Selected Economic Indicators
Analysis on External Sector Developments

➢ Foreign Trade

According to preliminary data released by Iran's Customs Administration, the value of exports through Customs (excluding natural gas condensate) amounted to $16.5 billion in the first four months of 1404 (April-July 2025), indicating a fall of 5.3 percent compared with April-July 2024. Meanwhile, the value of imports through Customs decreased by 11.6 percent to $17.6 billion. Moreover, the weight of exports through Customs (excluding natural gas condensate) increased by 1.7 percent to 48.8 million tons, while that of imports declined by 3.0 percent to 12.2 million tons in April-July 2025 compared with April-July 2024. Accordingly, the price of each ton of exported goods fell by 6.8 percent and that of each ton of imported goods declined by 8.9 percent in April-July 2025 as compared with April-July 2024.

➢ External Debt (Actual Obligations)

The balance of the external debt of the country amounted to $5.4 billion in July 2025, up by 10.6 percent compared with end-Esfand 1403 (March 2025). Out of the total amount of debt, $3.4 billion (62.5 percent) was in the form of short-term debt and $2.0 billion (37.5 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 about 1.1 percentage points in July 2025 as compared with March 2025.

➢ Exchange Rate

In Tir 1404 (July 2025), each US dollar was exchanged in the unofficial market at an average rate of 881.3 thousand Iranian rials, indicating an increase of 7.3 percent compared with Khordad 1404 (June 2025). Meanwhile, both the telegraphic transfer (TT) selling rate of each US dollar exchanged in Iran Center for Exchange of Currency and Gold[1] and the rate of each US dollar against the Iranian rial exchanged via Iran Center for Exchange of Currency and Gold increased by 0.3 percent compared with June 2025, amounting to 694.8 thousand rials and 714.4 thousand rials in July 2025. The outbreak of war between Iran and Israel in June and the ensuing conditions of uncertainty in July despite the ceasefire, along with the news of possible triggering of the snapback mechanism in case of failure in Iran-US nuclear negotiations, were among the most influential factors leading to the rise in the exchange rate in the unofficial market in July 2025.

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[1] www.ice.ir