

INSTITUTIONAL MARKET INTELLIGENCE

WEEKLY MARKET INTELLIGENCE

Energy, liquidity, compliance and cross-border execution

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How to read this issue

Label	Meaning
VERIFIED FACT	A factual statement checked against the cited primary or institutional source.
SOURCED MARKET INFORMATION	A dated market observation from an identified source; not an executable quote.
ARQOM ANALYSIS	Arqom's interpretation of the evidence; not a separate fact.
SCENARIO	Conditional analysis, not a forecast guarantee.
FORWARD JUDGMENT	A time-bound monitoring view subject to stated triggers.

Citation convention: [Sxx] refers to the controlled Source Register delivered with this publication. Market levels use the latest available reference observation before the information cut-off; dates differ by instrument.

EXECUTIVE ASSESSMENT

Decision-useful weekly summary

The operating environment tightened materially in energy and transaction controls even as some market rates eased. The central distinction is between legal authority, bank acceptance and physical execution: none substitutes for the others.

- Energy risk repriced higher. Brent ended 16 October at USD 109.86/bbl and WTI at USD 101.41/bbl, up 4.91% and 10.41% respectively versus 9 October reference levels. These are sourced market observations, not executable cargo prices. [S01][S02]
- Middle-distillate tightness remains the transaction constraint. IEA reported September diesel exports approximately 700 kb/d below a year earlier and a 113 mb fall in on-land oil stocks, while oil on water offset most of the observed inventory decline. [S07]
- Institutional demand forecasts diverge sharply. IEA projects a 2.6 mb/d contraction in 2026; OPEC projects 0.2 mb/d growth. The prudent control response is scenario separation, not arithmetic averaging. [S07][S08]
- US petroleum data provided a counterweight: commercial crude fell 8.6 mb and distillates 2.5 mb in the week ending 9 October; distillate stocks were 12% below the five-year average. Refinery utilisation rose to 93.5%. [S06]
- The 16 October White House order waived key sanctions, restrictions and duties under the new Graham Act, but explicitly did not disturb pre-existing Russia measures under earlier executive authorities. Treat the waiver as statute-specific, not general Russia clearance. [S15]
- OFAC's diesel General License 135 remains a prior-week legal baseline: it is product- and authority-specific and does not displace EU, UK or other applicable regimes. [S09]
- Bank of America enforcement materials demonstrate that bank name recognition, prior payment history and screening software do not establish payment acceptability. Payment-route, ownership, watchlist freshness and alert governance must be re-performed transaction by transaction. [S12][S13]
- Maritime risk remains route-specific. JMIC maintained severe Hormuz conditions in Update 105, while IMB reported historically low global piracy incident counts but concentrated hostage and hijacking severity around Somalia. The datasets measure different threats and are not additive. [S17][S18]

KEY TAKEAWAY

The week reduced neither legal complexity nor execution risk. It shifted the control problem: Russian diesel relief and Graham Act waivers may expand theoretical pathways, while tight product supply, route risk and bank-specific acceptance remain decisive.

EVIDENCE

Oil benchmarks rose; distillate stocks and exports remain tight.

INTERPRETATION

Crude supply recovery has not normalized delivered diesel economics.

IMPLICATION

Quotation validity, replacement cost and working-capital needs stay elevated.

TRIGGER

Sustained diesel export recovery, lower freight and inventory rebuilding.

ACTION

Use short validity periods; verify physical origin, freight, insurance and payment chain before pricing.

MARKET DASHBOARD

Cross-asset signal set

Indicator	Latest reference	Weekly move	Signal	Transaction reading
Brent front month	USD 109.86/bbl 16 Oct	+4.91%	Elevated	Higher replacement-cost and collateral sensitivity.
WTI front month	USD 101.41/bbl 16 Oct	+10.41%	Elevated	US benchmark repricing outpaced Brent.
EUR/USD	1.1253 ECB 16 Oct	+0.42%	Stable-to-firmer EUR	Small weekly move; hedge execution still needs live pricing.
Gold spot	USD 4,165.12/oz 16 Oct	-0.70%	High level; modest weekly decline	Risk demand remains high but weekly direction softened.
US 10Y	5.10% 15 Oct	-14 bp from 9 Oct	Still restrictive	Long-end yields remain elevated despite weekly easing.
ICE LS Gasoil	Not reproduced	n/a	Data-rights limitation	No license-compliant public settlement used; qualitative tightness only.

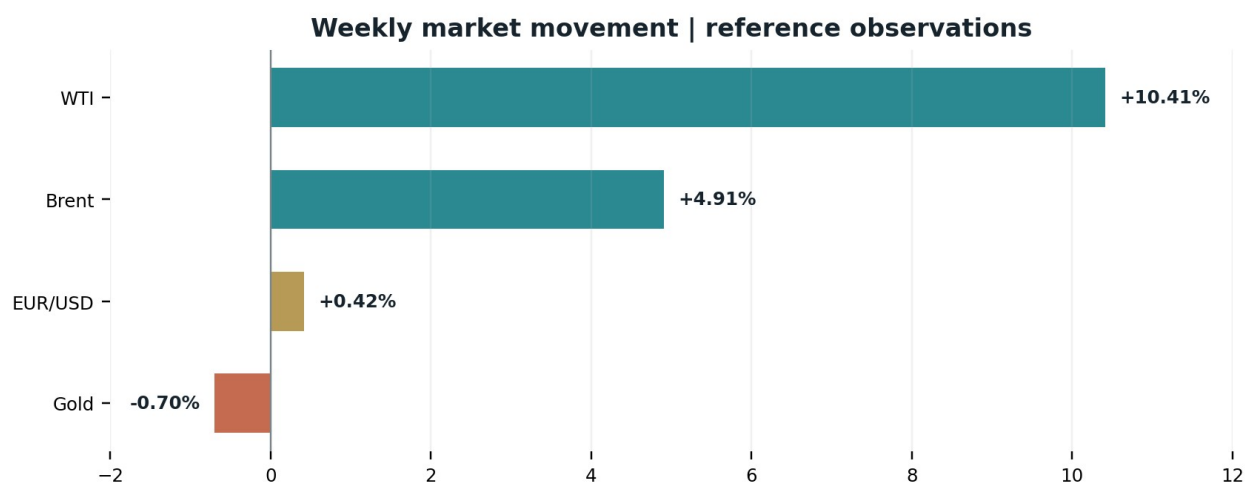


Figure 1. Weekly market movement

Source: Reuters market reports, ECB; Arqom calculations. Reference dates differ. [S01][S02][S03][S04]

MARKET SIGNAL

Crude benchmark gains and a slight EUR appreciation occurred alongside a 14 bp easing in the US 10-year yield. Cross-asset direction was therefore not a single 'risk-on/risk-off' signal.

MACRO, RATES & FX

Funding conditions remain restrictive

The IMF's October WEO projects global growth of 3.1% in 2026 and 3.4% in 2027, describing resilience under strain and downside-skewed risks. This forecast vintage post-dates the April baseline and should not be blended with earlier vintages without disclosure. [S05]

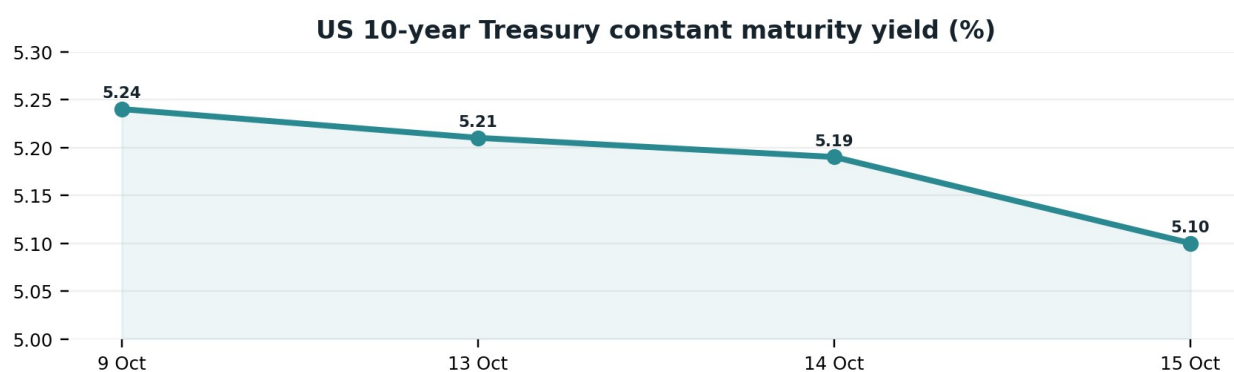


Figure 2. US 10-year Treasury yield

Source: Federal Reserve H.15 series via FRED; latest available observation 15 October 2026. [S04]

EUR/USD and cross-border pricing

The ECB reference rate moved from 1.1206 on 9 October to 1.1253 on 16 October, a 0.42% appreciation of the euro against the dollar. The ECB rate is a reference rate published on working days and is not an execution price. [S03]

EVIDENCE

EUR/USD +0.42%; US 10Y down 14 bp, but still 5.10%.

INTERPRETATION

Funding conditions eased marginally at the long end without becoming inexpensive.

IMPLICATION

USD-funded transactions remain sensitive to tenor, collateral and drawdown certainty.

TRIGGER

A renewed yield rise above the prior week's level or material EUR/USD break.

ACTION

Reprice funding and FX buffers at commitment, documentary acceptance and settlement—not only at term-sheet date.

Dollar liquidity and bankability

No new official evidence during the reporting window established a systemic shortage of dollar liquidity. The applicable conclusion is narrower: high benchmark yields, energy volatility and sanctions-screening intensity raise transaction-specific liquidity and execution costs. Claims of pre-arranged monetisation or guaranteed bank acceptance remain unsupported absent direct bank confirmation.

LIMITATION
No reliable public weekly benchmark for bank acceptance of specific letters of credit, guarantees or standby instruments exists. This publication therefore does not assign an acceptance probability to any instrument or counterparty.

ENERGY & PETROLEUM

Demand divergence and product constraint

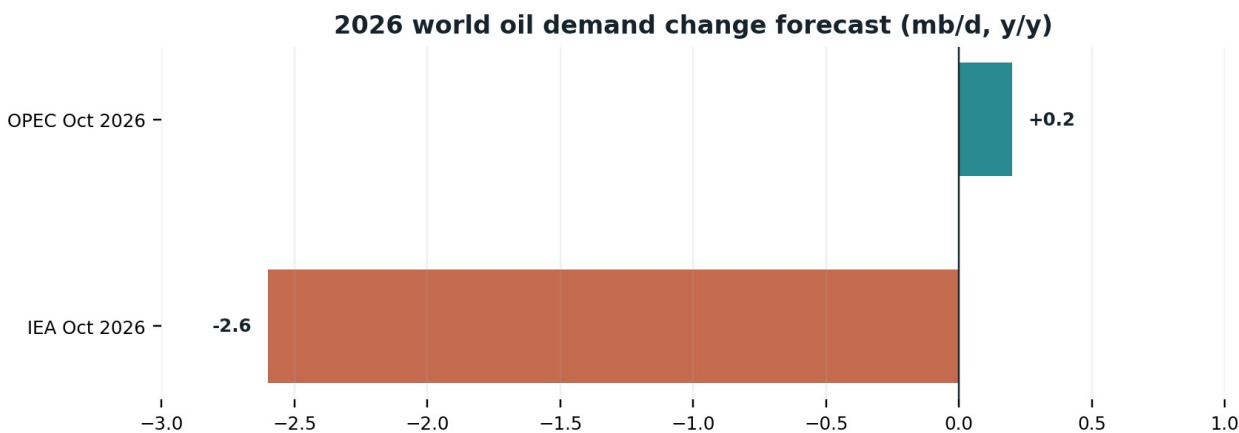


Figure 3. IEA and OPEC 2026 demand forecasts

Source: IEA Oil Market Report, 14 October 2026; OPEC MOMR, October 2026. Different models and vintages; not consensus. [S07][S08]

Evidence	IEA view	OPEC view	Arqom interpretation
2026 demand change	-2.6 mb/d y/y	+0.2 mb/d y/y	A 2.8 mb/d directional spread: plan two cases.
2027 change	+2.0 mb/d partial recovery	+2.6 mb/d growth	Both expect recovery, but from different 2026 bases.
Refining	2026 runs -2.3 mb/d; Oct seasonal low 81.3 mb/d	Mixed margins; middle distillates strong in Atlantic Basin	Product availability can stay tight despite weak aggregate demand.
Stocks	On-land -113 mb in Sep; oil-on-water +103 mb	OECD product stocks 30.8 mb below latest five-year average in Aug	Location and accessibility of stocks matter more than headline totals.

Physical-market transmission

IEA reported global diesel exports at 4.7 mb/d in September, nearly 700 kb/d below a year earlier, with combined Middle East and Russia net exports down 1.3 mb/d. OPEC reported clean-tanker spot rates rising 54% on average east of Suez in September. These measures are institutional market estimates, not Arqom proprietary benchmarks. [S07][S08]

TRANSACTION RELEVANCE
Do not treat lower aggregate demand as proof of prompt diesel availability. Confirm refinery source, product specification, storage location, vessel, route, freight basis, insurance and payment path before relying on a price indication.

US PETROLEUM BALANCE

Inventories, refinery utilisation and product supplied

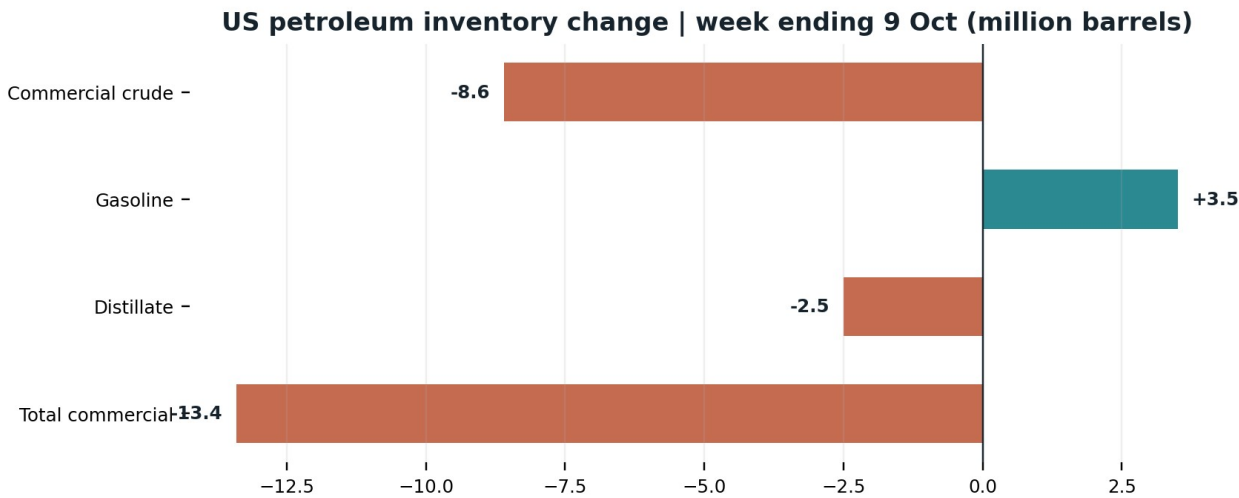


Figure 4. US weekly petroleum inventory changes

Source: US EIA Weekly Petroleum Status Report / Weekly Supply Estimates, released 15 October 2026; WEEKLY observations for week ending 9 October. The distinct FOUR-WEEK-AVERAGE utilisation series is 93.2%. [S06]

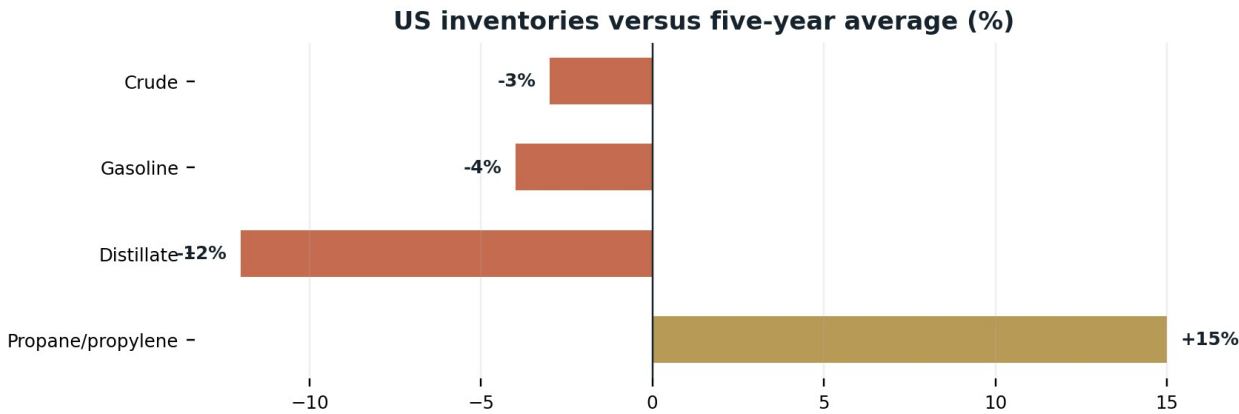


Figure 5. US inventories versus five-year averages

Source: US EIA summary; percent comparisons as published. [S06]

Indicator	Week ending 9 Oct	Weekly change	Four-week / comparison
Refinery inputs	16.615 mb/d	+0.135 mb/d	3.3% above year-ago 4-week average
Utilisation	93.5%	+0.8 pp	vs 85.7% year ago
Commercial crude	415.6 mb	-8.6 mb	3% below five-year average
Distillate stocks	102.6 mb	-2.5 mb	12% below five-year average
Total product supplied	21.361 mb/d	+0.965 mb/d	21.077 mb/d four-week average; +2.0% y/y
Distillate supplied	4.323 mb/d	+0.673 mb/d	3.974 mb/d four-week average; -0.2% y/y
Crude imports	6.049 mb/d	-0.791 mb/d	6.116 mb/d four-week average; +0.9% y/y
Crude exports	4.570 mb/d	-0.195 mb/d	4.047 mb/d four-week average; -0.6% y/y

EDITORIAL CORRECTION
The 16 October shortlist recorded the EIA endpoint as suspended. Before drafting, the official endpoint was rechecked and the 15 October release was available. The draft uses that release and records both the release date and underlying observation date.

Route risk and freight remain distinct from piracy frequency

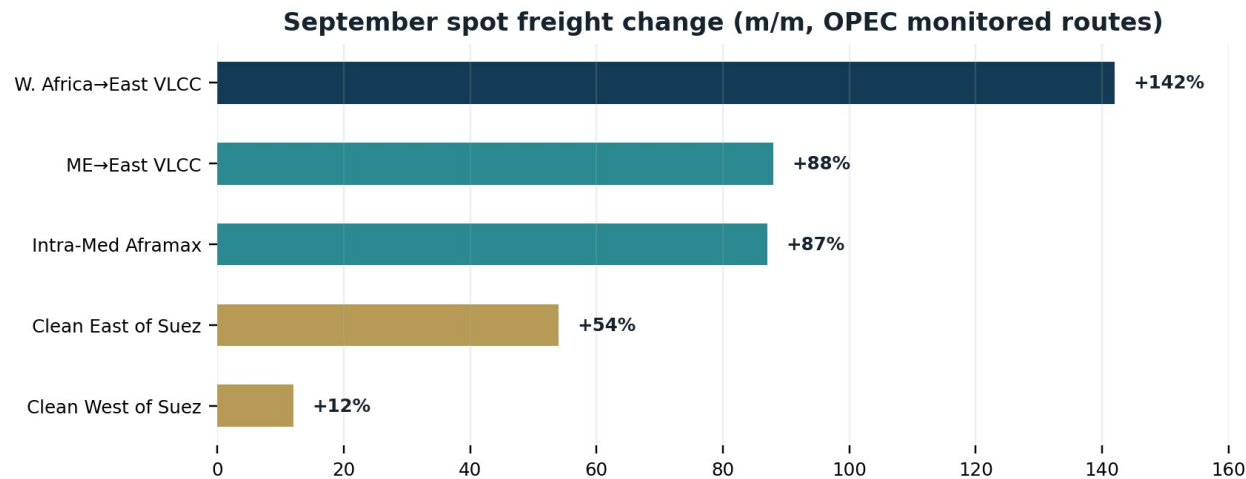


Figure 6. September tanker spot-rate moves

Source: OPEC October MOMR; monitored-route percentage changes, not executable freight quotes. [S08]

Risk stream	Verified information	Assessment	Required control
Hormuz conflict risk	JMIC Update 105 recorded 149 vessel incidents since 1 March and maintained SEVERE conditions; eight projectile attacks were recorded on 11 and 13 October.	Short-horizon operational risk remains high; source carries a FINAL/DRAFT marking anomaly.	Confirm current UKMTO/JMIC warning, voyage plan, P&I position and port status immediately before nomination.
Global piracy	IMB reported 51 incidents Jan–Sep, eight hijackings and 105 crew affected; Somalia accounted for 94% of crew taken hostage.	Low aggregate frequency does not mean low severity on exposed routes.	Apply BMP, security and crew-contingency review by voyage.
Singapore Straits	13 incidents Jan–Sep 2026 versus 73 a year earlier.	Improvement is material but residual armed-boarding risk persists.	Maintain reporting and watchkeeping controls.
Freight	OPEC recorded sharp Sep rate increases across crude and clean segments.	Route dislocation and vessel availability amplify delivered-cost volatility.	Specify freight basis, demurrage, deviation and casualty clauses.

DATA LIMITATION
JMIC conflict incidents and IMB piracy/armed-robbery incidents use different definitions, periods and populations. They must not be summed or compared as a single maritime-risk series.

Controls must follow the full payment route

Bank of America enforcement: operational lessons

Treasury announced more than USD 1.21 billion in coordinated penalties on 13 October. FinCEN assessed USD 1.2 billion, with USD 750 million payable to the OCC credited against that amount. OFAC separately settled 475 apparent violations for USD 11,662,930. The amounts must not be added as though the credited OCC amount were incremental. [S12][S13]

Control failure in source	Transaction implication	Minimum response
Unknown third-party payments and weak CDD	Payment provenance cannot be inferred from a known beneficiary.	Reconcile payer, contract, invoice, goods, shipment and beneficiary.
Blocked-bank routing through directories	Named remitting bank does not reveal the full chain.	Screen intermediary/correspondent route and BICs.
Stale or failed watchlist updates	A prior clean result may become invalid.	Record list timestamp; re-screen before release.
Suppressed or mis-prioritised alerts	Automation can compound false-negative risk.	Require governance, testing and escalation evidence.

Control failure in source	Transaction implication	Minimum response
Human error in account restrictions	Operational handling can defeat policy design.	Use dual control for changed bank details and blocked-interest cases.

EVIDENCE Coordinated FinCEN/OCC/OFAC findings covered monitoring, CDD, correspondent accounts and screening.	INTERPRETATION Bank infrastructure and recognised names do not eliminate control failure.	IMPLICATION Acceptance and settlement are transaction-specific and time-sensitive.	TRIGGER Changed payer, beneficiary, BIC, ownership, route or watchlist status.	ACTION Re-perform KYC/KYB, sanctions and payment-route review at every material substitution.
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Letters of credit, guarantees and SBLC

No source reviewed this week validates any specific documentary credit, guarantee, standby letter of credit, private placement programme or monetisation claim. Bank-issued authentication, applicable rule set, governing law, authorised signatory verification, underlying economics and source-of-funds evidence remain separate conditions precedent.

TRADE FINANCE WATCH

A changed beneficiary bank or intermediary is not an administrative edit. It is a new settlement configuration requiring renewed sanctions, ownership, fraud and documentary review.

SANCTIONS, AML/KYC & EXPORT CONTROLS

Relief is authority-specific; waivers do not erase pre-existing regimes

Measure / date	Verified scope	Key boundary	Control action
White House Graham Act order 16 Oct	Waives specified duties, restrictions and sanctions under the Graham Act.	Expressly leaves pre-existing EO-based Russia sanctions unaffected.	Map the exact legal basis for every restriction; do not generalise the waiver.
OFAC GL 135 9 Oct (baseline)	Russian-origin diesel sale, delivery, offloading and import transactions otherwise prohibited by 31 CFR 587/589 through 7 Apr 2027.	No debits to identified Russian sovereign accounts; no override of EU/UK law.	Run jurisdiction, product, origin, party, vessel, service and payment matrix.
OFAC Iran GL FF 15 Oct	Specified wind-down involving International Development Bank for Investment and Finance through 30 Oct 2026.	Blocked-person payments must enter blocked accounts; not unrestricted new business.	Refresh legal entity, BIC IDBQIQBA, ownership and correspondent screening.
OFAC GL 128D / 130B 15 Oct	Specified non-Russian Lukoil retail and named Bulgarian-entity transactions through 24 Apr 2027.	Not group-wide trading clearance; other blocked affiliates require authority.	Match activity and entity to the exact licence.
GL 131J deadline 22 Oct	Separate authority for specified sale negotiations/contracts and maintenance or wind-down.	Performance of a sale contract may require separate authority.	Do not substitute the 24 Apr 2027 retail/Bulgaria expiry.

COMPLIANCE WATCH

For Arqom's Cyprus context, US authorisation is only one layer. EU, UK, local, vessel, insurer, bank and contractual restrictions must be tested independently. Bank willingness is not created by a general licence.

EVIDENCE New US waivers/licences reduce some US-law restrictions.	INTERPRETATION The legal landscape became more granular, not simpler.	IMPLICATION False generalisation is the primary compliance risk.	TRIGGER Any changed product, entity, ownership, service, route or payment nexus.	ACTION Use a legal-authority matrix and obtain transaction-specific bank/insurer confirmation.
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REGIONAL INTELLIGENCE

Materiality-ranked review

Region	Material development	Impact	Transaction relevance
Europe	EUR/USD reference rate firmed 0.42% w/w; Cyprus/EU parties remain outside the automatic reach of US-only relief.	Medium	Maintain EU sanctions and FX analysis independently.
North America	EIA showed crude and distillate draws; Graham Act waivers and BoFA enforcement materially changed compliance and payment analysis.	High	Reprice US-linked energy and settlement pathways; verify exact legal authority.
Asia-Pacific	IMB reported lower Singapore Strait incidents, while OPEC showed sharply higher east-of-Suez clean and dirty freight.	Medium–High	Route cost and security controls remain product- and voyage-specific.
Middle East / GCC	Hormuz conditions remained severe; IEA reported product/LPG flows recovering more slowly than crude.	High	Stress-test physical delivery, war-risk, delay, demurrage and replacement supply.
Latin America	No region-specific primary-source development meeting publication materiality was verified in the window.	Low / monitor	Do not manufacture regional content; track USD funding, energy and sanctions spillovers.
Global	IMF WEO growth forecast is 3.1% for 2026 and 3.4% for 2027; IEA/OPEC energy demand scenarios diverge.	Medium–High	Use explicit macro and oil-demand scenarios in credit and volume assumptions.

Payment infrastructure

A BIS-hosted speech published 13 October emphasised interoperability, ISO 20022, regulatory harmonisation and collaboration as prerequisites for cross-border payment improvement in Africa. It is policy commentary rather than a new binding standard. [S19]

REGIONAL DISCIPLINE
Coverage is materiality-led. Absence of a verified region-specific development is disclosed rather than filled with weak or promotional content.

TRANSACTION IMPLICATIONS

From market signal to executable control

Decision area	Current condition	Failure mode	Practical response
Pricing	Crude and freight elevated; diesel market tight.	Stale quote or incomplete delivered-cost basis.	Short validity; define benchmark, differential, freight, tax and FX timing.
Funding	US 10Y eased but remains 5.10%.	Understated carry, collateral or margin requirement.	Reprice at commitment and drawdown; stress delay.
Bankability	Screening and correspondent failures remain plausible.	Assuming acceptance from bank name or precedent.	Obtain direct transaction-specific confirmation.
Compliance	Authority-specific relief and waivers.	Treating one regime as global clearance.	Map jurisdictions, authorities, parties, ownership and services.
Logistics	Hormuz and freight risks remain elevated.	Unpriced deviation, demurrage or casualty delay.	Confirm voyage, P&I, war risk, port and contingency supply.
Documentation	Entity/BIC substitutions are material.	Payment redirection, fraud or blocked interest.	Renew KYC/KYB and dual-control approvals.
Counterparty risk	Demand scenarios diverge and costs are volatile.	Overcommitted volume or working capital.	Scenario-based limits, collateral and termination rights.
Settlement	Full route may include hidden blocked banks.	Payment rejection or blocked funds.	Screen the complete routing chain immediately before release.

ACTION STANDARD
Legal permission → bank/insurer acceptance → physical deliverability → documentary compliance → settlement confirmation. Treat each as a separate gate and preserve evidence.

FORWARD VIEW

7 / 30 / 90 days

Horizon	Base case	Upside / easing case	Downside / stress case	Decision trigger
7 days	High energy volatility; tight diesel availability; route-specific disruption.	Freight eases and product exports recover.	New Hormuz attacks or refinery/export disruption.	Current JMIC/UKMTO warning, EIA release, GL amendments.
30 days	Legal pathways expand selectively, but bank risk appetite stays transaction-specific.	Russian and Gulf product flows improve with stable shipping.	Waivers narrowed, EU/UK divergence, blocked-route rejection.	OFAC changes, insurer/bank implementation, stock rebuilding.
90 days	Partial supply recovery but winter middle-distillate demand sustains risk premium.	Refinery runs recover and on-land stocks rebuild.	Conflict persists; freight and diesel cracks re-accelerate.	IEA/OPEC revisions, winter inventories, physical premiums.

Scenario matrix

Scenario	Probability discipline	Confirmation	Invalidation	Primary action
Base: constrained normalisation	Most likely, not assigned a numeric probability.	Gradual flows recovery; persistent product/freight premium.	Sustained stock rebuilding and lower route risk.	Maintain short price validity and layered controls.
Easing	Conditional upside.	Diesel exports recover, freight falls, no further attacks.	New outages or sanctions tightening.	Extend validity only after physical and bank confirmation.
Stress	Material tail risk.	Further Hormuz attacks, refinery losses, route closures.	Operational calm and rapid inventory rebuild.	Increase liquidity, delay and replacement-cost buffers.
Policy fragmentation	Ongoing compliance risk.	US relief diverges from EU/UK or bank policies.	Harmonised measures and published bank implementation.	Jurisdiction-by-jurisdiction legal matrix.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENT
These scenarios are analytical judgments as of the information cut-off. They are neither investment recommendations nor assurances of price, availability, compliance or transaction execution.

DECISION CALENDAR

Week-ahead watchpoints

Date / timing	Event or control point	Why it matters	Action
21 Oct 2026	Next scheduled EIA WPSR release.	Updates US crude/product stocks, refining and product supplied.	Reconcile release and observation dates; refresh inventory dashboard.
22 Oct 2026, 12:01 a.m. EDT	Current GL 131J authority expires unless amended.	Separate Lukoil sale-negotiation / wind-down scope.	Recheck operative licence before reliance.
23 Oct 2026, 12:01 a.m. EDT	Iran GL EE wind-down authority scheduled to expire unless amended.	Blocked-payment and covered-entity conditions affect settlement.	Confirm current text and bank implementation.
30 Oct 2026, 12:01 a.m. EDT	GL FF wind-down for International Development Bank scheduled to expire.	High risk of payment rejection or blocking after deadline.	Complete or restructure only with current legal authority.
Continuous	UKMTO/JMIC warnings, port accessibility, navigation interference and P&I response.	Short-horizon conditions can change before voyage execution.	Recheck before vessel nomination and sailing.
Continuous	OFAC/EU/UK listings, guidance and licence changes.	Regulatory state may change faster than documentation.	Time-stamp screening and legal review.

WEEK AHEAD
The priority is not forecasting one market direction. It is synchronising four clocks: regulatory expiry, bank acceptance, market validity and physical-delivery status.

METHODOLOGY & DISCLOSURES

Evidence hierarchy and analytical limits

Methodology

Research followed AG-MI-GOV-001 through Stage 3. The 16 October Arqom Research Shortlist was used as a lead list only. Each material item was rechecked against primary or institutional sources available at the information cut-off. Quantitative claims carry source identifiers and observation dates. Forecasts from different institutions are not merged. Where a reliable, publication-safe data point was unavailable—most notably a license-compliant ICE Low Sulphur Gasoil settlement—no value was substituted.

Evidence tier	Use in this issue
S1 Primary authority	OFAC, White House, EIA, ECB, Federal Reserve/FRED, IMF, OPEC, ICC/IMB, BIS.
S2 Primary institutional	IEA and official industry/security bodies.
S3 Major financial media	Reuters used for dated market observations and contemporaneous context.
Excluded	Unverified rumours, promotional claims, confidential mandates, executable quotations and unsupported bank-programme claims.

Material limitations

Market instruments have different closing/reference times; weekly changes are calculations from disclosed source observations. ICE Low Sulphur Gasoil settlement was not reproduced because a reliable publication-rights-cleared public reference was not available.

JMIC Update 105 was distributed through UKMTO but the retrieved document carried a FINAL/DRAFT marking anomaly; operational reliance requires current-version confirmation.

IEA and OPEC forecasts use different methodologies and assumptions; their divergence is presented, not reconciled.

EIA publishes distinct weekly and four-week-average refinery utilisation measures. For the week ending 9 October 2026, the WPSR weekly estimate reports 93.5% operable-capacity utilisation (up 0.8 percentage points from 92.7% the prior week). The EIA Weekly Inputs & Utilization four-week-average series reports 93.2% for the four weeks ending 9 October. The report's indicator table and narrative use the 93.5% weekly observation; 93.2% must only be described as a four-week average. Sources: EIA Weekly Supply Estimates and EIA Weekly Inputs & Utilization, both released 15 October 2026. Weekly estimates may be revised.

Sanctions analysis is informational and not legal advice; separate counsel and bank/insurer confirmation remain required.

AI-ASSISTED PRODUCTION

AI-assisted tools were used for research organisation, calculations, drafting support and document preparation. Owner publication approval has been received. No public website release has occurred.

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