

## ARGUS CARBON

### Contents:

Methodology overview	2
Argus Carbon	5
Compliance markets	5
European emissions trading schemes (ETS)	5
EU ETS Index	5
European generation margins	6
EU emissions-adjusted bunker fuel	6
North America	6
Asia-Pacific	6
Corsia Phase 1 (CP1)	7
Global indexes	7
Voluntary markets	7
Unit and currency	7
Vintages	7
Verification	7
REDD+ CCB	7
Delta Blue Carbon	7
Renewable energy	8
Clean cooking stoves or cookstoves	8
Afforestation, Reforestation & Revegetation (ARR)	8
Improved Forest Management (IFM)	8
CCP	8
Voluntary Carbon Markets: monthly review	8

**LAST UPDATED: JANUARY 2026**

The most up-to-date *Argus Carbon* methodology is available on [www.argusmedia.com](http://www.argusmedia.com)

Copyright © 2026 Argus Media group

Trademarks Notice: For further information about Argus' trademarks, [click here](#)

## Methodology overview

### Methodology rationale

Argus strives to construct methodologies that reflect the way the market trades. Argus aims to produce price assessments which are reliable and representative indicators of commodity market values and are free from distortion. As a result, the specific currencies, volume units, locations and other particulars of an assessment are determined by industry conventions.

In the CO2 emissions markets, Argus publishes physical market prices in the open market as laid out in the specifications and methodology guide. Argus uses the trading period deemed by Argus to be most appropriate, in consultation with industry, to capture market liquidity.

In order to be included in the assessment process, deals must meet the minimum volume, delivery, timing and specification requirements in our methodology. In illiquid markets, and in other cases where deemed appropriate, Argus assesses the range within which product could have traded by applying a strict process outlined later in this methodology.

### Survey process

Argus price assessments are informed by information received from a wide cross section of market participants, including producers, consumers and intermediaries. Argus reporters engage with the industry by proactively polling participants for market data. Argus will contact and accept market data from all credible market sources including front and back office of market participants and brokers. Argus will also receive market data from electronic trading platforms and directly from the back offices of market participants. Argus will accept market data by telephone, instant messenger, email or other means.

Argus encourages all sources of market data to submit all market data to which they are a party that falls within the Argus stated methodological criteria for the relevant assessment. Argus encourages all sources of market data to submit transaction data from back office functions.

Throughout all markets, Argus is constantly seeking to increase the number of companies willing to provide market data. Reporters are mentored and held accountable for expanding their pool of contacts. The number of entities providing market data can vary significantly from day to day based on market conditions.

For certain price assessments identified by local management, if more than 50pc of the market data involved in arriving at a price assessment is sourced from a single party the supervising editor will engage in an analysis of the market data with the primary reporter to ensure that the quality and integrity of the assessment has not been affected.

### Market data usage

In each market, Argus uses the methodological approach deemed to be the most reliable and representative for that market. Argus will utilise various types of market data in its methodologies, to include:

- Transactions
- Bids and offers
- Other market information, to include spread values between grades, locations, timings, and many other data.

In many markets, the relevant methodology will assign a relatively higher importance to transactions over bids and offers, and a relatively higher importance to bids and offers over other market information. Certain markets however will exist for which such a hierarchy would produce unreliable and non-representative price assessments, and so the methodology must assign a different relative importance in order to ensure the quality and integrity of the price assessment. And even in markets for which the hierarchy normally applies, certain market situations will at times emerge for which the strict hierarchy would produce non-representative prices, requiring Argus to adapt in order to publish representative prices.

### Verification of transaction data

Reporters carefully analyse all data submitted to the price assessment process. These data include transactions, bids, offers, volumes, counterparties, specifications and any other information that contributes materially to the determination of price. This high level of care described applies regardless of the methodology employed. Specific to transactions, bids, and offers, reporters seek to verify the price, the volume, the specifications, location basis, and counterparty. In some transactional average methodologies, reporters also examine the full array of transactions to match counterparties and arrive at a list of unique transactions. In some transactional average methodologies, full details of the transactions verified are published electronically and are accessible by subscribers. The deals are also published in the daily report.

Several tests are applied by reporters in all markets to transactional data to determine if it should be subjected to further scrutiny. If a transaction has been identified as failing such a test, it will receive further scrutiny. For assessments used to settle derivatives and for many other assessments, Argus has established internal procedures that involve escalation of inquiry within the source's company and escalating review within Argus management. Should this process determine that a transaction should be excluded from the price assessment process, the supervising editor will initiate approval and, if necessary, documentation procedures.

### Primary tests applied by reporters

- Transactions not transacted at arm's length, including deals between related parties or affiliates.
- Transaction prices that deviate significantly from the mean of all transactions submitted for that day.
- Transaction prices that fall outside of the generally observed lows and highs that operated throughout the trading day.
- Transactions that are suspected to be a leg of another transaction or in some way contingent on an unknown transaction.
- Single deal volumes that significantly exceed the typical transaction volume for that market.
- Transaction details that are identified by other market participants as being for any reason potentially anomalous and perceived by Argus to be as such.

- Transaction details that are reported by one counterparty differently than the other counterparty.
- Any transaction details that appear to the reporter to be illogical or to stray from the norms of trading behaviour. This could include but is not limited to divergent specifications, unusual delivery location and counterparties not typically seen.
- Transactions that involve the same counterparties, the same price and delivery dates are checked to see that they are separate deals and not one deal duplicated in Argus records.

### **Secondary tests applied by editors for transactions identified for further scrutiny**

#### **Transaction tests**

- The impact of linkage of the deal to possible other transactions such as contingent legs, exchanges, options, swaps, or other derivative instruments. This will include a review of transactions in markets that the reporter may not be covering.
- The nature of disagreement between counterparties on transactional details.
- The possibility that a deal is directly linked to an offsetting transaction that is not publicly known, for example a “wash trade” which has the purpose of influencing the published price.
- The impact of non-market factors on price or volume, including distressed delivery, credit issues, scheduling issues, demurrage, or containment.

#### **Source tests**

- The credibility of the explanation provided for the outlying nature of the transaction.
- The track record of the source. Sources will be deemed more credible if they
  - Regularly provide transaction data with few errors.
  - Provide data by Argus' established deadline.
  - Quickly respond to queries from Argus reporters.
  - Have staff designated to respond to such queries.
- How close the information receipt is to the deadline for information, and the impact of that proximity on the validation process.

#### **Assessment guidelines**

When insufficient, inadequate, or no transaction information exists, or when Argus concludes that a transaction based methodology will not produce representative prices, Argus reporters will make an assessment of market value by applying intelligent judgement based on a broad array of factual market information. Reporters must use a high degree of care in gathering and validating all market data used in determining price assessments, a degree of care equal to that applying to gathering and validating transactions. The information used to form an assessment could include deals done, bids, offers, tenders, spread trades, exchange trades, fundamental supply and demand information and other inputs.

The assessment process employing judgement is rigorous, replicable, and uses widely accepted valuation metrics. These valuation

metrics mirror the process used by physical commodity traders to internally assess value prior to entering the market with a bid or offer. Applying these valuation metrics along with sound judgement significantly narrows the band within which a commodity can be assessed, and greatly increases the accuracy and consistency of the price series. The application of judgement is conducted jointly with the supervising editor, in order to be sure that guidelines below are being followed. Valuation metrics include the following:

#### **Relative value transactions**

Frequently transactions occur which instead of being an outright purchase or sale of a single commodity, are instead exchanges of commodities. Such transactions allow reporters to value less liquid markets against more liquid ones and establish a strong basis for the exercise of judgment.

- Exchange one commodity for a different commodity in the same market at a negotiated value.
- Exchange delivery dates for the same commodity at a negotiated value.
- Exchange a commodity in one location for the same commodity at another location at a negotiated value.

#### **Bids and offers**

If a sufficient number of bids and offers populate the market, then in most cases the highest bid and the lowest offer can be assumed to define the boundaries between which a deal could be transacted.

#### **Comparative metrics**

- The relative values between compared commodities are readily discussed in the market and can be discovered through dialogue with market participants. These discussions are the precursor to negotiation and conclusion of transactions.
- Comparison to the same commodity in another market centre.
- Comparison to a more actively traded but slightly different specification commodity in the same market centre.
- Comparison to the same commodity traded for a different delivery timing.
- Comparison to the commodity's primary feedstock or primary derived product(s).
- Comparison to trade in the same commodity but in a different modality (as in barge versus oceangoing vessel) or in a different total volume (as in full cargo load versus partial cargo load).

#### **Volume minimums and transaction data thresholds**

Argus typically does not establish thresholds strictly on the basis of a count of transactions, as this could lead to unreliable and non-representative assessments and because of the varying transportation infrastructure found in all commodity markets. Instead, minimum volumes are typically established which may apply to each transaction accepted, to the aggregate of transactions, to transactions which set a low or high assessment or to other volumetrically relevant parameters.

For price assessments used to settle derivatives, Argus will seek to establish minimum transaction data thresholds and when no such threshold can be established Argus will explain the reasons. These

thresholds will often reflect the minimum volumes necessary to produce a transaction-based methodology, but may also establish minimum deal parameters for use by a methodology that is based primarily on judgement.

Should no transaction threshold exist, or should submitted data fall below this methodology's stated transaction data threshold for any reason, Argus will follow the procedures outlined elsewhere in this document regarding the exercise of judgement in the price assessment process.

## Transparency

Argus values transparency in energy markets. As a result, where available, we publish lists of deals in our reports that include price, basis, counterparty and volume information. The deal tables allow subscribers to cross check and verify the deals against the prices. Argus feels transparency and openness is vital to developing confidence in the price assessment process.

## Swaps and forwards markets

Argus publishes forward assessments for numerous markets. These include forward market contracts that can allow physical delivery and swaps contracts that swap a fixed price for the average of a floating published price. Argus looks at forward swaps to inform physical assessments but places primary emphasis on the physical markets.

## Publications and price data

Argus compliance and voluntary CO2 prices are published in the Argus Carbon report. Subsets of these prices appear in other Argus market reports and newsletters in various forms. The price data are available independent of the text-based report in electronic files that can feed into various databases. These price data are also supplied through various third-party data integrators. The Argus website also provides access to prices, reports and news with various web-based tools. All Argus prices are kept in a historical database and available for purchase. Contact your local Argus office for information.

A publication schedule is available at [www.argusmedia.com](http://www.argusmedia.com)

## Corrections to assessments

Argus will on occasion publish corrections to price assessments after the publication date. We will correct errors that arise from clerical mistakes, calculation errors, or a misapplication of our stated methodology. Argus will not retroactively assess markets based on new information learned after the assessments are published. We make our best effort to assess markets based on the information we gather during the trading day assessed.

## Ethics and compliance

Argus operates according to the best practices in the publishing field, and maintains thorough compliance procedures throughout the firm. We want to be seen as a preferred provider by our subscribers, who are held to equally high standards, while at the same time maintaining our editorial integrity and independence. Argus has a strict ethics policy that applies to all staff. The policy can be

found on our website at [www.argusmedia.com](http://www.argusmedia.com). Included in this policy are restrictions against staff trading in any energy commodity or energy related stocks, and guidelines for accepting gifts. Argus also has strict policies regarding central archiving of email and instant messenger communication, maintenance and archiving of notes, and archiving of spreadsheets and deal lists used in the price assessment process. Argus publishes prices that report and reflect prevailing levels for open-market arms length transactions (please see the [Argus Global Compliance Policy](#) for a detailed definition of arms length).

## Consistency in the assessment process

Argus recognises the need to have judgement consistently applied by reporters covering separate markets, and by reporters replacing existing reporters in the assessment process. In order to ensure this consistency, Argus has developed a programme of training and oversight of reporters. This programme includes:

- A global price reporting manual describing among other things the guidelines for the exercise of judgement
- Cross-training of staff between markets to ensure proper holiday and sick leave backup. Editors that float between markets to monitor staff application of best practices
- Experienced editors overseeing reporting teams are involved in daily mentoring and assisting in the application of judgement for illiquid markets
- Editors are required to sign-off on all price assessments each day, thus ensuring the consistent application of judgement.

## Review of methodology

The overriding objective of any methodology is to produce price assessments which are reliable and representative indicators of commodity market values and are free from distortion. As a result, Argus editors and reporters are regularly examining our methodologies and are in regular dialogue with the industry in order to ensure that the methodologies are representative of the market being assessed. This process is integral with reporting on a given market. In addition to this ongoing review of methodology, Argus conducts reviews of all of its methodologies and methodology documents on at least an annual basis.

Argus market report editors and management will periodically and as merited initiate reviews of market coverage based on a qualitative analysis that includes measurements of liquidity, visibility of market data, consistency of market data, quality of market data and industry usage of the assessments. Report editors will review:

- Appropriateness of the methodology of existing assessments
- Termination of existing assessments
- Initiation of new assessments.

The report editor will initiate an informal process to examine viability. This process includes:

- Informal discussions with market participants
- Informal discussions with other stakeholders
- Internal review of market data

Should changes, terminations, or initiations be merited, the report editor will submit an internal proposal to management for review and approval. Should changes or terminations of existing assessments be approved, then formal procedures for external consultation are begun.

### Changes to methodology

Formal proposals to change methodologies typically emerge out of the ongoing process of internal and external review of the methodologies. Formal procedures for external consultation regarding material changes to existing methodologies will be initiated with an announcement of the proposed change published in the relevant Argus report. This announcement will include:

- Details on the proposed change and the rationale
- Method for submitting comments with a deadline for submissions
- For prices used in derivatives, notice that all formal comments will be published after the given consultation period unless submitter requests confidentiality.

Argus will provide sufficient opportunity for stakeholders to analyse and comment on changes, but will not allow the time needed to follow these procedures to create a situation wherein unrepresentative or false prices are published, markets are disrupted, or market participants are put at unnecessary risk. Argus will engage with industry throughout this process in order to gain acceptance of proposed changes to methodology. Argus cannot however guarantee universal acceptance and will act for the good order of the market and ensure the continued integrity of its price assessments as an overriding objective.

Following the consultation period, Argus management will commence an internal review and decide on the methodology change. This will be followed by an announcement of the decision, which will be published in the relevant Argus report and include a date for implementation. For prices used in derivatives, publication of stakeholders' formal comments that are not subject to confidentiality and Argus' response to those comments will also take place.

### Argus Carbon

Argus Carbon covers trade in compliance and voluntary carbon markets. A weekly print report is published each Friday, or the previous working day if Friday is a holiday. Daily and weekly price assessments and other content is available on Argus Direct.

**Units of measurement:** unless stated, "tonne" or "t" refers to metric tonnes.

## Compliance markets

### European emissions trading schemes (ETS)

Argus assessments of emissions trading scheme (ETS) allowances are a survey of market participants' views of prevailing prices, bids and offers for allocations of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO<sub>2</sub>e) emissions.

Prices are published daily. End-of-day price assessments for all markets covered are the value of the product at 4.30pm London time. On the final working day before 25 December and 1 January, the assessment timestamp for all markets is 12:00pm London time.

Assessments are for spot allowances (for delivery up to two days after the trade takes place unless otherwise specified in the contract), for allowances for delivery by the December delivery date, for the current year and for three years ahead, and for allowances for delivery by the following March. Forward assessments roll when market liquidity dictates, typically in mid- to late- December for December delivery allowances and in mid- to late- March for March delivery allowances.

### Markets covered

#### EU ETS allowances as defined in the European Commission Directive 2003/87/EC of 13 October 2003

**Unit:** €/t CO<sub>2</sub>e

**Contracts assessed:**

Spot (for delivery up to two days after the trade takes place unless otherwise specified in the contract)  
December delivery for the current year  
Next March delivery  
Three calendar years forward (December delivery)

#### UK ETS allowances as defined in The Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Scheme Order 2020

**Unit:** £/t CO<sub>2</sub>e

**Contracts assessed:**

Spot (for delivery up to two days after the trade takes place unless otherwise specified in the contract)  
December delivery for the current year  
Next March delivery  
Three calendar years forward (December delivery)

### EU ETS Index

The Argus Index is calculated using the volume-weighted average of reported trades on a daily basis and also on a cumulative monthly and annual basis. The cumulative indexes are a volume-weighted average of trades reported to Argus. If there is no trade, the mid-point of the closing bid-offer spread is taken.

The cumulative average for the previous month shows the cumulative index on the last day of the preceding month. The cumulative average for the year shows the cumulative index of all daily trades to the date of the report.

### Contract

Trades included in the Argus Index assessment will be traded on standard EU ETS master agreements, such as the IETA, ISDA or European Federation of Energy Traders (EFET) agreements.

## European generation margins

Argus spark and dark spreads provide illustrative information about generation economics.

Published spark and dark spreads are derived from Argus' power, fuel and emissions price assessments and are not an assessment of trade in the over-the-counter spark-spread market.

A full set of spark and dark spreads is published in Argus Direct and is available through Argus data feeds. A limited range of spark and dark spreads is published in the print editions of Argus European Electricity, Argus Coal Daily International and Argus European Natural Gas.

See the [Argus European Electricity methodology](#) for more details and a full list of published generating margins.

## EU emissions-adjusted bunker fuel

Argus Carbon includes the price of EU CO2 emissions-adjusted bunker fuel. Prices are published on Mondays. If Monday is a non-publishing day for Argus Carbon, prices are published on the next Argus Carbon publishing day.

Rotterdam/Antwerp 0.5%S fuel oil including CO2 cost – a weekly average published in \$/t of fuel oil calculated by adding to the price of fuel oil the price of EU ETS spot allowances for the amount of CO2 emitted by burning one tonne of fuel oil, assuming one tonne of 0.5%S fuel oil with density of 940 kg/m<sup>3</sup> emits 3.12695t of CO2.

See the [Argus Marine Fuels methodology](#).

## North America

**California carbon allowances (CCA):** published for one month and two forward years. Published daily.

**California carbon offsets:** for each, two assessments are published, one for offsets with environmental benefits to the state (DEBS) and one for offsets without. Published weekly, on the last working day of the week.

- eight-year invalidation credits (CCO8): cannot be invalidated more than eight years after the date the credit was generated
- three-year invalidation credits (CCO3): cannot be invalidated more than three years after the date the credit was generated
- seller-guaranteed credits (CCOG): sold with a guarantee against invalidation

**Washington Carbon Allowance (CCA):** published for one month and one forward year. Published daily.

**Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI) CO2 allowance:** published for delivery during the current calendar month and for delivery in December of the current and next calendar years. Published daily.

**Alberta carbon offset:** published monthly in Canadian dollars/t on the last working day of the first working week of the month

See the [Argus Air Daily methodology](#).

## Asia-Pacific

### Australian Carbon Credit Units (ACCUs)

Australian Carbon Credit Units (ACCUs) originate from projects meeting requirements ("methodology determinations" or "methods") set by the Australian federal government. Each ACCU represents one tonne of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e) avoided or stored by projects taking place in Australia and registered with the Clean Energy Regulator (CER).

ACCUs can be surrendered by companies to meet their emissions reduction obligations under Australia's federal Safeguard Mechanism. They can also be used for obligations against municipal, local, state or territory government laws, as well as for voluntary purposes. ACCUs do not have specific vintages or expiry dates.

End-of-day price assessments are the fair value of each of the listed products at the market close at 5pm Sydney time.

**Australian Carbon Credit Unit (ACCU) Generic:** ACCUs from any method

**Australian Carbon Credit Unit (ACCU) Generic (No AD):** ACCUs from any methods excluding Avoided Deforestation (AD)

**Australian Carbon Credit Unit (ACCU) HIR (Human-Induced Regeneration):** ACCUs from the Human-Induced Regeneration (HIR) method

### Specifications:

**Currency/unit:** AUS \$/t CO2e

**Quantity:** minimum 5,000t CO2e

**Delivery:** spot (for delivery or retirement up to three business days after the trade takes place unless otherwise specified in the contract)

**Timestamp:** 5pm Sydney time, daily

### Australian Safeguard Mechanism Credit Units (SMCs)

Safeguard Mechanism Credit Units (SMCs) are issued to facilities under the Safeguard Mechanism that reduce emissions below their baselines. Each SMC represents 1t of CO2e below a facility's baseline.

SMCs can be surrendered by companies to meet their emissions reduction obligations under the Safeguard Mechanism. Unlike ACCUs they are not offsets and cannot be used for voluntary purposes.

End-of-day price assessments are the fair value of each of the listed products at the market close at 5pm Sydney time.

### Specifications:

**Currency/unit:** AUS \$/t CO2e

**Quantity:** minimum 5,000t CO2e

**Delivery:** spot (for delivery or surrender up to three business days after the trade takes place unless otherwise specified in the contract)

**Timestamp:** 5pm Sydney time, daily

## Corsia Phase 1 (CP1)

Prices are of credits approved for the Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation (Corsia) Phase One (CP1) generated in 2021-2026 for delivery by January 2028 as per the registry and methodology criteria specified by the [International Civil Aviation Organisation \(ICAO\)](#) and traded by anyone.

The assessment is not differentiated by vintage.

The Corsia Phase 1 price is published weekly, on Thursday. Market information received after 5pm London time on the day of publication may not be considered for inclusion in the assessment.

**Currency/unit:** \$/t CO2e

**Quantity:** 20,000-100,000 tCO2e

## Global indexes

### Argus Global Compliance Carbon Index

The Argus Global Compliance Carbon Index (AGCCI) is a daily average of Argus price assessments for compliance carbon markets, weighted by regional CO2 emissions. See the [Argus Air Daily methodology](#).

## Voluntary markets

Argus assesses voluntary carbon market prices weekly, on Thursday. Prices are the range in which the specified products traded or, in the absence of liquidity, could have traded since the last assessment.

Market information received after 5pm London time on the day of publication may not be considered for inclusion in the assessment.

### Unit and currency

Prices are assessed and published in US dollars per metric tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (\$/tCO2e), the amount of CO2 or equivalent greenhouse gas that has been reduced, avoided or removed from the atmosphere.

### Vintages

Products are distinguished by vintage, or the year in which the greenhouse gas emission reduction or removals occurred. Coverage of new vintages is only initiated when liquidity allows. The cessation of coverage of a specific vintage will only occur following consultation.

### Verification

Argus assessments are of the price of credits certified by the following carbon credit registries

- The Gold Standard
- Verified Carbon Standard (VCS or Verra)
- Climate Action Reserve (CAR)
- American Carbon Registry (ACR)
- Architecture for REDD+ Transactions

Argus voluntary carbon market price assessments are not differentiated by registry, unless specified below.

## REDD+ CCB

Prices are of credits generated by land management projects that comply with UN Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation+ (REDD+) requirements and which meet Climate, Community and Biodiversity Standards (CCB). Prices are published separately for credits generated in Latin America, Southeast Asia and sub-Saharan Africa as the average of the relevant projects listed below.

**Vintages:** prices are assessed and published for 2022, 2021, 2020, 2019 and 2018 vintages.

**Volume:** bids, offers and trades must be for at least 20,000 tCO2e to be considered for inclusion in the assessment.

### Project specific

Prices are of credits generated by the following projects:

#### Latin America

- Envira (Brazil) VCS 1382
- Rio Anapu-Pacaja (Brazil) VCS 2252
- Mataven (Colombia) VCS 1566
- Cordillera Azul (Peru) VCS 985
- Tambopata (Peru) VSC 1067

#### Southeast Asia

- Katingan (Indonesia) VCS 1477
- Rimba Raya (Indonesia) VCS 674
- Keo Seima (Cambodia) VCS 1650
- South Cardamom (Cambodia) VCS 1748

#### Sub-Saharan Africa

- Kasigau (Kenya) VCS 612
- Mai Ndombe (DRC) VCS 934

**Vintages:** prices are assessed and published for 2022, 2021, 2020, 2019 and 2018 vintages.

**Volume:** bids, offers and trades must be for at least 30,000 tCO2e to be considered for inclusion in the assessment.

### Delta Blue Carbon

Prices are of credits generated by the blue carbon project Delta Blue Carbon in Pakistan (VCS 2250). Blue carbon credits are generated by projects that protect and restore coastal ecosystems, in particular, mangroves.

**Vintages:** prices are assessed and published for 2023, 2022, 2021, 2020, 2019 and 2018 vintages.

**Volume:** bids, offers and trades must be for at least 10,000 tCO2e to be considered for inclusion in the assessment.

**Location:** the Delta Blue Carbon project in Pakistan.

## Renewable energy

Prices are of credits generated by projects that fully or partially replace fossil-fuelled power production through the use of hydroelectric, wind and solar generation. Prices are published separately for credits generated in Brazil, China, India and Turkey.

**Technology:** prices are assessed and published for credits generated by hydroelectric, wind and solar facilities.

**Vintages:** prices are assessed and published for 2022, 2021 and 2020 vintages.

**Volume:** bids, offers and trades must be for at least 20,000 tCO<sub>2</sub>e to be considered for inclusion in the assessment.

**Location:** credits may be generated in Brazil, China, India or Turkey.

## Clean cooking stoves or cookstoves

Prices are of credits generated by projects supporting the use of improved cookstoves to avoid emissions from the consumption of biomass such as wood or dung cakes. Prices are published separately for credits generated in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

**Vintages:** assessments are not differentiated by the year in which credits were issued. Credits more than four vintage years before the date of publication may not be considered for inclusion in the assessment. For example, on 2 February 2023, Argus assessed and published a price for 2019 vintage and newer credits ("v2019+").

**Volume:** bids, offers and trades must be for at least 10,000 tCO<sub>2</sub>e to be considered for inclusion in the assessment.

**Location:** credits may be generated in Africa, Asia or Latin America.

## Afforestation, Reforestation & Revegetation (ARR)

Prices are of credits generated by nature-based projects that reduce the amount of atmospheric carbon dioxide by sequestering carbon and storing it in woody or plant biomass. The process can involve creating a new forest (afforestation), reforesting a plot of land that was once forested (reforestation) or by replanting and rebuilding the soil of distressed land. Prices are published separately for credits generated in China, Colombia and Uruguay.

**Vintages:** prices are assessed and published for 2023, 2022, 2021, 2020, 2019 and 2018 vintages.

**Volume:** bids, offers and trades must be for at least 10,000 tCO<sub>2</sub>e to be considered for inclusion in the assessment.

**Location:** credits may be generated in China, Colombia or Uruguay.

## Improved Forest Management (IFM)

Prices are of credits generated by improvements in forest management practices which result in the avoidance of carbon emissions. Prices are published separately for credits generated in China and the US.

**Vintages:** prices are assessed and published for 2023, 2022, 2021, 2020, 2019 and 2018 vintages.

**Volume:** bids, offers and trades must be for at least 10,000 tCO<sub>2</sub>e to be considered for inclusion in the assessment.

**Location:** credits may be generated in China or the US.

## CCP

Prices are of credits issued under carbon methodologies approved by the Integrity Council for the Voluntary Carbon Market (ICVCM) for its Core Carbon Principles (CCP) — a set of quality and integrity requirements and standards. Credits are generated by landfill gas (LFG) and methane leak detection and repair projects.

### Landfill gas

- Verra (US, China, Brazil) ACM0001 Flaring or use of Landfill Gas -v15-19
- Gold Standard (US, China, Brazil) ACM0001 Flaring or use of Landfill Gas -v15-19
- ACR (US) Landfill Gas Destruction and Beneficial Use Projects – v1-2
- CAR (US) US Landfill Protocol – v6

### Methane

- Verra (Bangladesh) AM0023 - v4

**Vintages:** assessments are not differentiated by the year in which credits were issued. Credits issued before 2020 may not be considered for inclusion in the assessment.

**Volume:** bids, offers and trades must be for at least 20,000 tCO<sub>2</sub>e to be considered for inclusion in the assessment.

## Voluntary Carbon Markets: monthly review

Argus Voluntary Carbon Markets: Monthly Review is published on the first workday after the first Argus Voluntary Carbon Markets report of the calendar month. Prices are the latest available for the below and changes are from the previous Monthly Review.

- REDD+ Latin America
- Clean cookstove Africa
- Solar India
- Katingan
- ARR China
- IFM US
- Delta Blue Carbon