

JODI-Oil submissions continue to improve and approach their pre-COVID performance. In the most recent Participation Assessment^[I] covering the first half of 2022, countries earning a "Good" rating for "Sustainability" increased to 68% of all participants, but this remains below pre-COVID levels when ~70% of participating countries earned a "Good" rating. Meanwhile, the number of countries earning a "Good" rating for "Timeliness" decreased by three and "Completeness" increased by one compared to the previous reporting period. The JODI Partners have been redoubling efforts to engage with key stakeholders through outreach and training workshops. Yet as has been the case with JODI-Oil since inception, there is no room for complacency.

Number of Countries/Economies Earning "Good" or ③ Ratings

	January-June 2022	July-December 2021	January-June 2021	July-December 2020
Sustainability	79	76	76	69
Timeliness	55	58	56	53
Completeness	64	63	62	60

As JODI-Oil is by nature a work in progress, there is always room for improvement. One ongoing challenge is the issue of incomplete or missing data for certain countries and economies, which limits JODI-Oil's ability to provide a fully representative summary of the market. Another challenge is improving the timeliness and sustainability of JODI-Oil submissions. Only 47% of participating countries received a "Good" rating for timeliness in the first half of 2022. Some national administrations do not submit JODI-Oil 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 analyze JODI data, as in some cases scarce resources place limitations on staff working with JODI and more broadly data transparency.

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

Sustainability measures the number of JODI-Oil questionnaires received within a given time period (six months). Sustainability assessments for each participating country or economy are based on the number of JODI-Oil 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 42 in the JODI 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 January through June 2022, is featured on the back of this document. It is also available at www.jodidata.org



JODI-Oil Participation Assessment for the period January-June 2022

JodiOi

	_		_	1				1			
Albania	8	8	8	Gambia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Niger	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Algeria	\odot	\odot	\odot	Georgia	\odot		\odot	Nigeria	\odot	\odot	\odot
Angola	\odot	\odot	\odot	Germany	\odot	\odot	\odot	Norway	\odot	\odot	\odot
Argentina	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Greece	8	\odot	\odot	Oman	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Armenia	\odot	\odot	$\overline{\mathbf{S}}$	Grenada	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Panama	\odot	$\overline{\mathbf{S}}$	$\overline{\otimes}$
Australia	\odot	\odot	\odot	Guatemala	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Papua New Guinea	٢	$\overline{\mathbf{S}}$	٢
Austria	\odot	\odot	\odot	Guyana	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Paraguay	\odot	\odot	8
Azerbaijan	\odot		\odot	Haiti	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Peru	\odot	\otimes	\odot
Bahrain	\odot	\odot	\odot	Honduras	\odot	\odot	8	Philippines	\odot	\otimes	\odot
Bangladesh	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Hong Kong, China	\odot	\odot	\odot	Poland	0	\odot	\odot
Barbados	\odot	\otimes	$\overline{\mathbf{S}}$	Hungary	0	\odot	\odot	Portugal	\odot	\odot	\odot
Belarus	\odot	$\overline{\mathbf{S}}$	8	Iceland	\odot	\odot	$\overline{\mathbf{S}}$	Qatar	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Belgium	\odot	\odot	\odot	India	\odot	0	\odot	Romania	0	$\overline{\otimes}$	\odot
Belize	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Indonesia	0	\odot	\odot	Russian Federation	0	\odot	$\overline{\mathbf{S}}$
Bermuda	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Iran	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Saudi Arabia	\odot	0	\odot
Bolivia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Iraq	0	0	\odot	Singapore	0	0	$\overline{\mathbf{S}}$
Brazil	\odot		\odot	Ireland	0	0	\odot	Slovak Republic	\odot	\odot	\odot
Brunei Darussalam	\odot	\odot	\odot	Italy	\odot	\odot	\odot	Slovenia	\odot	\odot	\odot
Bulgaria	\odot	\odot	\odot	Jamaica	8	8	8	South Africa	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Canada	\odot	\odot	\odot	Japan	\odot	\odot	\odot	Spain	\odot	\odot	\odot
Chile	\odot	\odot		Kazakhstan	\odot	\odot	8	Sudan	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
China	\odot	\odot	٢	Korea	\odot	\odot	\odot	Suriname	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Colombia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Kuwait	\odot	\odot	\odot	Sweden	\odot	\odot	\odot
Costa Rica	\odot		\odot	Latvia	\odot	\odot		Switzerland	\odot	\odot	\odot
Croatia	\odot	\odot	\odot	Libya	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Syria	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Cuba	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Lithuania	\odot		\odot	Taiwan, China	\odot	\odot	\odot
Cyprus	\odot	\odot	\odot	Luxembourg	\odot	\odot	\odot	Thailand	\odot	\odot	\odot
Czech Republic	\odot	\odot	\odot	North Macedonia	\odot	8	\odot	Tajikistan	\odot	8	8
Denmark	\odot	\odot	\odot	Malaysia	\odot	٢	8	Trinidad & Tobago	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Dominican Republic	\odot	8	8	Malta	\odot	\odot	\odot	Tunisia	\odot	8	\odot
Ecuador	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Mauritius	\odot	8	8	Türkiye	\odot	\odot	\odot
Egypt	\odot			Mexico	\odot	8	\odot	Ukraine	8	8	$\overline{\mathbf{S}}$
El Salvador	٢	8	8	Moldova	\odot		\odot	United Arab Emirates	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Equatorial Guinea	\odot	8	\odot	Могоссо	\odot	8	\odot	United Kingdom	\odot	\odot	\odot
Estonia	\odot	(1)	\odot	Myanmar	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	United States	\odot	\odot	\odot
Eswatini	\odot	\odot		Nepal	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Uruguay		8	
Finland	\odot	\odot	\odot	Netherlands	\odot	\odot	\odot	Venezuela	\odot	\odot	\odot
France	\odot	\odot	\odot	New Zealand	\odot	٢	\odot	Vietnam	\odot	8	8
Gabon	8	8	\odot	Nicaragua	\odot	8	\odot	Yemen	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			-	•		-			-		

© e⊗ Sustainability (of submission)

eurostat

GECF

© ⊜ ∂ Timeliness

© ⊜ Completeness

olade

☺ Good ☺ Fair ⊗ Poor

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



JODI: A Concrete Outcome of the Producer - Consumer Dialogue With the support of the Joint Organisations Data Initiative Partners

