

The **JODI 5-Year Action Plan toward 2020**, initially published prior to the IEF15 held in Algeria in 2016, highlights the progress and accomplishments the JODI Partners have made toward achieving greater energy data transparency under the JODI framework. To date, the JODI partners have undertaken numerous actions in line with the strategic objectives of the Plan, and continue to make significant progress to achieve goals, which will be reflected in future updates of the 5-Year Action Plan.

**Below are the key progresses and challenges of the 5-Year Action Plan:**

#### Key Actions for Objective 1: Continue to enhance the quality of JODI data

1. Countries, JODI Partners, and Industry will continue their collaborative endeavours to ensure complete, accurate and timely data reporting to both the JODI-Oil and JODI-Gas Databases.
2. Partners will encourage and facilitate experience and knowledge sharing among different stakeholders in the JODI data supply chain to build more efficient data collection mechanisms so as to further improve JODI performance.

#### Progress and Challenges to Date (2015-2019):

- Following the JODI training workshop in May 2016, China revised its JODI-Oil stock change and demand data from 2004 onward while, Indonesia and Brunei revised their historical data to reflect petroleum products transformed from natural gas liquids (NGL) as a result of the joint APEC-IEF Workshop on Energy Statistics in June 2019. **(Action 1)**
- JODI Partners have encouraged their participating countries to regularly revise historical data. Countries such as Belarus, Ecuador, Iraq, North Macedonia, Nigeria, Tunisia, and Venezuela now provide regular historical revisions with more accurate and comprehensive data. **(Action 1 and 2)**
- JODI Partners have engaged with their member countries to improve completeness of their data submissions. Countries such as China, Georgia, Iraq, and Kazakhstan have recently improved the completeness of their data submissions. **(Action 1 and 2)**
- Recent JODI Regional Training Workshops featured sessions dedicated to various knowledge sharing opportunities. An expert from the US EIA presented the Administration's complex energy data reporting mechanism during the Beijing workshop (May 2016). The Moscow workshop (November 2016), had a session entitled "Scenario Forecasts and Statistics for the Global and Regional Energy Development" to learn from experts needs for transparent data in their energy market analysis and forecasts. Tunis and Cape Town workshops (April 2017 and April 2019) were held in association with the IEF-OFID Symposium on Energy Poverty series. These two workshops highlighted benefits of energy data transparency as a key enabler toward a sustainable energy for all. Attendees of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regional JODI Training Workshop in Odessa (March 2018) participated in a part of a parallel forum on transportation policies held under EU4Energy framework. **(Action 2)**

### Key Actions for Objective 2: Improve the timeliness of data reporting mechanisms

1. JODI stakeholders will seek to improve the overall timeliness of data submissions with the goal of advancing JODI-Oil from M-2 to M-1.
2. In the interim, the early release of key JODI Data will be considered to the extent that it is practical and prudent.

### Progress and Challenges to Date (2015-2019):

- Although JODI is a voluntary initiative, JODI Partners continue to encourage their member countries / economies to submit data within the agreed timeline, but also to submit data sooner if it is available. European Commission has formally set agreed and mandatory deadlines for their member states. Over recent months, Algeria, Egypt, Nigeria, Qatar, Russia, UAE and Venezuela have improved and maintained timely data reporting. The IEA recently provided IEA-G20 countries a timeliness evaluation based on tighter deadlines than currently applied, to assess the feasibility of achieving more timely data submissions. Through the harmonisation process of OLADE data reporting with international standards, OLADE aims to reduce workloads of their member countries for energy data compilation and reporting. The majority of OPEC member states (Ecuador, Iraq, Iran, Kuwait, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela) regularly submit extended JODI-Oil data sets within the timeframe 'reporting month +30 days'. For UNSD countries, Egypt and Kazakhstan have maintained their improvements in timeliness. **(Action 1)**
- The number of countries achieving a “good” assessment in timeliness rose to the highest, at 67, for the July-June 2016 JODI-Oil Participation Assessment, while it declined to 60 in the most recent July-December 2018 Assessment. **(Action 1)**
- The IEF is developing a new online data updating procedure to accommodate faster reporting by each JODI Partner Organisation. This will enable more frequent and up-to-date releases of JODI Data. **(Action 2)**

### Key Actions for Objective 3: Continue to strengthen capacity building efforts

1. Regional Training Workshops are recognised for their role in building the statistical capacity that underpins the development of JODI and data transparency in general.
2. The use of online training platforms and the concept of “train-the-trainer” should be evaluated for their potential in regard to further development and widespread deployment of JODI Capacity Building efforts.

### Progress and Challenges to Date (2015-2019):

- The IEF has collaborated with different international partners such as AFREC and OFID for Africa, EU4Energy and Energy Community for Eastern Europe, the Caucasus, and Central Europe, as well as UN-ESCWA for Middle East and North Africa. APEC and JODI jointly held a workshop on oil and gas statistics in Tokyo in June 2019. Such regional collaborations have increased capacity building opportunities to key target regions. **(Action 1 and 2)**
- GECF, IEA, and OLADE have implemented their own online training programmes, including instructor-led webinars, video tutorials and virtual training tools. **(Action 2)**

### Key Actions for Objective 4: Strengthen engagement with the JODI user/energy data analytics community

1. In recognition of the value of ongoing engagement with JODI Users, small meetings should be arranged in association with the regular Inter Secretariat meetings / JODI Training Workshops, or as standalone events where there is evident interest.
2. Collaboration with Industry, Universities, and think tanks should be strengthened and new relationships forged with the goal of enlisting support in reviewing JODI data quality.

### Progress and Challenges to Date (2015-2019):

- The 13<sup>th</sup> International JODI Conference, London, October 2017, was attended by many JODI data users. This provided a valuable platform for feedback within the JODI data provider/user supply chain. **(Action 1)**
- The JODI Data User Seminar series was created in response to JODI user and community requests for outreach and opportunities to exchange views with technical experts from JODI Partner Organisations in an interactive environment. A JODI Data User Seminar took place in Geneva (June 2015), London (February 2016), and Tokyo (June 2019). **(Action 1 and 2)**
- To achieve a higher level of energy market data transparency, the IEA, IEF, and OPEC regularly participate in joint technical workshops on the comparability of outlooks and historical baseline data. **(Action 2)**

### Key Actions for Objective 5: Raise JODI brand-awareness

1. JODI and the importance of data transparency should be promoted as widely as possible.
2. Partner organisations will actively promote JODI through their websites and social media, especially at the time that the monthly update is released.
3. Relationships with the media (Blomberg, Refinitiv, etc.) should be cultivated and partnerships should also be considered as a means of raising awareness of data transparency and increasing the visibility of JODI.
4. The IEF is to continue its work on the development and promotion of the JODI Website.

### Progress and Challenges to Date (2015-2019):

- Three major data redistribution agencies (Argus, Bloomberg, Refinitiv) were given permission to feature JODI World Databases on their platforms, adhering to pre-conditions agreed among the JODI Partners. **(Action 1 and 3)**
- The 2<sup>nd</sup> JODI User Seminar, February 2016, London, was webcasted with support of Bloomberg **(Action 1 and 3)**
- JODI social media accounts on LinkedIn and Twitter are now operational featuring announcement for new updates, up-coming events as well as key JODI figures from each monthly update. As a result of all these outreach efforts, access to the JODI website (www.jodidata.org) increased from 33,000 in 2011 to 87,000 visits in 2018. **(Action 1,2, 3 and 4)**
- JODI Partners increasingly use JODI data to compile their statistical publications such as the GECF Annual Statistical Bulletin, and the Quarterly and Monthly Statistical Bulletin for their members.

### Key Actions for Objective 6: Consider improvement of data transparency for other forms of energy

1. Given the increasing interest in a comprehensive energy data transparency platform, the Initiative should consider the feasibility and potential merits of extending the coverage of JODI to other energy data (ie. coal).

#### Progress and Challenges to Date (2015-2019):

- The JODI Partners agreed to improve energy data transparency beyond current data collection framework through enhanced visibility and accessibility of available coal data by the JODI Partners through an Energy Data Transparency Portal featured on the JODI Website. **(Action 1)**
- The Energy Data Transparency Exhibition has become a key feature of JODI to raise awareness of the wealth of data made available to the public through the JODI Database, commending data dissemination efforts of national administrations, international organisations and commercial data redistribution agencies. These events took place in London, New Delhi, Kiev, Cape Town and Cairo since its introduction in 2017. **(Action 1)**
- For the first time in the history of JODI Training Programmes, the recent workshops in Beirut and Cape Town were held in association with a training programme on building annual energy balances from comprehensive energy statistics. The cooperative spirit of JODI among international organisations have enabled such joint programmes, which provide a comprehensive picture of energy data compilation activities and their linkage. **(Action 1)**

### Key Actions for Objective 7: Identify and engage with JODI Champions

1. Partners should identify and engage political, technical and social entities and influential individuals to act as Champions of JODI.

2. In this regard, the JODI Partners should embrace offers of cooperation from political blocs such as the G20, as this serves to ensure high level and productive engagement on an ongoing basis.

#### Progress and Challenges to Date (2015-2019):

- The IEF Secretary General continues to underline the importance placed by IEF Ministers on the need for improved data transparency and the unique cooperative nature of JODI among the eight International Partner Organisations (APEC, Eurostat, GECF, IEA, IEF, OLADE, OPEC and UNSD) at international forums such as G20, and EIA Conference. **(Action 1 and 2)**
- The JODI-Gas Information Seminar, Latin America was held on 21 November on the sidelines of the 4<sup>th</sup> GECF Summit in Santa Cruz, Bolivia. The event was inaugurated by the HE President Evo Morales Ayma of Bolivia. **(Action 1 and 2)**
- The leaders of JODI partners continue to utilise their positions within high level fora such as the G20 to enhance collaboration, promote energy data transparency and stress the importance of the JODI. The 3<sup>rd</sup> JODI Data-User Seminar in Tokyo (June 2019) took place as an official side event of G20 Ministerial Meeting under Japanese presidency on Energy Transitions and Global Environment for Sustainable Growth. **(Action 2)**
- The IEA together with the JODI Partners and other energy data international organisations, produced a document highlighting the importance of data and transparency at the G20 Meeting in Argentina in February 2018. **(Action 2)**