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Argus Glycerine

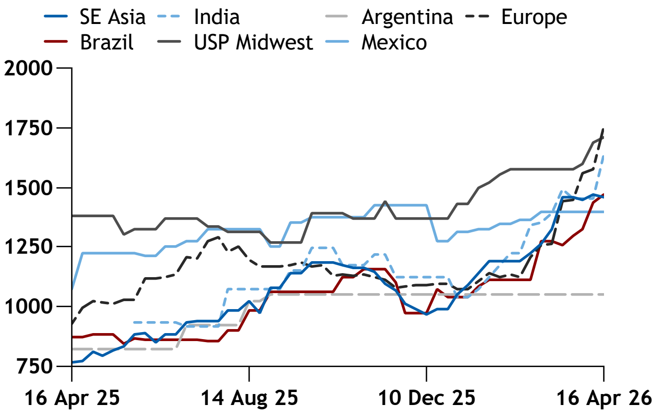
Issue 26-15 | Thursday 16 April 2026

OUTLOOK

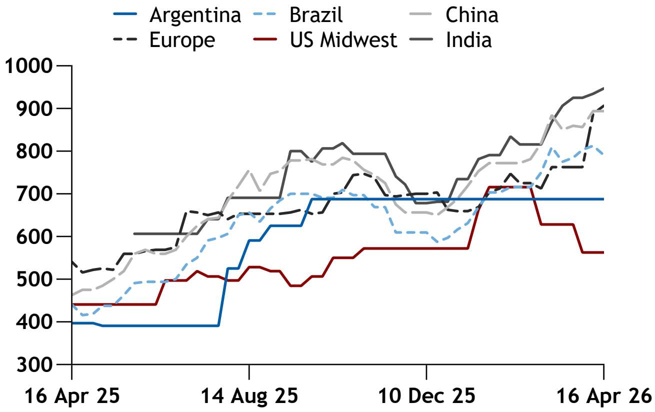
- US RG values moving up following SEA increases
- EU glycerine market supply majorly disrupted
- World's largest BD producers to increase blending mandates

HISTORICAL PRICING

Select vegetable refined glycerine historical spot pricing $/t



Select 80% crude glycerine historical spot pricing $/t



PRICES

US 2Q26 contract price range

	Δ	¢/lb		Δ	$/t	
Veg. refined glycerine (99.7%)						
Bulk del Midwest	▲+4.00	62.00	68.00	▲+1.00	1,367	1,499
Tallow refined glycerine (99.7%)						
Bulk del Midwest	▲+7.00	62.00	68.00	◄►	1,367	1,499
Refined pharmaceutical grade						
Drum US del Midwest	◄►	105.00	125.00	◄►	2,315	2,756

US spot price range

	Δ	¢/lb		Δ	$/t	
USP veg. refined glycerine (99.7%)						
Bulk del Midwest*	◄►	75.00	80.00	▲+2.00	1,653	1,764
Bulk del east coast	▲+8.50	78.50	83.00	▲+9.00	1,731	1,830
Bulk del US Gulf	▲+6.00	78.00	83.00	▲+7.00	1,720	1,830
USP tallow refined glycerine (99.7%)						
Bulk del Midwest*	▲+10.00	72.00	75.00	▲+10.00	1,587	1,653
Bulk del east coast	▲+13.00	73.00	76.00	▲+11.00	1,609	1,676
Bulk del US Gulf	▲+16.00	75.00	76.00	▲+12.00	1,653	1,676
Technical grade glycerine (99.5%)						
Bulk del Midwest*	▲+12.00	68.00	70.00	▲+10.00	1,499	1,543
Bulk del east coast	▲+10.00	70.00	74.00	▲+10.00	1,543	1,631
Bulk del US Gulf	▲+14.00	70.00	72.00	▲+12.00	1,543	1,587
Crude glycerine (80%)						
Bulk fob Midwest*	◄►	17.00	19.00	◄►	375	419
Bulk fob US Gulf	◄►	17.00	21.00	◄►	375	463
Kosher crude glycerine (80%)						
Bulk fob Midwest*	◄►	24.00	27.00	◄►	529	595

** prices are assessed on a weekly basis*

South America and Mexico spot

	Δ	$/t		Δ	¢/lb	
Brazil veg. refined glycerine (99.7%)						
fob Santos Port*	▲+40	1,440	1,500	▲+30	65.32	68.04
Brazil crude glycerine (80%)						
fob Santos Port*	▼-25	780	800	▼-20	35.38	36.29
Argentina veg. refined glycerine (99.7%)						
fob Rosario/San Lorenzo*	◄►	1,000	1,100	◄►	45.36	49.90
Argentina crude glycerine (80%)						
fob Rosario/San Lorenzo*	◄►	650	725	◄►	29.48	32.89
Mexico veg. refined glycerine (99.7%)						
cif Veracruz (Flexi)	◄►	1,380	1,410	◄►	62.60	63.96

** prices are assessed on a weekly basis*

CONTENTS

PRICES (CONTINUED)

Asia spot

	Δ	$/t		Δ	¢/lb	
SEA kosher veg. refined glycerine (99.7%)						
fob SE Asia drums*	▼-50	1,570	1,690	▼-40	71.21	76.66
SEA kosher veg. refined glycerine (99.7%)						
fob SE Asia Bulk*	▼-20	1,430	1,490	◄►	64.86	67.59
China crude glycerine (80%)						
cfr CMP bagged*	▼-15	830	960	▲+20	37.65	43.54
India kosher veg. refined glycerine (99.7%)						
cif west coast IMP drums*	▲+30	1,800	1,920	▲+100	81.65	87.09
India kosher veg. refined glycerine (99.7%)						
cif west coast IMP flexi*	▲+140	1,570	1,700	▲+220	71.21	77.11
India crude glycerine (80%)						
cif west coast IMP flexi*	▼-15	915	980	▲+40	41.50	44.45

** prices are assessed on a weekly basis*

Europe spot

	Δ	€/t		Δ	¢/lb	
Kosher veg. refined glycerine (99.5%)						
fca Europe bulk*	▲+150	1,450	1,550	▲+150	77.51	82.86
Kosher non-GMO refined glycerine (99.5%)						
fca Europe bulk	▲+200	1,600	1,700	▲+200	85.53	90.88
Technical grade non-veg. refined glycerine (99.5%)						
fca Europe bulk	◄►	1,300	1,400	◄►	69.50	74.84
Veg. crude glycerine (80%)						
fca Europe bulk*	▲+10	750	800	▲+20	40.09	42.77
Crude glycerine non-GMO kosher (80%)						
fca Europe bulk	▲+200	900	1,000	▲+260	48.11	53.46
Crude glycerine non-veg. technical grade (80%)						
fca Europe bulk	▲+150	750	800	▲+190	40.09	42.77

Exchange rate: $1 = €0.8485

** prices are assessed on a weekly basis*

China ECH spot

	Δ	Yuan/t	$/t*
Epichlorohydrin (ECH)			
exw East China tank car	▼-50	13,000	1,902

Mass balance premium

Mass balance premium for volume sold with certification is heard at 6.0-9.0 ¢/lb.

Truck freight from USGC to Midwest generally ranges 12.0-14.0 ¢/lb.
Truck freight from USGC to east coast generally ranges 15.0-18.0 ¢/lb.

NORTH AMERICA

The US refined glycerine market remains tight and prices continue to increase, as arrivals are reduced, and offers for domestic material are moving up on stronger demand, according to market participants.

Prices for 99.7 USP-certified vegetable oil-based refined glycerine in the spot market are rapidly increasing following reduced arrivals at higher prices, amid stronger demand and firmer values observed in southeast Asia in recent weeks, which is limiting offers into the US market.

Refined glycerine prices in southeast Asia moved up to levels not seen since mid-2022, following the end of the Covid-19 lockdowns. According to regional market participants, supply in this tier remains extremely tight, production costs continue to firm, and volume is only heard offered from June onwards as many suppliers are sold out until then. As a result, imported volume from Indonesia and Malaysia was heard offered at higher levels into US ports.

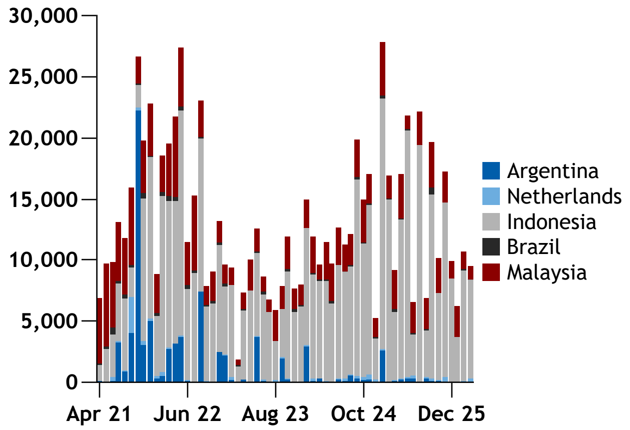
Additionally, shippers have to deal with higher freight costs for packaged material between southeast Asia and US ports, as transit through the strait of Hormuz is interrupted and vessels need to take longer transit routes. Freight cost for containers has been heard ranging around $400-430/t, an increase of almost $300/t since the start of the US/Iran war, according to market participants.

Prices for 99.7 USP-certified tallow-based and technical refined glycerine grades saw sharp increases in recent weeks. Production into these tiers is reduced and supply is tight, pushing buyers in need of volume to source higher quality grades sold at a premium instead.

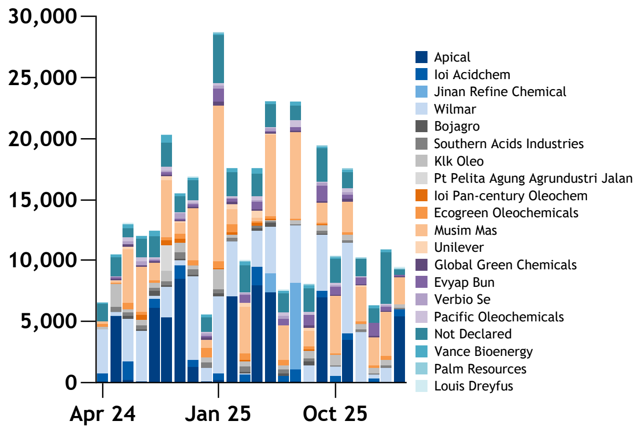
During March, almost 10,000t of refined glycerine arrived at US ports, mostly from Indonesia, according to *Argus* Trade Monitor.

NORTH AMERICA (CONTINUED)

US refined glycerine imports by top 5 countries *t*



US refined glycerine imports by shipper *t*



The above graphs are displayed to be read from bottom to top, with the first enlisted countries/companies being shown at the bottom of the bar. The second graph, showing imports by shipper, shows 25 top shippers, so totals differ slightly from the first chart, showing imports only by the top 5 importer countries.

Turning to 80pc crude glycerine, prices for both kosher and non-kosher grades are kept unchanged at current levels after correcting down earlier this month, when President Trump announced a major jump in the country's Renewable Volume Obligations (RVOs), setting record volumes for biomass-based diesel, which are expected to consequently increase crude glycerine production levels.

But, while non-kosher 80pc crude glycerine prices are expected to continue dropping in coming weeks due to increased supply and insufficient storage tank capacity, some participants expect kosher material to find some price support amid rising demand from the refined glycerine industry on firming values.

US truck costs remain at high levels due to the recent spike in gasoline prices. Rates from the US Gulf to the Midwest have been heard 12-14¢/lb, while US Gulf to the east coast rates were discussed at 15-18¢/lb. Participants note that US rail costs are still heard at about 7-8¢/lb, depending on destination, as rail costs don't tend to move up as promptly as truck rates.

AMERICAS

Brazil

Brazilian crude glycerine prices started to trend lower during the third week of April as Chinese demand slowed down and bids were reported at lower values following a drop in epichlorohydrin (ECH) prices in China, further reducing production margins for ECH, market participants said.

While high production costs continue to put pressure on the ECH market amid glycerine and propylene high prices, values for ECH moved down in recent weeks on softer demand from the main consumer industry, epoxy resin, regional sources said.

Although stock levels are said to be low in China, most buyers are opting to wait for lower pricing as there is expectation for more supply coming into the market and putting downward pressure on glycerine values, according to regional sources. Brazil's biodiesel producers have been running at higher levels in recent weeks following rising demand, both from greater compliance with the domestic blending mandate by distributors, and from strong retail diesel needs.

But crude glycerine producers are still reluctant to sell at lower levels in the spot market as many of them are said to be sold out until mid-May/June, and some even July, amid firm production costs, according to market participants.

Brazilian biofuel industry groups have asked hydrocarbons regulator ANP to allow biodiesel blends above a mandatory target without prior authorisation as some diesel prices have risen above those for the biofuel.

Vegetable oil industries' association Abiove and biofuel producers' association Aprobio want ANP to repeal a rule it approved in 2022 requiring prior authorisation for the experimental or specific use of biodiesel blends higher than the blending mandate.

A 2024 law allows higher voluntary biodiesel blends, requiring only that the ANP be notified. Abiove and Aprobio

AMERICAS (CONTINUED)

argue that the law prevails over the resolution, implicitly repealing it.

The associations are calling for the previous rule to be officially revoked as the current regulatory conflict hinders the voluntary use of biodiesel, they said.

The letter coincides with imported 10ppm (S10) diesel prices at Brazilian ports rising above biodiesel contract prices since 5 March and increased lobbying for higher biodiesel mandates, as global oil derivative prices are increasing because of the US-Iran war.

Using more biodiesel, especially in rural areas, could reduce pressure on diesel for urban use, Aprobio executive director Jeronimo Gorgen said.

Brazil's fuels of the future law projected an increase in the biodiesel blending mandate into diesel to 16pc from the current 15pc in March, but the schedule is delayed as it awaits completion of feasibility tests.

Brazil can supply up to a 21.6pc biodiesel blend into diesel, Abiove and Aprobio said.

Meanwhile, the Brazilian refined glycerine market is seeing firming prices on tightness and limited availability, as only vertically integrated refiners can afford to run following sharp increases in crude glycerine prices narrowing production margins, regional sources said.

Freight plus flexitank costs from the Brazilian port of Santos to China main ports has been heard at around $1,000 per full 20ft container load (FCL). Shipping costs to India are closer to $2,000/FCL, according to regional sources. Freight costs between Santos and ARA ports is reported at $1,500/FCL, market participants said.

In industry news, Brazilian biodiesel and 80pc crude glycerine producer Olfar has inaugurated a soybean crushing unit at its industrial complex in Porangatu, in central-west Goias state.

The unit has a daily crushing capacity of 4,000t and can store up to 120,000t of grains, according to Olfar, and it is located next to Olfar's biodiesel plant, the second biggest in Brazil, with a capacity of 11,300 b/d, according to hydrocarbons regulator ANP.

While the company has no plans to expand its biodiesel and glycerine production capacity in the short term, a source in Olfar told *Argus* the new crushing unit could help the company to increase their biodiesel and glycerine production levels as the plant still has idle capacity.

Argentina

Argentinian crude and refined glycerine prices remain unchanged at current levels, with extremely limited deals heard done in recent weeks amid reduced biodiesel and glycerine production.

Argentina's glycerine market is in an extremely tight position as biodiesel generation has seen reduced levels since the end of 2022. No plant is currently working at full capacity and biodiesel demand is still described as soft.

Mexico

Prices for 99.7pc vegetable oil-based refined glycerine remain steady at high levels as imports are limited and the market relies mostly on domestic supply, which is being mostly offered at high price levels following higher prices in the neighbouring country US, according to regional sources.

Reduced imports from Argentina continue to be seen on lower production levels in the Latin American country, with buyers finding limited imported volume due to delayed arrivals, market participants said.

ASIA

The Asian refined and crude glycerine markets are seeing mixed directions as uncertainty continues to disrupt market players' decision making.

Reference prices for 80pc crude glycerine grade are assessed in a wide range, with prices on the lowest end of the range being more representative of mixed oils-based 80pc crude glycerine, Brazil and EU origin, while 100pc vegetable oil SEA origin prices are heard moving closer to the highest end of the range.

While ECH remains the main consumer industry for all crude glycerine grades, historically lowest quality grades – such as mixed-oil and non-kosher certified crude glycerine – have been more impacted by price movements in the ECH industry. Meanwhile, higher grades such as 80pc kosher non-GMO vegetable oil-based crude glycerine, mostly produced in southeast Asia, are more influenced by other industries such as the food and pharmaceutical ones, which pay at a premium.

In view of this, while prices for 80pc mixed oil-based crude glycerine moved down following a slowdown in the ECH market, 80pc veg. crude glycerine values firmed as supply for crude glycerine thinned, prompting sellers to raise offers.

On a fob southeast Asia basis, reference prices for 80pc

ASIA (CONTINUED)

crude glycerine rose by $35/t on the week to $910-960/t fob SEA, although offers were heard ranging all the way up to $1020/t fob SEA, according to regional sources.

As per the current export levy structure of Indonesia, all palm oil-based 80pc crude glycerine exports out of the SEA country will be subject to a $98.96/t levy during April. As of 1 of March, all palm oil-based 80pc crude glycerine exports out of Indonesia are subject to a 10pc levy calculated based on the country's crude palm oil (CPO) reference price for the month.

Some traders also sold crude glycerine volume close to the low bound, expecting a drop in value because of recently higher announced blend mandates in main southeast Asian producing countries amid energy security concerns due to the war in the Middle East.

Indonesia's energy and mineral resources ministry (ESDM) has issued a decree setting biofuel–fossil fuel blend targets through to 2030, according to an article published by the ESDM on 8 April.

These regulations aim to optimise biofuel use while considering raw material availability, infrastructure and industrial support, said ministry of energy and mineral resources director general Eniya Listiani Dewi at an industry outreach event held in Jakarta on 7 April. Representatives from ministries, state-owned enterprises, energy companies, industry associations, and other relevant stakeholders attended the event.

The decree stipulates minimum blending levels for biofuels such as biodiesel, bioethanol, hydrotreated vegetable oil (HVO) and sustainable aviation fuel (SAF) with their corresponding petroleum fuels. These minimums are mandated by law and apply regardless of announcements made on higher blend targets for biofuel products like biodiesel and ethanol.

The government has announced higher blend targets in recent weeks after the war in the Middle East limited energy import supplies.

The ministry set a 5pc national HVO usage at fuel stations starting in 2026. The mandate will remain at 5pc in 2027, then rise to 10pc in 2028 and remain at that level through 2030.

This follows a previous decree issued by downstream oil and gas regulator BPH Migas that took effect on 1 April, limiting daily gasoline and gasoil sales volumes for each vehicle nationwide.

For unsubsidised gasoil sold nationwide, the ESDM mandates a 40pc biodiesel blend with fossil gasoil for 2026-27, rising to 50pc from 2028-30. For subsidised gasoil under the public service obligation for sectors such as public transport, blend mandates will rise to 50pc from 2027-30.

Government officials had announced on 31 March it would roll out a higher B50 blend target from 1 July, although some market participants said the industry may not have enough capacity to meet this target.

Indonesia's ban on crude used cooking oil and palm oil mill effluent oil exports implemented in January 2025 remains in place. This could allow domestic feedstocks to be diverted to meet growing renewable targets toward the end of the decade.

Meanwhile Malaysia plans to expand its palm-based B20 biodiesel programme nationwide in phases, starting with a B12 blend, the Plantation and Commodities Minister said on 14 April. A biodiesel producer told *Argus* the higher blend ratio should start next month and were awaiting further details from blenders.

The world's second-largest palm oil producer currently imposes a 10pc biodiesel mandate for the transportation sector, although a 20pc biodiesel mandate has been implemented in the federal territory of Labuan, Langkawi island and the state of Sarawak excluding the town of Bintulu.

Thailand adjusted the biodiesel content from B5 to B7 in March and has announced restrictions on CPO exports from 7 April, with the measure set to remain in force for one year, according to a document published by the country's department of foreign trade.

CPO exporters will be required to obtain an export permit for each shipment in line with existing rules, but the restrictions do not amount to an outright ban. Only unrefined CPO exports under the harmonised system (HS) code 1511.10.00 will be subject to these limits.

Thailand, the world's third-largest producer of CPO, produced 3.9mn t in 2025, according to data from the department of internal trade. The country has not yet implemented a monthly export quota for CPO, which is set at 120,000-200,000t for April.

In the southeast Asian 99.7 kosher veg. oil-based refined glycerine market, limited deals were heard closed at lower price levels as ongoing uncertainty is keeping buyers from securing volumes, keeping demand soft and the market relatively quiet, according to regional sources.

But the market remains in an extremely tight position and most producers in southeast Asia are heard sold out and offering volume only from June onwards, or holding it at much higher values, as purchasing interest from EU and US buyers is still present in the market.

Freight from bigger southeast Asian ports to Chinese main ports are heard at $2-10/t in flexitanks, while freight from smaller ports is heard at $20/t, according to regional sources.

ASIA (CONTINUED)

Weather in key production regions

In Indonesia, parts of Kalimantan, Sumatra and Sulawesi, three of the country's largest palm oil producing provinces, have been affected by severe flooding, according to the country's national disaster mitigation agency.

Latest assessments of the El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) indicate that the La Niña has ended, with a return to an ENSO neutral state, according to the Australian Bureau of Meteorology (BoM). The Bureau's model currently predicts that tropical Pacific Ocean temperatures are likely to continue warming. Neutral ENSO conditions are expected to persist until at least the second half of the year, with all models indicating warming to levels consistent with El Niño by the end of the third quarter.

China

Chinese 80pc crude glycerine prices remain in a wide range, with limited deals for mixed oils-based material being offered at lower values, while most of the volume is offered unchanged at high price levels, as uncertainty remains present and participants are trying to gather more clarity regarding price direction.

Meanwhile, refined glycerine offers are limited as supply is tight and most producers are sold out until end-May/June. Domestic refined glycerine production is heard offered at lower price levels, although the quality of said glycerine is low which limits the usage and demand for this grade, according to regional sources.

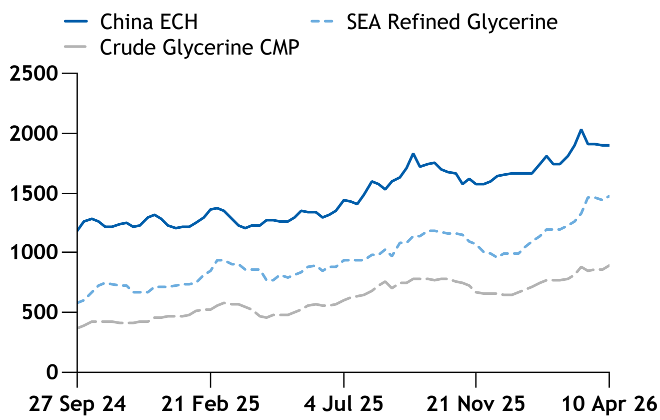
ECH prices continued trending down in mid-April as demand from main industry epoxy resin remains weak on thin production margins. As a result, ECH producers were forced to lower their offers in order to move volume. But uncertainty remains present in the Chinese market, and players' attitude is cautious as the ongoing US-Iran conflict continues to push up ECH production costs, while demand from the epoxy resin industry remains at low levels.

Historically, when ECH production costs move up and production margins shrink, manufacturers who do not need to run ECH stop their production, and the market remains mainly supplied by PVC manufacturers who need to continue running ECH in order to get rid of the excess chlorine resulting from PVC production. When this happens, the market goes into a tight position and ECH prices move up again, increasing margins for the rest of the producers to restart their plants.

It is important to remember that, even while ECH demand remains tepid, ECH production will still be running as ECH is the preferred choice for PVC manufacturers to consume excess caustic soda from chlor-alkali units, a highly reactive by-product that cannot be stored for a long time nor transported long distances.

As of the latest *Argus* weekly assessment on 10 April, ECH was heard trading at around Yuan 13,000/t ($1,903/t) exw east China.

China ECH, refined and crude glycerine prices $/t



Malaysia's palm oil production growth is unlikely to be sustained beyond 2025, which will continue to underpin China's import prices.

The strong palm oil output recorded in 2024 and expected in 2025 reflects post-pandemic normalisation rather than a new supply trend, speakers said at an oilseed industry conference in Chengdu, China.

The production increase in 2025 was supported by easier issuance of foreign worker visas and higher fertilizer application, both of which raised yields from depressed levels during Covid-related disruptions. These factors are not expected to deliver further significant gains this year.

Structural indicators point to weaker medium-term production growth. Replanting rates in Malaysia have fallen to around 2.5pc, well below the long-term average of about 4 pc/yr, because farmers are reluctant to let go of the profit margins, which are currently at high levels. Low replanting rates raise the risk of ageing plantations, weighing on yields in the coming years. Under typical plantation cycles, trees enter high yield phases several years after planting, which means today's under-investment in replanting will constrain output growth later in the decade.

Constraints on land use have also been tightening, speakers at the conference said. Increasing requirements for traceability and certification are limiting expansion of planted areas in southeast Asia. How authorities define and enforce "illegal" plantation land remains a critical uncer-

ASIA (CONTINUED)

tainty. Close to half of existing plantations may be brought under state ownership after 2026, according to some estimates, but the impact on production is not yet clear.

The prospect of slowing palm oil supply growth reinforces a firm import price outlook for China.

China's palm oil import prices are likely to remain at elevated levels compared with other vegetable oils given that Malaysia's output is turning towards a structural plateau and that Indonesia's incremental gains are limited. Constrained upstream supply is expected to provide a floor for China's palm oil import values into 2026, particularly during periods of seasonal tightness.

India

Prices for Indian crude glycerine have been heard moving in a wider range as, while the market remains in a tight position and most volume has been heard offered at high values, some traders also sold some volume close to the low end, expecting a drop in value on increasing biodiesel production rates in both Brazil and southeast Asia, in addition to soft demand in China.

Prices for 99.7 kosher certified refined glycerine continue to firm as the market is extremely tight and only limited volumes are offered at much higher values, according to regional sources.

After the onset of the US-Iran conflict, most carriers announced additional surcharges and cost implications due to war risks and longer transit times for many routes, with some Latin American importers indicating a war premium of $7-10/t into India, while total freight cost increases are estimated to have gone up by $25-30/t between southeast Asia and Indian main ports in recent weeks.

Current freight costs between European ports and India are around $2,000-2,500 per 20ft container, depending on country of origin, according to regional sources.

India's edible oil import mix is expected to shift towards more palm oil and soybean oil (SBO) shipments and less sunflower oil (SFO) imports in the 2026-27 marketing year (October-November), according to the US Department of Agriculture's Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS).

India — the world's largest vegetable oil importer — is projected to raise total edible oil imports to 16.9mn t in 2026-27, up from an estimated 16.4mn t in 2025-26. The increase would be driven by strong food demand, lower domestic oilseed output and a cut in crude edible oil import duties which are expected to stay.

Palm oil imports — India's dominant inbound oil — are forecast at 9mn t in 2026-27, up by 3pc from 8.7mn t in the current season. Lower palm oil benchmark prices in Indonesia and Malaysia since late 2025, along with greater global availability after changes in Indonesia's biodiesel subsidy structure, have strengthened its competitive position in India.

EUROPE

European crude and refined glycerine prices continue to see huge increases. Supply into the lower quality grades remains extremely tight and there is limited-to-no volume available in the spot market due to reduced production levels and limited arrivals at higher values, according to regional sources.

Market participants say prices could move up further in coming weeks as some plants maintenance scheduled for June/July have been moved earlier in the year amid methanol shortness and high biodiesel production costs tightening margins.

The EU market has experienced ongoing tightness since the beginning of the year on extremely limited availability of 99.5pc technical and GMO vegetable oil-based refined glycerine. This was owing to reduced production of these grades amid feedstock shortness following a redirection of Canadian canola oil imports from the EU into China resulting from a trade agreement signed on 1 March.

This market tightness was aggravated by reduced arrivals of non-GMO vegetable oil-based refined glycerine at higher price levels as the US/Israel-Iran conflict impacted production costs in southeast Asia, pushing up offers.

As a result, prices for all refined glycerine grades have moved up sharply in the last two months, and the gap between technical, GMO and non-GMO veg oil-based refined glycerine has further tightened as the lack of volume available into lower quality grades prompt buyers in need of material to source higher quality glycerine grades instead, with most refined glycerine volumes for GMO and technical grades being offered at similar price levels.

Buyers for all grades report difficulties to source material and, while end-use product manufacturers haven't experienced disruptions yet due to lack of refined glycerine supply, some participants say they are in need of assessing how bad the damage could be if the current situation carries on in Europe.

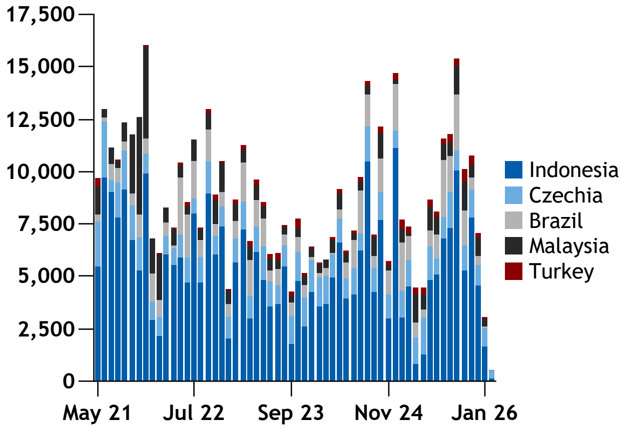
Freight costs between ARA ports and Chinese main ports

EUROPE (CONTINUED)

is currently heard around $60/t, while freight costs from ARA ports into Indian Main Ports is heard around $80-100/t, market participants said.

According to the most recent data from Eurostat, European countries imported around 2,700t of refined glycerine during January 2025, with most volume coming from Indonesia.

EU refined glycerine imports by top 5 countries *t*



In feedstock news, both SBO and palm oil use in the bloc are expected to decrease because of their shrinking roles in the biofuel sector.

SBO production in the EU is projected to fall by about 2pc to 2.8mn t in 2026-27 (October - September) as crushers favour rapeseed and sunflower seed on better margins and policy incentives. Industrial demand for SBO is set to drop sharply — by nearly 17pc — as biofuel makers switch to other feedstocks, including RSO and waste-based inputs.

EU's palm oil imports are expected to continue their long-term decline, falling to about 2.6mn t in 2026-2027 (January-December) after years of steady drops.

Under the Renewable Energy Directive (RED II), palm oil is classified as a high indirect land-use change (ILUC) risk feedstock and must be phased out of EU biofuel use by 2030. The EU deforestation regulation (EUDR), set to apply from December 2026, is expected to add compliance costs and limit the volumes that can access the EU market.

The incoming EUDR has already driven action to tackle deforestation in commodity supply chains, ahead of its scheduled implementation at the end of this year, a report from non-profit Global Canopy said.

Of the 500 companies that Global Canopy assessed, 68 cited the EUDR "in public documents related to setting deforestation commitments, implementing traceability mechanisms, conducting deforestation-related risk assessments and participating in collaborative initiatives", the report found. The non-profit found 45 companies directly cited the EUDR "as a driver for action on traceability mechanisms taken in 2025".

The EUDR requires companies to prove that imported products did not come from deforested areas. It covers "forest risk" commodities cattle, cocoa, coffee, palm oil, soy, timber, rubber and their related products. Large operators and traders must comply from 30 December 2026, while smaller firms — fewer than 50 employees and with annual turnover below €10mn ($11.7mn) — have until 30 June 2027.

Global Canopy's annual Forest 500 report assesses actions taken by 500 companies in the global trade of beef, cocoa, coffee, leather, palm oil, pulp and paper, rubber, soy and timber. Production of these commodities was linked to 68pc of global deforestation in 2013-23, research for science journal Nature Food found earlier this year.

The number of companies with "public evidence of a traceability mechanism" increased on the year in 2025, for eight of the nine commodities tracked, but "progress remains uneven and significant gaps persist", the report found.

Of the companies evaluated, just 19 were deemed "leaders" in 2025 — with strong deforestation commitments and implementation for all commodities they are assessed for. The majority of companies, 313, had in 2025 made only partial commitments, or achieved "weak progress" on implementation, the report found. There were 168 "laggard companies" in 2025, Global Canopy said. These have made no commitments on deforestation or land conversion for any commodity.

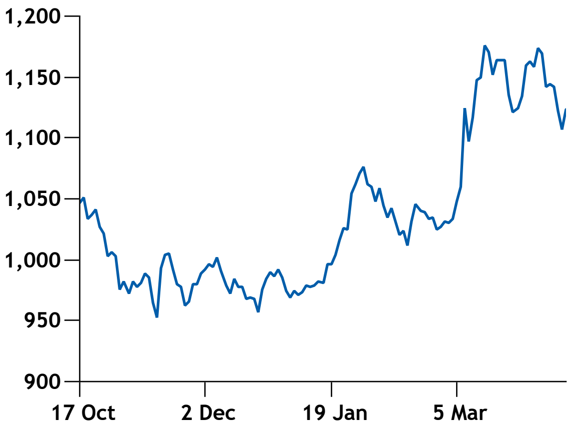
TROPICAL OILS

Tropical and key edible oils weekly pricing				*$/t*
	2 Jan 26	3 Apr 26	10 Apr 26	Weekly trend
Fats and greases				
Crude palm oil fob Malaysia	985	1,163.64	1,149.60	▼
Crude palm kernel oil fob Malaysia	1,671	2,168	2,095	▼
Coconut oil cif Rotterdam	2,198	2,344	2,371	▲
RBD palm olein fob Malaysia	1,000	1,216	1,176	▼
Palm fatty acid distillate fob Malaysia	995	1,105	1,085	▼
RBD palm stearin fob Malaysia	980	1,170	1,155	▼
Rapeseed oil fob Dutch mill	1,216	1,298	1,295	▼
Soybean oil futures CBOT	1,073	1,481*	1,504	▲
Bleached fancy tallow del Chicago	1,168	1,612	1,669	▲
Used cooking oil				
Used cooking oil cif ARA	1,129	1,120	1,125	▲
Used cooking oil fob China bulk	1,080	1,124	1,130	▲

** the previous week is displayed when no trades occur*

Tropical and key edible oils daily pricing				
Ticker	Description	Exchange	Date	Price
FCPO1!	Palm oil futures ringgit/t	MYX	14 Apr	4,380.00
FCPO1!	Palm oil futures $/t	MYX	14 Apr	1,106.90
ZL1!	Soybean oil futures $/t	CBOT	14 Apr	1,458.58

Palm oil futures *$/t*



During May 2026, Malaysia's CPO exports will be subject to a 10pc duty, as the country's CPO reference price moved up for the month, triggering a change in the levies rate. The CPO reference price used to set the duty rose to 4,521.89 ringgit/t ($1,145/t) in May 2026, up from 3,935.19 ringgit/t in April, according to the country's palm oil board.

Indonesia's CPO exports will be subject to a $118.76/t levy and a $148/t duty until the end of April as per the current export levy structure. The Indonesian CPO reference price moved up to $989.63/t in April, from $938.87/t the previous month.

MPOB

Malaysian palm oil stocks fell for a third consecutive month in March, dropping by 16pc from February to 2.27mn t, data from the Malaysian Palm Oil Board (Mpob) show.

End March stocks hit a six-month low because higher exports outpaced production. CPO stocks fell by 15pc to 1.26mn t, while processed palm oil stocks dropped by 18pc from February to 1.01mn t.

Market participants track Malaysia's palm oil stocks to gauge supply and demand because its monthly data are considered more reliable than Indonesia's. Malaysia is the world's second-largest palm oil producer after Indonesia.

Contrary to industry expectations in March, Malaysian CPO output rose by 7pc on the month to 1.38mn t, although this was down by 1pc on the year. Output in peninsular Malaysia rose by 4pc to 726,000t, by 7pc to 330,000t in Sabah and by 14pc to 321,000t in Sarawak.

Malaysian palm oil exports rose by 41pc on the month and by 54pc on the year to 1.55mn t in March.

Palm kernel oil exports increased by 72pc from February to 78,000t, while oleochemical exports rose by 23pc to 250,000t. Palm kernel cake exports fell by 5pc to 180,000t and biodiesel exports dropped by 19pc to 12,900t.

Bursa Malaysia CPO futures rose to a 15-month high of 4,798 ringgit/t ($1,209/t) at the end of March despite higher production and exports. A stronger global energy complex likely drove the price increase, supported by higher Indonesian palm oil export levies starting from March and the ongoing war in the Middle East.

GAPKI

Indonesian palm oil stocks fell on the year in December as exports rose from the country, according to data from the Indonesian palm oil association (Gapki).

Palm oil stocks were down 19.1pc on the year and down by 25.2pc on the month at 2.07mn t in December, Gapki data show.

Palm oil production in the country was 0.7pc lower on the year and fell by 1.1pc on the month to 4.2mn t in December. CPO output decreased by 0.9pc to 3.8mn t com-

TROPICAL OILS (CONTINUED)

pared with a year earlier, while crude palm kernel oil (CPKO) output was up by 1.1pc to 365,000t over the same period.

Total exports of palm oil products went up by 41pc from a year earlier and up 67pc on the month to 2.9mn t in December. Oleochemical exports increased by 13pc on the year to 485,000t, with all other exported palm oil products rising compared with the same month in 2024.

Indonesia's domestic consumption of palm oil fell by 8.5pc year on year to 2mnt in December, while the amount of palm oil used for biodiesel decreased by 3.5pc to 1mn t in the same period.

ECONOMIC VIEW

US consumer prices accelerated in March, with the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for all urban consumers rising 0.9pc on a seasonally adjusted basis, up from a 0.3pc increase in February, according to the US Bureau of Labor Statistics.

On a year-on-year basis, the headline index rose 3.3pc before seasonal adjustment. The increase was driven largely by energy prices, which climbed 10.9pc over the month. Gasoline led the surge, jumping 21.2pc between February and March — the largest monthly increase since records began in 1967. Fuel oil prices also surged, rising more than 30pc in their steepest monthly increase since February 2000.

The CPI is a measure of inflation that tracks how the prices paid by urban consumers change over time across a representative basket of goods and services, including food, energy, housing, healthcare, and transportation.

Meanwhile, the US president Donald Trump said he would delay a planned massive attack against Iran's civilian and energy sites by two weeks if Iran agrees to allow free transit through the strait of Hormuz.

Trump made the announcement an hour before an 8pm ET deadline he set for starting a campaign to destroy "every" bridge and power plant in Iran. Pakistani prime minister Shehbaz Sharif previewed the move by announcing, hours earlier, that diplomacy between the US and Iran made progress and suggesting that the sides to the war agree to a two-week ceasefire.

Trump asserted that the US already met its military objectives and "are very far along with a definitive Agreement concerning Longterm PEACE with Iran, and PEACE in the Middle East." He further said that Iran submitted a 10-point proposal that he described as workable.

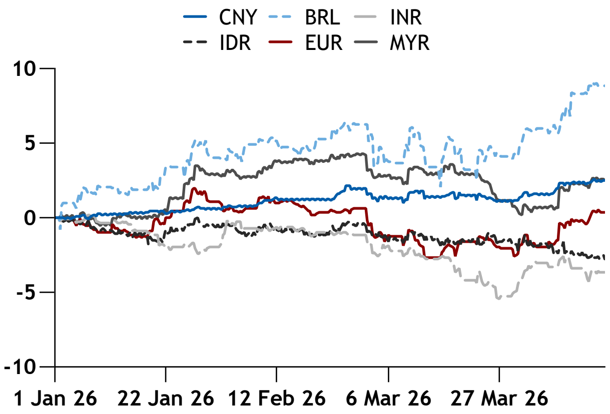
The US vice-president, JD Vance, led the American negotiating team during talks with Iran in Pakistan that failed to reach an agreement on 12 April. But, following the negotiations, Vance said the ball remains in Iran's court over the prospect of more talks with the US.

With the ceasefire still in place, the Iran war has for the time being morphed into a battle of two competing powers, and the global economy continues to be plagued by uncertainty as a result.

Currency

The US dollar jumped against other major currencies, as investors sought the relative safety of the greenback after discussions between Washington and Tehran failed to yield a peace deal.

Key oleochemical currencies' performance vs $ ±%YTD



SHIPPING AND LOGISTICS

The strait of Hormuz remains largely unpassable despite a ceasefire the US and Iran announced on 7 April that nominally called for it to be fully reopened. The US and Iran are far apart on the actual terms of the ceasefire, with Iran planning to charge a fee for vessels passing through the waterway to fund what it calls 'war reparations'.

Donald Trump is beginning to show signs of frustration over a lack of tangible progress with respect to reopening the strait of Hormuz, a key condition of the ceasefire that the US agreed with Iran earlier this week.

The agreement ostensibly called for an end to strikes by the US and Israel on Iran for two weeks, in return for Iran agreeing to provide safe passage for commercial vessels through the key waterway through co-ordination with the Iranian armed forces.

Less than eight vessels transited the strait on average in the two days since the ceasefire was agreed, according to Kpler data, down from more than 12 in the first week of April. This compares with more than 100 per day before the start of the war.

The slowdown has come, at least in part, due to infractions that Iran said its counterparts have made since the ceasefire was agreed. Tehran, specifically, objected to a massive bombing campaign that Israel carried out across Lebanon on 8 April, as it considered Lebanon to be part of the ceasefire agreement.

On 13 April, Donald Trump announced a naval blockade of Iranian ports, that was set to encompass the entirety of the Iranian coastline. Whilst tracking data shows that vessels have started to cross the strait of Hormuz since the start of the US naval blockade, they remain a fraction of what they were before the war.

Meanwhile, the Drewry World Container Index (WCI) climbed 1pc to $2,309 per 40ft container, buoyed by higher freight rates on the Transpacific and Transatlantic routes.

Spot rates from Shanghai to New York also climbed due to the ongoing Middle East tensions.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Proposed changes to glycerine coverage

Argus proposes the following changes to its glycerine coverage to better align with market practice:

- change the packaging for all Brazil glycerine prices (80pc crude and 99.7pc refined) from 'drum/flexi' to 'flexi, iso-tank', as the majority of this market moves in flexitanks
- stop assessing spot prices for fob Argentina 99.7pc vegetable-oil based refined glycerine because of a lack of liquidity
- assess fob Argentina 80pc mixed-oils based crude glycerine prices every two weeks instead of weekly because of the current lack of liquidity
- split the China 80pc mixed-oils crude glycerine price in two, one for oil-based glycerine and another for 100pc vegetable oil-based glycerine. Under this proposal, the low end of the history of the existing price would form the history of the new oil-based assessment and the high end would form the history of the vegetable oil-based price
- change the packaging for all China 80pc crude glycerine prices (mixed oils and 100pc vegetable oil) from '25kg bags' to 'flexitank', because the majority of this market moves in flexitanks
- change the size of the west coast India refined vegetable oil-based refined glycerine drums price to 20-100t from 200kg, the corresponding flexi price to 100-500t from 24t and the west coast India mixed oil-based crude glycerine price to 100-500t from 24t
- change the location for all European spot prices to 'fca northwest Europe' from 'fca Europe', for a more specific assessment
- add the 'GMO' description to all European kosher vegetable oil-based glycerine prices (crude 80pc and refined 99.5pm) that are not 'non-GMO', for a more accurate description of these prices

Argus will accept comments on these proposed change until 23 April. To discuss comments on these proposals, please contact Neha Popat (Global Oleochemicals editor) at neha.popat@argusmedia.com. Formal comments should be marked as such and may be submitted by email and received by 23 April. Please note, formal comments will be published after the consultation period unless confidentiality is specifically requested.

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