



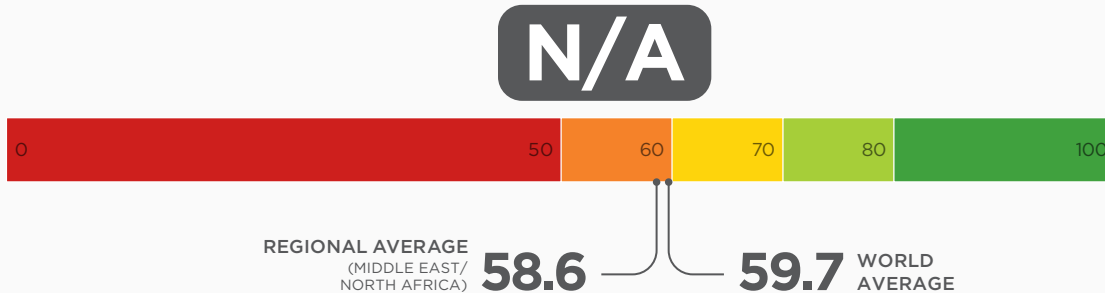
WORLD RANK:	REGIONAL RANK:
N/A	N/A
ECONOMIC FREEDOM STATUS:	
NOT GRADED	

SYRIA

Ongoing instability and the devastation caused by more than a decade of conflict again preclude any ranking of Syria in the 2025 *Index of Economic Freedom*. In addition to its horrific death toll, Syria's civil war has caused the economy to collapse.

The Assad regime fell on December 8, 2024. Armed rebels took Damascus, forcing long-time ruler Bashar al-Assad to flee the country. The collapse of the brutal regime came after more than a decade of civil war, which largely wiped out economic freedom in Syria. Even before the ongoing conflict, very low scores for property rights and corruption reflected the fragility of the foundations of economic freedom. Politically motivated enforcement seriously undermined the rule of law, and state intervention in many aspects of the economy persisted.

ECONOMIC FREEDOM SCORE



HISTORICAL INDEX SCORE CHANGE (SINCE 1996): N/A

RECENT FREEDOM TREND

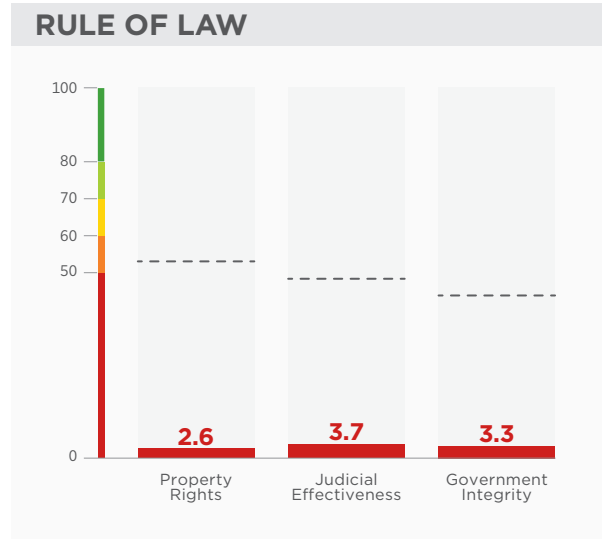


QUICK FACTS

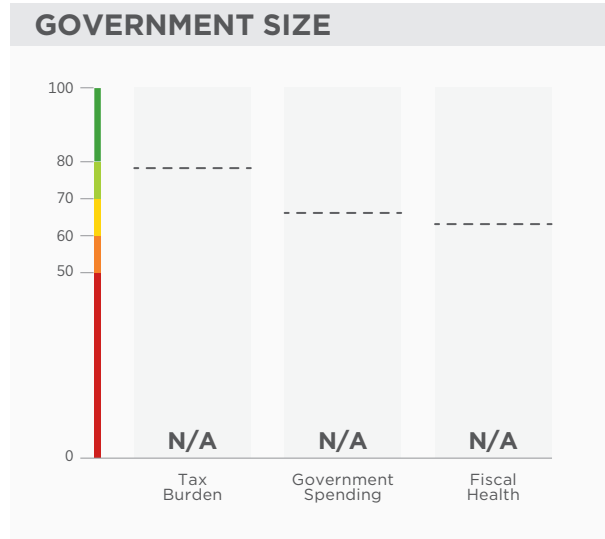
POPULATION: n/a	UNEMPLOYMENT: n/a
GDP (PPP): n/a n/a growth in 2022 3-year average growth rate: n/a n/a per capita	INFLATION (CPI): n/a
	FDI INFLOW: n/a
	PUBLIC DEBT: n/a

2023 data unless otherwise noted. Data compiled as of November 2024.

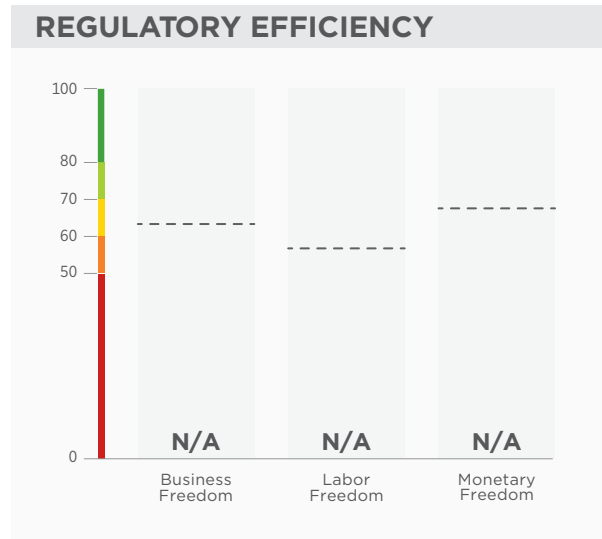
12 ECONOMIC FREEDOMS | SYRIA



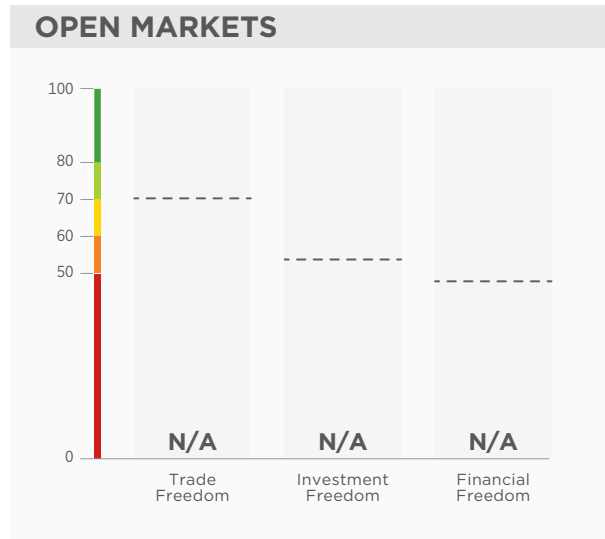
The rule of law has been severely undermined in past decades. The Assad regime seized properties and businesses of political opponents. Those who questioned or went against the state policy faced harassment, imprisonment, or death. Government institutions were characterized by widespread corruption and a lack of public accountability.



The civil conflict has caused mounting damage to the economy. Economic policy has focused on protecting the regime and maintaining the military's fighting capacity. Government spending is driven by political concerns. Economic mismanagement has brought the economy to the brink of collapse.



The repressive and fragile business environment, already burdened by heavy state intervention and gravely exacerbated by the civil war and severely damaged infrastructure, continues to affect entrepreneurial activity. Functioning labor markets do not exist in many war-torn locations. Monetary stability has long been eroded.



Political instability, exacerbated by significant security threats, is a significant impediment to trade and investment. The investment environment lacks transparency and efficiency. The financial infrastructure has been significantly degraded. Severely limited access to financing impedes any meaningful development of private business.