



4th JODI User Seminar

JODI mechanism and JODI data compilation chain — key features that differentiate JODI from other data sources

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Why collect short-term monthly data?

- **Transparency in the market**

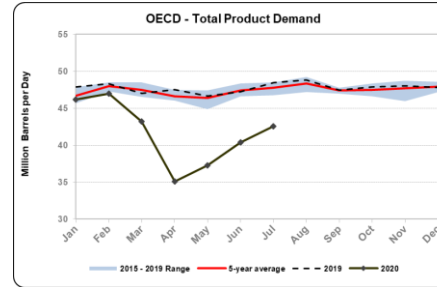
- Short-term/Trend indications
- Seasonality
- Impact of events (planned or unplanned)
- Data validation

- **Improved analysis and policies**

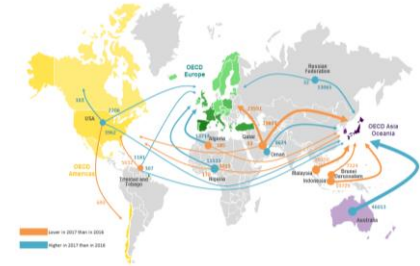
- Preliminary source of information
- Basis for comparison with annual data

- **Energy security purposes**

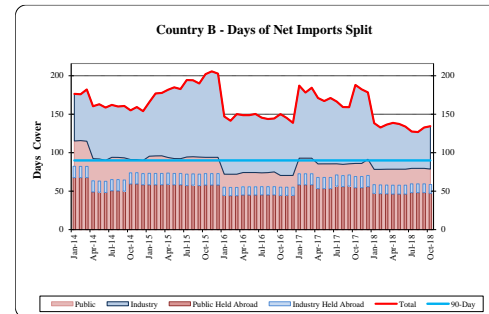
- Recent/quick assessment of markets
- Size of a supply disruption
- Ad-hoc assessment
- Monitoring of a country's ability to face a disruption



Short term – Trend indicators



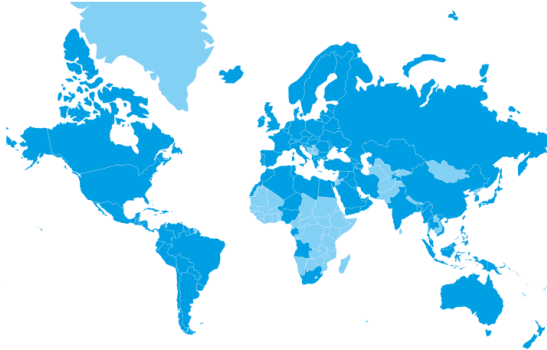
Preliminary source of information



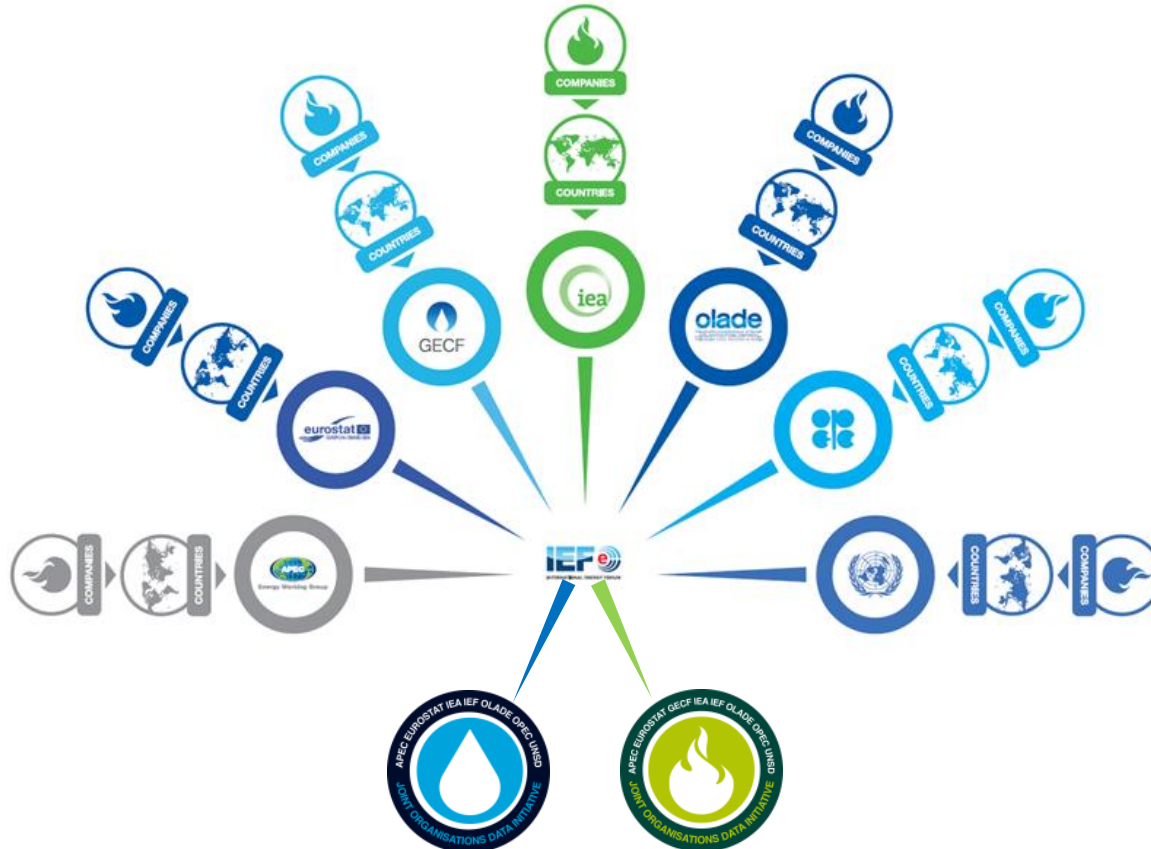
Monitoring of a country's ability to face a disruption

JODI (Joint Organisations Data Initiative)

- Free official global monthly oil and gas data
- Collected on common questionnaire
- Consistent methodology help make data useful



How JODI works



Key features of the JODI

- **Extensive coverage**

- JODI Oil
- JODI Gas
- 117 countries
- 91 countries

Around 80% of global supply and demand

- **Free official data**

- Data published is as submitted (after data quality exchanges)
- Metadata included
- No estimation for missing information (at organisational level)

- **Centralised/harmonised dissemination**

- Published time table of updates
- Colour coding quality assessment

A joint activity

- **National**

- Company/Industry – combine data and submit to national administration
- Administration level - evaluate submitted data, may estimate missing/incomplete information, aggregate at a national level, submit to international organisation

- **Organisation**

- Internal consistency checks for complete submissions, checking of data: balance, outliers etc. Comparison with external data when available, interaction with administrations
- Provide support for technical and methodological issues
- Encourage complete submissions, encourage revisions when data become final
- Training and capacity building

- **IEF**

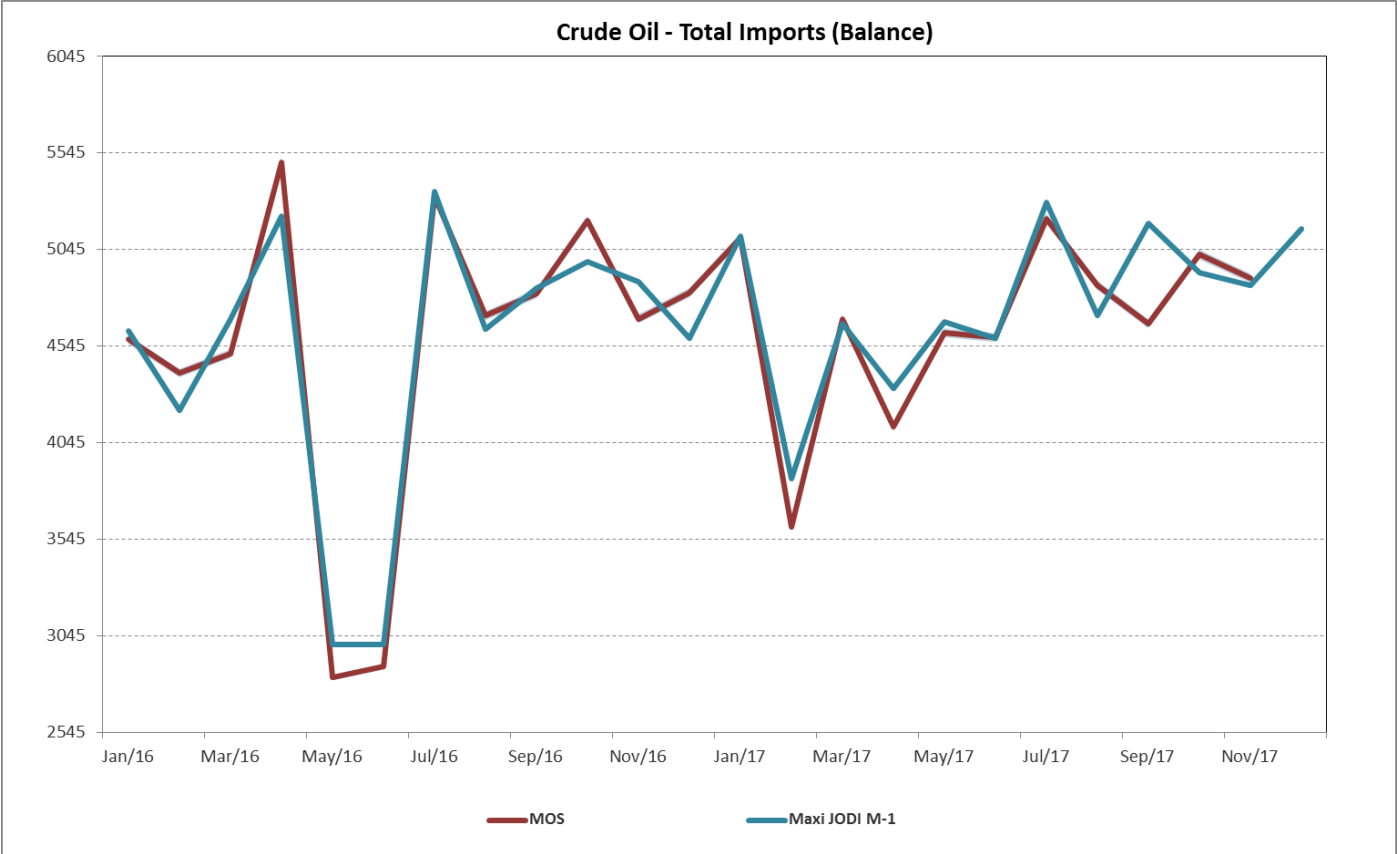
- Compilation and final validation
- Publish data on website

Challenges

- Timeliness
 - Challenging M-1 deadline
 - 25th of the month following reference month
 - Multiple departments/agencies involved in collection
 - Time needed for checking and processing
- Sustainability
 - To be of most use JODI needs regular monthly reporting
 - Some countries miss certain months
 - Some countries submit later (quarterly or annually)
- Completeness
 - Availability of monthly data in countries
 - Submission of revisions with more complete data
 - Issues of confidentiality

Timeliness vs. Quality vs. Completeness

Checking vs other monthly data



Internal assessment of JODI Data

- Example JODI Oil

JOINT OIL DATA INITIATIVE

APERC/EUROSTAT/OECD-IEA/OLADE/OPEC/UN

Country

	Crude Oil	NGL	Other	Total		Petroleum Products								
						LPG	Naphtha	Gasoline	Total Kerosene	Of which: Jet Kerosene	Gas/ Diesel Oil	Fuel Oil	Other Products	Total Products
						M-1	M-1	M-1	M-1	M-1	M-1	M-1	M-1	M-1
+ Production					+ Refinery Output									
+ From Other sources					+ Receipts									
+ Imports					+ Imports									
- Exports					- Exports									
+ Products Transferred /Backflows					- Products Transferred									
- Direct Use					+ Interproduct Transfers									
- Stock Change					- Stock Change									
- Statistical Difference					- Statistical Difference									
= Refinery Intake					= Demand									
Closing stocks					Closing stocks									

Assessment - Based on comparisons with MOS data:

	Good
	Fair
	Less reliable

Assessment - Based on period: Dec-16 to Nov-17 for Dec-17

Ongoing participation assessment - publicly available

- Based on three indicators:

Sustainability of submission

Timeliness

Completeness

For the period July - December 2020:

Albania	😊 😐 😞	Gambia	n.a. n.a. n.a.	Niger	n.a. n.a. n.a.
Algeria	😊 😐 😞	Georgia	😊 😐 😞	Nigeria	😊 😐 😞
Angola	😊 😐 😞	Germany	😊 😐 😞	Norway	😊 😐 😞
Argentina	😊 😐 😞	Greece	😊 😐 😞	Oman	n.a. n.a. n.a.
Armenia	😊 😐 😞	Grenada	n.a. n.a. n.a.	Panama	😊 😐 😞
Australia	😊 😐 😞	Guatemala	😊 😐 😞	Papua New Guinea	😊 😐 😞
Austria	😊 😐 😞	Guyana	n.a. n.a. n.a.	Paraguay	😊 😐 😞
Azerbaijan	😊 😐 😞	Haiti	n.a. n.a. n.a.	Peru	n.a. n.a. n.a.
Bahrain	😊 😐 😞	Honduras	😊 😐 😞	Philippines	😊 😐 😞

😊😊😊 Sustainability (of submission)
😊 Good 😐 Fair 😞 Poor

😊😊😊 Timeliness

😊😊😊 Completeness

Data dissemination and interaction with users

- Finalisation of a new data transmission between JODI Partners and the IEF in order to accelerate the overall process
- JODI data available on re-distribution platforms
- JODI Web API (Application Programming Interface) under final testing for validation
- There is a need for more interaction between data users and data providers/administrations
 - Increase understanding of data issues
 - Help identify potential areas of development
 - Ensure reliability and data transparency
 - Visibility and use is a good recognition for all statisticians involved in the chain



A few words to conclude

- Energy statistics are the basis for any sound energy policy
- Energy statistics need proper resources to collect the necessary data for monitoring and planning
- Reliable statistics are not built overnight. It takes time, effort, regulation/law, resources, ...
- It is a never ending process since we are constantly expanding coverage and aim to continuously improve quality
- Harmonisation and cooperation are key to improve quality and coverage of energy statistics

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