

Dreamarks



APRIL 2026 | ISSUE NUMBER 6TH YEAR 2ND

E-MAGAZINE

AGENTIC AI for Decisioning Actions

WTO 293 Steps of Nations
Mitigating Gulf Conflicts Effects

Global Value Chain
Contingencies Plans

IN THIS ISSUE

3

Agentic AI Limiteless Possibilities

4

The Future Frontiers of Agentic AI

6

Setting Directions for Your Business with Responsible AI

9

Coveting Data Governance Trustworthiness with Agentic AI

19

Reinforcing Technology for Global Trade in Facing Hormuz Strait Congestion

21

Benefits of Ports Digitalization Infrastructures

23

293 Steps from WTO Reports on Nations Mitigation Applications in Facing Hormuz Strait Conflicts



Dreamarks Magazine



About Dreamarks

His Highnes Prince Jassim Hamad of Qatar

Author, Conceptor, Programmer,
Scientists, Strategist & Technocrats

Sole Protector & Legal Guardian of Dreamarks

Gina Al ilmi

Writer, Books Author, Scientist,
Graphic & Web Designer, Researcher

Sole Founder & Main Director

Bogor, West Java Indonesia

www.dreamarks.com

gina@dreamarks.com

[@dream.pathways](https://www.instagram.com/dream.pathways)

Agentic AI will be held accountable for profit...and loss.

By the end of 2026, Fortune 500 companies will be reporting agentic systems autonomously resolving more than a quarter of multi-step customer interactions. These agents won't just advise, they'll execute, with measurable revenue impact. That will also create new roles like Agent SRE and even Chief Agent Officer. The flip side is that the first major "agent outage" will hit headlines, as organizations discover that when autonomous systems drive revenue, downtime has a price tag.

— Iain Brown, SAS Head of AI & Data Science, Northern Europe



Agentic AI Limitless Possibilities

Imagine an office without confusing meeting or manufacturing floors without chaotic settings. Imagine machineries data's that are monitored and risks that are regularly measured, without we have to put too much efforts. A safe business that are not rely on to any human. A Coordination between Decision Making Complex Multi-Step Orchestration, Integrated Cross Continent Central Data Processing and Planning Oriented Risk Averse Information Systems where we can put trust to. Not only for generating data, but also can Monitored, Co-Acting and providing the interconnected input between Internet of Things (IoT) across our Business Metrics.

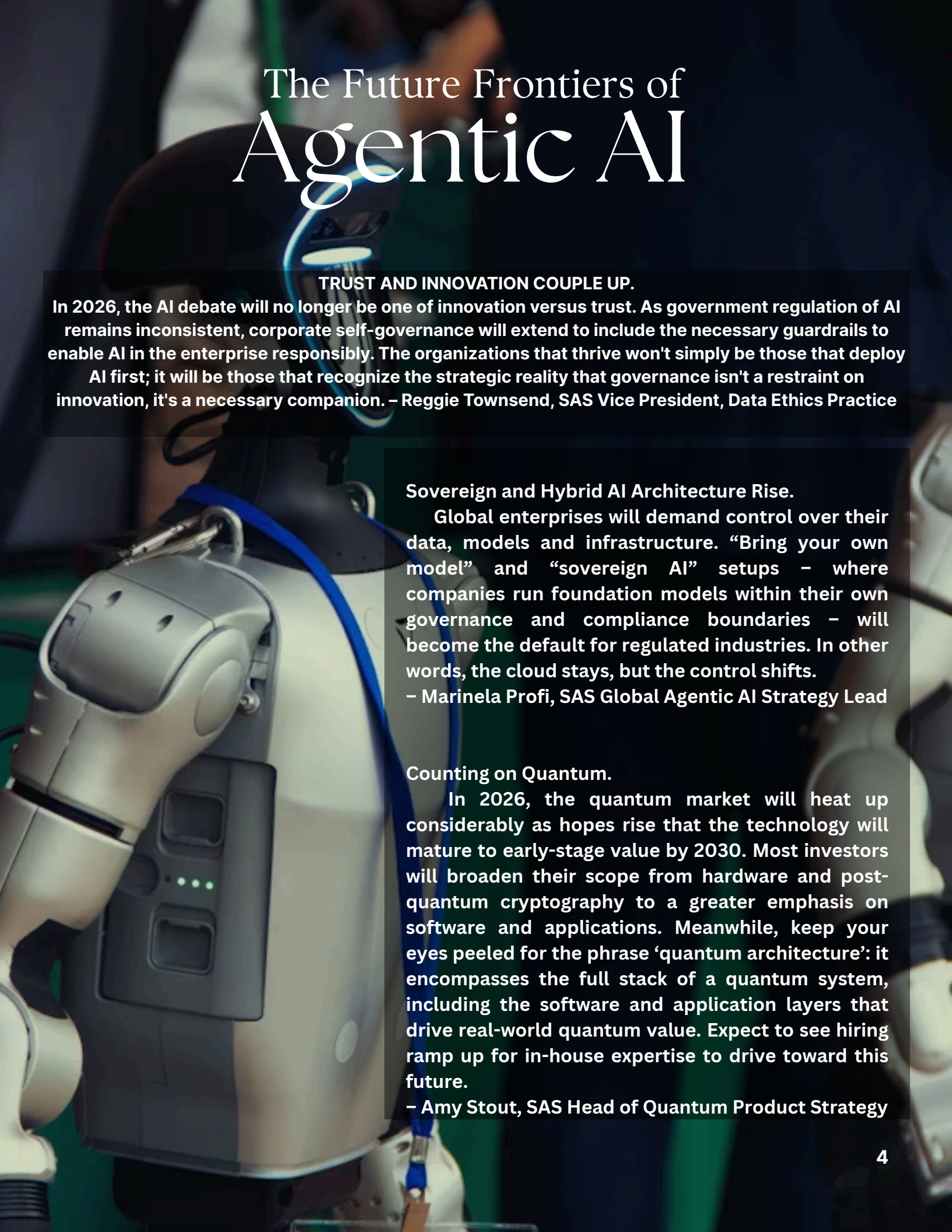
Not only at the Offices, we can generate AI comparative data that acting codependent with us, not only as trustworthy partners, but also as the thinking systems that can send us alarms from faraway late seafreight, followed by extending it to next risks warnings for your production planning and logistic value chain allocations, based on the critical levels that you put to it.

The AI can act as your agents in competitive business, and together with your manpower, Agentic AI can be programmed to elevate your company powers to rise above the rest. As SAS puts it, relying on Agentic AI is the same with building trust in the Next Wave of Intelligence.

In this 6th edition of Dreamarks in our 2nd years, we examine how nation policy mitigate the respons of The Hormuz Strait Congestions; from demand management to subsidies and tariff barriers The World Economic Forum also presenting their predictions upto 2030, concerning global risks, the value chain urge for transformation in the era of economic fragmentations. As the WarWatch for International Humanitarian Law Report also informing us about more than dozens conflicts happening around various parts of the world, mostly because of Land Occupations.

Gina Al Ilmi

Editor-in-Chief



The Future Frontiers of Agentic AI

TRUST AND INNOVATION COUPLE UP.

In 2026, the AI debate will no longer be one of innovation versus trust. As government regulation of AI remains inconsistent, corporate self-governance will extend to include the necessary guardrails to enable AI in the enterprise responsibly. The organizations that thrive won't simply be those that deploy AI first; it will be those that recognize the strategic reality that governance isn't a restraint on innovation, it's a necessary companion. – Reggie Townsend, SAS Vice President, Data Ethics Practice

Sovereign and Hybrid AI Architecture Rise.

Global enterprises will demand control over their data, models and infrastructure. “Bring your own model” and “sovereign AI” setups – where companies run foundation models within their own governance and compliance boundaries – will become the default for regulated industries. In other words, the cloud stays, but the control shifts.

– Marinela Profi, SAS Global Agentic AI Strategy Lead

Counting on Quantum.

In 2026, the quantum market will heat up considerably as hopes rise that the technology will mature to early-stage value by 2030. Most investors will broaden their scope from hardware and post-quantum cryptography to a greater emphasis on software and applications. Meanwhile, keep your eyes peeled for the phrase ‘quantum architecture’: it encompasses the full stack of a quantum system, including the software and application layers that drive real-world quantum value. Expect to see hiring ramp up for in-house expertise to drive toward this future.

– Amy Stout, SAS Head of Quantum Product Strategy

In the Midst of Data Nuages Hybrid Human - AI

Synthetic data becomes the new battleground for AI supremacy.

Synthetic data is not a workaround, but a strategic weapon against data scarcity, privacy limitations and compliance bottlenecks. In 2026, expect a data arms race, where companies compete not only on multimodal real-world data, but on how convincingly they can create it. The winners? Those who master synthetic realism and shift at scale from experimental to essential capabilities that drive business advantage.

– Alyssa Farrell, SAS Senior Director, Platform and Horizontal Solutions

HR's new workforce: humans + agents.

By 2026, HR leaders will manage more than people, they'll manage AI agents too. As agentic AI becomes part of daily workflows, HR will define new policies for onboarding, performance, and collaboration between humans and digital coworkers. The future of workforce management will be hybrid-human and machine.

– Jenn Mann, Chief Human Resources Officer

AI's market reckoning: Unchecked innovation meets accountability.

2026 will mark the start of AI's market reckoning – when hype collides with governance and only accountable innovation endures. The push for consistent ROI and transparent oversight will shutter vanity projects and reward the disciplined, refocusing investment on the fundamentals: data orchestration, sound modeling and explainable governance. Overhyped technologies will fade, replaced by responsible AI built for measurable impact and with operational rigor.

As AI hype gives way to AI accountability, only two questions remain – how deep will the reckoning run, and when will the renaissance begin?

---Stu Bradley, SAS Senior Vice President, Risk, Fraud and Compliance Solutions

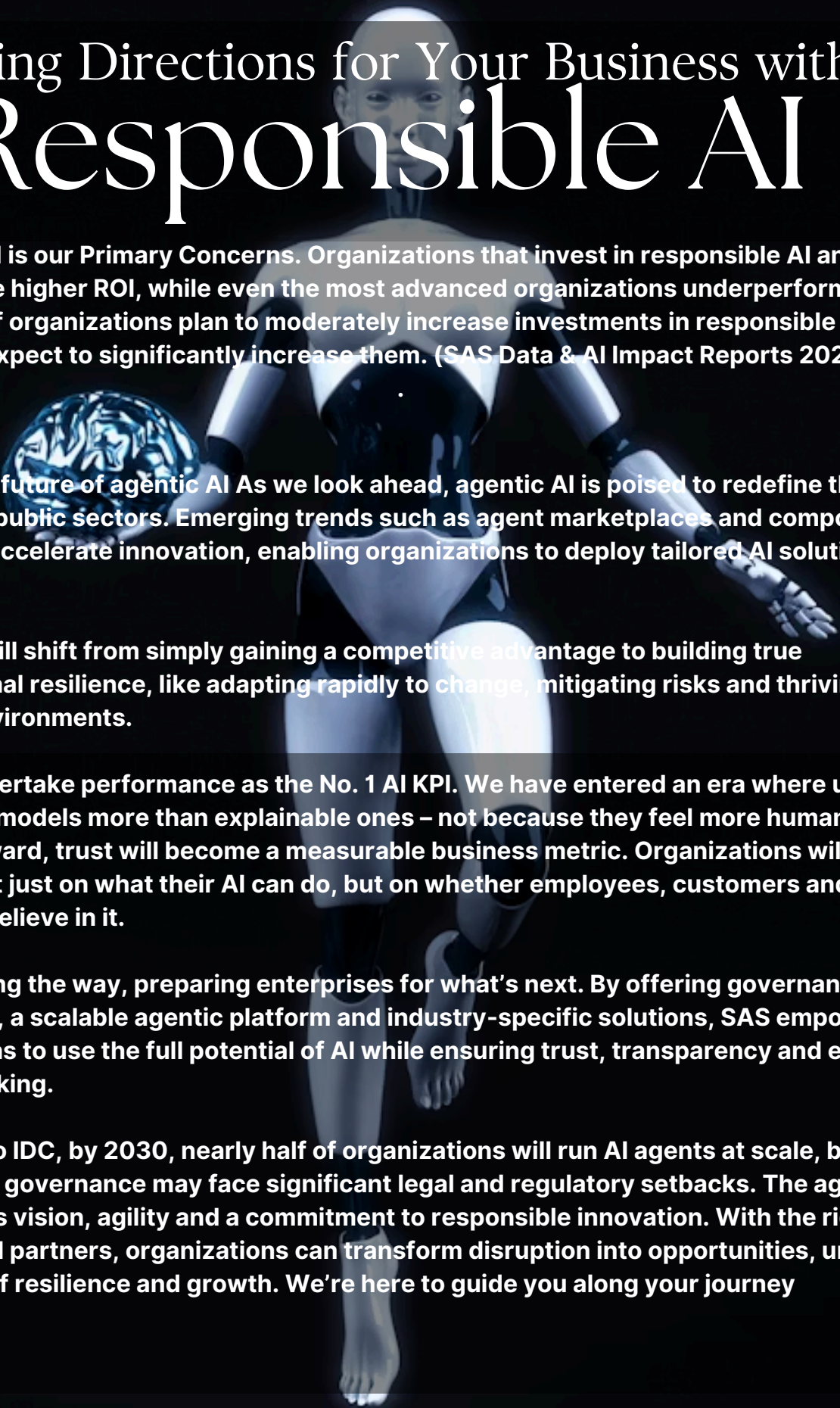
AI empowerment wins over AI replacement.

Do you want to play to win, or not to lose? In 2026, leaders will face a spectrum between two options: either use AI to eliminate jobs or use AI to empower people to create a competitive advantage. It is becoming increasingly clear that AI should empower people – not replace them – and companies will need bold and inspirational leaders to invest in their workforce through continued change.

– Bryan Harris, Chief Technology Officer

About SAS

SAS is a global leader in data and AI. With SAS software and industry-specific solutions, organizations transform data into trusted decisions. SAS gives you THE POWER TO KNOW®.



Setting Directions for Your Business with Responsible AI

Unreliable AI is our Primary Concerns. Organizations that invest in responsible AI and strong governance see higher ROI, while even the most advanced organizations underperform without it.

57% of organizations plan to moderately increase investments in responsible AI.

25% expect to significantly increase them. (SAS Data & AI Impact Reports 2026)

Shaping the future of agentic AI As we look ahead, agentic AI is poised to redefine the private and public sectors. Emerging trends such as agent marketplaces and composite agents will accelerate innovation, enabling organizations to deploy tailored AI solutions at scale.

The focus will shift from simply gaining a competitive advantage to building true organizational resilience, like adapting rapidly to change, mitigating risks and thriving in dynamic environments.

Trust will overtake performance as the No. 1 AI KPI. We have entered an era where users trust GenAI models more than explainable ones – not because they feel more human. Moving forward, trust will become a measurable business metric. Organizations will compete not just on what their AI can do, but on whether employees, customers and regulators believe in it.

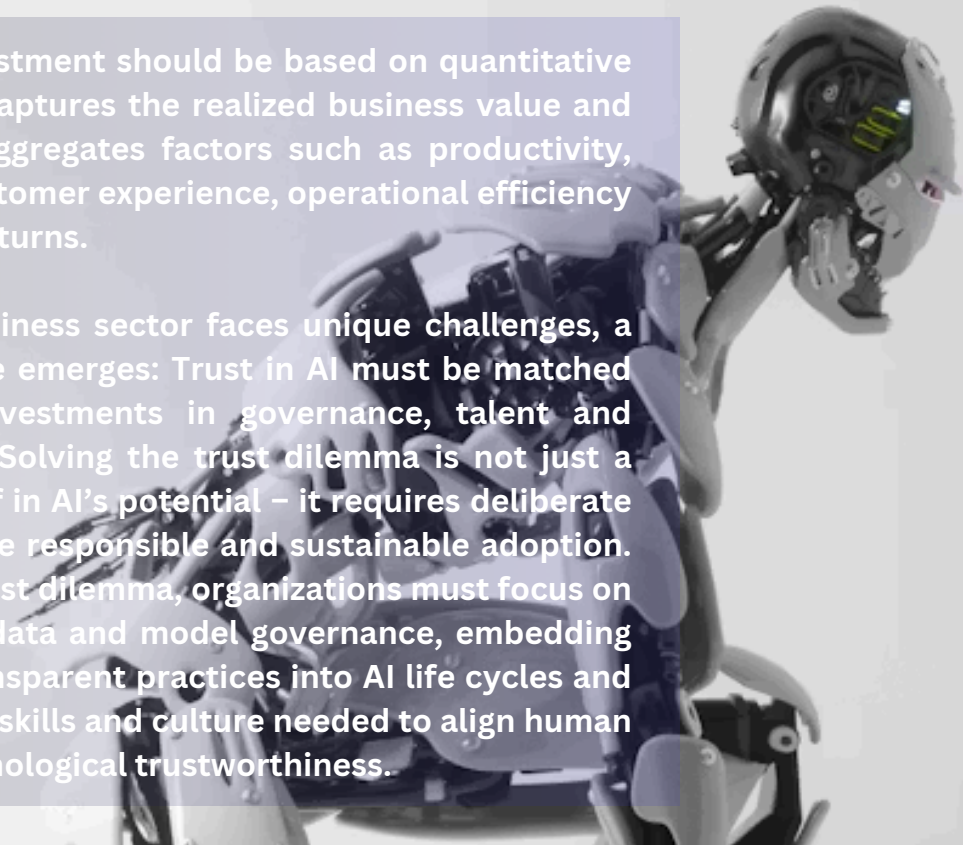
SAS is leading the way, preparing enterprises for what's next. By offering governance frameworks, a scalable agentic platform and industry-specific solutions, SAS empowers organizations to use the full potential of AI while ensuring trust, transparency and ethical decision making.

According to IDC, by 2030, nearly half of organizations will run AI agents at scale, but those who neglect governance may face significant legal and regulatory setbacks. The agentic era demands vision, agility and a commitment to responsible innovation. With the right strategy and partners, organizations can transform disruption into opportunities, unlocking new levels of resilience and growth. We're here to guide you along your journey

Modest Investment, Focus on Integrations Facing AI Dilemmas

Further AI Investment should be based on quantitative measure that captures the realized business value and outcomes. It aggregates factors such as productivity, innovation, customer experience, operational efficiency and financial returns.

While each business sector faces unique challenges, a common theme emerges: Trust in AI must be matched by tangible investments in governance, talent and infrastructure. Solving the trust dilemma is not just a matter of belief in AI's potential – it requires deliberate action to ensure responsible and sustainable adoption. To solve the trust dilemma, organizations must focus on strengthening data and model governance, embedding ethical and transparent practices into AI life cycles and developing the skills and culture needed to align human trust with technological trustworthiness.



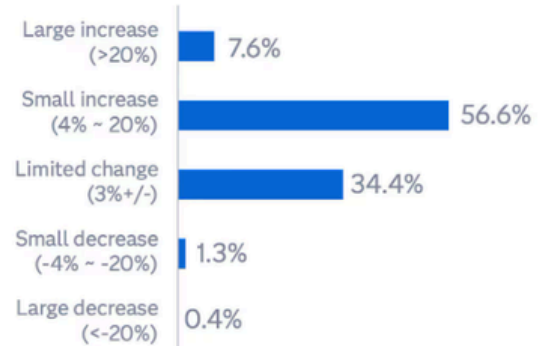
TOP 5 CHALLENGES

01	Data foundation not centralized / optimized	>	56.4%
02	Lack of specialized tech personnel	>	43.6%
03	Lack of data governance	>	40%
04	Lack of skilled employees	>	33.8%
05	Cost for AI development and deployment	>	34.9%

TOP 5 IMPLEMENTATION PRIORITIES

01	Build an AI technology architecture	>	57.8%
02	Develop a data architecture that supports AI	>	45.8%
03	Build and run a data science and AI team	>	40.4%
04	Support AI training and reskilling	>	37.5%

EXPECTED AI INVESTMENT GROWTH



HOW LEADERS SEE AI BUSINESS VALUE

01	Process efficiency / effectiveness	>	64%
02	Product / service innovation	>	58%
03	Personal productivity	>	53.3%



Business Cases Implementations AI on Applied Fields

Banking CHALLENGE – In commercial lending, a big pain point is the amount of manual documentation during underwriting – a slow and error-prone process.

SOLUTION – By combining OCR with AI, banking organizations can automatically extract, structure and integrate data from unstructured documents directly into risk processes, such as credit origination and risk models.

OUTCOME – AI agents speed up the underwriting process by reducing manual effort, improving customer experience and enabling a full workflow orchestration and data automation.

Health Care CHALLENGE – Chronic diseases are the leading driver of health care costs, accounting for a vast majority of expenditures globally. Managing chronic conditions requires ongoing monitoring, early detection of deterioration and timely interventions – tasks that can overwhelm clinical resources and care teams.

SOLUTION – By deploying AI agents, health care teams can continuously evaluate patients at the highest risk for chronic disease progression, integrating data from electronic health records, remote monitoring devices, payer databases and patient-reported outcomes.

Using natural language processing (NLP), predictive modeling and machine learning pattern recognition, agents can interpret clinical notes, detect emerging health risks and track changes in biometric and utilization data in real time.

OUTCOME – AI agents identify individuals needing early interventions and alert care teams so resources can be directed where they have the greatest impact. The system supports remote care management, schedules follow-ups and provides concise, actionable insights that enable clinicians to respond proactively. This approach improves adherence to care plans, reduces preventable complications and reduces long-term health care costs

Public Sector CHALLENGE – More than 80% of enterprise data is trapped in unstructured formats (maintenance logs, product catalogues, service requests, etc.), causing longer research cycles and escalating content inaccuracy. Traditional Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG) solutions are helpful, but they are code-heavy, inflexible and hard to integrate.

SOLUTION – Organizations in manufacturing, energy and the public sector can use a retrieval agent manager to overcome these obstacles. They can securely launch and manage retrieval agents for smarter decision making.

OUTCOME – According to Cervicorn Consulting, there is immediate value from using this approach (quantitative and/or qualitative): • 50% reduction in research time. • 40% increase in content accuracy.

“Modern agentic AI systems don’t just answer questions; they plan, reason and act across complex, multistep tasks.” Peter Williams Head of Partner Technology, Global Financial Services, Amazon Web Services

Coveting Data Governance Trustworthiness Agentics AI

The final component of an AI agent is learning. Unlike traditional systems that require manual updates or adjustments, AI agents can learn and improve over time by analyzing the outcomes of their actions. After the agent takes action, it assesses the results. Did the action lead to the expected outcome? If the action is successful, the AI agent strengthens the model and continues making similar decisions in the future. If it fails, the agent adjusts its models to improve.

For instance, if a fraud detection system incorrectly flags a legitimate transaction, it will learn from that mistake to avoid similar errors in the future.

Learning is what sets AI agents apart from traditional software. It enables AI to adapt, evolve and get better with each interaction. Over time, they become more accurate, more efficient and more aligned with business goals.

This refers to everything the AI agent interacts with, such as systems, people or the processes it is designed to manage. The environment provides the context and feedback for the agent's perception, cognition and actions, directly affecting the quality of its decisions and its ability to learn and improve in the learning phase.

60% of Fortune 100 companies will appoint a Head of AI Governance in 2026 to cope with emerging AI regulations and risk management.

– IT Wire

Key environmental factors include:

- **External data sources (third-party fraud databases, news about data breaches, etc.).**
- **Regulatory frameworks (legal requirements for handling sensitive customer data).**
- **Customer behavior and feedback can inform future decisions and adjustments.**
- **Market conditions may impact fraud risk at different times (e.g., a rise in online shopping during the holiday season).**

The role of the environment While we've covered the five key components of an AI agent, it's also important to recognize the importance of the environment in which the AI operates. The AI system relies on data from its environment to stay informed about potential fraud risks, and this external context helps refine its decision making.

AI Governance for Progressive Business Metrics

AGENTIC AI SYSTEMATICS

In 2026, the AI debate will no longer be one of innovation versus trust. Corporate self-governance will extend to include the necessary guardrails to enable AI in the enterprise responsibly.

The organizations that thrive won't simply be those that deploy AI first; it will be those that recognize the strategic reality that governance isn't a restraint on innovation, it's a necessary companion.

– Reggie Townsend, SAS Vice President, Data Ethics Practice

WHAT SOME THINK AI AGENTS LOOK LIKE

DATA



LARGE LANGUAGE MODEL



VALUE

WHAT THEY ACTUALLY LOOK LIKE

PERCEPTION

Gathers data from different sources (sensors, inputs, databases)

COGNITION

Interprets data, finds insights and relationships

DECISION

Analyzes information and decides best course of action

ACTION

This could be performing a task, making a recommendation or triggering a response in another system

LEARNING

Agents improve over time, adapting decisions and actions to become better at their tasks

ENVIRONMENT

This refers to everything the AI agent interacts with, such as systems, external data, people or the processes it is designed to manage. The environment provides additional context and feedback for the AI actions to improve accuracy of the decision.

AGENTIC AI PLACEMENTS



At the threshold of the agentic era. Agentic AI represents a fundamental shift: It moves beyond content generation, considered the hallmark of GenAI, toward decision-oriented operations.

Unlike traditional systems that require explicit prompts or operate within rigid boundaries, agentic AI acts as an intelligent teammate, capable of independent reasoning, memory and multistep action with minimal human guidance.

The future is one where AI evolves from passive assistants to proactive, autonomous agents. It's an exciting time. Yet, this promise is met with a challenge: the gap between AI hype and organizational readiness.

Organizations worldwide, of all sizes, are experimenting with large language models (LLMs), seeking to harness organization wide intelligent decision making.

McKinsey estimates a staggering US\$4.4 trillion in long-term productivity growth potential from AI across industries. To unlock this value, leaders must rethink ROI.

AI is not a bolt-on tool and employee reducer. It's a foundational capability shift, transforming how we think, decide and evolve. Its true impact lies in workplace innovation, faster responses, personalized interactions and agility in the face of rapid change.

Agentic AI is already reshaping industries: streamlining chronic disease management in health care, unlocking unstructured data in manufacturing, delivering actionable insights for insurance and empowering risk assessment in banking.

Looking ahead, we will see AI systems better balance strict instructions with real-world judgment, closing the gap between human common sense and machine logic. Gartner predicts pilot projects will expand into real deployments, ushering in a new era of practical, transformative AI.

Reinforcing Tech for Global Trade In Facing Hormuz Strait Congestions

Three reinforcing pillars essential to strengthening the connecting fabric of global trade:

- 1 Collaborative governance
- 2 Cross-layer partnerships
- 3 Human capacity

Ultimately, the resilience of technology amid geopolitical shifts depends not only on digital innovation but on human collaboration. By reinforcing both the digital and human layers of the global trading system, technology, as an integral part of the tradetech stack, provides a pathway towards a more inclusive, efficient and adaptive era of global commerce.

Emerging technologies are already enabling new efficiencies and inclusion across the trade ecosystem, such as:

- Agentic artificial intelligence (AI) and intelligent assistants empowering small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to compete globally
- Digital trade finance platforms widening access to liquidity and accelerating time-to-cash
- Blockchain and digital documentation tools strengthening compliance
- The internet of things (IoT), data platforms and digital twins increasing transparency and predictability across complex supply chains

Since the end of World War II, international trade has been anchored by a rules-based system and institutions that reduced trade barriers and expanded markets. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), succeeded by the World Trade Organization (WTO), provided the framework for the gradual liberalization of global exchange, which resulted in a 4,300% growth in world trade levels since 1950.

Technological developments played a key role in this growth; containerization, digital networks and data-driven operations empowered businesses to build complex supply chains across borders. This trade growth is now threatened by heightened geopolitical risk. Global merchandise trade volume is forecast to grow by only 2.4% in 2025, down from 2.8% in 2024, and slow even further in 2026 to just 0.5% as a result of higher tariffs and trade policy uncertainty. Discriminatory trade policies have seen a remarkable increase, rising from 55 in 2019 to 2,752 in 2024.

Benefits of Ports Digitalization Infrastructure

The success of enterprises also depends on the speed and reliability of the networks that move goods, process data and deliver services, which are increasingly being tested by geopolitical shifts. Amid these shifts, logistics companies, port authorities and financial players have developed and implemented technological solutions to enhance coordination, accuracy and speed across their internal processes. In turn, this maintains global trade as predictable and competitive, despite an increasingly complex operating environment.

Strategic ports such as Dar es Salaam are playing an increasingly vital role in connecting emerging markets and regional supply chains as global trade adjusts to new geopolitical dynamics. DP World assumed operations at Tanzania's largest port in April 2024 and launched its Cargoes Community System, creating a unified digital ecosystem linking the port's stakeholders and synchronizing data with the in-house terminal operating system (Zodiac). In less than two years, this digitalization has resulted in:

- Over 141,000 container terminal transactions and more than 143,000 general cargo transactions processed digitally, avoiding manual visits to port documentation centres
- Over 296,000 vehicle booking system interactions improving gate efficiency
- Over 20,000 self-service requests, facilitating 428 million in revenue collection
- Over 25,000 banking transactions executed, worth 106.9 million.
- Over 147,000 roll-on/roll-off (RORO) gate passes automated, eliminating manual processes and saving time for staff and customers

By replacing fragmented manual processes with seamless digital workflows, the port has increased transparency and reduced friction at a critical gateway for East Africa. As trade routes continue to diversify, Dar es Salaam's transformation demonstrates how local modernization can strengthen regional competitiveness and resilience within the global trading systems.

Asian Nations Contingencies Steps for Dealing with Hormuz Impacts

From 24th April 2026 WTO Reports, World total has done 293 Steps to deal with Hormuz Strait Congestions due to military attacks done by USA and Israel since earlier this year. The steps was ranging from demand management, price management, supply management, regulatory and administrative measures, domestic subsidy, exports and imports barrier tariffs, capital controls, localization, to domestic housing (work from home) to decrease the fuel usage by daily commuter vehicles. Asian Countries like India are doing 17 steps starting from;

1. India orders refiners to maximise LPG output and halt petrochemical diversion
2. Oil Ministry stated fuel exports permitted only after domestic demand met, with surplus decisions by appropriate authority. Public sector refiners guided to divert output to domestic market. Administrative gatekeeping requiring government approval for each export consignment.
3. India offers states 10% extra commercial LPG for accelerating piped natural gas rollout
4. India orders all oil/gas firms to share import, export, inventory data with PPAC
5. India freezes retail petrol and diesel prices despite \$100+ crude; OMCs absorb Rs20/L losses
6. Government launches RELIEF scheme to support exporters amid West Asia logistics disruptions
7. Rate of export incentive under the RoDTEP scheme restored
8. Introduction of additional excise duty on high-speed diesel oil exports
9. Special Additional Excise Duty increased on exports of high speed diesel oil
10. Imposition of special additional excise duty on exports of aviation turbine fuel
11. Temporary import duty exemption on various chemical and plastic products
12. Temporary exemption of Agriculture Infrastructure and Development Cess on ammonium nitrate
13. Special Additional Excise Duty increased on exports of high speed diesel oil (11 April 2026)
14. Additional excise duty on high-speed diesel oil exports increased (April 2026)
15. Increase in special additional excise duty on exports of aviation turbine fuel (11 April 2026)
16. Coverage under the RELIEF programme extended for exports to Egypt and Jordan
17. Insurance scheme for shipping companies that are importing to India or exporting from India

Meanwhile, The Phillipines are taking these steps;

1. President Marcos orders temporary 4-day workweek for executive branch agencies and 10-20% cut in electricity and fuel consumption; virtual meetings mandated as default for inter-agency coordination
2. State of national energy emergency and authorising the Unified Package for Livelihoods, Industry, Food, and Transport (UPLIFT)
3. Civil Aviation Authority reduces aeronautical fees for airlines
4. President gains emergency powers for the suspension or reduction of excise taxes on petroleum products
5. Transport subsidies and fuel discounts to support public utility vehicle operators
6. President Marcos lifts excise tax on LPG, kerosene
7. Department of Agriculture provides PHP 10 billion cash assistance for farmers and fisherfolk

On 4/17/2026, Malaysia was applying their regulatory and administrative measures stating B15 biodiesel blend will be made in stages to safeguard the country's diesel supply. While on 3/18/2026 Malaysia has starting to giving domestic_subsidy with Monthly 3.2B ringgit (\$813M). And doing Tightened border enforcement against fuel smuggling.

Asian Nations Contingencies Steps for Dealing with Hormuz Impacts

From 24th April 2026 WTO Reports, The Republic of Korea are doing these steps starting from;

1. Price controls (Introduction of a fuel price cap at the wholesale (refiner) level). Price monitoring.
2. Temporary ban on stockpiling or withholding petroleum products , Supply obligations (Refiners must supply at least 90% of previous year's volumes, ensuring minimum market availability)
3. South Korea prepares supplementary budget for oil shock relief
4. Export restrictions on gasoline, diesel, and kerosene
5. Government will lift limits on coal-fired power generation capacity and raise nuclear power plant utilization to as high as 80%
6. Allocation of KRW 10 trillion to Supply Chain Stabilisation Fund
7. Establishment of a "Middle East Damage Response Special Program" within the Supply Chain Stabilisation Fund, with a support envelope of KRW 1.5 trillion
8. South Korea commits 22.5 million barrels to IEA coordinated oil release
9. South Korea provides IBK support to lower SME borrowing costs amid oil shock
10. South Korea has banned the hoarding and deliberate withholding of urea and AdBlue (urea solution) by domestic market operators, in response to supply disruptions caused by the Iran war's closure of the Strait of Hormuz
11. South Korea has imposed maximum retail price ceilings on gasoline, diesel, and kerosene charged by petroleum refiners, in response to oil price surges caused by the Iran war's disruption of the Strait of Hormuz
12. Introduction of temporary prior approval requirement for naphta exports
13. Introduction of supply-demand adjustment mechanism
14. Export restrictions on marine vessel diesel
15. Expansion of crude oil import tariff-rate quota eligibility for restructured petrochemical firms
16. 2026 supplementary budget includes KRW 869.1 billion for stabilizing the supply chain of oil and key strategic resources to overcome the Middle East war crisis
17. Regulations on the Prohibition of Hoarding of Petrochemical Product Raw Materials and Emergency Supply-Demand Adjustment
18. Korea Development Bank announced a USD 1.5 billion support for Korea National Oil Corporation
19. Eximbank announced a USD 1.5 billion support for Korea National Oil Corporation
20. Naphtha Financial Support Framework for Petrochemical Industry in Relation to Middle East Situation
21. Announcement of the 4th oil peak price.

The Japan are commits to buy 79.8 million barrels to IEA coordinated oil release. Stating national crude oil reserves released to four domestic refiners. Second phase of national oil reserves released to eligible domestic refiners. While on 4/5/2026, Russia are announcing additional voluntary adjustments under OPEC: 62 thousand barrels per day. And on 4/2/2026 Russia announcing extension of temporary export ban on gasoline to producers of petroleum products (2 April - 31 July 2026).

Asian Nations Contingencies Steps for Dealing with Hormuz Impacts

From 24th April 2026 WTO Reports, on 4/1/2026, The Hong Kong, are only doing regulatory and administrative measures by Government releases seven-day moving average retail prices to facilitate public monitoring. While on 3/11/2026, The Chinese Taipei are doing price_management by Taiwan activates emergency fuel price stabilisation with CPC absorbing 60%+ of price rises. And Singapore on 4/10/2026 was signing SAFTA protocol with Australia on economic resilience and essential energy supplies.

Meanwhile, on 3/19/2026, The Laos giving domestic_subsidy as Laos Enacts Emergency Fuel Tax Cuts and Price Controls to Contain Inflation. And in 3/17/2026, The Laos also setting regulatory and administrative measures by orders nationwide fuel inspections amid hoarding concerns. on 3/26/2026, The then Cambodia are also announcing import_barrier by cuts import duties on EVs electric stoves and solar devices to zero Import duties on 179+ tariff lines covering EVs, PHEVs, HEVs, EV motors, lithium batteries, electric stoves, and solar devices cut to 0% from 7-35%. Effective 1 April 2026. Cites Middle East conflict fuel prices as rationale. While on 3/20/2026, Cambodia also giving domestic_subsidy by reduces taxes on gasoline and continued fuel subsidies.

The Bangladesh on 3/6/2026 are doing demand_management measures by imposing fuel rationing 6-7 Mar: motorcycles 2L/day, SUVs 20-25L, buses/trucks 200-220L. Rationing lifted 15 Mar after supply improved ahead of Eid. They also shut universities and coaching centres. Then at 3/10/2026, The nation also cancels light displays to conserve fuel amid energy shortage. Further on 4/4/2026, They doing Austerity measures by regulating Offices to run 9am-4pm. On 3/4/2026, Myanmar junta imposes odd-even licence plate fuel rationing for private vehicles.

At the same time, The People Republic of China on 3/5/2026 are applying export_barrier by TheGovernment reportedly instructs oil refiners to suspend diesel and gasoline exports. Then at 3/14/2026, China also reportedly instructs exporters to suspend fertilizer exports. And on 3/23/2026 China price_management strategy was regulating Temporary price control on domestic refined oil (applied on 23 March 2026). While on 4/7/2026 China price_management also stating to control Temporary price on domestic refined oil (applied on 7 April 2026). Further on 4/10/2026, China also conducting export_barrier by the Government reportedly bans exports of sulfuric acid.

While on 3/9/2026, in the neutral position, Indonesia supply_management was confirmed for fuel subsidy increase (originally budgeted 381T rupiah at \$70/bbl). Oil above \$100/bbl blows fiscal deficit past 3% GDP legal cap. Also increasing LPG imports to 7.8M tonnes, sourcing 70% from US to bypass Hormuz. And on 3/31/2026, Indonesia doing demand_management by applying Government mandates Friday work-from-home for civil servants, cuts official vehicle use by 50%, reduces domestic official travel by 50% and international travel by 70% to cut fuel consumption. Further on 3/31/2026, Indonesia measure of demand_management stating to Limit of 50 litres fuel purchase per day + implementation of the mandatory 50 percent Biodiesel (B50) program, a mixture of 50 percent palm oil-based biodiesel with 50 percent diesel.

Asian Nations Contingencies Steps for Dealing with Hormuz Impacts

Based on WTO Report on 24 April 2026, on 3/4/2026, The Myanmar doing demand_management measurement and the Myanmar junta imposes odd-even licence plate fuel rationing for private vehicles. While on Nepal, 3/24/2026, are doing import_barrier by the Government decides to provide 50 percent discount on customs duty on petroleum products. While on Sri Lanka, at 3/18/2026 doing demand_management measurement by stating Fuel Issued on Odd-Even Number Plate System, and on 3/18/2026, they also implements QR-code fuel rationing: 15L/week for cars, 60L/week for buses. Further on 4/7/2026, the Sri Lanka was giving domestic fuel subsidy for fishing boats.

While at Laos, on 3/19/2026, Laos Enacts Emergency Fuel Tax Cuts and Price Controls to Contain Inflation. And aa 3/17/2026 Laos orders nationwide fuel inspections amid hoarding concerns. On 3/26/2026, Cambodia cuts import duties on EVs electric stoves and solar devices to zero Import duties on 179+ tariff lines covering EVs, PHEVs, HEVs, EV motors, lithium batteries, electric stoves, and solar devices cut to 0% from 7-35%. Effective 1 April 2026. On 3/20/2026, Cambodia reduces taxes on gasoline and continued fuel subsidies. And on 3/24/2026, Nepal Government decides to provide 50 percent discount on customs duty on petroleum products.

Meanwhile, in Thailand, 3/6/2026 are regulating export tariffs barrier by demanding export ban on finished petroleum products and LPG. Followed by on 3/11/2026, The Thailand are giving domestic subsidy, as their Energy Minister capped diesel at 29.94 baht/L for 15 days from 10 Mar using Oil Fuel Fund. And on 3/11/2026, The Thailand Cabinet orders to work-from-home for civil servants, air-con set to 26°C minimum, dress code relaxed, overseas trips suspended, and use of stairs encouraged to reduce energy consumption. While on 3/26/2026 starting Introduction of export licensing requirements for crude palm oil (apply on 7 April 2026). While at 4/8/2026 The Thailand orders 2-baht cut in ex-refinery diesel prices nationwide. Further on 4/11/2026, Thailand domestic_subsidy was adding "DLT Prompt Support" program with a 2.06 billion baht budget for fuel subsidies targeting public transport operators.

On 3/6/2026, Vietnam stating their Petrovietnam as authorized to buy, sell, and import/export crude oil and raw materials for petroleum production. and stating Import and export of crude oil permitted for BSR and PV Oil, and regulating Temporary removal of import tariffs on certain petrol, oil, and fuel production materials (to 30 April 2026). While on 3/9/2026, Vietnam Ministry of Industry and Trade appeals to citizens and businesses to work from home, use public transport, cycle, and carpool to conserve national fuel supplies. Vietnam Ministry of Industry and Trade also stating to petroleum companies asking them to proactively secure supply sources, strictly implement import and reserve plans, and ensure sufficient petroleum supply for the domestic market. Next day, on 3/10/2026 Vietnam Ministry of Industry and Trade issued Directive 06 to strengthen solutions to ensure energy security against fluctuations in the Middle East. Petrovietnam has worked with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to develop a plan to ensure the safety of cadres and employees working in this area. And on 3/27/2026, the Vietnam domestic_subsidy stating Temporary exemption from environmental protection tax, VAT, and special consumption tax on petrol and oil products. And on 4/3/2026, the Vietnam regulatory and administrative measures stating Directive 10/CT-TTg: A double boost for electricity saving and maintaining energy security.

META Countries (Middle East, Turkey Africa)

Contingencies Steps for Dealing with Hormuz Impacts

From 24th April 2026 WTO Reports, as Iran neighbour countries, on 3/4/2026 The Pakistan are doing demand_management by Cuts Gas for Some Industry Buyers as War Upends Supply. Also on 3/9/2026, Pakistan applying export_barrier by stating that Government requires prior approval for furnace oil exports. And on 3/10/2026, Pakistan orders sweeping fuel austerity: 4-day workweek, school closures, vehicle fuel cuts.

Further on 3/13/2026 Pakistan export_barrier stating Pakistan mandates prior approval for fuel oil exports amid Middle East war.

On 3/1/2026 Saudi Arabia maintains petrol price cap at SAR 2.18/2.33 per litre absorbing global price spike. Then on 3/3/2026 Saudi Aramco redirects oil exports to Yanbu Red Sea port via East-West pipeline at up to 5m bpd. On 3/12/2026 Saudi Arabia Transport Minister Launches Logistics Corridors Initiative from Western Coast Ports in Integration with ZATCA. While on 3/29/2026 Saudi Arabia regulatory and administrative measures Extends the free storage period for empty shipping containers. At 4/5/2026 then announced additional voluntary adjustments under OPEC: 62 thousand barrels/day.

While Iran on 3/5/2026 prohibited vessel passage through Hormuz from ~1 Mar 2026. On 5 Mar, announced selective closure blocking US, Israeli, Western-allied ships while permitting Chinese, Indian and other vessels. Halted ~20% of global oil transit. At 3/16/2026, Iran announcing export ban on the agricultural products.

Iraq, on 3/16/2026 issues tenders for crude oil export via Syria (Baniyas) and Jordan (Aqaba) by truck. While on 3/18/2026 Iraq resumes Kirkuk-Ceyhan oil pipeline exports at 250,000 bpd bypassing Hormuz, and on 4/5/2026 Iraq announced additional voluntary adjustments under OPEC: 62 thousand barrels per day. Then on 4/7/2026, Iran set temporary import barrier exception to gold import channel restriction. While on 4/8/2026 Iraq Ministry of Oil secured approval to import two shipments of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) totaling 200'000 tons. While on 2/28/2026, Israel Energy Ministry ordered Chevron and Energean to suspend production at Leviathan and Karish citing security. Chevron declared force majeure. Halted ~13-14 bcm/y gas exports to Egypt and Jordan.

During the conflict, on 3/7/2026 Jordan announcing suspension of the 1978 regulation that restricted container imports exclusively to the Port of Aqaba. Then at 3/11/2026 Jordan exempted fuel oil supplied to the National Electric Power Company (NEPCO) from taxes and fees, along with liquefied natural gas (LNG) imports and a floating storage vessel set to arrive in Aqaba later this year. And on 3/16/2026 Jordan activates emergency energy plan: switches to diesel power generation, then on 3/31/2026 Jordan stating to subsidies to diesel and kerosene, domestic gas and gasoline.

While on 3/2/2026 Kuwait prevailing prices of all food items sold to the public before February 28, 2026, will serve as the maximum allowable prices. And on 3/4/2026 Kuwait bans food exports and fixes domestic prices for one month. Then on 4/5/2026 Kuwait Announced additional voluntary adjustments under OPEC: 16 thousand barrels per day. And on 4/5/2026 Oman announced additional voluntary adjustments under OPEC: 5 thousand barrels per day.

META Countries (Middle East, Turkey Africa) Contingencies Steps for Dealing with Hormuz Impacts

From 24th April 2026 WTO Reports, 3/6/2026 Qatar halts all natural gas production, declares force majeure on LNG contracts. And on 3/6/2026 Qatar halts all natural gas production, declares force majeure on LNG contracts. Then on 3/18/2026 Qatar announce facilitation package on port fees. Further, on 3/30/2026 Qatar QCB decided that it is prudent to implement the following precautionary measures further on the gulf regional conflicts contingencies. While on 4/5/2026 United Arab Emirates announced additional voluntary adjustments under OPEC: 18 thousand barrels per day.

At the African Continent, at 3/1/2026 Egypt Government temporarily suspends certain natural gas exports. And on 3/10/2026 Egypt announcing to extends waiver of 100% cash cover requirement for rice, beans, lentil imports until March 2027. Then on 3/10/2026 Egypt Ministry of Petroleum raised prices: diesel +17.1% to EGP 20.50/L, 80-octane gasoline +16.9%, 92-octane +15.6%, vehicle natural gas +30%, 12.5kg butane cylinder to EGP 275. Effective 3:00 AM 10 March. While at 3/10/2026 also Egypt Government allocates EGP 1.6 billion to compensate bakeries for increased fuel costs. And on 3/13/2026 Egypt caps unsubsidised bread prices at private bakeries, and on 3/18/2026 Egypt orders early shop closures and reduced street lighting from 28 March.

While on 3/11/2026, Ethiopia Ministry of Trade raised prices: white diesel +10 birr to 139.84 birr/L (+8.3%), gasoline +3 birr to 132.18 birr/L (+2.3%), kerosene +7 birr to 146.14 birr/L. Part of ongoing subsidy reduction accelerated by global oil surge. And on 3/11/2026 Ethiopia expands fuel subsidies: gasoline 73 birr/L, diesel 98 birr/L. Then on 3/17/2026 Ethiopia announcing The practice of purchasing fuel outside of specialized industrial tankers and introduces a mandatory Timing Arrival system for all fuel tankers.

At the same time, 3/4/2026 South Africa announcing Introduction of ITAC import permit requirement for certain petroleum oils. Then on 3/31/2026 South Africa announcing domestic subsidy R3 fuel levy relief to cushion South Africans. While on 4/17/2026 Kenya's President Ruto signs VAT Bill into law, cutting fuel tax to 8% amid uproar. And on 3/14/2026 Kenya EPRA maintained fuel prices for Mar-Apr cycle (petrol KSh 178.28/L, diesel KSh 166.54/L) despite rising landed costs (diesel +8.46%). Stabilisation fund absorbs KSh 6.53/L on diesel and KSh 6.66/L on kerosene.

On the 3/31/2026, Zambia ERB has revised the pump prices of Petrol, Diesel, Kerosene and Jet A-I upwards for April 2026. And on 4/2/2026 Zambia zero-rates VAT and suspends excise duty on fuel imports for 3 months. While at 3/19/2026, The Zimbabwe Energy Regulatory Authority (ZERA) pushed diesel from \$1.52 to \$1.77 per litre and petrol from \$1.56 to \$1.71. And on 3/19/2026 Zimbabwe Energy Regulatory Authority (ZERA) approved the importation of diesel by road, in addition to existing pipeline and rail deliveries. And also at 3/16/2026, Ghana a NPA raises fuel price floors sharply: petrol +11%, diesel +26% in second March window. Also on 4/5/2026, Algeria Announced additional voluntary adjustments under OPEC: 6 thousand barrels per day. And at 3/17/2026, Cameroon Establishes fixed premium mechanism, a predetermined margin is applied to cargo purchases. And also at 3/17/2026, Morocco Government allocates MAD 648 million fuel subsidy for professional road transport operators. And at 3/3/2026 Tanzania directs strategic petroleum reserve expansion of 378,000 cubic metres.

European Nations Contingencies Steps for Dealing with Hormuz Impacts

From 24th April 2026 WTO Reports, on 3/11/2026 Greece announcing price cap for fuel and supermarket prices. And on 3/19/2026 Greece commits 2 million barrels to IEA coordinated oil release. While on 3/27/2026 Greece stating 15% subsidy is provided for the value of fertilizer purchase invoices, compensation for businesses, natural or legal persons, involved in the production of cheese in Lesvos. Then in 4/7/2026 Greece announcing Fuel Pass III subsidy platform: is granted to all qualifying passenger car owners, including those using diesel vehicles.

While on 3/21/2026 The Commission calls on EU countries to start preparing for winter amid Middle East energy disruption. And in 4/16/2026 European Union stating Emergency funding to shield fisheries and aquaculture from Middle East crisis. Then on 4/22/2026 European Union Commission unveils its "AccelerateEU" strategy for clean, secure and affordable energy amidst Middle Eastern Crisis

At the same time, on 3/19/2026 Finland commits 1.8 million barrels to IEA coordinated oil release. While on 3/19/2026, commits 14.6 million barrels to IEA coordinated oil release. And on 4/1/2026 France Full excise duty suspension on non-road diesel (GNR) for agricultural producers. Also, France are atating on 4/7/2026 "Flash Fuel Loan" scheme to support the cash flow of small businesses most exposed to these increased costs in the transport, agriculture, and fishing sectors.

Also, Germany on 3/17/2026 limits petrol station price increases to once per day; fines up to EUR 100,000. And on 3/19/2026 Germany commits 19.5 million barrels to IEA coordinated oil release. and on 4/13/2026 Germany Reduce the mineral oil tax by approximately 17 cents per liter of fuel for two months.

While on 3/19/2026 United Kingdom commits 14 million barrels to IEA coordinated oil release. Also The HM Treasury issues general licence permitting transactions related to Kazakh oil exports via Russia. Before that, on 3/16/2026 United Kingdom allocates GBP 53M for heating oil support to vulnerable households.

At the same time, Ireland on 3/19/2026 commits 1.7 million barrels to IEA coordinated oil release. And on 3/24/2026 Irish government cuts excise duty on diesel and petrol. And also stating higher tax rebate on diesel for haulage and bus passenger operators. Then on 4/12/2026 Ireland Government announces new package of fuel supports.

While in Italy, on 3/18/2026 announcing new percentage of Tax credits on fuels for the transport and fishing sectors, and Temporary reduction in excise duty rates for petrol, diesel, and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG). After that, 3/19/2026 Italy commits 10 million barrels to IEA coordinated oil release. Then on 4/3/2026 Italy announcing regarding oil prices, business investments and internationalisation of Italian companies. While Denmark on 3/19/2026 commits 1.2 million barrels to IEA coordinated oil release. And in 3/19/2026 Luxembourg commits 0.1 million barrels to IEA coordinated oil release.

European Nations Contingencies Steps for Dealing with Hormuz Impacts

From 24th April 2026 WTO Reports, on 3/5/2026, at Moldova, their Customs Service introduced temporary measures on export and re-export of petroleum products. While in Spain, at 3/19/2026, has commits 11.6 million barrels to IEA coordinated oil release. And on 3/20/2026 Spain giving domestic subsidy for EUR 5 billion plan to support economic sectors affected by the conflict in the Middle East.

At the same time, 3/18/2026, Sweden was giving domestic subsidy support for households due to increased energy prices. And in 3/19/2026, Sweden supply_management commits 2.1 million barrels to IEA coordinated oil release. While in 3/23/2026 Sweden domestic_subsidy giving a 4.7-billion-krona (about 500 million U.S. dollars) relief package to help households cope with economic turbulence.

Also in 3/9/2026, The Switzerland doing capital control initiating expansion of export bans and addition of eight Iranian companies to the frozen fund list (applied on March 2026), and on 3/9/2026 Switzerland stating export_barrier with Expansion of export bans and addition of eight Iranian companies to the frozen fund list (applied on March 2026). While 3/20/2026, The Switzerland also stating export barrier and Swiss Federal Council strengthens export controls toward the United States on neutrality grounds.

On 3/9/2026, Hungary were giving domestic subsidy by excise tax reduction on fuels. And on 3/19/2026, Hungary commits 6.1 million barrels to IEA coordinated oil release. Also the Croatia on 4/6/2026 Setting the highest retail prices of petroleum products from 7 April to 20 April 2026. Then on 3/23/2026, The Croatia Government mitigated the growth of energy prices by giving Tenth government package of measures includes revised fuel prices. Also in 3/23/2026, Croatia giving domestic subsidy EUR 20 million grant to farmers to alleviate the economic pressures of the conflict in the Middle East.

While on 4/2/2026, Czechia giving domestic subsidy by temporary reduction of excise duty on diesel and on 4/2/2026, Czechia Government set the maximum allowable margin for petrol stations on diesel and petrol at 2.50 crowns (by setting maximum daily prices). Before that, at 3/19/2026, Czechia Republic commits 2.2 million barrels to IEA coordinated oil release. And also has done New fuel price reporting rules take effect in Czechia amid oil market tensions on 3/16/2026

Also on 3/20/2026, Serbia An additional reduction in excise duties on oil derivatives by another 40% and the Government decided to release 40,000 tonnes of diesel fuel from its reserves to the local market as an additional protective measure, and also Serbia extended a ban on crude oil and fuel product exports to safeguard its market from shortages and price spikes. After that, on 4/2/2026 Serbia are doing Temporary ban on the export of oil and oil derivatives extended until May 2.

While on 3/18/2026 Slovakia temporary restriction on the export of diesel fuel and temporary restrictions and regulatory measures on diesel sales, and their Government will further reduce excise duties and mitigate the increase in the prices of petroleum products. And on 3/20/2026 SID Bank will distribute an additional EUR 1 billion in loans through PS8 and PS9 Loan Funds

European Nations Contingencies Steps for Dealing with Hormuz Impacts

On The World Trade Organization Report on 24 April 2026, there are also report of 3/21/2026, Slovenia stating general limit on fuel purchases. And on 3/10/2026 The Romania extends cap on household gas prices until 2027. Then on 3/23/2026 Romania stating an export barrier introduction of prior approval requirement for exports of gasoline and diesel.

While on 3/19/2026, Latvia supply management commits 0.3 million barrels to IEA coordinated oil release. And on 3/27/2026, Latvia cuts diesel excise tax for three months. And before that, on 3/19/2026 Lithuania commits 0.6 million barrels to IEA coordinated oil release.

Also, The Montenegro on 3/23/2026 cuts fuel excise duties: diesel -50%, petrol -25% Montenegro temporarily reduces excise tax on diesel fuel by 50% and on petrol by 25% to shield consumers from Iran war-driven fuel price surges. Giving maximum retail prices of petroleum products. Then on 4/6/2026 announcing new fuel prices.

In the same time, Netherlands commits 5.4 million barrels to IEA coordinated oil release on 3/19/2026. Then on 4/20/2026, Netherlands cabinet plan: measures to mitigate the consequences of high energy prices.

Also on 3/19/2026, The New Zealand commits 1.6 million barrels to IEA coordinated oil release. Then on 3/23/2026 New Zealand giving domestic subsidy for NZD 52.7 million loan to ChargeNet and Meridian Energy for EV public chargers. And Temporarily allows fuel that meets Australian specifications to be supplied. After that, on 3/24/2026, New Zealand giving domestic_subsidy \$50 per week to low-middle income working family. Then on 3/27/2026, New Zealand stating Fuel plan to protect economy amid disruption. And after that on 3/29/2026 New Zealand stating regulatory feedback to boost fuel resilience. Then on 4/2/2026 New Zealand giving domestic subsidy NZD 21.6 million support to Channel Infrastructure NZ Ltd for diesel storage project.

Also on 3/23/2026, North Macedonia domestic subsidy VAT cut from 18% to 10%. Before that, on 3/19/2026 Norway commits 0.4 million barrels to IEA coordinated oil release. While in Poland, on 3/19/2026 commits 7.5 million barrels to IEA coordinated oil release.

In the same moment, Poland on 3/28/2026 doing Temporary reduction of VAT on motor fuels, and giving subsidy by doing temporary reduction of excise tax rates on motor fuels. And Portugal on 3/13/2026 giving Government approves for new reduction in ISP tax for diesel and gasoline. And on 3/19/2026 Portugal commits 2 million barrels to IEA coordinated oil release. While on 3/31/2026 Portugal giving domestic subsidy by Fuel price compensation measures for transport, agriculture, and other sectors.

Western Nations Contingencies Steps for Dealing with Hormuz Impacts

Based on World Trade Organization Report on 24 April 2026, The United States was doing these steps;

- 1.DFC to provide political risk insurance and guarantee support for private sector operations in the gulf region
- 2.OFAC authorises temporary transactions for Russian crude oil and petroleum products destined for India
- 3.Authorisation and removal of sanctions on entities and a vessel related to Russia and Venezuela
- 4.OFAC authorises temporary transactions for Russian crude oil and petroleum products
- 5.OFAC authorises temporary transactions for Russian crude oil and petroleum products
- 6.DOE approves Plaquemines LNG export expansion
- 7.Trump invokes DPA to restart California offshore oil production
- 8.Treasury sanctions network linked to Iranian illicit oil and gold smuggling
- 9.Treasury authorised PDVSA to sell Venezuelan oil to US companies and global markets. Payments routed through US-controlled account. Excludes transactions with Russia, Iran, DPRK, Cuba.
- 10.Trump waives Jones Act for 60 days for energy commodity shipments
- 11.United States commits 172.2 million barrels to IEA coordinated oil release
- 12.OFAC authorises temporary transactions for Iranian crude oil and petroleum products
- 13.Trump administration waives summer gasoline regulations to ease fuel prices
- 14.U.S. to Blockade Ships Entering or Exiting Iranian Ports
- 15.OFAC renews temporary authorisation for Russian crude oil and petroleum products

While the Canada are doing these steps for mitigating the Hormuz Strait Congestion;

- 1.Temporarily suspending the federal fuel excise tax
- 2.Sanctions against 4 Iranian entities (March 2026)
- 3.Canada commits 23.6 million barrels to IEA coordinated oil release

Also, The Australian Government were doing these steps for ease the effects of the Gulf Conflicts;

- 1.Australia releases 800M litres from reserves and relaxes fuel sulphur standards for 60 days
- 2.Australia commits 4.8 million barrels to IEA coordinated oil release
- 3.Government also released 20% of diesel reserves for regional shortages.
- 4.Appointment of Fuel Supply Taskforce Coordinator.
- 5.Temporary reduction of fuel tax
- 6.NSW Government introduces temporary freight measures to keep goods moving and help ease fuel pressure
- 7.Export Finance and Insurance Corporation Amendment (Strategic Reserve) Bill 2026 gives the government the power to secure fuel and other strategic materials including fertiliser
- 8.Launch of AUD 1 billion zero interest loans to support fuel, fertiliser and logistics
- 9.Singapore and Australia sign SAFTA protocol on economic resilience and essential energy supplies
- 10.The Australian Government has launched the National Fuel Security advertising campaign to raise awareness of the National Fuel Security Plan (the Plan), which provides tips to help save fuel

South American Nations Contingencies Steps for Dealing with Hormuz Impacts

Based on World Trade Organization Report on 24 April 2026, The South American Countries was doing various different approach. On 3/23/2026, the Dominican Republic stating price_management objective by giving RD\$12.0 billion as a fuel subsidy, RD\$10.0 billion to further ease the pain at the fuel pumps and RD\$1.0 billion in order to guarantee a three-month supply of fertilizer. And on 4/2/2026 The Dominican Republic also doing price_management by giving subsidy of RD\$1.912 billion and freezing the prices of gasoline, diesel and LPG for Easter week. Then on 4/5/2026, The Algeria doing supply_management by Announcing additional voluntary adjustments under OPEC: 6 thousand barrels per day.

Also on 3/26/2026, Argentina doing demand_management by Relaxing some gasoline quality standards and Local refiners can now blend up to 15 percent ethanol in gasoline to reduce their dependence on petroleum. Then on 3/27/2026 Argentina Updated the technical specification for gasoline quality, raising the maximum permitted oxygen level to 5.6%. This measure aims to provide greater flexibility to the industry and mitigate potential increases in fuel prices at the pump, thus protecting consumers. Then on 4/1/2026, Argentina delays fuel tax increases in order to reduce the impact of global prices pressures.

While in 3/24/2026 Chile doing domestic subsidy by announcing "Chile Moves Forward Plan" to mitigate rising fuel cost, then on 3/26/2026, Chile doing price management by Freezing the price of paraffing through Oil Price Stabilization Fund for imports and sales. While in 3/17/2026 The Colombia Government closes door to diesel subsidy for industrial burners and protects FEPC resources.

Also in 3/23/2026, The Dominican Republic doing price management by giving RD\$12.0 billion as a fuel subsidy, RD\$10.0 billion to further ease the pain at the fuel pumps and RD\$1.0 billion in order to guarantee a three-month supply of fertilizer. Then on 4/2/2026 Dominican Republic doing price management by giving subsidy of RD\$1.912 billion and freezing the prices of gasoline, diesel and LPG for Easter week.

On the 3/12/2026, Brazil stating by establishing Export taxes on crude petroleum oils and diesel oil, announcing Government zeroes PIS/COFINS on diesel import and sale, and regulates fuel price transparency to combat speculation. After that, on 3/19/2026 Brazil also sets Info exchange mechanism on fuel info between national and subnational governments. On 3/20/2026 also giving tax incentives for the chemical and petrochemical industry under the Special Regime for the Chemical Industry, and on 3/25/2026 Brazil Government allocates BRL 15 billion from the Sovereign Brazil Plan to support companies affected by the Middle East conflict. Then on 4/6/2026 Brazil giving domestic_subsidy Package of measures to support the energy and aviation sectors affected by the conflict Middle East.

South American Nations Contingencies Steps for Dealing with Hormuz Impacts



Based on World Trade Organization Reports on 24 April 2026, The Mexico were doing these steps for mitigating the effects of Hormuz Strait Congestions on their nation Economy;

1. Mexico extends its gas price cap as the Iran war spikes oil prices
2. Higher tax credits under the fuel subsidy scheme (14-20 March 2026)
3. Higher tax credits under the fuel subsidy scheme (14-20 March 2026)
4. Mexico commits 3.9 million barrels to IEA coordinated oil release
5. Higher tax credits under the fuel subsidy scheme (21-27 March 2026)
6. Higher tax credits under the fuel subsidy scheme (21-27 March 2026)
7. Changes in the tax credits under the fuel subsidy scheme (28 March - 3 April 2026)
8. Changes in the tax credits under the fuel subsidy scheme (28 March - 3 April 2026)
9. Changes in the tax credits under the fuel subsidy scheme (28 March - 3 April 2026)
10. Changes in the tax credits under the fuel subsidy scheme (28 March - 3 April 2026)
11. Higher tax credits under the fuel subsidy scheme (4 - 10 April 2026)
12. Higher tax credits under the fuel subsidy scheme (4 - 10 April 2026)
13. Agreements with gas station owners to keep the price of regular gasoline at 23.99 pesos and diesel within ranges that do not exceed 28 pesos per liter

Visit our Website Dreamarks.com
To get your copy of our
E-Magazines & Various E-Books



Scan me!

NEVER MISS AN ISSUE!

**VISIT
DREAMARKS
ONLINE**

WWW.DREAMARKS.COM

Catch the freshest features
Updated Monthly
Read anytime, anywhere