

Joint Maritime Information Center

Update 101 to JMIC Advisory Note:

01 March – 01 October 2026

Regional Tension - Impact on Maritime Security

Area of Concern:

Middle East Maritime Region

JMIC# 001-26

ICOD: 011500 UTC

Regional Threat Level: SEVERE

1. Confirmed Maritime Security Incidents List since last report

Date	Vessel	Vessel Type	Event Type	Location	Narrative
28 Sep 2026 UKMTO 143-26	Name withheld UFN	Tanker	Suspicious Activity	Transiting outbound through the Strait of Hormuz	Tanker struck by an unknown projectile while outbound in the southern quarter of the SOH, as confirmed by UKMTO via a 3 rd party source. A small fire was quickly extinguished and vessel continued to its NPOC.
29 Sep 2026 UKMTO 144-26	Name withheld UFN	Tanker	Attack	Transiting outbound through the Strait of Hormuz	Tanker struck on its port side by an unknown projectile while transiting outbound through the SOH as confirmed by UKMTO via a 3 rd party. All crew reported well and safe. A damage assessment on the vessel, which is currently in the vicinity of Khor Fakkan, has not yet been completed.
29 Sep 2026 UKMTO 145-26	Name withheld UFN	Tanker	Attack	Transiting inbound through the Strait of Hormuz	U.S. Navy NCAGS reports that an unknown projectile struck a tanker while transiting the SOH inbound. The vessel returned to its last port of call for a damage assessment. Crew was reported safe, and no environmental damage was reported.
29 Sep 2026 UKMTO 146-26	Name withheld UFN	Tanker	Attack	Transiting inbound through the Strait of Hormuz	UKMTO reports with high confidence, via 3 rd party reporting, of an unknown projectile striking a tanker while inbound in the SOH. An investigation into more details about what occurred, and the status of the crew and vessel, is ongoing.



2. Operational Summary – Last 96 Hours

2A. Arabian Gulf (No change)

No confirmed attacks or disruptions were reported in this period. Recent attacks on ships in anchorage areas pose risk for adjacent ships due to explosions and environmental damage. Mariners should monitor relevant VHF channels and coordinate all movements with the appropriate port authorities.

Traffic flows remained stable, with anchorage congestion unchanged across the region.

Navigational system interference and wider regional military activity continued to warrant caution, and recurring GNSS interference remained consistent with prior reporting.

2B. Strait of Hormuz

4 confirmed attacks or disruptions were reported in this period (UKMTO 143-26; UKMTO 144-26; UKMTO 145-26; and UKMTO 146-26).

IRGC attacks, attempted attacks, and/or harassment activity persisted including UAV overflight, targeted surveillance of merchant shipping, and occasional VHF hailing. These actions continue to demonstrate Iran's intent to assert presence along key transit lanes and maintain pressure on transiting vessels.

Commercial traffic through the Strait of Hormuz remained at reduced levels compared to the 2025 baseline. Independent tracking data indicated suppression with single-digit numbers transiting in both directions, while US NCAGS data indicated traffic flows averaging approximately 30 vessel transits per day for the last 96 hours.

2C. Gulf of Oman

No confirmed attacks or disruptions were reported in this period. Traffic flows in the Gulf of Oman remained stable, with vessels maintaining heightened awareness amid ongoing naval activity.

Naval presence remained elevated due to blockade enforcement activity. Latest available official CENTCOM figure (30 September), 125 commercial vessels had been redirected, three disabled because of blockade enforcement, and two boarded for compliance verification.

Vessels were expected to respond promptly to military queries and maintain AIS-on unless constrained by security threats. Operators continued to exercise caution due to regional strike activity, and ongoing IRGC monitoring of shipping in adjacent waters.

2D. Arabian Sea (No change)

No confirmed attacks or disruptions were reported in this period. Naval forces continued routine patrols, and commercial traffic was transiting without disruption. The broader operating environment remained influenced by regional tensions.

2E. Gulf of Aden (No change)

No confirmed attacks or disruptions were reported in this period. Commercial traffic remained relatively steady in the Gulf of Aden.

2F. Southern Red Sea & Bab el Mandeb (No change)

No confirmed attacks or disruptions were reported in this period.

Houthi forces remain in control of Mocha, Dhubab, Mayun/Perim, Zuqar and the Hanish islands, commanding both Bab el-Mandeb channels after the 10–12 September seizures. Traffic remains below the 20 July Houthi selective embargo.



2G. Somali Coast and Somali Basin

2 confirmed incidents were reported in this period. MT HONOUR 25, a Palau-flagged product tanker, was hijacked on 21 April 2026 off the northern Somali coast while enroute to Mogadishu with oil products. The vessel was recovered by Puntland Maritime Police Forces (PMPF) on 29 September. Five vessel crew casualties were reported. Separately, MT EUREKA, a Togo-flagged product tanker, was hijacked on 2 May 2026 while anchored off Qana Port, Shabwa, Yemen and laden with oil products. This vessel was also recovered by PMPF on 29 September after the pirates intentional grounding of the vessel. All crew reported safe.

One merchant vessel has remained hijacked since the date of initial incident reporting:

- MT ASANA, Tanzanian-flagged product/chemical tanker: Hijacked 17 July 2026 approximately 65 NM southwest of Mukalla, Yemen with oil products.

2H. Northern Red Sea & Suez Canal (No change)

No confirmed attack or incident was reported in this period.

There are unconfirmed multiple industry reports that the East–West pipeline restarted at a reduced rate 22 September and is supplying Red Sea coast refineries. Regular Yanbu crude loadings were not independently confirmed as resumed as of ICOD.

2I. Eastern Mediterranean (No change)

No confirmed attacks or disruptions were reported in this period – consistent with persistent baseline.



3. Regional Threat overview

JMIC Threat Scale: ● Low | ● Moderate | ● Substantial | ● Severe | ● Critical

Region	Threat Level	Notes
Arabian Gulf	MODERATE	Navigation interference and residual kinetic risk persist; an attack is possible but not likely under current conditions.
Strait of Hormuz	SEVERE	Due to recent Iranian attacks, the threat level remains SEVERE, with deliberate hostile action considered as highly likely under current conditions. Navigation interference persists, and mariners are advised to remain vigilant for attempted mining within and adjacent to the TSS. IRGC attacks, hailing, and routing pressure continue, particularly for AIS-on vessels.
Gulf of Oman	MODERATE	The U.S. naval blockade remains enforced, with ongoing monitoring, hailing, and verification queries, particularly near approaches to Iranian ports. Enforcement activity poses no direct impact to neutral shipping transits in the Gulf of Oman. Electronic interference continues to present a credible concern for mariners.
Arabian Sea	MODERATE	Residual conflict-linked risk persists, but no attacks have been reported, and current indicators suggest no imminent change to the threat environment.
Gulf of Aden	SUBSTANTIAL	Due to piracy-related events and Houthi rhetoric and attacks, the threat level remains SUBSTANTIAL, with a strong possibility of a maritime security incident in coastal approaches, transit corridors, and established small-craft areas.
Bab el-Mandeb / Southern Red Sea	SUBSTANTIAL	Due to Houthi attacks on vessels and maritime infrastructure in the Southern Red Sea and territorial gains in Yemen along the Red Sea, the threat level remains SUBSTANTIAL. Based on the recent attacks, sustained intent against Saudi-affiliated interests, and maintained capability, additional attacks are a strong possibility
Somali Coast / Somali Basin	MODERATE	PAG activity remains possible; monsoon conditions restrict offshore skiffs, but coastal opportunism persists.
Northern Red Sea / Suez Canal	MODERATE	Suez Canal operations remain normal. Periodic Electro-magnetic Interference (EMI) remains possible.
Eastern Mediterranean	LOW	Due to a lack of security incidents, the threat level remains LOW. Localized EMI disruptions persist, and regional naval presence remains consistent.

JMIC Regional Threat Levels

Threat Level	Definition
Low	An attack is highly unlikely
Moderate	An attack is possible but not likely
Substantial	An attack is a strong possibility
Severe	An attack is highly likely
Critical	An attack is almost certain



4. Maritime Incidents & Traffic Assessment

4A. Confirmed Vessel Incidents since 01 March

Total of 123 incidents since 01 March.

4B. Infrastructure Incidents (Last 96 Hours)

The overall risk remains MODERATE driven by the potential for an increase in kinetic activity and ongoing uncertainty along Iranian, Yemeni, and Saudi coastal areas. Caution is warranted due to the conflict between Houthi forces and Saudi Arabia that have resulted in missile exchanges with targets hit on both sides of the border.

East–West pumping stations were struck by drones on 10–11 September (three stations damaged). Industry sources report the pipeline restarted at a reduced rate on 22 September and is supplying Red Sea coast refineries. Regular Yanbu crude loadings have not been independently confirmed as resumed as of ICOD.

4C. Traffic Trends

- Strait of Hormuz:
 - Historical average: ~138 vessels/day (2025 baseline)
 - U.S. – facilitated SoH transits 27 – 30 September (past 96 hours): 113

** Metrics are drawn from two separate sources: U.S. NCAGS data reflecting U.S.-facilitated Strait of Hormuz transits only, and S&P Maritime/SeaVision data reflecting non-facilitated vessel traffic for cargo carrying vessels above 1,000 deadweight tons, excluding vessels calling Iranian ports adjacent to the Strait of Hormuz.*

- Bab el-Mandeb:
 - Historical average: ~61 vessels/day (2023 baseline)
 - Vessel transits 27 – 30 September (past 96 hours): 128

** Metrics are drawn from S&P Maritime for cargo carrying vessels above 1,000 deadweight tons.*

4D. Port & Anchorage Congestion (no change)

High vessel density persists across Arabian Gulf and Omani anchorages, still reports of a large number of AIS-off vessels IVO Kharg Island with overall congestion remaining stable.

Periodic repositioning within anchorages remains advisable to avoid long-term predictability and to maintain safe separation in congested areas.

4E. GNSS / AIS Interference

Pattern unchanged. Persistent mixed GNSS jamming/spoofing remains the baseline across the northern AOO (Arabian Gulf, Strait of Hormuz approaches, and Gulf of Oman), with the highest reported density in the southern and eastern Arabian Gulf. Anomalous AIS positions and speeds continue to correlate with these areas.

Interference in the Red Sea and Bab el-Mandeb remains residual and lower intensity. Broad-spectrum spoofing and false AIS manipulation persist along the Hodeidah littoral and southern Red Sea approaches, with elevated interference and AIS-off operations in the vicinity of Yanbu.

No new specific UKMTO, MARAD, NAVCENT, or NAVAREA IX GNSS/EMI notices were issued 27 – 30 September. Baseline advisories remain in force.



5. Outlook (24–48 Hours)

5A. Arabian Gulf

The threat level remains MODERATE, with continued navigational system interference and residual kinetic risk. An attack is possible but not likely under current conditions. However, tension between the U.S. and Iran should be monitored closely. Rapid, short-notice actions near Iranian coastal waters and anchorages remain possible.

Vessels stationary for extended periods, or maintaining AIS-on while static, may still face elevated targeting risk.

Electronic interference presents a credible concern in the Southern Arabian Gulf. The operating environment requires heightened situational awareness throughout all approaches.

5B. Strait of Hormuz (No change)

The threat level remains SEVERE, with deliberate attacks considered highly likely under current conditions. Attack frequency against commercial shipping in the Strait has remained consistent over the reporting period, including unknown-projectile strikes on both inbound and outbound transiting vessels, and the environment reflects an established post-MOU status quo. Vessels transiting with AIS-on can expect elevated projectile risk and receive directed hails instructing them to divert toward the northern Iranian-controlled route.

Maritime traffic through the Strait of Hormuz is expected to remain at reduced levels, compared to the 2025 baseline, across both the northern Iranian-controlled route and the southern Omani corridor. Operator caution should continue, driven by a series of vessel attacks, ongoing U.S. blockade enforcement, and elevated regional tension.

The U.S. blockade of Iranian ports continues to be enforced. Unauthorized entry or departure may result in interception or force. Neutral transit is permitted, but vessels should expect visit-and-search checks, strong U.S. naval presence, persistent IRGC monitoring, and increased VHF hails. A 30 NM standoff from U.S. units is advised to reduce misidentification risk.

A vetted humanitarian-cargo exemption remains in place but requires submission to NAVCENT NCAGS. Approved vessels may transit to Iranian ports but remain subject to inspection and may not load cargo in Iran beyond fuel and stores.

Navigation interference persists, and mariners are encouraged to remain vigilant for mining activity in the area.

Industry Guidance for Safe Management of Vessel Transit through the Strait of Hormuz:

<https://www.maritimelobalsecurity.org/media/vkaa3pjr/2026-05-20-guidance-strait-of-hormuz.pdf>

5C. Gulf of Oman (No change)

The threat level remains MODERATE. Vessels can expect persistent IRGC monitoring and routing pressure in that sector; however, further east/south within Gulf of Oman, attacks are considered possible but not likely. Residual risk diminishes with distance from the primary concentration of IRGC activity and with distance from Musandam / Jask.

A U.S. naval blockade remains enforced, with ongoing monitoring, hailing, and verification queries, particularly near approaches to Iranian ports. Unauthorized entry or departure may result in interception or force. Neutral transit is permitted, but vessels should expect visit-and-search checks, strong U.S. naval presence, persistent IRGC monitoring, and occasional hails. A 30 NM standoff from U.S. units is advised, as well as ensuring continuous monitoring of VHF Channel 16, to reduce misidentification risk.



Electronic interference continues to present a credible concern. The operating environment requires heightened situational awareness throughout all approaches.

5D. Arabian Sea (No change)

The threat level remains MODERATE. The regional posture remains stable, with no confirmed maritime attacks reported. Residual risk persists due to broader regional tensions; an attack is possible but not likely, and current indicators do not suggest any shift toward increased threat levels in the near term.

5E. Gulf of Aden (No change)

The threat level remains SUBSTANTIAL. Attacks and piracy-related activity remain a strong possibility in the Gulf of Aden and IRTC. Small-craft groups retain close-approach capability, and Pirate Action Groups can still board and divert merchant vessels as monsoon restrictions ease.

5F. Southern Red Sea / Bab el Mandeb

The threat level remains SUBSTANTIAL. Houthi messaging consistently frames the 20 July maritime blockade as selective against assets considered as Israeli-, Saudi-, or Yemeni internationally recognized government-linked. Over the last 96 hours, Houthi activity around Bab el-Mandeb, the southern Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden has been dominated by political-military messaging, consolidation of recently seized coastal and island positions, and exchanges of fire between Saudi Arabia and Yemeni government-aligned forces over land.

The threat to shipping in the Bab el-Mandeb and the southern Red Sea is elevated compared to before 10 September as Houthi forces now hold Yemeni territory adjacent to the strait, Perim Island in the channel, and nearby islands. That shortens engagement ranges for missiles, drones, USVs and potentially even artillery or fast boats. Attacks in the wider area remain a strong possibility but expansion into indiscriminate targeting of all commercial shipping is possible but not the declared policy.

Mariners should maintain heightened security postures, implement speed and timing mitigation, minimize predictable AIS behavior in the narrows, and prepare for short-notice navigational directives.

5G. Somali Coast and Somali Basin (No change)

The threat level remains MODERATE as PAG activity persists across the Somali Coast and Somali Basin. Southwest monsoon conditions are approaching a seasonal end. Offshore sea state remains elevated and continues to restrict extended-range skiff operations, while coastal waters stay comparatively sheltered. Residual opportunistic piracy risk persists in nearshore Somali waters and the Gulf of Aden, where small-boat activity remains feasible. Pirate Action Groups retain the capability to board and divert merchant vessels along the Somali coast, IRTC approaches, and adjacent Gulf of Aden lanes as monsoon restrictions begin to lift.

5H. Northern Red Sea / Suez

The threat level remains MODERATE. Periodic EMI and GNSS disruptions are likely to continue in the area. AIS-off at Yanbu berths and approaches are expected to persist. Suez Canal will remain functional in both directions with no interruption.

5I. Eastern Mediterranean (No change)

The threat level remains LOW for security risks to merchant shipping, with localized EMI/GNSS as the principal published hazard.

Periodic electronic and navigational interference may still be encountered near Cyprus and the Levant. Naval presence remains, and vessels should maintain prudent separation from military units. No Change – consistent with persistent baseline.



ANNEXES

Transit comparisons

CARGO VESSELS TRANSITS COMPARISON

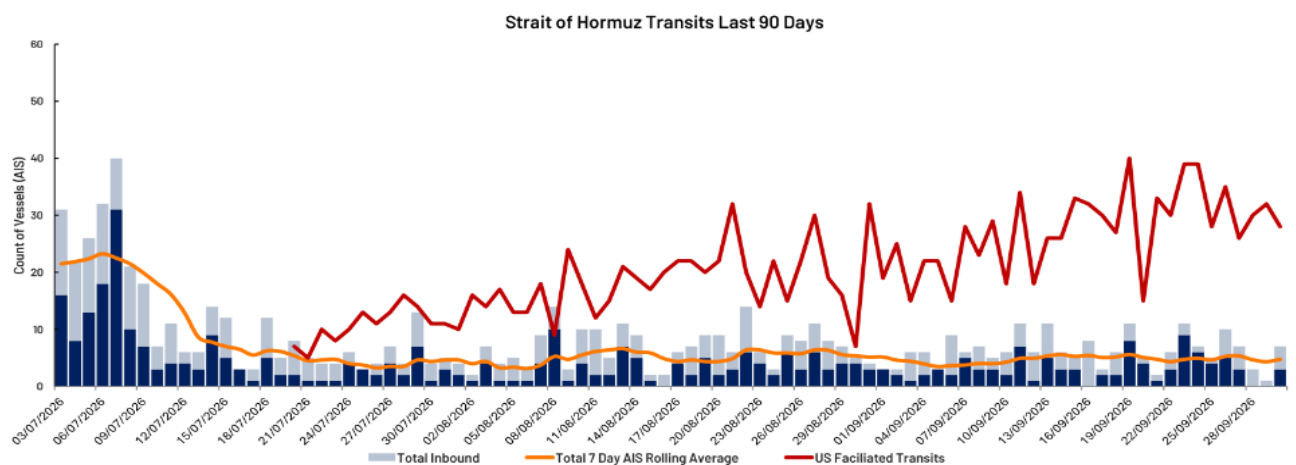
Date	24-Sept	25-Sept	26-Sept	27-Sept	28-Sept	29-Sept	30-Sept
SoH E	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
SoH W	0	1	1	0	3	1	0
SoH Total	0	2	2	0	4	1	0
BAM NW	15	16	8	9	9	9	5
BAM SE	14	9	6	10	11	11	10
BAM Total	29	25	14	19	20	20	15

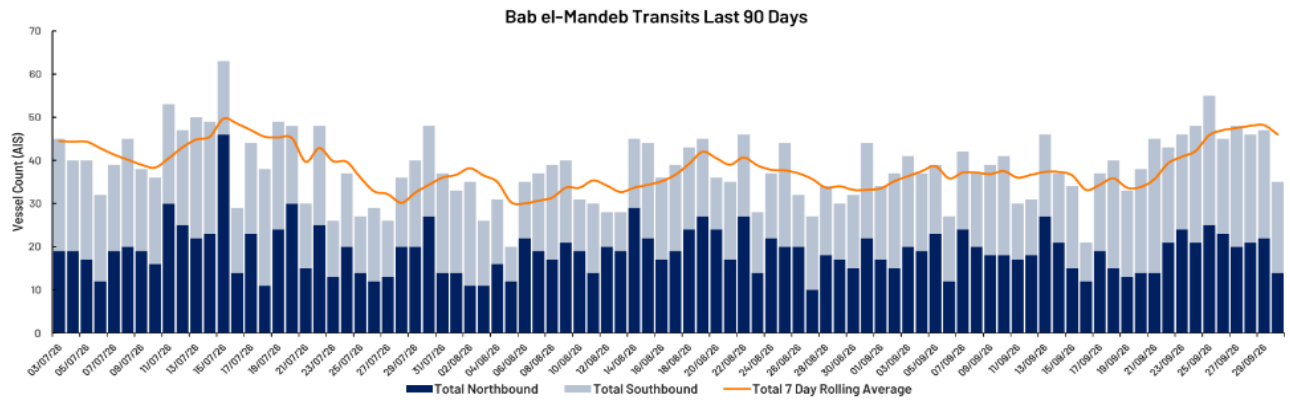
TANKERS (ALL TYPES) TRANSITS COMPARISON

Date	24-Sept	25-Sept	26-Sept	27-Sept	28-Sept	29-Sept	30-Sept
SoH E	3	0	1	3	0	0	4
SoH W	0	2	1	0	2	0	2
SoH Total	3	2	2	3	2	0	6
BAM NW	2	5	5	6	7	5	3
BAM SE	7	13	6	12	8	8	5
BAM Total	9	18	11	18	15	13	8

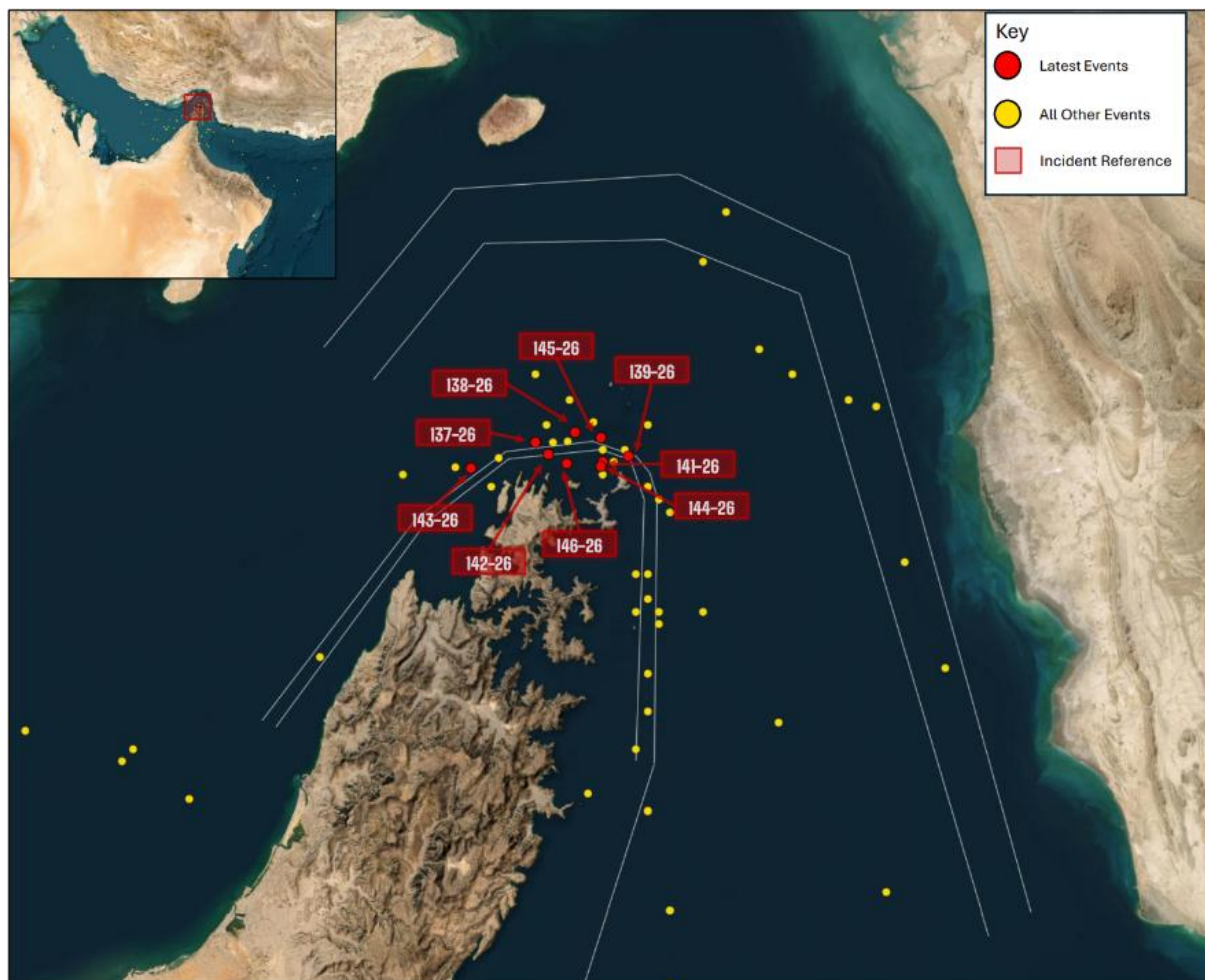
* Metrics are drawn from two separate sources: S&P Maritime / SeaVision data reflecting non-facilitated vessel traffic above 1,000 deadweight tons, excluding vessels calling Iranian ports adjacent to the Strait of Hormuz.

UKMTO transits

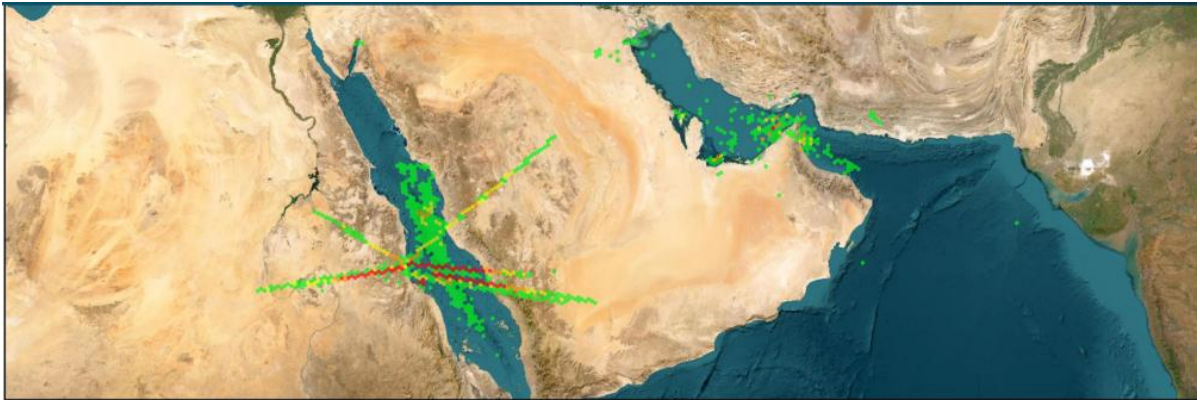




UKMTO Strait of Hormuz – Latest incidents



UKMTO VRA AIS Anomalies



Non-Geofeasible AIS Positions 30-Day Hexbin Aggregation ICOD: 24/09/26 00:01UTC



Non-Geofeasible AIS Positions 7-Day Hexbin Aggregation ICOD: 01/10/26 00:01UTC

