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ARGUS FERTILIZER EUROPE

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The most up-to-date *Argus Fertilizer Europe* methodology is available on www.argusmedia.com

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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 European fertilizer 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 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 judgment 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 judgment 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 judgment 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 judgment 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 judgment.

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 judgment 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 European fertilizer prices are published in the Argus Fertilizer Europe 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

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. 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 judgment 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 judgment
- 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 judgment for illiquid markets
- Editors are required to sign-off on all price assessments each day, thus ensuring the consistent application of judgment.

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 Fertilizer Europe

The weekly Argus Fertilizer Europe report covers all the key fertilizer products traded within the region, including straight and compound fertilizers. The report is published every Friday. Fertilizer Europe is not published during the week between 25 December and 1 January each year. A publishing schedule is available at www.argusmedia.com.

General methodology

The report covers spot pricing only. Assessments are of the ranges in which spot transactions occurred or could have occurred between a willing buyer and seller. Trades, bids and offers and other relevant information are considered when assessing prices.

Published prices are assessed on the basis of communication with various market participants, including producers, importers, distributors, traders, and buyers.

When there is adequate liquidity and deals data are deemed reliable and representative, Argus will establish its price ranges using the low and the high of confirmed trades. In order to qualify to set the low or high of the week, deals must meet the minimum volume established in this methodology, and must meet the delivery, timing, and product specification requirements.

In markets that occasionally lack liquidity, and in the absence of transactions, assessments are of the range of prices in which trade could have occurred between a willing buyer and seller.

Argus works to validate the prices, counterparties and volumes of all reported trades. Transaction prices that fall outside of the generally observed lows and highs that operated throughout the weekly assessment period will be subject to further scrutiny, which will involve consultation with industry sources and review by senior Argus management. This process is critical to ensuring that the Argus range of trade remains representative. Argus reserves the right to exclude deals from the range of trade if these are deemed unrepresentative or unrepeatable.

Market information is gathered mainly through telephone conversations, but email and instant messaging systems are also frequently used. Argus will contact and accept market data from all credible market sources including front and back office of market participants and brokers.

Assessment period

Prices are for the week to Thursday. Market information received after 4:30pm London time on the day of assessment may not be considered for inclusion in the assessment. During periods of high volatility, assessments are weighted towards trading activity later in the week.

Assessment basis

Prices are assessed in euros (€), US dollars (\$) or pound sterling (£), depending on product and country. All assessed fertilizer prices are on a per tonne (t) basis. Upstream and downstream prices have individual specifications (*see below*).

Most transactions are conducted on a sight/cash basis, but where credit terms apply, e.g. up to 180 days, these are taken into account and subtracted from the price so that the published price is net of this credit or other terms.

For all price assessments (excluding the downstream), the time period assessed is for cargoes loading prompt to one month forward.

All assessments are based on cargo sizes of a minimum 100t. Most commonly, barge lots are 1,000-2,000t with small quantities usually transported by truck. Products can be transported and sold on a bulk basis or in bags. This is specified for each assessment.

Prices are only ever reassessed or corrected if new data come to light on a previously reported deal or sale. If subsequently, a transaction comes to light from within the weekly assessment period but its existence was not known by the editor and not reported by 4.30pm London time on the day of assessment, the particular price range will not be retrospectively changed.

The report seeks to determine price ranges in which actual transactions are taking place or in which transactions could have taken place between a willing buyer and seller. In the absence of verified high or low deals, Argus makes an intelligent assessment of the spread between the low and high price. In markets that occasionally lack liquidity, Argus may assess the price ranges based on judgment, in view of market discussions with buyers and sellers, and what we consider to be achievable given prices paid in end user markets. Where there has been no discoverable business for a specific pricing point, prices are usually held at the previous range. However, in the absence of verified high or low deals, Argus also reserves the right to make an assessment of the range based on what deals could have been achieved within that timeframe based on market fundamentals.

During periods of low trade, price ranges may be highlighted as indicative in the print publication to show there has been no discoverable business done on that specific pricing point.

Formula pricing

Formula pricing is an arrangement in which a buyer and seller agree in advance on the price to be paid for a product delivered in the future, based upon a pre-determined calculation, sometimes using published prices from Argus and/or other publications. Given that the exact nature of the calculation or the agreement between the parties is often private and confidential, and if the deal is considered a one-off (i.e. not repeatable) then calculated netbacks are not used in formulation of a spot price range. However, if a buyer and seller use this method of pricing for multiple transactions on a specific trade route, then the editor may use the deal in formulating a spot price range using current known cfr levels, domestic prices in destination country and indicative freight rates.

List pricing

In the case of some products, producers will often announce official list prices in effect for forward months and/or until further notice. List prices, as official offers, are considered when assessing prices, but carry less weight than sales prices, if the two differ.

EU import duties and carbon pricing

The EU has import duties placed on most fertilizers, with exceptions for certain origins and imposes costs on CO₂ emissions for domestically-produced and imported products. All prices are assessed after any duty and CO₂ levies, if any apply, have been paid.

Product specifications

Urea – A solid fertilizer with a 46pc nitrogen content by weight. Urea is produced in liquid form and is then solidified either through prilling or granulation.

Inhibited urea – a solid fertilizer with a 46pc nitrogen content by weight. Inhibited urea is made by adding a urease inhibitor that slows down the release of the nutrient to the soil so the plant can absorb more nutrients over a longer time. The inhibitor can either be incorporated into the granule during the production process or applied separately to the fertilizer externally after production.

Diammonium phosphate (DAP) – A solid fertilizer with an 18pc nitrogen and a 46pc phosphate (P₂O₅) content by weight. It is produced by combining ammonia with phosphoric acid.

Urea ammonium nitrate (UAN) – A liquid fertilizer with a nitrogen content of 28pc, 30pc or 32pc by weight, depending on the assessment.

Ammonium Nitrate (AN) – A solid fertilizer with a nitrogen content of 33.5-34.5pc by weight, depending on the assessment.

Triple super phosphate (TSP) – A solid fertilizer with a 46pc phosphate content by weight.

Calcium ammonium nitrate (CAN) – A solid fertilizer with a nitrogen content of 27pc by weight.

15-15-15 – A solid compound fertilizer with 15pc nitrogen, 15pc phosphate, and 15pc potassium content by weight.

20-10-10 – A solid compound or blended fertilizer with a 20pc nitrogen, 10pc phosphate and 10pc potassium content by weight.

27-6-6 – A solid compound or blended fertilizer with a 27pc nitrogen, 6pc phosphate and 6pc potassium content by weight.

18-6-12 – a solid compound or blended fertilizer with 18pc nitrogen, 6pc phosphate and 12pc potassium content by weight.

Nitrogen + Sulphur 27N 10/12SO₃ – a solid compound fertilizer with 27pc nitrogen and 10pc or 12pc SO₃ content by weight.

Ammonium sulphate nitrate (ASN) 26N 13S – A solid compound fertilizer with a 26pc nitrogen and a 13pc sulphur content by weight.

Muriate of Potash (MOP) – A solid fertilizer also known as potassium chloride (KCl). Granular MOP has a water soluble potash content (as K₂O nutrient) minimum of 60pc and a maximum moisture content of 0.50pc by weight.

Incoterms used in assessments

Cif – Cost, insurance and freight. Carriage paid.

Cif inland – As above, but delivered by barge on internal waterway system.

Cpt – Carriage paid to. Delivered to buyer.

Fca – Free carrier. Carriage unpaid.

Fob – Free on board. Carriage unpaid.

Cfr – Cost and freight. Carriage paid.

Ex-store – Price at the storage facility. Carriage unpaid, loading not included.

Delivered – Delivered to buyer. Carriage paid.

Bagging – Additional and varying costs are applicable for bagging fertilizers. Fertilizers can be transported in bags of varying sizes, from 25kg up to 1,000kg. Most commonly in Europe, bags are 500-600kg. In the UK, 600kg is the most common bag used, while in Ireland, 500kg bags are the most widely used. In Italy, a wider variety of bags are used depending on product and location.

Price assessments

All €/t bulk unless otherwise stated. All prices are assessed as described above. Additional detail has been provided for some assessments shown below.

Germany

CAN 27pc cif inland – See the [Argus Nitrogen methodology](#).

UAN 28pc fca

Urea granular fca

Inhibited urea cif inland – includes the logistics costs of transportation into the German river system

DAP fca

15-15-15 cif inland – See the [Argus NPKs methodology](#).

Ammonium sulphate nitrate (ASN) 26N 13S cif inland

France

AN 33.5pc cpt merchant

CAN 27pc cpt merchant

Urea granular fca Atlantic – See the [Argus Nitrogen methodology](#).

UAN 30pc fca Rouen – See the [Argus Nitrogen methodology](#).

DAP fca

TSP fca

15-15-15 cpt merchant

Granular MOP fca

UK

AN 34.5pc domestic delivered to merchant (bagged) (£/t)

AN 34pc import cif (bagged) (£/t) – See the [Argus Nitrogen methodology](#).

27N+10/12SO3 delivered (bagged) (£/t)

Urea granular fca (bagged) (£/t)

Inhibited urea delivered (bagged) (£/t)

TSP fca (bagged) (£/t)

20-10-10 delivered to merchant (bagged) (£/t) – The high end of the published range is typically set by compound product trade and the low end of the published range is typically set by bulk blended product trade.

Italy

Urea granular fca Ravenna (bagged) – Sales from the Ferrara plant are also taken into account when assessing this price.

DAP fca (bagged)

CAN 27pc fca (bagged) – Trade of CAN 26 and CAN 28 is not included in the price assessment but can provide an indication of prices importers can expect to receive for CAN 27 sales into Italy, given the products' similar nutrient value.

Spain

CAN 27pc fca

Urea prilled fca

DAP fca

15-15-15 fca – See the [Argus NPKs methodology](#).

Urea granular fca

UAN 32pc fca

Belgium

CAN 27pc cif inland

UAN 30pc fca

DAP fca

Granular MOP fca

15-15-15 ex-store

Urea granular fca

Netherlands

CAN 27pc cif inland

TSP fca

Granular MOP fca

Ireland

CAN 27pc delivered to merchant (bagged)

27-6-6 delivered to merchant (bagged)

18-6-12 delivered to merchant (bagged)

Romania

Urea granular fca (bagged)

DAP fca (bagged, \$/t) – See the [Argus Phosphates methodology](#).

Ukraine

16-16-16 cpt (bagged) (HRN/t) – See the [Argus NPKs methodology](#).

10-26-26 cpt (bagged) (HRN/t) – See the [Argus NPKs methodology](#).

Wheat

European milling wheat futures – The NYSE Liffe milling wheat futures are provided by NYSE Euronext. Argus publishes a four-working-day average (Friday to Wednesday before publication) of the daily settlement prices, for the front delivery month. Prices are in €/t at an approved silo in Rouen or Dunkirk, France. Full specification details are available at: <https://derivatives.euronext.com/en/products/commodities-futures/EBM-DPAR/contract-specification>

Freight rates

The below seaborne freight rate indications are provided in the report, for indicative purposes only.

- Nitrogen: Egypt to French Bay – 6,000t
- Nitrogen: Egypt to European Mediterranean Sea – 6,000t
- Nitrogen: Upper Baltic Sea to German Baltic Sea – 3,000-5,000t
- Phosphates: Baltic Sea to Amsterdam-Rotterdam-Antwerp (ARA) – 25,000t
- Phosphates: Morocco to European Mediterranean Sea – 6,000t
- MOP: Baltic Sea to Belgium – 5,000-7,000t

The freight rates are established by surveying freight providers and buyers of spot freight, maintaining a balance between both parties. The assessment is for cargoes that will load and move within the next 30 days. Argus makes an assessment of the range between the low and high prices provided. Market information received after 4.30pm London time on the day of assessment may not be considered for inclusion in the assessment.