



Gaza Movement of Goods – Weekly Report

Week 70: November 24- 30, 2025

Week 71: December 01-07, 2025

In this Report:

1. Relative stability in goods despite the fragile ceasefire.
2. A total of 4,616 trucks successfully delivered with no reported looting incidents.
3. Basic food items dominate flows, while non-food items remain limited.
4. Prices of basic food partially decline, while energy costs rise sharply.
5. GCPI ranges between 137%–170%, and cash-out commissions range from 12%–16%.
6. Illegal import fees persist, ranging from \$25,000 to \$3 million per truck.
7. Private sector faces severe challenges, including financial and operational constraints and infrastructure damage.
8. Urgent need to boost aid, infrastructure, and support agricultural and commercial recovery to stabilize the market.

Gaza Movement of Goods – Weekly Report

1. Executive Summary:

- This report, covers **Week 70** (November 24-30, 2025) and **Week 71** (December 01-07, 2025), The period witnessed a **continued fragile ceasefire** with a relative **stabilization** in the flow of goods, although the volume remains significantly **below** the required level.
- During the reporting period, **a total of 4,616 trucks** entered the Gaza Strip, all of which were **delivered successfully**, with no incidents of looting reported.
- The incoming **trucks** were evenly distributed between the **humanitarian sector**, with **2,313 trucks (50%)**, and the **commercial sector**, with **2,303 trucks (50%)**,
- Trucks passed through **three crossings**, **Karem Abu Salem (KAS)** was the **most active** with a total of **3,406 trucks (74%)**, followed by **West Erez (Zikim)** with **722 trucks (16%)**, then **Kissufim** by 488 trucks (10%).
- **UN agencies** providing the majority (59%) of **humanitarian aid**, while contributions from other **international actors** were limited. Overall humanitarian entries **increased** by approximately **34%** in Week 71 compared with Week 70.
- **Food items**, including dry foods, food parcels, and flour, accounted for around **86%** of **humanitarian trucks**, highlighting the focus on **urgent food needs**.
- Other sectors of **humanitarian aid** were limited: **Shelter Material (~6%)**, **Hygiene Materials (~4%)**, **Medical Supplies (<1.5%)**, **Fuel (less than 2%)**, Agriculture & Livestock, Medical Supplies and Solid Fuel together made up only about **2%**.
- Prices of food items showed mixed movements between **Weeks 70 and 71**, with significant **declines** in many **basic and dry goods (3%–38%)**, while some **fresh vegetables** saw notable **increases**.
- Prices of non-food items showed a severe pressure in the **energy sector**, with **diesel** and **firewood** prices remaining at extremely high inflation levels of over **800–900%**. In contrast, most **non-food items** recorded notable price declines.
- The basket value and price index showed a **gradual downward trend** in early December, reaching their lowest point on **3 December** before stabilizing around **140–141 ILS**.
- Cash-out commissions continued their **downward trend**, declining from **14%–16% in late November**, to a stable **12% by 4–7 December**, the lowest level in **2025**.
- The coordination mechanism in Weeks 70–71 remained unchanged, allowing limited humanitarian and commercial entry, with goods restricted mainly to some basic food and hygiene items. Commercial inflow access remains controlled by only about seven approved traders.
- Despite improved logistical conditions and reduced looting, **illegal commercial fees** persist, with traders paying between **\$25,000 and \$3 million** per truck depending on the type of goods.
- The private sector in Gaza is operating under **severe commercial, financial, and operational constraints**, which have forced most businesses to shift from production and growth to mere **survival**.

- Urgent actions are needed to **increase humanitarian aid, restore energy and infrastructure, and support agricultural and commercial recovery** to stabilize markets and reduce dependence on external supplies.

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 24/11/2025 to 07/12/2025, 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: **4,616 trucks**.
- Distribution by crossing:
 - **Karem Abu Salem (KAS):** 3,406 trucks (**≈74%** of total).
 - **Kissufim:** 488 trucks (**≈10%** of total).
 - **West Erez:** 722 trucks (**≈16%** of total).
 - **Route 96:** no truck movement recorded during the period.

2.1.2. Weekly Breakdown

- **Week 70 (November 24-30, 2025):**
 - A total of **2,218 trucks** entered.
 - Daily average: **≈317 trucks**.
 - **Highest flow:** Wednesday, 26 Nov. (518 trucks); **lowest:** Saturday, 29 Nov. (217 trucks).
- **Week 71 (December 01-07, 2025):**
 - A total of **2,398 trucks** entered.
 - Daily average rose slightly to **≈342 trucks**, marking an **8% increase** compared to the previous week.
 - **Highest flow:** Wednesday, 03 Nov. (432 trucks); **lowest:** Saturday, 06 Nov. (131 trucks).

2.1.3. Overall Trend

- **A relative improvement** in the regularity of entries during Week 71, with several days recording high entry volumes (5 consecutive days above 350 trucks).
- **A significant increase in reliance on KAS crossing**, where truck movements rose from 1,507 to 1,899 trucks, a rise of 392 trucks (+26%), making KAS the main and most active crossing during the two weeks.

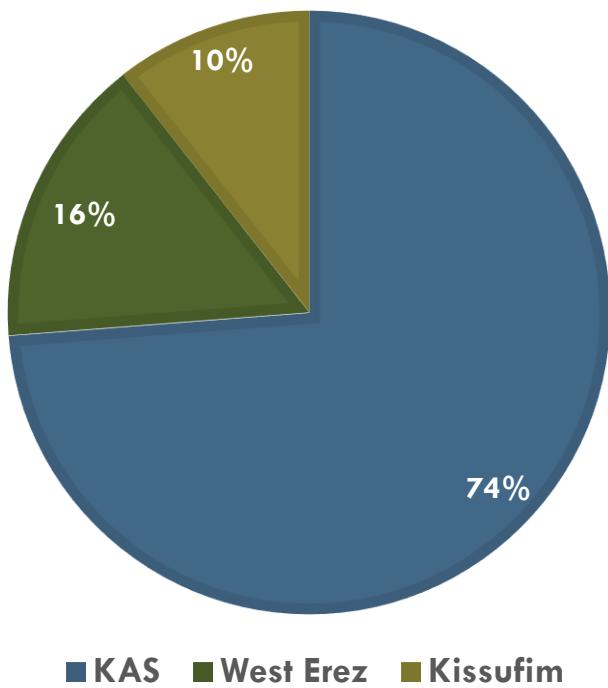
- **A noticeable decline in the use of the West Erez crossing**, where truck movements decreased from 378 to 344 trucks (-9%), with complete closure observed on several days during Week 71, indicating fluctuating operational readiness.
- **A sharp decrease in reliance on Kissufim crossing**, where truck entries dropped from 333 trucks in Week 70 to only 155 trucks in Week 71 (-53%), reflecting a significant reduction in goods entering through this route.
- **Continued full closure of Route 96**, with no recorded movement during the two weeks, meaning the loss of a route that previously helped ease pressure on other crossings.

Table (1): Truck entries into Gaza Strip by Crossing (Nov 24 -Dec 07, 2025).

#	Day	Date	Number of Entered Trucks				
			KAS	West Erez	Route 96	Kissufim	Total
1	Monday	24/11/2025	265	107	0	0	372
2	Tuesday	25/11/2025	145	31	0	73	249
3	Wednesday	26/11/2025	403	115	0	0	518
4	Thursday	27/11/2025	313	0	0	58	371
5	Friday	28/11/2025	146	48	0	77	271
6	Saturday	29/11/2025	117	39	0	61	217
7	Sunday	30/11/2025	118	38	0	64	220
Subtotal 1 (Week 70)			<u>1,507</u>	<u>378</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>333</u>	<u>2,218</u>
8	Monday	01/12/2025	239	126	0	0	365
9	Tuesday	02/12/2025	239	126	0	0	365
10	Wednesday	03/12/2025	336	0	0	96	432
11	Thursday	04/12/2025	271	92	0	19	382
12	Friday	05/12/2025	352	0	0	40	392
13	Saturday	06/12/2025	131	0	0	0	131
14	Sunday	07/12/2025	331	0	0	0	331
Subtotal 2 (Week 71)			<u>1,899</u>	<u>344</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>155</u>	<u>2,398</u>
Total			<u>3,406</u>	<u>722</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>488</u>	<u>4,616</u>

Figure (1): Truck entries into Gaza Strip by Crossing (Nov 24 -Dec 07, 2025).

DISTRIBUTION OF ENTERED TRUCKS BY CROSSING (NOV 24- DEC 07, 2025)



Truck entries into Gaza Strip by Crossing (Nov 24- Dec 07, 2025)

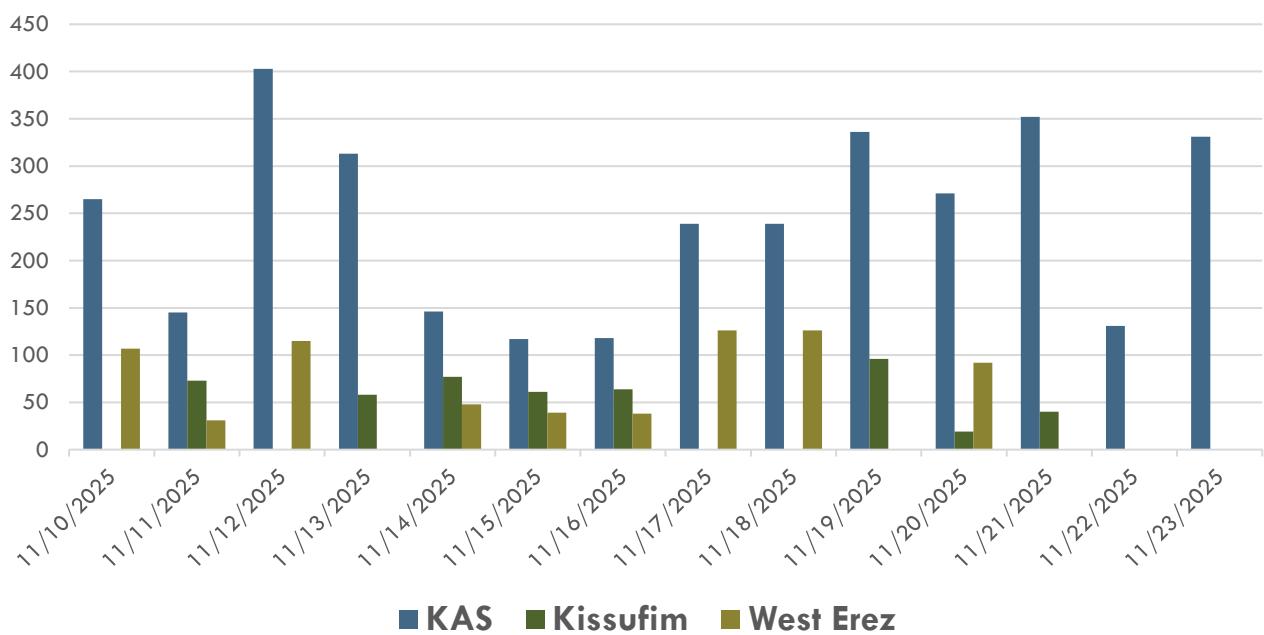


Figure (2): Distribution of Entered Trucks by Crossing (Nov 24 -Dec 07, 2025).

2.2. Humanitarian trucks:

2.2.1. Trucks by Organization:

During the period **November 24- December 07, 2025**, a total of **2,313 trucks** entered the Gaza Strip, including **1,371 trucks** from **UN agencies** (WFP, WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, IOM, FAO), which accounted for **59%** of all aid, a clear indication that humanitarian support continues to rely heavily on UN-led operations. The **Others** category (bilateral entry includes:

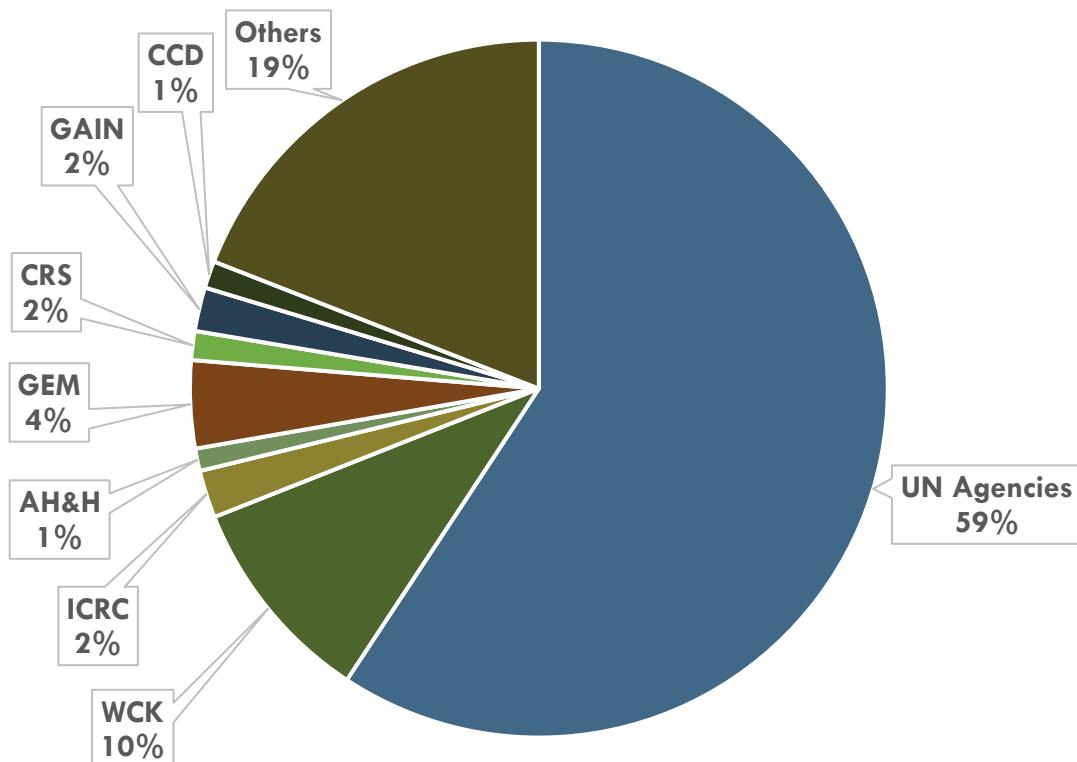
Egyptian Committee, Al-Fares Al-Shahm, Qatari aid) contributed **441 trucks** (19%), followed by **WCK** (World Central Kitchen) with **225 trucks** (10%). Meanwhile, the contributions of organizations such as **GEM** (94 trucks, 4%), **ICRC** (International Committee of the Red Cross) (51 trucks, 2%) and **GAIN** (47 trucks, 2%) were moderate. The remaining share is distributed among three organizations, each contributing around 1% only: **CRS** with 31 trucks, **CCD** with 29 trucks, and **AH&H** with 27 trucks.

Table (2): Humanitarian Aid Truck Entries to Gaza by Organization (Nov 24 -Dec 07, 2025).

Date	UN Agencies	WCK	ICRC	AH&H	GEM	CRS	GAIN	CCD	Others	Total
24/11/2025	87	40	9	0	0	3	0	0	43	182
25/11/2025	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	38
26/11/2025	194	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	86	290
27/11/2025	116	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	40	157
28/11/2025	65	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	35	126
29/11/2025	62	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	25	90
30/11/2025	87	65		0	0	0	0	0	15	105
Subtotal 1 (Week 70)	<u>579</u>	<u>115</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>252</u>	<u>988</u>
01/12/2025	152	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	16	184
02/12/2025	117	22	3	7	2	0	7	0	26	184
03/12/2025	79	0	0	0	92	14	8	0	23	216
04/12/2025	114	8	0	9	0	0	3	13	25	172
05/12/2025	136	21	4	0	0	0	15	16	44	236
06/12/2025	79	16	0	0	0	0	14	0	22	131
07/12/2025	115	35	5	0	0	14	0	0	33	202
Subtotal 2 (Week 71)	<u>792</u>	<u>110</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>94</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>189</u>	<u>1,325</u>
Total	<u>1,371</u>	<u>225</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>94</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>441</u>	<u>2,313</u>

Figure (3): Humanitarian Aid Truck Entries to Gaza by Organization (Nov 24 -Dec 07, 2025).

Humanitarian Aid Truck Entries by Organization (Nov 24 -Dec 07, 2025).



2.2.2. Trucks by Commodity

Food items of all types, including **dry foods, food parcels, and flour**, accounted for around **86%** 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 **6%**, while **hygiene materials** represented about **4%**, and **Fuel** represented **less than 2%**. 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 humanitarian aid, 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 (Nov 24 -Dec 07, 2025).

#	Item	Number of Trucks		
		Week 70 (November 24-30, 2025)	Week 71 (December 01-07, 2025)	Total
1	Food Items	429	794	1,223
2	Food Parcels	275	235	510
3	Flour	135	126	261
4	Shelter	65	75	140
5	Hygiene Material	52	47	99

#	Item	Number of Trucks		
		Week 70 (November 24-30, 2025)	Week 71 (December 01-07, 2025)	Total
6	Fuel	18	27	45
7	Medical Supplies	11	15	26
8	Agriculture & Livestock	2	3	5
9	Solid Fuel	1	3	4
Total		988	1,325	2,313

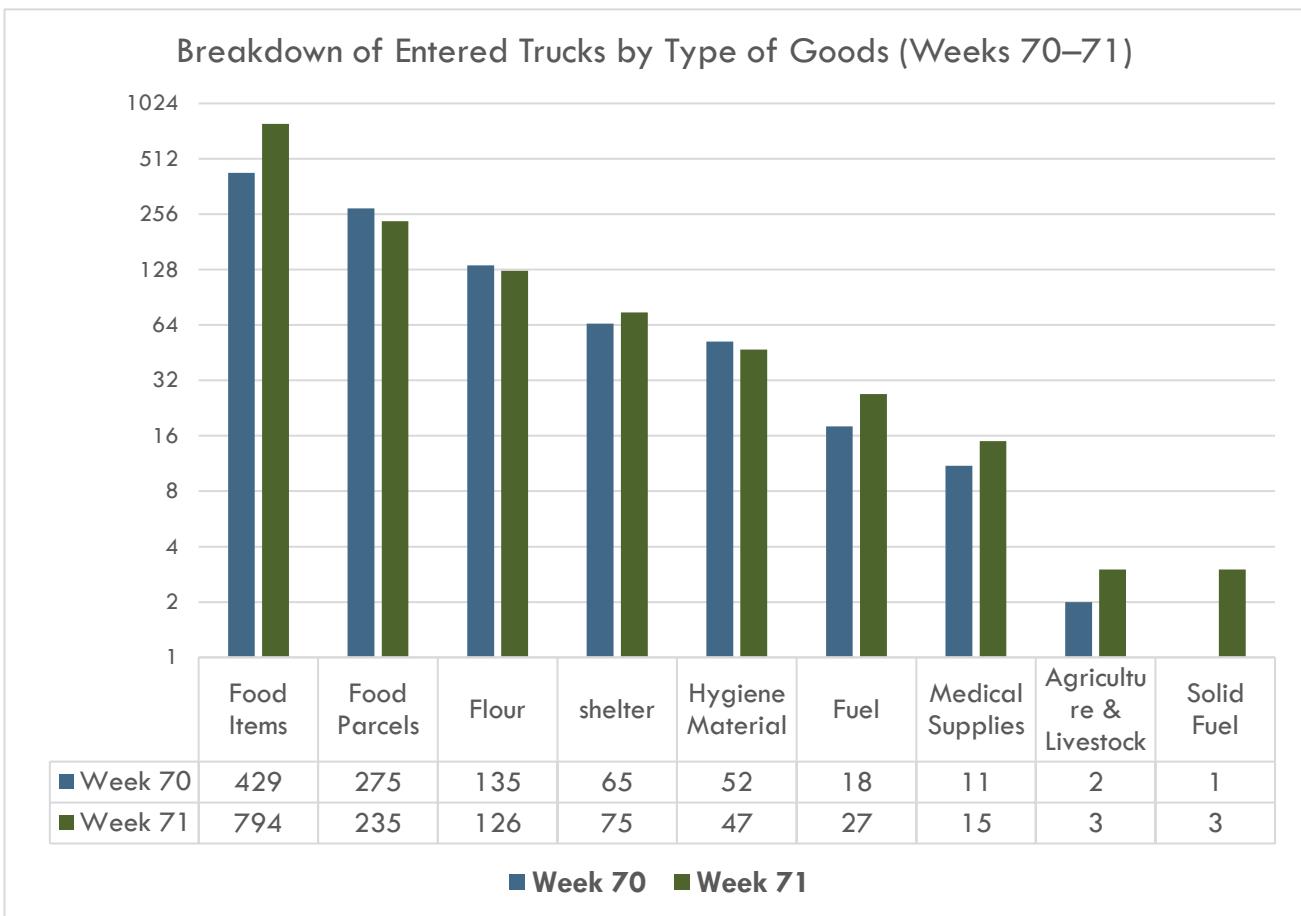


Figure (4): Humanitarian Aid Truck Entries by Type of Supplies (Nov 24 -Dec 07, 2025).

2.2.3. Delivery Vs. Looted Status

During the reporting period from 24 November to 7 December, **no looting incidents** were recorded involving truck movements through the crossings. **All trucks**, both **humanitarian** and **commercial**, totalling **4,616** successfully reached their destinations without any notable obstacles. This reflects a clear improvement in the security environment surrounding the reception and transport operations, ensuring that aid and goods reached **beneficiaries** and **markets** smoothly and **consistently** throughout the reporting period.

2.3. Commercial trucks:

During the reporting period, a total of **2,303 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 71, where the total number of trucks decreased by **13%** compared to week 70.

2.3.1. Quantitative Overview

- A total of **2,303 commercial trucks** entered during the reporting period, with a clear dominance of **food items**, which accounted for **more than half** of all entries.
- **Fruits and vegetables** ranked second, representing approximately **27%** of the total, while the remaining categories remained at limited levels.
- **Non-food items** (hygiene products, frozen goods, shelter materials, and cooking gas) recorded very low shares, not exceeding **10% combined**.
- **Other items** represented **17%** of total entries and include non-essential food commodities such as nuts, coffee, soft drinks, noodles, chocolate, and others.

2.3.2. Weekly Breakdown

- In **Week 70**, a total of **1,230 commercial trucks** entered, with a stronger focus on **food items** and **fruits and vegetables**, in addition to a notable increase in **other items**.
- In **Week 71**, **1,073 trucks** entered, with a slight increase in food items but a sharp decline in **fruits and vegetables** and **other items**.
- **Non-food commodities** remained limited in both weeks, with further decreases in **shelter materials** and **cooking gas** on some days.
- A full halt in commercial truck movement was recorded on **6 December** due to the **weekend closure** on the Israeli side.

2.3.3. Overall Trends

- The distribution highlights the continued reliance of the market on **imported food** as the primary component of commercial flows.
- There is significant **volatility** in the supply of **fruits and vegetables**, reflecting the fragility of daily supply chains.
- The persistently low entry of **non-food goods** and **shelter materials** indicates a lack of meaningful commercial support for **economic recovery** or **infrastructure**.
- Overall, the market continues to operate on an “**immediate consumption**” model, without building **productive capacity** or maintaining a **strategic stock**.

Table (4): Distribution of Commercial Trucks by Type of Goods (Nov 24 -Dec 07, 2025)

Date	Food Items	Fruits and Vegetables	Hygiene Materials	Frozen Foods and Eggs	Shelter Materials	Cooking Gas	Others	Total
24/11/2025	85	68	4	5	5	2	21	190
25/11/2025	98	74	0	0	0	4	35	211
26/11/2025	105	53	5	3	5	2	55	228
27/11/2025	92	61	3	5	4	4	45	214
28/11/2025	75	23	3	5	4	0	35	145
29/11/2025	57	32	0	0	0	0	38	127
30/11/2025	48	40	0	0	0	0	27	115

Date	Food Items	Fruits and Vegetables	Hygiene Materials	Frozen Foods and Eggs	Shelter Materials	Cooking Gas	Others	Total
Subtotal 1 (Week 70)	560	351	15	18	18	12	256	1,230
01/12/2025	105	44	3	4	3	1	21	181
02/12/2025	102	37	5	3	3	3	28	181
03/12/2025	135	55	4	6	4	0	12	216
04/12/2025	112	65	1	0	0	6	26	210
05/12/2025	98	31	2	1	2	0	22	156
06/12/2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
07/12/2025	70	29	3	3	2	4	18	129
Subtotal 2 (Week 71)	622	261	18	17	14	14	127	1,073
Total	1182	612	33	35	32	26	383	2,303

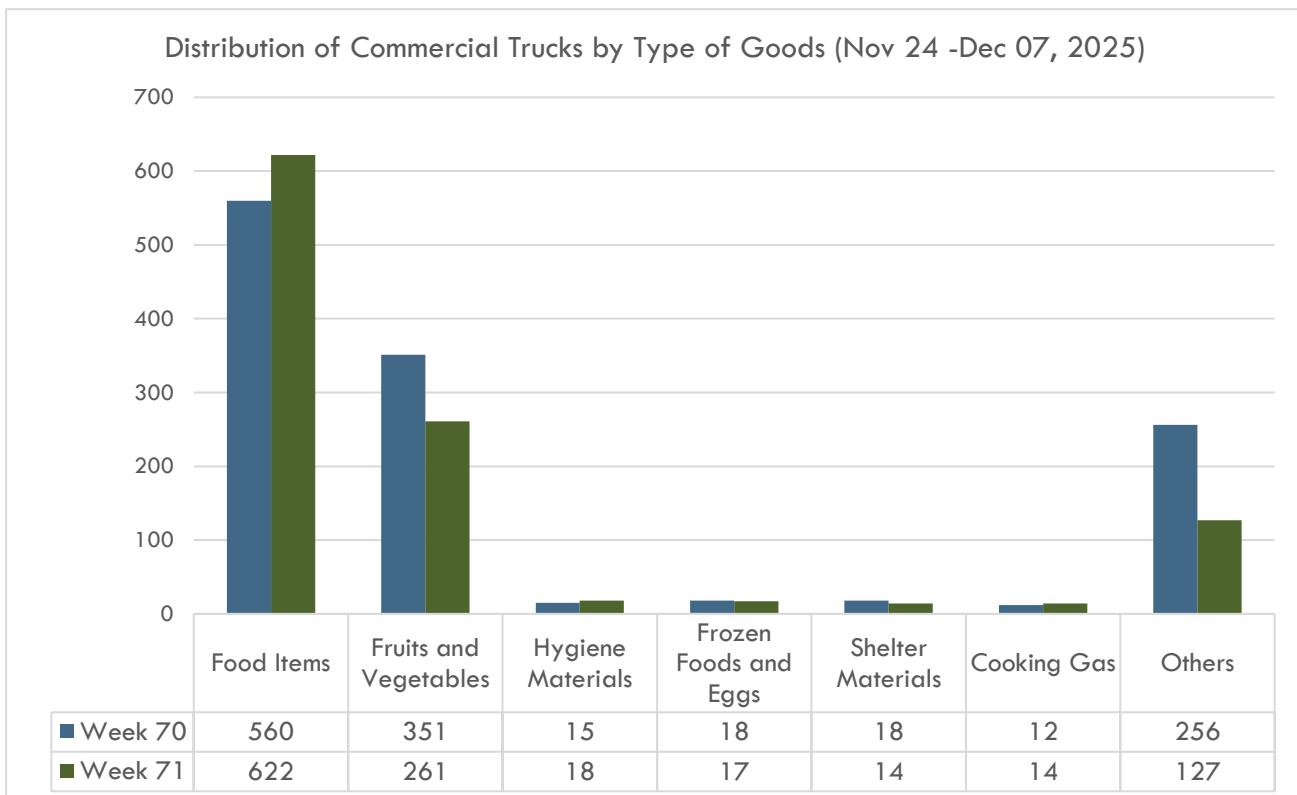


Figure (5): Distribution of Commercial Trucks by Type of Goods (Nov 24 -Dec 07, 2025).

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 70 and 71 (November 24- December 07, 2025), compared to pre-war levels.

3.1. Food Items:

The table in the following table shows a clear disparity in **price movements** between **Week 70** and **Week 71**, where most **basic** and **dry goods** recorded noticeable **declines** ranging from **3% to 38%**, with the sharpest drops in **pepper, orange, kidney beans, and flour**,

reflecting an improved supply situation and increased market availability. In contrast, the prices of some **fresh vegetables** such as **cucumber** (+27%) and **tomato** (+13%) increased, while **frozen meat and eggs** remained at extremely **inflated levels** compared to **pre-war** prices despite weekly stability. Overall, the trend suggests a limited **market relief** in certain items, but prices remain structurally high, especially for **import-dependent commodities**.

Table (5): Weekly Price Comparison of Food Essential Items (Week 70 vs. Week 71).

#	Item	Unit	Pre-war Price	Week 70		Week 71		% Change (W67 vs. W66)
				Price Average	% Of Change	Price Average	% Of Change	
1	Cucumber	Kg	2	4.71	136%	5.97	199%	27%
2	Tomato	Kg	2	7.57	279%	8.57	329%	13%
3	Frozen chicken thigh	Kg	5	57.14	1043%	58.57	1071%	2%
4	Frozen veal	Kg	20	56.43	182%	56.43	182%	0%
5	Frozen chicken	Kg	8	49.57	520%	49.29	516%	-1%
6	Vegetable Oil	Liter	9	7.21	-20%	7.00	-22%	-3%
7	Potato	Kg	2	2.57	29%	2.43	21%	-6%
8	Frozen chicken wing	Kg	6	37.14	519%	35.00	483%	-6%
9	Macaroni	Kg	2.5	3.14	26%	2.93	17%	-7%
10	Rice	Kg	8	7.57	-5%	7.00	-13%	-8%
11	Onion	Kg	2	3.00	50%	2.71	36%	-10%
12	Eggplant	Kg	2	6.00	200%	5.43	171%	-10%
13	Banana	Kg	2.5	7.43	197%	6.71	169%	-10%
14	Garlic	Kg	10	16.00	60%	14.29	43%	-11%
15	Sugar	Kg	3	3.93	31%	3.50	17%	-11%
16	Apple	Kg	5	9.71	94%	8.43	69%	-13%
17	Flour	Sack (25Kg)	35	47.43	36%	40.86	17%	-14%
18	Lemon	Kg	4	6.43	61%	5.43	36%	-16%
19	Kidney beans	Kg	7	6.00	-14%	4.71	-33%	-21%
20	Pepper	Kg	10	13.14	31%	8.29	-17%	-37%
21	Orange	Kg	4	6.43	61%	4.00	0%	-38%

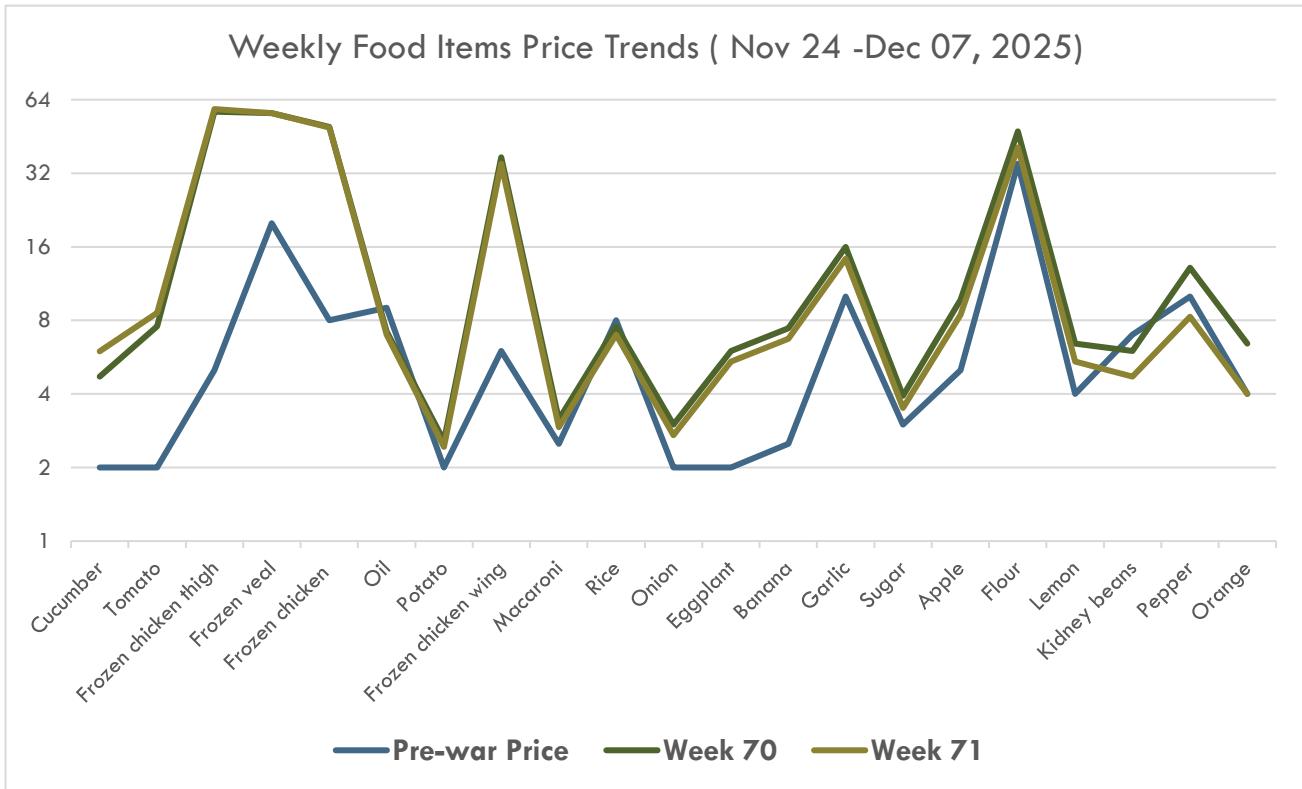


Figure (6): Weekly Price Comparison of Food Essential Items (Week 70 vs. Week 71).

3.2. Non-Food Items:

The following table shows that the price of **diesel** continues to rise, increasing by **3%** between Week 70 and Week 71 and remaining at extremely high inflation levels exceeding **800%** compared to pre-war prices, while **firewood** stayed stable at a **900%** increase, reflecting a continued crisis in **fuel and energy alternatives**. In contrast, most **non-food items** recorded clear declines, led by **laundry detergent** (-25%), **sanitary towels** (-20%), **dishwashing liquid** (-15%), and **baby diapers** (-14%), along with more moderate decreases in **baby milk** (-7%) and **soap** (-6%). This indicates a relative improvement in supply and increased market availability. Overall, the strongest pressure remains in the **energy sector**, while household and consumer goods are experiencing a gradual **price decrease**.

Table (6): Weekly Price Comparison of Non-Food Essential Items (Week 70 vs. Week 71).

#	Item	Unit	Pre-war Price	Week 70		Week 71		% Change (W69 vs. W68)
				Price Average	% Of Change	Price Average	% Of Change	
1	Diesel	Liter	6.00	55.71	829%	57.14	852%	3%
2	firewood	Kg	0.50	5.00	900%	5.00	900%	0%
3	Soap	Piece	2.50	3.50	40%	3.29	31%	-6%
4	Baby Milk	Can (400 gm)	25.00	35.29	41%	32.86	31%	-7%
5	Baby diapers	Pack (40 pcs)	29.00	23.14	-20%	20.00	-31%	-14%
6	Dishwashing liquid	Liter	6.00	14.14	136%	12.00	100%	-15%
7	sanitary towels	Pack (10 pcs)	6.00	7.00	17%	5.57	-7%	-20%
8	laundry detergent	Kg	8.00	13.00	63%	9.71	21%	-25%

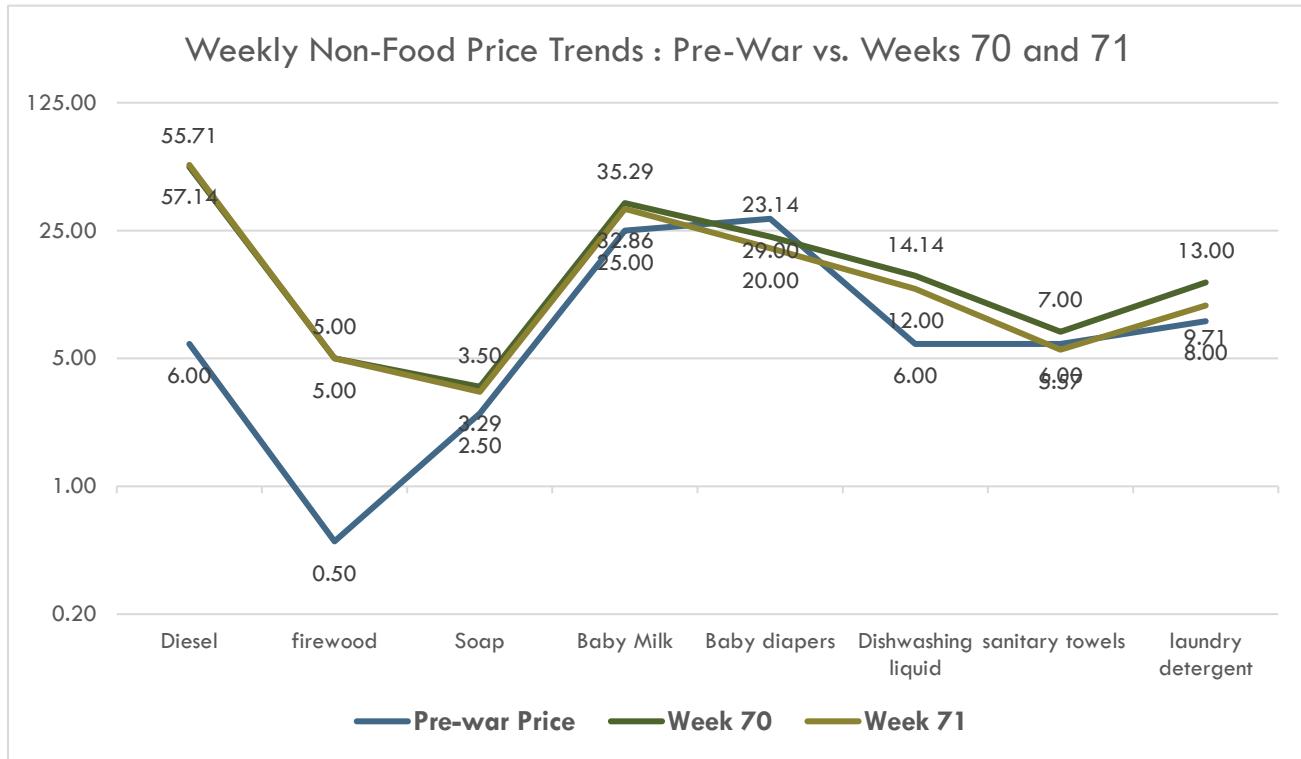


Figure (7): Weekly Price Comparison of Non-Food Essential Items (Week 70 vs. Week 71).

4. Gaza Consumer Price Index (GCPI)

4.1. GCPI – Long Term Trend

The following table reflects the **monthly trend** of the basket value and index, and the comparison between **November and December 2025** shows a continued decline in both indicators. The **basket value** dropped from **189 ILS** to **140 ILS**, a decrease of about **26%**, while the **price index** fell from **204%** to **152%**, indicating a clear improvement in the **availability of essential goods**. This decline extends the **downward trend** that began after the peak of **mid-year inflation**, with the index in December reaching its **lowest level since February 2025**, reflecting a relative improvement in **supplies**, better **market stability**, and a more consistent flow of goods, though prices remain above **pre-war levels**.

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	-	-	140.13	-	-	152%

4.2. GCPI – Short Term Fluctuation

The following table shows the **daily trend** of the **basket value** and **price index** during **Weeks 70 and 71**, with the data revealing daily fluctuations but an overall **downward trend** in the first week of December compared to the end of November. At the end of November, the **basket value** ranged between **136 and 157 ILS**, with the **index** fluctuating between **148% and 170%**. At the beginning of December, a clearer decline appeared, reaching **126.83 ILS** on **3 December**, the **lowest level in the period**, before rising slightly and stabilizing around **140–141 ILS** in the following days. Overall, this pattern reflects a relative improvement in the **availability of goods** and a decline in **price pressures**, with movements remaining within a narrow range that indicates **relative market stability** compared to previous periods.

Table (8): Daily Consumer Basket Value and Price Index (November 24 – December 07, 2025).

#	Date	Basket value (ILS)	index value (%)
1	24/11/2025	145.03	157%
2	25/11/2025	157.18	170%
3	26/11/2025	145.00	157%
4	27/11/2025	139.52	151%
5	28/11/2025	147.69	160%
6	29/11/2025	147.69	160%
7	30/11/2025	136.81	148%
8	01/12/2025	159.69	173%
9	02/12/2025	134.08	145%
10	03/12/2025	126.83	137%
11	04/12/2025	141.79	153%
12	05/12/2025	140.86	152%
13	06/12/2025	140.86	152%
14	07/12/2025	136.83	148%

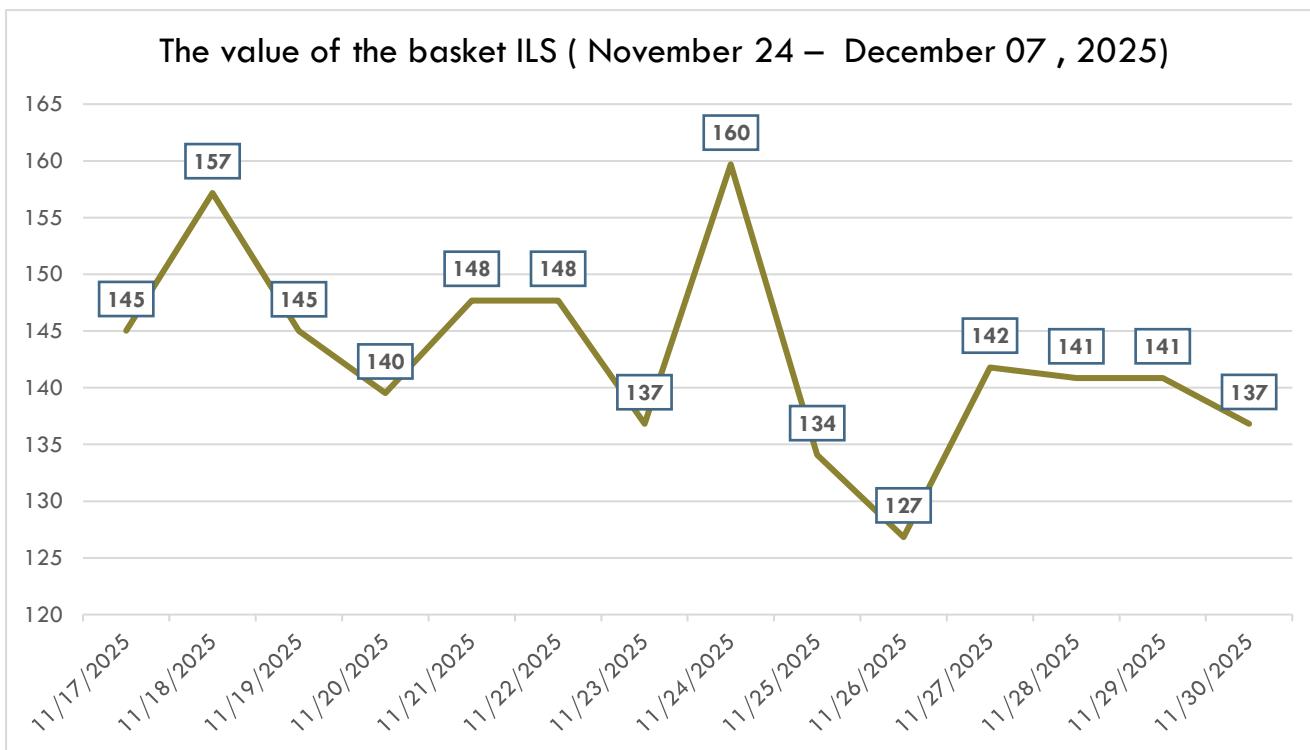


Figure (8): The value of the basket (November 24 – December 07 , 2025).

5. Cash-out commission:

5.1. Long-term trend:

The following table shows the **monthly trend of cash-out commission** between January and December (up to the 7th), and the data reveal a clear pattern of **gradual increase** in cash-out commissions during the first half of 2025, rising from **17% in January** to a peak of **42% in June and July**, reflecting tight **cash liquidity** and a higher **cost of accessing cash**. After July, the trend began to reverse gradually, with commissions dropping to **38% in August** and **36% in September**, followed by a sharp decline in the last quarter to **23% in October**, then **17% in November**, and finally **13% in December**, the **lowest level of the year**. This rapid decline toward year-end indicates a significant improvement and reduced **financial pressure on consumers**, after a prolonged period of unprecedented mid-year spikes, driven largely by the notable recovery in **commercial activity** and the widespread expansion of **electronic payment methods**.

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%	13%

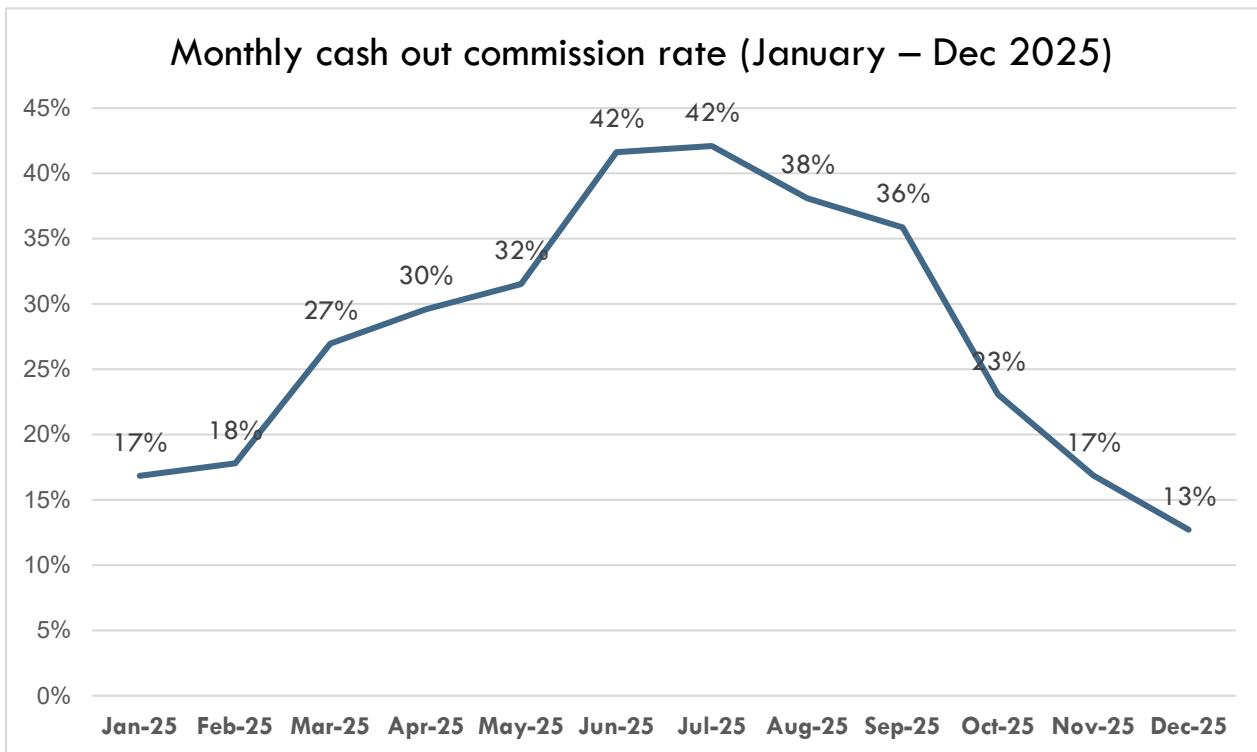


Figure (9): Monthly cash out commission rate (January – December 2025).

5.2. Short-term fluctuation:

The following table illustrates the **daily trend of cash-out commission** during **Weeks 70 and 71**. The data indicate a clear **downward trend** in cash-out commissions, which began at **14%–16%** in late November before stabilizing at lower levels in early December. Between **24–29 November**, the commission ranged from **14% to 16%**, then gradually declined to **13%** on **3 December**, before settling at **12%** from **4 to 7 December**, marking the **lowest level in the period**. Overall, this decline reflects an improvement compared to previous weeks, which saw **higher and more volatile commissions**.

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

#	Date	cash out commission (%)
1	24/11/2025	15%
2	25/11/2025	16%
3	26/11/2025	16%
4	27/11/2025	14%
5	28/11/2025	15%
6	29/11/2025	15%
7	30/11/2025	14%
8	01/12/2025	14%
9	02/12/2025	14%
10	03/12/2025	13%
11	04/12/2025	12%
12	05/12/2025	12%
13	06/12/2025	12%
14	07/12/2025	12%

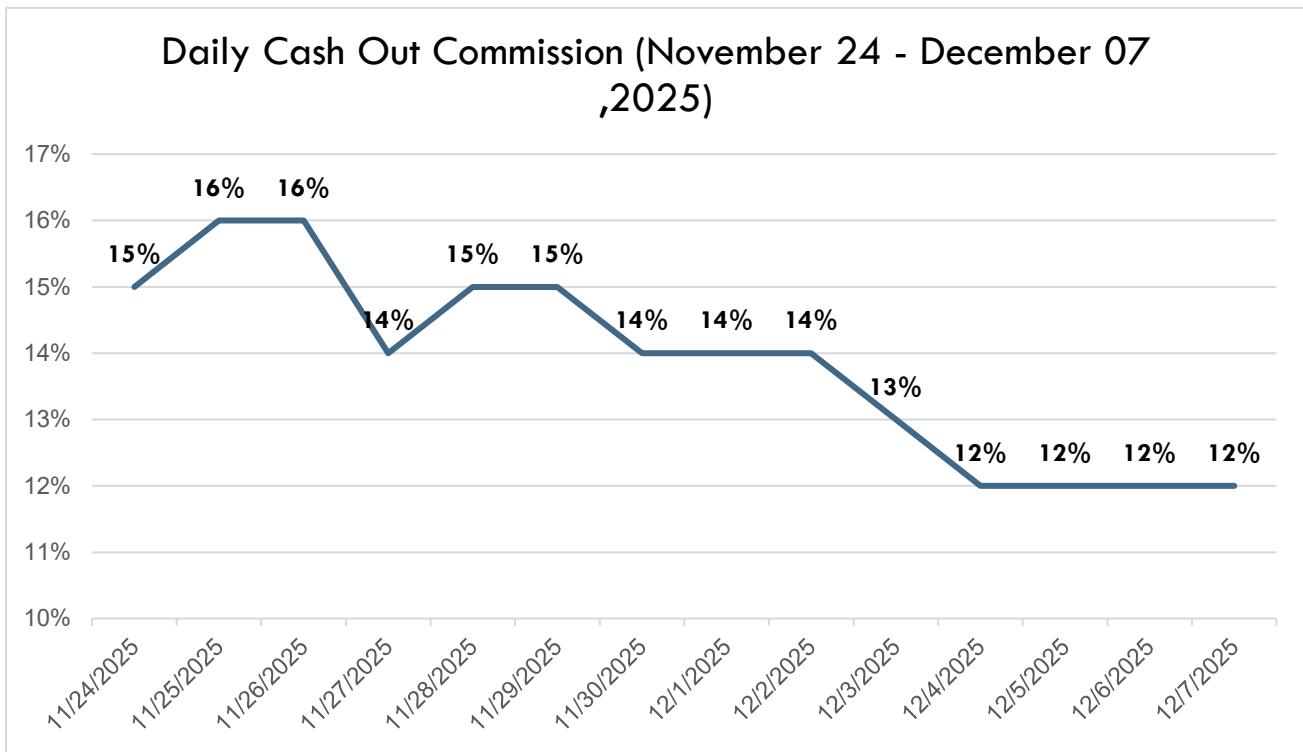


Figure (10): Daily cash out commission (November 24 - December 07 ,2025).

6. Coordination Mechanism:

During **weeks 70 and 71 (November 24 – December 07, 2025)**, the same mechanism remained in place, allowing both **humanitarian aid** and **commercial goods** to enter Gaza. Commercial goods continued to enter according to the mechanism announced by the **Israeli side on 5 August 2025**, which permits a **limited number of local traders (about seven Traders only)** to bring in goods based on **undefined criteria**, without providing details on the exact mechanism or standards. According to the Israeli statement, the goods included limited items of **basic food, baby diapers, fruits and vegetables, and hygiene products**. The majority of the current flows—both humanitarian and commercial—remained largely **restricted to certain food supplies**, with **strict limitations on all other types of goods**.

The phenomenon of **truck looting upon entering Gaza, decreased significantly compared to previous weeks** due to improved field and logistical conditions following the **ceasefire implemented on October 10, 2025**.

Meanwhile, the practice of **commercial extortion**, in the form of **illegal fees paid by private sector traders** to obtain permission for importing goods, **remains prevalent**. Based on available information and testimonies from a representative sample of traders, goods can be classified according to the **value of illegal fees** into three levels:

Table (11): Commercial Goods Entry – Illegal Fee Levels per Truck Load and Associated Items.

Level	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Amount (USD)	Up to 25,000	Up to 130,000	Up to 3,000,000
Items	Basic food items (rice, sugar, flour, vegetable oil, vegetables, fruits), basic hygiene items (soap, shampoo, laundry detergent, dishwashing liquid, sanitary towels, baby diapers, razors, etc.).	Clothing, shoes, eggs, soft drinks, frozen chicken and meat, eggs.	Smartphones, laptops, solar energy equipment, mineral oils, spare parts, welding machines, water pumps, electric generators, metal sheets.

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 **Weeks 70 and 71** (24 November – 7 December 2025), the **Gaza Strip** witnessed **relative stability** in the **movement of goods** amid a **fragile ceasefire**, although the **volume of flows** remains significantly **below actual needs**. A total of **4,616 trucks** entered the strip, evenly distributed between **humanitarian aid** and **commercial goods**, with **all trucks delivered successfully** and **no looting incidents**, reflecting **improved security and logistical conditions**. **Basic food items** dominated both **humanitarian and commercial flows**, while **non-food items** remained limited, with **energy prices** continuing at **extremely high levels**. Prices of most **essential food items** showed **noticeable declines**, whereas some **fresh vegetables** increased, indicating **limited market relief**, but **prices remain structurally high**, particularly for **non-storable commodities**. Gaza Consumer Price Index (**CPI**) gradually declined in early December, reaching its **lowest level on 3 December** before stabilizing around **151%**, while **cash-out commissions** dropped from **14–16% in late November** to **12% in early December**, reflecting **increased reliance on electronic payment systems** among both **consumers and retailers**. Despite improvements in **logistics** and reduced **looting incidents**, **illegal import fees** persist, with traders paying **\$25,000 to \$3 million per truck** depending on the type of goods. The **private sector** continues to face **extreme challenges**, including **restrictions on goods entry**, **financial crises**, **infrastructure destruction**, and **rising operating costs**, forcing most economic activities to operate at a **survival level** rather than pursuing **growth or development**. Accordingly, the **Chambers of Commerce** recommend **increasing the quantity and diversity of humanitarian aid**, **supporting infrastructure and alternative energy**, **enabling agricultural and commercial recovery**, and **enhancing financial and market stability** through **price monitoring and coordination of goods entry**, ensuring **humanitarian response** and promoting **long-term economic recovery**. Overall, indicators show a **relative improvement in goods availability and market stability** compared to previous periods, but **pressure on the private sector and high prices remain persistent challenges for economic recovery** in Gaza.