



June 5, 2026

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## Lebanese Forex Market

	05/06/2026	29/05/2026	% Change	YTD
<b>Euro / LP</b>	104,151	104,348	-0.19%	-0.92%
<b>Euro / Dollar</b>	1.1640	1.1659	-0.16%	-0.89%
<b>NEER Index</b>	121.83	121.36	0.39%	-45.96%

\*prices are as of the time of writing this report

The Nominal Effective Exchange Rate (NEER) of the Lebanese pound rose by 0.39% this week, reaching 121.83 points on June 5<sup>th</sup>, 2026, against a basket of 21 influential currencies – including the Euro and British pound.

## International Forex Market

	05/06/2026	29/05/2026	% Change	Status
<b>Dollars index = DXY</b>	99.26	98.94	0.32%	Strengthened
<b>EUR/USD</b>	1.1639	1.1659	-0.17%	Weakened
<b>GBP/USD</b>	1.3461	1.3456	0.04%	Strengthened
<b>USD/CHF</b>	0.788	0.7810	0.90%	Weakened
<b>USD/CNY</b>	6.7689	6.7663	0.04%	Weakened
<b>USD/JPY</b>	159.95	159.27	0.43%	Weakened
<b>AUD/USD</b>	0.7138	0.7185	-0.65%	Weakened
<b>USD/CAD</b>	1.3883	1.3793	0.65%	Weakened

\*prices are as of the time of writing this report

In international currency markets this week, the **US Dollar Index** – a measure of the US currency's strengthened against a basket of six rivals – rose by 0.32% to 99.26 points. The currency gained support by its safe-haven appeal amid

persistent geopolitical tensions in the Middle East. The greenback also benefited from stronger-than-expected labor market data, including rising job openings and robust private-sector employment growth, which reinforced expectations that the Federal Reserve may keep monetary policy restrictive and potentially raise interest rates later this year. Elevated oil prices and the resulting inflation concerns further contributed to the dollar's gains.

The **Euro** weakened by 0.17% against the US dollar over the week despite finding support from expectations of further monetary tightening by the European Central Bank. Rising inflation across the Euro Area strengthened market expectations for upcoming ECB rate hikes; however, these positive factors were outweighed by a stronger US dollar and continued uncertainty surrounding developments in the Middle East. As a result, the euro experienced fluctuations throughout the week before ending slightly lower.

The **British Pound** strengthened slightly by 0.04% against the US dollar during the week. Sterling was supported by expectations that the Bank of England will continue raising interest rates to address inflationary pressures, despite signs of weakening consumer confidence and a cooling labor market. While geopolitical tensions and concerns over rising energy prices generated some volatility, improving sentiment surrounding potential ceasefire efforts in the Middle East helped the pound finish the week modestly higher.

The **Japanese Yen** weakened by 0.43% against the US dollar during the week, with USD/JPY rising to 159.95 and remaining close to the critical 160 level that markets view as a potential trigger for official intervention. Despite repeated warnings from Japanese authorities and continued discussions regarding possible foreign exchange intervention, the yen remained under pressure due to strong demand for the US dollar. Expectations that the Bank of Japan could raise interest rates later this month provided some support, but concerns surrounding higher energy costs and uncertainty linked to Middle East tensions continued to weigh on the currency.

The **Chinese Yuan** weakened marginally by 0.04% against the US dollar during the week. Although the currency remained relatively resilient and traded near multi-year highs at certain points, mixed economic data highlighted the fragility of China's recovery. Stronger services activity and improvements in composite PMI figures were partly offset by softer manufacturing data. Additionally, growing trade tensions with both the United States and the European Union limited further appreciation, while authorities continued to favor exchange-rate stability.

### Commodities

	05/06/2026	29/05/2026	% Change
<b>Gold</b>	4,467.08	4,540.26	-1.61%
<b>Silver</b>	72.74	75.30	-3.40%
<b>Brent Crude Oil</b>	94.94	92.05	3.14%
<b>WTI Crude Oil</b>	92.77	87.36	6.19%

\*prices are as of the time of writing this report

In commodity markets, **Gold** prices fell by 1.61% week on week to \$4,467.08 per ounce, as concerns over inflation and higher interest rates outweighed the metal's safe-haven appeal. While occasional optimism regarding ceasefire efforts and renewed diplomatic discussions between the US and Iran provided temporary support, ongoing geopolitical uncertainty and continued disruptions to energy flows kept inflation risks elevated. In addition, stronger US economic data reinforced expectations that central banks could keep interest rates higher for longer, reducing demand for non-yielding assets such as gold.

**Silver** prices declined by 3.40% week on week to \$72.74 per ounce, despite experiencing significant volatility throughout the period. The metal was pressured by persistent uncertainty surrounding the Middle East conflict, particularly the lack of meaningful progress in US-Iran negotiations and the rejection of a US-mediated ceasefire proposal between Israel and Lebanon. Elevated oil prices fueled inflation concerns and strengthened expectations that central banks may maintain a tighter monetary policy stance. Although intermittent hopes for a diplomatic resolution and the reopening of the Strait of Hormuz briefly supported

prices, silver remained under pressure as investors continued to factor in the possibility of higher interest rates.

Oil prices recorded weekly gains, with **Brent Crude** rising by 3.14% to \$94.94 per barrel and **WTI** increasing by 6.19% to \$92.77 per barrel. Prices remained highly sensitive to developments in the Middle East, particularly concerns over supply disruptions linked to tensions between the US and Iran and uncertainty surrounding the Strait of Hormuz. Although hopes for ceasefires in Lebanon and renewed diplomatic negotiations led to some late-week declines, oil markets remained supported by the absence of a clear breakthrough, ongoing geopolitical risks, and declining US crude inventories. Looking ahead, market sentiment is expected to remain closely tied to developments in regional negotiations and the security of key global energy shipping routes.

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