

As coverage of JODI-Gas participating countries has now reached above 90% of global natural gas supply and demand, the eight-year-old global gas data transparency initiative is consolidating its position and making the quality of submissions its primary focus. To assess the participation situation JODI Partner Organisations have agreed on a set of quality measurement indicators similar to the bi-annual JODI-Gas Participation Assessment. These new indicators are now available to the public in the form of the JODI-Gas Participation Assessment<sup>[1]</sup>

#### Number of Countries/Economies Earning “Good” or ☺ Ratings

	July-December 2018	January-June 2018	July-December 2017	January-June 2017
<b>Sustainability</b>	74	65	66	67
<b>Timeliness</b>	55	49	57	56
<b>Completeness</b>	41	44	39	40

The assessment covering the second semester of 2018 indicates that more than 81% of countries listed in the JODI-Gas World Database are able to achieve a good “Sustainability” rating. However, only 60% of the JODI-Gas countries were able to attain the same rating for “Timeliness” and 45% of them for “Completeness”. As with JODI Oil, The Partners have been redoubling efforts to engage with key stakeholders through outreach and training workshops. As JODI-Gas is by nature a work in progress, there is always room for improvement. One on-going challenge is the issue of incomplete or missing data for certain countries and economies, which limits JODI-Gas’s ability to provide a fully representative summary of the market. Another challenge is improving the timeliness of JODI-Gas submissions. Some national administrations do not submit JODI-Gas questionnaires until they have data for all relevant fields, which negatively impacts their timeliness assessment. The JODI Partners are striving to encourage these economies to submit partial data when it becomes available, and then to subsequently submit complete questionnaires. Calls for more complete questionnaires and the submission of partial questionnaires as soon as data become available may appear contradictory, but given the way in which Timeliness is evaluated they are in fact complementary.

Adequate support for data transparency also represents a challenge, as the success of JODI requires sustained commitment at all levels: from Leaders and Ministers to statisticians who work directly with energy data. It is imperative that top-level political commitment reaches the front-line actors working to collect and analyse JODI data, as in some cases scarce resources place limitations on staff working with JODI and on data transparency more broadly.

#### A Glossary of the JODI-Gas Participation Assessment Definitions: Sustainability, Timeliness and Completeness

**Sustainability** measures the number of JODI-Gas questionnaires received within a given time period (six months). Sustainability assessments for each participating country or economy are based on the number of JODI-Gas questionnaires received by the submission deadline for the reference assessment period. A Good rating, or smiley face, is earned when a country or economy submits JODI data for all six months.

**Timeliness** evaluates whether or not data were submitted at or before the expected deadline. A smiley face is awarded when all six submissions were received within two months of the end of the reference month.

**Completeness** tracks the number of data points submitted out of the maximum of 12 in the JODI-Gas questionnaire. To earn a smiley face, each country or economy must submit more than 90% of its data related to production, demand and stock changes.

[1] The most recent assessment, which covers the period from July through December 2018, is featured on the back of this document. It is also available at [www.jodidata.org](http://www.jodidata.org)



**JODI: A Concrete Outcome of the Producer - Consumer Dialogue**

With the support of the Joint Organisations Data Initiative Partners



Albania	☹️	😐	☹️	Finland	☹️	😐	☹️	New Zealand	☹️	😐	☹️
Algeria	☹️	😐	☹️	France	☹️	😐	☹️	Nigeria	☹️	😐	☹️
Angola	☹️	😐	☹️	Gabon	☹️	😐	☹️	Norway	☹️	😐	☹️
Argentina	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Georgia	☹️	😐	☹️	Oman	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Armenia	☹️	😐	☹️	Germany	☹️	😐	☹️	Papua New Guinea	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Australia	☹️	😐	☹️	Greece	☹️	😐	☹️	Peru	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Austria	☹️	😐	☹️	Hong Kong, China	☹️	😐	☹️	Philippines	☹️	😐	☹️
Azerbaijan	☹️	😐	☹️	Hungary	☹️	😐	☹️	Poland	☹️	😐	☹️
Bahrain	☹️	😐	☹️	India	☹️	😐	☹️	Portugal	☹️	😐	☹️
Bangladesh	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Indonesia	☹️	😐	☹️	Qatar	☹️	😐	☹️
Barbados	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Iran	☹️	😐	☹️	Romania	☹️	😐	☹️
Belarus	☹️	😐	☹️	Iraq	☹️	😐	☹️	Russian Federation	☹️	😐	☹️
Belgium	☹️	😐	☹️	Ireland	☹️	😐	☹️	Singapore	☹️	😐	☹️
Belize	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Italy	☹️	😐	☹️	Slovak Republic	☹️	😐	☹️
Bolivia	☹️	😐	☹️	Japan	☹️	😐	☹️	Slovenia	☹️	😐	☹️
Brazil	☹️	😐	☹️	Korea	☹️	😐	☹️	South Africa	☹️	😐	☹️
Brunei Darussalam	☹️	😐	☹️	Kazakhstan	☹️	😐	☹️	Spain	☹️	😐	☹️
Bulgaria	☹️	😐	☹️	Kuwait	☹️	😐	☹️	Sweden	☹️	😐	☹️
Canada	☹️	😐	☹️	Latvia	☹️	😐	☹️	Switzerland	☹️	😐	☹️
Chile	☹️	😐	☹️	Libya	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Taiwan, China	☹️	😐	☹️
China	☹️	😐	☹️	Lithuania	☹️	😐	☹️	Thailand	☹️	😐	☹️
Colombia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Luxembourg	☹️	😐	☹️	Trinidad & Tobago	☹️	😐	☹️
Croatia	☹️	😐	☹️	FYR of Macedonia	☹️	😐	☹️	Tunisia	☹️	😐	☹️
Czech Republic	☹️	😐	☹️	Malaysia	☹️	😐	☹️	Turkey	☹️	😐	☹️
Denmark	☹️	😐	☹️	Malta	☹️	😐	☹️	Ukraine	☹️	😐	☹️
Dominican Republic	☹️	😐	☹️	Mexico	☹️	😐	☹️	United Arab Emirates	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Ecuador	☹️	😐	☹️	Moldova	☹️	😐	☹️	United Kingdom	☹️	😐	☹️
Egypt	☹️	😐	☹️	Morocco	☹️	😐	☹️	United States	☹️	😐	☹️
Equatorial Guinea	☹️	😐	☹️	Myanmar	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Uruguay	☹️	😐	☹️
Estonia	☹️	😐	☹️	Netherlands	☹️	😐	☹️	Venezuela	☹️	😐	☹️
								Vietnam	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

☹️☹️☹️ Sustainability (of submission)

😐😐😐 Timeliness

☹️☹️☹️ Completeness

☹️ Good ☹️ Fair ☹️ Poor

Not assessable (n.a.) is applied when a country or economy did not submit JODI-Gas questionnaire data during the assessment period nor during the six months prior to the period.