Summary of JODI-Oil Participation Assessment for the period January-June 2025



In the most recent Participation Assessment covering the first half of 2025, countries earning a "Good" rating for "Sustainability" declined to 56% of all participants. The number of countries earning a "Good" rating for "Timeliness" was at 39% and "Completeness" was stable at 47%. Compared to the previous reporting period the sustainability went down by 6, timeliness by 1 and completeness by 1. The number of countries that have not reported any data in six months improved by 16. IEF and JODI Partners maintain a common vision focused at advancing practical measures that aim to enhance member countries commitment and participation in JODI reporting. Sustained cooperation among JODI partners and stakeholders including capacity building are vital to advancing JODI's mission of improving energy market transparency.

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

	January-June 2025	July-December 2024	January-June 2024	July-December 2023
Sustainability	66	72	61	77
Timeliness	46	47	43	52
Completeness	55	56	55	63

JODI-Oil remains a work in progress in which there is always room for improvement. Ongoing challenges relate to sustainability and incomplete or missing data for certain countries and economies. These constraints do not affect the benchmark function of JODI but limit JODI-Oil's ability to provide a fully representative summary of the market. Another challenge is improving the timeliness of JODI-Oil submissions. Only 39% of participating countries achieved a "Good" standard for timeliness during the fist half of 2025. 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 for the submission of partial ones as soon as data become available may seem contradictory but given that digitalization is streamlining data collection processes and influencing how timeliness is assessed, the two 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 reinforces JODI's role and continues to guide and motivate hands on actors working to collect and analyze JODI data, and vice versa. Resource constraints also continue to place limitations on staff working with JODI and data transparency more broadly.

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 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 (or within 40 days for IEA/OECD countries).

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.

The most recent assessment, which covers the period from January through June 2025, is featured on the back of this document. It is also available at www.iodidata.org





















JODI-Oil Participation Assessment for the period January-June 2025



Albania	<u></u>	(3)	8	Gambia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Niger	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Algeria	<u> </u>	\odot	<u> </u>	Georgia	©	(i)	©	Nigeria	©	<u></u>	©
Angola	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Germany	<u> </u>	\odot	<u></u>	Norway	<u> </u>	\odot	<u></u>
Argentina	(3)	<u> </u>		Greece	8	8	\odot	Oman	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Armenia	\odot	\odot	8	Grenada	8	8	8	Panama	\odot	<u> </u>	\odot
Australia	\odot	<u> </u>	\odot	Guatemala	\odot	8	<u> </u>	Papua New Guinea	\odot	<u>=</u>	8
Austria	\odot	\odot	\odot	Guyana	(S)	(3)		Paraguay	\odot	<u>=</u>	
Azerbaijan	\odot	\odot	\odot	Haiti	8	(3)	8	Peru	\odot	(3)	\odot
Bahrain	\odot	\odot	\odot	Honduras	\odot	(3)	\odot	Philippines	(3)	(3)	
Bangladesh	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Hong Kong, China	\odot	\odot	\odot	Poland	\odot	\odot	\odot
Barbados	(3)	(3)	(3)	Hungary	\odot	\odot	\odot	Portugal	\odot	\odot	\odot
Belarus	(3)	(3)	(3)	Iceland	\odot	\odot	(3)	Qatar	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Belgium	\odot	\odot	\odot	India	\odot	\odot	\odot	Romania	\odot	(3)	\odot
Belize	(i)	<u>(;)</u>	(*)	Indonesia	\odot	<u>(3)</u>	\odot	Russian Federation	(3)	<u>(;)</u>	
Bermuda	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Iran	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Saudi Arabia	\odot	<u>:</u>	\odot
Bolivia	(`	(3)	(`	Iraq	(3)	<u>(3)</u>	(3)	Singapore	\odot	\odot	
Brazil	(3)	(3)	(3)	Ireland	\odot	\odot	\odot	Slovak Republic	\odot	\odot	\odot
Brunei Darussalam	\odot	\odot	\odot	Italy	\odot	\odot	\odot	Slovenia	\odot	\odot	\odot
Bulgaria	\odot	\odot	\odot	Jamaica	(3)	8	(3)	South Africa	<u>:</u>	<u>(;)</u>	
Canada	\odot	\odot	\odot	Japan	\odot	\odot	\odot	Spain	\odot	\odot	\odot
Chile	\odot		\odot	Kazakhstan	\odot			Sudan	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
China	<u></u>		(3)	Korea	\odot	(:)	\odot	Suriname	(3)	(3)	(3)
Colombia	(3)		(3)	Kuwait	\odot	(3)	\odot	Sweden	\odot	\odot	\odot
Congo	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Latvia	\odot	\odot	\odot	Switzerland	\odot	\odot	\odot
Costa Rica	(3)		8	Libya	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Syria	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Croatia	\odot	\odot	\odot	Lithuania	\odot	\odot	\odot	Taiwan, China	\odot	\odot	\odot
Cuba	8		(3)	Luxembourg	\odot	\odot	\odot	Thailand	\odot	(:)	\odot
Cyprus	\odot	\odot	\odot	North Macedonia	(S)	(3)	(3)	Tajikistan	(3)	(3)	(3)
Czech Republic	\odot	\odot	\odot	Malaysia	\odot	(:)	(3)	Trinidad & Tobago	(3)	(3)	(3)
Denmark	<u>:</u>	<u>=</u>	\odot	Malta	\odot	(;)	\odot	Tunisia	(3)	(3)	(3)
Dominican Republic	\odot		(3)	Mauritius	<u>=</u>	(3)	(3)	Turkey	\odot	(;)	\odot
Ecuador	8		(3)	Mexico	<u>=</u>	<u>:</u>	<u></u>	Ukraine	(3)	(3)	(3)
Egypt	\odot	\odot	<u>=</u>	Moldova	\odot	\odot	\odot	United Arab Emirates	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
El Salvador	8		(3)	Morocco	(S)	(3)	(3)	United Kingdom	\odot	(:)	\odot
Equatorial Guinea	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Myanmar	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	United States	\odot	\odot	\odot
Estonia	\odot	<u>(;)</u>	<u></u>	Nepal	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Uruguay	\odot	<u>(3)</u>	\odot
Eswatini	\odot	\odot	\odot	Netherlands	\odot	\odot	\odot	Venezuela	\odot	\odot	
Finland	\odot	\odot	<u></u>	New Zealand	\odot	(3)	\odot	Vietnam	(3)	(3)	
France	\odot	<u>:</u>	\odot	Nicaragua	(3)	<u> </u>	(3)	Yemen	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Gabon	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.								

⊕⊕⊜ Sustainability (of submission)

©⊕⊗ Timeliness

○○○○ Completeness

⊕ 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.



















