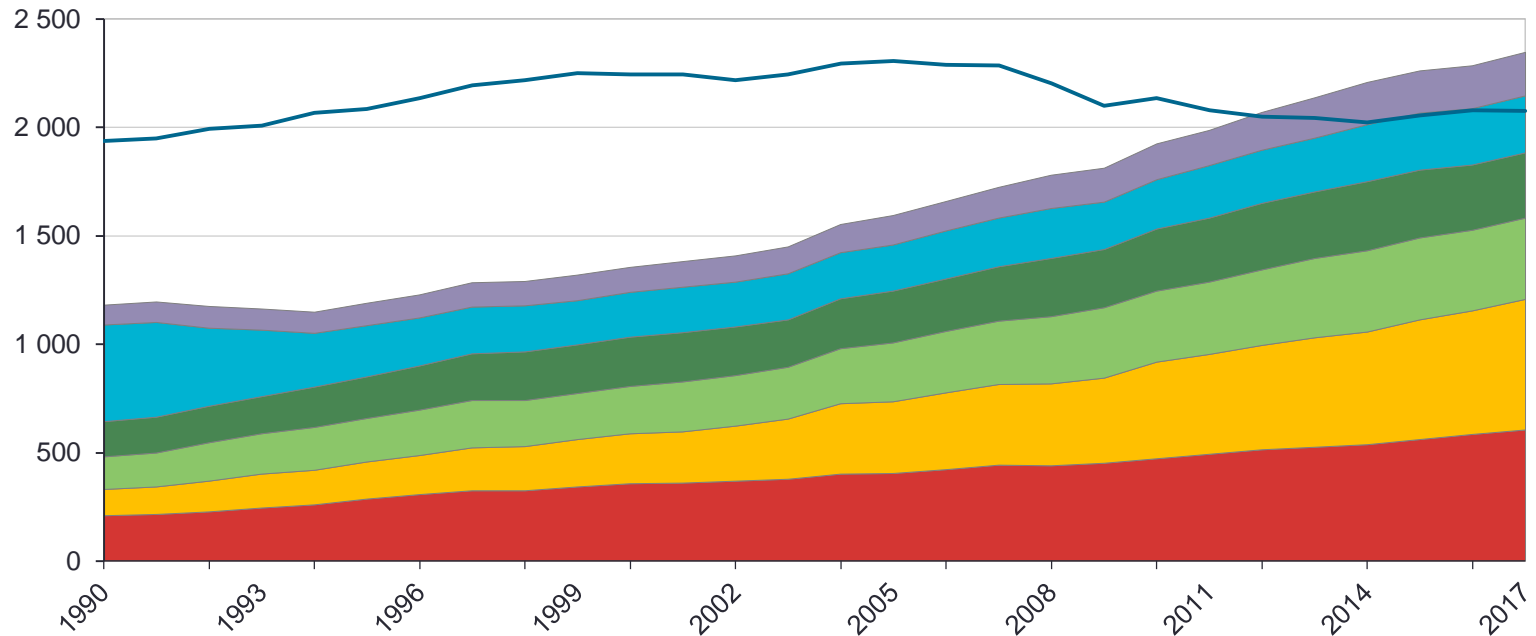


ENGAGEMENT WITH BUSINESS

Duncan Millard,
International Energy Statistics Advisor

Oil product demand by geographical region

Million tonnes



Non-OECD Asia excluding China

China

Middle East

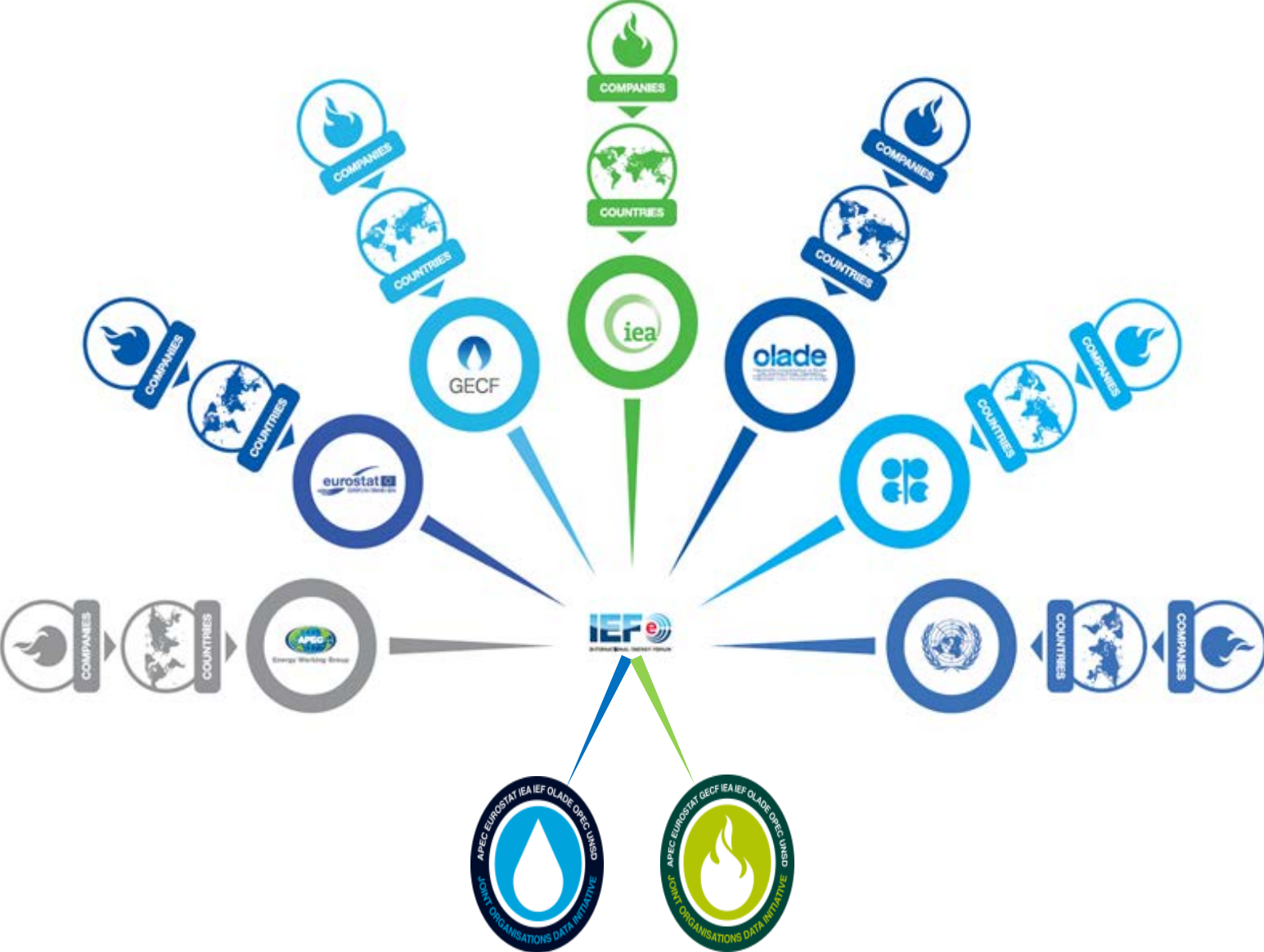
Non-OECD Americas

Non-OECD Europe and Eurasia

Africa

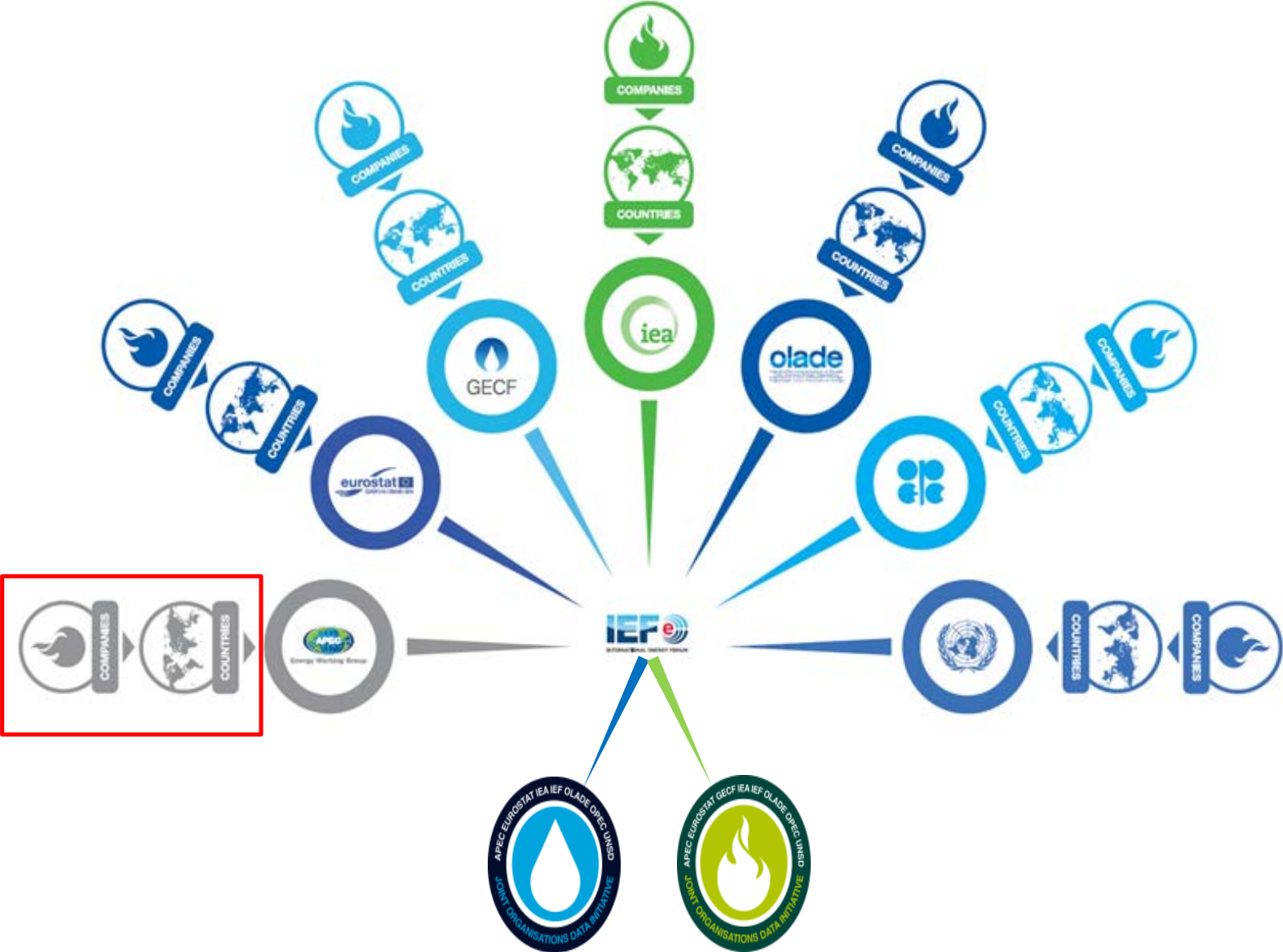
OECD

How JODI works



JODI World databases

How JODI works



JODI World databases

Quick questions

- Who (hands up) is responsible for collecting JODI oil or gas data in your economy?

Quick questions

- Who (hands up) is responsible for collecting JODI oil or gas data in your economy?

- Who collects these data from business directly?

Quick questions

- Who (hands up) is responsible for collecting JODI oil or gas data in your economy?
- Who collects these data from business directly?
- Who has spoken to the business(es) about why the data are needed and their benefit?

1st Exercise

- In pairs, discuss – “what is the value of JODI data (gas or oil) to businesses in your economy”?
- 5 mins – then all groups to feed one idea back

2nd Exercise

- In pairs, discuss – “what reasons do businesses give, if they do, for not supplying or delays in providing JODI data (gas or oil)”?
- 5 mins – then all groups to feed one issue back

3rd exercise

- In groups of 4, discuss how any of the identified (or new) benefits could be used to mitigate the issues (or why the benefit of the data being available is greater)
-
- 10 mins – then all groups to feed one pairing (issue-response) back

Establishing and maintaining a relationship with business data suppliers

- It is essential to have a good working relationship with business
- Regular contact over email and phone
- Prompt feedback/questions provided to the companies
 - Automated data checks.
 - Errors are flagged up and queried
- Give advice on survey completion, units, checks etc
- Regular meetings with a representative of every company
- Engage with them as users of data
- What could you give back?

What could you do?

Examples from the UK

- Regular meeting with the trade association (UKPIA)
- Data quality assured by validation visits to businesses (linked to stock holding)
 - Builds confidence for business (professionalism) and gvt (importance)
- Own company (only) market share of sales provided back to business (encourages accuracy of data provided and provides a key business KPI)

DATA GOVERNANCE

Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics - in brief

Agreed at UN Plenary 29th January 2014

<https://unstats.un.org/unsd/dnss/gp/fundprinciples.aspx>

Key elements for statistical governance

- Statistics inform public business and investors – they “provide an indispensable element in the information system of a democratic society”
- Made available on regular basis
- Impartial
- Trusted
- Methodologies chosen by statisticians and published
- Statisticians role to protect confidential data
- Using international concepts, classifications and methods promotes the consistency and efficiency.

Data governance

- Take many forms but common themes which draw from FPoOS
- Essential to create a process to deliver high quality and trusted statistics
- Key elements
 - Independent results using best/cost effective methodology
 - Comprehensive and timely
 - Mandatory data collection a big help, but clarity on why needed is crucial
 - Regular published statistics, ideally pre-announced
 - Clearly presented – graphically and written
 - Collect once use often
 - Data access and use including across multiple organisations
 - Communication with data providers and users
 - Confidentiality can be solved

Results – Good (energy) data?

- ✓ Relevant
- ✓ Reliable
- ✓ Timely
- ✓ Consistent
- ✓ Cost efficient
- ✓ Comparable over time
- ✓ Comparable between countries, provinces, cities...
according to needs
- ✓ Used

CONFIDENTIALITY

Confidentiality issues

- Regardless of the type of data collection (statistical law or administrative Code of Energy framework), the rules are broadly the same:
 - ✓ Each disseminated data must be based on at least three units
 - ✓ Regardless of the number of units contributing to the aggregated figure, one unit cannot represent more than 85% of the total.
- Monopoly business
 - No competition, so no commercial issues?
 - Need support from Ministry

Dealing with confidentiality

- Communication with business
- Volume not value data
 - Reinforce what data you need and what you don't
- Timelags
 - Accept a longer time lag and build on it (eg go for 3 months if wont give 2, for some variables)
- Aggregation of cells/rows/columns
 - An OK solution, if not ideal, don't say no to data
- Challenge – check annual report and accounts/statements

Aggregation

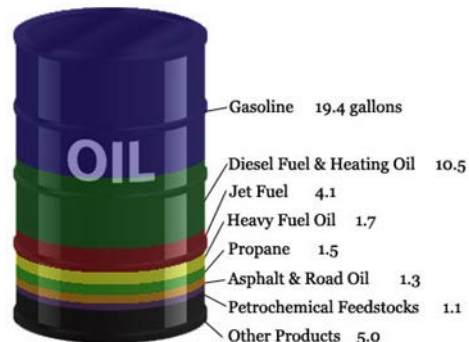
Joint Organisations Data Initiative - Oil Monthly Questionnaire

Country _____

Month _____

Unit : _____

	Crude Oil	NGL	Other	Total (1)+(2)+(3)		Petroleum Products								
						LPG	Naphtha	Gasoline	Total Kerosene	Of which: Jet Kerosene	Gas/ Diesel Oil	Fuel Oil	Other Products	Total Products (5)+(6)+(7) +(8)+(10) +(11)+(12)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
+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	0	0	0	0	-Statistical Difference	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
=Refinery Intake					= Demand									
Closing stocks					Closing stocks									



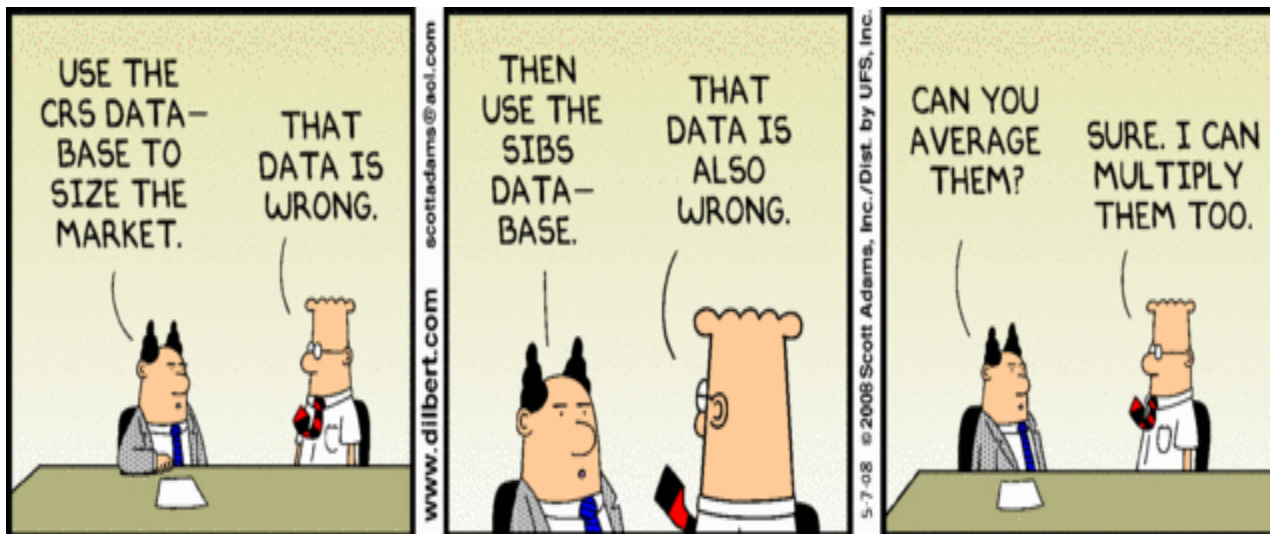
Refinery Losses 0

Conclusions

- Communication with business is vital
- Have to be active, reach out

- Meet them
- Discuss data needs and how data can and will help them
- See how you can help
 - but don't be afraid to politely push back

- Be clear on needs, but flexible (in the short term)
- Build confidence and relationships



Questions, thoughts very
welcome – thanks.