

JODI-Oil submissions continue to improve and approach their pre-COVID performance. In the most recent Participation Assessment<sup>[1]</sup> covering the second half of 2021, countries earning a “Good” rating for “Sustainability” remained steady at 65% 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” increased by two 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 😊 Ratings

	July-December 2021	January-June 2021	July-December 2020	January-June 2020
<b>Sustainability</b>	76	76	69	76
<b>Timeliness</b>	58	56	53	53
<b>Completeness</b>	63	62	60	61

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 50% of participating countries received a “Good” rating for timeliness in the second half of 2021. 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 July through December 2021, is featured on the back of this document. It is also available at [www.jodidata.org](http://www.jodidata.org)

Albania	😊	😐	😞	Gambia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Niger	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Algeria	😊	😐	😊	Georgia	😊	😐	😊	Nigeria	😊	😐	😊
Angola	😊	😐	😊	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	😊	😐	😊
Australia	😊	😐	😊	Guatemala	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	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	😊	😐	😊	Ireland	😊	😐	😊	Slovak Republic	😊	😐	😊
Brunei Darussalam	😊	😐	😊	Italy	😊	😐	😊	Slovenia	😊	😐	😊
Bulgaria	😊	😐	😊	Jamaica	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	South Africa	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
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	😊	😐	😊
Costa Rica	😊	😐	😊	Latvia	😊	😐	😊	Switzerland	😊	😐	😊
Croatia	😊	😐	😊	Libya	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Syria	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Cuba	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Lithuania	😊	😐	😊	Taiwan, China	😊	😐	😊
Cyprus	😊	😐	😊	Luxembourg	😊	😐	😊	Thailand	😊	😐	😊
Czech Republic	😊	😐	😊	North Macedonia	😊	😐	😐	Tajikistan	😊	😐	😊
Denmark	😊	😐	😊	Malaysia	😊	😐	😐	Trinidad & Tobago	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Dominican Republic	😊	😐	😞	Malta	😊	😐	😊	Tunisia	😐	😐	😊
Ecuador	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Mauritius	😐	😐	😞	Turkey	😊	😐	😊
Egypt	😊	😐	😐	Mexico	😐	😐	😞	Ukraine	😊	😐	😊
El Salvador	😊	😐	😞	Moldova	😊	😐	😊	United Arab Emirates	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Equatorial Guinea	😊	😐	😊	Morocco	😊	😐	😊	United Kingdom	😊	😐	😊
Estonia	😊	😐	😊	Myanmar	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	United States	😊	😐	😊
Eswatini	😊	😐	😐	Nepal	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Uruguay	😊	😐	😊
Finland	😊	😐	😊	Netherlands	😊	😐	😊	Venezuela	😊	😐	😊
France	😊	😐	😊	New Zealand	😊	😐	😊	Vietnam	😐	😐	😊
Gabon	😐	😐	😊	Nicaragua	😊	😐	😊	Yemen	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.