

# Summary of JODI-Oil Participation Assessment for the period July-December 2024



In the most recent Participation Assessment<sup>[1]</sup> covering the second half of 2024, countries earning a “Good” rating for “Sustainability” rose to 61% of all participants. The number of countries earning a “Good” rating for “Timeliness” improved to 41% and “Completeness” was almost stable at 47%. Compared to the previous reporting period the three indicators of participation performance were up by 11, 5 and 1, respectively. The number of countries that have not reported any data in six months fell by 7. IEF and JODI Partners have stepped up efforts through more frequent inter-secretariat meetings and enhanced outreach to key stakeholders. Continuous engagement among JODI organizations including statistical agencies and other key stakeholders is required for JODI to successfully fulfil its mandate to enhance energy market transparency .

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

	July-December 2024	January-June 2024	July-December 2023	January-June 2023
<b>Sustainability</b>	72	61	77	79
<b>Timeliness</b>	48	43	52	55
<b>Completeness</b>	56	55	63	62

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. Less than half of participating countries received a “Good” rating for timeliness in the second half of 2024. 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 how digitalization is easing data collection procedures and 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 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.

[1] The most recent assessment, which covers the period from July through December 2024, 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	☹️	☹️	☹️	Gambia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Niger	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Algeria	☹️	☹️	☹️	Georgia	☹️	☹️	☹️	Nigeria	☹️	☹️	☹️
Angola	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Germany	☹️	☹️	☹️	Norway	☹️	☹️	☹️
Argentina	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Greece	☹️	☹️	☹️	Oman	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Armenia	☹️	☹️	☹️	Grenada	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Panama	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Australia	☹️	☹️	☹️	Guatemala	☹️	☹️	☹️	Papua New Guinea	☹️	☹️	☹️
Austria	☹️	☹️	☹️	Guyana	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Paraguay	☹️	☹️	☹️
Azerbaijan	☹️	☹️	☹️	Haiti	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Peru	☹️	☹️	☹️
Bahrain	☹️	☹️	☹️	Honduras	☹️	☹️	☹️	Philippines	☹️	☹️	☹️
Bangladesh	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Hong Kong, China	☹️	☹️	☹️	Poland	☹️	☹️	☹️
Barbados	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Hungary	☹️	☹️	☹️	Portugal	☹️	☹️	☹️
Belarus	☹️	☹️	☹️	Iceland	☹️	☹️	☹️	Qatar	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Belgium	☹️	☹️	☹️	India	☹️	☹️	☹️	Romania	☹️	☹️	☹️
Belize	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Indonesia	☹️	☹️	☹️	Russian Federation	☹️	☹️	☹️
Bermuda	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Iran	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Saudi Arabia	☹️	☹️	☹️
Bolivia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Iraq	☹️	☹️	☹️	Singapore	☹️	☹️	☹️
Brazil	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Ireland	☹️	☹️	☹️	Slovak Republic	☹️	☹️	☹️
Brunei Darussalam	☹️	☹️	☹️	Italy	☹️	☹️	☹️	Slovenia	☹️	☹️	☹️
Bulgaria	☹️	☹️	☹️	Jamaica	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	South Africa	☹️	☹️	☹️
Canada	☹️	☹️	☹️	Japan	☹️	☹️	☹️	Spain	☹️	☹️	☹️
Chile	☹️	☹️	☹️	Kazakhstan	☹️	☹️	☹️	Sudan	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
China	☹️	☹️	☹️	Korea	☹️	☹️	☹️	Suriname	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Colombia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Kuwait	☹️	☹️	☹️	Sweden	☹️	☹️	☹️
Congo	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Latvia	☹️	☹️	☹️	Switzerland	☹️	☹️	☹️
Costa Rica	☹️	☹️	☹️	Libya	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Syria	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Croatia	☹️	☹️	☹️	Lithuania	☹️	☹️	☹️	Taiwan, China	☹️	☹️	☹️
Cuba	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Luxembourg	☹️	☹️	☹️	Thailand	☹️	☹️	☹️
Cyprus	☹️	☹️	☹️	North Macedonia	☹️	☹️	☹️	Tajikistan	☹️	☹️	☹️
Czech Republic	☹️	☹️	☹️	Malaysia	☹️	☹️	☹️	Trinidad & Tobago	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Denmark	☹️	☹️	☹️	Malta	☹️	☹️	☹️	Tunisia	☹️	☹️	☹️
Dominican Republic	☹️	☹️	☹️	Mauritius	☹️	☹️	☹️	Turkey	☹️	☹️	☹️
Ecuador	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Mexico	☹️	☹️	☹️	Ukraine	☹️	☹️	☹️
Egypt	☹️	☹️	☹️	Moldova	☹️	☹️	☹️	United Arab Emirates	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
El Salvador	☹️	☹️	☹️	Morocco	☹️	☹️	☹️	United Kingdom	☹️	☹️	☹️
Equatorial Guinea	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Myanmar	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	United States	☹️	☹️	☹️
Estonia	☹️	☹️	☹️	Nepal	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Uruguay	☹️	☹️	☹️
Eswatini	☹️	☹️	☹️	Netherlands	☹️	☹️	☹️	Venezuela	☹️	☹️	☹️
Finland	☹️	☹️	☹️	New Zealand	☹️	☹️	☹️	Vietnam	☹️	☹️	☹️
France	☹️	☹️	☹️	Nicaragua	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Yemen	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Gabon	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-Oil questionnaire data during the assessment period nor during the six months prior to the period.