**Commodity** Benzene (Spot FOB Roterdam)

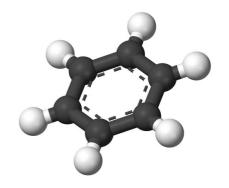
Forecast Period September 2017 – February 2018

Currency

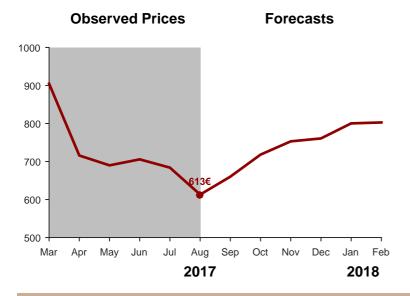
Unit Metric Tonne

**Observations** Monthly forecasts of the spot price

in the first day of the month



#### **Forecasts**



Month/Year	Forecast	Prob. of Raise
Sep. 2017	660€	69 %
Oct. 2017	718€	86 %
Nov. 2017	753€	82 %
Dec. 2017	761€	75 %
Jan. 2018	800€	75 %
Feb. 2018	803€	70 %

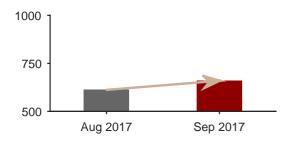
# **Suggested Action for Procurement**

Purchase Limit Month	Suggested Action	
September 2017	Buy in August at 613€	
October 2017	Buy in August at 613€	
November 2017	Buy in August at 613€	
December 2017	Buy in August at 613€	
January 2018	Buy in August at 613€	
February 2018	Buy in August at 613€	

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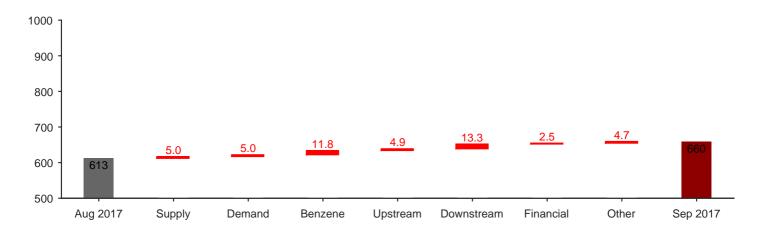
Watson & Noble 1

# **Impact Analysis: One Month Forecast**



Our algorithm forecasts a higher price of Benzene in one month: it is expectable that the price increases 7.69% from 613€ to 660€ until the beginning of September.

#### **Indices of Factors**



**Impact per Country** 

Other Countries

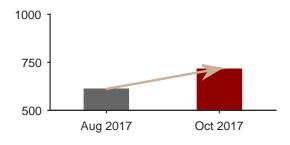
#### Interpretation

- Decrease of Supply: Positive pressure of the Supply index
- Increase of Demand: Positive pressure of the Demand index
- Positive pressure of the index of Benzene
- Positive pressure of the index of variables representing the market upstream
- Positive pressure of the index of variables representing the market downstream
- Positive pressure of the financial index
- Positive pressure of other commodities and other factors
- Focus on China, Australia, and US

# Belgium 0.58 Canada 1.41 China 4.07 Euro -0.31 Germany -0.84 Japan 2.00 Netherlands 0.38 South Korea -1.78 US 3.51

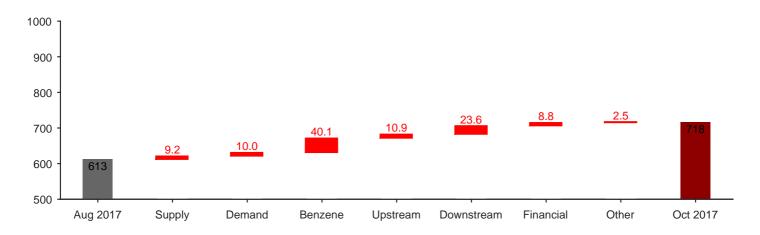
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## **Impact Analysis: Two Months Forecast**



Our algorithm forecasts a higher price of Benzene in two months: it is expectable that the price increases 17.14% from 613€ to 718€ until the beginning of October.

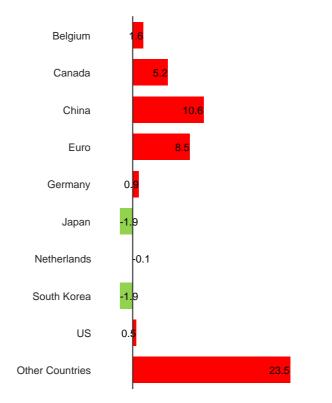
#### **Indices of Factors**



#### Interpretation

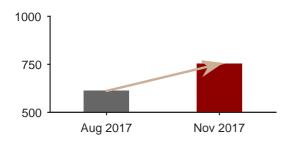
- Decrease of Supply: Positive pressure of the Supply index
- Increase of Demand: Positive pressure of the Demand index
- Considerably positive pressure of the index of Benzene
- Positive pressure of the index of variables representing the market upstream
- Positive pressure of the index of variables representing the market downstream
- Positive pressure of the financial index
- Slightly positive pressure of other commodities and other factors
- Focus on China, Australia, and Euro

# Impact per Country



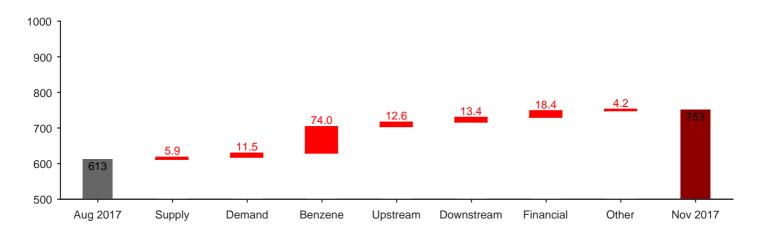
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## **Impact Analysis: Three Months Forecast**



Our algorithm forecasts a higher price of Benzene in three months: it is expectable that the price increases 22.84% from 613€ to 753€ until the beginning of November.

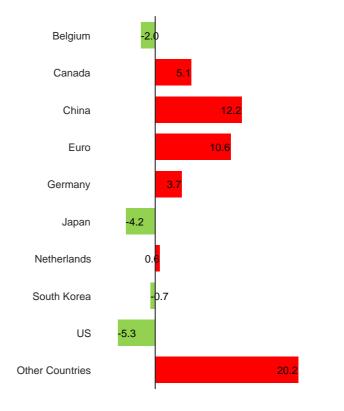
#### **Indices of Factors**



#### Interpretation

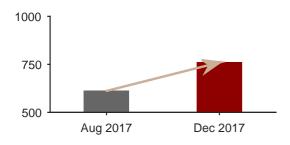
- Decrease of Supply: Positive pressure of the Supply index
- Increase of Demand: Positive pressure of the Demand index
- Considerably positive pressure of the index of Benzene
- Positive pressure of the index of variables representing the market upstream
- Positive pressure of the index of variables representing the market downstream
- Positive pressure of the financial index
- Slightly positive pressure of other commodities and other factors
- Focus on China, Euro, and US

# Impact per Country



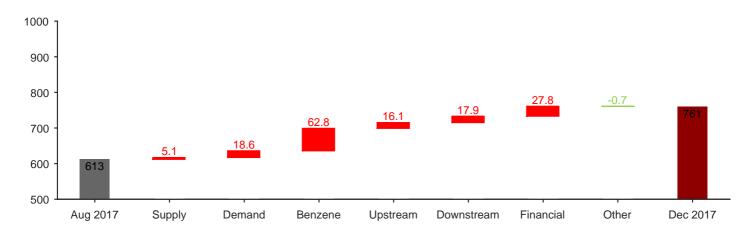
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## **Impact Analysis: Four Months Forecast**



Our algorithm forecasts a higher price of Benzene in four months: it is expectable that the price increases 24.09% from 613€ to 761€ until the beginning of December.

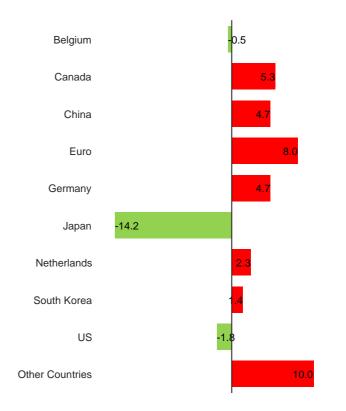
#### **Indices of Factors**



#### Interpretation

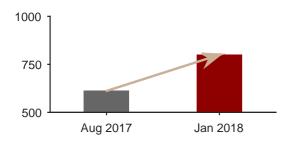
- Slight decrease of Supply: Positive pressure of the Supply index
- Increase of Demand: Positive pressure of the Demand index
- Considerably positive pressure of the index of Benzene
- Positive pressure of the index of variables representing the market upstream
- Positive pressure of the index of variables representing the market downstream
- Positive pressure of the financial index
- Slightly negative pressure of other commodities and other factors
- Focus on Japan, Euro, and UK

### Impact per Country



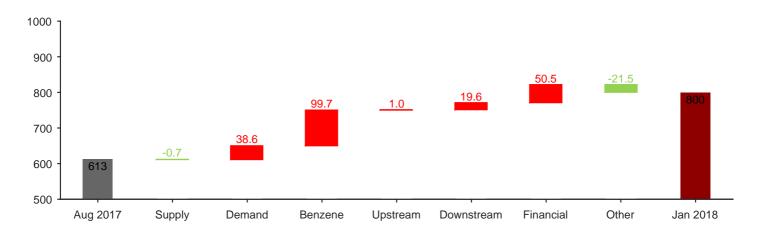
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## **Impact Analysis: Five Months Forecast**



Our algorithm forecasts a higher price of Benzene in five months: it is expectable that the price increases 30.55% from 613€ to 800€ until the beginning of January.

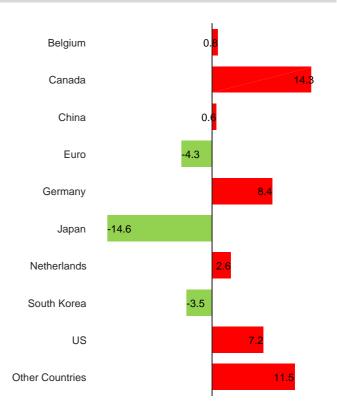
#### **Indices of Factors**



#### Interpretation

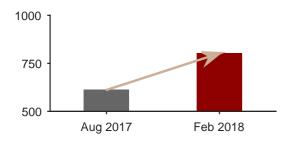
- Slight increase of Supply: Negative pressure of the Supply index
- Increase of Demand: Positive pressure of the Demand index
- Considerably positive pressure of the index of Benzene
- Slightly positive pressure of the index of variables representing the market upstream
- Positive pressure of the index of variables representing the market downstream
- Considerably positive pressure of the financial index
- Negative pressure of other commodities and other factors
- Focus on UK, Japan, and Canada

#### **Impact per Country**



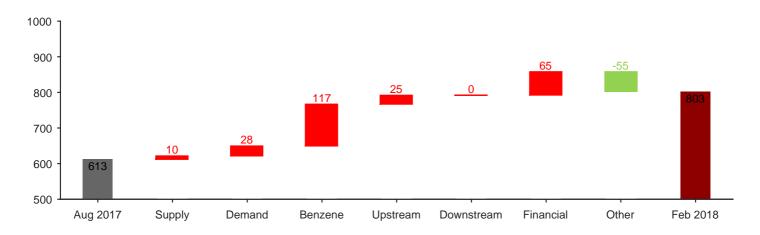
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## **Impact Analysis: Six Months Forecast**



Our algorithm forecasts a higher price of Benzene in six months: it is expectable that the price increases 30.95% from 613€ to 803€ until the beginning of February.

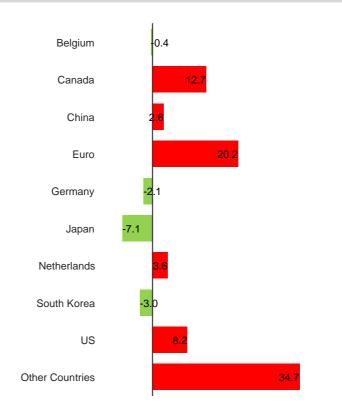
#### **Indices of Factors**



#### Interpretation

- Slight decrease of Supply: Positive pressure of the Supply index
- Increase of Demand: Positive pressure of the Demand index
- Considerably positive pressure of the index of Benzene
- Positive pressure of the index of variables representing the market upstream
- Slightly positive pressure of the index of variables representing the market downstream
- Considerably positive pressure of the financial index
- Considerably negative pressure of other commodities and other factors
- Focus on UK, Euro, and Canada

#### **Impact per Country**



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## **APPENDIX – Technical Explanation of the Impact Analysis**

In this appendix, we explain the impact analysis of the factors that most contribute for our forecasts.

This Impact Analysis is conducted individually for **each time horizon**, allowing for a distinction between the indices of variables that contribute for our forecasts at short and medium run.

For each time horizon, our analysis has **two components**: first, we present the impact of variables grouped by **indices of factors**; second we present the impact of variables grouped by **indices of countries**.

#### **Indices of Factors**

**Indices of factors** are indices of the weighted contributions of the variables grouped in those factors.

**Supply Index**: composed of macroeconomic variables of the producing and exporting countries. It includes variables such as production, exchange rates, inflation, monetary policy, and wages. For example, an increase in wages implies higher production costs which should (in linear, general, and ceteris paribus terms) generate an incentive to increase prices;

**Demand index**: composed of macroeconomic variables of the consuming and importing countries. It includes variables such as production, exchange rates, inflation, monetary policy, and wages. For example, a decrease in a consumer confidence index should (in linear, general, and ceteris paribus terms) increase savings and decrease demand, leading to lower prices;

Benzene Index: composed of variables related to Benzene. It includes variables such as the price of Benzene in different regions of the world and exports, imports, and producer prices of Benzene in some countries. For example, an increase in the price of Benzene in other region may imply an increase in the price of Benzene in Europe due to arbitrage movements;

**Upstream index**: composed of variables related to Oil and Natural Gas. It includes variables such as the price and exports, imports, and producer prices of the inputs in some countries. For example, an increase in the price of Oil should (in linear, general, and ceteris paribus terms) generate an increase in the price of Benzene;

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# **APPENDIX – Technical Explanation of the Impact Analysis (II)**

**Downstream index**: composed of variables related to Styrene and downstream industries, such as Packaging. It includes variables such as the exports, imports, and producer prices of the Plastic Industry in some countries. For example, an increase in the demand of Plastic should (in linear, general, and ceteris paribus terms) generate an increase in the price of Benzene;

**Financial Variables Index**: composed of financial market variables. It includes the share price of companies that produce Benzene. It also includes financial indices related to this sector. For example, a positive change in the share price of a producer of Benzene should (in linear, general, and ceteris paribus terms) imply an increase in expected profitability of the firm. This may signal an expectation of increase in the price of Benzene;

Other Variables Index: composed of variables related to other commodities, such as Propylene, Toluene, and Ethylene. It includes the price, exports, and imports of these commodities. For example, a positive change in the price of a substitute commodity, should (in linear, general, and ceteris paribus terms) imply an increase of demand of Benzene, and thus, of the price of Benzene.

## **Indices of Countries**

**Indices of Countries**: are indices of the weighted contributions of the macroeconomic variables of each country. The countries we present are the most relevant countries in the production, consumption, and international commerce of Benzene.

# **Interpretation Warning**

It is important to note that the contribution of individual variables and indices of variables is not linear. The interaction between variables and between variables of different factors may not be neglectable, which means that the importance of each variable and indices of variables is determined together with the importance of all other variables.

Furthermore, the analysis of changes in variables is not linear. This means that the same variable with the same change in different moments of time may have different impacts given its previous evolution. For example, the algorithm contrasts the change in a variable with its expected change. A positive change but inferior to the expected change may originate an effect of price correction.

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