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Renewed food and transport price pressures amid producers' liquidity constraints

Monthly Bulletin of Consumer Prices and Inflation in Syria
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Executive summary

Syria's Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose by 1.8 per cent in August 2026 compared with July, from 991.5 to 1008.9 points. It approached its June level after July's decline. Prices rose in nine consumption groups and fell in tobacco and recreation and culture. The general price level remained around 26 per cent above August 2025 and exceeded ten times its level in the 2021 base year, confirming continued pressure on household purchasing power.

Food and non-alcoholic beverages; housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels; and transport led the increase, contributing approximately 0.824, 0.521 and 0.319 percentage points respectively. Food and non-alcoholic beverage prices rose by 2.7 per cent, with increases in meat, dairy products, eggs, pulses and vegetables. Transport rose by 4.8 per cent. Inflation was thus concentrated in basic needs on which households find it difficult to cut spending without affecting their diets, mobility and access to services.

Rising household needs coincided with a cut in industrial fuel oil prices, while some wheat and cotton producers continued to face payment delays. This shows how economic policy affects groups differently: enterprises may benefit from a cheaper input, while farmers bear the cost of waiting for payment and financing their obligations. Transport development and financial sector modernisation offer future opportunities, but their effects depend on implementation and access to services. Who benefits, and when those benefits reach them, therefore needs to be monitored.

The average parallel-market USD exchange rate fell from approximately SYP 13215 in July to SYP 13171 in August, or 0.3 per cent, although it rose by 0.5 per cent between the start and end of August. The remittance rate remained at SYP 12250 per USD. The average USD rate against the Turkish lira (TL) rose by 2.4 per cent. Inflation measured in TL reached 3.5 per cent in Idleb and 2.5 per cent in Aleppo countryside, above the rate in Türkiye. This shows how currency movements and imports interact with supply conditions and local costs in Syria.

Spatial price dispersion varied markedly across consumption groups. Housing, water, electricity and fuels had the highest unweighted mean of item-level coefficients of variation at 0.460, followed by education and health at approximately 0.404 and 0.403. Communications recorded around 0.041. These values reflect geographical differences in item prices within each group and confirm differences in the cost of basic needs and services.

The household abject poverty line reached approximately SYP 3.46 million per month, the lower line SYP 5.44 million and the upper line SYP 7.51 million. A public sector university graduate's wage covered only 43.5 per cent of the abject poverty line, compared with 78.5 per cent for a shop worker. A civil society university graduate's wage slightly exceeded the lower line but remained below the upper line. These findings underline the need to link wage and social protection policies to local living costs, expedite payments to producers, and ensure that easier access to energy, finance and trade improves household incomes and their ability to meet their needs.

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Renewed food and transport price pressures amid producers' liquidity constraints

1. Consumer price bulletin methodology and coverage

This bulletin provides an independent assessment of consumer prices and inflation across Syria's governorates. It draws on a monthly survey that the Syrian Center for Policy Research (SCPR) has conducted regularly since October 2020. The Center developed its survey methodology using the concepts and standards in the International Labour Organization's Consumer Price Index Manual. The index measures price changes in a reference basket of 112 goods and services, classified under the Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP). The basket represents approximately 78 per cent of total household consumption expenditure according to the 2009 Household Income and Expenditure Survey. The Center rebuilt the basket weights using its 2020 multipurpose surveys and other primary and secondary data. This accounted for changes in household consumption during the conflict and differences across governorates and local economies. The basket therefore includes alternative energy and water sources, goods sold at market prices, private university education and other items that now account for a growing share of household spending.

The survey covers 58 markets: 25 in governorate centres and 33 outside them. These include urban and rural locations selected by population size, commercial activity, geographical distribution and social diversity. Thirty-five female and male researchers who live in the surveyed areas collect data through regular field visits during the fourth week of each month. Data are checked and cross-checked at item, market and governorate levels. Checks cover consistency of specifications, outliers, unavailable items and changes in quality. When a seasonal item is temporarily unavailable, its price movement is estimated from similar items or the closest relevant group, following the adopted substitution and conversion rules, until its actual price can be observed again.

Alongside goods and services prices, the survey monitors monthly wages for eight reference occupations: public sector employees with university degrees and basic education qualifications; a university faculty member; a shop worker; a company manager; a university graduate and a maintenance employee in a civil society organisation; and a daily wage worker. Wages are observed in all 58 markets. This allows the Center to track monthly changes and differences across areas and sectors, and to measure how far one wage covers the reference household's living costs and poverty lines updated for price changes.

The index uses consumption weights estimated for 2020 and prices in 2021 as its base. Price changes are calculated in the local currency of circulation: the Turkish lira in Idleb and Aleppo countryside, and the Syrian pound elsewhere. Goods and services price indices are then aggregated across groups, markets and governorates, using the adopted weights, to obtain Syria's overall CPI.

For wage presentation and spatial price comparisons, values in Turkish lira are converted to their SYP equivalents. Poverty lines are also expressed in SYP per household per month.

Converting monetary values for comparison and presentation differs from calculating local inflation, which measures price changes in the currency of circulation itself.

The results are used to measure inflation, analyse geographical and sectoral differences, estimate living costs and poverty lines, and monitor the purchasing power of wages. The Center's Consumer Price Index Guide for Syria, 2022, sets out the calculation formula, weights, and procedures for aggregation, substitution and quality control.

2. Economic context and price drivers in August 2026

Developments in August 2026 offered opportunities to ease production constraints and expand investment, finance and trade. They did not, however, remove the liquidity, income and service pressures facing small producers and households. This raises a question about how recovery gains and costs are shared across groups and sectors. In late July 2026, the government cut the industrial fuel oil price from USD 475 to USD 400 per tonne, or 15.8 per cent, after raising it sharply at the start of the transitional period.[1] The decision eased part of the burden that the earlier increase had imposed on enterprises. Industrial enterprises reported lower production costs in August, but whether workers and consumers benefit depends on how the savings are used. Firms may use them to increase output and employment, improve wages and lower prices, or simply increase profits. Competition, input availability and whether support is tied to clear commitments on output and wages all affect the outcome. The same question of who pays arises as water and electricity services are reorganised and expanded: how will the public treasury and users share infrastructure rehabilitation and operating costs, and how far will tariffs reflect households' and enterprises' ability to pay?[2]

In agriculture, a gap emerged between state crop purchases and the capacity to pay for them on time. Reports cited a wheat purchase bill of SYP 110.4 billion, with payments in instalments.[3] Farmers in Ar-Raqqa complained of delays and accumulating debt.[4] Farmers thus bear part of the wider liquidity crisis: they deliver their crops but must still meet their liabilities, sustain their livelihoods and secure inputs for the next season. Delays may weaken their bargaining position with traders and lenders and push them to borrow on harsher terms, sell assets or cut production spending. A similar problem arose in cotton, where overdue payments drove some Deir-ez-Zor farmers to sell to traders despite announced support measures.[5]

On 5 August, the Syrian Grain Establishment announced that it had received 2.7 million tonnes of wheat. It said these volumes exceeded estimated annual needs of 2.55 million tonnes and achieved self-sufficiency according to its assessment.[6] Evaluating this announcement requires checking delivery figures against production, stocks, imports and

[1] Syrian Arab News Agency (SANA). Minister Al-Bashir: industrial fuel oil price reduced by USD 75 per tonne. 30 July 2026.

[2] Al-Iqtisadiya. Decree 46 brings a transformation in the water sector and serves 15 million beneficiaries. 9 August 2026.

[3] Al-Iqtisadiya. Wheat purchase bill totals SYP 110.4 billion: decision to pay dues in instalments. 3 August 2026.

[4] SANA. Ar-Raqqa farmers call for faster wheat payments; Agricultural Bank clarifies payment procedures and liquidity. 17 August 2026.

[5] Al-Iqtisadiya. Overdue cotton payments drive Deir-ez-Zor farmers to traders. 29 August 2026.

[6] SANA. Syrian Grain Establishment: 2.7 million tonnes of wheat received to date. 5 August 2026.

uses. An abundant harvest alone cannot guarantee food security if producers receive inadequate returns or households cannot afford food.

Estimates put cotton output at approximately 79500 tonnes in 2026, up from 69600 tonnes in 2025, despite continuing water constraints and high production costs.[7] Cotton's links to spinning and textiles underline the need to consider the whole production chain: farm finance, crop pricing, factories' access to raw materials and the marketing of finished goods. Farmers' access to fair prices and regular liquidity remains decisive for their share of the value generated along this chain. Expanding production therefore requires suitable credit, cooperative marketing institutions and transparent prices.

Assessing the burden on producers requires distinguishing the announced crop procurement price from farmers' net returns after borrowing costs and payment delays. Useful measures include how long payments are delayed, the share of amounts due that has been paid, and the difference between prices from sales to the public institution and immediate cash sales to traders. These can help establish whether liquidity constraints shift part of the returns from producers to intermediaries and financiers. Consumer price data alone cannot establish the size of this transfer.

Agreements to develop transport and infrastructure featured prominently in external economic engagement, including Syrian–Saudi memoranda on road and rail transport.[8] Better links could cut trade costs and expand markets for local producers. These benefits depend, however, on linking transport projects to productive capacity. Expanded routes may stimulate imports and transit faster than agriculture and industry grow. Ownership and contract terms, local procurement shares, and how returns and risks are distributed help determine who benefits. Without a clear policy to support production and credit, gains may concentrate among importers, contractors and asset owners while the state and society bear long-term obligations.

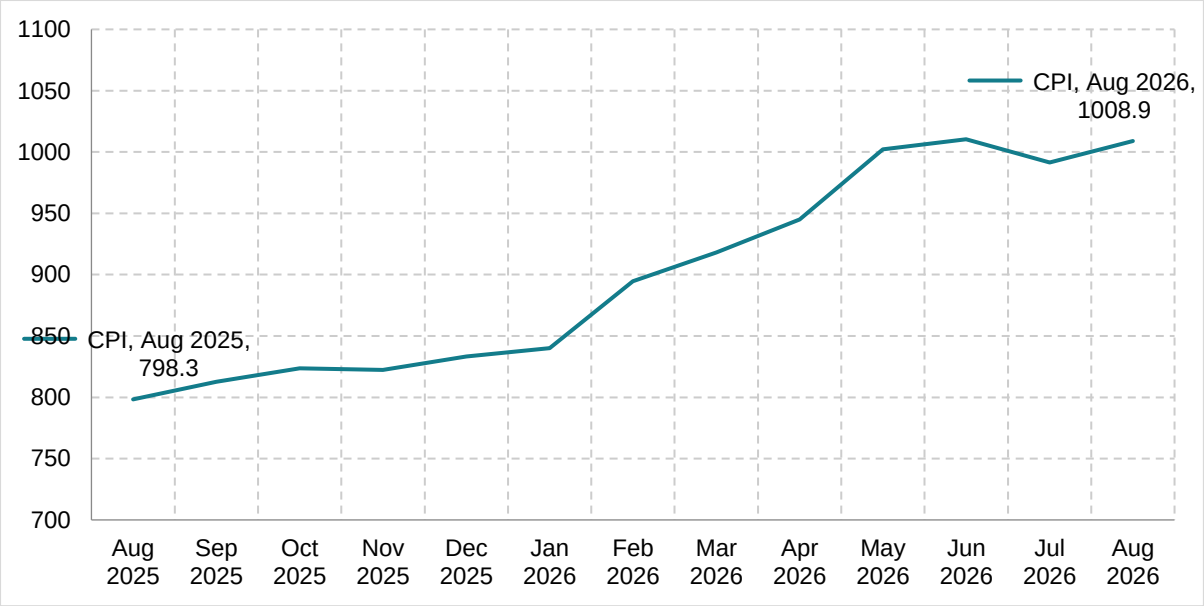
These questions also apply to the financial sector modernisation project. The World Bank approved a USD 100 million grant on 6 August, according to the statement published on 7 August 2026.[9] This approval concerns a prospective institutional development. It does not establish that funds were disbursed or liquidity improved during August. The effects depend on implementation and access to services for households and small producers. Digitalisation may ease transactions and cut costs, but broader access to its benefits requires affordable, accessible connectivity and accounts, especially for informal workers and rural residents, as well as protection for users and their data.

[7] Syria Steps. Syria's cotton production exceeds 79 thousand tonnes, with plans to expand cultivation. 11 August 2026.
[8] Al-Iqtisadiya. Syria and Saudi Arabia sign memoranda of understanding to develop road transport. 31 August 2026.
[9] SANA. World Bank approves USD 100 million grant to modernise Syria's financial sector. 7 August 2026.

3. Year-on-year inflation in Syria

Annual CPI inflation reached 26.38 per cent in August 2026, up by 1.6 percentage points from July's 24.8 per cent. It remained below June and May rates of 40.5 and 39.9 per cent respectively. The overall index rose from 798 points in August 2025 to 1009 points in August 2026, bringing the general price level to more than ten times its level in the 2021 base year. The renewed rise in annual inflation points to continuing price pressures. Remaining below May and June rates does not mean that prices returned to lower levels: annual inflation depends on both current prices and prices in the comparison month of the previous year.[10]

Figure 1: Consumer Price Index in Syria August 2025 to August 2026 (base year 2021 = 100)



Source: SCPR, 2025 and 2026, Monthly Consumer Price Survey in Syria.

Miscellaneous goods and services recorded the highest annual inflation rate in August 2026 at 38.4 per cent, as its index rose from 726 points in August 2025 to 1005 points in August 2026. Housing, water, electricity and gas ranked second at 35.5 per cent, with its index rising from 1386 to 1877 points. It remained the highest index among consumption groups, with prices approaching 18.8 times their level in the 2021 base year. This shows the scale of accumulated increases in housing, basic service and household energy costs.

Education ranked third, with annual inflation of 31.6 per cent and an index increase from 774 to 1019 points, reflecting growing educational costs. Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance followed at 28.2 per cent, as its index rose from 461 to 592 points, raising the cost of buying and maintaining household equipment.

[10] Syrian Center for Policy Research, 2026.

Table 1: Annual consumer price inflation in Syria by consumption group August 2026 (base year 2021 = 100; inflation in per cent)

#	Consumption group	CPI August 2025	CPI August 2026	Y-o-Y inflation (per cent)
	All items	798	1009	26.4%
1	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	574	700	22.1%
2	Tobacco	502	615	22.7%
3	Clothing and footwear	594	689	16.0%
4	Housing, water, electricity and gas	1386	1877	35.5%
5	Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance	461	592	28.2%
6	Health	776	856	10.3%
7	Transport	1074	1127	4.9%
8	Communications	208	203	-2.2%
9	Recreation and culture	487	498	2.4%
10	Education	774	1019	31.6%
11+12	Miscellaneous goods and services	726	1005	38.4%

Source: SCPR, 2026, Monthly Consumer Price Survey in Syria.

Tobacco prices rose by 22.7 per cent year on year, with the index increasing from 502 to 615 points. Food and non-alcoholic beverages rose by 22.1 per cent, from 574 to 700 points. Although food inflation was below the overall rate, an increase of more than one fifth in a year sustains pressure on food spending, particularly among low-income households that devote a large share of their resources to it.

Clothing and footwear recorded annual inflation of 16 per cent, with its index increasing from 594 to 689 points. Health prices rose by 10.3 per cent, as the index climbed from 776 to 856 points. Recreation and culture recorded a relatively modest increase of 2.4 per cent, with its index rising from 487 to 498 points.

The annual change in transport shifted from deflation in July to a 4.9 per cent increase in August, as the index rose from 1074 points in August 2025 to 1127 points in August 2026. Interpreting this shift requires examining prices in both years: the comparison base affects annual inflation alongside current price movements. Communications remained the only group with annual deflation in August, at 2.2 per cent, with its index falling from 208 to 203 points.

Prices rose at markedly different rates across consumption groups, with continued strong pressure in miscellaneous goods and services, housing, energy and education. The overall index exceeding ten times its 2021 level also shows that slower inflation than in some earlier months has not reversed the accumulated rise in living costs. Assessing the effects on households therefore requires comparing prices with actual incomes and households' ability to afford food, housing and basic services.

4. Month-on-month inflation in Syria

Syria's CPI rose by 1.8 per cent month on month in August 2026, from 991 points in July to 1009 points on the 2021 = 100 base. Prices rose again after July's monthly deflation, and the overall index approached June's 1010 points. Nine consumption groups recorded increases and two declined. Transport, food, and miscellaneous goods and services recorded the largest increases.

Transport recorded the largest monthly increase at 4.8 per cent, as its index rose from 1075 points in July to 1127 points in August. This points to renewed pressure on personal mobility and goods transport costs, potentially adding to household and enterprise burdens. Establishing the causes and their links to fuel prices or availability requires data on the group's components; the aggregate index alone cannot explain them.

Table 2: Monthly consumer price inflation in Syria by consumption group August 2026 (base year 2021 = 100; inflation in per cent)

#	Consumption group	CPI July 2026	CPI August 2026	M-o-M inflation (per cent)
	All items	991	1009	1.8%
1	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	682	700	2.7%
2	Tobacco	619	615	-0.7%
3	Clothing and footwear	685	689	0.6%
4	Housing, water, electricity and gas	1857	1877	1.1%
5	Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance	589	592	0.5%
6	Health	854	856	0.2%
7	Transport	1075	1127	4.8%
8	Communications	202	203	0.3%
9	Recreation and culture	501	498	-0.5%
10	Education	1001	1019	1.8%
11+12	Miscellaneous goods and services	979	1005	2.7%

Source: SCPR, 2026, Monthly Consumer Price Survey in Syria.

Food and non-alcoholic beverage prices rose by 2.7 per cent month on month, with the index increasing from 682 to 700 points. Food spending thus faced renewed pressure after its decline in July, particularly for low-income households that devote a high share of their resources to food.

Miscellaneous goods and services rose at the same rate of 2.7 per cent, with its index increasing from 979 to 1005 points. Education also recorded a monthly increase of 1.8 per cent, as its index rose from 1001 to 1019 points, adding to the burden of educational needs and services.

The housing, water, electricity and gas index rose by 1.1 per cent month on month, from 1857 to 1877 points. It remained the highest index among consumption groups, with prices approaching 18.8 times their level in the 2021 base year. The increase therefore added to already high housing, basic service and household energy costs.

Clothing and footwear recorded a modest monthly increase of 0.6 per cent, with its index rising from 685 to 689 points. Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance prices rose by 0.5 per cent, as the index increased from 589 to 592 points. Communications rose by 0.3 per cent, from 202 to 203 points, and health by 0.2 per cent, from 854 to 856 points.

By contrast, tobacco recorded a monthly decline of 0.7 per cent, with its index falling from 619 to 615 points. Recreation and culture prices fell by 0.5 per cent, as the index declined from 501 to 498 points. These decreases had a limited effect compared with increases in the other groups, particularly transport and food.

4.1. Monthly changes by consumption group

The following analysis examines the main goods and services groups whose price indices changed appreciably in August 2026 compared with July.

4.1.1. Transport

Transport recorded monthly inflation of 4.8 per cent in August 2026, as its national index rose from 1075 points in July to 1127 points in August. It recorded the largest monthly increase among consumption groups, exceeding overall inflation of 1.8 per cent. This coincided with higher average fuel and vehicle purchase prices and public transport fares, while urban taxi fares fell.

The average price of subsidised private car fuel rose by 6.3 per cent, from approximately SYP 13014 per litre in July to SYP 13827 in August. The average unsubsidised fuel price rose by 2.2 per cent, from approximately SYP 16126 to SYP 16483 per litre. These averages show higher fuel costs observed in markets and do not necessarily mean an equivalent change in official prices.

Urban bus or shared minibus fares recorded the largest increase among transport items at 6.6 per cent, from approximately SYP 3111 to SYP 3317 per trip. Intercity bus fares rose by 1 per cent, from approximately SYP 342 to SYP 346 per kilometre. Higher public transport fares impose a recurring burden, particularly on workers, students and households that rely on these services for daily travel.

Higher transport fuel prices do not contradict the industrial fuel oil price cut discussed in the economic context. These are different products, uses and pricing channels. Each adjustment should therefore be assessed by who benefits, the fuel's share in operating costs and how far the change affects selling prices, wages and employment, rather than treating "energy prices" as one price.

4.1.2. Food and non-alcoholic beverages

Food and non-alcoholic beverages recorded monthly inflation of 2.7 per cent in August 2026, as the national index rose from approximately 682 points in July to 700 points in August. Food prices rose again after July's decline, with marked increases in chicken, eggs, dairy products, some fruit and vegetables, and sugar, while other goods became cheaper.

Chicken recorded one of the largest increases: its average price rose by 23.8 per cent, from approximately SYP 38844 per kilogram in July to SYP 48085 in August. It had also risen in

the previous month, adding pressure to the cost of a source of animal protein for households. Lamb fell by 1 per cent, from approximately SYP 213045 to SYP 211021 per kilogram, while beef rose by 0.5 per cent, from approximately SYP 160658 to SYP 161396.

Increases extended to milk, cheese and eggs. Eggs rose by 11.9 per cent, from approximately SYP 36116 to SYP 40401 per 2 kg, and milk by 3.7 per cent, from approximately SYP 8247 to SYP 8550 per kilogram. White cheese rose by 4.1 per cent, from approximately SYP 46814 to SYP 48728 per kilogram, while imported cheese rose by 6.9 per cent. These simultaneous increases in chicken, eggs and dairy products put greater pressure on low-income households' ability to maintain a varied diet, even as some other goods became cheaper.

The broad decline in vegetable and pulse prices recorded in July did not continue. Potatoes rose by 15.1 per cent, from approximately SYP 5730 to SYP 6594 per kilogram, and cucumbers by 10.3 per cent, from approximately SYP 4684 to SYP 5168. Lentils rose by 3 per cent. Fresh tomatoes fell by 1.6 per cent, from approximately SYP 4338 to SYP 4268 per kilogram, and dry onions by 3.6 per cent, from approximately SYP 6582 to SYP 6343. These movements show differences across goods but cannot, by themselves, establish the subgroup's price change or each item's contribution to food inflation.

Fruit prices varied more widely. Grapes fell by 36.2 per cent, from approximately SYP 22304 to SYP 14230 per kilogram, and lemons by 15.8 per cent, from approximately SYP 22520 to SYP 18952. Watermelon rose by 30.4 per cent, from approximately SYP 2399 to SYP 3129 per kilogram, oranges by 10.1 per cent, bananas by 9.2 per cent and apples by 1.2 per cent. Lower prices for some varieties offered scope to cut spending but did not extend to all fruit.

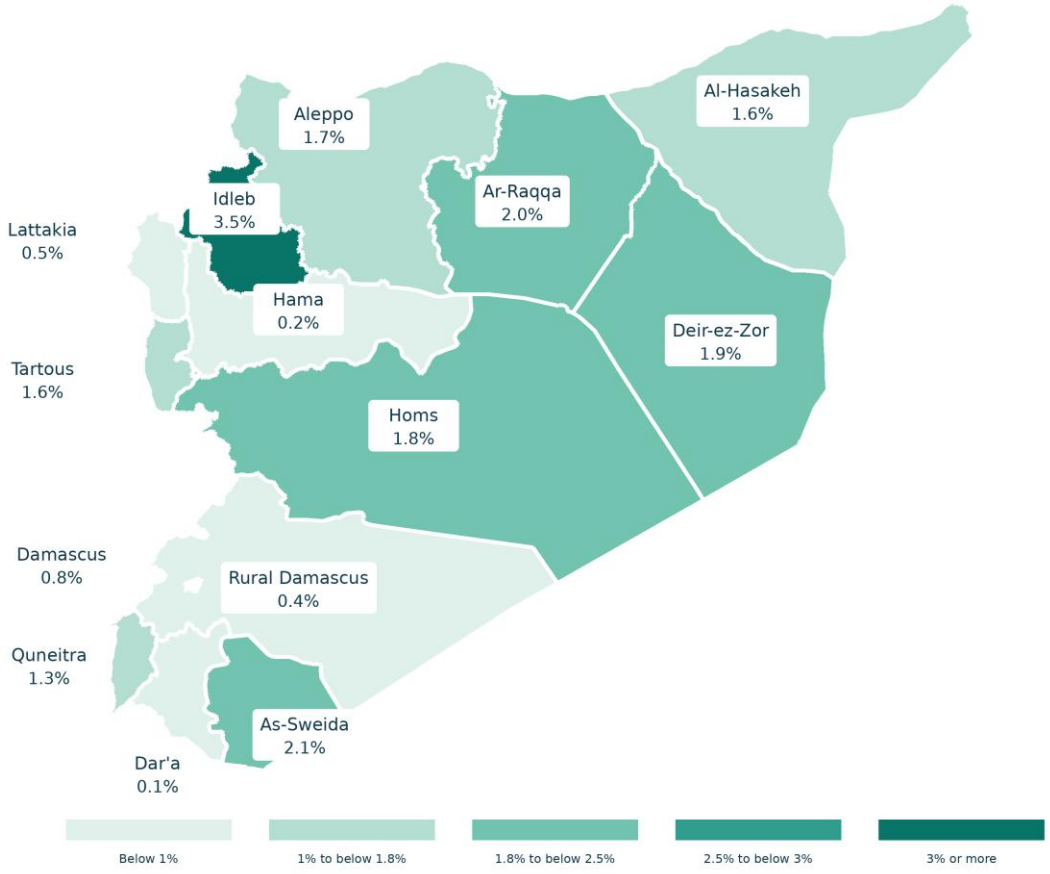
Changes in bread and cereals were relatively modest. The average price of standard bakery bread rose by 0.8 per cent, from approximately SYP 4126 to SYP 4157 per kilogram, bulgur by 1.4 per cent, pasta by 0.7 per cent, and subsidised ration rice by 0.3 per cent. By contrast, tourist-style bread fell by 1 per cent and unsubsidised rice by 0.2 per cent. These are changes in observed average prices and do not necessarily imply adjustments to official administered prices. Sugar prices recorded more pronounced increases: subsidised ration sugar rose by 9.3 per cent, from approximately SYP 9197 to SYP 10048 per kilogram, and unsubsidised sugar by 9.7 per cent, from approximately SYP 9163 to SYP 10056. Apricot jam also rose by 12 per cent. Oils and fats recorded less pronounced changes, with olive oil falling by 0.3 per cent, vegetable oil rising by 0.1 per cent, and vegetable ghee by 1.8 per cent. Among non-alcoholic beverages, black tea fell by 1.7 per cent, while Brazilian coffee rose by 4.9 per cent. A 1.5-litre bottle of mineral water rose by 1.5 per cent, while a 0.33-litre soft drink fell by 0.8 per cent. These individual prices are insufficient to derive the beverage inflation rate without knowing their basket weights.

August's results show renewed food price pressure, particularly from chicken, eggs, dairy products, some vegetables and sugar. Lower grape, lemon, tomato and onion prices eased the cost of some purchases. Households' experiences therefore differ with their consumption patterns and ability to substitute between goods. Attempts to cut spending may also reduce consumption of nutritionally important foods. The group's 2.7 per cent inflation rate is an average of different movements, not an increase shared equally by all food prices.

4.2. Monthly inflation by governorate

Syria's overall CPI rose by 1.8 per cent month on month in August 2026, reaching 1009 points. Prices rose in all fourteen governorates, unlike July, when the index fell in most. The increase was therefore geographically widespread but varied in scale.

Figure 2: Month-on-month (M-o-M) consumer price inflation by governorate in Syria August 2026 (per cent)



Source: SCPR, 2026, Monthly Consumer Price Survey in Syria.

Idleb recorded the highest monthly inflation rate at 3.5 per cent. The 2.4 per cent depreciation of the Turkish lira during the month is likely to have added to price pressures, given its use in local markets to price goods and services: depreciation raises the cost of USD-priced goods when bought in TL. This coincided with price increases of 4 per cent in food and non-alcoholic beverages, 4 per cent in transport and 6.7 per cent in electricity, gas and fuels, adding to household living costs.

As-Sweida ranked second, with monthly inflation of 2.1 per cent, followed by Ar-Raqqa at 2 per cent and Deir-ez-Zor at 1.9 per cent. Inflation reached 1.8 per cent in Homs, 1.7 per cent in Aleppo, 1.6 per cent in both Tartous and Al-Hasakeh, and 1.3 per cent in Quneitra. Increases were less pronounced elsewhere: monthly inflation reached 0.8 per cent in Damascus, 0.5 per cent in Lattakia, 0.4 per cent in Rural Damascus, and 0.2 per cent in

Hama, while Dar'a recorded the smallest increase, at 0.1 per cent. The gap between the highest and lowest rates was therefore 3.4 percentage points.

Prices rose across governorates but at different rates. Idleb faced faster increases, while prices approached stability in Dar'a and Hama. These rates do not mean that the governorate with the highest inflation has the highest prices or living costs. They measure price changes against July within each governorate and cannot rank governorates by living costs.

5. Price variation across governorates

The measure used here is the unweighted arithmetic mean of item-level price coefficients of variation within each main consumption group. Each coefficient is the sample standard deviation of an item's prices divided by their arithmetic mean, using original prices in areas with available data. The comparison covers fifteen geographical units, treating Aleppo city and its countryside separately.[11] The indicator therefore measures relative price dispersion across areas, not price levels or the group's contribution to inflation. August 2026 results show clear spatial differences, with means ranging from 0.041 for communications to 0.460 for housing, water, electricity and fuels.

Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels recorded the highest mean of item-level coefficients of variation, at 0.460. Average monthly housing rent ranged from approximately SYP 599 thousand in Quneitra to SYP 8.33 million in Damascus, compared with approximately SYP 5.20 million in Aleppo city and SYP 3.48 million in Homs. Public water tariffs were approximately SYP 39 per cubic metre in most areas, compared with SYP 518 in Idleb, SYP 667 in Al-Hasakeh, and SYP 2981 in Aleppo countryside.

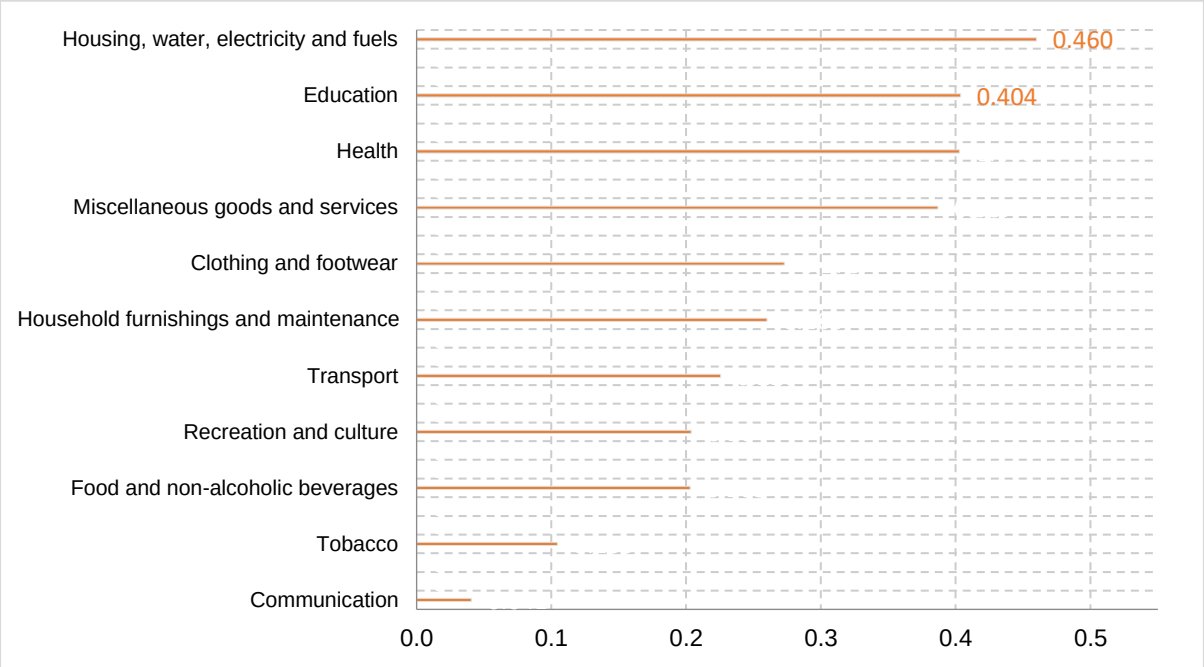
Variation was also evident in energy access costs. Where data were available, electricity from alternative sources cost between SYP 4909 per kilowatt-hour in Aleppo countryside and SYP 9375 in Rural Damascus. Public electricity tariffs were SYP 1240 per kilowatt-hour in most areas, compared with approximately SYP 1435 in Aleppo countryside and SYP 1595 in Idleb. The black-market price of a gas cylinder ranged from SYP 150 thousand in Damascus to SYP 262500 in As-Sweida. These differences indicate uneven housing and basic service burdens amid multiple supply sources and pricing mechanisms.

Education ranked second, with a mean of 0.404. Annual private secondary school fees ranged from SYP 3.25 million in Quneitra to SYP 27.23 million in Aleppo city, compared with approximately SYP 5.13 million in Dar'a. The cost of a private tutoring session ranged from approximately SYP 25200 in Deir-ez-Zor to SYP 111700 in Idleb. These findings reflect differences in the cost of paid educational services across areas, while differences in institutional and service specifications must be considered when interpreting price disparities.

[11] Each good or service's coefficient of variation was calculated by dividing the sample standard deviation of its prices across areas by their arithmetic mean, using original prices without normalisation. Each main consumption group's value is the unweighted arithmetic mean of the coefficients for its items, rather than a coefficient calculated directly for the group. Lower values indicate more similar prices; higher values indicate wider relative dispersion. The coefficient can exceed one: one is not its upper limit. Each item's calculation used only areas with available data.

Health recorded a mean close to education's, at 0.403. General practitioner consultation fees ranged from SYP 25000 in Deir-ez-Zor to approximately SYP 88300 in Damascus, while specialist consultation fees ranged from SYP 50000 in Lattakia, Deir-ez-Zor and Dar'a to approximately SYP 183 thousand in Damascus. Disparities widened for an overnight stay in a private hospital, from SYP 150 thousand in Deir-ez-Zor to SYP 1.50 million in Aleppo city and Dar'a. These results demonstrate differences in the direct cost of accessing health care, although prices alone are insufficient to assess service quality or availability.

Figure 3: Spatial price dispersion by main consumption group August 2026



Note: Unweighted arithmetic mean of item-level price coefficients of variation, calculated from original prices using the sample standard deviation.

Source: SCPR, 2026, Monthly Consumer Price Survey in Syria.

Miscellaneous goods and services recorded a mean coefficient of variation of approximately 0.387. Some items differed widely: legal fees ranged from SYP 50000 in Deir-ez-Zor to approximately SYP 1.08 million in Al-Hasakeh. Clothing and footwear recorded a mean of 0.273, with imported men's jeans ranging from approximately SYP 140 thousand in Ar-Raqqa to SYP 500 thousand in Damascus.

Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance recorded a mean of 0.260. A locally manufactured bedroom suite ranged from approximately SYP 4.93 million in Ar-Raqqa to SYP 18.83 million in Hama, while a standard refrigerator ranged from SYP 2.48 million in Deir-ez-Zor to SYP 7.69 million in Tartous. Recreation and culture recorded a mean of 0.204, with television sets ranging from approximately SYP 1.12 million in Ar-Raqqa to SYP 1.72 million in Al-Hasakeh. Differences in specifications, quality and origin should be considered when interpreting price variation for these goods.

Transport recorded a mean coefficient of variation of 0.226. Intercity bus fares ranged from approximately SYP 278 per kilometre in Deir-ez-Zor to SYP 532 in Al-Hasakeh. Taxi fares for a three-kilometre journey ranged from SYP 15000 in Deir-ez-Zor to SYP 60000 in Quneitra,

compared with approximately SYP 33300 in Damascus. Urban bus or shared minibus fares ranged from SYP 2500 in Hama and Quneitra to SYP 5727 in Aleppo countryside. The price of a litre of private car fuel, classified in the survey as subsidised fuel, ranged from approximately SYP 8742 in Al-Hasakeh to SYP 14500 in Ar-Raqqa. These differences demonstrate uneven household mobility costs, potentially associated with operating costs, transport availability and fare-setting mechanisms.

Food and non-alcoholic beverages recorded a mean coefficient of variation of 0.203. Lamb prices ranged from approximately SYP 161 thousand per kilogram in Quneitra to SYP 333 thousand in Damascus, while chicken ranged from approximately SYP 38700 in Idleb to SYP 73300 in Quneitra, compared with approximately SYP 58400 in Aleppo countryside. Tomatoes ranged from SYP 2500 per kilogram in As-Sweida to SYP 5946 in Tartous. Differences in standard bread prices were relatively limited, ranging from SYP 4000 per kilogram in several areas to SYP 5599 in Aleppo countryside. These results highlight spatial variation in food costs, potentially influenced by supply sources, seasonality, and transport and storage costs.

Tobacco recorded a mean of 0.105, with a pack of domestically produced cigarettes ranging from SYP 8000 in Aleppo city to SYP 12880 in Al-Hasakeh. Communications had the lowest mean, at 0.041, driven by similar prices for some services: a three-minute domestic telephone call remained at SYP 3.5 in areas with available data. Nevertheless, mobile phone handset prices ranged from approximately SYP 1.71 million in Deir-ez-Zor to SYP 2.78 million in Al-Hasakeh, confirming that low average dispersion within a group does not imply similar prices for all its components.

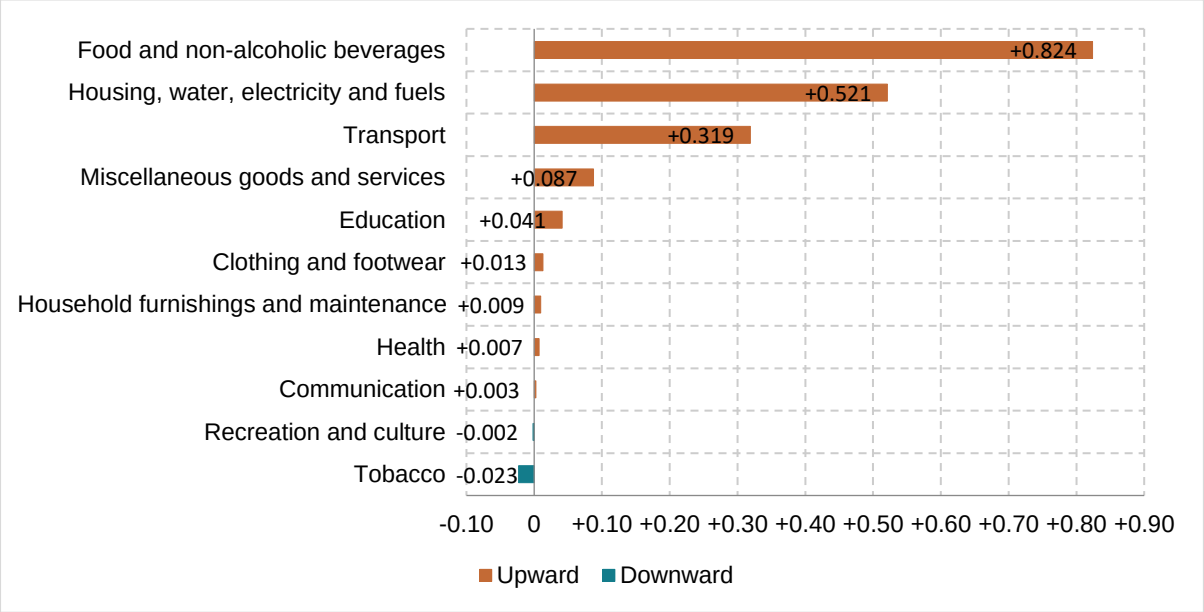
6. Contributions to monthly inflation

Food and non-alcoholic beverages made the largest contribution to August 2026 monthly inflation of approximately 1.8 per cent, adding around 0.824 percentage points. Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels followed at 0.521 percentage points and transport at approximately 0.319 percentage points. Together they contributed around 1.664 percentage points, or 92.4 per cent of net monthly inflation. This shows the concentration of price pressures in food, housing, energy and mobility.

Miscellaneous goods and services added approximately 0.087 percentage points to the overall rate, followed by education at approximately 0.041 percentage points. Other groups made smaller contributions: approximately 0.013 percentage points for clothing and footwear, 0.009 for household furnishings, 0.007 for health, and 0.003 for communications.

Price declines in two groups moderated the overall increase: tobacco reduced inflation by approximately 0.023 percentage points and recreation and culture by approximately 0.002 percentage points. Upward contributions totalled approximately 1.824 percentage points, compared with downward contributions of around 0.025 percentage points. Net monthly inflation was therefore around 1.8 per cent, allowing for rounding differences.

Figure 4: Contribution of main consumption groups to monthly inflation in Syria August 2026 (percentage points)



Note: A contribution in percentage points expresses the amount each group adds to or subtracts from overall inflation. The balance of positive and negative contributions therefore approximately equals the monthly inflation rate.

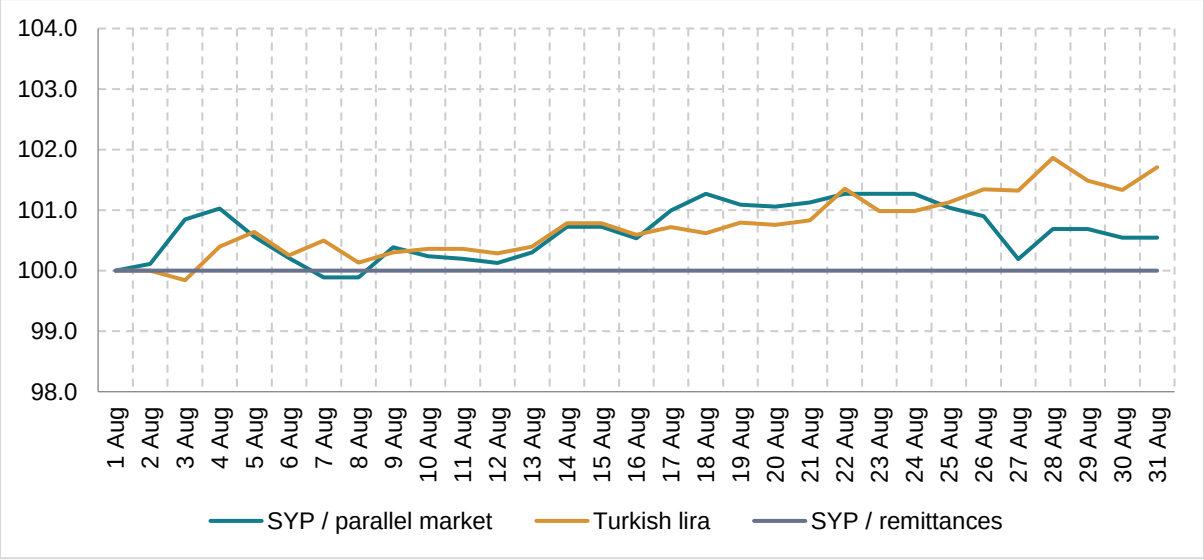
Source: SCPR, 2026, Monthly Consumer Price Survey in Syria.

7. Exchange rate changes

The average parallel-market USD rate fell by 0.3 per cent to approximately SYP 13171 in August 2026 from SYP 13215 in July, reflecting a slight improvement in the Syrian pound's average value. The USD rate nevertheless rose by 0.5 per cent between the beginning and end of August, from SYP 13087 to SYP 13158. The official/remittance rate remained at SYP 12250 per USD at the start and end of the month and on average.

The average USD rate against the Turkish lira rose by 2.4 per cent, from TL 47.11 in July to TL 48.24 in August. It rose by 1.7 per cent between the start and end of August, from TL 47.89 to TL 48.70. Monthly inflation measured in TL reached 3.5 per cent in Idleb and 2.5 per cent in Aleppo countryside, where it is the currency of circulation. This compares with 1.84 per cent in Türkiye during the same month: gaps of approximately 1.7 and 0.7 percentage points respectively.[12] Allowing for differences in baskets and weights, this shows that using one currency does not mean prices move alike. Prices of imported goods interact with supply conditions, transport, energy and service costs, and local trading margins in these Syrian areas. Inflation should therefore be interpreted through these factors together, rather than reduced to Turkish lira depreciation or inflation in Türkiye.

Figure 5: Exchange rate movements from a common starting point August 2026



Source: SCPR, 2026, Monthly Consumer Price Survey in Syria.

[12] Presidency of Strategy and Budget of the Presidency of the Republic of Türkiye. Inflation data for August 2026.

8. Wages in Syria

The August 2026 Monthly Consumer Price Survey found large differences in nominal wages across sectors, occupations and areas. A public sector university graduate earned approximately SYP 1.504 million per month nationally, compared with SYP 1.290 million for an employee with basic education. These averages conceal clear geographical differences linked to continuing variation in wage systems and institutional frameworks across Syrian transitional government areas using SYP, those using TL, and Autonomous Administration areas in Al-Hasakeh. All wages are expressed in SYP equivalents to aid comparison.

The average monthly wage of a university graduate employed in the public sector was approximately SYP 1.403 million in Syrian transitional government areas using SYP (SYP areas), compared with SYP 2.281 million in Syrian transitional government areas using TL (TL areas) and SYP 1.060 million in Al-Hasakeh. Wages in TL areas therefore exceeded those in SYP areas by approximately 62.6 per cent and were around 2.2 times their level in Al-Hasakeh. For employees with basic education, average wages were approximately SYP 1.289 million in SYP areas, SYP 1.420 million in TL areas, and SYP 1.040 million in Al-Hasakeh. The wage gap between university graduates and employees with basic education therefore varied by area: it was limited in SYP areas and Al-Hasakeh, and wider in TL areas.

By contrast, the observed average monthly wage of a university academic with a doctorate in the public sector was approximately SYP 10.920 million nationally, equivalent to 7.3 times the wage of a university graduate in the same sector. It reached approximately SYP 11.593 million in SYP areas and SYP 11.130 million in TL areas, but only SYP 3.090 million in Al-Hasakeh, or approximately 26.7 per cent of its level in SYP areas. These results reveal sharp disparities within the public sector between regular occupations and specialist categories, alongside geographical differences. Educational qualifications alone do not explain wage levels, which are also influenced by position, employer, compensation system and the applicable institutional framework.

Table 3: Average monthly wages in Syria August 2026 (SYP)

	Syrian transitional government areas using SYP	Syrian transitional government areas using TL	Autonomous Administration areas (Al-Hasakeh)	Syria
A Public sector employee				
University academic with a doctorate	11593000	11130218	3090000	10919526
Employee with a university degree	1402500	2281017	1060000	1503538
Employee with basic education	1288500	1420359	1040000	1289587
B Private sector employees				
Company manager	10742859	7677492	9925620	10451679
Shop worker	2785449	2244496	2204646	2713036
C Civil society sector employees				
Employee with a university degree	5647782	5408774	6035850	5641353

Source: SCPR, 2026, Monthly Consumer Price Survey in Syria.

In the private sector, the average monthly wage of a company manager was approximately SYP 10.452 million nationally, compared with SYP 2.713 million for a shop worker, meaning that managers earned approximately 3.9 times as much. Company managers' average wages were approximately SYP 10.743 million in SYP areas, SYP 7.677 million in TL areas, and SYP 9.926 million in Al-Hasakeh. Shop workers' wages were approximately SYP 2.785 million in SYP areas, SYP 2.244 million in TL areas, and SYP 2.205 million in Al-Hasakeh.

These levels reveal a clear gap between managerial categories and shop workers. A company manager earned approximately 3.9 times a shop worker's wage in SYP areas, 3.4 times in TL areas, and 4.5 times in Al-Hasakeh. The gap in Al-Hasakeh was the widest among the three areas: managers' wages approached their level in SYP areas, while shop workers received the lowest wage. These differences may reflect qualifications, responsibilities, enterprise size, type of activity and labour demand, but averages alone cannot establish the effect of each factor.

In the civil society sector, encompassing civil society organisations and non-governmental and development entities, the average monthly wage of a university graduate was approximately SYP 5.641 million nationally. The highest average was recorded in Al-Hasakeh at approximately SYP 6.036 million, followed by SYP areas at approximately SYP 5.648 million and TL areas at approximately SYP 5.409 million. Wages were therefore relatively similar across areas compared with the disparities observed in the public sector, and the geographical ranking differed: Al-Hasakeh had the highest university graduate wages in the civil society sector despite recording the lowest wage for the same category in the public sector.

Nationally, a university graduate employed in the civil society sector earned approximately 3.8 times their public sector counterpart's wage and 2.1 times a shop worker's wage, and approximately 54 per cent of a private company manager's wage. This category therefore occupied an intermediate position among the occupations observed: its wage clearly exceeded those of a regular government employee and a shop worker but remained below those of a company manager and a university academic with a doctorate in the public sector. Differences in institutional characteristics, funding sources, size, and employees' experience and responsibilities should be considered when interpreting these comparisons.

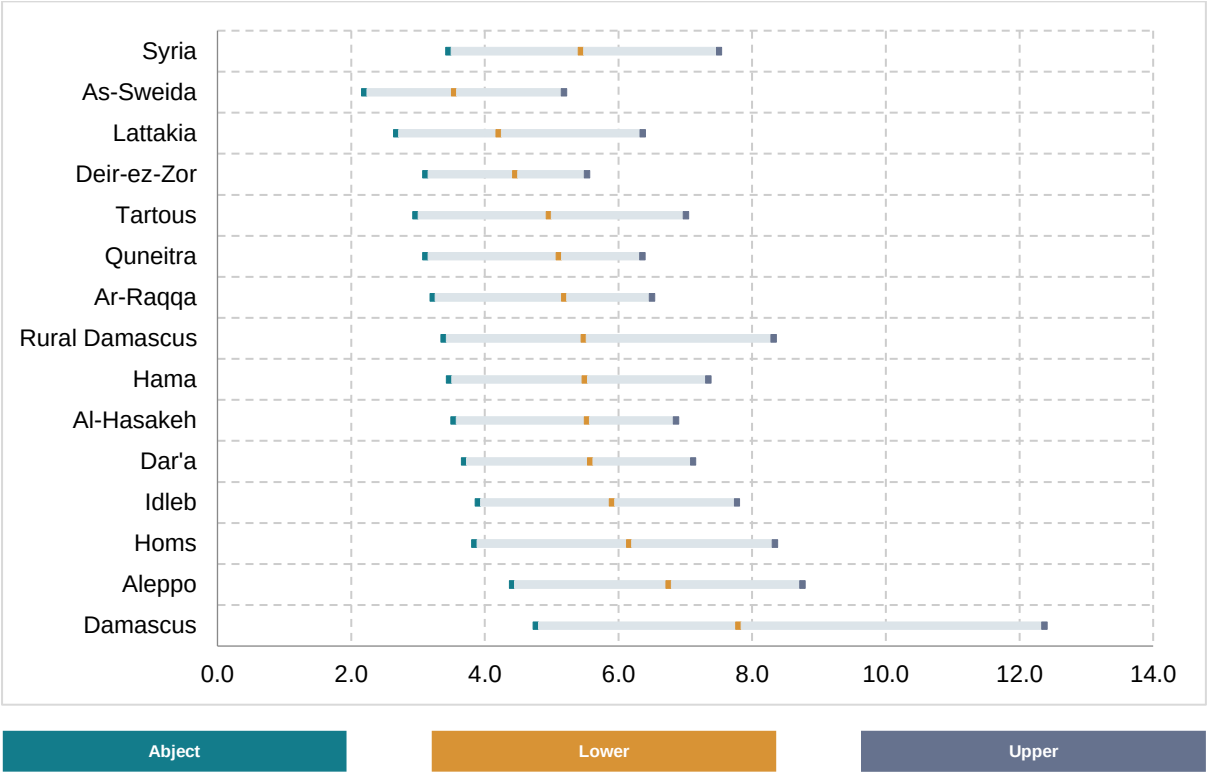
Nominal wages alone cannot establish the ability to meet basic needs. They must be compared with local poverty lines and living costs, accounting for household size and the number of employed members. Gross wages must also be distinguished from net wages available after taxes, contributions and deductions. Consistent comparisons require clarity on whether the observed wages include compensation payments and allowances.

Syria's wage structure in August 2026 combined geographical differences with gaps across and within sectors. Differences within the public sector were striking: a university academic with a doctorate earned approximately 4.5 per cent more than a private company manager, while a university graduate's public sector wage was only around 26.7 per cent of their civil society counterpart's wage. Overall averages thus conceal wide differences in household resources. Assessing living conditions requires relating wages to occupation, area and local prices.

9. Poverty lines in Syria

The household abject poverty line, reflecting the cost of meeting minimum food needs, reached approximately SYP 3.46 million per month nationally in August 2026. The lower poverty line was approximately SYP 5.44 million and the upper poverty line approximately SYP 7.51 million. Levels varied across governorates: Damascus recorded the highest values for all three poverty lines, followed by Aleppo, while As-Sweida recorded the lowest.

Figure 6: Monthly poverty lines in Syria August 2026 (SYP million)



Source: SCPR, 2026, Monthly Consumer Price Survey in Syria.

The abject poverty line was highest in Damascus at approximately SYP 4.76 million per month, exceeding the Syrian average by 37.8 per cent, followed by Aleppo at approximately SYP 4.41 million, Idleb at SYP 3.90 million, Homs at SYP 3.84 million, and Dar'a at SYP 3.69 million. It was approximately SYP 3.53 million in Al-Hasakeh and SYP 3.47 million in Hama, while Rural Damascus was slightly below the national average at approximately SYP 3.38 million. Ar-Raqqa recorded approximately SYP 3.22 million, Quneitra and Deir-ez-Zor approximately SYP 3.11 million each, Tartous approximately SYP 2.96 million, Lattakia approximately SYP 2.67 million, and As-Sweida approximately SYP 2.20 million.

The abject poverty line differed by approximately SYP 2.57 million per month between Damascus and As-Sweida, with the Damascus line around 2.2 times as high. This reflects different costs for the basic food basket across governorates. It does not mean that governorates with lower lines necessarily have lower poverty rates. The line measures the cost of needs; estimating poverty requires information on household resources and the actual ability to cover those needs.

Geographical disparities widened when non-food needs were included. The lower poverty line reached approximately SYP 7.79 million in Damascus, compared with SYP 3.54 million in As-Sweida, while the upper poverty line reached approximately SYP 12.37 million in Damascus, compared with SYP 5.18 million in As-Sweida. The upper line was also high in Aleppo, at approximately SYP 8.75 million, and in Homs and Rural Damascus, at approximately SYP 8.34 million and SYP 8.32 million, respectively. Rural Damascus is particularly noteworthy: although its abject poverty line was below the national average, its upper poverty line exceeded the national upper poverty line, reflecting the importance of non-food costs in determining household needs.

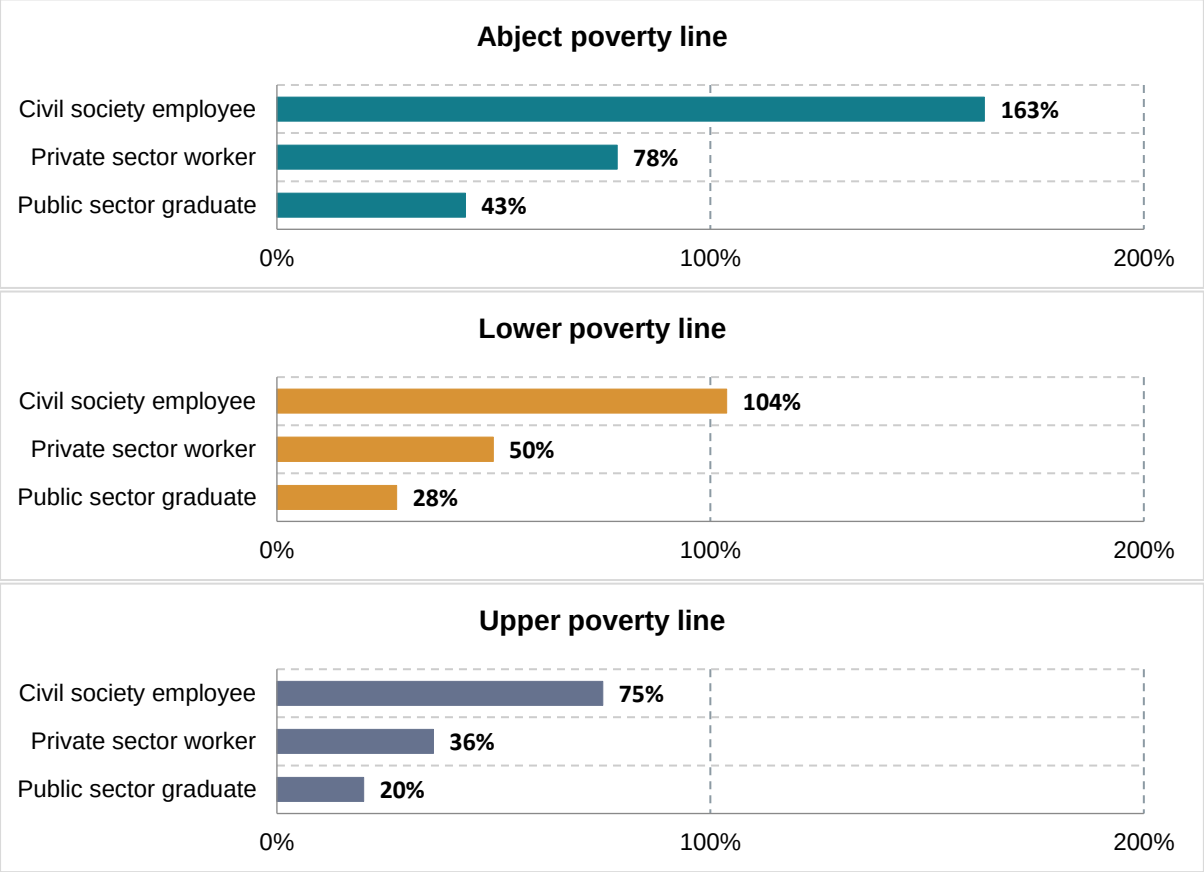
These differences underline the need to account for local poverty lines when designing social protection programmes and setting assistance levels. A single national average may underestimate needs in higher-cost governorates, particularly Damascus and Aleppo. Household resources, size and composition should also be assessed so that assistance reflects the actual gap between available resources and basic living costs.

Wage coverage of poverty lines in August 2026 reveals a wide gap between workers' incomes and basic living costs, with marked differences across sectors and governorates. The indicator measures how much of a household poverty line one monthly wage covers. Coverage of 100 per cent means the wage equals the line; lower values indicate a shortfall. Nationally, neither a public sector university graduate's wage nor a shop worker's wage reached any of the three lines. A civil society university graduate's wage exceeded the abject and lower lines but remained below the upper line.

University graduates employed in the public sector faced the largest gap between wages and basic living costs among the three categories. Their wage covered only 43.5 per cent of the abject poverty line, leaving a shortfall of 56.5 per cent relative to the cost of minimum household food needs. Coverage fell to 27.7 per cent of the lower poverty line and 20.0 per cent of the upper line. A household relying solely on this wage would therefore need total income equivalent to approximately 2.3 times the wage to reach the abject poverty line, 3.6 times to reach the lower line, and 5.0 times to reach the upper line. Coverage of the abject poverty line ranged from 29.5 per cent in Damascus to 81.1 per cent in Idleb but remained below 100 per cent in every governorate.

Shop workers achieved relatively better coverage, though still insufficient nationally. Their wage covered 78.5 per cent of the abject poverty line, leaving a shortfall of 21.5 per cent, while coverage fell to 49.9 per cent of the lower poverty line and 36.1 per cent of the upper line. A household would therefore need total income equivalent to approximately 1.3 times this wage to reach the abject poverty line, 2.0 times to reach the lower line, and 2.8 times to reach the upper line. Across governorates, shop workers' wages exceeded the abject poverty line only in Rural Damascus and Lattakia, with coverage of 112.0 and 110.7 per cent, respectively, but remained below the lower poverty line in every governorate.

Figure 7: Monthly wage coverage of poverty lines in Syria August 2026 (per cent)



Source: SCPR, 2026, Monthly Consumer Price Survey in Syria.

For university graduates employed in the civil society sector, national wage coverage reached 163.2 per cent of the abject poverty line and 103.8 per cent of the lower poverty line, exceeding the two lines by approximately 63.2 and 3.8 per cent, respectively. Nevertheless, coverage of the upper poverty line was only 75.2 per cent, leaving a shortfall of 24.8 per cent. Geographical results reveal the fragility of this relative advantage: civil society sector wages remained below the lower poverty line in Homs, Idleb, Aleppo, Dar'a and Quneitra, and were very close to it in Deir-ez-Zor, with coverage of approximately 100.1 per cent. They also remained below the abject poverty line in Quneitra, at 96.6 per cent coverage, and did not reach the upper poverty line in any governorate.

These results show the limited ability of one wage from the observed categories to cover household needs, even in the civil society sector, which recorded the highest coverage. These ratios do not directly estimate poverty rates among workers. Actual household circumstances also depend on household size, the number of earners, other resources, and stable employment and income.

10. Conclusion

August 2026 results show renewed pressure on living costs, with the overall CPI rising by 1.8 per cent month on month. Food and non-alcoholic beverages; housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels; and transport led the increase, contributing approximately 0.824, 0.521 and 0.319 percentage points respectively. The increases were therefore concentrated in basic needs on which households, particularly those with limited incomes, find it difficult to cut spending without reducing living standards.

Rising prices coincided with opportunities to ease some production constraints, including lower industrial fuel oil prices, wider transport cooperation and financial sector modernisation. Their effects on living conditions depend, however, on whether savings and easier access translate into more output and employment, better wages and lower goods and services costs. This raises questions about the distribution of recovery gains: who obtains finance, energy and support; who pays to rehabilitate services and infrastructure; and what share of the benefits reaches workers, small producers and consumers?

In agriculture, delayed crop payments showed that higher output or larger volumes received cannot alone ensure stable livelihoods for producers and food security. Regular payment allows farmers to repay debts and secure inputs for the next season. Delays may push them to borrow or sell on less equitable terms. Greater food availability does not guarantee affordability, as food's contribution to inflation and the continuing gap between wages and food costs show.

A slight improvement in the Syrian pound's average exchange rate did not prevent price increases, showing that exchange rate movements alone do not explain inflation. Idleb and Aleppo countryside, where inflation is calculated in TL as the currency of circulation, recorded monthly price increases of 3.5 and 2.5 per cent respectively, above Türkiye's rate. Allowing for differences in baskets and weights, this reflects the interaction of import and exchange rate pressures with production, supply, transport and service conditions in Syria.

Wages and poverty lines confirm the depth of the income crisis. The household abject poverty line reached approximately SYP 3.46 million per month, the lower line SYP 5.44 million and the upper line SYP 7.51 million. A public sector university graduate's wage covered only 43.5 per cent of the abject poverty line, compared with 78.5 per cent for a shop worker. Even a civil society university graduate's wage, which exceeded the lower line nationally, covered only 75.2 per cent of the upper line. Geographical differences in living costs deepen these gaps. The national average alone is therefore insufficient to determine needs and assistance.

The following priorities emerge:

- Improve wage adequacy and regularity, and review the minimum wage and salary scales in line with inflation and poverty lines, taking account of net wages and addressing wide gaps across occupations and sectors.
- Ensure affordable energy and basic services, assess whether lower input costs translate into changes in prices, output and employment, and design tariffs that reflect households' and small enterprises' ability to pay.

- Expedite payments to farmers, provide suitable financing for agricultural seasons, and improve storage, transport and marketing to protect producer returns and limit food price volatility.
- Develop social protection that responds to inflation and local disparities, linking assistance levels to governorate poverty lines and household resources and size, while prioritising households dependent on a single wage and the most deprived groups.
- Link transport projects and trade liberalisation to support for local production through local procurement, better access to markets and finance for small producers, transparent contracts, and transparent allocation of returns and risks.
- Broaden access to the benefits of financial sector modernisation by providing affordable payment services and accounts for workers, small producers and rural residents, while protecting users and their data.
- Strengthen market transparency, track how costs affect prices, and develop regular data on wages, prices and service availability. This would allow recovery to be assessed by improvements in households' ability to meet their needs.

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Annexes

Annex 1 Consumer Price Index in Syria by consumption group and governorate August 2026 (base year 2021 = 100)

	Damascus	Rural Damascus	Homs	Hama	Tartous	Lattakia	Idleb	Aleppo	Ar-Raqqa	Deir-ez-Zor	Al-Hasakeh	As-Sweida	Dar'a	Quneitra	Syria
All items	1361	1101	1493	1148	1163	1154	917	1406	902	918	1254	1077	1081	1133	1009
Food and beverages	782	716	770	760	720	689	807	805	709	835	846	722	698	760	700
Tobacco	602	649	672	585	594	565	695	648	508	737	706	602	601	522	615
Clothing and footwear	636	692	561	773	627	747	909	845	548	655	1200	828	561	597	689
Housing, electricity and fuels	2299	2183	3336	2425	2224	2500	1379	2304	1810	1475	2195	2302	2664	2115	1877
Household furnishings and maintenance	658	479	629	1049	503	496	774	547	489	436	1060	520	852	621	592
Health	880	958	854	869	804	803	698	1081	760	829	917	980	1124	792	856
Transport	1683	1350	1669	1397	1431	1926	632	1082	1146	1127	1638	1126	966	1596	1127
Communications	331	331	331	331	329	328	50	337	330	333	337	333	333	331	203
Recreation and culture	440	704	489	419	423	442	459	743	510	591	669	519	469	318	498
Education	849	1076	1157	1055	1445	1124	1405	1429	1224	782	1233	1006	1040	1073	1019
Miscellaneous goods and services	981	1012	1140	864	1045	700	910	1123	947	929	1078	1058	948	1865	1005

Source: SCPR, 2026, Monthly Consumer Price Survey in Syria.

Annex 2 Changes in Syrian pound and Turkish lira exchange rates in Syria August 2026

Date	Remittance and currency exchange rate	Official bulletin rate	Parallel-market rate	Syrian transitional government areas	Al-Hasakeh	TL exchange rate against USD
01-Aug	12250	12250	13088	13025	13900	47.9
02-Aug	12250	12250	13102	13025	14100	47.9
03-Aug	12250	12250	13198	13100	14475	47.8
04-Aug	12250	12250	13221	13125	14475	48.1
05-Aug	12250	12250	13161	13060	14475	48.2
06-Aug	12250	12250	13115	13010	14475	48.0
07-Aug	12250	12250	13073	13090	12850	48.1
08-Aug	12250	12250	13073	13090	12850	47.9
09-Aug	12250	12250	13138	13160	12850	48.0
10-Aug	12250	12250	13119	13120	13100	48.1
11-Aug	12250	12250	13113	13120	13025	48.1
12-Aug	12250	12250	13104	13110	13025	48.0
13-Aug	12250	12250	13127	13125	13150	48.1
14-Aug	12250	12250	13182	13175	13275	48.3
15-Aug	12250	12250	13182	13175	13275	48.3
16-Aug	12250	12250	13157	13150	13250	48.2
17-Aug	12250	12250	13218	13215	13250	48.2
18-Aug	12250	12250	13254	13250	13300	48.2
19-Aug	12250	12250	13230	13225	13300	48.3
20-Aug	12250	12250	13226	13220	13300	48.2
21-Aug	12250	12250	13235	13230	13300	48.3
22-Aug	12250	12250	13254	13250	13300	48.5
23-Aug	12250	12250	13254	13250	13300	48.4
24-Aug	12250	12250	13254	13250	13300	48.4
25-Aug	12250	12250	13224	13220	13270	48.4
26-Aug	12250	12250	13205	13200	13270	48.5
27-Aug	12250	12250	13112	13100	13270	48.5
28-Aug	12250	12250	13177	13170	13270	48.8
29-Aug	12250	12250	13177	13170	13270	48.6
30-Aug	12250	12250	13159	13150	13270	48.5
31-Aug	12250	12250	13159	13150	13270	48.7
August average	12250.0	12250.0	13170.6	13151.9	13412.6	48.2

Source: SCPR, 2026, Monthly Consumer Price Survey in Syria.

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