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ARGUS RUSSIAN MOTOR FUELS

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The most up-to-date Argus Russian Motor Fuels 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 Russian motor fuels 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 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 Russian motor fuels prices are published in the Argus Russian Motor Fuels 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.

Russian motor fuels market

Argus publishes gasoline, diesel and jet price assessments and indexes in Russia, calculated price indexes for motor fuels delivered to Kazakhstan and netbacks. Price assessments and indexes are published in the Russian language daily report «Argus Моторное топливо России» (Argus Russian Motor Fuels) and are available online at www.argusmedia.com.

Argus Russian Motor Fuels is a daily Russian-language report covering the domestic market for motor gasoline, diesel and jet fuel. Each issue of the report includes price assessments and indexes and detailed market commentary.

Quality

Argus assesses the price of motor gasoline that generally meets Russian standard GOST R 51105-97 and diesel that generally meets the updated GOST 305-82 standard.

Spot price assessments

Argus assesses gasoline and diesel prices at the refinery and storage terminals show in the table below by intelligently interpretation market information.

A cross-section of buyers and sellers is consulted and market information is cross-referenced with active market participants. A consensus assessment of bid and offer prices is published. 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 take into account bids, offers and trades done on the Spimex exchange.

Argus excludes trades completed at prices significantly higher or lower than the prevailing market price and those involving technical errors, following confirmation by market participants.

If there are different offers of the same product from producers and traders during the trading day Argus will take into account the most competitive prices.

Timing and assessment detail

Information on bids, offers and trades is collected during the course of each trading day, up to 5.30pm Moscow time.

Unit: roubles per tonne

Basis: fca (free carriage at) the refinery or terminal

Minimum cargo size: 180t at all refineries, 50t at all terminals

Timing: up to 30 days ahead.

All trades must be done on 100pc prepayment terms

Argus motor fuel spot assessments in Russia					
Refinery/terminal (fca)	Mogas AI95	Mogas AI92	Summer diesel	Winter diesel*	Jet
Ufa group of refineries	X	X	X	X	-
Nizhnekamsk refinery	X	X	X	X	-
Perm refinery	X	X	X	X	-
Salavat refinery	-	X	X	X	-
Orsk refinery	X	X	X	X	X
Volodarskaya terminal†	X	X	X	X	-
Nikolskoye terminal	-	-	X	-	-
Cherkassy terminal	-	-	X	-	-
Krasniy Bor terminal†	-	-	X	X	-

**Argus assesses best cold properties winter grade produced, except for arctic fuels †winter diesel here is interseasonal E-grade or F-grade*

Spot indexes

Argus publishes gasoline and diesel price indexes at refineries owned by Rosneft, Gazpromneft, Lukoil, Surgutneftegaz and Gazprom, listed in the table below.

Price indexes are the minimum and maximum rounded up prices of trade deals done on the Spimex exchange in the course of the day.

Prices are published in Roubles per tonne, basis fca, except of summer diesel at the Salavat refinery, which is priced on a fit (free in tank) basis.

If Spimex prices are not available for use in the index calculation, Argus will not publish an assessment for that particular grade and location.

Argus motor fuel spot indexes in Russia

Refinery/terminal (fca)	Mogas AI95	Mogas AI92	Mogas AI80	Summer diesel	Winter diesel*	Jet
Moscow refinery	X	X	-	X	-	-
Ryazan refinery	X	X	-	X	X	-
Yaroslavl refinery	X	X	-	X	X	-
Kirishi refinery	X	X	-	X	X	-
Nizhniy Novgorod refinery	X	X	-	X	X	-
Saratov refinery	X	X	-	X	X	-
Samara group of refineries	X	X	-	X	X	-
Perm refinery	X	X	-	X	X	-
Salavat refinery	-	X	-	X	X	-
Volgograd refinery	X	X	-	X	X	-
Omsk refinery	X	X	X	X	X	-
Achinsk refinery	X	X	-	X	X	-
Angarsk petrochemical company	X	X	-	X	X	-
Komsomolsk refinery	X	X	-	X	X	-

*Argus assesses best cold properties winter grade produced, except for arctic fuels
 †winter diesel here is interseasonal E-grade or F-grade

Argus Russian diesel index (ADTL)

The Argus Russian diesel index (ADTL) is the daily average price for summer grade diesel traded at the country's most liquid markets — at the pipeline terminals of Volodarskaya (Moscow region), Krasniy Bor (Leningrad region), Nikolskoye (Tambov region) and Cherkassy (Bashkortostan Republic).

Kazakhstan price indexes

Price indexes for Russian motor fuels delivered to Kazakhstan are calculated daily according to the formula:

$$I = P - T + Tr + R$$

Where:

I = Russian motor fuel delivered to Kazakhstan price index

P = fca refinery price

T = Russian taxes (VAT and excise)

Tr = cost of railway or pipeline transport from a Russian refinery to a railway station or a pipeline terminal at the Kazakhstan border

R = cost of rail car rent.

All components of the formula are published daily in Argus Russian Motor Fuels rounded off in Russian roubles per tonne, and reflect values active on the date of publication. The calculated indexes are published in roubles per tonne and in US dollars per tonne rounded to two decimal places for reference.

Argus uses market assessments of oil products prices supplied to routes actively used by each refinery as well as to theoretical routes.

Russian taxes

Argus uses 18pc VAT and excise duties for motor fuel of all ecological classes that are supplied to the Russian domestic market by each refinery.

Transportation costs

Railways

Russian railway tariffs are based on the tariff policy of Russian and Kazakhstan railways effective on the date of publication for own (leased) tonnage. Argus uses specialised software for railway tariff calculation, such as Polyus and STM-Tarif.

The following assumptions are used for tariff calculations:

Number of tankcar axles – four, tank car capacity – 66t, average tank car load – 60t.

All the tariffs are used excluding VAT with exception of empty tank-car return in Russia.

Railway tariffs used in indexes calculation are set on a per car basis.

Extra charges:

- security guarding costs (diesel, gasoline, etc.) are charged by the state railway security guard enterprise of the Russian Federation;
- cargo security costs, used for the calculation of export alternative prices, are set on a per car basis.

Market rates for rail tankcar rent are assessed and published on a monthly basis in Argus Neftetransport. The information on tonnage prices is collected by personal contacts, telephone, email and instant messenger. A cross-section of car fleet owners, operators and shippers (producers and traders) is consulted and market information cross-referenced with active market participants. Rent costs are assessed in Russia (in roubles, ex-VAT) and rates are published in Argus Neftetransport no later than the 20th of each month.

The following base parameters are used for railcar rent cost assessments:

- tank car load – 60t
- speed of loaded tank car – 550 km/d
- speed of empty railway tankcar return – 330 km/d
- delays during tankcar loading and discharge – four days
- delay on each border station – one day

Unlike railway tariffs, calculating the cost of railcar rent supply routes does not end at border stations but continues further to the point of distribution in Kazakhstan. This is because the seller has to pay the railcar rent not only to the point of cargo supply to the buyer but for the whole route.

When calculating the cost of railcar rent, the following base transportation routes in Kazakhstan are used:

Product transportation routes from Russia to Kazakhstan	
Border station in Russia	Destination in Kazakhstan
Kartaly 1	Astana
Kulunda	
Petropavlovsk	
Kanisay	Almaty
Lokot	
Ozinki	
Orsk – Novy Gorod	Aktobe

Product pipelines

Products pipeline tariffs are set by system operator Transneft and published in Argus Neftetransport - see the [Argus Neftetransport methodology](#).

Currency rates

For index calculation, Argus uses the rouble-to-dollar rate of the Central Bank of Russia, and the Kazakh tenge-to-rouble rate of the National Bank of Kazakhstan published on official websites for the date of assessment.

Jet fuel prices

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).

Spot price assessments

Daily spot price assessments are based on information on trades, bids and offers collected from suppliers, traders and airlines by personal contact, telephone, email and instant messenger. A cross-section of buyers and sellers are consulted and market information is cross-referenced with active market participants. A consensus of bid and offer prices is then determined and used to generate price for jet fuel, basis fit (free in tank) storage terminals of Moscow airports Domodedovo, Sheremetyevo and Vnukovo and fca Orsk refinery.

Prices are published in roubles per tonne. The minimum cargo size is 500t, timing 1-30 days ahead, 100pc prepayment. The quality is TS-1 and RT grades compliant with the Russian standard 10227-86. Argus assessments reflect the most competitive price range.

The formula price index

Moscow

The formula price index is the daily value of Argus jet-kerosine assessment basis cif northwest Europe netted back from Rotterdam to Moscow via the port of Ventspils.

$$I = (B - F - L/EU - D - R)$$

Where:

- B = benchmark price for previous trading day (Argus jet-kerosine cif NWE) - see the [Argus European Products methodology](#)
- F = freight rate for previous trading day (Argus clean 30,000t Baltic-UKC multiplied by WS flat rate for Ventspils-Rotterdam route) plus port duties in Rotterdam and cost of insurance - see the [Argus Freight methodology](#)
- L = loading, storage and transit transportation in Latvia (published in Argus Neftetransport) - see the [Argus Neftetransport methodology](#)
- D = Russian export duty
- R = Russian railway costs including RTC rent costs assessments (published in Argus Neftetransport) - see the [Argus Neftetransport methodology](#)
- EU = Euro to US dollar exchange rate

All values reflect assessments and rates for the date of the benchmark price (Argus jet-kerosine cif NWE) - see the [Argus European Products methodology](#).

The Argus Moscow formula price index is published in Russian Roubles (including VAT) and US dollars (excluding VAT) to serve both domestic and international market participants for usage in spot and term contracts.

Kazakhstan

Price indexes in Kazakhstan are based on jet fca Orsk domestic price assessments with the addition of rail transportation costs including rent of railcars to Astana (Sorokovaya station), Almaty (Almaty station), Aktobe (Aktobe station), Atyrau (Makhambet station), Karaganda (Mai-Kuduk station), Uralsk (Uralsk station), and Ust-Kamenogorsk (Kazievka station). See rail freight costs calculation methodology above in the gasoline and diesel section.

Argus jet price indexes for Kazakhstan are published in US dollars per tonne including Kazakh VAT.

International market prices

International market prices for gasoline, diesel and jet are published in the Argus European Products report.

- Eurobob oxy fob ARA
- 91R gasoline cif NWE
- Jet cif NWE
- Diesel French 10ppm cif NWE
- Heating oil German 50ppm cif NWE
- Diesel French 10ppm cif Lavera/Genoa
- Heating oil 0.1%S cif Lavera/Genoa

See the [Argus European Products Methodology](#).