



# Monthly Bulletin for Consumer Price Index and Inflation in Syria

Issue (8) – August 2025



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**Acronyms and Abbreviations**

AA	Autonomous Administration
CPI	Consumer Price Index
GoS	Government of Syrian regime
M-o-M	Month on month
SCPR	Syrian Center for Policy Research
SIG	Syrian Interim Government
SSG	Syrian Salvation Government
SYP-GA	SYP-Governed Areas
SYP	Syrian Pound
TL	Turkish Lira
TL-GA	TL-Governed areas
USD	United States Dollar
Y-o-Y	Year on year

## 1. Preamble

The bulletin provides an independent assessment of consumer prices and inflation rates in all Syrian regions based on a monthly survey of consumer prices carried out by the Syrian Center for Policy Research (SCPR) since October 2020. The SCPR had developed a methodology for building a price index based on components of the consumer basket, weighting, and market selection (See [SCPR's Consumer Price Index in Syria](#))

The bulletin reviews the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for August 2025 (Base Year 2021), according to regions and main goods and services groups. Based on the price index, the bulletin estimates living costs and poverty lines at the local level in all Syrian regions.

August 2025 witnessed a continuation of economic challenges that coincided with attempts to implement contradictory interventions and policies. The macroeconomic environment continued to suffer from persistent inflation, a chronic liquidity crisis, weak domestic production, and a significant decline in the purchasing power of wages. The Consumer Price Index data for this month shows that the Syrian economy continues to face an environment characterized by high and disparate inflation among regions.

The month witnessed the signing of memorandums of understanding worth USD 14 billion for infrastructure projects such as "Damascus International Airport Development", "Damascus Metro", and "Residential Towers Construction", in addition to agreements with Saudi Arabia to develop the electricity and oil sectors.<sup>1</sup> However, the dominance of massive real estate and service projects raises questions about the government's priority in adopting economic openness and attracting foreign investment at the expense of supporting struggling local productive sectors.

In contrast, the local productive sector faces fundamental challenges. The industrial sector suffered a stifling crisis; for example, about 70 tanneries ceased operations in Damascus and its countryside due to a shortage of raw materials and high energy costs, in addition to "flooding the market" with cheap imported goods.<sup>2</sup> The agricultural sector was also severely affected by the climate disaster, as the heatwave and drought led to a sharp decrease in wholesale market imports and a decline in the production of key crops. The policy of "economic openness" has exposed the national product to unfair competition from imported goods, threatening a new decline in local industries.

The Syrian energy crisis in August 2025 reflects increasing reliance on foreign sources to secure needs, as a result of losing control over most oil fields internally. Azerbaijani gas pumping began (3.4 million cubic meters per day) via Turkey with Qatari funding, to generate 700-900 megawatts of electricity aiming to increase supply hours,<sup>3</sup> but the electricity situation did not improve as expected due to technical malfunctions and supply stumbling. Syria's energy security today is linked to regional political balances (Turkey and Gulf states), and the price liberalization policy that made the national production cost linked to global market prices, increasing inflationary pressures.

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<sup>1</sup> Al-Thawra Newspaper. (August 7, 2025). [USD 14 billion in major strategic projects to stimulate the Syrian economy and build infrastructure.](#)

<sup>2</sup> Syria TV. (2025, August 27). [Due to raw material shortages and declining production: Approximately 70 tanneries in Damascus and its countryside cease operations.](#)

<sup>3</sup> SANA. (2025, August 2). [Commencement of Azerbaijani gas supplies to Syria via Turkey.](#)

During the last two months, a set of important decrees were issued, such as the establishment of the "Sovereign Fund"<sup>4</sup>, the establishment of the "Development Fund"<sup>5</sup>, and the amendment of the "Investment Law"<sup>6</sup>, and both the Syrian Investment Agency and the General Civil Aviation Authority<sup>7</sup> were linked directly to the Presidency of the Republic. These structures show exceptional powers and a lack of transparency in dealing with reconstruction issues.

This bulletin highlights the depth of the living crisis inside Syria, where the abject household poverty line at the national level reached SYP 2.83 million per month, and the upper poverty line (decent life) reached SYP 6.15 million. The coverage ratios of average wages for the majority of workers in the public and private sectors range between 15 and 40 per cent of the upper poverty line. This confirms that the economic crisis threatens the ability to secure decent living requirements for the general population.

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<sup>4</sup> Official Gazette of the Syrian Arab Republic, Part 1, Issue No. 24 of 2025. Decree No. 113, dated June 24, 2025.

<sup>5</sup> Official Gazette of the Syrian Arab Republic, Part 1, Issue No. 24 of 2025. Decree No. 112, dated June 24, 2025.

<sup>6</sup> Official Gazette of the Syrian Arab Republic, Part 1, Issue No. 24 of 2025. Decree No. 114, dated June 24, 2024.

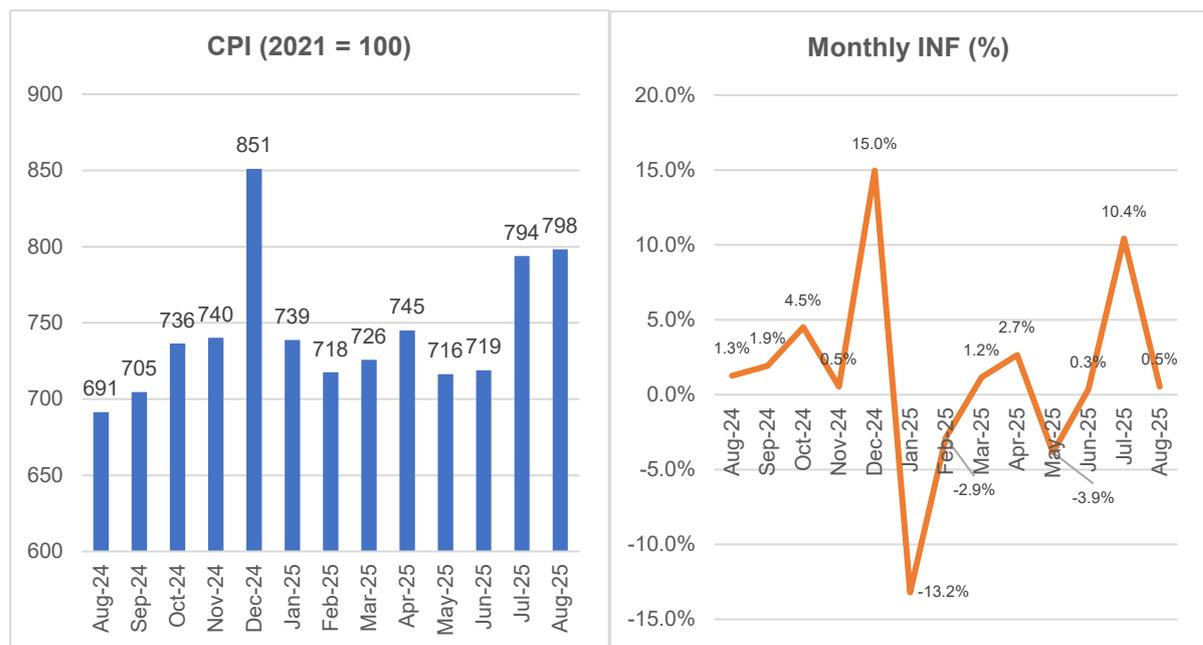
<sup>7</sup> Official Gazette of the Syrian Arab Republic, Part 1, Issue No. 25 of 2025. Decree No. 136, dated July 22, 2024.

## 2. Inflation in Syria, August 2025

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) and monthly inflation data for the period from August 2024 to August 2025 revealed an economic environment characterized by sharp price fluctuations and chronic inflation, where the annual cumulative inflation rate reached about 15.4 per cent. The most prominent feature is instability, as monthly inflation rates varied unprecedentedly.

Consumer Price Index (CPI) and monthly inflation data for the period from August 2024 to August 2025 revealed an economic environment characterized by price fluctuations and inflation, with the annual inflation rate reaching 15.4 per cent. The most prominent feature of this phase is instability, as monthly inflation rates varied. The period witnessed two price shocks, the first in December 2024 when prices rose by 15 per cent as a result of decisions to raise prices of bread, diesel, gas, and gasoline significantly, and the second in July 2025 coinciding with the siege on As-Sweida. These shocks indicate structural pressures on the economy. The sharp decreases in the index (deflation) acted as corrective retreats after inflationary shocks. The high level of the price index (798 in August 2025 compared to 691 in August 2024) confirms the continued erosion of individual purchasing power.

**Figure (1): Consumer Price Index and Monthly Inflation (M-o-M) in Syria during the period (August 2024 – August 2025), (Base Year 2021 = 100) and (Inflation in per cent)**



Source: Syrian Center for Policy Research (SCPR) 2024 and 2025, Monthly Consumer Price Survey in Syria.

The overall Consumer Price Index for Syria in August 2025 recorded a low monthly inflation of 0.5 per cent. Although this figure may suggest stability, it is a direct result of the sharp corrective deflation experienced by As-Sweida governorate by 37.6 per cent after its inflationary shock of 138 per cent in July 2025.

When excluding the impact of As-Sweida governorate, it becomes clear that the rest of the Syrian governorates suffered from high monthly inflation, reaching 6.8 per cent in August 2025. Inflationary pressures were mainly concentrated in basic living costs, with the "Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels" group topping the rise rates by

10.8 per cent, followed by the "Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages" group by 5.3 per cent, with relative stability in groups such as "Clothes and Footwear" and "Communication".

**Table (1): Monthly Consumer Price Inflation in Syria for August 2025 by Consumption Groups, (Base Year 2021 = 100) and (Inflation in per cent)**

#	Group	CPI Syria (July 2025)	CPI Syria (Aug 2025)	M-o-M Inflation	CPI Syria (Excl. As-Sweida) (July 2025)	CPI Syria (Excl. As-Sweida) (Aug 2025)	M-o-M Inflation Excl. As-Sweida
	All commodities	795	798	%0.6	738	789	%6.8
1	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	565	574	%1.5	539	568	%5.3
2	Tobacco	485	502	%3.4	465	492	%5.8
3	Clothes and shoes	597	594	%0.5-	591	591	%0.1
4	Housing, water, electricity, and other fuel oils	1,359	1,383	%2.1	1,261	1,396	%10.8
5	Household equipment, supplies, and maintenance	451	461	%1.9	440	451	%2.5
6	Health	752	776	%3.2	733	767	%4.6
7	Transportation	1,217	1,074	%11.7-	910	922	%1.2
8	Communications	208	208	%0.3-	209	208	%0.3-
9	Entertainment and culture	483	487	%0.7	482	486	%0.8
10	Education	757	774	%2.2	749	777	%3.7
11+12	Various commodities and services	730	725	%0.7-	717	718	%0.0

Source: Syrian Center for Policy Research (SCPR) 2025, Monthly Consumer Price Survey in Syria.

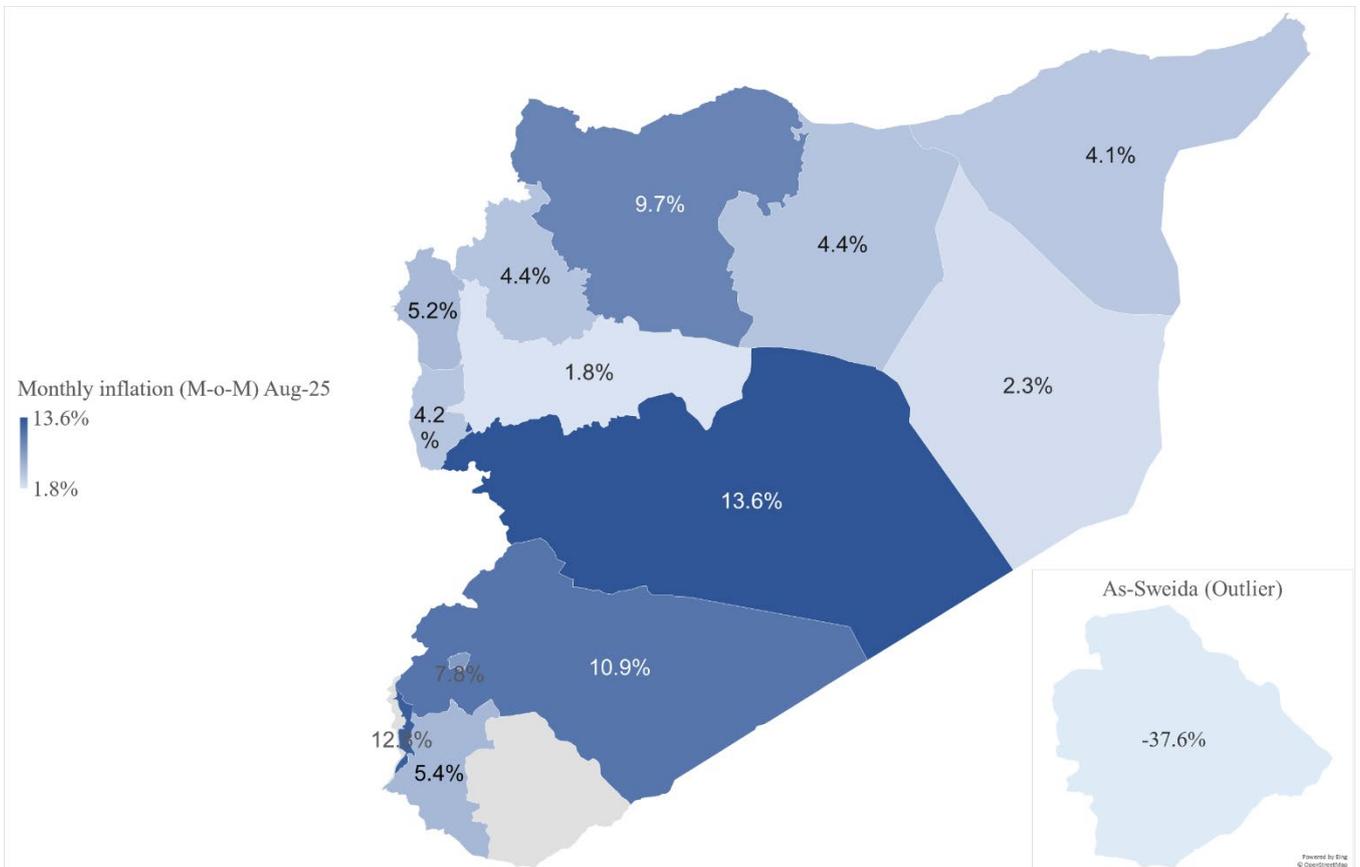
### 3. Inflation by Governorate

The total monthly inflation rate in all Syrian governorates, excluding As-Sweida, reached 6.8 per cent during August 2025. Four main governorates achieved high monthly inflation rates during the month: Homs (13.6 per cent), Quneitra (12.8 per cent), Rural Damascus (10.9 per cent), and Aleppo (9.7 per cent), reflecting a sharp rise in housing rents and energy prices.

As for As-Sweida governorate, despite the continued siege and closure of the main Damascus-As-Sweida road, it witnessed a deflation in prices by 37.6 per cent during August 2025, after being subjected to a harsh inflationary shock of 138 per cent last month. Despite this deflation, the price index for the governorate remained high at 1147 points (using 2021 as a base year), compared to 773 points in June 2025, i.e., one month before the start of the siege, recording a net increase of 374 points.

The analysis results show a notable disparity between urban and regional centers; Damascus recorded a high inflation rate of 7.8 per cent during August, indicating continued monetary and financial pressure on the main market. At the same time, the northeastern and western regions (Ar-Raqqa 4.4 per cent, Al-Hasakeh 4.1 per cent, and Idlib 4.4 per cent) recorded inflation rates lower than the overall average, reflecting a relative disparity between these markets linked to different currencies or pricing mechanisms and other markets.

**Figure (2): Monthly Consumer Price Inflation (M-o-M) in Syria during August 2025 (in per cent)**



Source: Syrian Center for Policy Research (SCPR) 2025, Monthly Consumer Price Survey in Syria.

#### 4. Price Disparity between Governorates

Price disparity for some basic consumption groups in August 2025 reflects the fragmentation of the Syrian market and the impact of different local pricing mechanisms between the Transitional Caretaker Government Areas dealing in Syrian Pound (SYP-GA) (formerly GoS areas), the Transitional Caretaker Government Areas dealing in Turkish Lira (TL-GA) (formerly SIG and SSG areas), and the Autonomous Administration (AA) areas.

##### a) Education Group

The education sector in TL-GA represents a sharp and divergent inflationary point compared to other regions, where public university fees exceed SYP 1.7 million, which is about 70 times higher than its counterparts in other regions. This sharp disparity reflects a fundamental difference in the higher education funding model and indicates that the cost of this service is largely borne by the student in Turkish Lira areas. Private tutoring prices in this region also appear to be the highest, doubling the financial burden on families.

There is a notable increase in private secondary education fees within SYP-GA. These fees amounted to more than SYP 7.8 million annually, a level significantly exceeding what was recorded in other regions; fees reached about SYP 5.8 million in Turkish Lira areas, while decreasing to about SYP 3 million in AA areas. This sharp disparity indicates non-compliance of private schools with pricing regulations issued by the Ministry of Education.<sup>8</sup> It is noted that this situation contradicts the control mechanisms followed in the higher education sector, where the Ministry of Higher Education imposes maximum price limits on private universities, which are historically adhered to.

**Table (2): Prices of a group of goods and services related to the education sector by control areas during August 2025 (in Syrian Pounds)**

#	Item (Unit)	SYP-Governed Areas	TL-Governed Areas (Northwest)	AA Areas
1	Annual fees for state university	25,000	1,743,358	25,000
2	Annual fees for private school (secondary education)	7,881,217	5,786,100	2,915,167
3	Private tuition (1 session)	42,968	59,806	30,403

Source: Syrian Center for Policy Research (SCPR) 2025, Monthly Consumer Price Survey in Syria.

<sup>8</sup> Syrian Ministry of Education. (2025). [Circular No. 542 \(4/5\) dated April 9, 2025](#). Notably, tuition fees for the preceding year were set at 2.4 million SYP for students in Category 1 secondary education. For further details, see: B2B Website. (2024). [Syrian Ministry of Education establishes annual tuition rates for private schools](#).

### b) Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels Group

Electricity and water bills provided by the formal network in TL-GA (formerly SIG and SSG areas) are the most expensive. The average cost of a cubic meter of water reached SYP 3,600, which is much higher than other regions where prices range between SYP 38 and 78. Also, the average price per kilowatt-hour for household electricity in northwest Syria reached SYP 1,360 (with only two brackets, the first subsidized for the first 300 kWh monthly and the second unsubsidized for the excess amount), compared to SYP 420 in Syrian Pound areas (with five consumption brackets starting at SYP 10 per kWh for the first 600 kWh in one cycle/two months). This disparity makes obtaining basic government services a major financial burden on the consumer in northwest Syria.

In contrast, AA areas recorded the lowest price in most items of main goods and services related to energy during August 2025. As for domestic gas (10 kg), prices are relatively close and high in various regions, ranging between SYP 110000 and 130000, equivalent to 14 per cent of the monthly wage of a public sector employee after the recent increase.

**Table (3): Prices of a group of goods and services related to the housing sector by control areas (in Syrian Pounds)**

	Item (Unit)	SYP-Governed Areas	TL-Governed Areas (Northwest)	AA Areas
1	Electricity bill from public grid (1 kWh)	424	1,358	110
2	Gas cylinder refill at official price (1 cylinder)	130,263	122,748	110,907
3	Diesel at official price (1 liter)	10,254	8,760	1,187
4	Diesel from black market (1 liter)	12,190	8,760	6,272
5	Water bill from official network (1 m3)	38	3,637	78

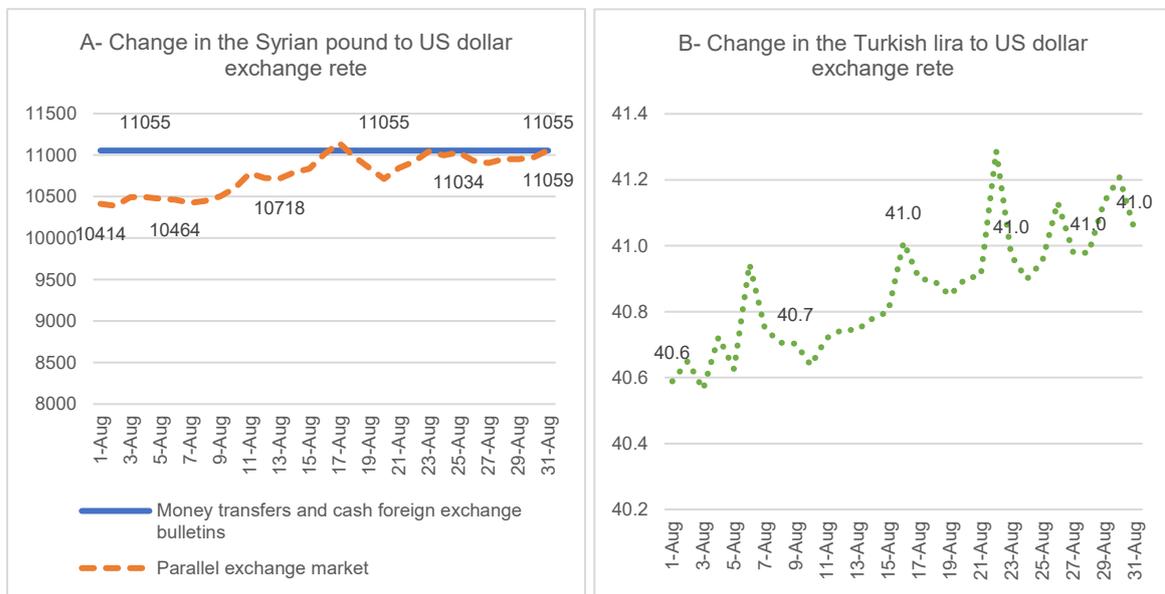
Source: Syrian Center for Policy Research (SCPR) 2025, Monthly Consumer Price Survey in Syria.

### 5. Exchange Rate Changes

The Central Bank of Syria continued to fix the official exchange rate (for remittances and exchange) at SYP 11055 per dollar during August 2025, while the unofficial exchange rate showed sharp volatility, starting at SYP 10414 per dollar at the beginning of the month and reaching 11146 in the middle of the month, exceeding the official rate.

As for the Turkish Lira, data revealed a steady upward trend in the exchange rate, reflecting increasing weakness in its value, rising from about 40.55 to 41 Turkish Lira, recording a monthly peak at 41.3 Turkish Lira. This continuous decline indicates persistent inflationary pressures and the impact of macroeconomic dynamics on the currency's value, exceeding the previous monthly average (40.2 Turkish Lira per dollar), highlighting each currency's interaction with its varying structural and market economic challenges.

**Figure (3): Exchange rate changes of the Syrian Pound and Turkish Lira against the United States Dollar during August 2025**



Source: Syrian Center for Policy Research (SCPR) 2025, Monthly Consumer Price Survey in Syria.

The Central Bank of Syria continued to implement its restrictive monetary policy during August 2025. This policy was embodied in wide tightening measures, including transferring public sector deposits from the Commercial Bank to Central Bank accounts, and obliging banks to obtain prior approvals to cash government checks.<sup>9</sup> These policies weaken citizen and investor confidence in the banking system, which significantly enhances the growth of the shadow economy and reliance on informal channels.

The Central Bank of Syria announced a broad reform plan for the financial and banking sector, including resolving the decision to delete two zeros from the Lira and printing a new currency named "New Lira" in six different denominations to facilitate accounting transactions and enhance financial independence.<sup>10</sup> The plan also included announcing the establishment of a deposit guarantee authority to protect depositors' funds and restore

<sup>9</sup> Al-Watan Online. (2025, August 20). [Even public sector expenditures remain undisbursed: Withdrawal caps in the grip of the 'liquidity squeeze' policy.](#)

<sup>10</sup> Middle East. (2025, August 22). [Syria plans to remove two zeros and Assad's image from its currency.](#)

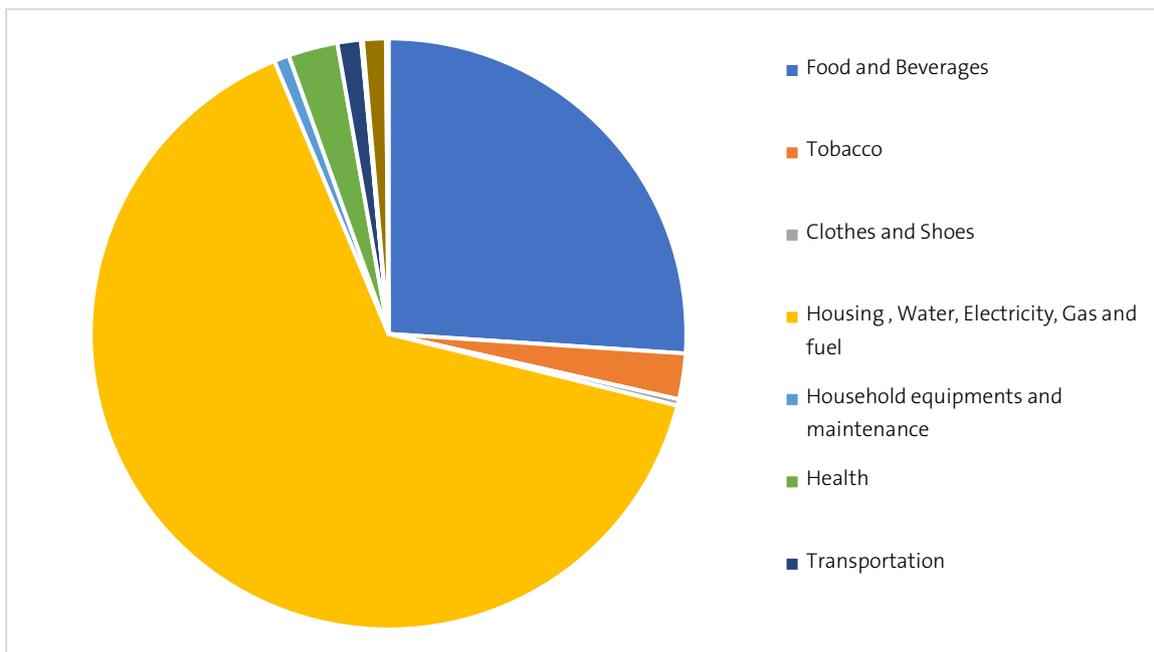
confidence in the banking system, and announcing the interest of more than 70 entities in establishing new banks to stimulate investment.<sup>11</sup> Additionally, all restrictions on transferring funds between governorates were lifted to facilitate trade movement,<sup>12</sup> and work is underway to develop the electronic payment system to reduce reliance on paper cash. Reliance on the "Cham Cash" system raises concerns about granting an officially unregistered private company a monopolistic financial role.

### 6. Contributors to Inflation

The analysis of the contribution to the monthly inflation of 6.8 per cent in all Syrian governorates (excluding As-Sweida) indicates that two main groups contributed more than 91 per cent of inflation in August 2025. The Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels group comes first, constituting about two-thirds of total inflation, confirming that sharp increases in energy, fuel, and rent prices are the main driver of rising prices. The Food and Beverages group comes second with a contribution of 26.1 per cent, reflecting the impact of rising operating, transport, and imported production input costs on the basic food basket.

The dominance of the "Housing" and "Food" groups means that this inflation has a serious social impact, weakening the purchasing power of limited-income households.

**Figure (4): Contribution of Main Consumption Groups to the Monthly Inflation Rate (M-o-M) for August 2025 (Excluding As-Sweida) (in per cent)**



Source: Syrian Center for Policy Research (SCPR) 2025, Monthly Consumer Price Survey in Syria.

<sup>11</sup> Al Jazeera Net. (2025, August 27). [Governor of the Central Bank of Syria to Al Jazeera Net: The Deposit Guarantee Corporation will restore confidence in banks.](#)

<sup>12</sup> Central Bank of Syria. (2025, August 13). [Statement by the Governor of the Central Bank of Syria, Dr. Abd Al-Qader Al-Hasriya.](#)

On the other hand, As-Sweida governorate witnessed a sharp decline in the inflation rate by 37.6 per cent during August 2025, following the inflationary shock it was exposed to last month. The process of curbing inflationary pressures was concentrated in three main expenditure groups: Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels; Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages; and Transport (as shown in Box 1).

**Box (1): Contribution to Monthly Inflation/Deflation in As-Sweida Governorate during August 2025**

As-Sweida governorate witnessed a sharp decline in the inflation rate by 37.6 per cent during August 2025, following the inflationary shock the governorate was exposed to last month at a rate of 138 per cent. 97 per cent of the process of curbing inflationary pressures was concentrated in three main expenditure groups.

The strongest driver for this decline was the "Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels" group, which recorded the highest contribution at 72.4 per cent, driven by tangible decreases in rents and fuel prices in the black market; average monthly rent declined to SYP 850000 in August after exceeding SYP 2 million in July 2025.

In second place came the "Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages" group with a contribution of 16.6 per cent, as subsidized bread prices were reduced from SYP 4000 to 2000 per kg,<sup>13</sup> in addition to lower prices of basic goods (such as chicken price falling to SYP 33000 and sugar to SYP 14000) with the entry of humanitarian and commercial convoys. Third place went to the "Transport" sector at 7.9 per cent, due to the decrease in black market gasoline prices from SYP 130000 to SYP 90000, despite this price remaining more than seven times higher than the official price.

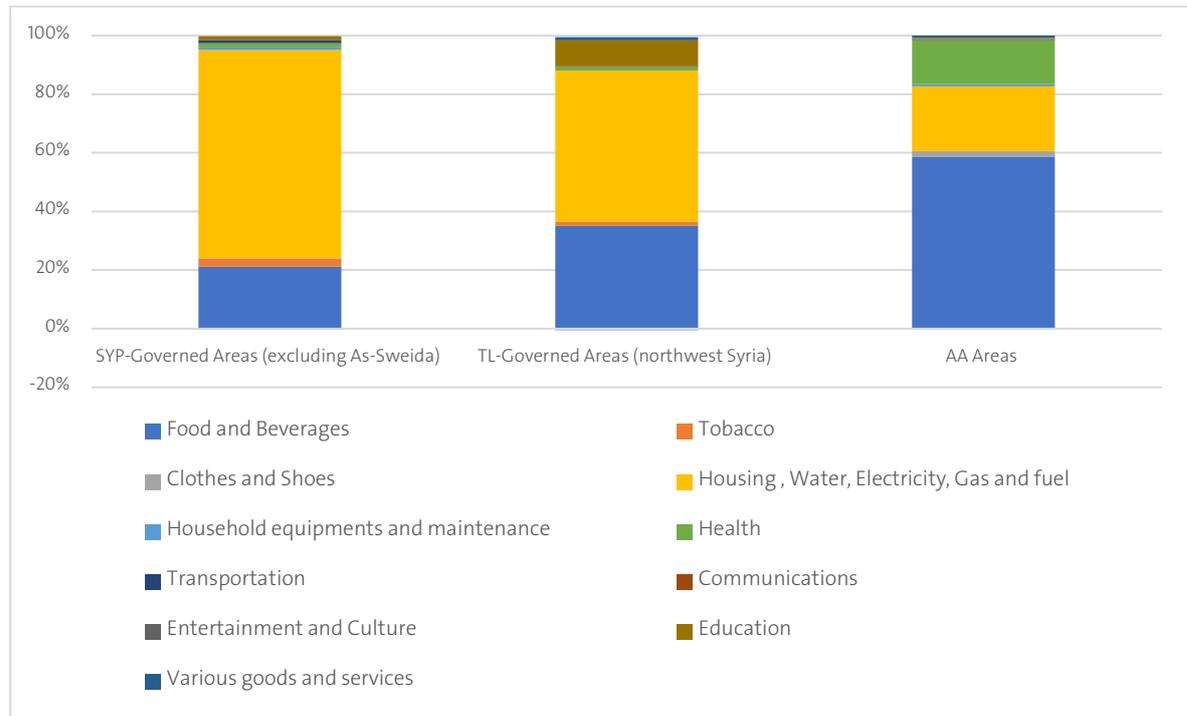
Source: Syrian Center for Policy Research 2025, Monthly Consumer Price Survey in Syria.

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<sup>13</sup> The Supreme Legal Committee in Suwaida. (2025, August 10). Decision No. 1. It is worth noting that the Supreme Legal Committee was formed locally at the end of last July, and it includes six judges, among them four advisors, and three lawyers, and it practically took over the tasks of managing Suwaida in its various sectors, following the recent events that the governorate witnessed.

SYP-Governed Areas (excluding As-Sweida) witnessed the highest monthly inflation rate of 7.6 per cent during August 2025, where the main driver of inflation was the dominance of Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels costs, which exceeded 70 per cent of the total contribution, while the contribution of Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages remained secondary (about 20 per cent).

**Figure (5): Contribution of Main Consumption Groups to the Monthly Inflation Rate (M-o-M) for August 2025 by control areas (in per cent)**



Source: Syrian Center for Policy Research (SCPR) 2025, Monthly Consumer Price Survey in Syria.

TL-Governed Areas (formerly SIG & SSG areas) recorded high monthly inflation of 5 per cent. The contribution of the Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels group reached 52.5 per cent of this inflation, while the Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages group contributed about 35 per cent. AA areas (Northeast Syria) recorded a monthly inflation rate of 4 per cent. The Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages group contributed about 58.5 per cent of total inflation, making it the primary driver of rising prices in North and East Syria. In contrast, the contribution of the Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels group retreated to 22 per cent, and the Health group contributed about 15 per cent of inflation.

The disparity in inflation drivers reflects the extent to which circulating currencies and local policies affect inflation, as TL users face rising food, housing, and education prices, while Syrian Pound users bear the burden of high housing, energy, and health costs.

## 7. Wages in Syria, August 2025

The average monthly wage for a university-educated employee in the public sector (at entry level) in Syria reached approximately SYP 1.12 million in August 2025, while the average monthly wage for a worker in the private sector reached SYP 1.17 million, and an employee in the civil sector recorded SYP 2.49 million during the same month.

When comparing nominal wages (at current prices) between control areas, it becomes clear that wages in both the public and private sectors in TL-Governed Areas (Idlib and Aleppo countryside) were the highest, followed by wages in AA areas, while wages in SYP-Governed Areas (formerly GoS areas) came in last place. It is worth noting that wages vary among the three regions. It also appears that the wage level of workers in the public and private sectors is much lower compared to the wage level of workers in the civil sector, where private sector worker wages equal 44 per cent of civil sector worker wages, while public sector worker wages equal 45 per cent of civil sector worker wages at the Syria level.<sup>14</sup>

**Table (4): Average Monthly Wages in Syria during August 2025 (in Syrian Pounds)**

	SYP-Governed areas	TL-Governed areas	AA areas	Whole of Syria
<b>A- Public sector workers</b>				
Employee Wage (University Professor)	3030000	5504832	3090000	<b>3334097</b>
Employee Wage (University Grad)	935000	2176738	1060000	<b>1123123</b>
Employee Wage (4th band)	895000	1289339	1040000	<b>975454</b>
<b>B- Private sector workers</b>				
Company Manager Wage	3371104	4125274	2183502	<b>3360364</b>
Shop Worker Wage	1137554	1413568	1039807	<b>1172120</b>
<b>C- Civil sector workers</b>				
Employee Wage (University Grad)	1894805	4326181	3465456	<b>2486888</b>

Note: Wages of workers in former Salvation Government areas are set in US Dollars or their equivalent in Turkish Lira, and workers in former Interim Government areas receive their wages in Turkish Lira. Wage values in this table have been converted to Syrian Pounds for comparison with the rest of the regions.

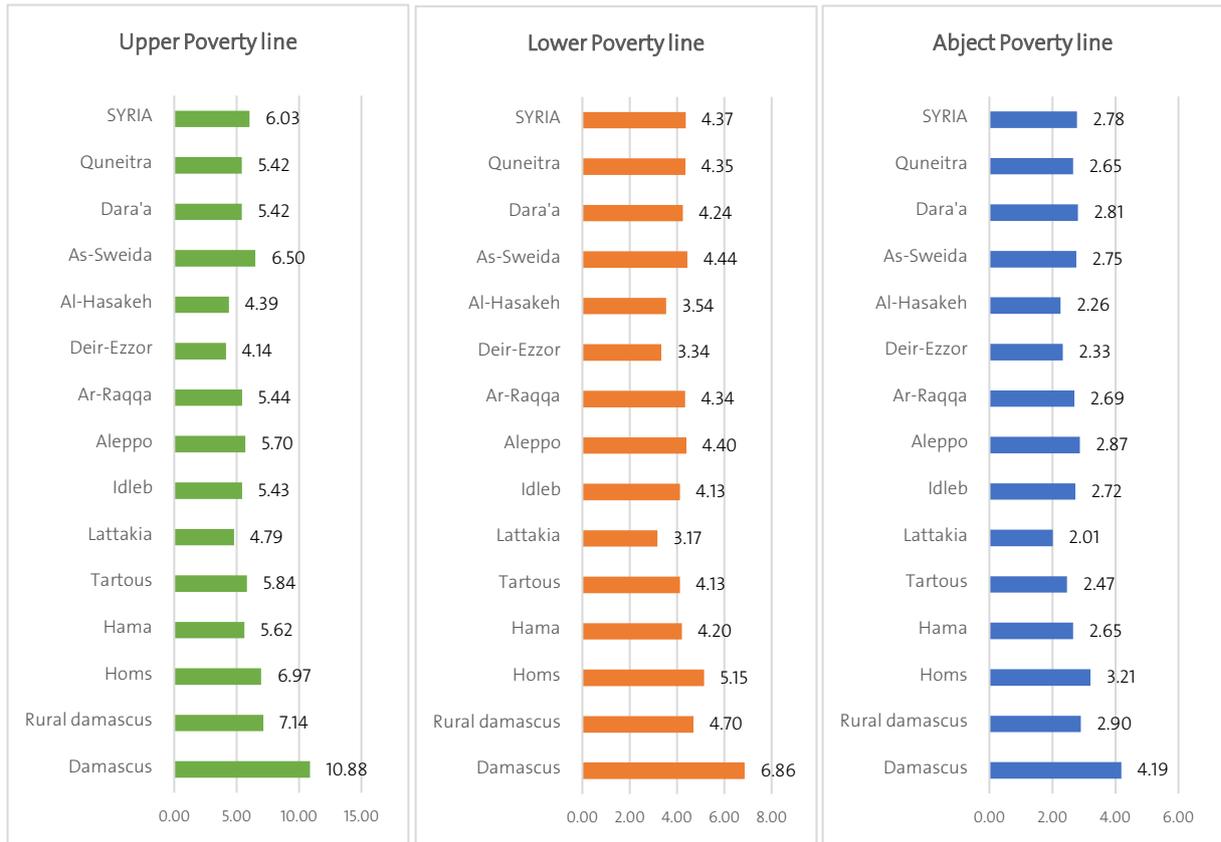
Source: Syrian Center for Policy Research (SCPR) 2025, Monthly Consumer Price Survey in Syria.

<sup>14</sup> Despite being relatively higher than public and private sector wages, remuneration for civil sector workers in areas formerly under Syrian regime control remains significantly low compared to other regions. As of August 2025, these wages amounted to 54 per cent of civil sector wages in the Autonomous Administration territories, and 43 per cent of those in the Interim Government areas operating with the Turkish Lira.

### 8. Poverty Lines in Syria, August 2025

The household abject poverty line<sup>15</sup> (as an indicator of food deprivation) at the Syria level in August 2025 reached SYP 2.87 million per month, the lower poverty line reached SYP 4.37 million, and the upper poverty line reached SYP 6.03 million. Poverty lines recorded their highest levels in the governorates of Damascus, Homs, Aleppo, and As-Sweida, while the governorates of Al-Hasakeh, Deir-Ezzor, and Lattakia recorded the lowest poverty line values during August 2025.

**Figure (6): Monthly Poverty Lines in Syria during August 2025 (SYP million)**



Source: Syrian Center for Policy Research (SCPR) 2025, Monthly Consumer Price Survey in Syria.

Monthly wages for most groups in Syria no longer cover even the abject poverty line, as all segments except civil sector employees fall below this line. SYP-Governed Areas (formerly GoS areas) stand out as having the worst situation, where the wage of a university-educated employee in the public sector covers only 40 per cent of the abject poverty line (after recent increases), meaning their wage covers less than a third of their basic needs.

In contrast, the civil sector employee represents a clear exception, covering 161 per cent of the abject poverty line in Turkish Lira areas, and 138 per cent of the abject poverty line in AA areas, indicating a sharp disparity in purchasing power between the public, private, and civil sectors.

<sup>15</sup> Poverty lines (abject, lower, and upper) were calculated by measuring the effect of inflation on the 2009 poverty lines.

Comparing wages to upper poverty lines reveals the erosion of purchasing power for most workers in Syria, particularly in the public and private sectors. The coverage ratios of wages for the majority of employees in the public and private sectors for the upper poverty line range between 15 and 40 per cent, while the ratio ranges between 30 and 81 per cent for employees in the civil sector. This confirms that the wages of all employees do not cover the minimum basic needs, and suffering increases in SYP-Governed Areas.

**Table (5): Coverage of Average Monthly Wages for Poverty Lines in Syria during August 2025 (in per cent)**

	SYP-Governed areas	TL-Governed areas	AA areas	Whole of Syria
<b>A- Wage Coverage of Abject Poverty Line</b>				
Public Employee (Uni Grad)	33.5%	79.6%	46.8%	<b>40.4%</b>
Private Sector Worker	39.4%	50.6%	45.7%	<b>41.3%</b>
Civil Sector Employee	65.0%	161.4%	137.8%	<b>85.0%</b>
<b>B- Wage Coverage of Lower Poverty Line</b>				
Public Employee (Uni Grad)	21.2%	52.3%	30.5%	<b>25.7%</b>
Private Sector Worker	24.9%	33.2%	29.8%	<b>26.2%</b>
Civil Sector Employee	41.2%	105.9%	89.9%	<b>54.0%</b>
<b>C- Wage Coverage of Upper Poverty Line</b>				
Public Employee (Uni Grad)	15.3%	40.0%	24.5%	<b>18.6%</b>
Private Sector Worker	18.0%	25.4%	23.9%	<b>19.0%</b>
Civil Sector Employee	29.7%	81.1%	72.2%	<b>39.1%</b>

Source: Syrian Center for Policy Research (SCPR) 2025, Monthly Consumer Price Survey in Syria.

## 9. Conclusion

The analysis of August 2025 confirms that the country is suffering from an inflationary crisis. The salary increase has proven to be a short-term tool prone to fading due to steady inflation. This reveals challenges related to the monetary system, the real sector, and policies that raise costs for housing and energy in Syrian Pound areas, and food in Turkish Lira and Autonomous Administration areas.

The announced investment agenda, dominated by large real estate and service projects of a rentier nature, indicates that the priority of the rentier economy outweighs providing an environment for a productive economy, increasing the risks of economic dependency and threatening the decline of what remains of local industries due to unfair competition.

Wage and poverty line data indicate that the crisis of eroding purchasing power is a chronic crisis, where the coverage ratios of average wages for the majority of workers in the public and private sectors range between 15 and 40 per cent of the upper poverty line. This confirms that the economic crisis threatens the ability to secure decent living requirements for the general population.

## Annexes

### Annex (1): Consumer Price Index in Syria by Major Consumption Groups and Governorate in August 2025, (2021 = 100)

	Damascus	Rural Damascus	Homs	Hama	Tartous	Lattakia	Idleb	Aleppo	Ar-Raqqa	Deir-Ezzor	Al-Hasakeh	As-Sweida	Dara'a	Quneitra	SYRIA
<b>All commodities</b>	<b>1,169</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>923</b>	<b>789</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>894</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>1,147</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>904</b>	<b>798</b>
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	641	612	644	626	585	572	583	596	572	714	633	639	569	654	574
Tobacco	463	491	523	457	507	519	632	481	355	567	418	668	536	476	502
Clothing and Shoes	498	592	565	650	699	652	718	699	659	542	807	810	468	397	594
Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels	1,969	1,904	2,622	1,524	1,628	1,246	714	1,304	960	737	982	2,145	1,484	1,616	1,383
Household equipment and maintenance	587	447	486	621	440	375	418	411	428	489	771	474	526	573	461
Health	846	825	765	759	784	820	500	763	834	665	894	1,038	903	681	776
Transportation	1,557	1,200	1,441	1,195	1,396	1,514	552	854	695	636	983	2,765	788	1,607	1,074
Communications	330	328	329	327	327	326	42	533	329	332	329	332	331	327	208
Culture and entertainment	361	480	421	332	404	452	341	580	1,324	422	554	540	401	377	487
Education	822	721	836	738	895	854	1,148	883	458	468	819	653	981	674	774
Various goods and services	886	648	772	652	876	546	525	789	630	669	680	961	646	815	725

Source: Syrian Center for Policy Research, Monthly consumer price survey in Syria 2025.



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