Selected Economic Indicators

Analysis on External Sector Developments

- **Exchange Rate**

In Mordad 1405 (the fifth month of the Iranian calendar year, roughly corresponding to August 2026), each US dollar was exchanged in the unofficial market at an average rate of 1,889.6 thousand Iranian rials, indicating an increase of 5.5 percent compared with Tir 1405 (the fourth month of the Iranian calendar year, roughly corresponding to July 2026). Meanwhile, the telegraphic transfer (TT) selling rate of each US dollar exchanged in the official market rose by 3.6 percent, and the rate of each US dollar against the Iranian rial exchanged in the official market rose by 6.5 percent, compared with Tir 1405, amounting to 1,540.2 thousand rials and 1,850.2 thousand rials, respectively, in Mordad 1405. The key drivers of the rise in the exchange rate of dollar in the unofficial market in Mordad 1405 were heightened political and security uncertainty following the U.S. President's rejection of a proposed 10-day ceasefire; continued exchanges of attacks between Iran and the United States in the Strait of Hormuz at the beginning of the month; the United Arab Emirates' suspension of financial and trade relations with Iran; and the U.S. President's declaration of economic war against Iran.

- **External Debt (Actual Obligations)**

The balance of the external debt of the country amounted to $4.3 billion at the end of Mordad 1405, down by 6.8 percent compared with the end of Esfand 1404 (the twelfth month of the Iranian calendar year, roughly corresponding to March 2026). Out of the total amount of debt, $2.7 billion (62.4 percent) was in the form of short-term debt and $1.6 billion (37.6 percent) was related to medium- and long-term debt. On this basis, the share of the short-term debt out of the total external debt decreased by 2.2 percentage points at the end of Mordad 1405 as compared with the end of Esfand 1404.

Translated in English Publications Division
Economic Analysis and Research Department, CBI