إتحاد الغـــرف التجاريـــة الصناعيـــة الزراعيـــة الفلسطينيـــة
Federation of Palestinian Chambers of Commerce, Industry & Agriculture

Gaza Movement of Goods – Weekly Report

Week 72: December 08 - 14, 2025
Week 73: December 15 - 21, 2025

In this Report:

Sharp decline in commercial goods flow into Gaza Strip (-42%) in Week 73 compared to Week 72.

Total trucks during the two weeks reached 4,308, of which 69% were humanitarian aid and 31% commercial.

Heavy reliance on Karem Abu Salem crossing (83%), with limited use of other crossings.

Humanitarian aid: focused on food (91%), with limited support for other vital sectors.

Commercial imports: mostly food items (93%).

Food prices: sharp increases for fruits and vegetables, with decreases or stability for basic staples and frozen goods.

Energy prices extremely high (diesel +745%, firewood +686%).

GCPI: relatively stable (121–156%) and cash-out commissions steady at 13–15%.

The new Israeli mechanism poses significant risks to the humanitarian situation and the overall national economy.

December 25, 2025

Gaza Movement of Goods – Weekly Report

1. Executive Summary:

This report covers **Week 72 (December 08–14, 2025)** and **Week 73 (December 15–21, 2025)**. During this period, the Gaza Strip continued to operate under a **fragile ceasefire**, with a **notable decrease in the flow of goods**, particularly in commercial inflows, and the total volumes remain **significantly below market needs**.

- A total of **4,308 trucks** entered Gaza, all successfully delivered with **no looting incidents** reported.
- Distribution **was (2,975 trucks, 69%)** for humanitarian and **(1,333 trucks, 31%) for commercial goods**.
- Humanitarian assistance remained heavily **UN-led (48%)**, with food items representing **91% of humanitarian trucks**, while support for other vital sectors (medical supplies, hygiene material, shelter, and fuel) was very limited.
- **Commercial inflows** were dominated by **food items (93%)**, with a continued **decline in volumes** in Week 73, by **42% compared to Week 72**, due to the new coordination mechanism imposed by the **Israeli side**.
- **Crossing reliance** remained highly concentrated at **Karem Abu Salem (83%)**, with **limited and irregular use** of alternative crossings, exposing structural vulnerabilities in supply continuity.
- **Prices of food items** showed mixed dynamics: fresh fruits and vegetables experienced sharp, while staples and frozen products saw **notable decreases**.
- **Non-food items**, particularly energy products, remained at **extremely high inflation levels** (diesel +745%, firewood +686%), reflecting persistent scarcity.
- The **Gaza Consumer Price Index (GCPI)** stabilized between **121–156%**, indicating relative short-term price stagnation despite daily volatility.
- **Cash-out commissions** remained stable at **13–15%**, reflecting ongoing liquidity constraints.
- The **new Israeli-imposed mechanism**, mandatory since 8 December, restricts imports to **only ten Palestinian traders** and requires all allowed goods to be purchased exclusively through **four Israeli suppliers**, significantly **limiting commercial flexibility**, reducing **market diversity**, and increasing **economic fragility**.

Recommendations emphasize the urgent need to:

- Expand **humanitarian and commercial supply flows**, particularly basic commodities and production inputs.
- Support **energy access and infrastructure rehabilitation** to enable storage, distribution, and production.
- Facilitate **agricultural recovery** by allowing critical inputs and supporting farmers.
- Promote **market stability and financial access**, including e-payment systems, transparent coordination, and measures to prevent monopolies and inflation.

Overall, the report highlights **persistent fragility and vulnerability of Gaza's trade and economy**, with urgent interventions required to stabilize markets, meet essential needs, and support long-term economic recovery.

2. Crossing Status and Truck Flow:

Disclaimer: The figures presented in this report regarding the number, type, and delivery status of humanitarian and commercial trucks are the result of thorough research and verification efforts by the Gaza Chamber of Commerce team. Every effort has been made to achieve the highest possible accuracy. However, due to significant challenges in accessing fully reliable data, including unclear coordination mechanisms, lack of transparency, and the absence of a sovereign Palestinian authority overseeing crossings, these numbers cannot be guaranteed to be 100% precise. They should be interpreted as the best estimates currently available based on available information. Should **more accurate data** for this period become available, the report will be **updated** and **republished** accordingly.

2.1. Trucks by Crossings:

Table (1) shows data on truck entries into the Gaza Strip from 08/12/2025 to 21/12/2025, broken down by crossing points, with totals for each week.

2.1.1. Quantitative Analysis

- Total number of trucks that entered during the two weeks: **4,308** trucks.
- Distribution by crossing:
  - **Karem Abu Salem (KAS):** 3,571 trucks (**≈83%** of total).
  - **Kissufim:** 54 trucks (**≈1%** of total).
  - **West Erez (Zikim):** 678 trucks (**≈16%** of total).
  - **Route 96:** no truck movement recorded during the period.

2.1.2. Weekly Breakdown

- **Week 72 (December 08-14, 2025):**
  - A total of **2,294 trucks** entered.
  - Daily average: **≈ 328 trucks**.
  - **Highest flow:** Monday, 08 Dec. (526 trucks); **lowest:** Saturday, 13 Dec. (104 trucks).
- **Week 73 (December 15-21, 2025):**
  - A total of **2,014 trucks** entered.
  - Daily average decreased slightly to **≈ 288 trucks**, marking an **12% decrease** compared to the previous week.
  - **Highest flow:** Saturday, 20 Dec. (540 trucks); **lowest:** Wednesday, 17 Dec. (45 trucks).

2.1.3. Overall Trend

- **Sustained reliance on KAS:** Karem Abu Salem (KAS) crossing remained the primary entry point throughout the period, accounting for the vast majority (**83%**) of truck inflows, with consistently high daily volumes compared to other routes.
- **Limited and irregular use of alternative crossings:** West Erez (Zikim) showed intermittent activity with modest volumes, while Kissufim played only a marginal role, indicating a highly centralized and constrained entry system.
- **Moderate decline between the two weeks:** Total truck entries decreased from **2,294 trucks in Week 72** to **2,014 trucks in Week 73**, reflecting a **12% week-on-week reduction** in overall inflows.

- **Delivery Vs. Looted Status:** During the reporting period from 08 to 21 December, **no looting incidents** were recorded involving truck movements through the crossings. **All trucks,** both **humanitarian** and **commercial,** totalling **4,308** successfully reached their destinations without any notable obstacles.
- **High daily volatility:** Truck movements fluctuated significantly by day, including very low volumes on certain days and a complete halt through KAS on 17 December, underscoring operational instability.
- **Structural fragility of access:** The concentration of flows through a single crossing, combined with irregular operations elsewhere, highlights ongoing vulnerabilities in supply continuity and access reliability.

Table (1): Truck entries into Gaza Strip by Crossing (08 – 21 Dec, 2025).

#	Day	Date	Number of Entered Trucks				
			KAS	West Erez	Route 96	Kissufim	Total
1	Monday	08/12/2025	384	142	0	0	**526**
2	Tuesday	09/12/2025	371	0	0	54	**425**
3	Wednesday	10/12/2025	362	121	0	0	**483**
4	Thursday	11/12/2025	291	0	0	0	**291**
5	Friday	12/12/2025	119	88	0	0	**207**
6	Saturday	13/12/2025	104	0	0	0	**104**
7	Sunday	14/12/2025	258	0	0	0	**258**
Subtotal 1 (Week 72)			**1,889**	**351**	**0**	**54**	**2,294**
8	Monday	15/12/2025	309	0	0	0	**309**
9	Tuesday	16/12/2025	356	0	0	5	**361**
10	Wednesday	17/12/2025	0	45	0	0	**45**
11	Thursday	18/12/2025	265	51	0	0	**316**
12	Friday	19/12/2025	155	0	0	0	**155**
13	Saturday	20/12/2025	331	209	0	0	**540**
14	Sunday	21/12/2025	266	22	0	0	**288**
Subtotal 2 (Week 73)			**1,682**	**327**	**0**	**5**	**2,014**
Total			**3,571**	**678**	**0**	**59**	**4,308**

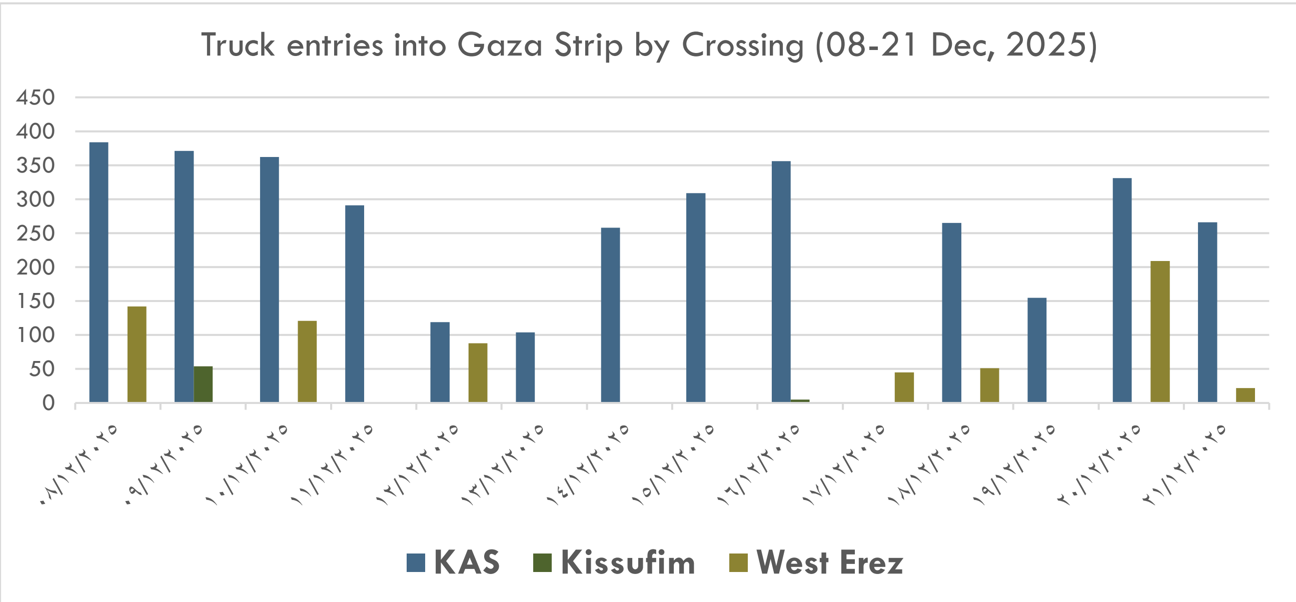

Figure (1): Truck entries into Gaza Strip by Crossing (08 - 21 Dec, 2025).

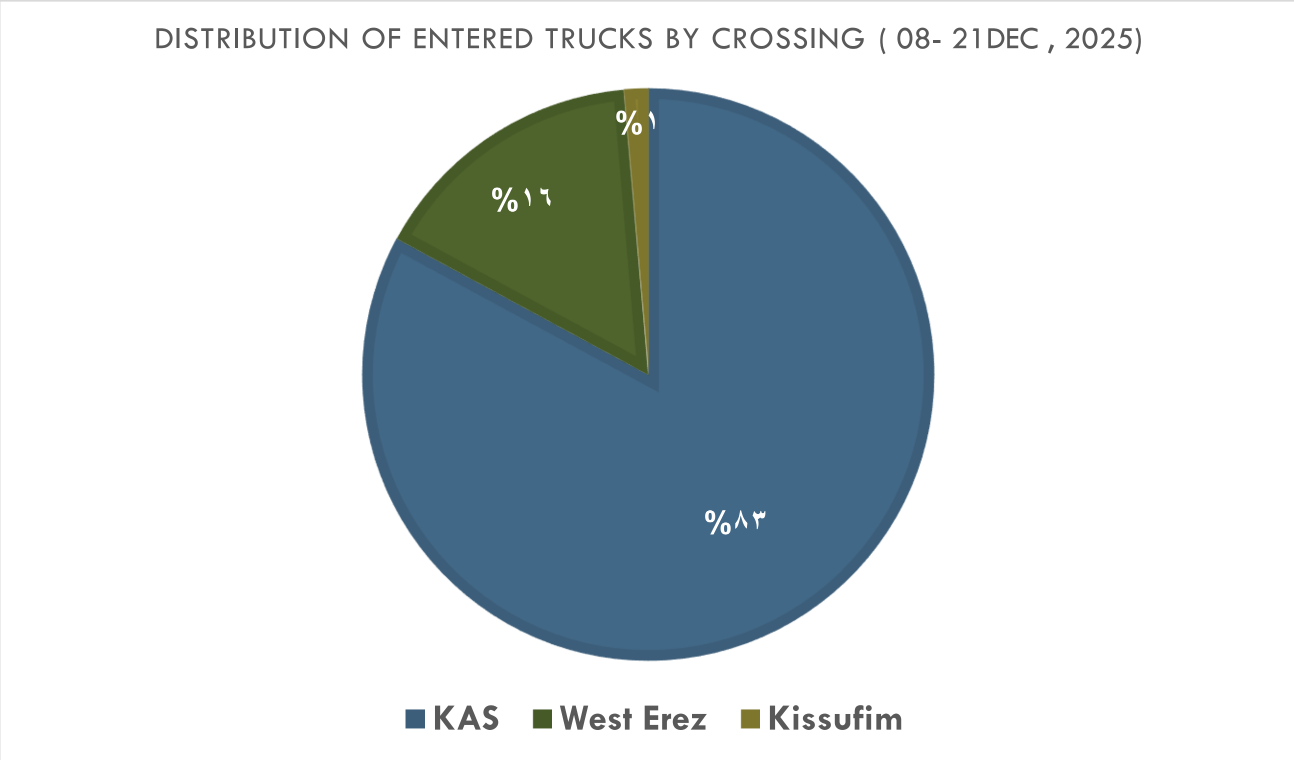

Figure (2): Distribution of Entered Trucks by Crossing (08 - 21 Dec, 2025).

2.2. Humanitarian trucks:

2.2.1. Humanitarian Trucks by Organization:

During the period **December 08 - 21, 2025**, a total of **2,975 Humanitarian trucks** entered the Gaza Strip, including **1,436 trucks** from **UN agencies** (WFP, WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, IOM, FAO), which accounted for **48%** of all aid, a clear indication that humanitarian support continues to rely heavily on UN-led operations. The **Others** category (bilateral entry includes: Egyptian Committee, Al-Fares Al-Shahm, and Qatari aid) contributed **806 trucks** (27%), followed by **WCK** (World Central Kitchen) with **512 trucks** (17%). Meanwhile, the contributions of organizations such as **GEM** (98 trucks, 3%), **ICRC** (International Committee of the Red Cross) (52 trucks, 2%) and **GAIN** (30 trucks, 1%) were moderate. The remaining share is distributed among three organizations, each contributing around **1%** only: **AH&H** with 19 trucks, **CRS** with 14 trucks, and **MSF** with 8 trucks.

Table (2): Humanitarian Aid Truck Entries to Gaza by Organization (08 - 21 Dec, 2025).

Date	UN Agencies	WCK	ICRC	MSF	AH&H	GEM	CRS	GAIN	others	Total
08/12/2025	213	29	0	0	4	0	0	0	74	**320**
09/12/2025	105	8	5	0	0	2	0	7	98	**225**
10/12/2025	132	54	0	0	0	92	14	8	12	**312**
11/12/2025	52	19	6	0	0	0	0	3	102	**182**
12/12/2025	111	15	7	0	0	0	0	0	35	**168**
13/12/2025	48	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	**104**
14/12/2025	75	35	2	0	0	0	0	0	27	**139**
Subtotal 1 (Week 72)	**736**	**177**	**20**	**0**	**4**	**94**	**14**	**18**	**387**	**1,450**

Date	UN Agencies	WCK	ICRC	MSF	AH&H	GEM	CRS	GAIN	others	Total
15/12/2025	67	29	0	0	4	0	0	0	68	**168**
16/12/2025	97	29	8	0	5	2	0	7	84	**232**
17/12/2025	28	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	**45**
18/12/2025	67	39	6	0	0	2	0	5	95	**214**
19/12/2025	71	28	2	0	0	0	0	0	28	**129**
20/12/2025	264	122	8	4	6	0	0	0	95	**499**
21/12/2025	106	75	8	4	0	0	0	0	45	**238**
Subtotal 2 (Week 73)	**700**	**335**	**32**	**8**	**15**	**4**	**0**	**12**	**419**	**1,525**
Total	**1,436**	**512**	**52**	**8**	**19**	**98**	**14**	**30**	**806**	**2,975**

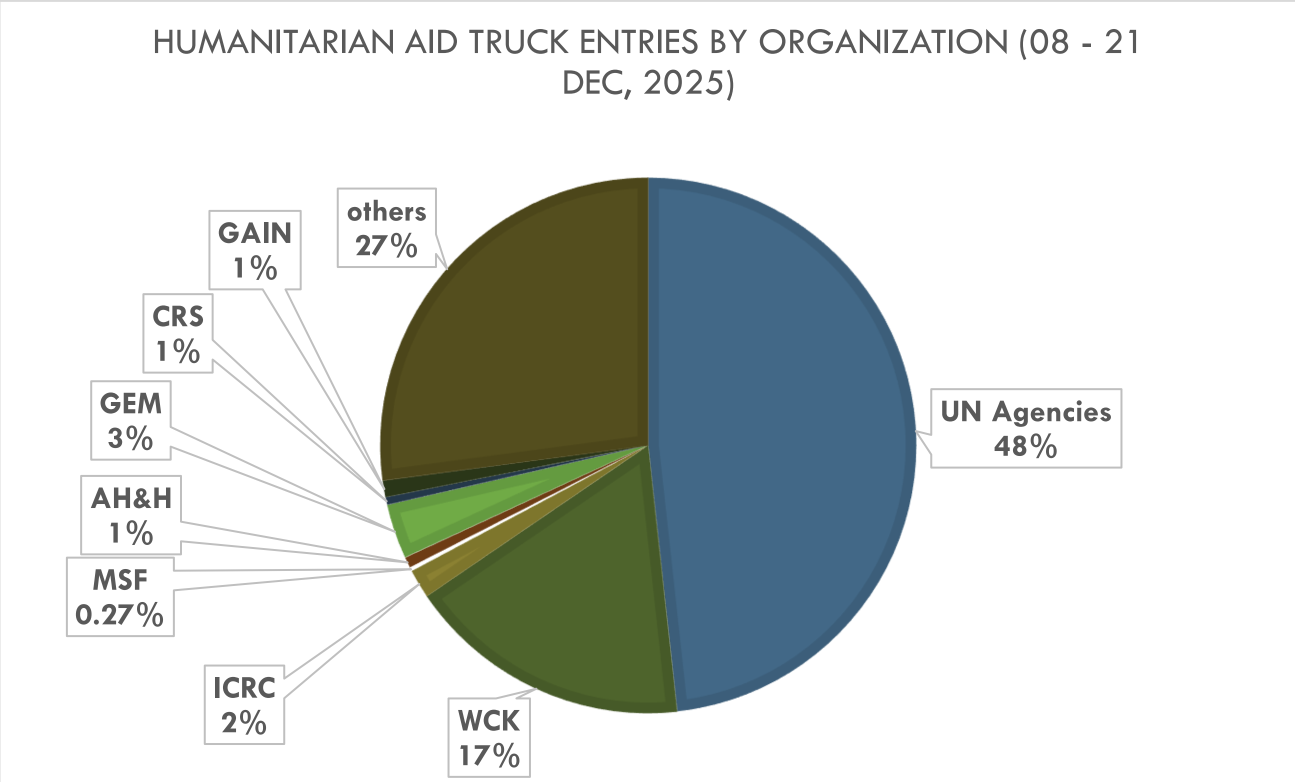

Figure (3): Humanitarian Aid Truck Entries to Gaza by Organization (08 - 21 Dec, 2025).

2.2.2. Humanitarian by Type of Aid

Food items of all types, including **dry foods, food parcels, and flour**, accounted for around **91%** of **humanitarian** incoming trucks, underscoring the continued focus of aid operations on meeting urgent food needs. In contrast, the share of other vital sectors remained limited, **shelter equipment** represented approximately **3%**, while **hygiene materials** represented about **2%**, and **Fuel** represented **less than 1%.** Agriculture & Livestock, Medical Supplies and Solid Fuel together made up only about **2%** of the total humanitarian trucks. This pattern reflects a continued **heavy reliance** on food assistance, alongside a **clear absence** of materials that support economic recovery or productive sectors. This indicates that the logistical improvements were not accompanied by a **qualitative shift** in the nature of the assistance provided.

Table (3): Humanitarian Aid Truck Entries by Type of Supplies (08 - 21 Dec, 2025).

#	Item	Number of Trucks		
		Week 72 (December 08-14, 2025)	Week 73 (December 15-21, 2025)	Total
1	Food Items	758	728	**1,486**
2	Food Parcels	337	496	**833**
3	Flour	186	200	**386**
4	shelter	64	35	**99**
5	Hygiene Material	43	31	**74**
6	Fuel	31	13	**44**
7	Medical Supplies	21	22	**43**
8	Solid Fuel	10	0	**10**
9	Agriculture & Livestock	0	0	**0**
Total		**1,450**	**1,525**	**2,975**

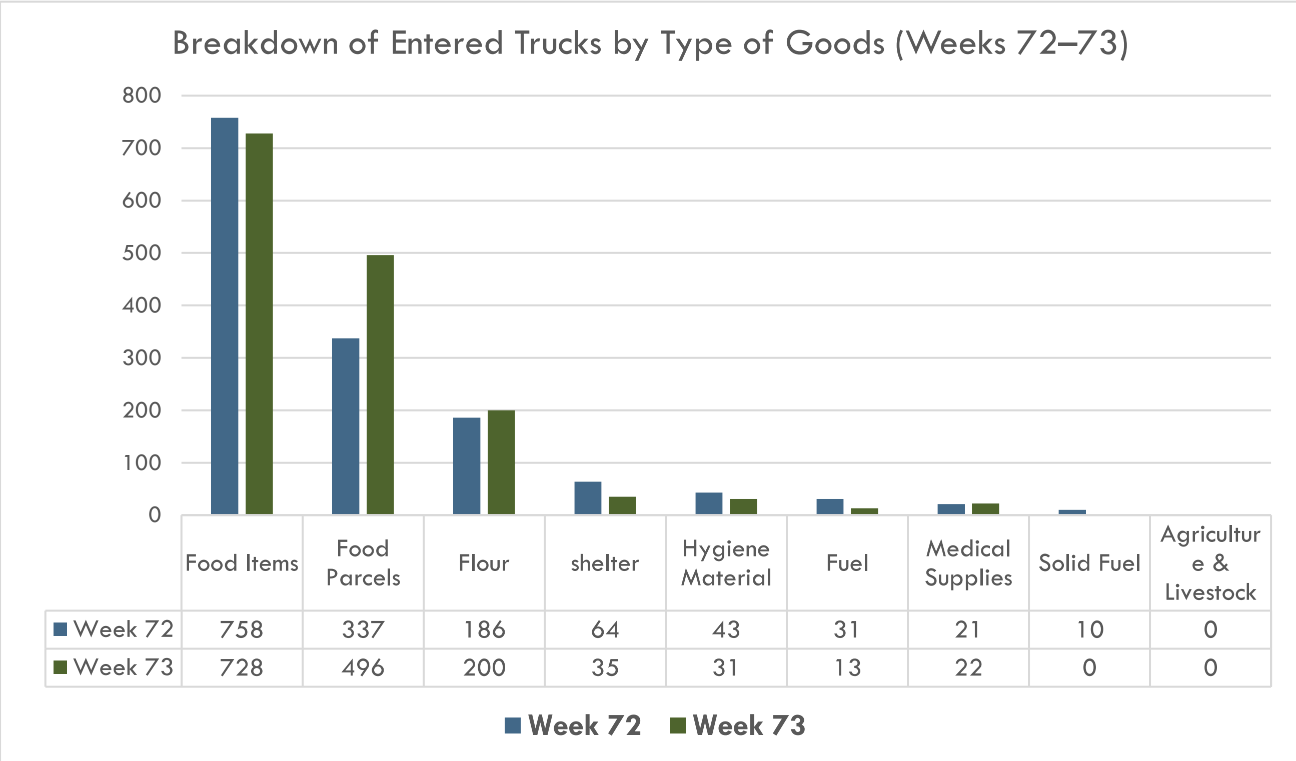

Figure (4): Humanitarian Aid Truck Entries by Type of Supplies (08 - 21 Dec, 2025).

2.3. Commercial trucks:

During the reporting period, a total of **1,333 commercial trucks** entered Gaza, with a clear dominance of food items, which constituted the largest share of incoming goods, reflecting a continued commercial focus on essential commodities. Overall performance shows a **Down trend** in Week 73, where the total number of trucks decreased by **42%** compared to week 72.

2.3.1. Quantitative Overview

- A total of **1,333 commercial trucks** entered during the reporting period, with **food items** of all types dominating the flow and accounting for (93%) of commercial inflows as the following:

    - **Dry food items** accounted for (**48%**).
    - **fruits and vegetables** at approximately **(26%**)
    - **frozen foods and eggs** not exceeding **(4%**).
    - **Others** category which includes non-essential food items such as (coffee, nuts, soft drinks, noodles, biscuits and chocolate, remained limited, and Spices and seasonings) accounted for (**15%**).
- **Non-food items** (hygiene products, shelter materials, and cooking gas) recorded very low shares, collectively not exceeding **7%**.

2.3.2. Weekly Breakdown

- **Week 70 (08–14 December 2025):** A total of **844 commercial trucks** entered, driven primarily by **food items (456 trucks)** and **fruits and vegetables (218 trucks)**, while non-food categories remained limited; the week also included a full halt in entries on 13 December.
- **Week 71 (15–21 December 2025):** Total entries declined sharply to **489 trucks**, reflecting a **42% week-on-week decrease**, with continued dominance of food-related items and sporadic inflows of non-food goods, alongside another day of zero entries on 17 December.

2.3.3. Overall Weekly Trends

- The comparison highlights a **significant reduction in volumes and continued volatility**, with food supplies prioritized in both weeks and limited diversification across other commodity groups.

Table (4): Distribution of Commercial Trucks by Type of Goods (08 - 21 Dec, 2025).

Date	Food Items	Fruits and Vegetables	Hygiene Materials	Frozen Foods and Eggs	Shelter Materials	Cooking Gas	Others	Total
08/12/2025	118	48	5	8	7	2	18	**206**
09/12/2025	110	42	5	7	4	0	32	**200**
10/12/2025	85	52	4	6	4	4	16	**171**
11/12/2025	45	32	1	0	0	4	27	**109**
12/12/2025	23	8	0	0	0	0	8	**39**
13/12/2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
14/12/2025	75	36	0	0	0	0	8	**119**
Subtotal 1 (Week 72)	**456**	**218**	**15**	**21**	**15**	**10**	**109**	**844**
15/12/2025	53	35	3	8	5	2	35	**141**
16/12/2025	52	38	2	5	2	5	25	**129**
17/12/2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
18/12/2025	42	28	5	2	4	3	18	**102**
19/12/2025	15	11	0	0	0	0	0	**26**
20/12/2025	16	8	0	4	2	0	11	**41**
21/12/2025	12	9	6	7	3	5	8	**50**
Subtotal 2 (Week 73)	**190**	**129**	**16**	**26**	**16**	**15**	**97**	**489**
Total	**646**	**347**	**31**	**47**	**31**	**25**	**206**	**1,333**

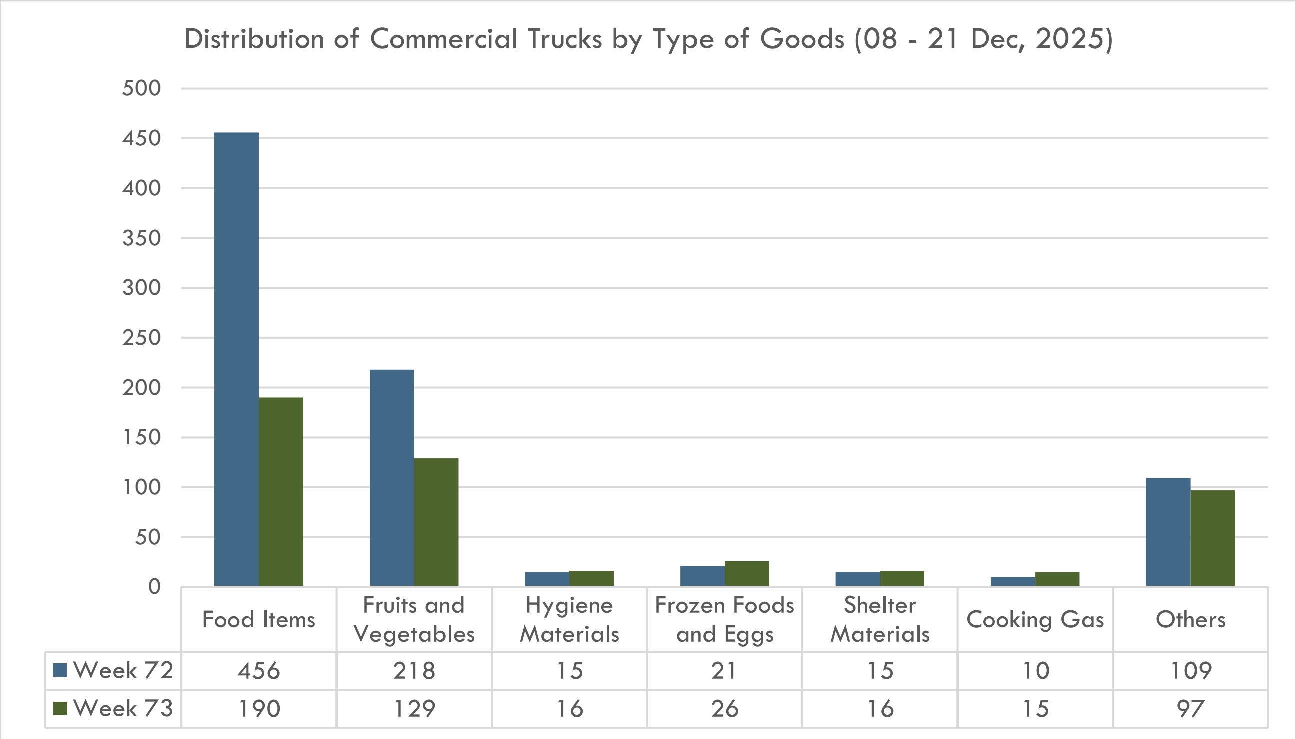

Figure (5): Distribution of Commercial Trucks by Type of Goods (08 - 21 Dec, 2025).

3. Market Prices for Basic Goods:

This section presents a **detailed comparison** of prices for a range of **essential goods**, food and non-food items, in the Gaza Strip during Weeks 72 and 73 (08- 21 December, 2025), compared to pre-war levels.

3.1. Food Items:

The following table shows **diverging price dynamics between fresh produce and frozen or staple commodities** when comparing Week 72 and Week 73. Overall, **fresh fruits and vegetables experienced continued price escalation**, with notable week-on-week increases for lemon (+40%), banana (+34%), tomato (+29%), and onion (+14%), reflecting tightening supply and heightened market sensitivity to access disruptions. In contrast, **several staple and protein items registered price corrections**, particularly frozen products and eggs, which recorded sharp declines (up to -42%). Basic staples such as rice, sugar, potato, and orange remained broadly stable, indicating relative price rigidity, while **flour, vegetable oil, and kidney beans** showed further deflation, maintaining prices below pre-war levels. Despite some downward adjustments, many items **remain significantly** above pre-war **benchmarks**, underscoring persistent market distortions, high volatility, and uneven recovery across commodity groups.

Table (5): Weekly Price Comparison of Food Essential Items (Week 72 vs. Week 73).

#	Item	Unit	Pre-war Price	Week 72		Week 73		% Change (W73 vs. W72)
				Price Average	% Of Change	Price Average	% Of Change	
1	Lemon	Kg	4	5.00	25%	7.00	75%	40%
2	Banana	Kg	2.5	7.14	186%	9.57	283%	34%
3	Tomato	Kg	2	7.43	271%	9.57	379%	29%
4	Onion	Kg	2	3.00	50%	3.43	71%	14%
5	Garlic	Kg	10	16.00	60%	17.71	77%	11%

6	Apple	Kg	5	8.71	74%	9.43	89%	8%
7	Macaroni	Kg	2.5	2.86	14%	3.00	20%	5%
8	Potato	Kg	2	3.36	68%	3.36	68%	0%
9	Orange	Kg	4	4.71	18%	4.71	18%	0%
10	Sugar	Kg	3	3.50	17%	3.50	17%	0%
11	Rice	Kg	8	6.00	-25%	6.00	-25%	0%
12	Eggplant	Kg	2	4.71	136%	4.57	129%	-3%
13	Vegetable Oil	Liter	9	6.29	-30%	6.00	-33%	-5%
14	Pepper	Kg	10	11.14	11%	10.29	3%	-8%
15	Frozen veal	Kg	20	55.00	175%	50.71	154%	-8%
16	Cucumber	Kg	2	6.86	243%	6.00	200%	-13%
17	Flour	Sack (25Kg)	35	31.43	-10%	26.29	-25%	-16%
18	Kidney beans	Kg	7	3.86	-45%	2.71	-61%	-30%
19	Egg	Kg	12	44.00	267%	29.43	145%	-33%
20	Frozen chicken thigh	Kg	5	39.43	689%	25.14	403%	-36%
21	Frozen chicken	Kg	8	40.43	405%	24.57	207%	-39%
22	Frozen chicken wing	Kg	6	22.86	281%	13.29	121%	-42%

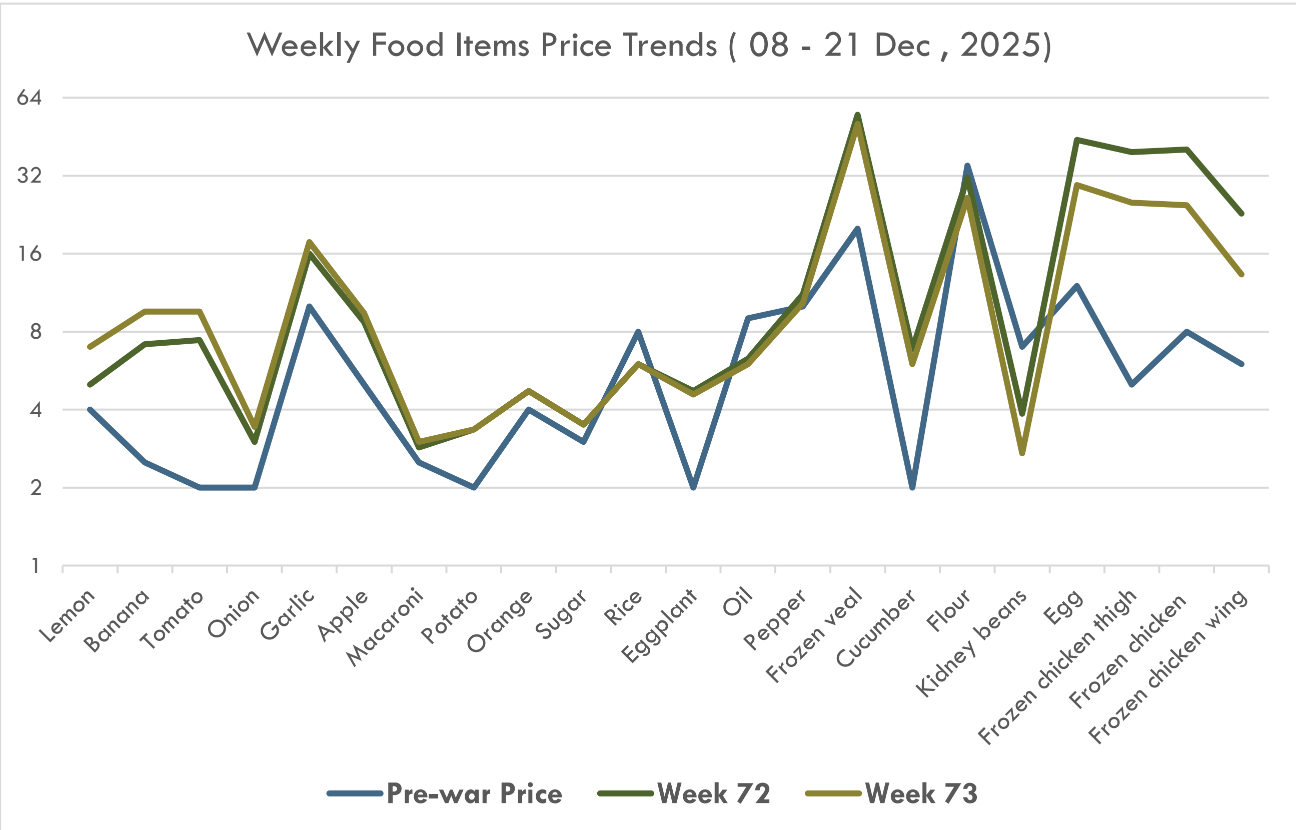

Figure (6): Weekly Price Comparison of Food Essential Items (Week 72 vs. Week 73).

3.2. Non-Food Items:

The following table indicates **relative price stability across most non-food items between Week 72 and Week 73**, with only **modest downward adjustments** observed. Essential household and hygiene products, including soap and sanitary towels, **remained unchanged**, while baby milk, laundry detergent, and baby diapers recorded **slight declines of around 3%**, suggesting limited easing in market pressure. Energy-related items showed more noticeable movements, as **diesel prices fell by 7%** and **firewood by 5%**, though both remain

extremely elevated compared to pre-war levels, reflecting persistent fuel scarcity. Overall, despite minor week-on-week improvements, **prices for non-food essentials continue to be significantly distorted**, indicating that recent inflows have been insufficient to restore normal market functioning.

Table (6): Weekly Price Comparison of Non-Food Essential Items (Week 72 vs. Week 73).

#	Item	Unit	Pre-war Price	Week 72		Week 73		% Change (W73 vs. W72)
				Price Average	% Of Change	Price Average	% Of Change	
1	Soap	Piece	2.50	3.00	20%	3.00	20%	0%
2	sanitary towels	Pack (10 pcs)	6.00	5.00	-17%	5.00	-17%	0%
3	Baby Milk	Can (400 gm)	25.00	29.14	17%	28.14	13%	-3%
4	laundry detergent	Kg	8.00	8.29	4%	8.00	0%	-3%
5	Baby diapers	Pack (40 pcs)	29.00	16.43	-43%	15.86	-45%	-3%
6	Dishwashing liquid	Liter	6.00	7.29	21%	7.00	17%	-4%
7	firewood	Kg	0.50	4.14	729%	3.93	686%	-5%
8	Diesel	Liter	6.00	54.29	805%	50.71	745%	-7%

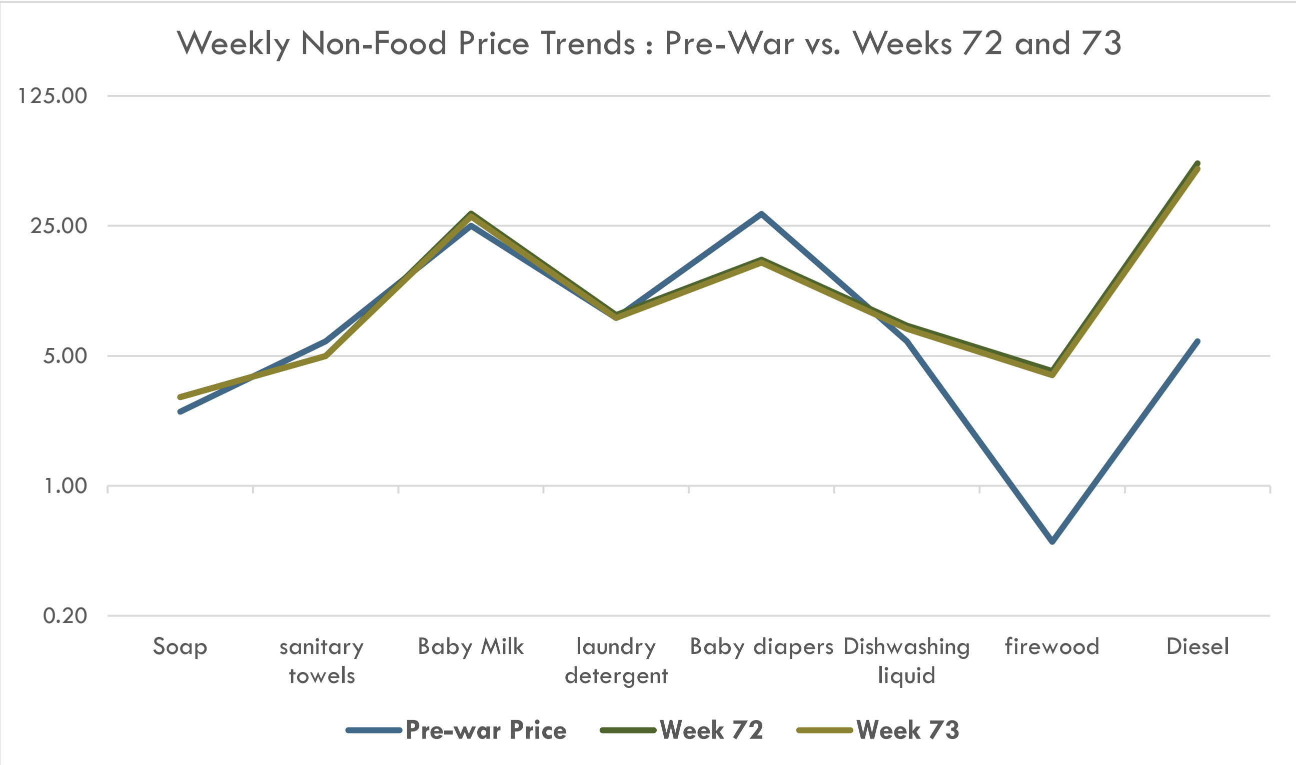

Figure (7): Weekly Price Comparison of Non-Food Essential Items (Week 72 vs. Week 73).

4. Gaza Consumer Price Index (GCPI)

4.1. GCPI – Long Term Trend

Following the sharp decline observed in the index value between November (**204%**) and December (**144%**), **no significant movement has been recorded throughout December**. Over the past three weeks, the index has **remained confined within a narrow band of 140%–156%**, indicating limited price dynamics. It stood at **152% in the first week**, fell to **145% in the second week**, and **remains at 144% in the third week**. This translates into a **marginal week-on-week decrease of just 1%**, pointing to a period of relative price stagnation **rather than** active market adjustment.

Table (7): Consumer Basket Value and Price Index from November 2024 to December 2025

Month	Basket value (ILS)			index value (%)		
	North	South	unified price	North	South	unified price
Nov-24	1,987.06	782.00	-	2,150%	846%	-
Dec-24	1,251.87	837.60	-	1,354%	906%	-
Jan-25	584.32	395.76	-	632%	428%	-
Feb-25	-	-	156.59	-	-	169%
Mar-25	-	-	385.03	-	-	417%
Apr-25	-	-	775.88	-	-	839%
May-25	-	-	1,857.71	-	-	2,010%
Jun-25	-	-	2,611.37	-	-	2,825%
July-25	-	-	2,766.49	-	-	2,993%
Aug-25	-	-	1,344.21	-	-	1454%
Sep-25	-	-	908.76	-	-	983%
Oct-25	599.46	328.25	-	648%	355%	-
Nov-25	-	-	189.02	-	-	204%
Dec-25	-	-	133.13	-	-	144%

4.2. GCPI – Short Term Fluctuation

The following table reflects **high short-term volatility in both basket value and the price index during 8–21 December 2025**, despite the absence of a sustained upward or downward trend. Basket values fluctuated widely, ranging from a low of **ILS 111 (121%) on 10 December** to a peak of **ILS 144 (156%) on 14 December**, indicating sensitivity to daily supply conditions and market access. Following mid-month spikes on **14 and 18 December**, prices retreated again, with the index oscillating mostly between **132% and 147%** in the latter half of the period. Overall, while sharp daily movements were recorded, **the average price level remained elevated but broadly stable**, pointing to a market characterized by **volatility without clear directional momentum** rather than sustained inflation or deflation.

Table (8): Daily Consumer Basket Value and Price Index (08 – 21 December, 2025).

#	Date	Basket value (ILS)	index value (%)
1	08/12/2025	129.65	140%
2	09/12/2025	122.25	132%
3	10/12/2025	111.40	121%
4	11/12/2025	129.50	140%
5	12/12/2025	129.05	140%
6	13/12/2025	132.60	143%
7	14/12/2025	144.25	156%
8	15/12/2025	127.85	138%
9	16/12/2025	121.63	132%
10	17/12/2025	126.38	137%
11	18/12/2025	143.22	155%
12	19/12/2025	128.87	139%
13	20/12/2025	135.82	147%
14	21/12/2025	132.27	143%

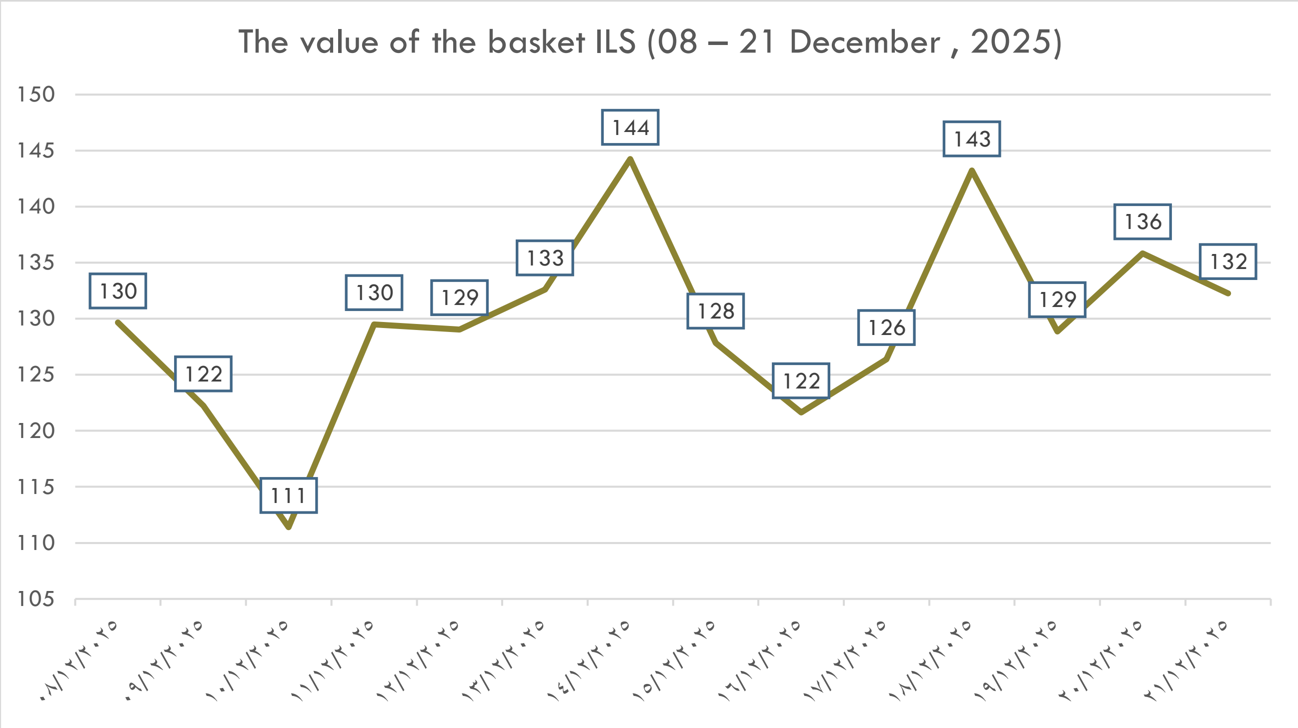

Figure (8): The value of the basket (08 – 21 December, 2025).

5. Cash-out commission:

5.1. Long-term trend:

Following the decline observed between November (**17%**) and December (**14%**), **the cash-out commission** has remained broadly **unchanged** throughout December. Over the past three weeks, the rate has **fluctuated within a narrow band of 13%–14%**, standing at **13% in the first week**, rising slightly to **14% in the second week**, and **remaining at 14% in the third week**. This confirms that **no change has occurred between the previous week and the current week**, indicating a period of **stability in commission levels**.

Table (9): Monthly cash out commission rate (January – December 2025).

Month	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Apr-25	May-25	Jun-25	July-25	Aug-25	Sep-25	Oct-25	Nov-25	Dec-25
cash out commission (%)	17%	18%	27%	30%	32%	42%	42%	38%	36%	23%	17%	14%

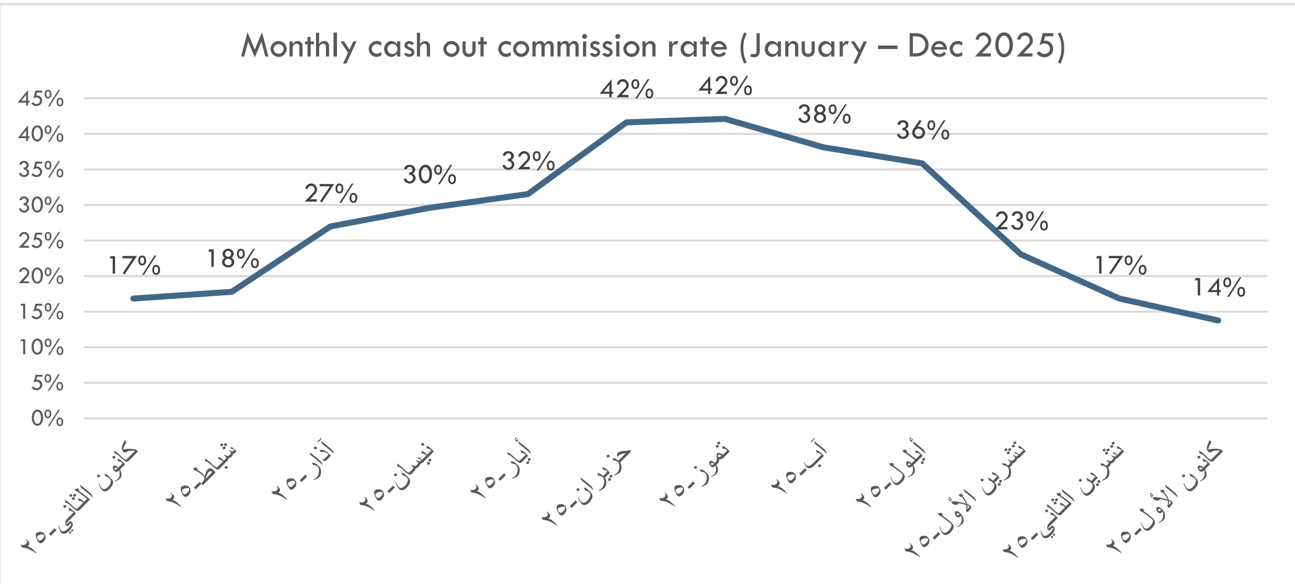

Figure (9): Monthly cash out commission rate (January – December 2025).

5.2. Short-term fluctuation:

The following table shows that **cash-out commission rates during 8–21 December 2025 remained relatively stable**, fluctuating modestly between **13% and 15%**. The first week recorded slightly higher rates, peaking at **15% on 10–12 December**, before easing back to **14% by 13–14 December**. In the second week, rates dipped to a low of **13% on 17–18 December** but rebounded to **14% by 19–21 December**, reflecting minor short-term variations rather than sustained shifts. Overall, the data indicate a **period of relative stability in commission levels**, with fluctuations likely responding to daily operational factors rather than structural changes in the market.

Table (10): Daily cash out commission (November 24 - December 07 ,2025).

#	Date	cash out commission (%)
1	08/12/2025	14%
2	09/12/2025	14%
3	10/12/2025	15%
4	11/12/2025	15%
5	12/12/2025	15%
6	13/12/2025	14%
7	14/12/2025	14%
8	15/12/2025	15%
9	16/12/2025	14%
10	17/12/2025	13%
11	18/12/2025	13%
12	19/12/2025	14%
13	20/12/2025	14%
14	21/12/2025	14%

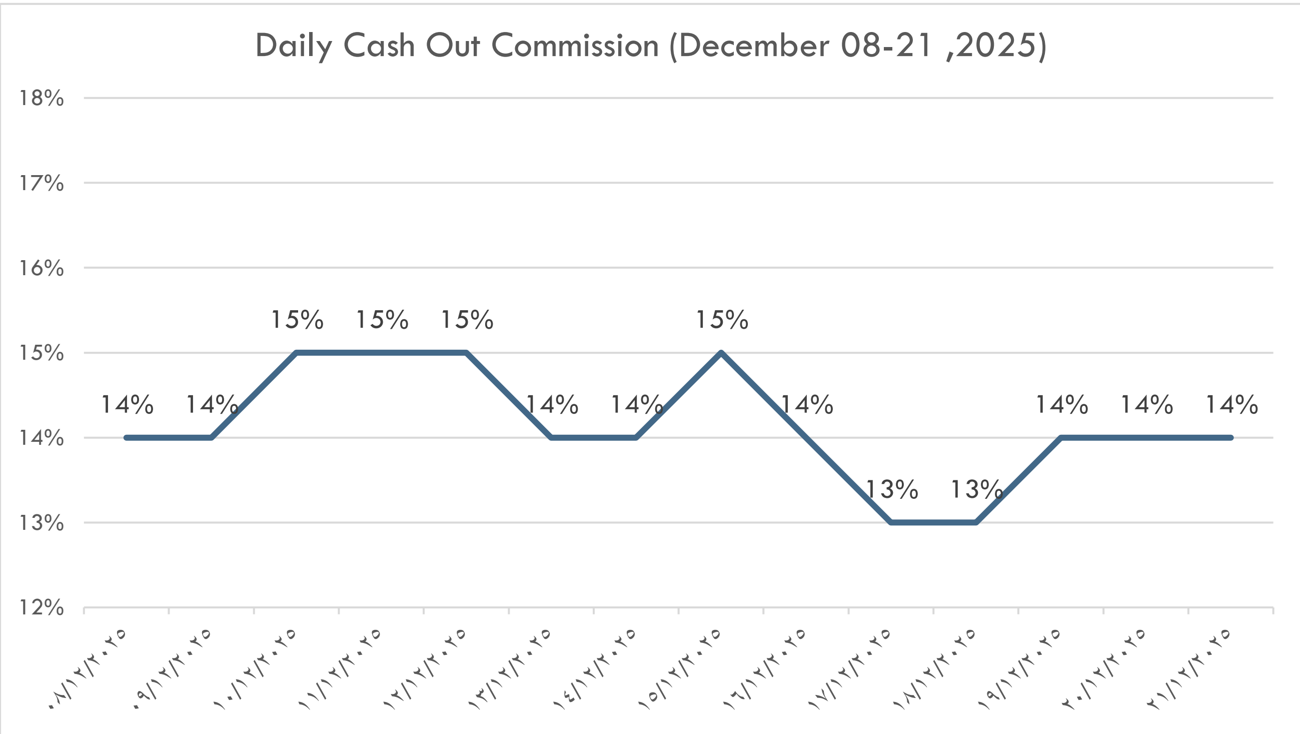

Figure (10): Daily cash out commission (08 – 21 December,2025).

6. Coordination Mechanism:

During the previous period, the **coordination mechanism** for the entry of **commercial goods** into the Gaza Strip allowed a **limited number of Palestinian traders** to enter commercial goods, according to **unclear criteria**, focusing on specific goods such as **basic food items, fruits and vegetables, and essential hygiene products**. However, the Israeli side announced a **new mechanism** which started in a **trial phase** from **18 November to 7 December 2025**, and became **mandatory from 8 December**. This mechanism stipulates that **all allowed goods** must be purchased **exclusively** from the **Israeli market** through **only four Israeli suppliers**, and **only ten Palestinian merchants** are allowed to import under this mechanism.

These restrictions have effectively **besieged Palestinian trade**, limiting the options available to traders and forcing them to rely on **restricted channels**, which negatively affects **competition, liquidity, diversity of goods, and source & local market prices**, thereby **increasing the fragility of the Palestinian economy**. This mechanism reflects a **highly controlling approach** that **limits commercial flexibility** and **deepens existing economic challenges**.

The **new mechanism** also imposes significant challenges on **trade movement and the national economy**. The main risks include:

1. **Lack of Transparency and Clear Criteria for Trader Selection**
    - No announced or professional criteria exist to determine eligible traders, creating room for favoritism and discrimination.
    - This weakens fair competition and reduces opportunities for local traders to operate independently.
2. **Disruption of the Natural Flow of Goods**
    - Limiting goods restricts the ability to freely import all essential commodities.
    - This leads to shortages of basic goods, rising prices, and pressure on purchasing power.
3. **Weakening the Private Sector and Reducing Job Opportunities**
    - Restricting trade freedom and targeting certain traders may weaken private sector activity and reduce local investment.
    - Leads to job losses and higher unemployment due to reduced commercial activity.
4. **Deepening Market Distortions**
    - Restrictions create structural market distortions, such as monopoly of certain goods or spread of informal trade.
    - This reduces market stability and increases economic risks.
5. **Threat to Economic and Social Stability**
    - Rising prices and shortages of essential goods can cause social pressure, especially on vulnerable groups.
    - This mechanism hinders economic recovery and growth and weakens national food security.

7. Difficulties:

The private sector in Gaza is currently operating in a highly fragile environment. On one hand, it faces commercial and financial strangulation due to restrictions on crossings and liquidity shortages. On the other hand, it suffers from infrastructure destruction and declining demand. As a result, most economic activities have shifted toward survival at a minimum level rather than growth or development. Below are the main challenges facing the economic sectors in Gaza:

7.1. Restrictions on Goods Entry

- Closure of crossings or allowing only very limited items and quantities that do not meet market needs.
- Focus on some food and relief items, while raw materials and operational/production inputs are banned.
- Heavy reliance on aid instead of normal trade.

7.2. Financial and Liquidity Crisis

- Extremely weak consumer purchasing power due to halted incomes and loss of livelihoods.
- Severe shortage of cash in circulation, with cash-out commissions reaching (16%), thus further weakening purchase power.

7.3. Destruction and Operational Constraints

- Widespread destruction of infrastructure (factories, workshops, shops, warehouses).
- Power outages, fuel shortages, and communication cuts hindering production and distribution.
- Lack of raw materials and spare parts necessary for maintenance and operations.

7.4. Rising Operating Costs and Prices

- Abnormal spikes in the prices of essential goods and fuel.
- Weakened competitiveness due to rising costs alongside declining demand.

7.5. Security Risks and Instability

- Ongoing threats of military operations.
- Difficulties in the movement of people and goods between governorates.
- Inability to plan long-term due to political and security uncertainty.

7.6. Weak Investment Environment

- Absence of incentives or investment protection measures.
- Reluctance of local and international investors to inject new capital.
- Dependence of the private sector on small-scale, basic activities merely to survive.

8. Recommendations:

1. **Humanitarian Aid and Essential Supplies**
    a. **Increase the quantity and variety** of humanitarian aid entering Gaza to address critical nutritional needs.
    b. **Ensure consistent and sufficient aid flows**, as recent deliveries, remain drastically below required levels.
    c. **Allow the private sector to resume imports** of basic commodities, expanding the types and quantities of goods to stabilize market conditions across northern and southern Gaza.
2. **Energy and Infrastructure**
    a. **Enable access to solar energy** to power **cold storage** facilities for dairy products, frozen meats, and vegetables.
    b. **Provide funding to rehabilitate commercial facilities**, including **storage and cold storage units**, ensuring early recovery and market stabilization.
    c. **Allow humanitarian and commercial trucks** to access **all crossings and routes**, reducing transportation costs and improving supply distribution.

    d. **Ensure adequate fuel supplies and truck spare parts** for transportation companies, mitigating unjustified price hikes in commodity markets.
3. **Agricultural Recovery**
    a. **Urgently permit imports of agricultural and livestock production inputs**—seeds, tools, fertilizers, animal fodder—to support small farmers and **reduce dependence on external supplies**.
    b. **Strengthen partnerships between chambers of commerce and humanitarian organizations** (such as Tasdeer, Anera, and WFP) to support recovery in **trade, industry, and agriculture**.
4. **Market Stability and Financial Access**
    a. **Promote electronic wallets and other e-payment systems** among consumers and retailers, allowing businesses to accept digital humanitarian vouchers by restoring **power and internet** access.
    b. **Find effective, transparent mechanisms** to coordinate commodity entry through crossings, ensuring proper **prioritization and distribution**.
    c. **Introduce market control measures** to **prevent monopolies**, regulate **pricing**, and **reduce inflation**, ensuring fair access to essential goods.

These actions are crucial to mitigating the **worsening humanitarian crisis**, stabilizing **economic conditions**, and supporting **long-term recovery** in Gaza.

9. Conclusion

During the period from **8 to 21 December 2025**, the **Gaza Strip** continued to operate within a **fragile economic environment** facing **severe restrictions** on goods movement, with a noticeable **decline in commercial inflows** compared to previous weeks, as **commercial imports** dropped by **42%** in the last week. The total number of **trucks entering Gaza** reached **4,308**, of which **69%** were **humanitarian aid** and **31% commercial**, with heavy reliance on **Karem Abu Salem** crossing at **83%** of total inflows, while other crossings played a **limited** and intermittent role, highlighting the **fragility of access** and supply continuity. **Humanitarian aid** remained heavily focused on **food items (91%)**, with limited support for **other vital sectors**, while **food items** also dominated commercial imports **(93%)**. **Prices of fruits and vegetables** surged sharply, whereas some **basic commodities** such as **rice, sugar, and frozen meats** recorded notable declines, while **energy prices** remained extremely high, with the **Gaza Consumer Price Index (GCPI)** stabilizing between **121–156%**, reflecting **high daily volatility** with **relative average stability**. The **liquidity crisis** persisted, with **cash-out commissions** ranging between **13–15%**, limiting **purchasing power**. The **new Israeli coordination mechanism** imposed since **8 December** restricted commercial goods entry to **four Israeli suppliers** and **ten Palestinian traders**, reducing **market diversity** and increasing **local market fragility**. The **private sector** continues to face **significant pressures** due to restrictions, declining demand, and **rising operational costs**, forcing most economic activities to focus on **mere survival** rather than **growth or development**. Based on these findings, the report **recommends increasing** commercial and humanitarian inflows, adopting **clear, transparent, and professional mechanisms** for **coordinating goods entry into Gaza**, allowing **unrestricted import of goods and traders**, supporting **infrastructure and energy**, empowering the **agricultural sector**, and improving market stability and financial access, to ensure **basic needs are met**, reduce **economic fragility**, and enhance **long-term recovery prospects**.