# Public Utility Restructuring and Service-Cost Surge

Monthly Bulletin for Consumer Price Index and Inflation in Syria

Issue (4) – April 2026

## Legal Notice and Intellectual Property



Artificial intelligence tools were utilized in the editing and translation processes for linguistic support and stylistic enhancement. Such use did not influence the analytical content or the findings presented in this bulletin, which remain the sole responsibility of the SCPR.

## Executive Summary

The April 2026 Consumer Price and Inflation Bulletin in Syria shows that inflationary pressures are no longer driven only by price movements in consumer goods, but have become more clearly linked to the restructuring of public utilities and services, and to attempts to finance the fiscal deficit through pricing and revenue-collection tools that are reflected in the cost of living and production. The Y-o-Y inflation rate reached 27.5 per cent, while the general CPI rose from 918 points (2021 base year) in March 2026 to 950 points in April 2026, recording M-o-M inflation of 3.5 per cent.

The data indicate that M-o-M inflation was concentrated more in services and non-tradable sectors than in food commodities. Education recorded the highest monthly increase at 6.3 per cent, followed by housing, water, electricity and gas at 6.0 per cent, and then household equipment and miscellaneous goods and services at 5.1 per cent each. Although food increased only slightly, by 0.4 per cent, housing and energy remained the main driver of inflation, contributing around 75.7 per cent of M-o-M inflation. This confirms that the main source of pressure in April was the cost of basic services and energy, rather than food alone.

April's fiscal and monetary policies deepened this trend. The imposition of a tax advance on imports, the continued gap between the official and parallel exchange rates, and the requirement to deliver some remittances in SYP came within the context of the authorities' efforts to strengthen revenues and control foreign-currency flows. However, these measures transfer part of the cost of fiscal and monetary adjustment to producers, importers and consumers through higher final costs, precautionary pricing, and constraints on operational liquidity.

The bulletin also reveals the continued spatial variation in prices. Housing, water, electricity and fuel recorded the highest coefficient of variation across governorates, followed by education and transport, indicating that local services and public utilities have become among the main sources of price disparity across governorates and monetary spaces. Lattakia recorded the highest M-o-M inflation rate at 6.9 per cent, followed by Aleppo at 5.5 per cent, Homs at 5.4 per cent, and Dara'a at 5.3 per cent.

At the living-conditions level, the abject poverty line for a household reached SYP 3.34 million per month, while the lower poverty line reached SYP 5.26 million, and the upper poverty line reached SYP 7.26 million. The wages of university-educated public-sector employees cover only 33.9 per cent of the abject poverty line and only 15.6 per cent of the upper poverty line, while private-sector wages cover 38.5 per cent of the abject poverty line.

The recent increases in fuel and bread prices are likely to generate a new inflationary wave in the coming months, potentially raising the upper poverty line to more than SYP 7.55 million per month. This indicates that the announced nominal wage increase, even once disbursed, will remain limited in impact unless it is linked to the cost of living and direct social protection policies.

## Contents



## List of Tables



## Table of Figures

## 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 |

# Public Utility Restructuring and Service-Cost Surge

## 1. Preamble

This bulletin provides an independent assessment of consumer price developments and inflation levels across Syria's governorates, based on a monthly price survey conducted regularly by the Syrian Center for Policy Research (SCPR) since October 2020. The bulletin relies on a methodology developed by SCPR to calculate the Consumer Price Index (CPI), including the identification of consumption basket components, weighting structures, and market selection procedures. The monthly survey covers 58 markets and 112 goods and services distributed across Syria's governorates and areas of control, using 2021 as the base year (SCPR's Consumer Price Index in Syria).

The bulletin presents the results of the Consumer Price Survey for April 2026 through an analysis of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) across geographical areas and major groups of goods and services. It also draws on CPI findings to estimate the cost of living and poverty lines at the local level across different regions of Syria, providing a more nuanced understanding of spatial disparities in price levels and household living burdens.

Economic and fiscal policies in April 2026 reflected a growing orientation toward strengthening public revenues through direct monetary and taxation instruments, alongside a redefinition of the state's economic role and its traditional functions in managing services and productive sectors. Budget figures for 2026, published by the Ministry of Finance, revealed a structural gap between projected expenditures and revenues amid continued stagflationary conditions. Estimated expenditures reached USD 10.516 billion, compared with projected revenues of USD 8.716 billion, resulting in an estimated fiscal deficit of approximately USD 1.799 billion[1].

Within this context, fiscal policy increasingly relied on the advance collection of revenues from the private sector and importers as a means of easing pressures associated with the fiscal deficit and financing public expenditure. Ministry of Finance Decision No. 422 of 2026 provides a clear example of this approach through the imposition of a 2 per cent advance payment on income tax at the point of importation for transactions exceeding SYP 100,000[2]. In practical terms, this measure entails collecting part of the expected tax revenue before the commercial cycle has been fully completed. As a result, it reduces the operational liquidity available to producers and businesses, while also contributing to higher final costs for goods in domestic markets and exerting upward pressure on consumer prices.

[1] Ministry of Finance. (2026). Citizen's Budget for Fiscal Year 2026. Damascus, Syria: Ministry of Finance.

[2] The advance tax payment is set at 2 per cent of the value of imported goods. The calculation base consists of the declared value in the customs invoice plus all applicable fees and charges, excluding the consumption expenditure tax. An exemption threshold applies to transactions with a value not exceeding SYP 100,000. Under the implementation mechanism, the General Authority for Ports and Customs transfers the collected amounts to the Treasury account at the Central Bank of Syria within 15 days. Pursuant to Article 5, the advance payment accounts are settled after the issuance of decisions by the tax committees and once the tax assessment becomes final and legally binding. Syrian Arab News Agency (SANA). (2026, March 24). Ministry of Finance imposes a 2 per cent advance tax payment on importers and requires prior tax clearance.

This approach is also reflected in the decisions of the Central Bank of Syria regarding foreign remittances, particularly the requirement that remittances processed through international money transfer companies be disbursed in Syrian Pounds (SYP)[3]. This measure reflects the monetary authorities' efforts to increase control over foreign currency inflows and strengthen available reserves at a time when a significant gap persisted between the official exchange rate and the parallel market rate, largely due to the continued implementation of liquidity-restriction policies aimed at containing the money supply.

The official remittance and exchange rate remained fixed at SYP 11,055 per USD until 25 April, before being raised to SYP 11,300 on 26 April. By contrast, the average parallel market exchange rate reached approximately SYP 12,922 per USD during the month, maintaining a substantial gap between the official and market rates. The persistence of this differential effectively created a hidden tax on productive activity, prompting traders to adopt precautionary pricing strategies that, for some essential commodities, exceeded 20 per cent. These pricing adjustments were driven both by exchange-rate fluctuations and by expectations of continued transportation and logistics risks associated with the ongoing regional crisis.

In addition, Central Bank of Syria Decision No. 222/H, which extended the deadline for exchanging old currency notes by an additional 60 days[4], suggests that the monetary authorities were unable to fully withdraw the old currency from circulation. This outcome appears to reflect both the limited availability of newly issued banknotes and the slow pace of the currency exchange process.

Legislative developments associated with Decrees No. 44, 45, and 46 of 2026[5] indicate a growing trend toward restructuring public utilities and state-owned institutions on the basis of greater financial and administrative autonomy. This includes the transformation of the General Establishment for Phosphate and Mines into the Syrian Mining Company, as well as the reorganization of water institutions under a model that more closely resembles commercially oriented public enterprises. The concern does not lie in the principle of improving management or enhancing service efficiency, but rather in the absence of clear safeguards to prevent the costs of restructuring from being transferred directly to consumers and producers. If this process is accompanied by reductions in subsidies and increases in fees and service tariffs without adequate compensation and social protection mechanisms, it may become an additional channel for rising production and living costs, particularly in the agricultural, manufacturing, and everyday service sectors.

On the trade front, following the National Committee for Import and Export's decision to permit the importation of broiler chickens and potatoes for a one-month period under Decisions No. 8 and 9 issued at the end of March 2026, the Committee subsequently issued Decision No. 10 at the end of April, suspending the importation of a number of agricultural commodities[6] in accordance with the agricultural calendar in order to protect

---

[3] Central Bank of Syria. (2026, April 21). Decision No. 235/L.E. Damascus, Syria: Central Bank of Syria.
[4] Central Bank of Syria. (2026, February 22). Decision No. 422/H. Central Bank of Syria.
[5] Syrian Al-Thawra Newspaper. (2026). Official Decrees: Decree No. 44 of 2026, Decree No. 45 of 2026, and Decree No. 46 of 2026. Damascus, Syria.
[6] These commodities include table eggs and fresh and frozen poultry (without a specified time limitation); potatoes, onions, garlic, cucumbers, and zucchini (from May through the end of October 2026); tomatoes, eggplants, green peppers, watermelon, apricots, plums, cherries, and peaches (from June through the end

domestic producers. At the regional level, however, protective trade barriers continued to constrain the flow of goods. Although the Jordanian border was reopened on 1 April 2026, Jordan's imposition of high protective tariffs on Syrian textiles and chemical products[7] placed national exports in a position of economic isolation and limited their competitiveness in regional markets.

At the regional level, Syria sought to capitalize on geopolitical shifts affecting trade and energy flows, particularly amid tensions that disrupted maritime navigation through the Strait of Hormuz. In this context, efforts emerged to reactivate Syria's role as a regional overland trade corridor through transit operations and the re-export of vehicles via the Port of Lattakia to European markets[8]. Energy and transportation projects also gained increasing strategic importance, whether through the reactivation of the Arab Gas Pipeline or the transportation of Iraqi fuel oil to the Baniyas Refinery[9]. These developments are particularly significant given Ministry of Finance estimates indicating that revenues related to the energy and petroleum sectors are expected to account for approximately 28 per cent of total public revenues in the 2026 budget[10].

Relations with the European Union also showed signs of gradual reopening, reflected in discussions concerning the reactivation of the Cooperation Agreement signed in 1978, following years of declining trade exchanges between the two sides. European approaches have largely focused on providing technical assistance and strengthening the role of the private sector, particularly in the areas of reconstruction, energy, and digital infrastructure[11].

At the household level, Decree No. 67 of 2026, which introduced a 50 per cent wage increase and raised the minimum wage to SYP 12,560 in new currency terms (equivalent to SYP 1.256 million in old currency terms), did not result in a tangible reduction in the economic pressures facing Syrian households. The minimum wage remained below half of the household abject poverty line, which reached SYP 3.34 million in April 2026 according to estimates by the Syrian Center for Policy Research (SCPR). This highlights the persistent gap between income levels and the cost of living. At the same time, continued increases in the prices of energy, services, transportation, food, and housing have further constrained the real impact of the nominal wage adjustment on household purchasing power. The effectiveness of the increase has been further limited by the postponement of its implementation until the end of May 2026.

Policies aimed at increasing fuel and energy prices also contributed to mounting inflationary pressures, as rising costs of essential services, production, and transportation were gradually transmitted to the prices of other goods and services. This suggests that a significant share of inflationary pressures during this period was directly linked to

of August 2026); red peppers, figs, grapes, and pears (from August through the end of October 2026); and pomegranates (from September through the end of December 2026).

[7] Syrian Arab News Agency (SANA). (2026, April 2). Damascus Chamber of Industry: Jordanian protective tariffs on Syrian products will negatively affect trade exchange flows.

[8] Al Jazeera Net. (2026, April 29). Port of Lattakia exports its first transit vehicle shipment to Europe. Al Jazeera Media Network.

[9] Asharq Bloomberg. (2026, April 1). Iraq exports fuel overland through Syria for the first time in decades. Asharq News.

[10] Ministry of Finance. (2026). Citizen's Budget for Fiscal Year 2026. Damascus, Syria: Ministry of Finance.

[11] Al Jazeera Net. (2026, April 21). The Syria–European Cooperation Agreement: When Europe opened its markets to Syria.

government policies, particularly fiscal and pricing measures associated with the restructuring of subsidies and public services.

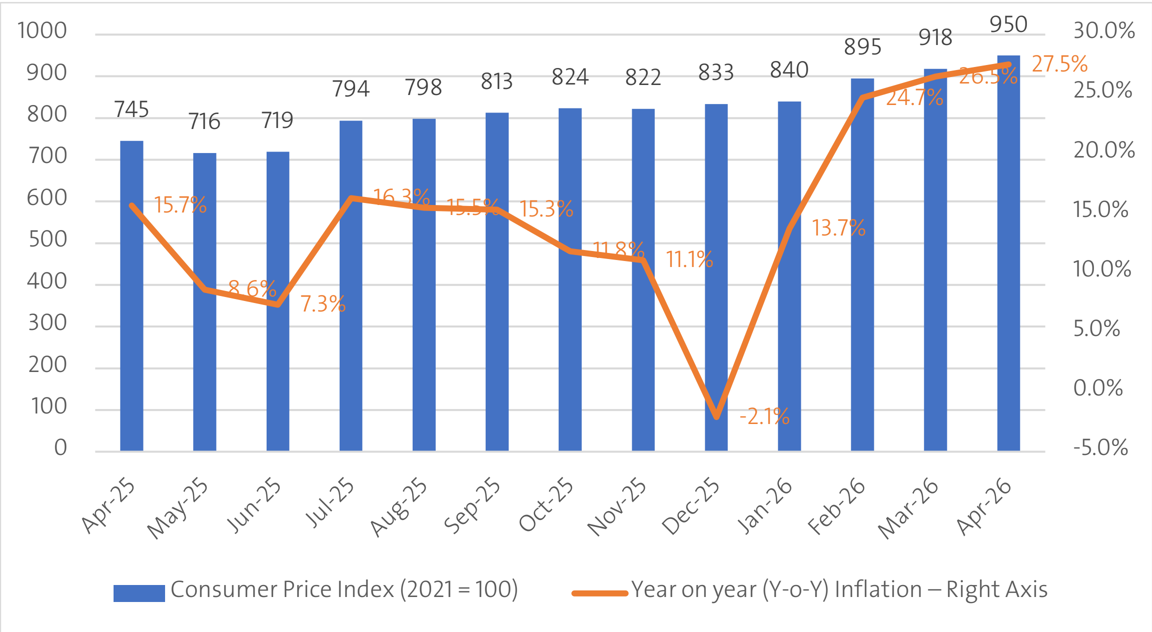
These developments point to an evolving role of the state in the economy, moving away from a model that relied more heavily on the provision of public services and direct support to consumers and producers, toward one that places greater emphasis on revenue generation and the management of public institutions according to financial considerations. This transition creates additional challenges for productive sectors and households alike, given the continued weakness of purchasing power and the rising cost of living. As a result, social protection is likely to emerge as one of the most critical policy issues in the period ahead.

## 2. Annual Inflation in Syria April 2026

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) for April 2026 indicates the continued upward trajectory of prices, with the Y-o-Y inflation rate reaching 27.5 per cent. The index increased from 745 points (2021=100 base year) in April 2025 to 950 points in April 2026, reflecting a widening price gap over the course of a single year. This development suggests that inflationary pressures remain embedded within the structure of the Syrian economy, alongside the influence of monetary and structural factors that continue to constrain the stability of the general price level.

The housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels category recorded the highest annual inflation rate at 41.9 per cent. This increase was driven primarily by a sharp rise in actual and imputed housing rents, which recorded an exceptional increase of 61.5 per cent, followed by water supply and related services, whose prices increased by 25 per cent, and electricity, gas, and other fuels, which rose by 12 per cent.

**Figure (1): Consumer Price Index (CPI) and (Y-o-Y) Inflation in Syria during the period (April 2025 – April 2026), (Base Year 2021 = 100) and (Inflation in per cent)**




Source: Syrian Center for Policy Research (SCPR) 2025 and 2026, Monthly Consumer Price Survey in Syria.

Prices in the tobacco category increased by 33.9 per cent, largely driven by higher prices of domestically manufactured tobacco products. Education prices rose by 27.8 per cent, reflecting increasing costs of private education and growing reliance on private tutoring and other non-subsidized educational services. These developments occurred within the broader context of restructuring education financing and the government's orientation toward privatization and market liberalization without sufficient regulatory safeguards. The increase remained substantial despite the restructuring of certain educational institutions and the alignment of tuition fees with those applied by public and private universities during the 2026–2027 academic year.

Prices in the miscellaneous goods and services category increased by 28 per cent, while household furnishings, equipment, and routine household maintenance rose by 25 per cent. The food and non-alcoholic beverages category recorded an annual increase of 22 per cent.

**Table (1): Year on year (Y-o-Y) and Month on month (M-o-M) Inflation of Consumer Prices in Syria for April 2026 by Consumption Groups (Base Year 2021 = 100)**

| # | Group | CPI April 2025 | CPI March 2026 | CPI April 2026 | Y-o-Y Inflation | M-o-M Inflation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All commodities | **745** | **918** | **950** | **27.5%** | **%3.5** |
| 1 | Food and non-alcoholic beverages | 571 | 694 | 697 | 22.0% | %0.4 |
| 2 | Tobacco | 446 | 598 | 597 | 33.9% | %0.1- |
| 3 | Clothes and shoes | 597 | 623 | 649 | 8.6% | %4.1 |
| 4 | Housing, water, electricity, and other fuel oils | 1216 | 1,628 | 1,725 | 41.9% | %6.0 |
| 5 | Household equipment, supplies, and maintenance | 495 | 583 | 617 | 24.7% | %5.1 |
| 6 | Health | 763 | 826 | 833 | 9.2% | %0.9 |
| 7 | Transportation | 951 | 881 | 916 | %3.7- | %3.5 |
| 8 | Communications | 206 | 202 | 201 | %2.3- | %0.3- |
| 9 | Entertainment and culture | 512 | 481 | 500 | %2.3- | %4.1 |
| 10 | Education | 726 | 873 | 927 | 27.8% | %6.3 |
| 11+12 | Various commodities and services | 716 | 874 | 918 | 28.2% | %5.1 |

Source: Syrian Center for Policy Research (SCPR) 2025 and 2026, Monthly Consumer Price Survey in Syria.

On the other hand, several consumption categories recorded year-on-year price declines. Transport prices fell by 3.7 per cent, while communications and recreation and culture prices each declined by 2.3 per cent. The primary factor behind the decrease in transport prices was the government's reduction of fuel prices in November 2025, following a prolonged period after the fall of the former regime[12] during which fuel prices had been maintained at exceptionally high levels alongside increases in electricity tariffs. In addition,

[12] On 10 December 2024, the price of subsidized gasoline was increased to USD 1.294, then reduced to USD 1.16 on 21 December 2024. This price remained in effect throughout 2025 until it was further reduced to USD 0.85 on 12 November 2025, coinciding with an increase in electricity prices. As for diesel used for heating and transportation, its price was raised to USD 1.069 on 10 December 2024, then reduced to USD 1.028 on 21 December 2024, and subsequently lowered to USD 0.75 in November 2025. The reduction in gasoline prices contributed to a decline in both intra-city and inter-governorate transportation fares.

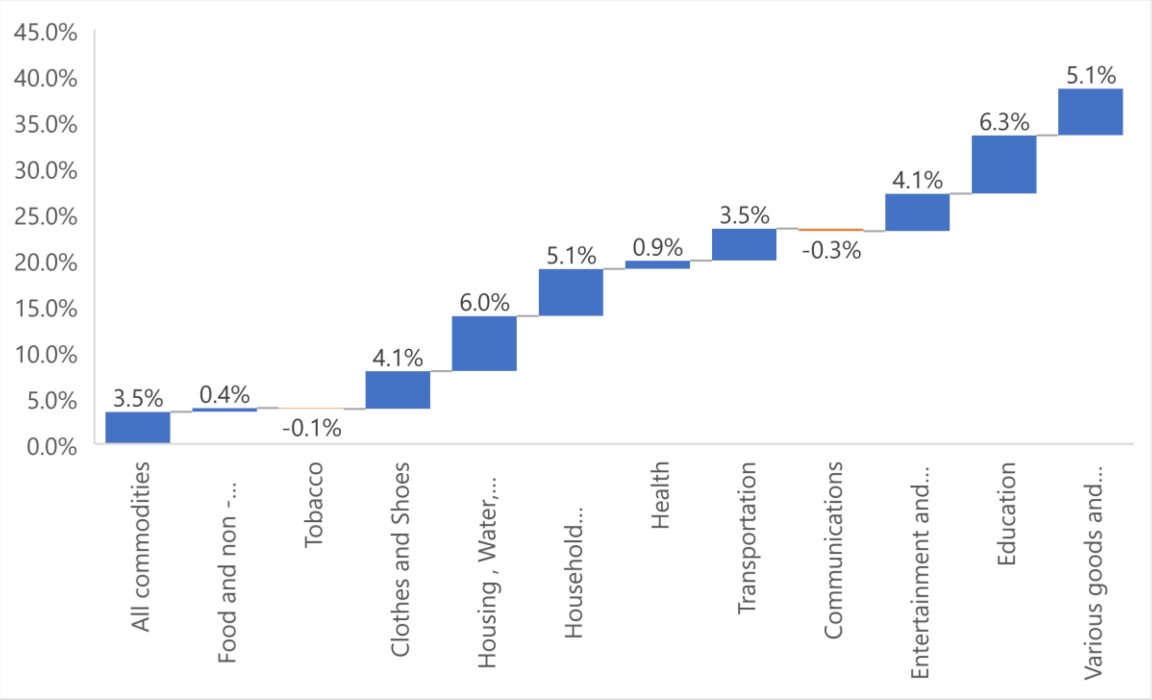
the liberalization of consumer goods imports and the reduction of customs duties on mobile phones contributed to downward price pressures. In the communications sector, the integration of new areas—particularly Idleb and Aleppo countryside—into domestic telecommunications networks, replacing the relatively more expensive foreign service providers (e-LUX and Turkcell), also helped reduce costs and ease inflationary pressures within the sector.

## 3. Monthly Inflation – April 2026

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) recorded month-on-month (M-o-M) inflation of 3.5 per cent in April 2026, driven by a combination of factors, most notably exchange-rate fluctuations, rising transportation and energy costs, and import-related policy decisions. All major consumption categories experienced monthly changes ranging from contraction to significant increases, indicating the persistence of price volatility and mounting inflationary pressures, particularly in essential goods and services.

Education recorded the highest monthly increase at 6.3 per cent, followed by housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels at 6.0 per cent. Household furnishings, equipment, and miscellaneous goods and services each increased by 5.1 per cent, while recreation and culture rose by 4.1 per cent. Transport prices increased by 3.5 per cent during the month. In contrast, communications prices declined by 0.3 per cent, while tobacco prices decreased marginally by 0.1 per cent.

**Figure (2): Month on month (M-o-M) Inflation of Consumer Prices in Syria by Consumption Groups – April 2026 (in per cent)**




Source: Syrian Center for Policy Research (SCPR) 2026, Monthly Consumer Price Survey in Syria.

### 3.1. Month on month (M-o-M) Inflation by Consumption Groups

The following analysis examines the main commodity and service categories that experienced notable changes in their price indices during April 2026, based on a month-on-month comparison with March 2026. This perspective is particularly important because inflation in April was driven primarily by non-tradable services—such as education, housing, energy, and miscellaneous services—rather than by food prices. As a result, inflationary pressures during the month were more closely associated with rising service costs and structural factors affecting the domestic economy than with fluctuations in the prices of tradable consumer goods.

#### 3.1.1. Education Group

The education category recorded a price increase of 6.3 per cent in April 2026, driven primarily by higher spending on private tutoring as students preparing for national examinations approached the end of the academic year. This increase also reflects the continuing decline in the quality of educational services and the growing reliance of households on private tutoring as a means of compensating for learning losses. Delays in teachers' salaries and the erosion of their real value further reinforced this trend by encouraging a growing share of educational personnel to depend on private tutoring as an additional source of income.

Nevertheless, the impact of these factors was less pronounced than anticipated due to the Transitional Government's decision to unify university tuition fees across different regions of Syria. This measure resulted in a substantial reduction in public university fees in Northwest Syria, where annual tuition charges had previously ranged between USD 150 and USD 300 before being reduced to symbolic fees not exceeding SYP 60,000[13]. At the same time, private university tuition fees were placed under a more clearly defined regulatory framework, with the cost per credit hour stabilizing at USD 45 for medical disciplines and between USD 20 and USD 25 for theoretical fields of study.

Despite these measures in the higher education sector, pre-university education continues to experience increasing price pressures associated with weak oversight of private school fees and significant variations among institutions. The average annual registration fee for a secondary school student in the scientific stream reached approximately SYP 8.15 million, while fees exceeded SYP 20 million in some schools, excluding transportation costs, stationery, and other educational supplies. This situation reflects the growing financial burden borne by households in securing access to education and highlights the widening gap between public and private education amid the continued limitations of regulatory and supervisory capacity within the educational services market.

[13] Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research. (2026). Decision on the Unification of University Tuition Fees for the 2025–2026 Academic Year. Damascus, Syria: Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research.

### 3.1.2. Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels

Inflationary pressures within the housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels category continued throughout April 2026, with the category recording a substantial month-on-month increase of 6.0 per cent compared to March. This acceleration reflects persistent instability in the cost of essential household needs.

At the sub-category level, water supply and miscellaneous housing-related services recorded the highest increase, rising by 7.4 per cent, followed by electricity, gas, and other fuels, which increased by 6.3 per cent. These increases were closely linked to the depreciation of the Syrian Pound (SYP) against the United States Dollar (USD), given that fuel products are priced in USD. Housing maintenance and repair services rose by 5.7 per cent, reflecting the impact of regional tensions and higher transportation and energy costs, which contributed to increases in the prices of steel, cement, paint, and other construction-related materials. Actual and imputed housing rents increased by 5.9 per cent during the month.

As a result, the average monthly rental value of housing at the national level rose sharply to approximately SYP 2.38 million, compared with SYP 2.27 million in the previous month, further intensifying living-cost pressures on households across the country.

### 3.1.3. Transport Group

The transport category recorded a 3.5 per cent increase in its price index in April 2026 compared with the previous month. The official price of gasoline rose to SYP 10,500 per litre, up from SYP 10,050, while the market price of unsubsidized gasoline increased to SYP 12,200 per litre compared with SYP 11,900 in the preceding month.

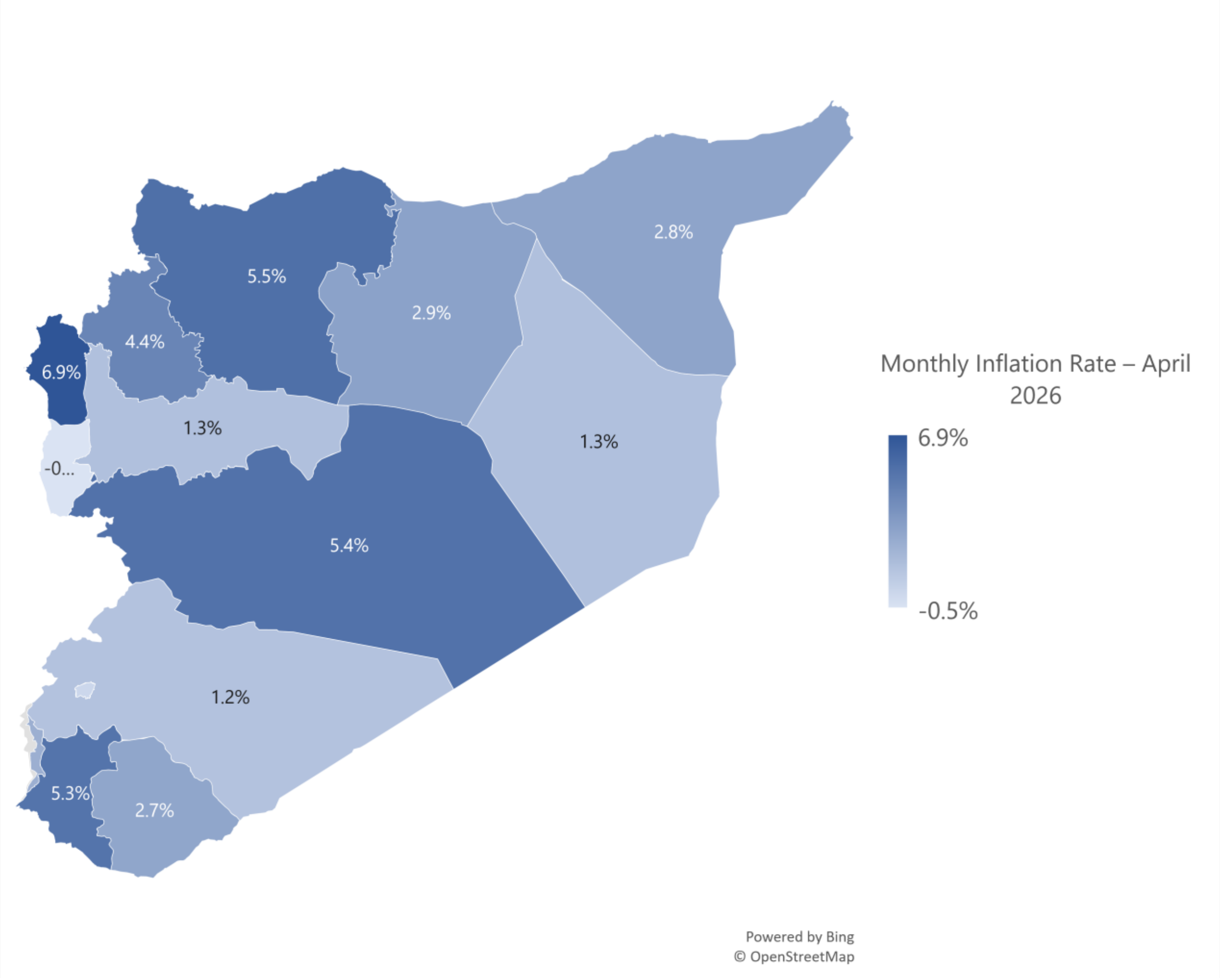
The ongoing regional conflict contributed to a tightening of fuel supplies across regional markets, placing upward pressure on transportation costs. Nevertheless, the Transitional Government maintained its policy of pricing fuel products in United States Dollars (USD). However, when converting fuel prices into Syrian Pounds (SYP) at service stations, the authorities continued to apply a special exchange rate that exceeded the prevailing market rate, thereby contributing to higher domestic fuel costs and reinforcing inflationary pressures within the transport sector.

### 3.2. Inflation by Governorate

The month-on-month inflation rate recorded in April 2026 (3.5 per cent) reflects the continued persistence of inflationary pressures across Syria's governorates, following the elevated inflation rates observed in February (6.5 per cent) and March (2.6 per cent). However, the continuation of inflationary pressures displayed considerable spatial variation, reflecting differences in local economic structures, monetary arrangements, and trade linkages across regions.

Several governorates recorded particularly high inflation rates, including Lattakia (6.9 per cent), Aleppo (5.5 per cent), Homs (5.4 per cent), Dara'a (5.3 per cent), and Idleb (4.4 per cent). These figures suggest the presence of localized inflationary drivers associated with factors such as transportation costs, rising energy and housing expenses, and the uneven effects of monetary and exchange-rate developments across different regions.

**Figure (3): Month on month (M-o-M) Inflation of Consumer Prices by Governorate in Syria – April 2026 (in per cent)**




Source: Syrian Center for Policy Research (SCPR) 2026, Monthly Consumer Price Survey in Syria.

Northwest Syria, particularly Idleb (4.4 per cent) and Aleppo countryside (1.7 per cent), stands out as being especially vulnerable to inflationary pressures originating from external factors due to its reliance on the Turkish Lira (TL). The depreciation of the TL amid ongoing regional tensions transmitted inflationary pressures directly through the prices of imported goods, particularly food commodities and fuel products, helping to explain the persistence of elevated inflation rates in these areas.

In Northeast Syria, inflation rates of 2.9 per cent in Ar-Raqqa, 2.8 per cent in Al-Hasakeh, and 1.3 per cent in Deir-Ezzor reflect a different set of dynamics. In these governorates, administrative changes, bottlenecks in local markets, and rising costs of housing, transportation, and fuel have played a significant role in driving inflationary pressures.

More broadly, the inflation pattern reflects the coexistence of multiple monetary and economic systems within the country. While some regions have experienced relative price stability, others remain considerably more exposed to external shocks, particularly those linked to foreign currencies or unstable supply networks. This has contributed to widening disparities in living conditions across regions and underscores the uneven geographic distribution of inflationary pressures throughout Syria.

## 4. Price Disparities Across Governorates and Monetary Spaces

The coefficient of variation results[14] for the major consumption categories in April 2026 reveal the continued presence of significant spatial disparities in prices across Syrian governorates. However, these disparities are not distributed uniformly across all consumption categories. The housing, water, electricity, and fuel category recorded the highest level of price variation among governorates, with a coefficient of variation of 0.70, followed by education and transport, with coefficients of 0.61 and 0.60, respectively. These findings reflect the inherently local nature of these services and their close dependence on operating costs, infrastructure conditions, income levels, and patterns of demand within each governorate.

The results further indicate that Syrian markets remain considerably more fragmented in non-tradable services than in goods that can be transported and exchanged across regions. While food and manufactured goods can benefit from trade flows, the unification of border crossing management, and harmonized customs arrangements, prices of housing, education, and transportation remain more closely linked to local conditions, including energy costs, wage levels, and the availability of services.

This pattern is particularly evident in the housing sector. The average monthly rent reached approximately SYP 8.16 million in Damascus, compared with SYP 2.32 million in Lattakia, SYP 1.5 million in Dara'a, and only SYP 700,000 in Quneitra. These differences illustrate the substantial spatial disparities in living costs across Syrian governorates and highlight the growing divergence in household economic conditions between regions.

In contrast, the communications (0.35), clothing and footwear (0.40), tobacco (0.40), and miscellaneous goods and services (0.43) categories recorded the lowest levels of price variation across governorates. Meanwhile, the food and non-alcoholic beverages category maintained a relatively high level of variation, with a coefficient of 0.51. These findings

[14] Prices at the governorate level were standardized by converting the price of each good and service into a relative price index, with the national average set equal to 100 points. This approach removes the effect of differences in absolute price levels and allows the analysis to focus on relative price disparities among governorates. Following this standardization process, the Coefficient of Variation (CV) was calculated as the ratio of the standard deviation to the arithmetic mean of the price indices.

The Coefficient of Variation serves as a measure of the spatial dispersion of prices. Values closer to zero indicate greater price convergence and a higher degree of market integration, whereas higher values signify larger price differences across governorates and a greater degree of spatial market fragmentation.

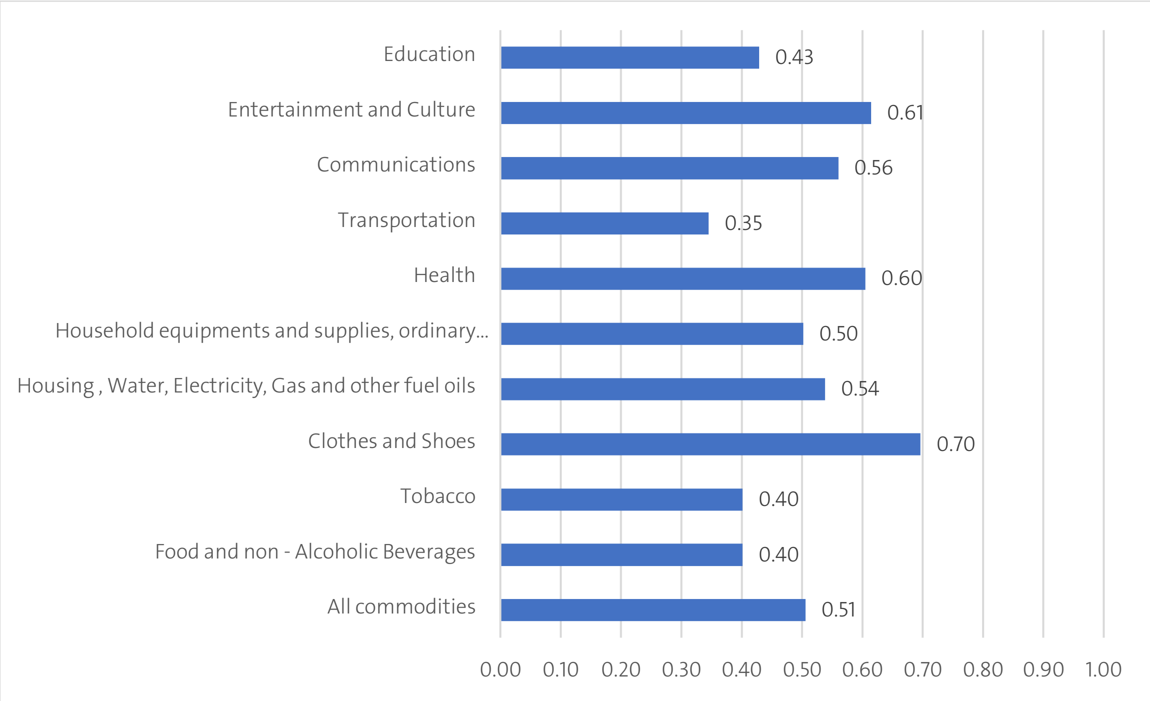
suggest that tradable and imported goods tend to exhibit a greater degree of price convergence across governorates because they are supplied through common import channels and integrated supply chains.

This pattern is particularly evident in essential food commodities such as sugar and rice, whose prices are determined primarily by import costs and exchange-rate movements, thereby limiting the influence of local conditions on pricing. The observed convergence can also be attributed to trade and import liberalization policies, which have contributed to a greater degree of integration in commodity markets during recent years.

Nevertheless, substantial price disparities persist for locally produced goods, particularly meat, vegetables, and fruit. For example, the price of one kilogram of lamb ranges between SYP 250,000 and SYP 280,000 in Damascus, Rural Damascus, Lattakia, and Tartous; between SYP 150,000 and SYP 175,000 in Homs, Hama, and Dara'a; and between SYP 110,000 and SYP 125,000 in Deir-Ezzor, Ar-Raqqa, and Al-Hasakeh. These differences reflect variations in local production conditions, transportation costs, market access, and purchasing power across regions.

At the same time, some essential commodities remain subject to administrative interventions that contribute to price differentials between regions. Bread provides a notable example, as its price continues to be influenced by differing subsidy and pricing policies between areas governed by the Transitional Government and those administered by the Autonomous Administration (AA). This highlights the continuing role of public policy and institutional arrangements in shaping a portion of the observed price disparities across Syrian governorates.

**Figure (4): Coefficient of Variation by Major Consumption Category, April 2026**




Source: Syrian Center for Policy Research (SCPR) 2026, Monthly Consumer Price Survey in Syria.

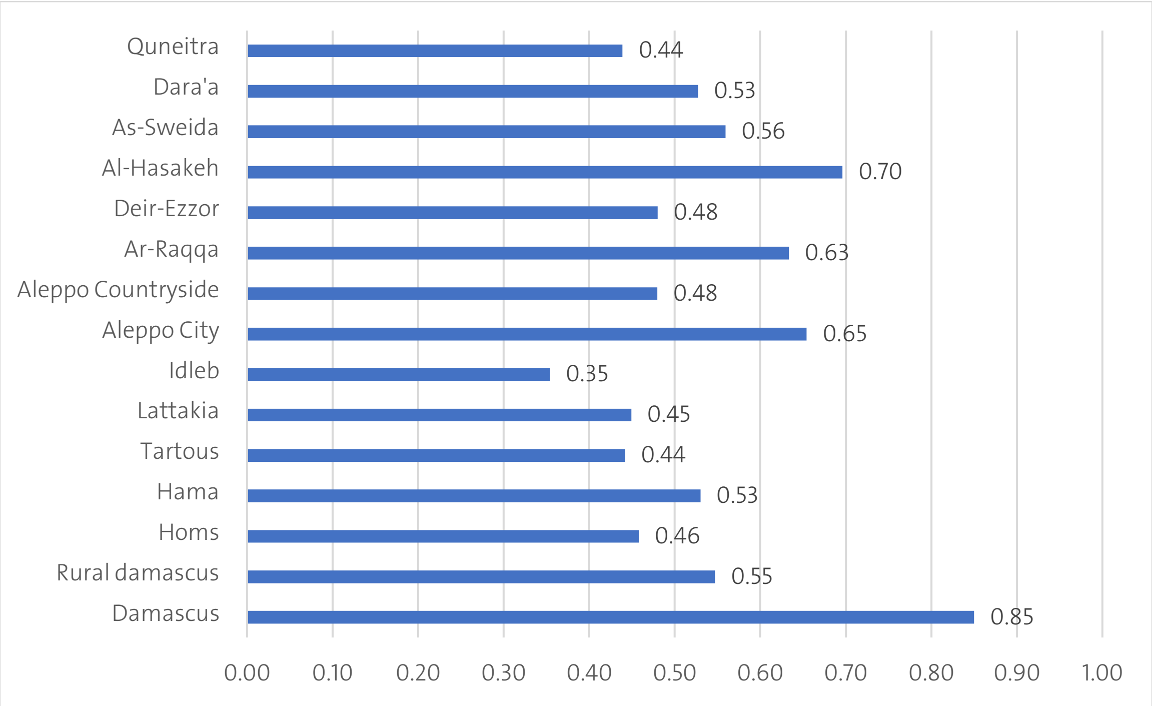
The results also reveal more complex patterns within certain consumption categories that occupy an intermediate position between goods and services in terms of pricing mechanisms and supply structures. The household furnishings and equipment category recorded a coefficient of variation of 0.54, while the recreation and culture category reached 0.56, both representing relatively high levels of spatial price variation compared with essential commodities. These findings reflect the continued fragmentation of local market structures and unequal access to goods and services across governorates.

On the one hand, governorates such as Idleb, Aleppo countryside, Ar-Raqqa, Deir-Ezzor, and Al-Hasakeh rely, to varying degrees, on inflows of relatively low-cost imported goods through cross-border trade channels, contributing to a degree of price stability for many durable consumer goods. On the other hand, other governorates depend more heavily on domestically produced goods, whose prices have been affected by rising production costs following the liberalization of energy prices and increases in transportation and logistics costs.

The relatively high degree of variation observed in the recreation and culture category is also associated with substantial differences in income levels, purchasing power, and the distribution of cultural and recreational facilities across governorates. As a result, prices within this category tend to be more sensitive to local economic conditions and regional disparities than those of many other consumption groups.

At the governorate level, Damascus recorded the highest coefficient of variation at 0.85, followed by Al-Hasakeh (0.70), Aleppo city (0.65), and Lattakia (0.63), while Idleb recorded the lowest value at 0.35. These disparities reflect the interaction of a range of economic, institutional, and geographical factors that shape local pricing patterns, including the coexistence of multiple currencies, differences in subsidy regimes, and variations in income levels and economic structures across governorates.

**Figure (5): Coefficient of Variation by Governorate and Region, April 2026**




Source: Syrian Center for Policy Research (SCPR) 2026, Monthly Consumer Price Survey in Syria.

Taken together, the results suggest that price variation in Syria during April 2026 was increasingly driven by services and public utilities rather than by essential commodities. While the food and non-alcoholic beverages, health, and household furnishings and equipment categories recorded moderate coefficients of variation ranging between 0.50 and 0.54, categories associated with housing, energy, education, and transportation continued to account for the largest spatial disparities across governorates.

This pattern reflects the gradual transmission of inflationary pressures from commodity markets to service and regulatory sectors, where differences in institutional arrangements, operating costs, subsidy levels, and local pricing mechanisms generate divergent living-cost structures across regions. Moreover, the coexistence of multiple currencies across different areas, together with efforts by the Transitional Government to harmonize pricing frameworks for goods, energy, and services, has contributed to narrowing some spatial disparities. However, this convergence has often occurred at relatively high price levels. Consequently, the persistence of these gaps indicates that the integration of Syrian markets remains incomplete. Although the flow of goods between regions has improved, similar progress has not been achieved in essential services and public utilities, which have increasingly become the principal source of spatial variation in price levels across the country.

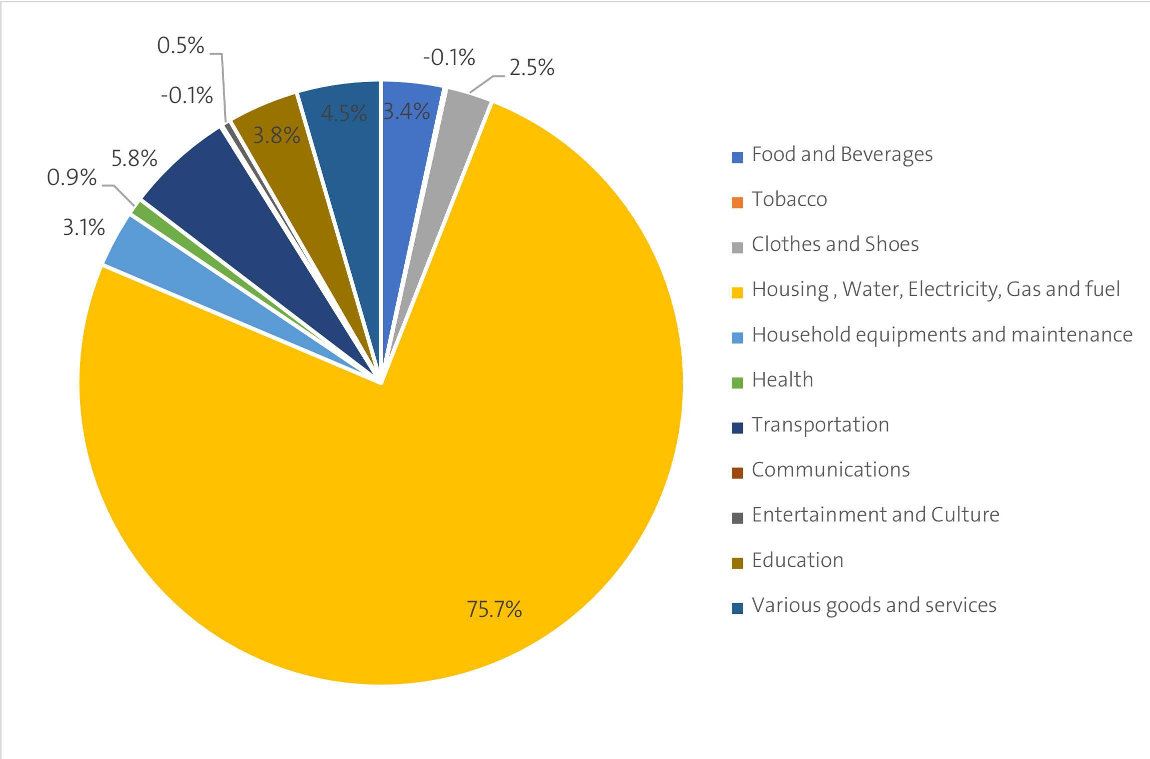
These findings suggest that price disparities in Syria are no longer determined solely by the availability of goods or differences in exchange rates. Instead, they are increasingly shaped by the cost of local services and public utilities—sectors that cannot be easily transferred across governorates or substituted through imports. This implies that the restructuring of public utilities, if not accompanied by adequate social safeguards, may further widen spatial inequalities in access to electricity, water, education, and transportation services across different regions of the country.

## 5. Contributors to Inflation

An analysis of the contribution to M-o-M inflation in April 2026 shows that price pressures at the national level (3.5 per cent) were overwhelmingly concentrated in the housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels category, which accounted for 75.7 per cent of total monthly inflation. The remaining consumption groups collectively contributed 24.3 per cent of inflation during the month. For the third consecutive month, housing and energy remained the dominant drivers of inflation, reflecting the transmission of shocks associated with the cost of essential services and energy into the overall price level. The transport sector also made a notable contribution to inflation during April, which can be attributed to the government's adoption of exchange rates closer to parallel market levels when adjusting fuel prices. This resulted in a rapid pass-through of cost increases to transportation, production, and overall living expenses.

The fact that housing and energy accounted for 75.7 per cent of monthly inflation indicates that households are not merely facing higher prices for individual goods, but rather a rise in the fixed costs of living. This form of inflation carries greater social consequences, as it leaves households with limited scope to adjust their consumption patterns and is quickly transmitted to transportation, production, and service costs across the economy.

**Figure (6): Contribution of Major Consumption Groups to Month on month (M-o-M) Inflation Rate – April 2026 (in per cent)**




Source: Syrian Center for Policy Research (2026), Monthly Consumer Price Survey in Syria.

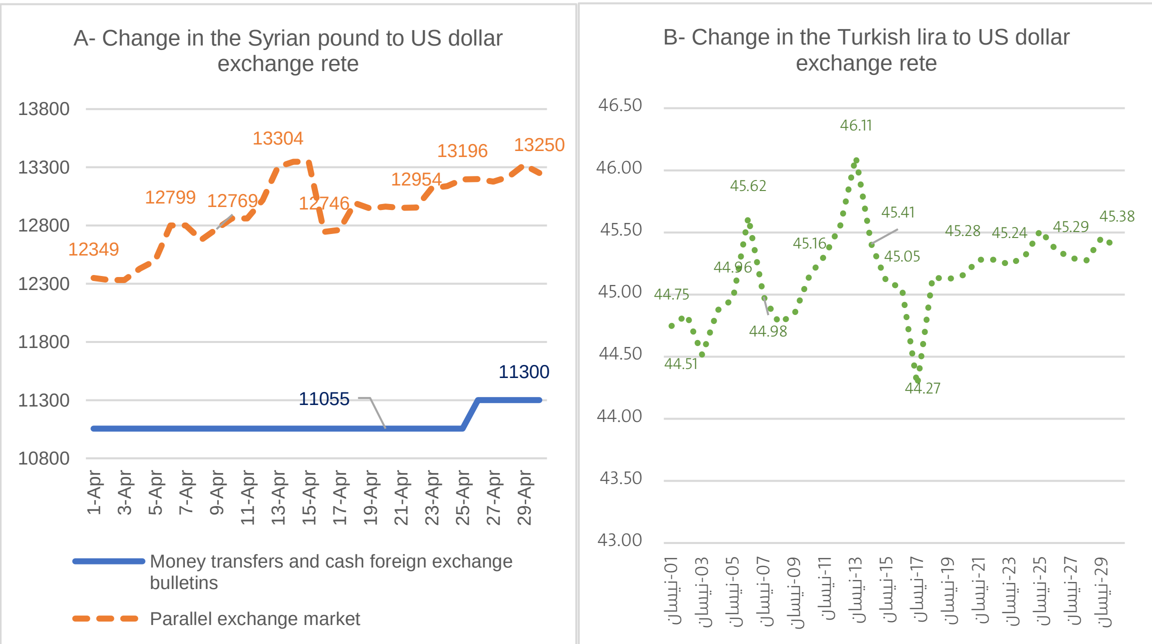
## 6. Exchange Rate Changes

During April 2026, the Central Bank of Syria maintained its policy of fixing the official remittance and exchange rate at SYP 11,055 per USD until 25 April, before raising it to SYP 11,300 on 26 April. However, the parallel market moved in a different direction, with the average exchange rate reaching approximately SYP 12,922 per USD, compared to around SYP 11,930 in March, reflecting a depreciation of the Syrian Pound (SYP) and growing monetary pressures. The significance of this widening gap extends beyond monetary considerations, as it translates directly into production and pricing costs. Importers and traders typically price goods based on anticipated exchange rate risks rather than relying solely on the official exchange rate.

At the same time, the Turkish Lira (TL) depreciated by 2.1 per cent against the United States Dollar (USD), with its average value declining from TL 44.2 per USD in March to TL 45.16 in April. This development reflects the continued monetary pressures affecting the currencies used across Syrian markets during the period under review.

The depreciation of the Syrian Pound during April 2026 was driven by a combination of interconnected monetary and trade-related factors. These included the widening gap between the official and parallel market exchange rates, increased demand for USD to finance imports amid the ongoing trade liberalization process, and growing precautionary demand for foreign currencies in response to mounting cost-of-living pressures and inflation expectations. The depreciation of the Turkish Lira, which is widely used in parts of northern Syria, further intensified pressures on the domestic monetary environment.

**Figure (7): Exchange rate changes of the Syrian Pound and Turkish Lira against USD during April 2026**




ource: Syrian Center for Policy Research (SCPR) 2026, Monthly Consumer Price Survey in Syria.

## 7. Wages in Syria, April 2026

During April 2026, the Central Bank of Syria continued its policy of maintaining the official remittance and exchange rate at SYP 11,055 per USD until 25 April, before raising it to SYP 11,300 on 26 April. The parallel market, however, followed a different trajectory. The average exchange rate reached approximately SYP 12,922 per USD, compared to around SYP 11,930 in March, reflecting a depreciation of the Syrian Pound (SYP) and increasing monetary pressures. The importance of this widening gap lies in the fact that it does not remain merely a monetary issue; rather, it translates directly into production costs and pricing decisions, as importers and traders price goods based on anticipated exchange rate risks rather than solely on the official rate.

At the same time, the Turkish Lira (TL) depreciated by 2.1 per cent against the United States Dollar (USD), with its average value declining from TL 44.2 per USD in March to TL 45.16 in April. This development reflects the continued monetary pressures affecting the currencies used in Syrian markets during the period under review.

The depreciation of the Syrian Pound during April 2026 was associated with a combination of interconnected monetary and trade-related factors. Chief among these were the widening gap between the official and parallel market exchange rates, increased demand for USD to finance imports amid the continuation of trade liberalization policies, and rising precautionary demand for foreign currencies driven by mounting cost-of-living pressures and inflation expectations. In addition, the depreciation of the Turkish Lira, which is widely used in parts of northern Syria, contributed to intensifying pressures on the domestic monetary environment.

The salary increase had not yet been disbursed during April, as the Ministry of Finance issued the implementing regulations for Legislative Decree No. 67 of 2026 concerning wage and salary adjustments only on 7 May 2026. These regulations stipulated that the increase would be calculated solely on the basic salary, while raising the minimum wage to SYP 1.256 million. The implementation of the increase was scheduled to commence during the last week of May 2026. The regulations also excluded several categories from benefiting from the increase, including former employees of the Syrian Salvation Government (SSG)[15], employees who had already received exceptional salary adjustments under Legislative Decree No. 68 of 2026, and pensioners whose retirement benefits had become effective prior to the issuance of the decree.

These developments indicate that the wage issue in April was not limited to the low level of salaries themselves, but also concerned the timing of implementation, the method used to calculate the increase, and the scope of exclusions. The fact that the increase was not disbursed during the month and was calculated only on the basic salary meant that its compensatory effect would be delayed, while prices and poverty lines had already risen. Moreover, the broad exclusions from eligibility raise important questions regarding wage equity within the public sector and across different regions.

[15] This refers to civilian and military personnel employed in ministries, public administrations, public institutions, public sector companies and enterprises, and all other administrative units governed by the provisions of Basic Law No. 53 of 2021 issued by the former Syrian Salvation Government (SSG), in accordance with Article 2 of the implementing regulations of Legislative Decree No. 67 of 2026.

**Table (2): Average Monthly Wages in Syria during April 2026 (in Syrian Pounds)**

| | Former Regime Areas | Former SIG and SSG Areas | AA areas (Al-Hasakeh) | Whole of Syria |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **A- Public sector workers** | | | | |
| Employee Wage (University Professor) | 3030000 | 5617196 | 3090000 | **3324743** |
| Employee Wage (University Grad) | 935000 | 2360825 | 1060000 | **1134794** |
| Employee Wage (Basic education) | 859028 | 1390697 | 1040000 | **943901** |
| **B- Private sector workers** | | | | |
| Company Manager Wage | 3945584 | 6732830 | 5160750 | **4574429** |
| Shop Worker Wage | 1160765 | 1932490 | 1100000 | **1288965** |
| **C- Civil sector workers** | | | | |
| Employee Wage (University Grad) | 2644744 | 4711734 | 3953000 | **3082310** |

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) 2026, Monthly Consumer Price Survey in Syria.

A geographical comparison reveals the existence of a structural disparity in wage systems between northwestern Syria and the rest of the country. In Idleb and the Aleppo countryside, where the economy is largely dollarized, employees receive their salaries in USD, typically ranging between USD 200 and USD 1,000 depending on job position, while in some cases salaries may reach substantially higher levels. In contrast, wage structures in other regions remain subject to a unified salary scale denominated in Syrian Pounds (SYP).

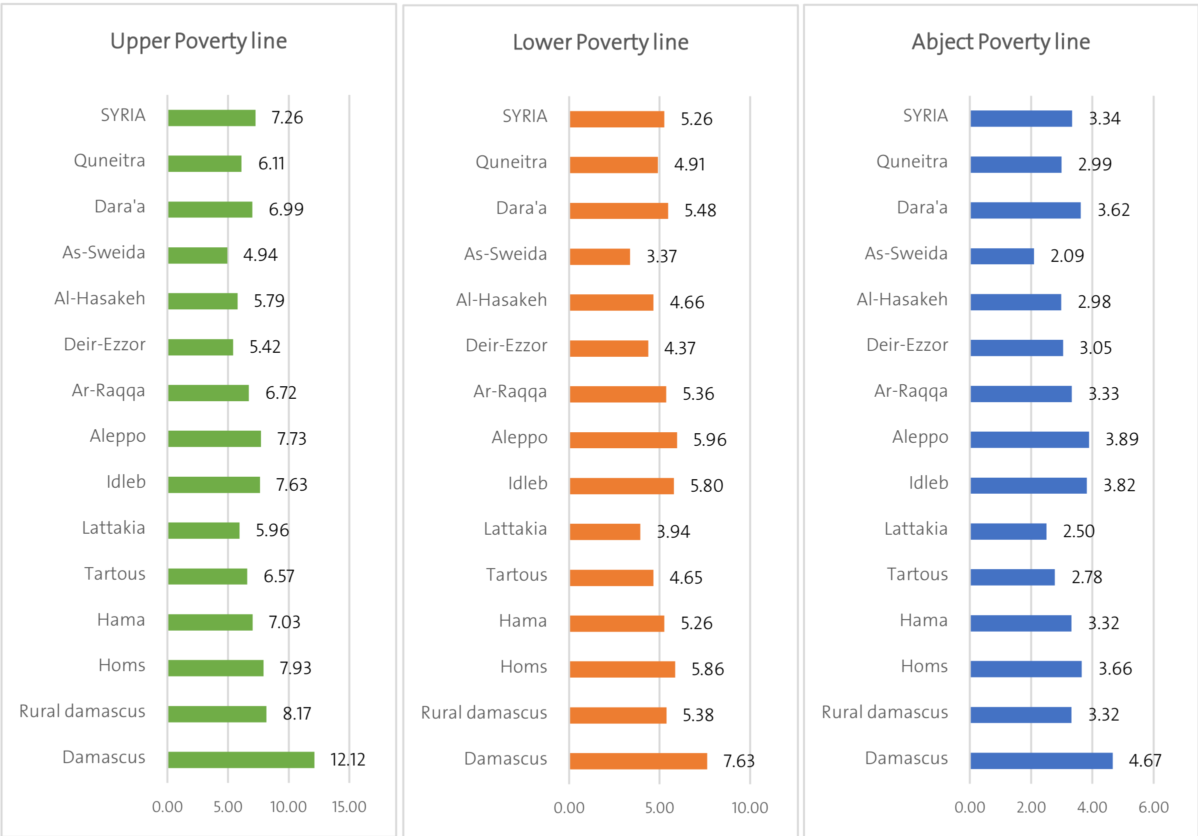
Even after the implementation of the announced salary increase, wages in these areas range between SYP 1.28 million and SYP 1.40 million, equivalent to roughly half of the prevailing minimum wage levels in northwestern Syria. This reflects a pronounced income gap across regions and raises important concerns regarding spatial equity in wage distribution.

## 8. Poverty Lines in Syria, March 2026

At the national level, the abject poverty line for a household[16]—used as an indicator of food deprivation—reached SYP 3.34 million per month in April 2026. The lower poverty line stood at SYP 5.26 million per month, while the upper poverty line reached SYP 7.26 million per month.

The highest poverty line thresholds were recorded in the governorates of Damascus, Aleppo, Homs, Idleb, and Rural Damascus. In contrast, the governorates of As-Sweida, Deir-Ezzor, Al-Hasakeh, Lattakia, and Quneitra recorded the lowest poverty line values during April 2026.

**Figure (8): Monthly Poverty Lines in Syria during April 2026 (SYP million)**




Source: Syrian Center for Policy Research (SCPR) 2026, Monthly Consumer Price Survey in Syria.

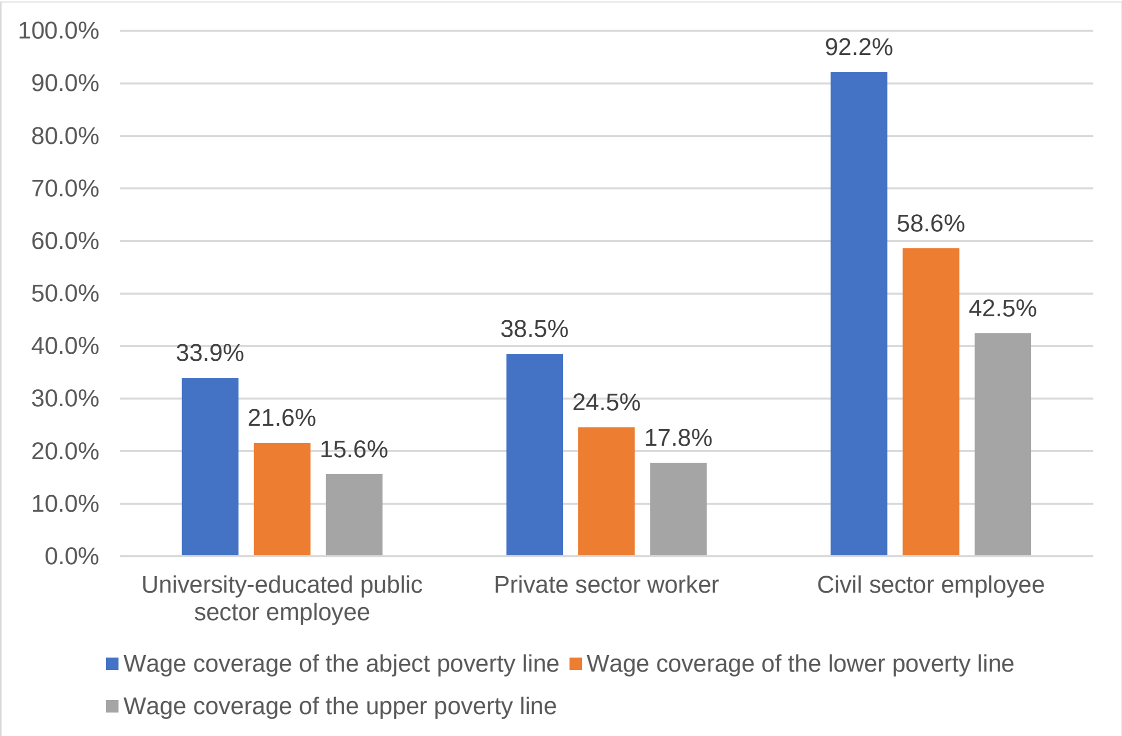
An analysis of wage coverage relative to poverty lines in Syria reveals deep structural imbalances in income adequacy, particularly within the public and private sectors. At the national level, the salaries of university-educated public sector employees cover only 33.9 per cent of the abject poverty line, implying an income gap of 66.1 per cent. This gap widens considerably when compared with the upper poverty line, where wage coverage falls to just 15.6 per cent. In the private sector, wages cover approximately 38.5 per cent of the abject poverty line and only 17.8 per cent of the upper poverty line, highlighting the limited capacity of prevailing wage levels to secure even the minimum requirements for an adequate standard of living.

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

The severity of the crisis is particularly evident in the public sectr, where government salaries are now sufficient to cover only about one-third of the cost of the abject poverty basket. This reflects the substantial erosion of their real value as a result of prolonged inflation and the sustained decline in purchasing power. The data further indicate that all employment categories, including private sector workers, remain below the upper poverty line, suggesting that a large share of Syrian households continue to face difficulties in meeting both essential and non-essential needs, including education, healthcare, housing, and transportation.

In contrast, the civil sector associated with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and externally funded programmes records comparatively higher income levels, with wages covering approximately 92.2 per cent of the abject poverty line. This disparity underscores the widening gap between different sectors of the economy and suggests that access to external funding has become a critical determinant of economic well-being and households' ability to withstand mounting cost-of-living pressures in the current Syrian context.

**Figure (9): Coverage of Monthly Wages Relative to Poverty Lines in Syria, April 2026 (per cent)**




Source: Syrian Center for Policy Research (SCPR) 2026, Monthly Consumer Price Survey in Syria.

## 9. Preliminary Simulation of May 2026 Inflation Following the Increase in Fuel and Bread Prices

The Syrian economy experienced a series of government-administered price adjustments in May 2026 that generated successive inflationary shocks. On 7 May, increases in energy carrier prices—including gasoline, diesel, and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)—were approved, ranging between 17.3 per cent and 29.4 per cent. The price of diesel rose to USD 0.88 per litre, while the prices of Octane 90 and Octane 95 gasoline increased to USD 1.10 and USD 1.15 per litre, respectively. Prices of both household and industrial gas cylinders were also raised.

This was followed on 11 May by a reduction in the weight of the subsidized bread bundle from 1.2 kg to 1.05 kg, resulting in an effective increase in the price per kilogram to SYP 3,809. These adjustments came on top of the continuing effects of the "electricity shock" associated with the issuance of the sixth billing cycle of 2025 electricity invoices, further intensifying inflationary pressures on households and businesses.

From a statistical perspective, and based on the SCPR methodology for calculating the Consumer Price Index (CPI), the CPI is projected to increase from 950 points recorded in April 2026 to 1,002 points in May 2026. This increase corresponds to an estimated M-o-M inflation rate of 5.4 per cent, driven solely by the direct effects of the adjustments in energy and bread prices. The simulation assumes no changes in the prices of other goods and services and does not incorporate secondary effects on agriculture, industry, or service sectors.

At the level of individual consumption groups, the estimates indicate substantial price increases, including a 27 per cent rise in the transport category, a 21.6 per cent increase in the electricity, gas, and other fuels category, and an 18.4 per cent increase in the bread and cereals category.

At the socio-economic and livelihood levels, the analysis—which excludes the transmission of inflationary effects to other productive sectors such as agriculture, industry, and everyday services—indicates that the household abject poverty line is expected to rise to SYP 3.48 million per month, while the upper poverty line is projected to exceed SYP 7.55 million per month. As a result of this inflationary pressure, the positive effects of the recent 50 per cent wage increase are likely to be substantially eroded, significantly limiting its compensatory impact on real incomes, particularly if the energy and bread price shocks are transmitted to transportation, food, and service prices.

The continuation of these economic policies risks deepening vulnerability among broad segments of Syrian society, particularly public sector employees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), daily wage workers, pensioners, women-headed households, working children, persons with disabilities, and the unemployed. In the context of weak social protection mechanisms and low effective income levels, these groups face an increasing risk of severe economic shocks and deteriorating living conditions.

## 10. Conclusion

The findings for April 2026 indicate that inflation in Syria has entered a new phase that is no longer driven solely by exchange rate fluctuations or food price movements, but increasingly by the restructuring of the relationship between the state, public utilities, and markets. Inflation continued alongside fiscal and monetary policies aimed at enhancing public revenues and managing liquidity, as well as an institutional shift toward transforming certain public utilities and state-owned enterprises into entities operating under principles of financial autonomy and profitability. As a result, April represents a pivotal period for understanding how the costs associated with fiscal adjustment and public service restructuring are being transmitted into housing, energy, education, transportation, and other everyday service costs.

This trajectory unfolds within a broader regional and international context characterized by efforts to integrate the Syrian economy into regional trade, energy, and telecommunications networks, while benefiting from cross-border connectivity and transport initiatives. Such a direction necessitates substantial improvements in infrastructure and public services, as well as the attraction of new investments. At the same time, it presents growing challenges related to maintaining an appropriate balance between the pursuit of economic efficiency on the one hand and ensuring equitable access to essential services on the other.

Meanwhile, Syrian households continue to face mounting livelihood pressures as a result of rising costs of housing, energy, transportation, education, healthcare, and other essential services, alongside limited growth in real incomes. The interaction of these factors has widened the gap between wages and living costs and deepened economic vulnerability across broad segments of the population, creating additional challenges for social stability and the prospects for sustainable economic recovery.

To help mitigate inflationary pressures, strengthen households' purchasing power, and create a more conducive environment for economic recovery and productive activity, a number of policy priorities warrant attention in the period ahead:

1. **Reorienting Public Utility Reform toward Economic and Social Stability Objectives:** Public utility reform should be guided by broader development and social stability considerations rather than solely by short-term fiscal objectives. This requires maintaining the state's role in ensuring access to essential services and linking any restructuring processes or investment partnerships to clear safeguards that prevent the transfer of additional costs to consumers. Priority should also be given to supporting productive sectors and reducing the impact of energy and transportation costs on essential goods and services.
2. **Reassessing Subsidy Policies for Essential Goods and Services:** Growing livelihood pressures call for a reassessment of price liberalization policies in the bread, energy, and essential services sectors. Greater emphasis should be placed on strengthening public expenditure on education and healthcare, given their central role in building and sustaining human capital.
3. **Aligning Wage Policies with Living Costs:** Limiting the erosion of real incomes requires the adoption of regular wage review mechanisms linked to price indices

and living costs. Such measures would help preserve workers' purchasing power and reduce the widening gap between incomes and the cost of living.

4. **Strengthening Monetary Stability and National Market Integration:** Efforts should focus on narrowing disparities between different exchange rates and reducing monetary distortions that affect price formation. This would enhance market efficiency, lower transaction costs, and facilitate the movement of goods and services across different regions of Syria.
5. **Expanding and Strengthening Social Protection Systems:** Social protection programmes should be expanded and more effectively targeted toward the most vulnerable groups, including informal workers, internally displaced persons (IDPs), pensioners, and low-income households. Strengthening these mechanisms is essential for mitigating the effects of rising living costs and enhancing households' resilience to economic shocks.

## 11. References and Sources


1. Al Jazeera Net. (2026, April 21). *The Syrian–European Cooperation Agreement: When Europe Opened Its Markets to Syria*.
2. Al Jazeera Net. (2026, April 29). *Lattakia Port Exports Its First Transit Vehicle Shipment to Europe.*
3. Al-Thawra Newspaper. (2026). *Official Decisions and Legislative Decrees: Legislative Decree No. 44 of 2026*;
4. Al-Thawra Newspaper. (2026). *Official Decisions and Legislative Decree No. 45 of 2026*.
5. Al-Thawra Newspaper. (2026). *Official Decisions and Legislative Decree No. 46 of 2026.*
6. Asharq Bloomberg. (2026, April 1). *Iraq Exports Fuel by Land through Syria for the First Time in Decades.*
7. Syrian Arab News Agency (SANA). (2026, March 24). *Ministry of Finance Imposes a 2 Per Cent Advance Income Tax on Importers and Requires Prior Tax Clearance*.
8. Syrian Arab News Agency (SANA). (2026, April 2). *Damascus Chamber of Industry: Jordanian Protective Tariffs on Syrian Products Will Negatively Affect Trade Flows*.
9. Syrian Arab Republic. (2026). *Implementing Regulations of Legislative Decree No. 67 of 2026*.
10. Syrian Arab Republic, Central Bank of Syria. (2026, February 22). *Decision No. 422/H.*
11. Syrian Arab Republic, Central Bank of Syria. (2026, April 21). *Decision No. 235/L.E.*
12. Syrian Arab Republic, Ministry of Finance. (2026). *Citizen's Budget for Fiscal Year 2026*.
13. Syrian Arab Republic, Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research. (2026). *Decision on the Unification of University Tuition Fees for the 2025–2026 Academic Year*.
14. Syrian Center for Policy Research (SCPR). (2022). *Consumer Price Index in Syria: Methodology, Consumer Basket Components, and Base Year 2021*.
15. Syrian Center for Policy Research (SCPR). (2026). *Monthly Consumer Price Survey Database and Estimates of Living Costs and Poverty Lines in Syria*.
16. Syrian Center for Policy Research (SCPR). (2026). *Public Finance in Transitional Syria: An Analysis of Budget Structure, Expenditure, and the Social Role of the State.*

# Annexes

## Annex (1): Consumer Price Index in Syria by Major Consumption Groups and Governorate in April 2026, (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** | **1,318** | **1,067** | **1,404** | **1,094** | **1,088** | **1,035** | **901** | **1,235** | **900** | **868** | **946** | **1,021** | **1,036** | **1,096** | **950** |
| Food and non-alcoholic beverages | 759 | 730 | 785 | 777 | 680 | 691 | 762 | 800 | 758 | 849 | 800 | 717 | 714 | 744 | 697 |
| Tobacco | 693 | 821 | 651 | 560 | 554 | 527 | 603 | 719 | 453 | 565 | 510 | 589 | 642 | 490 | 597 |
| Clothing and Shoes | 648 | 640 | 529 | 764 | 612 | 709 | 840 | 823 | 468 | 634 | 1,013 | 827 | 551 | 518 | 649 |
| Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels | 2,246 | 2,046 | 3,069 | 2,226 | 2,131 | 2,209 | 1,482 | 1,934 | 1,651 | 1,236 | 1,326 | 2,108 | 2,415 | 2,143 | 1,725 |
| Household equipment and maintenance | 797 | 635 | 671 | 984 | 473 | 608 | 598 | 532 | 605 | 564 | 1,199 | 512 | 800 | 618 | 617 |
| Health | 889 | 861 | 811 | 849 | 783 | 816 | 604 | 1,044 | 767 | 828 | 870 | 972 | 1,199 | 701 | 833 |
| Transportation | 1,254 | 1,186 | 1,326 | 1,180 | 1,172 | 1,278 | 543 | 841 | 1,087 | 905 | 1,075 | 998 | 735 | 1,334 | 916 |
| Communications | 331 | 330 | 330 | 331 | 328 | 328 | 44 | 327 | 330 | 333 | 335 | 333 | 332 | 329 | 201 |
| Culture and entertainment | 434 | 653 | 518 | 393 | 361 | 492 | 625 | 651 | 648 | 594 | 533 | 525 | 508 | 328 | 500 |
| Education | 824 | 949 | 1,167 | 1,015 | 1,216 | 945 | 1,240 | 1,153 | 1,207 | 837 | 1,175 | 973 | 1,025 | 863 | 927 |
| Various goods and services | 889 | 956 | 1,079 | 878 | 917 | 703 | 810 | 906 | 929 | 815 | 971 | 1,014 | 934 | 1,576 | 918 |

Source: Syrian Center for Policy Research, Monthly consumer price survey in Syria 2026.

المركز السوري SyrianCenter For
لبحوث Policy
السياسات Research

The Syrian Center for Policy Research is an independent, non-governmental, and non-profit research institution established in 2012. It plays a leading role in scientific and knowledge production in Syria and the region. The Center works to bridge the gap between research and policymaking and contributes to the development of evidence-based, participatory dialogue, with the aim of advancing policy alternatives that promote inclusive, human-centered sustainable development.

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