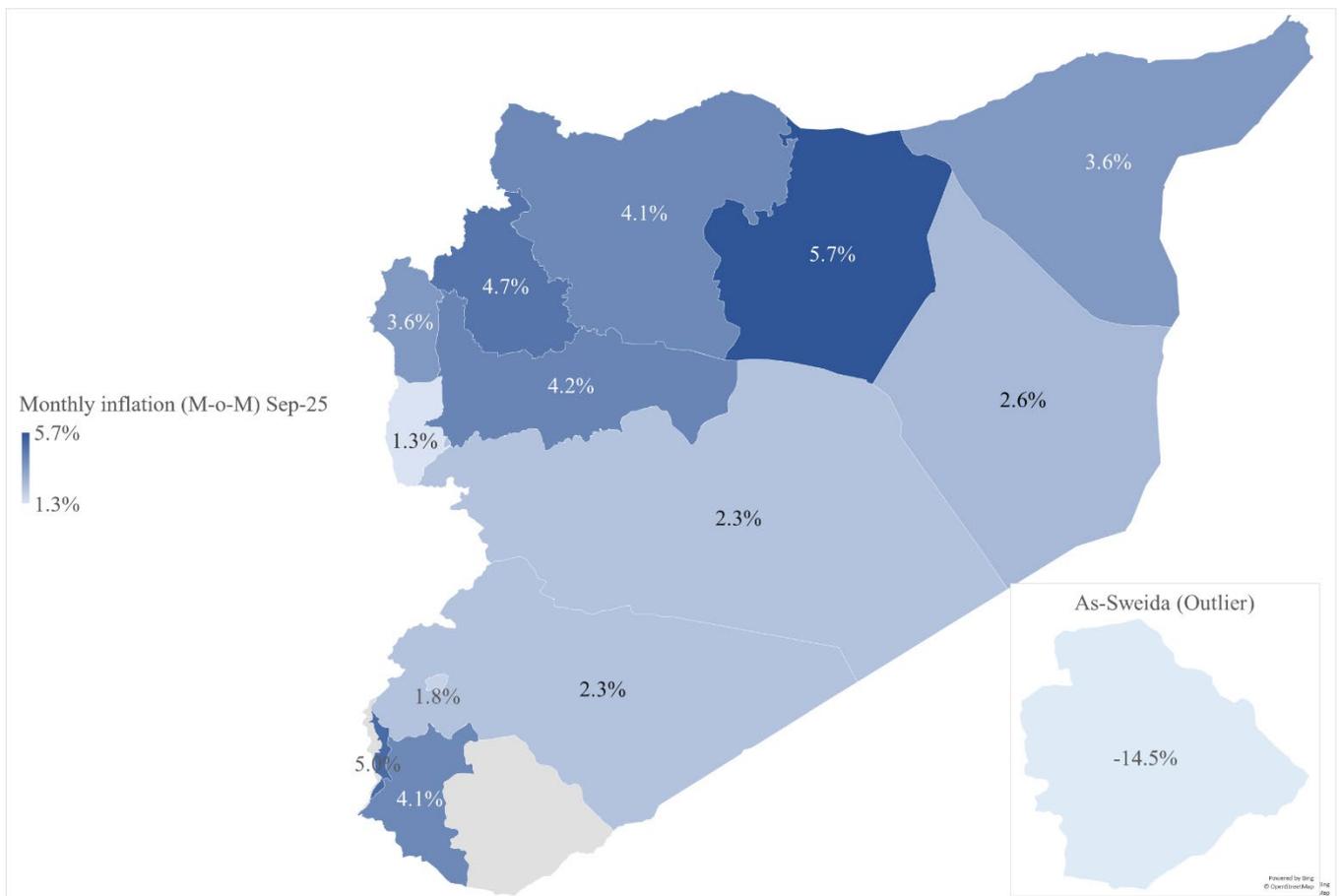
Source: Syrian Center for Policy Research (SCPR) 2025, Monthly Consumer Price Survey in Syria.

### 4. Inflation by Governorate

Geographical analysis of inflation data for September 2025 shows a disparity between Syrian governorates. There is a significant concentration of inflationary pressures in the northern regions (specifically Idleb, Aleppo countryside, and Ar-Raqqa). In contrast, coastal and central regions maintained relatively moderate inflation rates.

In Idleb (4.7 per cent) and Aleppo (4.1 per cent) governorates, high inflation is primarily attributed to exchange rate changes resulting from the reliance on the Turkish Lira (TL) in transactions. Additionally, labor market distortions caused by the shift of a large part of the workforce in northern Syria toward the security and military sectors and public administration employment (in major cities). In Ar-Raqqa Governorate (5.7 per cent), prevailing inflationary pressures are fundamentally attributed to an "acute crisis in the housing sector." This crisis stems from two combined factors: widespread destruction of infrastructure and housing in the governorate since the entry of ISIS, and the absence of reconstruction, resulting in a sharp decrease in the supply of habitable housing. Consequently, inflationary pressures on housing and rent costs increased. This situation is exacerbated by an additional demographic factor: a large number of Deir-Ezzor residents preferring to move to Ar-Raqqa, driven by its relatively better living conditions.

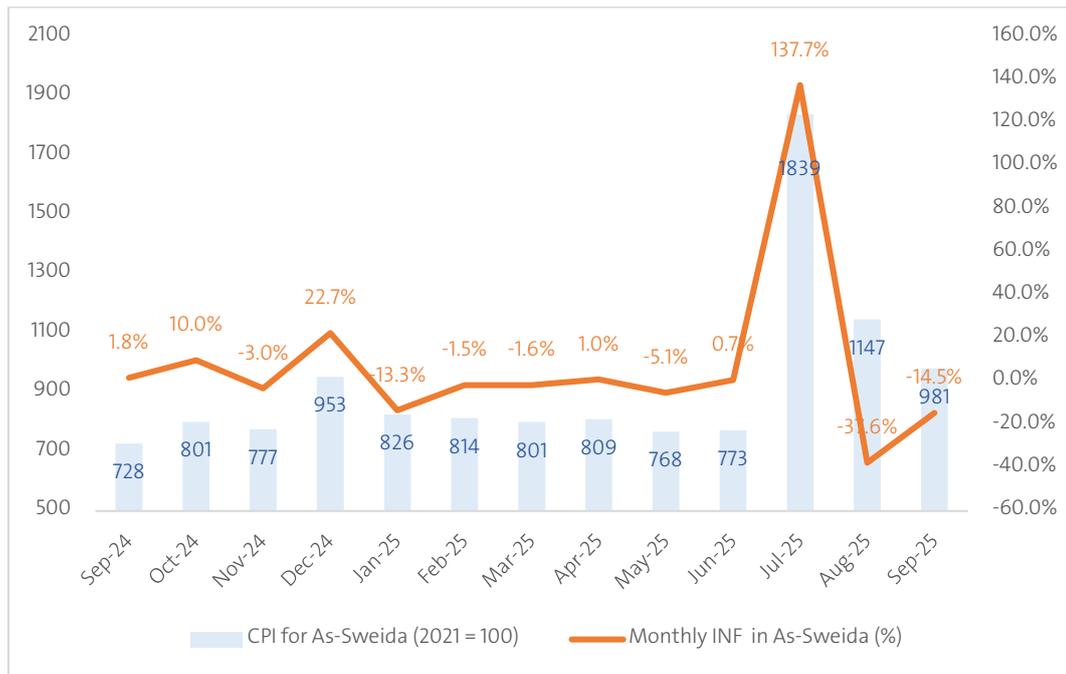
**Figure (2): Monthly Consumer Price Inflation (M-o-M) in Syria during September 2025 (in per cent)**



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

In As-Sweida Governorate, the general price level recorded a monthly deflation rate of 14.5 per cent during September 2025. The Transport group was the primary driver of this deflation, with its index (Base Year 2021) declining by 49.7 per cent in September compared to August, though it remained 27 per cent higher than the June level (before the events). It is noteworthy that this decline in the transport price index comes despite the continued fuel shortage crisis in the governorate due to the imposed siege.<sup>10</sup>

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



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

<sup>10</sup>.To illustrate the magnitude of price fluctuations, it is noted that the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for the transport group had stabilized at a level below 810 points in June 2025, reflecting a state of severe surge and volatility in prices during the third quarter of the year.

## 5. Price Disparity between Governorates

Analysis of price variation among the three regions—Transitional Caretaker Government Areas (SYP-GA), Transitional Caretaker Government Areas (TL-GA), and (AA) areas<sup>11</sup>—across main consumption groups reveals that the Transport group is the most price-disparate group during September 2025. The Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels group ranks second. In contrast, subgroups related to the Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages group show relative stability (i.e., low coefficient of variation). The Meat group (sheep, beef, chicken) is one of the least disparate groups; although absolute prices are high, the relative differences between regions are much lower than in the transport sector. Similarly, the Bread and Cereals group (excluding tourist bread) shows low variation,<sup>12</sup> mainly due to the administrative pricing of bread in all regions.

### a) Transport Group

The Transport group shows high levels of variation, reflecting differences in fuel pricing policies, which in turn affect all transport services. The primary driver of variation is "subsidized gasoline." Here, a clear split appears: AA areas offer gasoline at a relatively low price (SYP 4,740), which is nearly half the price in other regions. This indicates a strong subsidy policy in one area versus a different and unified pricing policy in the other regions.

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

#	Item (Unit)	SYP-Governed Areas	TL-Governed Areas (Northwest)	AA Areas
1	Private Car Fuel (Subsidized) 1 Liter	12,615	12,489	4,740
2	Private Car Fuel (Unsubsidized) 1 Liter	17,254	12,489	8,481
3	Bus or Microbus Fare (Inside City)	3,041	5,286	2,067
4	Taxi Fare (Inside City - 3 km)	26,811	26,447	14,167
5	Intercity Bus Fare (1 km)	368	284	298

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

The situation differs for "unsubsidized gasoline"; while AA areas remain the cheapest (SYP 8,481), SYP-GA areas become the most expensive (SYP 17,254), while the price in TL-GA areas appears stable at its "official" price due to availability and low demand on the black market. The fuel price gap directly extends to internal transport costs. Taxi and internal bus fares in AA areas are about half their cost in the other two regions. However, the most interesting observation is the "Intercity bus fare (per kilometer)" item, which shows significant price convergence across TL-GA and AA areas. This indicates that long-distance transport pricing follows a different and more unified mechanism, as it is linked to unsubsidized fuel prices.

<sup>11</sup> The "Coefficient of Variation (CV)" was calculated for each item, followed by calculating the average CV 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.

<sup>12</sup> Prior to the decision by the Transitional Caretaker Government to increase the price of a bread bundle (1.2 kg) from SYP 400 to SYP 4,000 on the tenth of December 2025, there was a significant disparity in bread prices among regions.

### b) Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels Group

Analysis of prices for this group reveals clear variation in subsidized water and electricity prices, along with a wide price gap in heating oil prices.

Some items, such as "House Rent" and "Tanker Water," show variation levels consistent with real estate and service market mechanisms. However, the most acute price dispersion is concentrated in services subject to subsidies or central management of public networks. The "Official Network Water Bill" is the most indicative example of this extremity, where the price in TL-GA areas exceeds that in SYP-GA areas by more than a hundredfold. This huge difference reflects radically divergent pricing structures, adopting unsubsidized prices versus subsidized ones.

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

	Item (Unit)	SYP-Governed Areas	TL-Governed Areas (Northwest)	AA Areas
1	Electricity Bill from Public Network (1 kWh)	424	1,431	115
2	Gas Cylinder Refill - Official Price (1 Cylinder)	139,676	138,860	118,427
3	Heating Oil - Official Price (1 Liter)	11,277	10,066	1,187
4	Heating Oil - Black Market (1 Liter)	12,163	10,066	6,482
5	Official Network Water Bill (1 m <sup>3</sup> )	38	3,860	78
6	Drinking Water Purchased (1 m <sup>3</sup> )	57,305	34,994	32,778

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

In a related context, sharp price disparities persist in the energy sector. Official heating oil prices show a massive gap, with its price in AA areas (SYP 1187) being approximately one-tenth of its value in the other two regions (SYP 10000-11000), a direct reflection of control over oil resources.

This analysis applies to the "Electricity Bill," which in turn shows high dispersion levels (424, 1,431, 115 SYP/kWh). Conversely, the most notable shift is in the "Official Gas Cylinder" item, which was previously a major source of variation. Currently, a remarkable price convergence is observed between the three regions (SYP 118000, 138000, and 139000 for 10 kg). This is due to the removal of subsidy policies in SYP-GA areas since the fall of the regime (previously priced at SYP 24000),<sup>13</sup> and in AA areas since early 2024 following Turkish bombardment that destroyed the Suwaydiya gas plant in mid-2023 (previously priced at SYP 10000).<sup>14</sup>

<sup>13</sup> Syrian Center for Policy Research (SCPR). (2024). [Monthly Bulletin of Consumer Prices and Inflation. Issue No. 10 of 2024.](#)

<sup>14</sup> Syrian Center for Policy Research (SCPR). (2024). [Monthly Bulletin of Consumer Prices and Inflation. Issue No. 1 of 2024.](#)

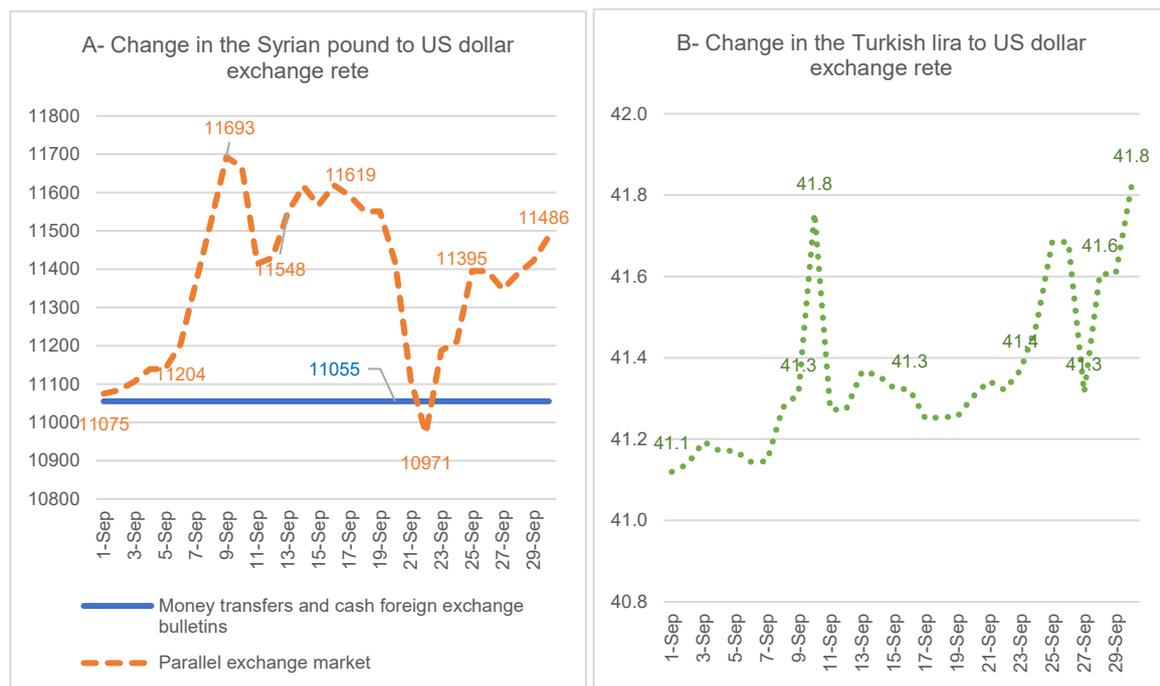
## 6. Exchange Rate Changes

The Central Bank of Syria continued to fix the official exchange rate (for remittances and exchange) at SYP 11055 per USD for the fourth consecutive month (since May 13, 2025). Meanwhile, the unofficial market rate showed sharp fluctuations,<sup>15</sup> starting at 11075 and reaching 11693 on the 9th of the month, before settling at SYP 11486 per USD at month-end. The Syrian Pound lost 5 per cent of its value during September compared to the previous month; after the average exchange rate was around SYP 10770 per USD in August, it reached SYP 11336 per USD in September.

Regarding the Turkish Lira, data revealed an upward trend in the exchange rate, reflecting increasing weakness in its value, rising from about 41 to 41.8 TL per USD. The decline of the TL affects the prices of goods and services in the TL-GA areas.

September 2025 witnessed the continuation of the restrictive monetary policy by the Central Bank of Syria that began with the fall of the regime. This policy failed to achieve its goal of curbing inflation while imposing massive social and economic costs.

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



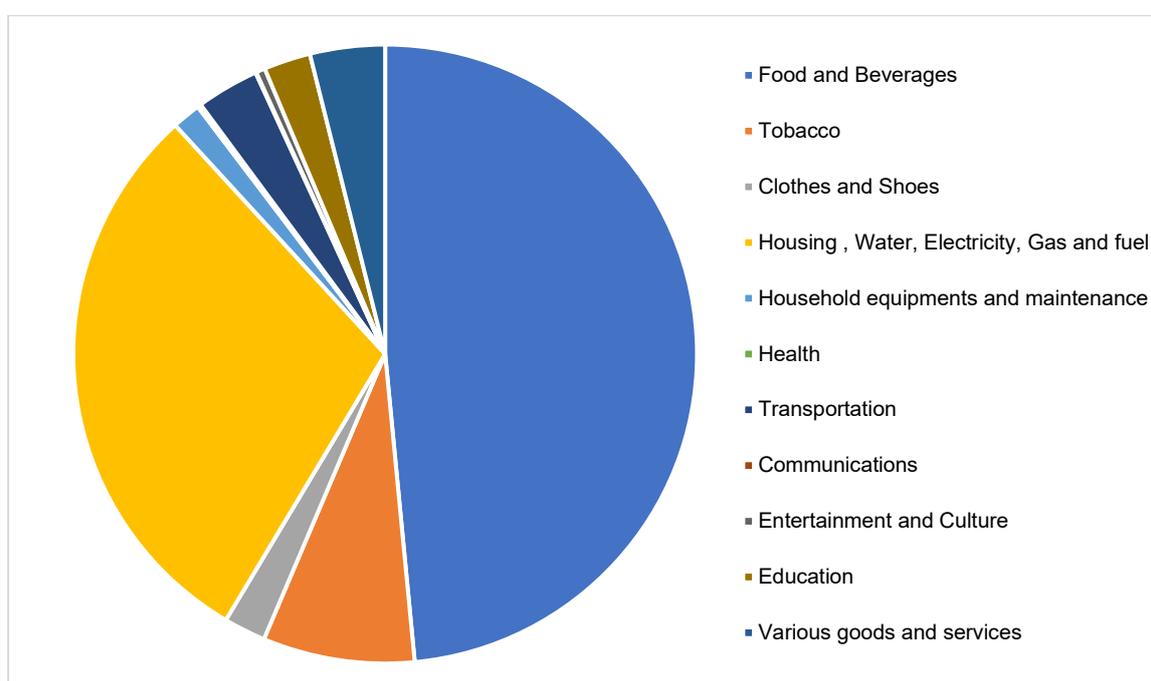
Source: Syrian Center for Policy Research (SCPR) 2025, Monthly Consumer Price Survey in Syria.

<sup>15</sup> It is worth noting that the government issues a weekly bulletin for the prices of diesel, gasoline, and gas, pricing them in Syrian Pounds (SYP) according to the black market rate.

## 7. Contributors to Inflation

Analysis of the contribution to the monthly inflation rate (3.3 per cent) across all Syrian governorates (excluding As-Sweida) shows that inflation was driven almost entirely by two basic groups during September 2025. The Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages group accounted for the largest share, contributing 49.2 per cent to this increase, followed directly by the Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels group, which contributed 30.1 per cent. These two groups, representing life necessities, are together responsible for about 80 per cent of the total recorded inflation, reflecting enormous and direct pressures on household living costs. Contributions from other groups were secondary, such as Tobacco and Cigarettes (8.0 per cent) and Education (2.5 per cent).

**Figure (5): Contribution of Main Consumption Groups to the Monthly Inflation Rate (M-o-M) (excluding As-Sweida) for September 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 sharp decline in the inflation rate by 14.5 per cent during September 2025, as a corrective measure following the inflationary shock it experienced last July. Curbing inflationary pressures was concentrated in five main expenditure groups: Transport (49.8 per cent), Recreation and Culture (15.7 per cent), Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels (10 per cent), Health (6.7 per cent), and Clothing and Footwear (4.5 per cent).

TL-Governed Areas (TL-GA) recorded the highest monthly inflation rate in September 2025 at 5.7 per cent. This rise is primarily attributed to two main groups: first, Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels (contributing 36 per cent), and second, Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages (contributing 34 per cent).

AA areas (Northeast Syria) experienced a high monthly inflation rate of 4.4 per cent, but it showed a radically different structure of inflation drivers. In these areas, the Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages group emerged as a dominant contributing factor, accounting for about 77 per cent of total inflation, thus being the primary driver of price increases.

In comparison, SYP-Governed Areas (SYP-GA) showed monthly inflation of 1.2 per cent. The Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages group was the primary driver of this increase, with a contribution of 109 per cent. Conversely, the Transport group contributed as a major deflationary factor (-71 per cent), limiting the overall inflation rate. This deflationary effect of the transport group is attributed to the noticeable drop in black market gasoline prices in As-Sweida Governorate, where the price per liter fell from SYP 95,000 to SYP 60,000, which was reflected as a decrease in transport costs at the governorate level.

## 8. Wages in Syria, September 2025

The average monthly wage for a university-educated public sector employee (at entry-level) in Syria reached approximately SYP 1.14 million in September 2025, while the average monthly wage for a private sector worker was SYP 1.22 million. Meanwhile, civil sector employees recorded SYP 2.58 million during the same month.

When comparing nominal wages (at current prices) between control areas, it is evident that wages in both the public and private sectors in TL-GA areas were the highest, followed by AA areas, while wages in SYP-GA areas ranked last. It is noteworthy that wages vary significantly between the three regions. It also appears that the wage levels of workers in the public and private sectors are much lower compared to the wage levels of workers in the civil sector.<sup>16</sup>

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

	SYP-Governed areas	TL-Governed areas	AA areas	Whole of Syria
<b>A- Public sector workers</b>				
Employee Wage (University Professor)	3,030,000	5,833,596	3,090,000	<b>3,370,569</b>
Employee Wage (University Grad)	935,000	2,297,023	1,060,000	<b>1,138,098</b>
Employee Wage (Basic education)	859,000	1,359,725	1,040,000	<b>949,740</b>
<b>B- Private sector workers</b>				
Company Manager Wage	3,487,987	4,486,458	2,190,742	<b>3,488,394</b>
Shop Worker Wage	1,182,554	1,511,899	1,043,427	<b>1,218,565</b>
<b>C- Civil sector workers</b>				
Employee Wage (University Grad)	2,012,656	4,586,364	3,361,876	<b>2,584,441</b>

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.

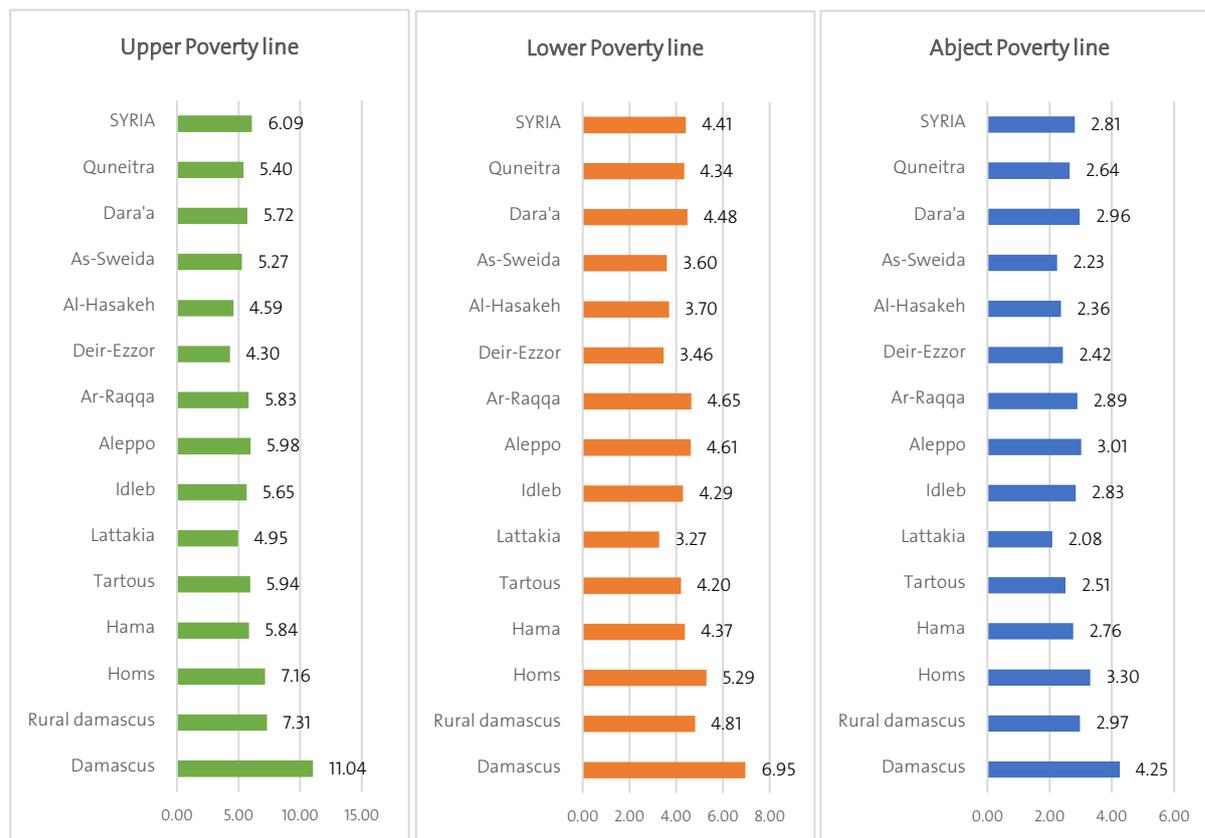
Source: Syrian Center for Policy Research (SCPR) 2025, Monthly Consumer Price Survey in Syria.

<sup>16</sup> Despite their relative increase compared to public and private sector wages, the wages of civil sector workers in areas previously under the control of the Government of Syrian regime (GoS) are considered very low compared to other regions. These wages are equivalent to 60 per cent of the wages of civil sector workers in the Autonomous Administration (AA) areas, and 44 per cent of the wages of civil sector workers in the TL-Governed Areas (TL-GA) during September 2025.

### 9. Poverty Lines in Syria, September 2025

The household abject poverty line<sup>17</sup> (as an indicator of food deprivation) at the Syria level in September 2025 reached SYP 2.81 million per month, the lower poverty line reached SYP 4.41 million, and the upper poverty line reached SYP 6.09 million. Poverty lines recorded their highest levels in Damascus, Rural Damascus, Homs, and Aleppo governorates, while Deir-Ezzor, Al-Hasakeh, and Lattakia governorates recorded the lowest poverty line values during September 2025.

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



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

Analysis of the average wage coverage of poverty lines in Syria (September 2025) reveals a deep structural crisis in income adequacy, particularly in the public and private sectors. At the national level, the general average shows low coverage, with the wages of government university employees and private sector workers being about 57-59 per cent below the "abject poverty line," and this gap widens to exceed 80 per cent when compared to the "upper poverty line." This crisis reaches its peak in SYP-GA areas, where the largest collapse in purchasing power is recorded, confirming the inability of wages in those areas to cover basic needs.

In contrast, the table highlights significant regional and institutional disparity centered around "Civil Sector Employees." While traditional sectors (public and private) reflect a comprehensive deficit, the civil sector represents the only category capable of exceeding poverty lines in specific areas. This is clearly manifested in TL-GA areas, where a civil

<sup>17</sup> Poverty lines (abject, lower, and upper) were calculated by measuring the effect of inflation on the 2009 poverty lines.

employee's wage exceeds the "abject poverty line" by 60.4 per cent, and by 34.4 per cent in AA areas. This sharp disparity indicates a division in the Syrian labor market and the existence of varying wage structures depending on the geographical region and funding source, creating a massive gap between civil sector workers in some areas and the rest of the workforce.

**Table (5): Coverage of Average Monthly Wages for Poverty Lines in Syria during September 2025 (in per cent)**

	SYP-Governed areas	TL-Governed areas	AA areas	Whole of Syria
<b>A- Wage Coverage of Abject Poverty Line</b>				
Public Employee (Uni Grad)	33.2%	80.3%	42.4%	<b>40.6%</b>
Private Sector Worker	42.0%	52.9%	41.7%	<b>43.4%</b>
Civil Sector Employee	71.5%	160.4%	134.4%	<b>92.1%</b>
<b>B- Wage Coverage of Lower Poverty Line</b>				
Public Employee (Uni Grad)	21.0%	52.7%	27.7%	<b>25.8%</b>
Private Sector Worker	26.6%	34.7%	27.2%	<b>27.6%</b>
Civil Sector Employee	45.3%	105.3%	87.7%	<b>58.6%</b>
<b>C- Wage Coverage of Upper Poverty Line</b>				
Public Employee (Uni Grad)	15.2%	40.3%	22.2%	<b>18.7%</b>
Private Sector Worker	19.2%	26.6%	21.9%	<b>20.0%</b>
Civil Sector Employee	32.7%	80.6%	70.4%	<b>42.4%</b>

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 September 2025, (2021 = 100)

	Damascus	Rural Damascus	Homs	Hama	Tartous	Lattakia	Idleb	Aleppo	Ar-Raqqa	Deir-Ezzor	Al-Hasakeh	As-Sweida	Dara'a	Quneitra	SYRIA
<b>All commodities</b>	<b>1,190</b>	<b>961</b>	<b>1,228</b>	<b>874</b>	<b>936</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>931</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>786</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>813</b>
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	689	636	665	687	600	609	597	653	622	739	672	637	612	644	598
Tobacco	479	534	550	507	571	615	632	599	355	619	454	724	554	538	543
Clothing and Shoes	478	599	573	681	729	654	735	714	691	548	830	774	480	495	609
Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels	1,980	1,913	2,680	1,539	1,627	1,272	787	1,317	1,000	744	1,034	1,930	1,510	1,785	1,402
Household equipment and maintenance	600	463	489	634	498	390	431	417	433	491	809	495	531	505	473
Health	853	829	807	747	768	807	512	811	837	671	753	966	873	710	764
Transportation	1,544	1,283	1,399	1,200	1,421	1,525	565	883	700	660	979	1,388	838	1,577	988
Communications	330	329	329	328	327	327	41	534	329	332	330	332	331	327	207
Culture and entertainment	382	442	484	297	377	466	341	500	1,329	422	541	455	349	334	466
Education	831	779	892	733	895	854	1,165	1,040	458	470	823	722	1,003	583	810
Various goods and services	893	660	778	683	876	550	579	811	711	670	689	964	742	1,036	752

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



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