



Gaza Movement of Goods Weekly Report

Week 29: 11–17 February, 2025.

The Goods that entered Gaza Strip since ceasefire came into effect until 01/03/2025 is about 24,648 truckloads of humanitarian assistance (Food items, Tents, flour and fuel,). These truckloads include some quantities of commercial goods that are coordinated through humanitarian sector. It is worth noting that since 03/02/2025, the Israeli occupation imposed a comprehensive closure on Gaza Strip and closed all crossings, and no truck has entered since then.

In this Report:

- The Israeli coordination platform, for the Private Sector, has been closed since 2nd of October 2024, no coordination requests have been placed or approved since then.
- Although goods are widely entering the markets and are available to merchants, this is still happening in unofficial ways and under the name of humanitarian aid, not under the name of the private sector.
- For the third week consecutive, the trucks entered from two crossings only, Karam Abu Salem (KAS) 2,738 trucks, Erez 1,462 trucks.
- According to the humanitarian protocol attached to the ceasefire agreement, it is supposed to allow the entry of heavy equipment and mobile houses and shelter equipment on a large scale, but this has not happened yet.

Gaza Movement of Goods Weekly Report

1 Executive Summary:

- This report, of weekly market analysis in Gaza Strip, covers the period from 11/02/2025 to 17/02/2025.
- This week witnessed an increase of about 1% in the number of trucks passed into Gaza Strip compared to the previous week.
- During the reporting period, 4,030 trucks with a total of 78,452 tons of commodities entered Gaza Strip.
- The trucks entered from two crossings, Karm Abu Salem (KAS) 2,626 trucks and Erez 1,404 trucks.
- No trucks entered through the Palestinian/Egyptian Rafah crossing, but it was opened for patients to leave to receive treatment abroad.
- Kissufim and Route 96 Gate crossings remained closed during the reporting period.
- Although commercial basic commodities are available in the markets through private sector merchants, this is still happening in an unofficial ways and under the humanitarian sector coordination, not under private sector coordination.
- All trucks that entered Gaza Strip during the reporting period are humanitarian sector coordinated aid, and no commodities entered for the private sector except for 42 trucks of cooking gas.
- The Israeli coordination platform for the Private Sector has been closed since 2nd of October 2024, no coordination requests have been placed or approved since then.
- After the ceasefire and the opening of the road between the north and south of Gaza Strip, the prices of goods became unified in both sides of the Strip.
- According to the new Israeli occupation instructions, Karm Abu Salem (KAS) crossing is open for aid coming from Egypt, while Erez crossing is open for aid coming from (West Bank - Israel - Jordan).
- The Humanitarian Assistance entering Gaza Strip does not meet the minimum needs of the population, with limited quantities of some food items, hygiene materials, shelter equipment, fuel, medicines and medical supplies only.
- There is no prioritization or stability in the flow of goods, leading to instable markets with fluctuating high prices.
- The private sector should be allowed to import food items and other commodities again, and expand the types and quantities of goods, cover all areas in distribution, to stabilize prices and make essential goods available to people.

2 Distribution of the Population in Gaza Strip:

The population map began to change dramatically since Monday 27/01/2025, which was the first day that the Israeli occupation forces allowed the residents of Gaza Strip to move from south to north via Rashid and Salahudeen streets. Residents were allowed to move on foot through Al-Rashid St, or in vehicles through Salahudeen Street. Vehicles have to pass through inspection machine as well as manual check, as stipulated in the ceasefire agreement. Starting Saturday 01/02/2025, movement in both directions was allowed with the same previous restrictions.



Figure (1): Map of dividing Gaza Strip into North and South of Gaza Valley

3 Daily Crossing Points Status:

This is the fifth report since the ceasefire agreement came into effect. The flow of trucks remains relatively stable, but limited to two crossings only: Karm Abu Salem (KAS) for trucks coming from Egypt, and Erez crossing for trucks coming from (West Bank, Israel, and Jordan). All other crossings remain closed, except for Rafah crossing, which is open for patients to leave to receive treatment abroad.

This week, as a result of the continued implementation of the ceasefire agreement, the total number of trucks entering the Gaza Strip increased by about 1% compared to the previous week. The daily average number of trucks entered Gaza Strip increased from 570 to 576 trucks, as 4,030 trucks entered Gaza Strip compared to 3,990 trucks in the previous week. These trucks entered through 2 crossings, (KAS) crossing 2,626 trucks and Erez 1,404 trucks. Rafah, Kissufim and Route 96 Gate crossings were closed for all the time

Sunday 16/02/2025 recorded the highest number of trucks in a single day during the reporting period, 922 trucks passed into Gaza Strip, 599 trucks of them through (KAS) and 323 through Erez. Followed by Wednesday 12/02/2025, 774 trucks passed into Gaza Strip, 511 through (KAS) and 263 through Erez. Friday 14/02/2025 recorded the lowest number of trucks in a single day during the reporting period, only 138 trucks passed, 90 trucks through (KAS) and 48 through Erez. All crossings were closed on Saturday 15/02/2025. On Tuesday 11/02/2025, 753 trucks passed through the two crossings, 489 through (KAS) and 264 through Erez. On Thursday 13/02/2025, 676 trucks passed through the two crossings, 439 through (KAS) and 237 through Erez. On Monday 17/02/2025, 767 trucks passed through the two crossings, 498 trucks through (KAS) and 269 through Erez.

Table (1): Number of trucks entered through each corossing in the reporting period.

Day	Date	Number of Trucks					Total
		Karm Abu Salem (KAS)	Erez	Rafah	Route 96 Gate	Kissufim	
Tuesday	11/02/2025	489	264	0	0	0	753
Wednesday	12/02/2025	511	263	0	0	0	774
Thursday	13/02/2025	439	237	0	0	0	676
Friday	14/02/2025	90	48	0	0	0	138
Saturday	15/02/2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sunday	16/02/2025	599	323	0	0	0	922
Monday	17/02/2025	498	269	0	0	0	767
Total		2,626	1,404	0	0	0	4,030

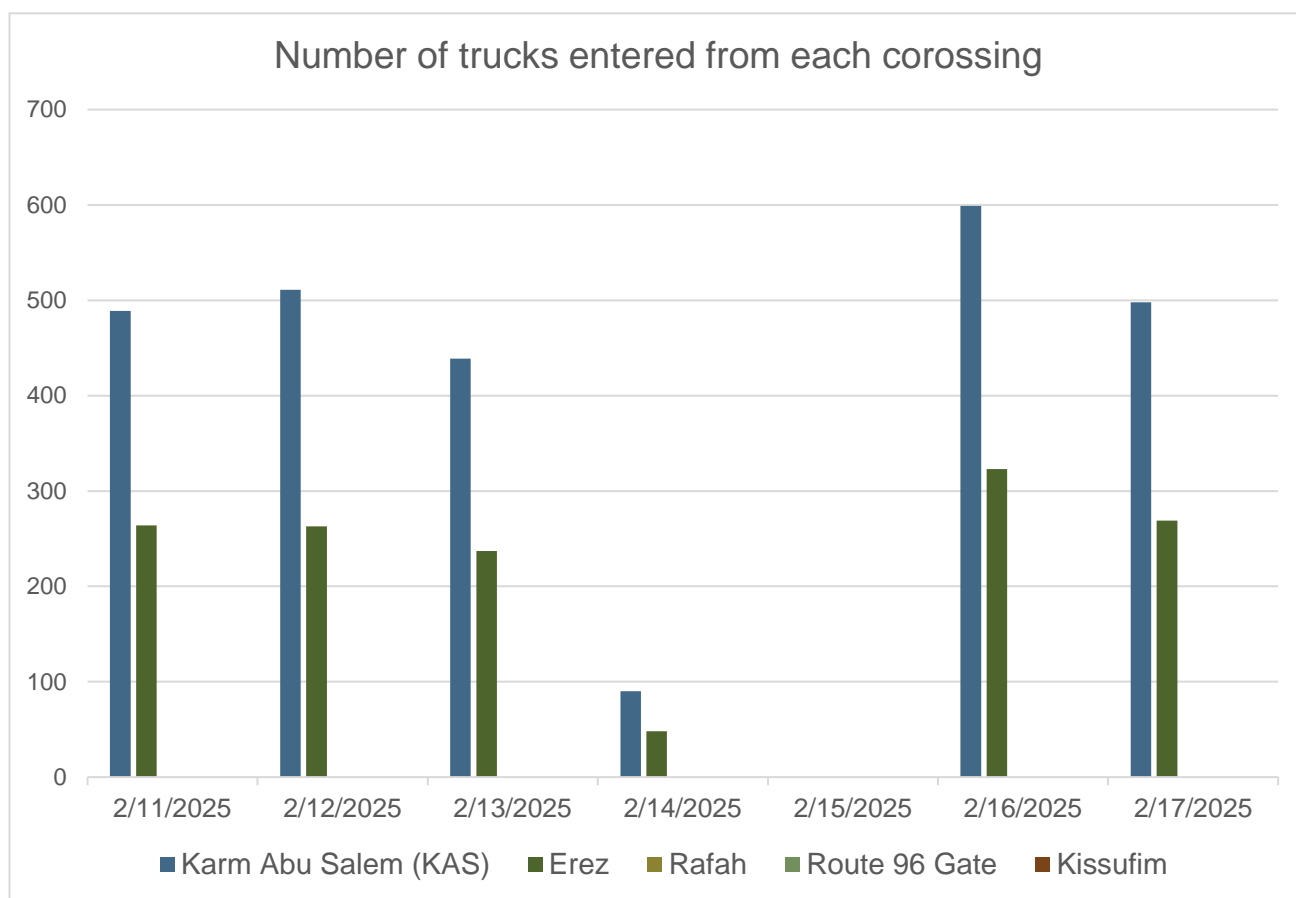


Figure (2): Number of trucks entered from each corossing

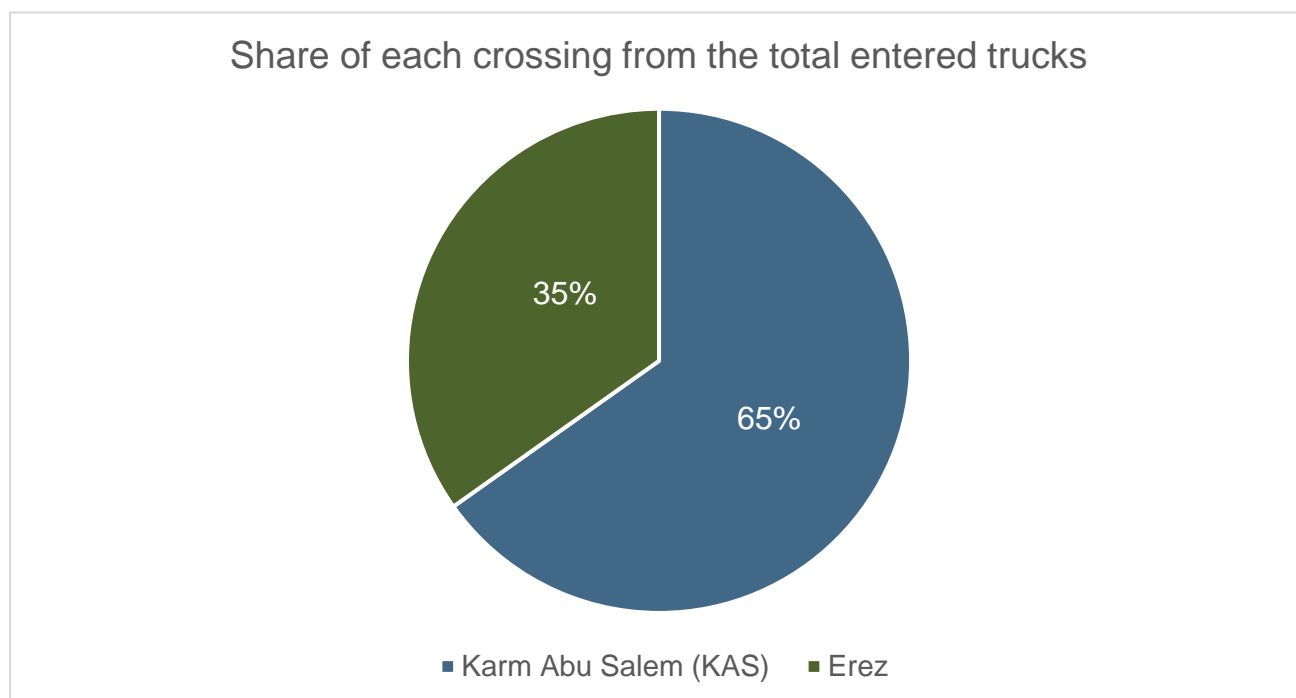


Figure (3): Share of each crossing from the total entered trucks

4 Entering Commodities:

4.1 Commodities Classification:

This week, the following 6 main categories of commodities were passed to Gaza Strip: food items – shelter equipment – medical supplies – combined aid – fuel – cooking gas – UN & NGOs equipment. According to the known details of the ceasefire agreement, and according to the humanitarian protocol attached to the agreement, it is supposed to allow the entry of heavy equipment needed to remove rubble and debris and open main roads, as well as allowing the entry of mobile houses and shelter equipment on a large scale, but this has not happened yet.

Table (2): Types and ammount of commodities in Tons

Date	Types and Amounts of Commodities (Tons)							Total
	Food Items	Shelter Equip.	Mixed Aid	Fuel	Medical Supplies	UN and NGOS equipment	Cooking Gas	
11/02/2025	9,392	2,309	1,916	665	238	0	119	14,639
12/02/2025	9,854	2,822	1,454	702	184	0	119	15,135
13/02/2025	8,400	2,480	1,112	702	173	206	119	13,192
14/02/2025	1,745	719	103	0	0	0	119	2,686
15/02/2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16/02/2025	11,522	2,993	1,625	702	238	662	238	17,980
17/02/2025	9,623	2,907	1,112	702	357	0	119	14,820
Total	50,536	14,230	7,322	3,473	1,190	868	833	78,452

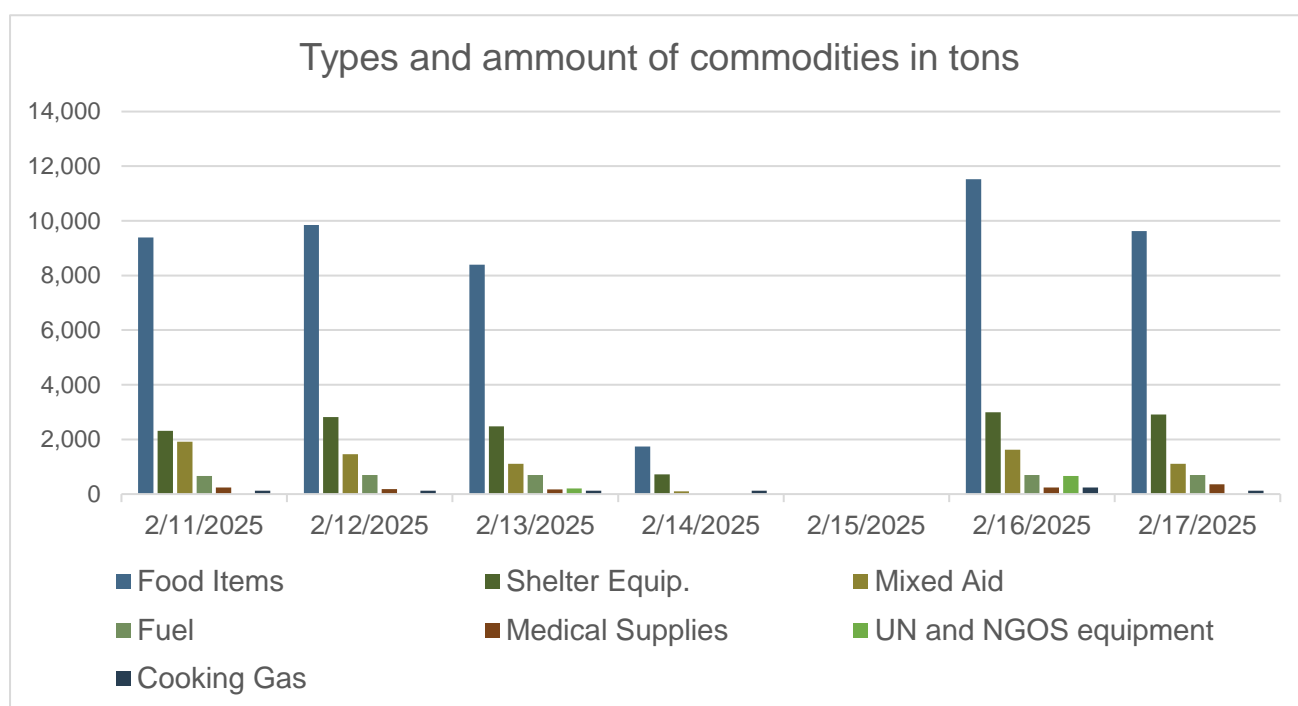


Figure (4): Types and ammount of commodities in tons

Table (3): Types and ammount of commodities by Trucks

Date	Types and Amounts of Commodities (Trucks)							Total
	Food Items	Shelter Equip.	Mixed Aid	Fuel	Medical Supplies	UN & NGOs Equip.	Cooking Gas	
11/02/2025	489	122	99	17	20	0	6	753
12/02/2025	511	149	75	18	15	0	6	774
13/02/2025	439	131	57	18	14	11	6	676
14/02/2025	90	37	5	0	0	0	6	138
15/02/2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16/02/2025	599	158	84	18	20	32	11	922
17/02/2025	498	158	58	18	29	0	6	767
Total	2,626	755	378	89	98	43	41	4,030

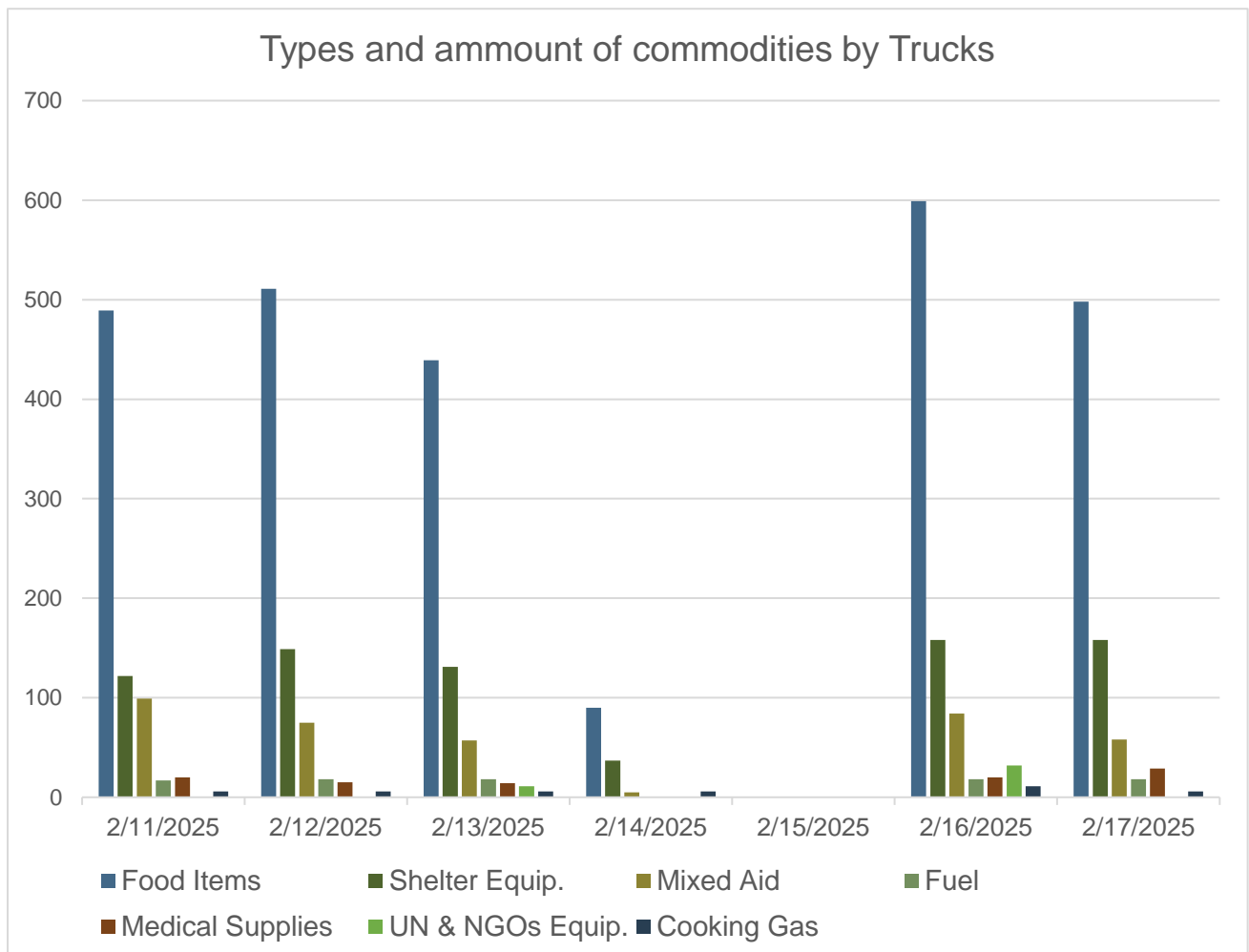


Figure (6): Types and ammount of commodities by Trucks

4.2 Food items details:

The share of food items increased to reached about 65% of the total amount of commodities entered Gaza Strip this week.

1. Basic items such as (oil - sugar - flour - rice - legumes – etc.).
2. Vegetables and fruits.
3. Frozen meat including (red meat - chicken - fish).
4. Food parcels.
5. Eggs and dairy products.
6. Other items such as (spices and seasonings - biscuits - noodles).
7. Bottled Water.

The following table shows the quantities of each of the sub-categories in tons:

Table (4): Amount of each food item sub-categories by tons.

Date	Food items categories amount (Tons)							Total
	Other	Food parcels	basic items	Frozen meat	Fruit and vegetables	dairy and eggs	Water	
11/02/2025	4,064	2,480	1,442	536	504	366	0	9,392
12/02/2025	4,499	2,326	1,896	444	461	228	0	9,854
13/02/2025	3,062	2,480	2,187	184	274	213	0	8,400
14/02/2025	870	308	567	0	0	0	0	1,745
15/02/2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16/02/2025	4,801	3,164	2,187	534	346	490	0	11,522
17/02/2025	4,026	2,993	1,491	380	260	230	243	9,623
Total	21,322	13,751	9,770	2,078	1,845	1,527	243	50,536

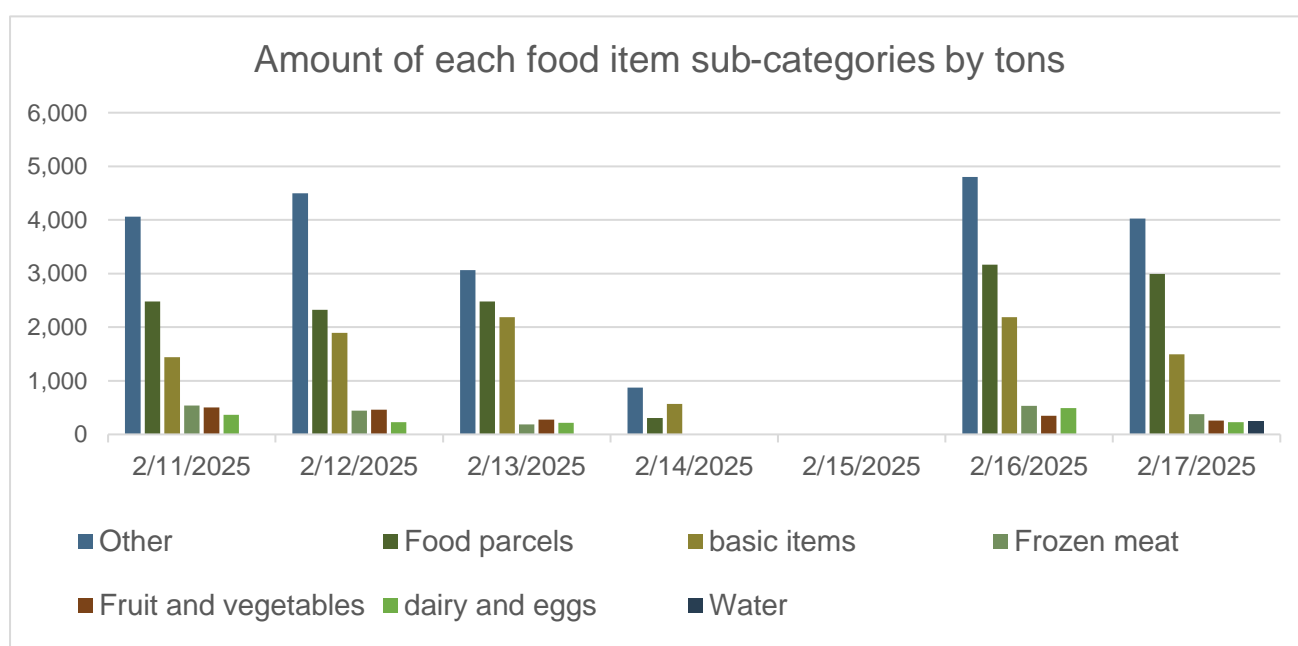


Figure (7): Amount of each food item sub-categories by tons.

Table (5): Amount of each food item sub-categories by trucks.

Date	Food items categories amount (Truck)							Total
	Other	Food parcels	basic items	Frozen meat	Fruit and vegetables	dairy and eggs	Water	
11/02/2025	194	131	81	29	31	23	0	489
12/02/2025	215	121	106	27	28	14	0	511
13/02/2025	146	131	122	11	18	11	0	439
14/02/2025	42	17	31	0	0	0	0	90
15/02/2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16/02/2025	229	167	120	32	22	29	0	599
17/02/2025	192	156	83	23	17	13	14	498
Total	1,018	723	543	122	116	90	14	2,626

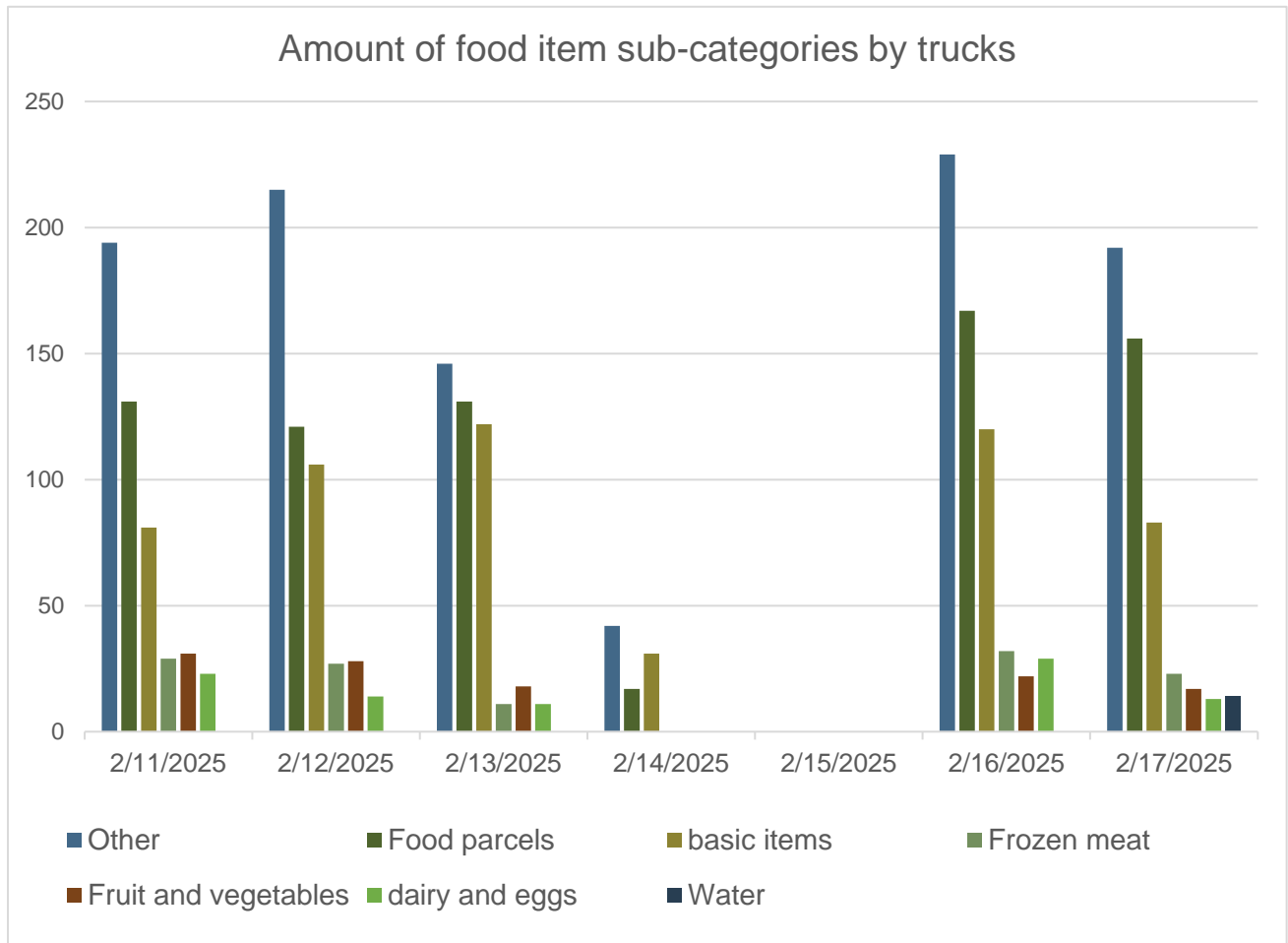


Figure (8): Amount of food item sub-categories by trucks.

4.3 Commodities Providers:

The commodities entered Gaza Strip during the report period vary between the private sector and humanitarian sector. Although goods are widely entering the markets and are available to merchants, this is still happening in unofficial ways and under humanitarian aid coordination, as coordination for the private sector has been officially closed since 02/10/2024. The private sector role is officially limited to enter cooking gas, the humanitarian sector aid extends to food items, medical supplies, shelter equipment, UN & NGOs equipment and combined aid. The private sector coordinated for less than 3% of the total number of entering trucks for this period. The following table shows the commodities entering according to the source (private sector – humanitarian aid):

Table (6): commodities entering according to the provider (private sector - humanitarian aid).

Date	Items	Private Sector		Humanitarian Aid		Total Number of trucks	Total amount by tons
		Trucks	Tons	Trucks	Tons		
11/02/2025	Food items	0	0	489	9392	489	9,392
	Cooking Gas	6	119	0	0	6	119
	Fuel	0	0	17	665	17	665
	UN and NGOS equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Mixed Aid	0	0	99	1916	99	1,916
	Shelter Equipment	0	0	122	2309	122	2,309
	Medical Supplies	0	0	20	238	20	238
Subtotal 1		6	119	747	14,520	753	14,639
12/02/2025	Food items	0	0	511	9,854	511	9,854
	Cooking Gas	6	119	0	0	6	119
	Fuel	0	0	18	702	18	702
	UN and NGOS equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Mixed Aid	0	0	75	1,454	75	1,454
	Shelter Equipment	0	0	149	2,822	149	2,822
	Medical Supplies	0	0	15	184	15	184
Subtotal 2		6	119	768	15,016	774	15,135
13/02/2025	Food items	0	0	439	8,400	439	8,400
	Cooking Gas	6	119	0	0	6	119
	Fuel	0	0	18	702	18	702
	UN and NGOS equipment	0	0	11	206	11	206
	Mixed Aid	0	0	57	1,112	57	1,112
	Shelter Equipment	0	0	131	2,480	131	2,480

Date	Items	Private Sector		Humanitarian Aid		Total Number of trucks	Total amount by tons
		Trucks	Tons	Trucks	Tons		
	Medical Supplies	0	0	14	173	14	173
Subtotal 3		6	119	670	13,073	676	13,192
14/02/2025	Food items	0	0	90	1,745	90	1,745
	Cooking Gas	6	119	0	0	6	119
	Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0
	UN and NGOS equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Mixed Aid	0	0	5	103	5	103
	Shelter Equipment	0	0	37	719	37	719
	Medical Supplies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal 4		6	119	132	2,567	138	2,686
08/02/2025	Food items	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Cooking Gas	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0
	UN and NGOS equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Mixed Aid	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Shelter Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Medical Supplies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal 5		0	0	0	0	0	0
16/02/2025	Food items	0	0	599	11,522	599	11,522
	Cooking Gas	11	238	0	0	11	238
	Fuel	0	0	18	702	18	702
	UN and NGOS equipment	0	0	32	662	32	662
	Mixed Aid	0	0	84	1,625	84	1,625
	Shelter Equipment	0	0	158	2,993	158	2,993
	Medical Supplies	0	0	20	238	20	238
Subtotal 6		11	238	911	17,742	922	17,980
17/02/2025	Food items	0	0	498	9,623	498	9,623
	Cooking Gas	6	119	0	0	6	119
	Fuel	0	0	18	702	18	702
	UN and NGOS equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Mixed Aid	0	0	58	1,112	58	1,112
	Shelter Equipment	0	0	158	2,907	158	2,907
	Medical Supplies	0	0	29	357	29	357

Date	Items	Private Sector		Humanitarian Aid		Total Number of trucks	Total amount by tons
		Trucks	Tons	Trucks	Tons		
Subtotal 7		6	119	761	14,701	767	14,820
Total		41	833	3,989	77,619	4,030	78,452

5 Daily market prices for essential items:

Based on the improvement in flow rate of commodities into Gaza Strip, both from (KAS) crossing in the South and Erez in the north, in addition to allowing some movement of people and goods between the two sides of Gaza Strip, the market prices have converged between the two sides of Gaza Strip. Traders started moving food items that are less expensive in one area to the other area where it is more expensive. All the above factors led to a very large convergence in the prices of basic goods on both sides, except for a few items in which there are still some differences in prices: for example, flour is still less expensive in the North than in the South, while fuel is still less expensive in the South than in the North, but overall, the prices are close, and the slight differences between them can be ignored as they have become insignificant.

When comparing the prices of basic commodities during this week with the normal prices for the same items before the war, it's found that, the price of cucumber was the highest increasing item, its price during this week reaching about 5 times higher than what it was before the war. followed by (banana, and frozen chicken thigh), their prices exceeded 4 times higher. The prices of (eggplant, tomato, egg, frozen chicken, frozen chicken wing, orange) were about 3 times higher. The prices of (frozen veal, onion, potato, sugar, macaroni, garlic, apple) were about double of their normal prices before the war. (Pepper, lemon, cooking oil) were the lowest increasing items, pepper increased by 50%, lemon increased by 18% and cooking oil increased by 6%. While the prices of (flour, rice, kidney beans) decreased than what they were before the war, their current prices reached to 16-29% below their normal prices.

To measure the impact of the increase in the commodities flow rate, we compared the percentage change in prices in the current week to the average prices over the previous three weeks. The results showed that 17 out of 22 items have decreased in this week comparing with the average of the previous three weeks. The flour was the most decreasing item, its price dropped by 61% below its price average for the previous 3 week, followed by lemon by 48%, then onion by 35%. The frozen chicken wing was the least decreasing item by 5%. The five items which prices increased were (orange, egg, frozen chicken, sugar, Oil)

Table (7): Average of daily market prices ILS/Kg for essential items

#	Item	Pre-war Prices	Price Average (current week)	% Of change compared to pre-war price (Current Week)	Price Average (previous 3 weeks)	% Of change compared to the price in the current week
1	Flour	35	29.43	-16%	75.48	-61%

#	Item	Pre-war Prices	Price Average (current week)	% Of change compared to pre-war price (Current Week)	Price Average (previous 3 weeks)	% Of change compared to the price in the current week
2	Lemon	4	4.71	18%	9.10	-48%
3	Onion	2	4.43	121%	6.81	-35%
4	Pepper	10	15.00	50%	22.86	-34%
5	Potato	2	4.43	121%	6.71	-34%
6	Frozen chicken thigh	5	20.43	309%	27.33	-25%
7	Macaroni	2.5	5.29	111%	6.81	-22%
8	Eggplant	2	6.86	243%	8.81	-22%
9	Frozen veal	20	49.29	146%	63.12	-22%
10	Rice	8	6.57	-18%	8.33	-21%
11	Banana	2.5	10.86	334%	12.95	-16%
12	Apple	5	9.43	89%	11.19	-16%
13	Kidney beans	7	5.00	-29%	5.81	-14%
14	Garlic	10	20.00	100%	21.57	-7%
15	Cucumber	2	9.14	357%	9.76	-6%
16	Tomato	2	6.57	229%	7.00	-6%
17	Frozen chicken wing	6	15.00	150%	15.71	-5%
18	Orange	4	10.00	150%	9.62	4%
19	Frozen chicken	8	22.00	175%	20.62	7%
20	Egg	12	34.57	188%	32.29	7%
21	Sugar	3	6.43	114%	5.24	23%
22	Oil	9	9.57	6%	6.86	40%

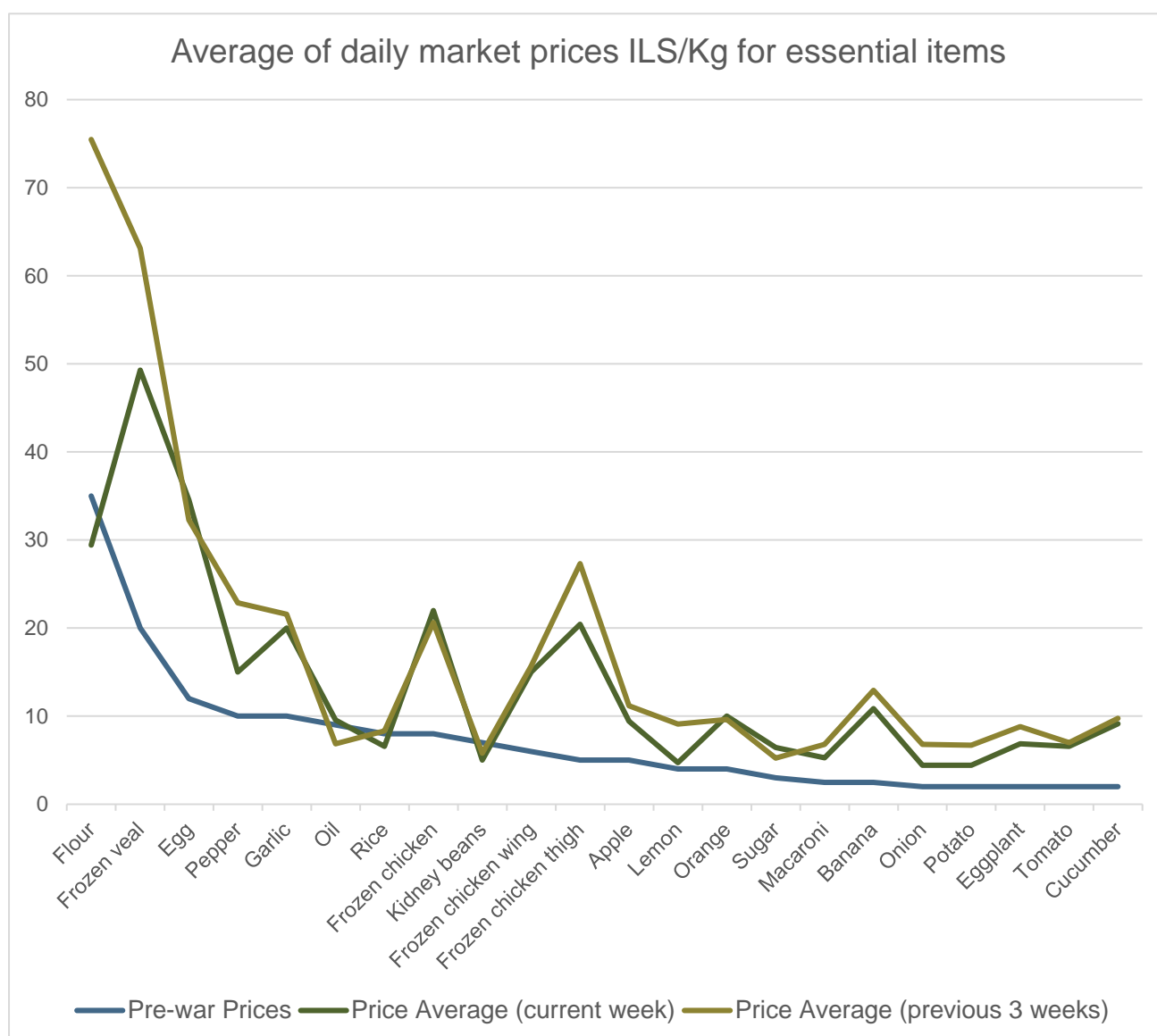


Figure (8): Average of daily market prices ILS/Kg for essential items

5.1 Retailers Price Analysis from 11/02/2025 – 17/02/2025:

5.1.1 Importers prices:

By comparing commodity prices between importers and retailers, we find that retailer prices to consumers are approximately 30% higher than importers (wholesalers) for basic materials, vegetables and fruits. This is considered, to some extent high percentage, and is attributed to the high costs of sales services such as: transportation, storage, refrigeration and energy.

5.1.2 Market Conditions in Gaza:

- Truck Movement Variations:
 - During this report, there was decreasing in the rate of goods flow compared to the previous week, with a total of 4,030 trucks, distributed between (KAS) and Erez. (KAS) crossing constituted the largest share of trucks by more than 65% of the total trucks.

- Variety and Quantity of Goods:
 - During this week, the flow of goods increased by 1% than the previous week, and supply is still doesn't meet demand, especially in food items, which has affected market prices. The quantities that entered the Gaza Strip are small compared to the required level, and are not sufficient for the daily needs of the population.

6 Coordination Mechanism:

- Coordination platform is closed to the private sector since 02/10/2024.
- Starting 19/01/2025, the day in which the ceasefire agreement entered into force, the Israeli occupation has issued new instructions for goods entry.
- According to the new instructions, Karm Abu Salem (KAS) crossing is open for aid coming from Egypt, while Erez crossing is open for aid coming from (West Bank – Israel - Jordan).
- According to field observations, most of the trucks that entered through (KAS) crossing are commercial commodities to be sold in local markets. After researching the mechanism for their entry, and based on statements from the merchants themselves, it was said that they paid \$ 17-20 thousands for each truck to the Egyptian company responsible for transporting the goods from Egypt to the crossing. Merchants also reported that they had to pay sums of money amounting to NIS 70 – 500 thousands for each truck coordination through Erez, the paid sum variation depends on the nature of goods.
- Many humanitarian organizations, such as (WFP, Qatar Development Fund, Qatari Committee for the Reconstruction of Gaza Strip), have begun taking practical steps to change the route of aid to be entered through Erez crossing, due to the extortion they are subjected to, by the Egyptian transportation companies, according to what was said.

6.1 Difficulties:

- Israeli Authorities have implemented their trade policy and completely stopped the entry of private sector goods into Gaza.
- The allowed basic commodities to enter Gaza Strip, through humanitarian sector, is much limited and does not respond to residents' basic needs.
- The delivery of aid into Gaza remains unreliable due to crossings and routes access restrictions.
- High transportation costs within Gaza due to high fuel and spare parts prices.
- Lack of cash liquidity and closure of all Bank branches is magnifying the malnutrition and hunger crisis.
- Lack of storage and cold storage which prevents wholesalers and retailers from storing reasonable quantities of goods to help stabilize the markets.
- Lack of power to maintain goods cold chain and enable e-payments over the internet.
- Lack of clothing and sheltering material such as tarpaulin and nylon sheets has caused an increase in its prices in the market.

7 Recommendations:

1. Immediate increase (in quantity and variety) of humanitarian aid entering Gaza Strip to include variant nutritious needs.
2. Allow the private sector to import basic commodities items again, and expand the types and quantities of goods, cover all areas in distribution, and stocking in the Southern and Northern parts of Gaza to stabilize prices and make essential goods available to people.
3. Allow access to power through solar energy to enable maintain the cold chain for dairy products and frozen meats and vegetables.
4. Increase the entry of cooking Gas to the Northern and southern parts of Gaza Strip.
5. Allow private sector Importers to import and enter goods for all parts of Gaza Strip using all available crossings.
6. Allow access to sufficient quantities of hygiene products since it is causing a major concern of disease spreading among population such as hepatitis A, scabies, etc.
7. Allow humanitarian and commercial trucks access the different crossings and all routes to shorten travel distances, in order to avoid paying high sums of money for transportation and security escorts.
8. Allow Gaza traders to import directly through international ports to avoid paying high prices and commissions
9. Partner between Chambers of Commerce, as the umbrella for the private sector, with donor projects such as Tasdeer's, Anera and WFP to support the back to business for trade, industry and agriculture.
10. Promote electronic Wallets and other means of e-payments among consumers and retailers' network. Enable retailers receive e-payments and electronic cash vouchers of the humanitarian organizations, by restoring power and internet to their shops.
11. Urgently allow to bring agricultural and livestock production inputs into Gaza Strip, and support small farmers with seeds, tools and fertilizers to reduce dependence on external supplies and provide local food sources.
12. Provide sufficient quantities of fuel and truck spare parts to transportation companies at normal prices to reduce commercial transportation costs and limit the unjustified rise in commodity prices in the markets.
13. Provide the necessary funding to rehabilitate commercial facilities including storage and cold storage facilities that can easily return to work to contribute to early recovery and market stability.
14. Find effective, accountable and transparent mechanisms to coordinate the entry of commodities from the crossings and strengthening the role of chambers of commerce in managing this situation, to ensure proper prioritization and distribution.
15. Lift all imposed restrictions on the Private Sector to import all humanitarian needs and commodities such as school stationary, sheltering material, etc.
16. Find and promote mechanisms to control markets, prevent monopoly and control prices as much as possible.

8 Conclusion

This is the fifth week since the ceasefire agreement came into effect, and although there are some variations from week to week, the flow rate of truck remained relatively stable, but the goods entering are the same as those entering during the war, and no new items have been allowed in. Prices have continued to converge between both sides, South and North, and there are no significant differences between them as there were before. This is due to improved entering quantities of goods as well as to allowing movement of people and goods between the two sides of the strip. There is a price declination on both sides of the strip, however prices are declining in the north at a faster rate than in the south. The private sector is still banned from importing commodities since 02/10/2024. Despite that the role of the private sector is the largest in meeting the needs of the population, all goods currently enter Gaza is humanitarian coordinated aid only, except for 30 Truckloads of cooking gas. The commercial goods that trickles to the local markets are coordinated by the humanitarian organizations, and reach the merchants through unofficial means, after paying huge amounts of money for coordination. These goods are sold for high prices to the consumers. Trucks entered through 2 crossing: (KAS) and in the South and Erez in the North. (KAS) crossing dominate the largest share of the number of trucks that passed into Gaza Strip during the reporting period. The occupation continues to prevent the entry of raw materials necessary for basic industrial and agricultural production, which thwarts any attempts at economic recovery.

The data during the current reporting period indicates that the Israeli occupation continues to practice a policy of collective punishment against the residents of Gaza Strip, as the private sector is denied from entering any goods into Gaza, except for limited quantities of cooking gas. The residents of the northern part of Gaza Strip also continue to suffer from difficult living conditions, due to the severe restrictions on the entry of humanitarian aid such as tents, mobile homes, drinking water, fuel, etc.

9 Annex

9.1 Daily price in Gaza:

Table (8): Standard deviation of daily prices

#	Item	11/02	12/02	13/02	14/02	15/02	16/02	17/02	Aver.	St. Dev
1	Egg	40	40	40	32	32	30	28	34.57	5.26
2	Frozen chicken thigh	25	21	21	18	18	20	20	20.43	2.37
3	Frozen chicken wing	17	17	17	15	15	12	12	15.00	2.24
4	Frozen veal	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	49.29	1.89
5	Frozen chicken	24	23	23	22	22	20	20	22.00	1.53
6	Tomato	8	8	8	6	6	5	5	6.57	1.40
7	Rice	8	8	8	6	6	5	5	6.57	1.40
8	Banana	12	10	10	12	12	10	10	10.86	1.07
9	Onion	5	3	3	5	5	5	5	4.43	0.98
10	Flour	30	30	30	28	28	30	30	29.43	0.98
11	Apple	10	8	8	10	10	10	10	9.43	0.98
12	Cucumber	10	9	9	10	10	8	8	9.14	0.90
13	Eggplant	6	7	7	8	8	6	6	6.86	0.90
14	Potato	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4.43	0.53
15	Oil	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	9.57	0.53
16	Sugar	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	6.43	0.53
17	Lemon	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	4.71	0.49
18	Macaroni	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5.29	0.49
19	Garlic	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20.00	0.00
20	Pepper	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15.00	0.00
21	Orange	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10.00	0.00
22	Kidney beans	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5.00	0.00

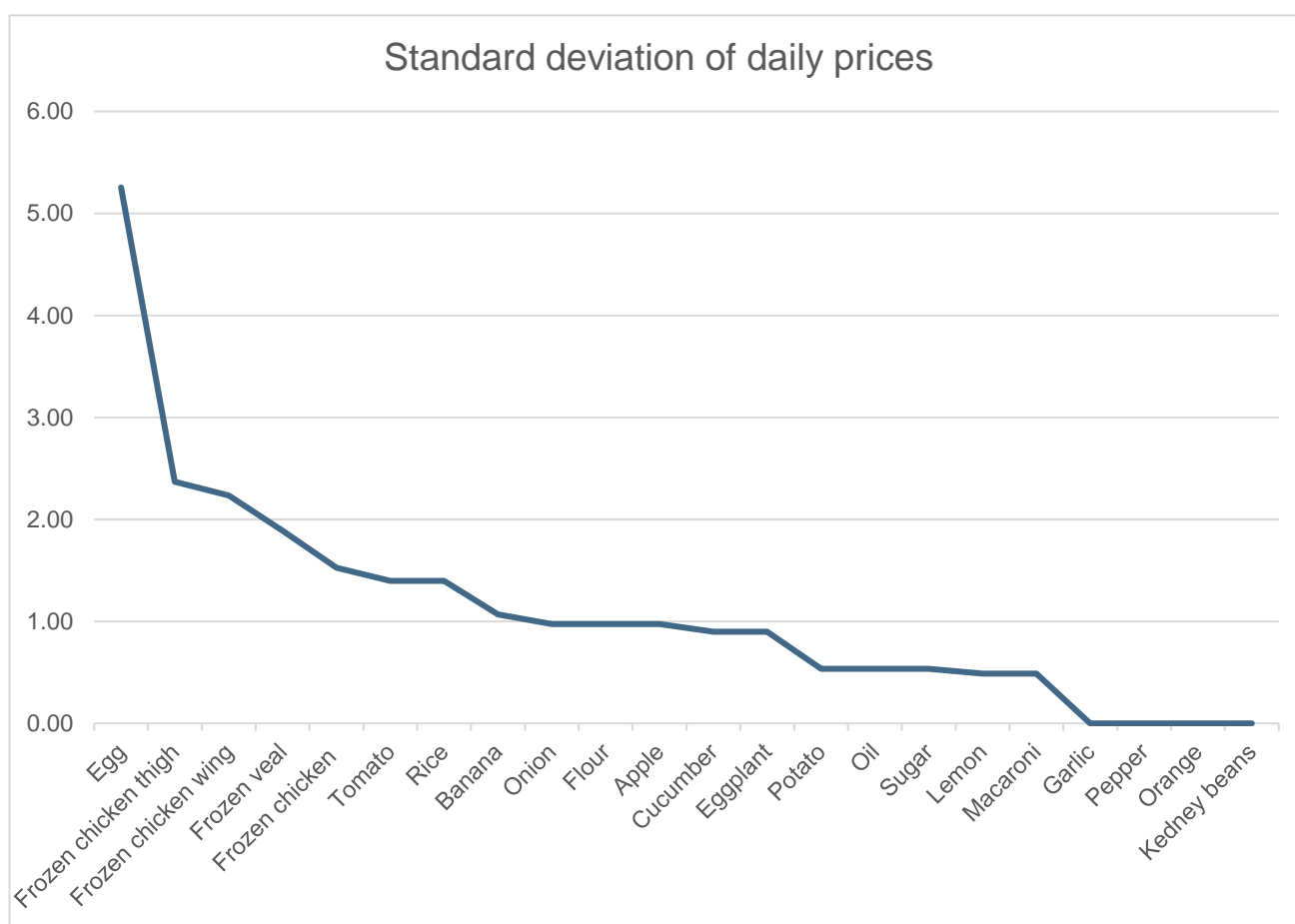


Figure (9): Standard deviation of daily prices

9.2 Price volatility:

From the previous tables, goods can be grouped according to the severity of price fluctuations based on the standard deviation value into three categories:

9.2.1 Fixed-price goods:

These are goods whose standard deviation is (0), meaning that their prices remained completely stable throughout the reporting period. These goods are (Orange, Pepper, Garlic, Kidney beans)

9.2.2 Stable-price goods:

These are goods whose standard deviation ranges between (0-1), meaning that their prices changed at slight rates during the reporting period. These goods are (Onion, Flour, Apple, Cucumber, Eggplant, Potato, Oil, Sugar, Lemon and Macaroni).

9.2.3 Volatile-price goods:

These are goods whose standard deviation is greater than (1), meaning that they experienced sharp fluctuations in prices during the reporting period. These goods are (Frozen chicken thigh, Frozen veal, Egg, Frozen chicken wing, Rice, Banana, Frozen chicken, and Tomato).