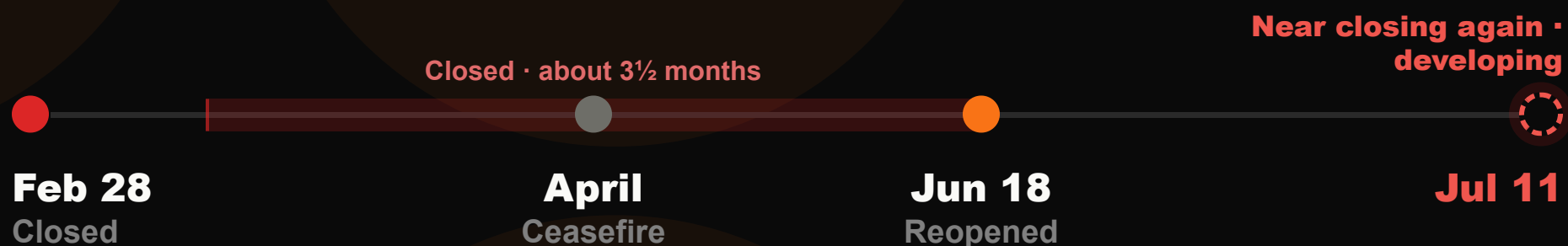


Hormuz constricting again.

The last closure held a fleet of crude tankers inside the Gulf. Using Carbon Arc's Maritime Data arrival signals, we see who never left, the countries with supply again trapped, and where things stand as the situation devolves.

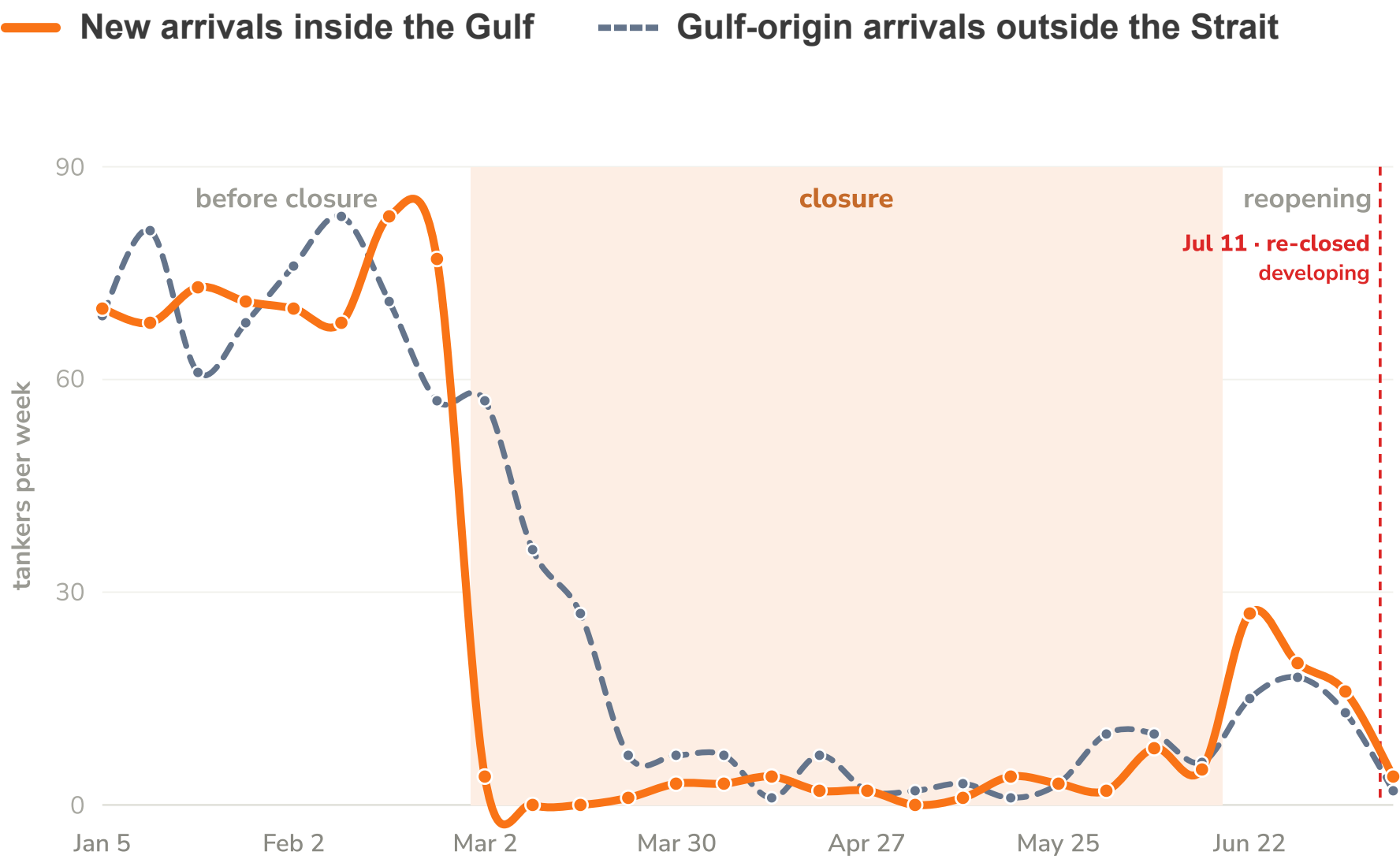
INSIGHT BRIEF · SUPPLY · JULY 2026

FIVE MONTHS, OPENING AND CLOSING



Tracking arrivals from the February closure through current events.

Weekly Maritime AIS arrival signals. Orange marks new tanker arrivals inside the Gulf; the dashed line marks Gulf-origin tankers arriving outside the Strait.

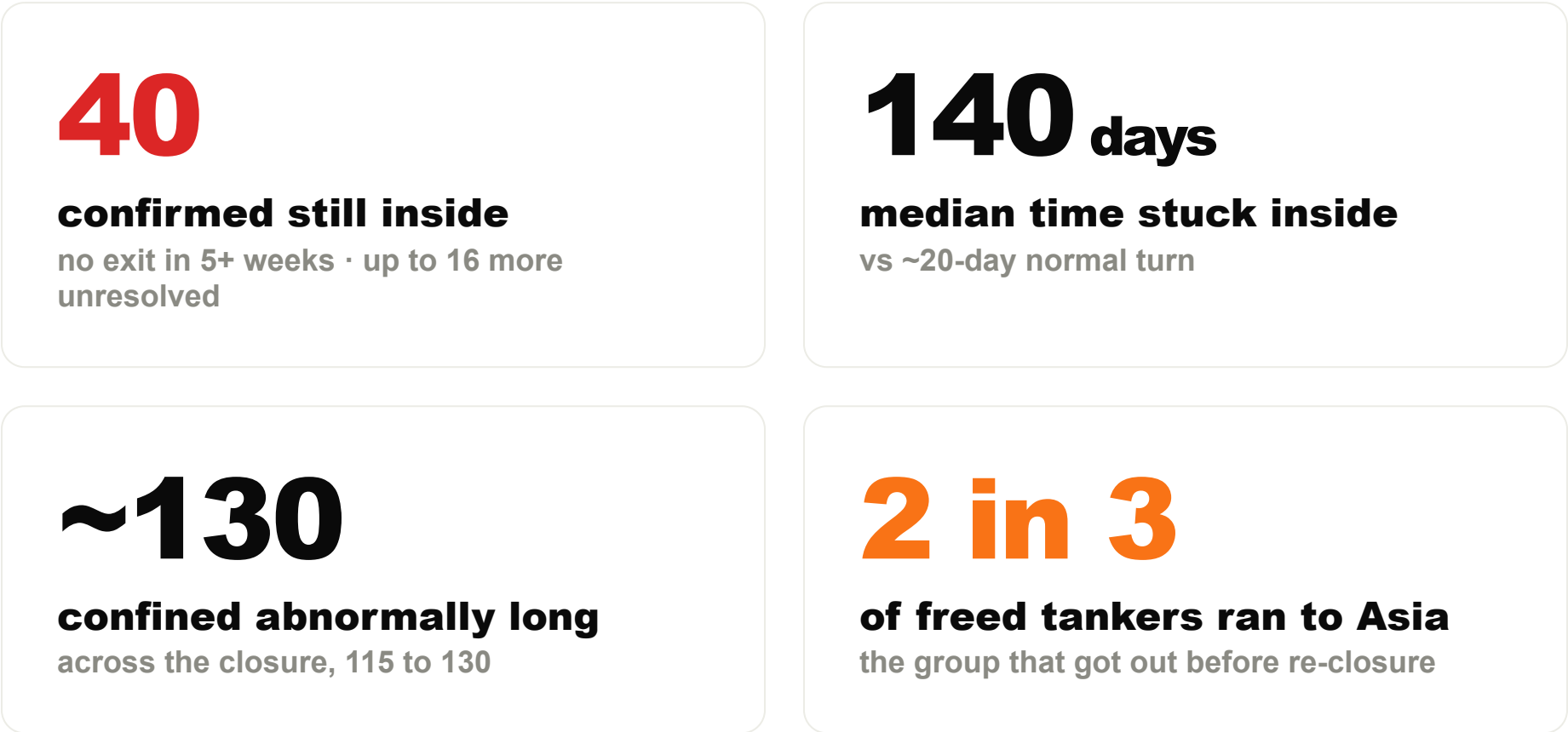


Weekly data on crude tankers ≥ 80 k DWT (Aframax, Suezmax, VLCC). July 13 is a partial week. The July 11 re-closure is still developing.

THE SITUATION NOW

A fleet trapped since the first closure.

These vessels entered the Gulf before the June 18 MOU and are still inside. A separate, newer group is tracked on the next card.



DWELL TIME INSIDE THE GULF

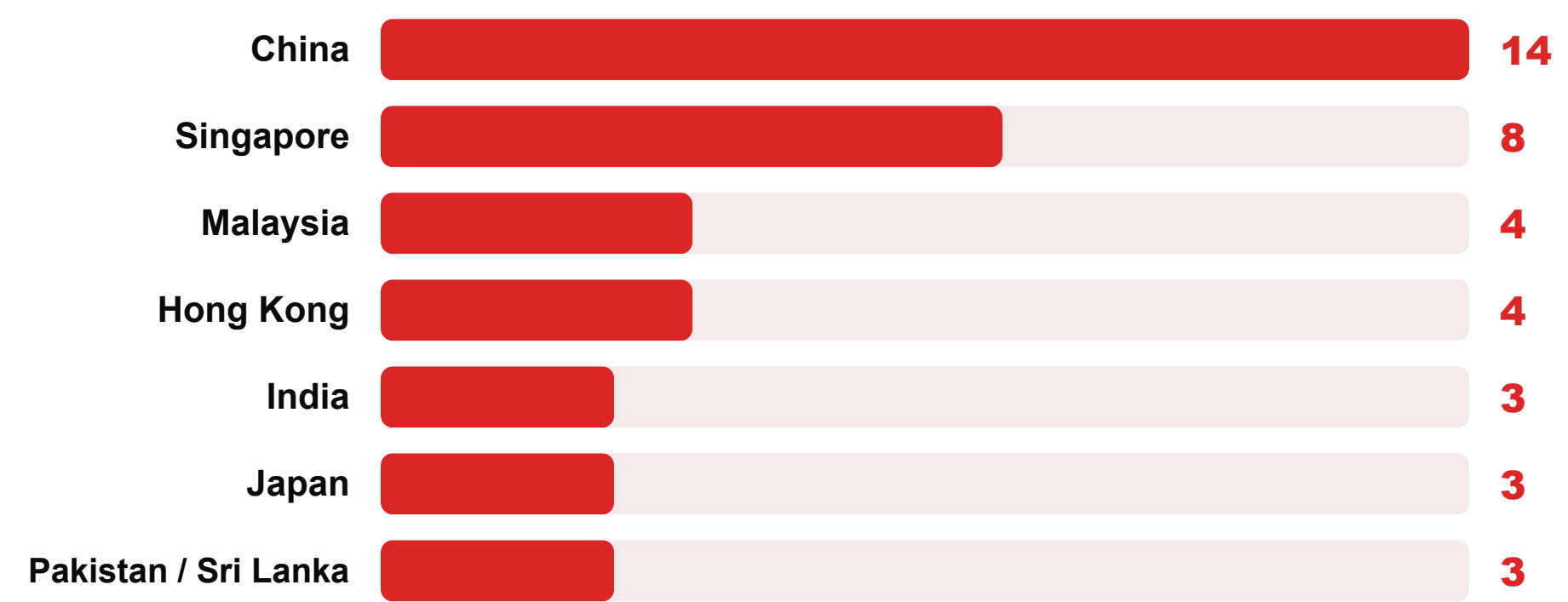


Confirmed-stuck tankers have sat three to seven times longer than a normal turn.

Constrained supply exposure by country.

57 crude tankers (80k DWT and up) that entered the Gulf since the June 18 MOU are still inside with no exit on record. These are the destinations their crude was bound for.

39 of 57 are bound for Asia — China most exposed.



SET ASIDE
18 not delivering Gulf crude — 14 whose typical turnaround is an Atlantic load port (Brazil, U.S., Venezuela) and are repositioning to load, plus 4 transit, bunker, or unclear.

Destination is each vessel's typical voyage turnaround, a route prior, not a booked or confirmed discharge. The crude is exposed if the re-closure holds these ships in; a normal turn is ~20 days, so many would be inside now regardless.