المركز السوري لبحوث السياسات
Syrian Center For Policy Research

# The Energy and Bread Shock and the Repricing of Essential Goods and Services in May 2026

**Monthly Bulletin for Consumer Price Index and Inflation in Syria**
**Issue (5) – May 2026**

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## Executive summary

The results of the Consumer Price and Inflation Bulletin in Syria for May 2026 indicate an acceleration in inflationary pressures, coinciding with the repricing of fuel and the adjustment of the weight of the bread bundle, and the associated increase in transportation, production, and consumption costs. The general Consumer Price Index rose from 716.4 points in May 2025 to 1,002 points in May 2026, recording a Y-o-Y inflation rate of 39.9 per cent. On a monthly basis, the index increased from 945.1 points in April to 1,002 points in May, representing an M-o-M inflation rate of approximately 6 per cent.

Monthly pressures were concentrated in the groups most closely associated with pricing decisions. Prices in the transportation group increased by 17.6 per cent following the adjustment of petroleum product prices on 7 May and the resulting rise in the operating costs of transport services and the transportation of goods. Similarly, reducing the weight of the bread bundle from 1.2 kilograms to 1.05 kilograms, while maintaining its price at SYP 4,000, raised the implicit price per kilogram by approximately 14.3 per cent, from about SYP 3,333 to around SYP 3,810. The decision therefore constituted an effective increase in the price of bread despite the unchanged nominal price of the bundle. The significance of the May shock lies in the fact that it resulted not only from general market developments, but also from direct administrative pricing decisions affecting fuel and bread. Households, particularly poor households dependent on locally earned wages, consequently bore a double burden: higher transportation and energy costs on the one hand, and a higher cost of basic food on the other.

On a Y-o-Y basis, the housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels group recorded the highest increase among the main consumption groups, at 58.5 per cent, driven by a 65.7 per cent increase in rents and a 48.9 per cent rise in electricity, gas, and other fuel prices. This reflects the extension of inflationary pressures to essential expenditures that households have limited scope to reduce or forgo, particularly housing, energy, and transportation.

Price levels and living costs also continued to vary across governorates, reflecting differences in energy sources, pricing systems, transportation and supply costs, multiple monetary and administrative spheres, and weak market integration. The abject poverty line for the reference household reached approximately SYP 3.437 million per month, compared with SYP 5.407 million for the lower poverty line and SYP 7.464 million for the upper poverty line. At the governorate level, Damascus recorded the highest abject poverty line, at approximately SYP 4.742 million, while As-Sweida recorded the lowest, at approximately SYP 2.176 million.

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# Energy and bread shock and repricing of basic goods and services during May 2026

## 1. Consumer Price Bulletin: Methodology and Scope of Coverage

This bulletin provides an independent assessment of the development of consumer prices and inflation in Syrian governorates, based on a monthly survey carried out regularly by the Syrian Center for Policy Research since October 2020. The Center developed the survey methodology based on the concepts and standards contained in the Consumer Price Index issued by the International Labour Organization. The guide measures the change in prices of a reference basket that includes 112 goods and services, classified according to the International Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP), and represents about 78 per cent of total household consumption spending, according to the Household Income and Expenditures Survey for 2009. The Center reconstructed the weights for the basket based on the multi-purpose surveys that it implemented in 2020, in addition to a set of primary and secondary data. This took into account the changes that occurred during the years of conflict in household consumption patterns, as well as the differences between governorates and local economies. Accordingly, the basket included alternative energy and water sources, goods available at free prices, private university education, and other items that have come to account for an increasing share of household spending.

The survey covers 58 markets, including 25 markets in governorate centers and 33 markets outside them, distributed between urban and rural locations chosen according to population size, commercial activity, geographical distribution, and social diversity. The data is collected by 35 researchers residing in the covered areas, through regular field visits carried out during the fourth week of every month. The data is subject to auditing and matching processes at the commodity, market, and governorate levels, which include verifying the stability of specifications, reviewing outliers, and addressing cases of absence of items or changes in their quality. When it is not possible to temporarily monitor a seasonal good, its price movement is estimated based on similar items or the closest group, according to the approved substitution and transfer rules, until monitoring of its actual price resumes.

The survey includes, in addition to the prices of goods and services, a monthly monitoring of the wages of eight reference job categories, which include employees in the public sector who hold a university degree and a basic education certificate, a university faculty member, a shop worker, a company manager, in addition to a university employee, a maintenance employee in a civil society organization, and a day laborer. The wages of these groups are monitored in the 58 markets covered by the survey, which allows tracking their monthly changes and existing disparities between them according to regions and sectors, as well as measuring the ability of a single wage to cover the reference family's living costs and updated price poverty lines.

The index is calculated using estimated consumption weights for the year 2020, with 2021 prices as the base year. The price indices for goods and services are then gradually collected at the level of groups, markets, and governorates, arriving at the general index for Syria. The results are used to measure inflation, analyze geographic and sectoral differences, estimate costs of living and poverty lines, and track the purchasing power of wages. Details regarding the calculation formula, weights, and mechanisms for aggregation, substitution, and quality control are provided in (The Syrian Center for Policy Research's Consumer Price Index in Syria, 2022).

## 2. Economic context and price drivers during May 2026

Price developments in Syria during May 2026 came in light of severe regional turmoil linked to the continuation of the US war on Iran, and the risks it raised regarding energy production and the movement of oil and gas through the Strait of Hormuz. These risks were reflected in shipping costs, insurance, and tanker routes, and added a geopolitical premium to the prices of oil and its derivatives. Despite the decline in global prices from the high levels they reached in April and the emergence of indications of a possible calm during the second half of the month, the average price of Brent crude remained at about USD 107 per barrel. This kept energy importing countries, including Syria, under pressure from the high costs of purchasing, transporting and securing derivatives (International Energy Agency, 2026; US Energy Information Administration, 2026).

In this context, the Syrian Petroleum Company raised the prices of oil derivatives as of May 7, and attributed the decision to the rise in the prices of oil and its derivatives in global markets and the impact of this on the approved pricing indicators. The price of a liter of diesel rose from 0.75 to USD 0.88, and the price of a liter of 90 octane gasoline from 0.85 to USD 1.10, in addition to increases that affected 95 octane gasoline and domestic and industrial gas. These amendments led to a direct increase in fuel and transportation costs, with the effects expected to gradually trickle down to the production, transportation, and distribution of goods.[1]

The impact of raising fuel prices does not appear only in the transportation group, but rather acts as an inflationary transmission channel to other sectors. The rise in diesel and gasoline raises the cost of transporting goods and passengers, and the cost of operating generators, irrigation, and agricultural and industrial production, and then gradually moves to the prices of food, services, and rents. Therefore, measuring the impact of the decision through the direct fuel price only underestimates its actual size, because the largest part of the impact appears in the second round of inflation.

At the same time, the Central Bank of Syria kept the official bulletin rate constant at SYP 11,350 to the dollar throughout May, while the average price of the dollar in the parallel market was about SYP 13,630, compared to about SYP 12,922 in April. This indicates a monthly decline in the value of the lira by about 5.5 per cent and a widening of the gap between the official price and the parallel market price to approximately 20 per cent, which has increased the uncertainty associated with import and pricing costs. The TL circulating in northwestern Syria also declined by about 1.4 per cent against the dollar, as the average exchange rate rose from 45.16 to 45.82 TL to the dollar. With Syrian markets relying heavily on imported goods, raw materials, and energy sources, the decline in currencies in circulation locally, in conjunction with the rise in shipping and insurance costs, contributed to increasing pressure on internal prices.

In the field of foreign trade, Decree No. 110 of 2026 was issued on May 18, including the adoption of a harmonized customs tariff schedule, to be implemented on June 1. The schedule reduced the fees imposed on a number of industrial raw materials, in exchange for raising

[1] Syrian Petroleum Company. (2026, May 7). Updating the prices of petroleum derivatives for the consumer. The official price bulletin issued by the Syrian Petroleum Company. And Syrian news. (2026a, May 7). Syrian Petroleum issues a new bulletin for oil derivatives prices.

them on some goods classified as luxury goods. Fees on gasoline, diesel, and hybrid cars were set at 20 per cent of the invoice value, compared to 10 per cent for electric cars.[2]

In the field of bread, the Ministry of Economy and Industry reduced the weight of the subsidised bread bundle consisting of ten loaves of bread from 1,200 to 1,050 grams, while keeping its price at four thousand SYP. This means reducing the quantity by 12.5 per cent and raising the implicit price per kilogram by about 14.3 per cent, from approximately 3,333 to SYP 3,810. Thus, raising the price took the form of a reduction in the quantity provided at the same price, which increased the actual cost of bread, especially for poor families for whom bread is an essential component of food consumption. The measure also included reducing bakeries' allotments of flour to 1.75 bags per ton of production, which raises risks related to the quantity and quality of bread produced, as well as the possibility of part of the demand moving to informal markets. This mechanism is characterized by high social sensitivity because it does not appear to the consumer as a direct increase in price, but rather as a reduction in the quantity available at the same price. However, its impact on the poor is greater than the impact of raising the prices of other commodities, because bread is an essential component of the food basket, and because the ability of poor families to compensate for the lost quantity with protein or other food alternatives is limited.[3]

In a human rights assessment, the Syrian Initiative for Fundamental Rights warned that reducing the weight of a bread bundle while fixing its price transfers an additional portion of the cost of the crisis to consumers, and may exacerbate food deprivation in light of the growing gap between incomes and food costs. Families below the poverty lines bear the greatest burden of this measure, given their greater reliance on bread as a basic source of food, and their limited ability to compensate for the lost quantity with more expensive alternatives. Therefore, adjusting the weight of the bread bundle cannot be viewed as a neutral technical procedure; It has unequal distributional effects that fall mainly on the lowest-income families (Syrian Initiative for Fundamental Rights, 2026).

On the production side of the bread system, the Ministry of Economy and Industry set on May 16 the purchase price of a ton of first-grade durum wheat for the 2026 agricultural season at SYP 4.6 million. After objections regarding the adequacy of the price to cover production costs, Decree No. 120 of 2026 was issued, granting farmers who surrendered their crops to the Syrian Grain Corporation an incentive reward of SYP 900 thousand per ton. Thus, the total announced amount rose to SYP 5.5 million per ton.[4]

Although the reward raised the total price, judging its adequacy remains linked to its actual comparison with the costs of seeds, fertilizers, fuel, irrigation, transportation, and labor, in addition to the change in the exchange rate throughout the season. The Syrian Initiative for Fundamental Rights has warned that failure to guarantee a fair and stable purchase price that covers production costs and provides an appropriate margin for farmers may lead to a

[2]Presidency of the Syrian Arab Republic. (2026a, May 18). Decree No. 110 of 2026 approving a harmonized customs tariff schedule. The Official Gazette of the Syrian Arab Republic. And Syrian news. (2026b, May 18). President Al-Sharaa issues a decree for a harmonized customs tariff schedule.

[3]Ministry of Economy and Industry. (2026a, May 9). The decision to reduce the weight of a package of ration bread from 1,200 to 1,050 grams, while fixing its price at SYP 4,000. Damascus.

[4]Ministry of Economy and Industry. (2026b, May 16). Decision to determine the purchase price of a ton of first-class durum wheat for the 2026 agricultural season. Damascus. And the Syrian newspaper Al-Thawra. (2026, May 18). Amid rising production costs: wheat pricing is below farmers' expectations. The Presidency of the Syrian Arab Republic. (2026b, May 21). Decree No. 120 of 2026 granting an incentive reward to wheat farmers for every ton delivered to the Syrian Grain Corporation. SANA Agency.

decrease in the quantities delivered to public institutions, or producers turning to other sales channels, or a reduction in cultivated areas in subsequent seasons. The effects of this do not stop at farmers' incomes, but extend to the availability of wheat, the stability of bread production, and the possibility of increased dependence on imports, making food security more vulnerable to fluctuations in the exchange rate, global prices, and supply disturbances (Syrian Initiative for Fundamental Rights, 2026).

The bread pricing and wheat purchasing policies show the extent of the interrelation between the consumption and production sides of the food security system. On the one hand, raising the actual cost of bread increases the burden on consumers, especially poor families; On the other hand, an insufficient wheat purchasing price may weaken incentives for domestic production and threaten the sustainability of supplies. Thus, trying to reduce the financial burden of the bread system through price or quantity alone may transfer risks from the consumer to the farmer, or vice versa, without addressing the production, financing, and social imbalances that the system suffers from. Dealing with these imbalances requires linking wheat purchasing and bread subsidy policies to wages and social protection policies, in addition to enhancing the transparency of calculating production and subsidy costs.

At the level of wages and incomes, on May 10, the Ministry of Finance issued executive instructions for Decree No. 67 of 2026, issued on March 20, which stipulated an increase in salaries and lump-sum wages for workers in covered public entities by 50 per cent. However, the impact of the increase in purchasing power remained limited in light of the high prices of basic goods and services and the continuing wide gap between wages and the cost of living. Also, limiting it to specific categories of workers does not address the conditions of workers in the unorganized sector or families dependent on unstable incomes, which are among the groups most exposed to shocks in food, energy, and transportation prices.[5]

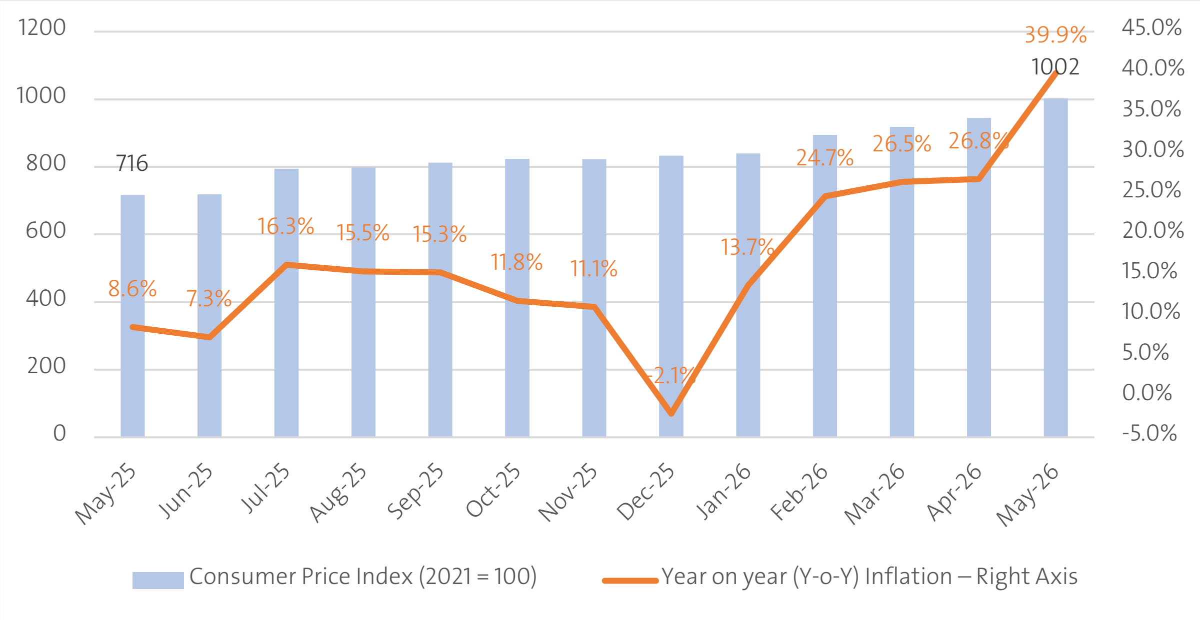
In conclusion, several sources came together during May to put pressure on prices, most notably the increase in fuel prices, the decline in the exchange rate of the lira, the reduction in the weight of a bread bundle, and the continued rise in import and shipping costs. This came at a time when the wage increase remained limited in compensating for the high cost of living. On the other hand, the wheat purchasing policy demonstrated the difficulty of reconciling controlling the cost of the bread system and providing sufficient incentives to continue local production. The conjunction of these factors led to pressures shifting from energy and fuel to transportation, food, and other costs of production and consumption, while poor families and small producers bore a large portion of the burdens of economic adjustment.

[5]Presidency of the Syrian Arab Republic. (2026c, March 20). Decree No. 67 of 2026, which includes increasing salaries and wages for workers in public entities by 50 per cent. The Official Gazette of the Syrian Arab Republic. And the Ministry of Finance. (2026a, May 10). Executive instructions for Decree No. 67 of 2026 regarding increasing salaries and wages. Damascus.

## 3. Annual inflation (Y-o-Y) in Syria

The Consumer Price Index indicates a continued increase in the general price level in Syria during May 2026, with Y-o-Y inflation reaching 39.9 per cent. The index rose from 716.4 points in May 2025 to 1,002 points in May 2026, based on 2021=100. This increase reflects the widening price gap over the course of one year and the persistence of inflationary pressures in the Syrian economy, suggesting that rising prices are linked to deep and prolonged economic imbalances.

**Figure (1): Consumer Price Index and annual inflation (Y-o-Y) of prices in Syria during the period (May 2025 - May 2026), (base year 2021 = 100) and (inflation in per cent)**




Source: Syrian Center for Policy Research 2025 and 2026, Monthly Survey of Consumer Prices in Syria.

The housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels group recorded the highest Y-o-Y inflation rate among expenditure groups, with its price index increasing by 58.5 per cent. This was driven primarily by a 65.7 per cent rise in actual and imputed housing rents and a 48.9 per cent increase in electricity, gas, and other fuel prices, in addition to a 19.3 per cent increase in water supply and related service prices. These increases point to a growing burden on households in securing housing and essential services—expenditures that have limited flexibility because they are difficult to reduce or substitute.

The tobacco group came in second place, recording an annual increase of 54.4 per cent, driven by the increase in the prices of locally manufactured tobacco products.

Annual price increases extended across the remaining components of household expenditure to varying degrees. Prices of Various goods and services rose by 38.6 per cent, while education prices increased by 30.5 per cent amid higher private education costs, growing reliance on private tutoring and unsubsidised educational services, the restructuring of sector financing under limited regulatory oversight, the reorganisation of some educational institutions, and the alignment of fees with approved rates at public and private universities for the 2026–2027 academic year. Prices of household furnishings, equipment, and routine maintenance also increased by 30.4 per cent. Food and non-alcoholic beverage prices rose by 29.1 per cent, while transportation prices increased by 19.0 per cent. The spread of price increases across most expenditure groups demonstrates the broadening of inflationary pressures to include essential and non-essential goods and services within the household consumption basket, rather than their concentration in a single group.

**Table (1): Annual and monthly consumer price inflation in Syria for the month of May 2026 by consumption groups, (base year 2021 = 100) and (inflation in per cent)**

| # | Group | CPI May 2025 | CPI April 2026 | CPI May 2026 | Annual inflation (Y-o-Y) | Monthly inflation (M-o-M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All commodities | **716** | **945** | **1002** | **39.9%** | **6.0%** |
| 1 | Food and non-alcoholic beverages | 552 | 695 | 713 | 29.1% | 2.6% |
| 2 | Tobacco | 438 | 609 | 676 | 54.4% | 11.0% |
| 3 | Clothing and footwear | 575 | 645 | 691 | 20.2% | 7.1% |
| 4 | Housing, water, electricity, and gas | 1163 | 1711 | 1844 | 58.5% | 7.8% |
| 5 | Household furnishings, equipment, and routine maintenance | 458 | 602 | 598 | 30.4% | -0.8% |
| 6 | Health | 735 | 830 | 845 | 14.9% | 1.8% |
| 7 | Transportation | 892 | 903 | 1062 | 19.0% | 17.6% |
| 8 | Communications | 206 | 201 | 202 | -2.3% | 0.0% |
| 9 | Recreation and culture | 473 | 494 | 494 | 4.4% | -0.2% |
| 10 | Education | 736 | 932 | 961 | 30.5% | 3.1% |
| 12+11 | Various goods and services | 693 | 919 | 960 | 38.6% | 4.4% |

Correction: The previous bulletin stated that the index for April was 950 points, whereas the correct value is 945 points. The results associated with this value have therefore been revised in the present bulletin.
Source: Syrian Center for Policy Research 2026, Monthly Survey of Consumer Prices in Syria.

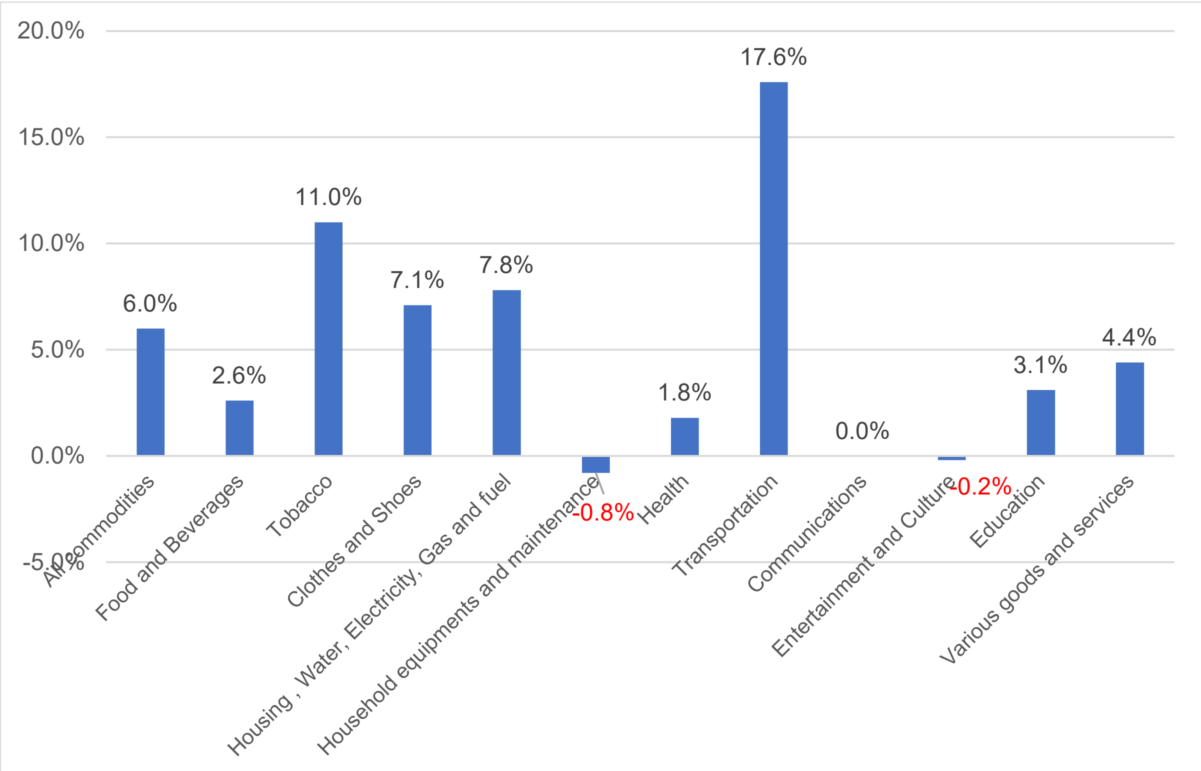
The prices of the telecommunications group decreased by 2.3 per cent, coinciding with the opening of the import of consumer goods and the reduction of customs duties on mobile phones, which contributed to increasing the supply and reducing the prices of the devices. Connecting new areas in Idleb and the Aleppo countryside to Syrian telecommunications networks also helped reduce dependence on relatively more expensive foreign networks, especially the “e-LUX Mobile” and “Turkcell” networks, which was reflected in the lower costs of telecommunications services in these areas.

## 4. Monthly inflation (M-o-M) in Syria

The Consumer Price Index in Syria recorded M-o-M inflation of 6 per cent during May 2026, driven primarily by the sharp increase in transportation prices, alongside increases in housing, energy, clothing, education, and services. Price pressures were not evenly distributed across consumption groups: changes ranged from a 17.6 per cent increase in transportation to a limited decline of 0.8 per cent in household furnishings, equipment, and routine maintenance.

Transportation recorded the highest monthly increase, at 17.6 per cent—nearly three times the general inflation rate. This rise was primarily attributable to higher fuel prices and their direct effect on public and private transportation fares. The increase is particularly significant because transportation is an input into a wide range of economic activities, including production, distribution, and access to workplaces and essential services. The rise in transportation costs is therefore likely to pass gradually through to the prices of other goods and services, with part of its inflationary effect extending into subsequent months.

**Figure (2): Monthly inflation (M-o-M) of consumer prices in Syria by consumption groups during May 2026 (in per cent)**




Source: Syrian Center for Policy Research 2026, Monthly Survey of Consumer Prices in Syria.

Tobacco recorded the second-highest monthly increase, at 11.0 per cent, followed by housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels, whose prices rose by 7.8 per cent. The increase in the latter group reflects higher housing- and energy-related burdens, including rents, electricity, energy sources, and household fuels. Because expenditure on these items is difficult to reduce, higher prices place direct pressure on households' real incomes, particularly those of low-income, displaced, and tenant households.

Clothing and footwear prices increased by 7.1 per cent, exceeding the general inflation rate, amid higher transportation costs and exchange-rate fluctuations. Various goods and services rose by 4.4 per cent, indicating that part of the increase in energy, transportation, and operating labour costs was passed through to service prices. Education prices increased by 3.1 per cent, adding to household expenditure on fees, supplies, transportation, and educational services.

Food and non-alcoholic beverage prices increased by 2.6 per cent, a rate below general inflation but with a broad impact on living conditions because of the large share of food in Syrian household expenditure, particularly among poor households. The relatively limited increase does not indicate an easing of pressure from food expenditure, as it occurred from an already elevated price level and continued to absorb a substantial share of household income. Health prices also increased by 1.8 per cent, further constraining access to medicines and healthcare services amid weak purchasing power.

On the other hand, communications prices stabilized without significant change, while the prices of recreation and culture decreased by 0.2 per cent, and the prices of household supplies and equipment and regular maintenance work decreased by 0.8 per cent. However, these limited declines did not offset the significant increases in transportation, housing, energy, and other basic groups.

In general, May inflation reveals a price wave led by transportation, energy, and housing costs, and its effects extended to a number of other goods and services. The concentration of increases in items that are difficult for families to dispense with makes the impact of inflation on living standards more severe than the general rate suggests, especially for poor families whose spending is concentrated on food, housing, transportation, and basic services.

## 4.1. Monthly inflation by consumption groups

The following analysis reviews the most prominent commodity and service groups that witnessed significant changes in their price index during the month of May 2026, based on a monthly comparison with the previous month of April. This reading is particularly important because May inflation was directed primarily towards transportation, housing, energy, and bread, with a secondary extension to smoke, food, and services.

### 4.1.1. Transport group

Transportation prices increased by 17.6 per cent in May 2026 compared with the previous month, recording the highest M-o-M inflation rate among consumption groups. This increase followed the government decisions issued on 7 May adjusting petroleum product prices: the price of one litre of diesel rose from USD 0.75 to USD 0.88, while 90-octane petrol increased from USD 0.85 to USD 1.10, and 95-octane petrol was set at USD 1.15 per litre. Higher fuel prices created a direct shock to private and public transportation costs, particularly in SYP-Governed Areas (SYP-GA), which recorded substantially larger increases than AA areas.

The survey results show that the price of subsidized car fuel in the transitional government areas increased by 46 per cent, from about SYP 10500 to SYP 15400 per liter, and the price of free fuel increased by 31 per cent, from about SYP 12100 to SYP 15800. At the level of Syria, the price of subsidized fuel increased by 34 per cent, and free fuel by 27 per cent, reflecting the broad impact of adjusting the prices of petroleum derivatives on national average prices.

The increase in fuel prices was transmitted to transportation service fees, albeit at lower rates and varying degrees. The bus or service fare within the city increased in Syria by 8 per cent, the taxi fare for a distance of three kilometers by 10 per cent, and the bus fare between cities by 11 per cent.

Geographical differences reveal that price pressures are not distributed to the same degree between regions. Urban transport fees stabilized in the AA areas, and thus the inflation wave was concentrated mainly in the areas where the new government pricing was implemented, which confirms the direct role of decisions to raise fuel prices in the significant increase recorded in the transport group price index during the month.

### 4.1.2. Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels

Prices in the housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels group increased by 7.8 per cent in May 2026 compared with April, driven by higher rents and housing maintenance costs, as well as substantial increases in gas, diesel, and some water service prices. This increase has a compounded effect on living conditions because most components of the group are essential expenditures that households cannot readily forgo or postpone.

The average monthly rent for housing across Syria increased by 5 per cent, from about SYP 2.38 million in April to SYP 2.51 million in May. The increase varied between areas of control and currencies in circulation. It reached 12 per cent in SYP-Governed Areas (SYP-GA), and 6 per cent in TL-Governed Areas (TL-GA), compared to 2 per cent in the AA areas. This disparity indicates differences in the pressures governing the rental market between regions, including levels of demand, costs of living, exchange rates, and population movement.

The rise in rents was accompanied by an increase in the costs of regular housing maintenance. The average price of ordinary cement increased by 9 per cent across Syria, and the increase reached 14 per cent in SYP-Governed Areas (SYP-GA), and 18 per cent in TL-Governed Areas (TL-GA). Paint prices also increased by 9 per cent, increasing the cost of repairing, maintaining and equipping housing.

Home energy sources were among the most prominent drivers of the group's inflation; The average cost of a subsidized gas cylinder increased by 25 per cent across Syria. The increase reached 33 per cent in SYP-Governed Areas (SYP-GA), and 21 per cent in TL-Governed Areas (TL-GA), compared to 4 per cent in AA areas. This came following the decision to amend the prices of petroleum derivatives issued on May 7, which raised the official price of a domestic gas cylinder from 10.5 to USD 12.5, or by approximately 19 per cent. The actual observed increase exceeded the official rate in some areas as a result of transportation and distribution costs, varying exchange rates, and the difference between the officially set price and the price at which the cylinder reaches the consumer.

On the other hand, the average price of a gas cylinder on the black market decreased by 10 per cent across Syria, coinciding with the improvement in the availability of gas through regular distribution channels after raising its official price. This indicates a repositioning of the market around a higher official level, with a relative narrowing of the difference between the official and parallel prices.

The price of a liter of subsidized diesel also rose by 23 per cent across Syria, by 34 per cent in SYP-Governed Areas (SYP-GA), and 29 per cent in TL-Governed Areas (TL-GA), while it stabilized in the AA areas. The rise extended to the black market, where the price of diesel increased by 19 per cent at the national level. This shows that the effect of raising the official price of diesel from USD 0.75 to USD 0.88 per liter is transmitted to the regular and parallel markets, with the size of the increase varying depending on the costs of transportation and distribution and supply conditions in each region.

### 4.1.3. Food and non-alcoholic beverages group

Prices in the food and non-alcoholic beverages group increased by 2.6 per cent in Syria during May 2026 compared with the previous month, while food prices alone rose by 2.3 per cent. The increase resulted from higher prices for bread and cereals, fruit, and animal products, offset in part by a sharp seasonal decline in pulse and vegetable prices that helped contain inflation in the group.

The bread and cereal group topped the rise, recording an increase of 10.4 per cent. This increase was affected by the decision of May 9, which reduced the weight of a bread bundle from 1200 to 1050 grams while keeping its price unchanged, which effectively raised the price per kilogram. The survey results showed an increase in the average price of a kilogram of bread from SYP 3624 in April to SYP 4061 in May, with a clear disparity between governorates. It reached SYP 4500 in As-Sweida, compared to SYP 3100 in Al-Hasakeh. The average price of tourist bread also increased from 9050 to SYP 9886 per kilogram, bulgur from 10852 to SYP 11617, Spanish rice from 13173 to SYP 14119, and pasta from 13093 to SYP 14115.

Fruit prices increased by 9.4 per cent. The average price of lemons increased from 20,770 to SYP 26513 per kilogram, grapes from 16969 to SYP 20205, and oranges from 12447 to SYP 13474. This increase reflects the varying agricultural seasons and transportation and storage costs.

Meat prices rose by 4.1 per cent. The average price of lamb meat was about SYP 205000 per kilogram, but it varied greatly between governorates, from about SYP 145000 in Quneitra to SYP 287000 in Damascus. The average price of beef reached about SYP 158 thousand per kilogram. This variation shows the impact of local differences in supply and costs of feed, transportation, slaughter and distribution, as well as levels of demand and purchasing power.

In contrast, the prices of pulses and vegetables decreased by 18.9 per cent, driven by an increase in seasonal supply of a number of products. The average price of tomatoes fell from 14656 to SYP 9865 per kilogram, eggplants from 9975 to SYP 7630, dry onions from 8403 to SYP 6758, and cucumbers from 12358 to SYP 10349. This broad decline contributed to limiting the impact of the recorded increases in the prices of bread, grains, fruits, and animal products, and preventing food group inflation from approaching the general inflation rate.

Geographically, Rural Damascus and Damascus recorded the highest inflation rates in the food and non-alcoholic beverages group, at 5.8 per cent and 5.6 per cent, respectively. On the other hand, the group's prices stabilized in Ar-Raqqa, and limited increases were recorded in Al-Hasakeh, Hama, and Deir-Ezzor. This disparity reflects the difference in the impact of pricing decisions, agricultural seasons, transportation costs, and currency and supply systems between governorates.

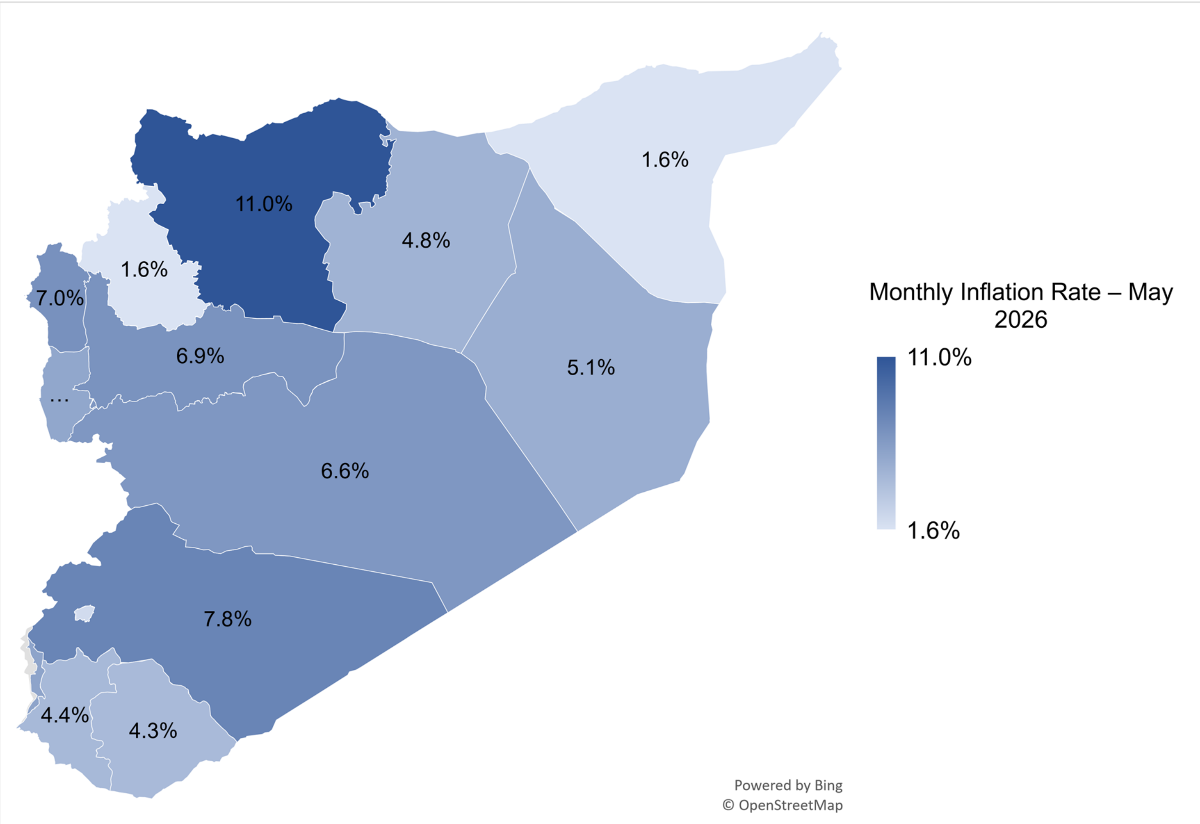
### 4.2. Monthly inflation by governorate

Monthly consumer price inflation during May 2026 showed a clear geographical disparity between the Syrian governorates. Its rates ranged between 1.6 per cent in Idleb and Al-Hasakeh and 11 per cent in Aleppo, compared to a general rate of 6 per cent throughout Syria.

Aleppo recorded the highest M-o-M inflation rate, at 11 per cent, exceeding the Syrian average by five percentage points. This coincided with higher fuel and energy prices, transportation costs, imported-goods prices, and housing maintenance material prices. The use of multiple currencies within the governorate also contributed to price disparities: the SYP predominates in Aleppo city, while the TL is widely used in its countryside. Rural Damascus ranked second, with inflation of 7.8 per cent, affected by higher rents and transportation and energy costs. Lattakia recorded M-o-M inflation of 7.0 per cent, followed by Hama at 6.9 per cent and Homs at 6.6 per cent.

Quneitra recorded inflation of 5.8 per cent, followed by Tartous at 5.6 per cent, Deir-Ezzor at 5.1 per cent, and Ar-Raqqa at 4.8 per cent. Although these rates remained below the Syrian average, they indicate tangible price pressures during the month. Inflation stood at 4.4 per cent in Dara'a and 4.3 per cent in As-Sweida.

**Figure (3): Monthly inflation of consumer prices by governorate in Syria during May 2026 (in per cent)**




Source: Syrian Center for Policy Research 2026, Monthly Survey of Consumer Prices in Syria.

Idleb and Al-Hasakeh recorded the lowest monthly inflation rate, at 1.6 per cent each. In Idleb, price movements are affected by the use of the TL and the trade connection to cross-border markets, while Al-Hasakeh is subject to a different pricing and supply system within the AA areas. Detailed data showed the stability of a number of managed prices in these areas, especially some transportation fees and subsidized fuel prices, which contributed to reducing the general inflation rate in Al-Hasakeh, despite the rise in the price of diesel on the black market and the prices of some other commodities.

In general, the results show that May inflation did not take the form of a uniform price wave across Syria, but rather resulted from the interaction of government decisions with the economic characteristics of each local market. The impact of adjusting fuel prices was more severe in governorates that are directly subject to government pricing or bear high transportation costs, while it remained more limited in regions that adopt different currencies or pricing and supply systems. Variations in rents, housing and water costs, as well as differences in the availability of fuel and goods, also contributed to widening the gap between governorates. Thus, the general rate of inflation hides wide local variations in the extent of the pressures on household costs of living during the month.

## 5. Price variation between governorates

The results for May 2026 show the persistence of spatial differences[6] in goods and service prices across Syrian governorates, alongside a change in the ranking of the main consumption groups compared with April. Transportation recorded the highest unweighted arithmetic mean of its components' coefficients of variation, rising from 0.605 in April to 0.775 in May. It was followed by housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels, whose mean increased slightly from 0.696 to 0.700.

The widening variation in transportation component prices appears to have been associated with the adjustment of petroleum product prices on 7 May, while the direction of fuel price changes differed across areas of control. The price of subsidised motor fuel increased by 46 per cent in SYP-Governed Areas (SYP-GA), while remaining unchanged in AA areas. Increases in transportation fares within and between cities also varied according to approved tariffs, fuel availability, distance, and operating costs.

The continued high variation in the housing and energy group reflects the local nature of rental markets and water, electricity, gas, and fuel services. The prices of these components are influenced by conditions that vary substantially across governorates, including pricing and subsidy systems, the condition of infrastructure, service availability, and reliance on official or parallel markets. Spatial variation in this group therefore remained high, with a limited increase compared with April.

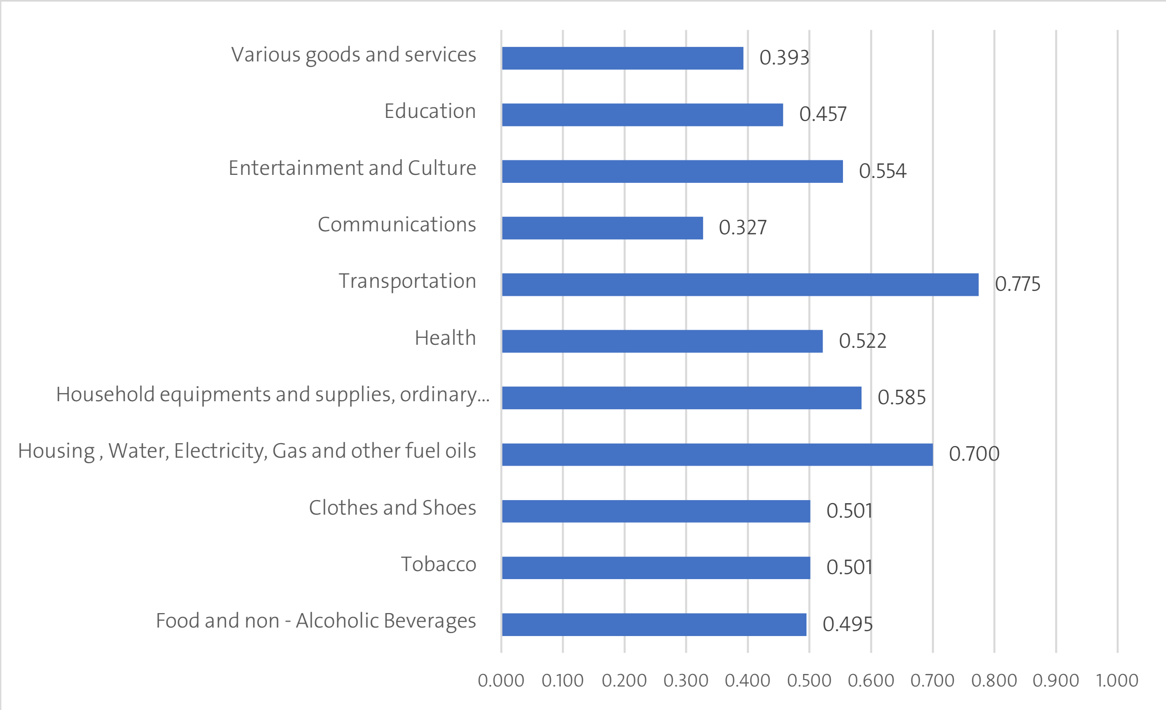
The mean coefficient of variation for household furnishings increased from 0.538 to 0.585, while that of health rose from 0.502 to 0.522. By contrast, the mean for recreation and culture declined slightly from 0.560 to 0.554. These levels show that differences across governorates in the costs of the goods and services included in these groups remained substantial, although their direction varied by group.

The mean reached 0.501 for both tobacco and clothing and footwear, compared with 0.495 for food and non-alcoholic beverages. Variation in food component prices therefore declined

[6] The coefficient of variation for each good or service was calculated by dividing the standard deviation of its prices across governorates by their arithmetic mean. Values closer to zero indicate price convergence and low relative variance between governorates, while higher values, closer to one, indicate wider variance; a value of 1 means that the standard deviation equals the arithmetic mean. The coefficient of variation can exceed one, therefore one does not represent an upper limit for the index. The value presented for each main group represents the unweighted arithmetic mean of the coefficients of variation of its components, and is not a coefficient of variation calculated directly for the group.

slightly from its April level of 0.506. Imported goods such as sugar and rice tend to display greater price convergence across governorates than meat, vegetables, and fruit, which are affected by production locations, agricultural seasons, transportation costs, and local supply. By contrast, the mean for both tobacco and clothing and footwear increased from 0.401 in April to 0.501 in May, amid differences in supply conditions, transportation costs, exchange rates, retail margins, and local demand across governorates.

**Figure (4): Unweighted arithmetic averages of the coefficients of variation in the prices of goods and services according to the main consumption groups during May 2026**




Source: Syrian Center for Policy Research 2026, Monthly Survey of Consumer Prices in Syria.

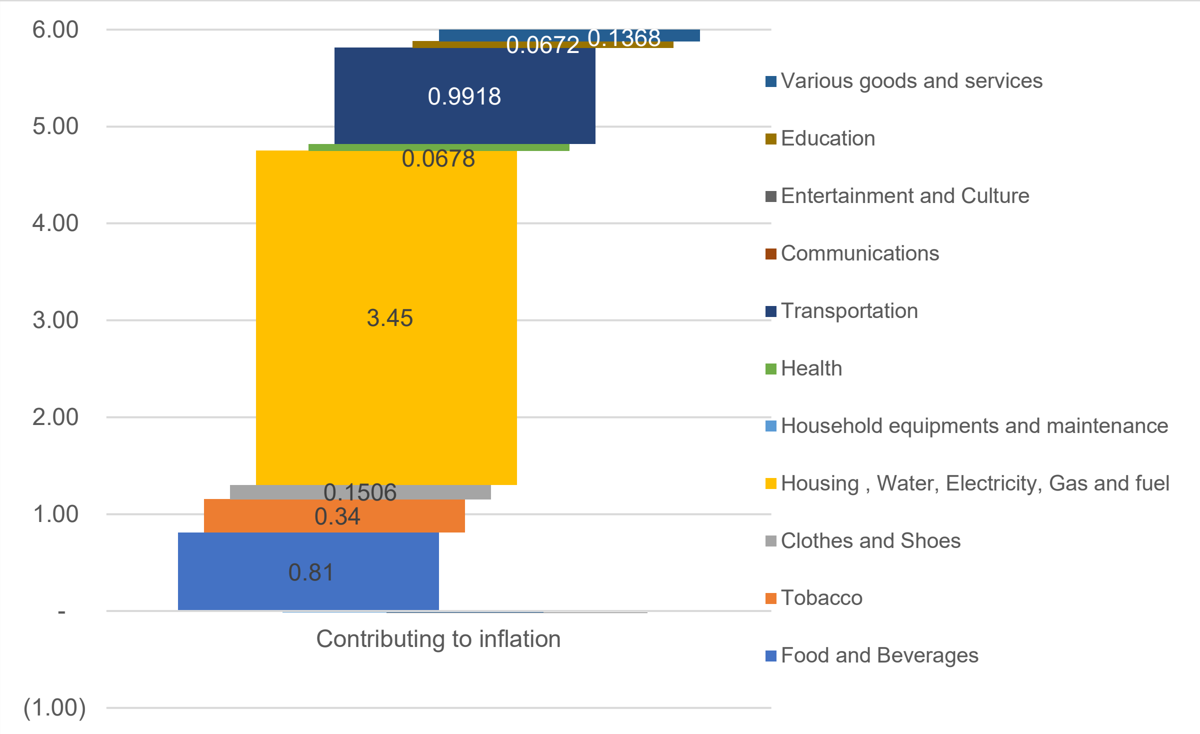
Education recorded the largest decline among the main groups, as the mean coefficient of variation of its components fell from 0.614 in April to 0.457 in May, indicating a relative convergence in service costs across governorates without implying a decline in price levels themselves. The mean for Various goods and services also decreased from 0.429 to 0.393. Communications recorded the lowest variation among the main groups, with its mean declining from 0.345 to 0.327.

## 6. Contributing to inflation

Analysis of the contributions of the main groups to the M-o-M inflation rate[7] of 6 per cent in May 2026 shows that inflationary pressures remained concentrated in housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels, which contributed approximately 3.45 percentage points to the general rate, equivalent to 57.5 per cent of total inflation. Transportation ranked second, contributing approximately 0.99 percentage points, followed by food and non-alcoholic beverages at approximately 0.81 percentage points. Together, the three groups contributed around 5.25 percentage points, or approximately 87.5 per cent of total inflation recorded during the month.

Compared with April, the absolute contribution of housing and energy increased from approximately 2.3 percentage points to 3.45 percentage points in May. Nevertheless, its relative share of total inflation declined from 75.7 per cent to 57.5 per cent as general inflation accelerated and price increases broadened to include other groups. The decline in its relative share therefore does not indicate an easing of housing- and energy-related price pressures, but rather an increased contribution from the other groups to M-o-M inflation.

**Figure (5): Contribution of the main consumption groups to the monthly inflation rate (M-o-M) for May 2026 (percentage points)**




Source: Syrian Center for Policy Research 2026, Monthly Survey of Consumer Prices in Syria.

Housing, energy, and transportation together contributed approximately 4.44 percentage points, equivalent to around 74 per cent of M-o-M inflation. This coincided with the adjustment of petroleum product prices under the government decision issued on 7 May 2026 and the subsequent increases in gas, diesel, petrol, and transportation fares. This concentration shows that May inflation was, to a considerable extent, cost-push inflation driven by higher

[7] The contribution of each major group to monthly inflation is measured in percentage points by applying its weighting to the monthly change in its index. Its relative share of inflation is then calculated by dividing this contribution by the overall inflation rate.

energy and transportation costs rather than a general increase in demand. Such inflation directly affects households and small producers by raising living and production costs simultaneously and weakening the real effect of any nominal wage increase.

Food and non-alcoholic beverages contributed approximately 0.81 percentage points, reflecting their large weight in household expenditure and the effects of higher transportation and energy costs and the adjustment of the bread bundle's weight. Tobacco contributed around 0.34 percentage points, compared with 0.15 percentage points for clothing and footwear and 0.14 percentage points for Various goods and services.

Contributions from health and education remained limited and similar, at approximately 0.068 and 0.067 percentage points, respectively, while communications made no material contribution. In the opposite direction, small declines in household furnishings and recreation and culture reduced inflation by approximately 0.016 and 0.001 percentage points, respectively.

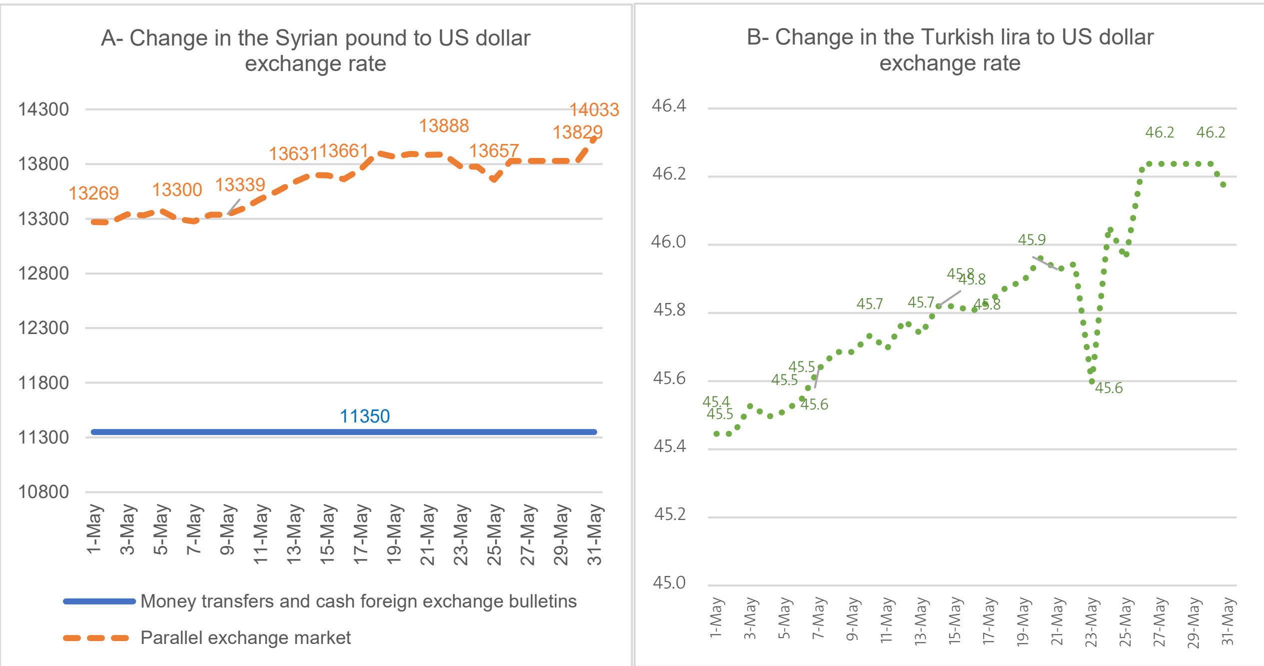
These results indicate that inflationary pressures, which were heavily concentrated in housing and energy during April, became more broad-based in May, extending particularly to transportation, food, and tobacco. This increased the burden on household living conditions because most price rises affected essential or recurrent expenditures that are difficult to forgo or postpone, foremost among them housing, energy, transportation, and food.

## 7. Changes in exchange rates

The Central Bank of Syria continued to fix the transfer and exchange rate and the official bulletin rate at SYP 11350 to the dollar throughout May 2026. In contrast, the monthly average exchange rate in the parallel market reached about SYP 13630 to the dollar, compared to about SYP 12922 in April, which reflects a monthly decline in the value of the lira by 5.5 per cent. At the spatial level, the average exchange rate was about SYP 13627 in the transitional government areas and SYP 13664 in Al-Hasakeh. The exchange rate in the parallel market also rose from SYP 13269 at the beginning of the month to SYP 14033 at the end, by 5.8 per cent.

At the same time, the TL continued to decline against the USD during May 2026, as the average exchange rate rose from 45.16 TL to the dollar in April to about TL 45.82 in May, equivalent to a decrease in the value of the TL by about 1.4 per cent. The price also rose from TL 45.4 at the beginning of the month to TL 46.2 at the end. This decline contributed to an increase in the costs of imported goods and services priced in TL in north-western Syria, coinciding with the depreciation of the SYP, thereby reflecting the continued monetary pressures on the currencies used in Syrian markets during the period under review.

**Figure (6): Changes in the exchange rate of the SYP and the TL against the USD during May 2026**




Source: Syrian Center for Policy Research 2026, Monthly Survey of Consumer Prices in Syria.

## 8. Wages in Syria

A comparison between April and May 2026 reveals a noticeable increase in nominal wages observed in Syria, without this increase being equal between sectors, job categories, or regions. The general increase approved by Decree No. 67 of 2026 began in May, in addition to the specific increases stipulated in Decree No. 68, in conjunction with varying increases in private and civil sector wages. Therefore, the recorded improvement cannot be interpreted as the result of a unified wage policy, but rather as the outcome of different paths that rearranged wage levels and widened some of the existing gaps within and between sectors.

Before implementing the increases, the average monthly wage for a university employee upon starting employment in the public sector amounted to about SYP 1.135 million in April, compared to SYP 944 thousand for a basic education employee, and about SYP 3.325 million for a university doctor. The general increase was not disbursed during April, despite the issuance of Decree No. 67 on March 20, 2026, which stipulated the addition of 50 per cent to the salaries and wages of workers included in the public and joint sectors. The executive instructions for the decree were issued in May, with the increase being disbursed during the last week of the month. The increase did not include workers subject to Basic Workers Law No. 53 of 2021, which was previously applied by the Syrian Salvation Government, and beneficiaries of specific increases and some pensioners were also excluded. Accordingly, April wages expressed the situation prior to actual implementation, while the exceptions and delayed disbursement revealed that the problem of wages was not related only to low levels, but rather extended to the varying scope of benefits and the multiplicity of wage systems applied.[8]

With the start of implementation in May, the average wage of a university employee in the public sector rose to about SYP 1.512 million, an increase of 33.2 per cent over April. The wage of a basic education employee also rose to SYP 1.298 million, or 37.5 per cent. The effect of the decree was clearer in the areas that were following the previous regime. The wage of a university employee rose from 935000 to about SYP 1.403 million, while the wage of a basic education employee rose from 859000 to SYP 1.289 million, increases that are close to the stipulated 50 per cent. However, the difference between the two categories remained limited, and did not exceed about SYP 114 thousand in May, which indicates the continued compression of the wage scale and the weak financial return for a university qualification and career advancement. The same path did not appear in the rest of the regions. In the regions that used the TL, the wage of a university employee remained almost stable at about SYP 2.353 million. In Al-Hasakeh, the wage remained close to its previous level, at SYP 1.060 million for a university employee. These differences confirm that the Syrian average combines different wage and administrative systems, and therefore it is not sufficient alone to measure the application of the decree or assume the existence of a unified wage scale in all regions.

[8] Presidency of the Syrian Arab Republic. (2026c, March 20). Decree No. 67 of 2026, which includes increasing salaries and wages for workers in public entities by 50 per cent. The Official Gazette of the Syrian Arab Republic. And the Ministry of Finance. (2026a, May 10). Executive instructions for Decree No. 67 of 2026 regarding increasing salaries and wages. Damascus.

**Table (2): Average monthly wages in Syria during May 2026 (in SYP)**

| | SYP-Governed Areas (SYP-GA) | TL-Governed Areas (TL-GA) | AA areas (Al-Hasakeh) | Syria |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A- Employees in the public sector | | | | |
| Employee wages (university doctor) | 11593000 | 11592950 | 3090000 | 10985632 |
| Employee wages (university) | 1402500 | 2353052 | 1060000 | 1511848 |
| Employee wages (basic education) | 1288500 | 1518018 | 1040000 | 1297801 |
| B- Workers in the private sector | | | | |
| Company manager wages | 11186217 | 7662082 | 10548720 | 10876919 |
| Wages of a worker in a commercial store | 2939971 | 2290829 | 2394140 | 2853574 |
| C- Civil sector workers | | | | |
| Employee wages (university) | 6071371 | 5548167 | 6030080 | 5991908 |

Source: Syrian Center for Policy Research 2026, Monthly Survey of Consumer Prices in Syria.

In parallel with the general increase, Decree No. 68 approved qualitative increases for specific job titles in a number of public bodies, including the higher education, health, and education sectors, while workers not included in these titles remained subject to the general increase. The executive instructions also included additional compensation for workers in the health and education sectors in remote and semi-remote areas, and regulated some work compensation and additional teaching hours, in exchange for canceling previous compensation for some groups. Therefore, the net effect of the increase was not the same, but rather differed depending on the job title, place of work, and compensation that the worker was receiving before the decree was issued.[9]

The observed increases also included the private sector. The average wage of a company manager reached SYP 10.877 million in May, while the wage of a worker in a commercial store amounted to about SYP 2.854 million. Despite the increase in the worker's wage, the manager's wage remained approximately 3.8 times his wage. Wide geographical differences also persisted; The company manager’s salary in May amounted to about SYP 14.990 million in Damascus, compared to SYP 6.132 million in Quneitra, while the wage of a shop worker ranged between SYP 4.658 million in Damascus and SYP 1.874 million in As-Sweida.

In the civil sector, the average wage of a university employee reached 5.992 million. Thus, his wage remained higher than that of a regular public employee and a worker in a commercial store. As for the average daily wage of a day laborer, it amounted to SYP 120.3 thousand in May, and ranged between 183.3 thousand in the city of Aleppo and 69.6 thousand in Quneitra. However, the daily wage does not necessarily reflect the actual monthly income, given the difference in the number of working days, the regularity of employment opportunities, the nature of professions, and skill levels.

In conclusion, May witnessed a significant nominal improvement in wages, but it did not lead to unifying their systems or addressing the structural imbalances that govern their distribution.

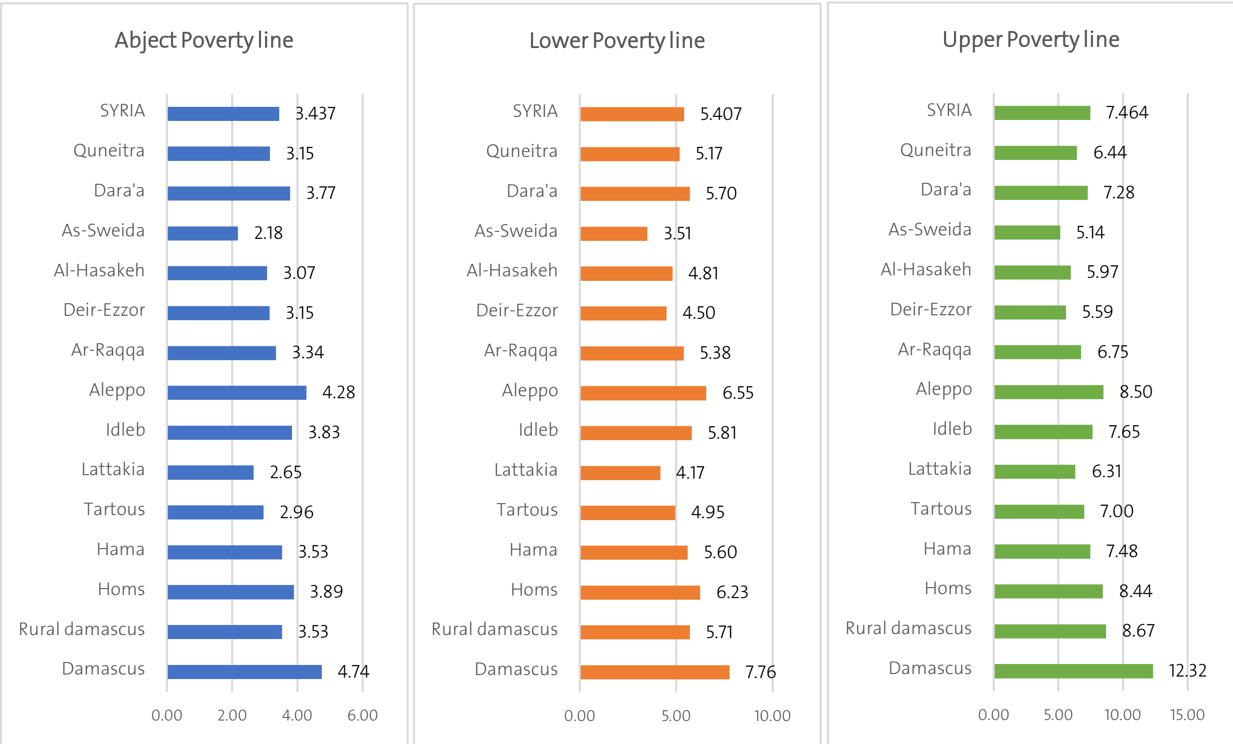
[9]Presidency of the Syrian Arab Republic. (2026d, March 20). Decree No. 68 of 2026 implementing a regulation for a qualitative increase in the salaries and wages of workers in a number of public agencies. The Official Gazette of the Syrian Arab Republic. And the Ministry of Finance. (2026b, May 21). General Communication No. (5) containing the executive instructions for Decree No. 68 of 2026 regarding the qualitative increase in salaries and wages. Damascus.

Regular public employees remained at the lowest monthly wage levels, while the wage of a university doctor, after the qualitative increase, approached the wage of a private company director. Geographical differences also remained linked to the administrative systems and currencies that prevailed in the different regions.

## 9. Poverty lines in Syria

At the Syrian level, the monthly abject poverty line for a household[10]—an indicator of food deprivation—reached SYP 3.437 million in May 2026. The lower poverty line reached SYP 5.407 million, while the upper poverty line stood at SYP 7.464 million. Poverty lines were highest in Damascus, Aleppo, Homs, Idleb, and Rural Damascus, while As-Sweida, Deir-Ezzor, Al-Hasakeh, Lattakia, and Quneitra recorded the lowest values during May 2026.

**Figure (7): Monthly poverty lines in Syria during May 2026 (million SYP)**




Source: Syrian Center for Policy Research 2026, Monthly Survey of Consumer Prices in Syria.

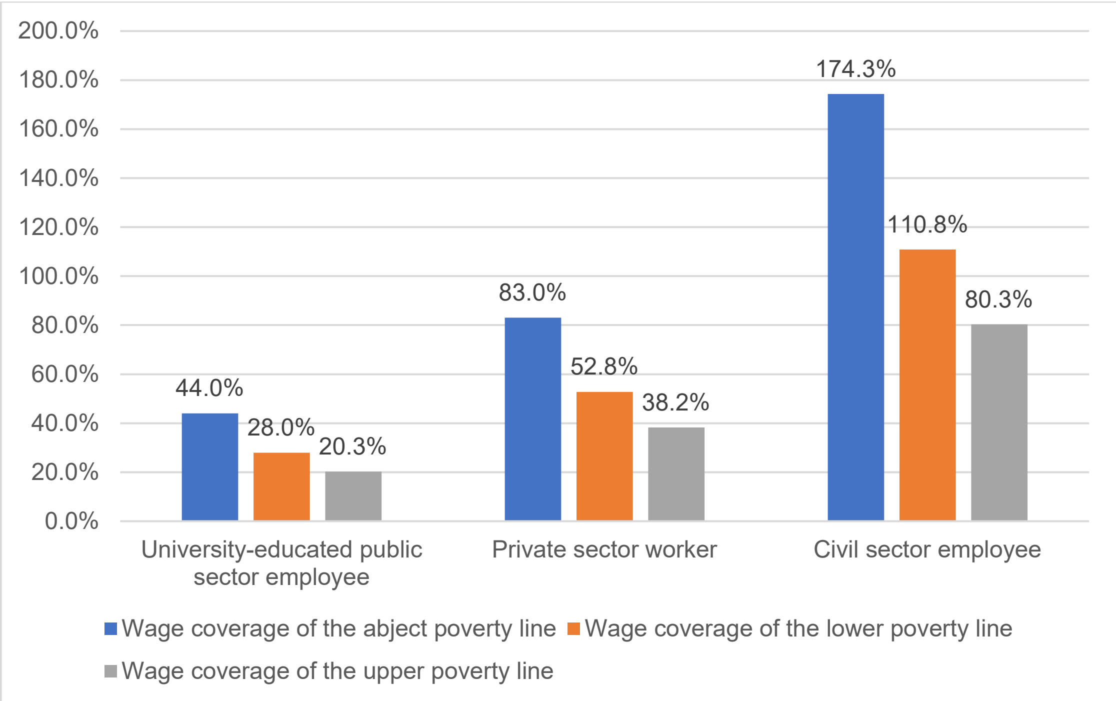
The abject poverty line for a household in Syria reached approximately SYP 3.437 million per month in May 2026, although it varied considerably across governorates owing to differences in the cost of the basic food basket. Damascus recorded the highest value, at approximately SYP 4.74 million—38.0 per cent above the Syrian average—followed by Aleppo at around SYP 4.28 million, and Homs, Idleb, and Dara'a at approximately SYP 3.89 million, SYP 3.83 million, and SYP 3.77 million, respectively. In Hama and Rural Damascus, the abject poverty line was close to the national average, at around SYP 3.53 million in each, while it was below the average in Ar-Raqqa, Deir-Ezzor, Quneitra, Al-Hasakeh, and Tartous. The lowest level was recorded in As-Sweida, at approximately SYP 2.18 million, followed by Lattakia at around SYP 2.65 million.

[10] The estimated extreme, lower and upper poverty lines for 2009 have been updated to reflect the effect of cumulative inflation up to the month under study.

The variation in the abject poverty line across governorates acquires further significance when compared with wage levels, as income adequacy depends not only on the size of the wage but also on the cost of basic needs in each governorate. Based on the national average of approximately SYP 3.437 million per month for a household in May 2026, analysis of wage coverage of the poverty lines reveals pronounced differences in income adequacy across sectors. Despite the general and category-specific increases that were approved, their effect remained limited relative to the rise in living costs.

According to May data, the reference wage for a university-educated public-sector employee covered only 44.0 per cent of the abject poverty line, 28.0 per cent of the lower poverty line, and 20.3 per cent of the upper poverty line. It was therefore insufficient to cover even half of the minimum cost of a household's food requirements. Coverage was relatively higher for a private-sector worker, whose wage amounted to 83.0 per cent of the abject poverty line, 52.8 per cent of the lower poverty line, and 38.2 per cent of the upper poverty line, but remained below all three poverty lines.

**Figure (8): Monthly wage coverage of poverty lines in Syria during May 2026 (in per cent)**




Source: Syrian Center for Policy Research 2026, Monthly Survey of Consumer Prices in Syria.

By contrast, the reference wage for a university-educated employee in a civil society organisation provided greater coverage of living costs: it equalled 174.3 per cent of the abject poverty line and 110.8 per cent of the lower poverty line, but covered only 80.3 per cent of the upper poverty line. These results demonstrate that exceeding the abject poverty line is insufficient to guarantee a decent standard of living and reveal differences in the purchasing power of wages by sector and source of funding. While the reference wages in the public and private sectors failed to cover basic living thresholds, the wage observed in civil society organisations exceeded the abject and lower poverty lines without reaching the upper poverty line, which incorporates essential food and non-food needs.

## 10. Conclusion

The results of May 2026 indicate that inflation in Syria has entered a stage that is more closely linked to administrative pricing decisions for energy and bread, and with the transition of these decisions to transportation, housing, food, and services. Raising the prices of petroleum derivatives led to a direct shock to the transportation group, while reducing the weight of a bread bundle raised the actual price per kilogram despite the stability of the nominal price of the bundle. Thus, the May wave was not merely a result of market or exchange rate fluctuations, but rather a direct result of policy choices that transferred part of the cost of controlling support and supplies to families and producers. In total, monthly inflation in May reached about 6 per cent, and about 40 per cent on an annual basis.

Data on the contribution to inflation reveal that housing, energy, transportation and food were the main channels of transmission of the shock. This means that the burden fell on items that poor and middle-class families cannot do without, and on production and service sectors that depend on fuel and transportation. The rise in nominal wages in May was not enough to change the position of most workers vis-à-vis poverty lines, as public and private wages remained unable to cover the cost of living of the reference family.

Wage and poverty indicators confirm that nominal increases in incomes have not translated into a corresponding improvement in purchasing power. Even after the increase, the government wage remained unable to cover half of the family's abject poverty line, while the reference wage for a worker in a commercial store remained below the three poverty lines.

In light of these results, four interconnected policy priorities emerge:

1. Subjecting any adjustment in the prices of fuel, bread, and basic services to a prior assessment of its inflationary, social, and productivity impacts, with the publication of pricing principles and cost components, and the announcement of protection and compensation measures in conjunction with the issuance of the decision.
2. Reviewing wages periodically in light of the Consumer Price Index and poverty lines, and giving priority to the lowest income groups, in parallel with providing a comprehensive social protection policy that mitigates the impact of rising prices for food, energy, transportation, and basic services.
3. Reducing reliance on raising prices to address the deficit, moving toward expanding public revenues fairly, improving collection efficiency, and reducing waste, privileges, and monopolistic activities.
4. Providing energy, inputs, and liquidity for basic productive activities at stable prices and mechanisms, facilitating the movement of goods and individuals, improving transportation and storage, and reducing the multiplicity of regulatory and customs frameworks and pricing systems between Syrian regions.

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16. International Energy Agency. (2026). Oil Market Report, May 2026. Paris: International Energy Agency.

# Appendices

## Appendix (1): Consumer Price Index in Syria during May 2026 by consumption groups and governorates (base year 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 | 1,344 | 1,147 | 1,497 | 1,172 | 1,162 | 1,106 | 878 | 1,366 | 921 | 927 | 973 | 1,065 | 1,080 | 1,163 | **1,002** |
| Food and beverages | 801 | 773 | 815 | 784 | 707 | 722 | 790 | 820 | 718 | 858 | 809 | 731 | 724 | 764 | **713** |
| Tobacco | 748 | 852 | 707 | 701 | 584 | 597 | 646 | 791 | 544 | 747 | 679 | 640 | 685 | 526 | **676** |
| Clothing and footwear | 630 | 717 | 601 | 816 | 657 | 770 | 755 | 898 | 568 | 666 | 1,056 | 848 | 561 | 602 | **691** |
| Housing, electricity, and fuel | 2,259 | 2,226 | 3,304 | 2,453 | 2,263 | 2,389 | 1,315 | 2,196 | 1,847 | 1,461 | 1,410 | 2,203 | 2,543 | 2,313 | **1,844** |
| Household furnishings and maintenance | 739 | 529 | 656 | 1,069 | 472 | 496 | 693 | 585 | 479 | 439 | 1,087 | 535 | 808 | 625 | **598** |
| Health | 893 | 948 | 830 | 852 | 809 | 785 | 647 | 1,084 | 749 | 829 | 875 | 980 | 1,194 | 701 | **845** |
| Transportation | 1,369 | 1,398 | 1,524 | 1,406 | 1,441 | 1,502 | 610 | 1,076 | 1,161 | 1,073 | 963 | 1,133 | 982 | 1,511 | **1,062** |
| Communications | 331 | 330 | 331 | 331 | 329 | 328 | 46 | 324 | 330 | 333 | 335 | 333 | 332 | 330 | **202** |
| Recreation and culture | 440 | 678 | 480 | 401 | 426 | 473 | 492 | 702 | 496 | 594 | 551 | 537 | 509 | 330 | **494** |
| Education | 836 | 974 | 1,178 | 1,022 | 1,334 | 963 | 1,316 | 1,133 | 1,361 | 896 | 1,194 | 1,021 | 1,043 | 1,078 | **961** |
| Various goods and services | 898 | 996 | 1,118 | 887 | 946 | 704 | 891 | 1,030 | 1,087 | 848 | 979 | 1,058 | 949 | 1,584 | **960** |

Source: Syrian Center for Policy Research 2026, Monthly Survey of Consumer Prices in Syria.

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