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Currency redenomination is a government decision to change the face value of a currency – most commonly by removing zeros from banknotes and coins – so that money becomes easier to use in everyday life. When a country has gone through years of high inflation, prices and salaries can end up written in extremely large figures, making cash payments, bookkeeping, and pricing confusing and inefficient. Redenomination simplifies the “fictitious size” of the currency so that the same economic value can be expressed with smaller, cleaner numbers. In principle, it is mainly a technical and psychological reset: if it is done properly, it should not magically make people richer or poorer overnight, because prices, wages, and contracts are meant to be converted consistently into the new unit. [Tahir et al. \(2017\)](#), emphasize that redenomination changes the denominations in circulation rather than the underlying economic forces that originally caused inflation. Descaling, on the other hand, is an informal, market-driven process where a currency loses practical relevance, and people start using larger units, foreign currencies, or alternative benchmarks instead.

A key reason redenomination is often discussed is because it can serve as a signal of stabilization. In many cases, governments present it as a way to show that a period of disorder is ending and that the state is restoring control over money. And that redenomination tends to be most credible when it happens alongside broader anti-inflation and reform measures; otherwise, the benefit can fade quickly because the economy may simply recreate the same

problem over time (prices rise again, and zeros return). In other words, redenomination can make money simpler to use, but it is not a substitute for policies that address inflation, budget deficits, and currency instability.

Countries often consider redenomination when they've lived through years of inflation that have made their currency awkward to use. High prices with many zeros become hard to manage for businesses, banks, and individuals. Redenomination can symbolically mark a fresh start and make daily transactions smoother.

**Turkey** offers a classic example. In the early 2000s, the Turkish lira had become clogged with zeros due to years of inflation. To simplify its monetary system and help rebuild confidence, the government removed six zeros from the lira. The transition to “new lira” denominations made prices easier to read and helped modernize the currency.

**Brazil** also underwent several rounds of redenomination in the late twentieth century as it struggled with chronic inflation. Each reset aimed to stabilize the currency and reduce the complexity of everyday pricing and accounting.

**Argentina** has faced repeated bouts of inflation over many decades, and the government has sometimes resorted to redenomination as part of broader stabilization efforts. Though the effectiveness varies, the idea consistently returns when prices spiral out of control.

**Zimbabwe** is another memorable case. During its period of extraordinary hyperinflation, the Zimbabwean dollar became so devalued that denominations reached into the trillions. Eventually, the government removed many zeros from the currency as part of an attempt to simplify the money supply. But because inflation was still running extremely high, people sometimes continued to prefer other currencies in actual use – a mix of redenomination and de-scaling in practice.

**Syria's** experience with currency redenomination illustrates both the technical and symbolic sides of the process. In early January 2026, the government introduced new Syrian pound banknotes that removed two zeros from the old currency's scale. This meant that everyday transactions and prices could be expressed in smaller figures, making cash handling less

burdensome for ordinary Syrians. The new banknotes also removed images of political leaders and replaced them with agricultural symbols such as wheat, olives, and roses, a deliberate effort to signal a break with the past and perhaps stimulate a sense of renewal.

According to [Reuters](#), the redenomination was part of a broader attempt to boost economic functioning and public confidence after years of conflict, depreciation, and high inflation that had made everyday money management difficult. The central bank's plan included a period in which old and new notes circulated together, helping people adjust without sudden disruption. What's important about the Syrian case is that it shows redenomination isn't purely technical, it's also about trust and identity. By redesigning the notes and simplifying the currency scale, policymakers hoped to create a sense of stability and normalcy even as deeper economic challenges remained.

In the case of **Lebanon**, the idea of currency redenomination is often raised because years of high inflation and currency depreciation have made prices unwieldy and everyday transactions difficult. In theory, removing zeros from the Lebanese pound could simplify pricing, accounting, and cash handling, making the currency easier to use in daily life. However, it is believed that Lebanon is not yet in an ideal position for redenomination. Without prior stabilization – such as sustained inflation control, restored confidence in the banking system, and credible monetary and fiscal reforms – redenomination would likely be largely cosmetic. Prices, wages, and contracts would be converted into smaller numbers, but purchasing power would remain unchanged, and inflationary pressures could quickly recreate the same problem. Side effects could include short-term confusion, rounding-up of prices, increased costs for updating systems and contracts, and potential mistrust if the public perceives the move as symbolic rather than substantive. As seen in other countries' experiences, redenomination in Lebanon would only be effective if it came after meaningful economic stabilization, not as a substitute for it.

In conclusion, currency redenomination is a practical measure aimed at simplifying money and restoring confidence after prolonged inflation. While it can improve the usability of a currency and signal economic normalization, its success depends on broader stabilization and reform. Without addressing the underlying causes of inflation, redenomination risks remaining a symbolic change rather than a lasting solution.

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