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ARGUS PO & DERIVATIVES

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The most up-to-date Argus PO and Derivatives methodology is available
on www.argusmedia.com

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 propylene oxide and derivatives 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 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 propylene oxide, flexible slabstock polyether polyol, propylene glycol and bio-propylene glycol prices are published in the Argus PO & Derivatives 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 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.

Introduction

Argus PO and Derivatives is a weekly report that publishes prices and market commentary on international propylene oxide and its major derivatives: propylene glycols and flexible slabstock polyether polyols.

Publication schedule

The report is published each Wednesday, with the exception of the week between 25 December and 1 January. See the [Argus publication schedule](#) for a list of dates on which Argus PO and Derivatives is not published.

Units and currencies

Prices are reported in ¢/lb for the US, €/t for Europe and RMB/t for Asia unless stated otherwise, but are also converted to US dollars per metric tonne (\$/t) for regional comparisons, using the exchange rate on the day of assessment.

Timing

Weekly prices are assessed on the day of publication. Monthly prices are assessed on the third publication day of the calendar month. Monthly prices are republished in each week's report until the next assessment.

Delivery terms

Domestic and intra-regional spot and contract prices are assessed on a 'delivered' basis. In practice, a range of incoterms are used in contracts including but not limited to dap, ddp and fca.

Seaborne import prices are assessed on a cfr basis unless otherwise stated

Contract prices

There is no single contract price for any individual market — independent producers and consumers agree their own starting gross contract prices and negotiate monthly movements on an independent, arms length basis.

Discounts or premiums to the gross contract may also be negotiated. Discounts or premiums may be based on factors such as volume, volume flexibility, delivery, payment terms or any other factor agreed between the buyer and seller.

Argus delta

Argus surveys participants on the change in contract prices from month to month and publishes assessments of the month-on-month price changes designed to capture the monthly change in price most representative of the market as a whole, called the Argus Delta or Argus Δ . This is in keeping with the nature of monthly negotiations between buyers and sellers, which focus on monthly price movement rather than outright price levels.

Low-high ranges for the movements are also published. The Argus Delta will not necessarily be the midpoint of the published high and low contract price change.

Argus contract price

Argus also publishes monthly outright gross contract prices that move in line with the corresponding Argus Delta, except when an annual reassessment of the outright price is made in March for publication in the first published report in April .

The annual reassessment is intended to capture rebates within existing contracts and renegotiations of long-term contracts between buyers and suppliers that can lead to changes in the outright prices in the market outside of the usual monthly negotiation process.

Spot prices

Spot prices are of the range in which a product traded or could have traded during the assessment period based on trades, bids and offers and other market information gathered in conversation with buyers, sellers, traders, shippers and other informed industry sources. Price assessments are of the prevailing range of prices in the market since the last assessment.

Propylene Oxide

US

Argus publishes a monthly outright contract price calculated using a model of a representative hypothetical mid-sized buyer.

The calculation uses a dynamic formula that takes into account the Argus assessment of propylene feedstock, freight and energy costs, and a periodically-reviewed "adder".

The energy cost factor is calculated monthly using Argus natural gas prices and only applies if above a periodically-reviewed threshold

Timing: delivered in the named month

Specification: 99.95pc propylene oxide

Location: delivery by tank lorry, railcar, barge or pipeline east of the Rocky Mountains

Propylene reference price: US domestic polymer grade propylene contract price

Energy reference price: Argus Henry Hub day-ahead index

See the [Argus Propylene and Derivatives](#) and [Argus Natural Gas Americas](#) methodologies.

Settlement timing

Propylene oxide contract prices depend on the settlement of polymer grade propylene contract prices. Propylene oxide contract prices will be published monthly online as soon as all required inputs are available and in the next print report.

Europe

Argus publishes a monthly outright contract price calculated using a model of a representative hypothetical mid-sized buyer.

The calculation uses a dynamic formula that takes into account the Argus assessment of propylene feedstock, freight and energy costs, and a periodically-reviewed "adder".

The energy cost factor is calculated monthly using Argus natural gas prices and only applies if above a periodically-reviewed threshold

Timing: delivered in the named month

Specification: 99.95pc propylene oxide

Location: delivery by tank lorry, railcar, barge or pipeline in western and central Europe

Propylene reference price: northwest Europe polymer grade propylene monthly contract price

Energy reference price: Argus TTF front-month

See the [Argus Global Polypropylene](#) and [Argus European Natural Gas](#) methodologies.

Settlement timing

Propylene oxide contract prices depend on the settlement of polymer grade propylene contract prices. Propylene oxide contract prices will be published monthly online as soon as all required inputs are available and in the next print report.

Asia-Pacific

Argus publishes weekly delivered China spot prices.

Timing: delivery in 1-2 weeks

Location: delivery by tank lorry to east China (Shanghai, Zhejiang, Jiangsu) from within 300km

Volume: 200-500t in trade lots

Propylene Glycols

US

Argus assesses contract prices for delivery of domestically-produced monopropylene glycol and dipropylene glycol east of the Rocky Mountains during the named month.

Delta and outright prices are published for

- Monopropylene glycol, industrial grade contracts
- Monopropylene glycol, USP/EP grade contracts
- Dipropylene glycol contracts

Specifications

Industrial grade: 76.1g/mol

USP/EP grade: 76.1g/mol, compliant with US pharmacopeia specifications

Dipropylene glycol: 134.17g/mol

Europe

Argus publishes weekly western and central Europe spot prices for delivery of domestically-produced or imported monopropylene glycol and domestically-produced dipropylene glycol within 30-days of the assessment date.

Spot prices are published for

- Monopropylene glycol, domestic, industrial grade
- Monopropylene glycol, domestic, USP/EP grade
- Monopropylene glycol, cfr import, industrial grade
- Dipropylene glycol, domestic

Specifications

Industrial grade: 76.1g/mol

USP/EP grade: 76.1g/mol, compliant with European pharmacopeia specifications

Dipropylene glycol: 134.17g/mol weight

Asia-Pacific

Argus publishes weekly delivered China spot prices for domestically-produced industrial-grade monopropylene glycol

Timing: delivery in 1-2 weeks

Location: delivery by tank lorry to east China (Shanghai, Zhejiang, Jinagsu) from within 300km

Volume: 200-500t in trade lots

Specification: 76.1g/mol weight

Polyether Polyols

US

Argus assesses contract prices for delivery of domestically-produced flexible slabstock polyether polyol east of the Rocky Mountains during the named month.

Delta and outright prices are published for

- Flexible slabstock polyether polyol contracts

Specifications

Location: delivery by tank lorry, railcar or barge

Initiator: glycerine

Molecular weight: 3,000g/mol

End use: comfort sector

Europe

Argus assesses delta and outright contract prices for delivery of domestically-produced flexible slabstock polyether polyol and outright contract prices for polymeric polyether polyol in western and central Europe during the named month.

Note: Polymeric polyether polyols are also known as 'graft polyols'

Specifications

Location: delivery by tank lorry, railcar or barge

Flexible slabstock polyether polyol

Initiator: glycerine

Molecular weight: 3,000g/mol

End use: comfort sector

Polymeric polyether polyol

45pc solid content consisting of styrene and acrylonitrile with a base polyol of flexible slabstock polyether polyol as above

End use: high load bearing flexible slabstock foam

Asia-Pacific

Argus publishes weekly delivered China spot prices for domestically-produced flexible slabstock polyether polyol in east China from within 300km. Prices are assessed and published in RMB/t.

Specifications

Location: delivery by tank lorry, railcar or barge to east china (Shanghai, Zhejiang, Jinagsu) from within 300km

Initiator: glycerine

Molecular weight: 3,000g/mol

End use: comfort sector

Polyester Polyols

US

Argus assesses contract prices for delivery by tank lorry, railcar or barge of domestically-produced polyester polyols east of the Rocky Mountains during the named quarter

Outright prices are published for

- Aromatic polyester polyol quarterly negotiated contracts
- Aliphatic polyester polyol quarterly negotiated contracts

Specifications

Aromatic polyester polyols

Feedstocks: diethylene glycol (DEG) and phthalic anhydride

Hydroxyl number: 230-250 mg KOH/g

Molecular weight: 468 g/mol

End use: rigid foam

Aliphatic polyester polyols

Feedstocks: Diethylene glycol (DEG) and adipic acid

Hydroxyl number: 57-63 mg KOH/g

Molecular weight: 2,000-2,500 g/mol

End use: elastic foam, CASE applications

Europe

Argus assesses contract prices for delivery of domestically-produced polyester polyols western and central Europe during the named month.

Outright prices are published for

- Aromatic polyester polyol monthly contracts
- Aliphatic polyester polyol monthly contracts

Specifications

Aromatic polyester polyols:

Feedstocks: Diethylene glycol (DEG) and phthalic anhydride

Hydroxyl number: 230-250 mg KOH/g

Molecular weight: 468 g/mol

End use: rigid foam

Aliphatic polyester polyols**Feedstocks:** Diethylene glycol (DEG) and adipic acid**Hydroxyl number:** 57-63 mg KOH/g**Molecular weight:** 2000-2,500 g/mol**End use:** Elastic foam, CASE applications**Related markets****Crude (\$/bl)**

- Ice Brent front month
- Nymex WTI front month

Naphtha (\$/t)

- 65 para cif northwest Europe — see the [Argus European Products methodology](#)
- Japan c+f — see the [Argus Asia-Pacific Products methodology](#)

Propylene (\$/t)

- Propylene polymer grade fob USGC contract month 1
- Propylene polymer grade del Europe contract (MCP) month 1
- Asia-Pacific polymer grade cfr northeast Asia

See the [Argus Propylene and Derivatives methodology](#)