

Report on JODI achievement since 11th IEF Ministerial

March 2010

This report gives a brief overview of activities conducted by the JODI organisations over the period April 2008 (11th IEF, Rome, Italy) to March 2010 (12th IEF, Cancun, Mexico).

Ministers' affirmation of support to JODI

The 11th IEF and 3rd IEBF highlighted the value of data clarity and the enduring need for greater transparency in international energy markets. The tumultuous ride sustained by the global economy since the 11th IEF offers a dramatic illustration of how important open and reliable data will be to markets. Investment decisions are clarified and government policy is better informed through better data and more reliable data. To this end, Energy Ministers gathered at the 11th IEF reaffirmed their support for the Joint Oil Data Initiative (JODI) and applauded the coordination efforts of the IEF.

"More timely and complete data on oil consumption, production, trade and stocks help to increase transparency in the oil market and decrease room for speculation by dampening oil price volatility"

Concluding Statement Host/co-Host countries, 11th International Energy Forum, 20-22 April 2008, Rome, Italy

JODI partner organisations are proud of their contributions to the Initiative and enjoy the continued encouragement offered to them by Energy Ministers and heads of state worldwide. Ministers convened at the G8 Meeting of Energy Ministers in May 2009 voiced their enthusiastic support for JODI and its contribution to increasing global energy data transparency. Months later, heads of state present at the G8 Summit in L'Aquila in July 2008 applauded the accomplishments of JODI.

"...we continue to strongly support the Joint Oil Data Initiative (JODI), managed by the IEF, and call for all countries to cooperate in improving quality, completeness and timeliness of data..."

G8 Declaration "Responsible leadership for a sustainable future",
G8 Summit 2009, 8 - 10 July 2009,
L'Aquila, Italy

And most recently, global leaders gathered at the G20 Summit in Pittsburgh in September 2009 also expressed their strong support for JODI and encouraged the IEF and JODI partners to build on their progress and continue their impressive effort.

"We note the Joint Oil Data Initiative as managed by the International Energy Forum (IEF) and welcome their efforts to examine the expansion of their data collection to natural gas."

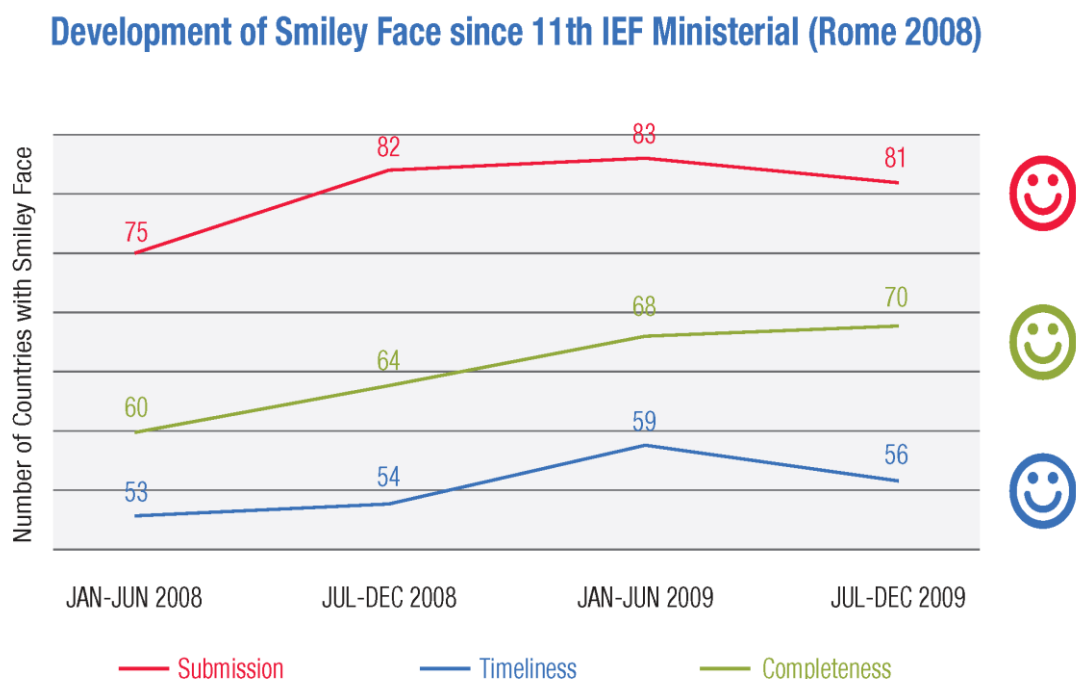
G20 Leaders' Statement: The Pittsburgh Summit, G20 Summit 2009, 24-25 September 2009, Pittsburgh, USA

The JODI partners welcome these accolades but acknowledge that while progress has been substantial, there is still room for improvement. JODI's success will ultimately be defined by its contributors; ensuring the quality, timeliness and completeness of the data is incumbent upon the governments that provide the data. **JODI has long enjoyed the support of Energy Ministers but today, as JODI looks toward expansion, that support is more important than ever.**

Participation in JODI since the 11th IEF Ministerial

JODI partner organisations spare no effort to enhance quality of JODI data with regard to the three criteria assessed; submission, timeliness and completeness, but the most recent assessment shows varying commitment and effort by participating countries since Energy Ministers gathering in Rome in April 2008.

Figure 1: JODI Participation Assessment summary



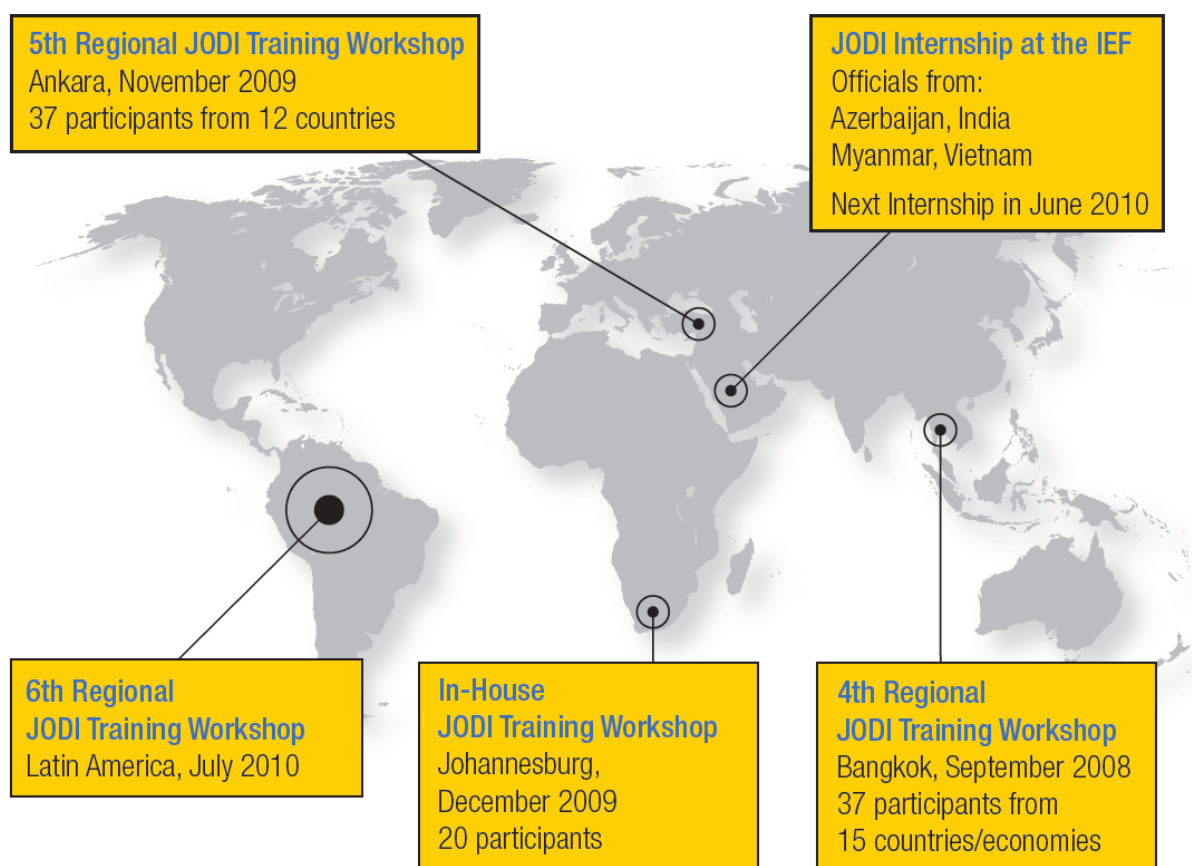
The Initiative's latest participation assessment of data submission, timeliness and completeness, evaluated in the three categories of "Good", "Fair" and "Poor", illustrated progress on some fronts but also areas in which improvement is warranted. In this assessment, 81 countries achieved a "Good" evaluation for data submission, 56 countries achieved the same rating for timeliness and 70 countries earned a "Good" rating for completeness.

Since the 11th IEF Ministerial, submission, timeliness and completeness have all improved, at 8.0%, 5.7%, and 16.7% respectively. However, the most recent assessment, covering July to December 2009, recorded a decline in submission and timeliness for the first time in the last two years. As the Initiative moves to an extended format, with twice as many data points as its predecessor, **even historically strong JODI performers will have to work hard to rise to the challenge of maintaining their performance.**

Building Statistical Capacity in Participating Countries

As useful as it is to users, it is essential to bear in mind that JODI is more than a database but the embodiment of unequalled international and inter-governmental organisational cooperation. JODI has played an important role in raising political awareness of the difficulties encountered in improving data reliability and timeliness. As a result, the data collection process has been improved in many countries. Attitudes towards confidentiality and reliability have also evolved and contact between oil companies, countries and organisations have increased. All of these elements have contributed to a worldwide network of statisticians that are paving the way toward a global harmonization of energy statistics. In addition, JODI has strengthened the producer-consumer dialogue by demonstrating that dialogue is not just a concept, but that it can lead to concrete actions.

Figure 2: Statistical capacity building since the 11th IEF Ministerial (Rome, 2008)



JODI regional training workshops

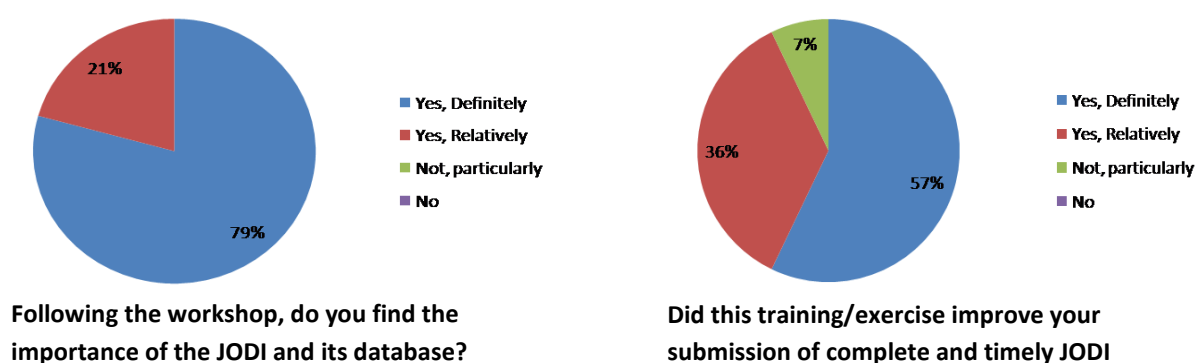
The **cornerstone of the JODI partners' capacity building effort is the series of regional training workshops on data collection**. Through these workshops, JODI partners help participating countries report better quality data through the JODI questionnaire. These workshops also offer officials in charge of oil statistics from governments an occasion to clarify JODI definitions and to learn more about data quality assessment techniques. The workshops have proven themselves as an excellent opportunity to share best practices on data validation and to discuss issues that arise through data collection.

After successful workshops for Latin American, Sub-Sahara African, Middle East and North African and countries, the JODI partner organisations held their 4th JODI Training Workshop in September 2008 in Bangkok, Thailand for Asia Pacific countries/economies. 37 officials from 15 APEC member countries/economies participated in this workshop.

In November of 2009, the fifth JODI Workshop took place in Ankara, Turkey, and was hosted by Turkish Petroleum A.O. (TPAO) for Caspian and other regional participants. The Ankara training workshop addressed 37 officials in charge of energy and oil data collection from 12 different countries.

The post-workshop evaluation submitted by participants showed an increase in their awareness of the importance of the energy data transparency as well as their enthusiasm for improving JODI submissions. The survey also revealed that the training workshops had provided sufficient tools to assess data quality, and participants showed strong interest in completing the extended JODI questionnaire accurately.

Figure 3: Results from post Ankara workshop evaluation



Beyond training national statisticians and their administrations, these JODI workshops are also an opportunity to **invite representatives from those countries currently not participating to join our initiative** with the hope of achieving complete, global coverage for energy statistics.

JODI Internships and in-house training sessions

Beside regional trainings organised by JODI partner organisations, IEF has established a **internship for officials** in charge de oil data collection in participating countries. The IEF has hosted a JODI Internship programme at its Headquarters in Riyadh for officials from Vietnam, India, Azerbaijan and Myanmar with direct responsibility for oil statistics. This classroom-based immersion course facilitates rapid assimilation of the historical knowledge base accumulated by the IEF and JODI partner organisations. The next Internship is scheduled in June 2010.

In response to a request from the Department of Energy of South Africa for assistance in improving its oil data reporting capacity, an **in-house JODI training workshop** was held in Johannesburg in December 2009. This is a new approach for the Initiative. The In House Workshop tailors the regular training workshop to country specific needs to more effectively tackle country specific problems. 17 participants from the country's oil industry attended the workshop.

Recently, South Africa introduced new legislation on energy data reporting requirements from its domestic industries. South Africa uses the extended JODI questionnaire format for its short term oil data collection, so greater understanding of the format by officers in the oil industry is vital for full compliance under the new legislation on statistics. The training focused on practical exercises, including data quality assessment and filling in the extended JODI questionnaire.

Training material: JODI Manuals

The JODI World Database is still a work in progress as JODI partner organisations are of the firm belief that there is always room for improvement. As part of the effort to improve upon JODI's success, JODI partners have published a **manual of guidelines and technical instructions**. The manual offers a comprehensive overview of the relevant methodology and definitions used. It also includes chapters on data verification and the range of practices employed in participating countries. The manual also provides basic information on how oil is produced and refined.

To serve the widest market possible, the JODI manual is now available in **English, Russian, Chinese and Spanish**.

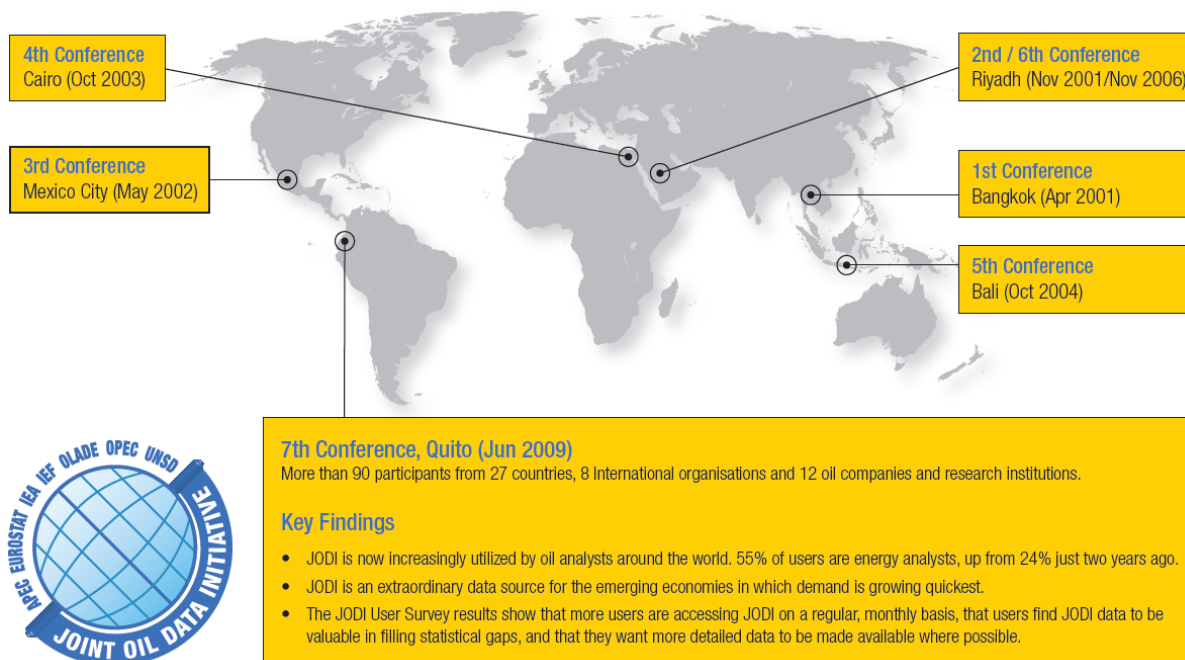
While the publication of the JODI Manual has helped to clarify JODI definitions for flows and products collected through the JODI questionnaire, JODI partners will continue to work on increasing harmonization of JODI definitions presently used to collect monthly oil data.

Presentations prepared for regional JODI trainings are shared among JODI organisations and constitute a valuable material to be used by any partner organisation.

Gathering JODI stakeholders: 7th JODI Conference

The JODI partner organisations regularly conduct International JODI Conferences which provide a platform for participating countries and market analysts to assess and debate the progress of the Initiative.

Figure 4: International JODI Conferences.



The 7th International JODI Conference was held in Quito, Ecuador on 4-5 June 2009, to discuss JODI's future and to assess the progress made since the 6th International JODI Conference held in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia in November of 2006. Some 90 participants from 27 countries, 8 international organisations and 12 oil companies, as well as representatives from finance and banking participated in the two day event.

The Conference reviewed reports on activities and outcomes since the 6th International JODI conference. JODI's achievements since the last Conference include: the move to full access to all flows collected through the questionnaire for data users, the upgrade of the JODI website, the release of Chinese, Russian and Spanish versions of the JODI Manual and three JODI regional training workshops (for Sub-Saharan African countries, for MENA countries and for Asia Pacific economies).

Participants voiced their excitement at the continuous and growing support by Energy Ministers for JODI. Since the last JODI Conference, Ministers have applauded JODI's contribution to global transparency at several high profile events; the Jeddah and London Energy meetings (June and December 2008), the 3rd Asian Ministerial Energy Roundtable (Tokyo, April 2009) and more recently at the G8 Meeting of Energy Ministers (Rome, May 2009) and the G20 Summit (Pittsburgh, September 2009).

On the future of JODI, the 7th International JODI Conference identified actions for further improvements and developments of JODI. Following the recommendations of the 6th

International JODI Conference, the JODI partner organisations prepared an extended JODI questionnaire with additional flows and products, conducted an extended format data collection trial over two years and concluded that the extension is feasible.

The 7th International JODI conference endorsed full utilization of the extended format and the seven JODI organisations adopted the extended JODI questionnaire as a permanent format. The IEF has begun gathering data from the JODI partner organisations in the new format. This extended format gives a more complete picture of the oil industry and allows for a more accurate supply/demand picture.

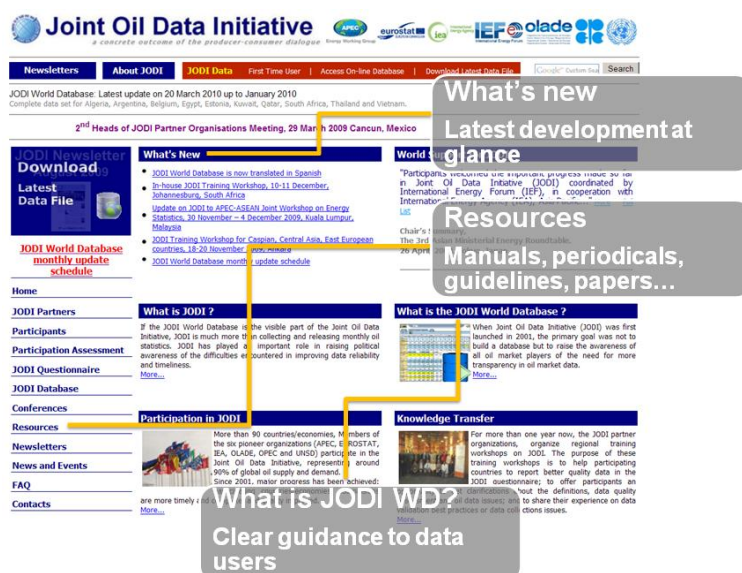
7th JODI Conference also discussed future development of JODI and its extension to cover natural gas data and collect annual data on petroleum capacities and future development plans.

Promoting Energy Data Transparency

JODI Website

The JODI website (www.jodidata.org) has continuously upgraded with improvements in ease of use, accessibility and performance of the on-line database.

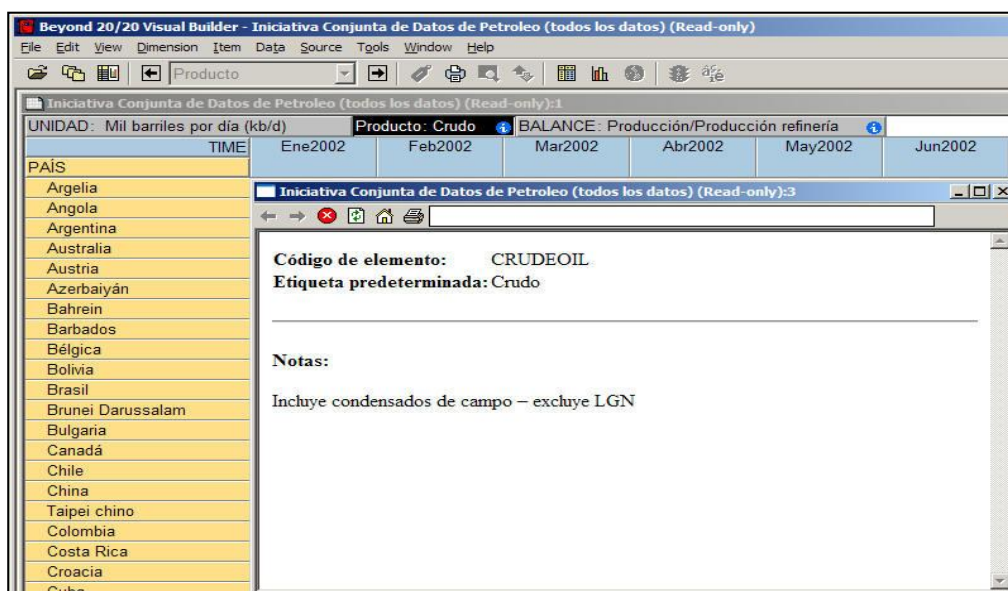
Figure 5: Features in JODIdata.org



Following requests by database users, new features have been added to the JODI World Database. Explanatory notes for Product, Balance and Unit in the JODI World Database are now also available in Spanish.

To be in line with JODI World Database in its downloadable formats: IVT, CSV, and TXT, the web-browser-based database (www.jodidb.org) now offers a full time series dating back to January 2002.

Figure 6: View from JODI Database browser



JODI website also offers data users possibility of inquiring about any JODI data related issue; definitions, metadata, coverage, etc. Such inquiries are brought to JODI organisations knowledge by IEF, in his capacity of JODI website, and clarifications are provided in due course to data users.

JODI partner organisations have also decided to provide data users with calendar of upcoming updates of the database, which is now available in the JODI website.

JODI Newsletter

The JODI Newsletter provides JODI partners and users with a regular update on developments within the Initiative and information on JODI workshops, conferences and meetings.

Figure 6: JODI Newsletters



JODI Monthly Report

Most of JODI data users have developed routines and use interfaces to download data from JODI Database, in order to develop their own assessment of oil market situation. The Database however is not suitable for journalists who expressed on many occasions a need for easily readable publication of JODI data.

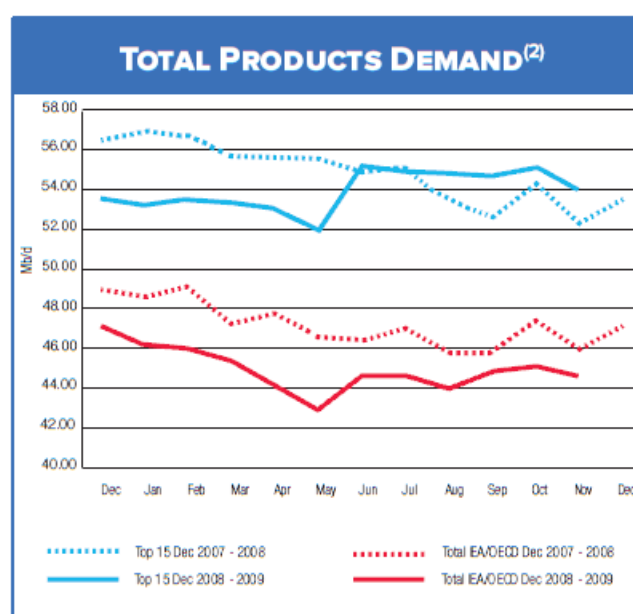
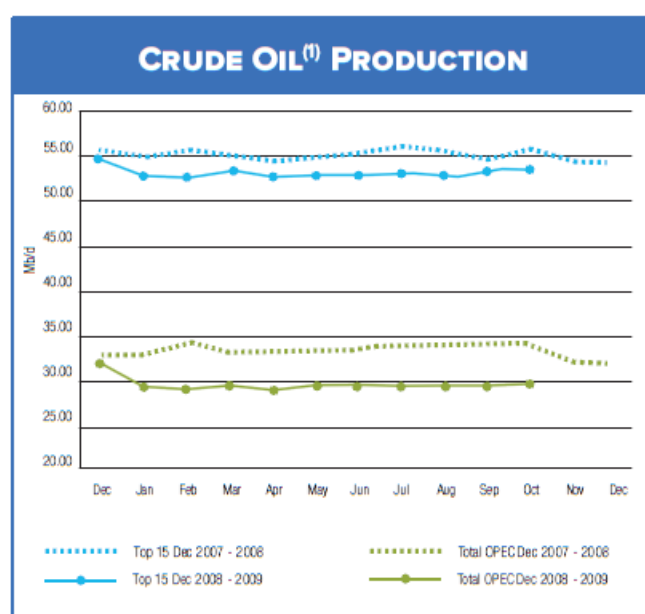
Responding to their request, the IEF started publishing the Monthly JODI Report which highlights trends of interest within the data, including the top oil producers and producer consumers, and trends within supply and demand. Such report is made available to public in the IEF website (www.ief.org) immediately after the update of the database.

Figure 7: Monthly JODI Data Report



AN EXTRACT FROM THE JOINT OIL DATA INITIATIVE REPORT

- For the latest February 2010 JODI World Database update, 48 countries reported crude oil production data (representing roughly 66% of the global oil supply*) and 61 countries reported total oil products demand data (representing roughly 75% of the global oil demand*) for December 2009, the month before and the same month of the last year.
- Among the 48 countries, crude oil production in December 2009 was 0.9% lower than the previous month and 1.2% lower than December last year.
- Among the 61 countries, total oil products demand in December 2009 was 3.1% higher than the previous month and 3.7% higher than December last year.



	kb/d	Dec 2009	1 month chg	1 year chg
1	Russia	10084.8	-0.4% ▼	3.2% ▲
2	Saudi Arabia	7945.0	-3.3% ▼	-7.5% ▼
3	USA	5518.8	1.0% ▲	7.7% ▲
4	China	3793.4	-0.8% ▼	2.3% ▲
5	Iran	3560.0	0.3% ▲	-7.9% ▼
6	Venezuela	2582.0	-6.6% ▼	-15.5% ▼
7	Mexico	2568.4	1.5% ▲	-5.0% ▼
8	Iraq	2378.0	0.0% ▲	6.6% ▲
9	Kuwait	N/A	- -	- -
10	Nigeria	2359.0	6.9% ▲	14.0% ▲
11	UAE	N/A	- -	- -
12	Norway	2066.5	-2.4% ▼	-3.5% ▼
13	Brazil	N/A	- -	- -
14	Canada	1892.5	-1.7% ▼	-14.2% ▼
15	Angola	1760.0	0.1% ▲	-9.0% ▼
Total 48**		56711.4	-0.9% ▼	-1.2% ▼

	kb/d	Dec 2009	1 month chg	1 year chg
1	USA	19109.9	3.0% ▲	-0.2% ▼
2	China	7857.6	1.3% ▲	34.7% ▲
3	Japan	5075.9	12.9% ▲	-3.4% ▼
4	India	2919.5	1.6% ▲	11.2% ▲
5	Germany	2305.9	-1.5% ▼	-6.6% ▼
6	Korea	2430.2	5.8% ▲	2.0% ▲
7	Brazil	N/A	- -	- -
8	Canada	2092.5	-1.0% ▼	3.7% ▲
9	Mexico	2022.8	10.2% ▲	4.8% ▲
10	Saudi Arabia	1591.0	-7.5% ▼	15.1% ▲
11	France	1963.3	14.4% ▲	-4.7% ▼
12	UK	1497.6	-3.2% ▼	-6.5% ▼
13	Iran	1539.0	0.7% ▲	-2.7% ▼
14	Italy	1523.0	1.5% ▲	-4.8% ▼
15	Spain	1435.8	0.7% ▲	-6.0% ▼
Total 61**		64254.8	3.1% ▲	3.7% ▲

* Calculation based on the monthly world oil supply data and the quarterly world oil demand data from the Oil Market Report, International Energy Agency.

** Number of countries that reported data for December 2009, the month before and the same month of the last year.

(1) Crude oil includes lease condensate

(2) Total products demand includes direct use of crude oil

Further information on flow/product definitions available on the Joint Oil Data Initiative (JODI) website.

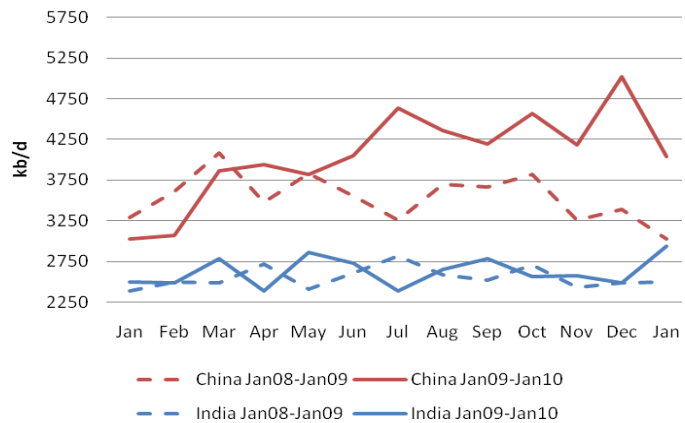
Ranking based on available JODI data and therefore (Top 15) varies from one product/flow to another.

Detailed information: Data for Ecuador are missing for 2007. Russia does not report complete data set for LPG, Kerosene and total petroleum products. Singapore reports only trade data.

What is happening in China and India?

JODI is an extraordinarily powerful tool if used effectively. Right is a chart in which JODI data has been used to illustrate how oil imports are shifting in two economies that are, and will remain, crucial to the future of oil demand. Understanding how these economies have responded to the economic crisis, through the prism of oil imports, is vital for any market participant.

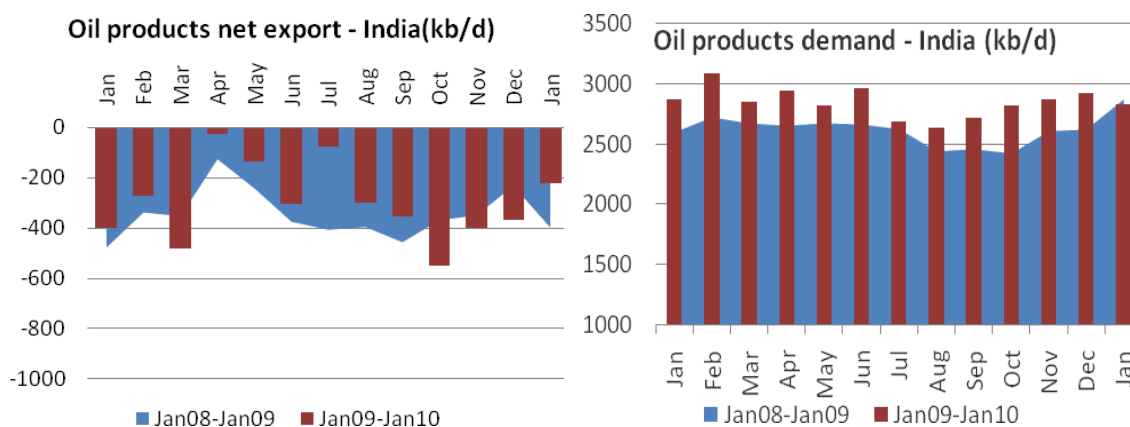
China & India crude oil import



The difference in scale. China and India are often discussed in parallel terms but the data tells a different story. Chinese demand for imports is multiples higher than Indian imports. This discrepancy is often overlooked but demonstrates both the phenomenal growth in China and the sheer potential of the Indian market.

The response to the economic crisis. The dramatic year-over-year rise in Chinese imports demonstrates that China has responded well (and far better than many had predicted) to the economic crisis of 2008-2009. Imports during the same period in India were relatively stagnant. Of course other factors are at play, but if viewed exclusively through import figures, China's economic revival policies—some of which were directed at the petrochemical industry—appear to have paid handsome dividends.

The role of increased refining capacity. In the end of 2008 and the early months of 2009, Beijing appeared to have finished its widely publicized strategic stock build, as JODI data demonstrates quite clearly. But 2008 was also marked by increased refining capacity, a boost of over 9%, and that increased capacity is likely reflected in the increased 2009 oil import figures.



Shift in domestic supply chine. Although India's submission to JODI only covers approximately 85% of Indian market, the data demonstrates steady demand growth in 2009, despite the global recession. India's crude oil import figures increased marginally over the last 12 months, but net oil product export figures are down 45 kb/d when compared to the previous 12 months. This discrepancy suggests that oil product, which would have been exported last year, is now being consumed domestically.

The way forward

Natural Gas Monthly Data

In light of the gas market's increasing globalisation, the IEF Secretariat and its JODI partners assessed an extension of the Initiative to cover natural gas data. The issue was also discussed during the first IEF-IGU Ministerial Gas Forum in November 2008, where Ministers and industry leaders noted that improving transparency on gas market data, such as prices and trade flows, will contribute to the reduction of uncertainties, improve predictability and facilitate project planning.

Despite challenges identified by a feasibility study conducted by the IEF¹, JODI partner organisations expressed their support for the extension. **The gas questionnaire format was adopted and trial data collection on natural gas has begun as of December 2009.**

Figure 8: JODI Gas questionnaire.

	Natural Gas (at 15oC, 760 mm hg)	Natural Gas Terajoules
	A	B
Indigenous Production		
Imports		
<i>of which: LNG in m³ or in 1000 tons</i>		
<i>Pipeline</i>		
Exports		
<i>of which: LNG in m³ or in 1000 tons</i>		
<i>Pipeline</i>		
Stock Change		
Gross Inland Deliveries (Calculated)		
Statistical Difference		
Gross Inland Deliveries Observed		
<i>of which: Power Generation</i>		
Closing level of stocks held on national territory		

JODI organisations were invited to assess the burden of natural gas data collection and the respective capacities of their member countries/economies to report natural gas data on a monthly basis. The feasibility study conducted by the IEF Secretariat, as response to Energy Ministers' call to assess the extension of JODI to natural gas², concluded that the collection of monthly natural gas data at the global level is feasible but challenging.

¹ Administrations in charge of gas statistics are not necessarily the same as those collecting oil data, and who have been involved in JODI so far. Not all JODI organisations are presently collecting natural gas data.

² "Given the trend towards globalization in the gas market, it is time to progressively extend JODI to natural gas. Ministers encouraged the IEF Secretariat to take the initiative to make this happen, working together with other

Building on their experience in collecting monthly oil data, JODI partner organisations have started monthly gas data collection as an internal exercise and will assess progress made at a dedicated gas workshop in October 2010.

Annual petroleum capacities and investment plans

The Jeddah Energy Meeting Communiqué called for further improvement of market transparency and stability and the seven organisations involved in JODI (APEC, Eurostat, IEA, IEF, OLADE, OPEC and UNSD) are called upon “to start work to cover annual data that includes, among other things, upstream and downstream capacities and expansion plans”.

Participants at the London Energy Meeting (19 December, 2008) noted the importance of providing accurate, complete, and timely data to the Joint Oil Data Initiative, “including information on upstream and downstream capacities and expansion plans”. In this regard, they noted the importance of working with the IEF to enable participants to provide high-quality data to JODI and affirmed that further efforts should be undertaken in this regard, especially with respect to inventories.

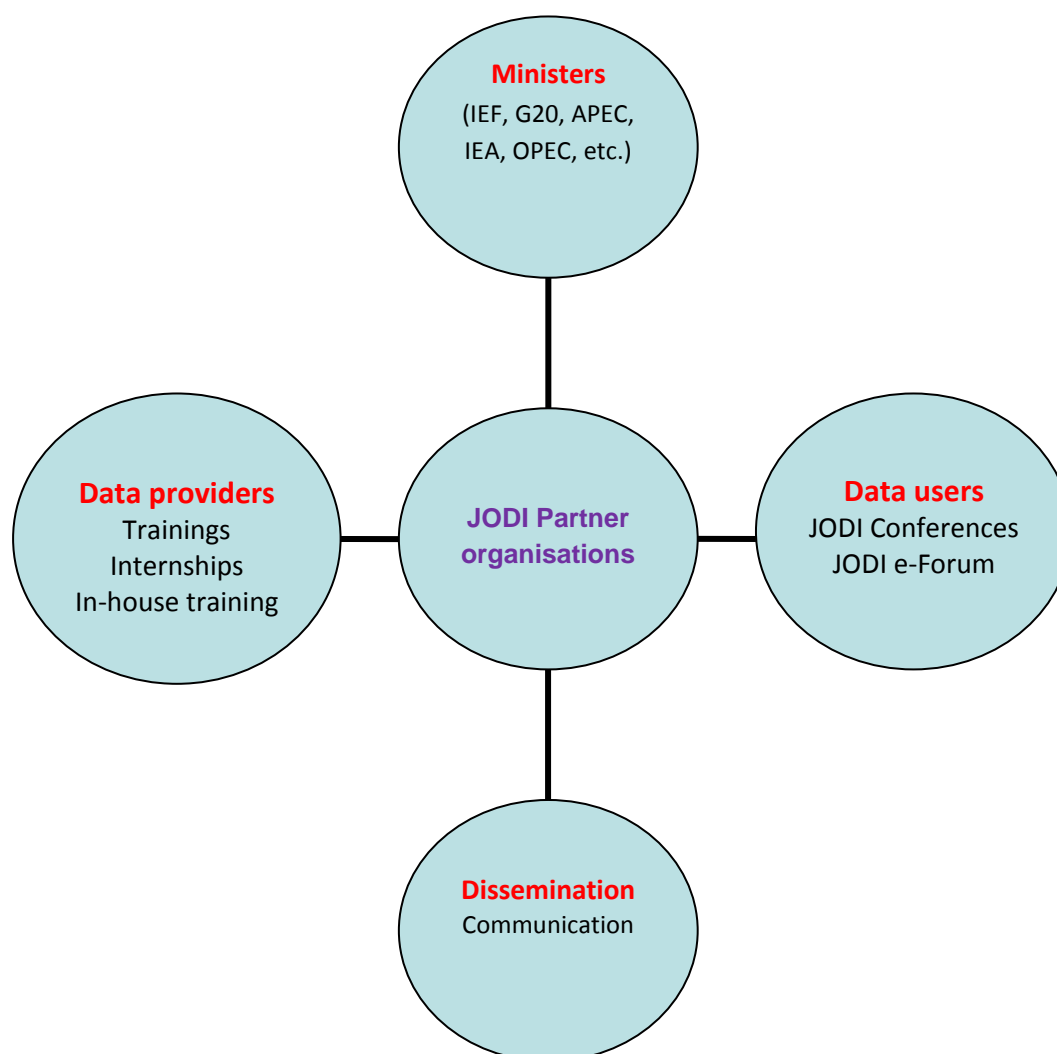
They emphasized the importance of annual data on investment plans and welcomed the IEF’s plans to implement the collection and publication of this data as soon as possible. Work on JODI should continue to be conducted in close cooperation with the other six JODI partner organisations.

In recent JODI Inter Secretariat meeting, IEF also presented a draft roadmap for annual data collection o investment in new capacity in oil and gas in both the upstream and downstream sectors. **JODI partner organisations recognized that annual data collection would be a challenging and resource intensive process, but agreed to examine feasible means to achieve this Minister-recommended goal.**

relevant international organizations and to report to the next Ministerial meeting, progress made in this regard.”
11th IEF Ministerial Meeting, Concluding Statement Host/co-Host countries, 20-22 April, 2008.

The Joint Oil Data Initiative involves various stakeholders. From the political commitment of countries and their desire to participate in this unique transparency initiative to statisticians in national administrations in charge of data collection, from oil industry as primary provider of data to markets analysts and other users of oil statistics, the “**JODI chain**” can only keep running if all these stakeholders are all committed to the success of the Initiative. JODI partner organisations hold a crucial role in keeping other stakeholders aware about their roles and responsibilities.

Figure 9: JODI stakeholders



Ministers have consistently expressed their strong support for JODI and continue to call for improved oil market data transparency. Such political support is essential and JODI organisations have spared no effort to provide the market with more comprehensive data. JODI partner organisations are of course vital to the health of the Initiative, but data collection begins with their member states. Accordingly, JODI data can only be as good as the support it is offered by National Administrations. The Statistical Divisions of participating countries must be afforded the resources necessary to achieve timely and complete data submission. It is incumbent upon Ministers to provide these resources within supportive regulatory frameworks that favour transparency and facilitate industry participation in JODI.

ASSESSMENT OF PARTICIPATION IN JODI



ALGERIA	😊	😊	😊
ANGOLA	😊	😊	😊
ARGENTINA	😊	😊	😊
AUSTRALIA	😊	😊	😊
AUSTRIA	😊	😊	😊
AZERBAIJAN	😊	😊	😊
BAHRAIN	😊	😊	😊
BARBADOS	NA	NA	NA
BELGIUM	😊	😊	😊
BOLIVIA	NA	NA	NA
BRAZIL	😊	😊	😊
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	😊	😊	😊
BULGARIA	😊	😊	😊
CANADA	😊	😊	😊
CHILE	😊	😊	😊
CHINA	😊	😊	😊
CHINESE TAIPEI	😊	😊	😊
COLOMBIA	😊	😊	😊
COSTA RICA	😊	😊	😊
CROATIA	😊	😊	😊
CUBA	NA	NA	NA
CYPRUS	😊	😊	😊
CZECH REPUBLIC	😊	😊	😊
DENMARK	😊	😊	😊
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	😊	😊	😊
ECUADOR	😊	😊	😊
EGYPT	😊	😊	😊
EL SALVADOR	NA	NA	NA
ESTONIA	😊	😊	😊
FINLAND	😊	😊	😊
FRANCE	😊	😊	😊
GABON	NA	NA	NA
GERMANY	😊	😊	😊
GREECE	😊	😊	😊
GRENADA	NA	NA	NA
GUATEMALA	😊	😊	😊
GUYANA	NA	NA	NA
HAITI	NA	NA	NA
HONDURAS	😊	😊	😊
HONG KONG, CHINA	😊	😊	😊
HUNGARY	😊	😊	😊
ICELAND	😊	😊	😊
INDIA	😊	😊	😊
INDONESIA	😊	😊	😊
IRAN	😊	😊	😊
IRAQ	😊	😊	😊
IRELAND	😊	😊	😊
ITALY	😊	😊	😊
JAMAICA	😊	😊	😊
JAPAN	😊	😊	😊
KAZAKHSTAN	😊	😊	😊
KOREA	😊	😊	😊
KUWAIT	😊	😊	😊
LATVIA	😊	😊	😊
LIBYA	😊	😊	😊
LITHUANIA	😊	😊	😊
LUXEMBOURG	😊	😊	😊
MALAYSIA	😊	😊	😊
MALTA	😊	😊	😊
MEXICO	😊	😊	😊
MYANMAR	😊	😊	😊
NETHERLANDS	😊	😊	😊
NEW ZEALAND	😊	😊	😊
NICARAGUA	😊	😊	😊
NIGERIA	😊	😊	😊
NORWAY	😊	😊	😊
OMAN	😊	😊	😊
PANAMA	😊	😊	😊
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	😊	😊	😊
PARAGUAY	😊	😊	😊
PERU	😊	😊	😊
PHILIPPINES	😊	😊	😊
POLAND	😊	😊	😊
PORTUGAL	😊	😊	😊
QATAR	😊	😊	😊
ROMANIA	😊	😊	😊
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	😊	😊	😊
SAUDI ARABIA	😊	😊	😊
SINGAPORE	😊	😊	😊
SLOVAK REPUBLIC	😊	😊	😊
SLOVENIA	😊	😊	😊
SOUTH AFRICA	😊	😊	😊
SPAIN	😊	😊	😊
SURINAME	NA	NA	NA
SWEDEN	😊	😊	😊
SWITZERLAND	😊	😊	😊
SYRIA	NA	NA	NA
THAILAND	😊	😊	😊
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	😊	😊	😊
TUNISIA	😊	😊	😊
TURKEY	😊	😊	😊
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	😊	😊	😊
UNITED KINGDOM	😊	😊	😊
UNITED STATES	😊	😊	😊
URUGUAY	😊	😊	😊
VENEZUELA	😊	😊	😊
VIETNAM	😊	😊	😊
YEMEN	😊	😊	😊

😊 SUBMISSION
 😊 TIMELINESS
 😊 COMPLETENESS

😊 GOOD 😊 FAIR 😊 POOR

NOT AVAILABLE **NA** WHEN NO SUBMISSION FROM JAN 2009 TO DEC 2009

ASSESSMENT FOR THE PERIOD JULY - DEC 2009

JODI Milestones

- November 2000**

7th IEF in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.
Ministers declared that “Co-operation among relevant international organisations, as well as the participating countries, in improving and timely accessing to energy data is important for market assessment and transparency”.
- April 2001**

1st JODI Conference in Bangkok, Thailand.
Six organisations (APEC, Eurostat, IEA, OPEC, OLADE and UNSD) took up the challenge and launched a 6-month exercise.
- May 2002**

3rd JODI Conference in Mexico City, Mexico.
JODI exercise made a permanent reporting mechanism.
- May 2004**

9th IEF in Amsterdam, Netherlands.
Presentation of the JODI World Database to participating countries.
- October 2004**

5th JODI Conference in Bali, Indonesia.
The JODI World Database made freely accessible to all. Participants reiterated their support to the IEFS to play a more active role in JODI.
- December 2004**

8th IEF Executive Board meeting in Vienna, Austria.
Involvement of the IEFS in JODI officially confirmed.
- January 2005**

Inter-organisations JODI meeting, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.
IEF Secretariat took over the coordination of JODI.
- November 2005**

Inauguration of IEF Headquarters in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.
Launch of the JODI World Database to the public by King Abdullah of Saudi Arabia.
- May 2006**

10th IEF in Doha, Qatar.
Strong political support of Ministers from energy producing and consuming countries.
- August 2006**

1st JODI Training Workshop in Caracas, Venezuela.
30 participants from 14 Latin-American countries.
- November 2006**

6th JODI Conference in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.
Release of the JODI manual. Decision to launch an exercise on an expanded JODI questionnaire including more flows/products.
- January 2007**

2nd JODI Training Workshop in Johannesburg, South Africa.
15 participants from 6 Sub Saharan African countries
- July 2007**

1st JODI Internship, IEF Headquarters, Saudi Arabia.
For Officials from India and Vietnam
- September 2007**

2nd JODI Internship, IEF Headquarters, Saudi Arabia.
For Officials from Myanmar and Azerbaijan
- October 2007**

3rd JODI Training Workshop in Caracas, Venezuela.
25 participants from 10 Middle Eastern and North African countries
- March 2008**

Release to public of JODI imports and exports data.

- **April 2008** **11th IEF in Rome, Italy.**
First meeting of Heads of JODI organisations.
- **June 2008** Jeddah Energy Meeting.
Call on JODI partner organisations to continue their work on JDOI improvement.
- **September 2008** **4th JODI Training Workshop in Bangkok, Thailand.**
34 participants from 10 Asian Pacific countries.
- **November 2008** Regional Energy Integration Forum (FIER 2008), Buenos Aires, Argentine.
- **December 2008** London Energy Meeting.
Expert Group to look at energy market volatility and strengthening of the global energy dialogue.
- **June 2009** **7th JODI Conference in Quito, Ecuador.**
Decision to implement the expanded JODI questionnaire including more flows/products, start collecting natural gas data as an internal exercise and assess further collection of annual data on capacities and investment plans.
- **November 2009** **5th JODI Training Workshop in Ankara, Turkey.**
37 participants from 12 countries.
- **December 2009** **In-house JODI training for South African statisticians, Johannesburg, South Africa**
- **February 2010** Meeting of expanded High Level Steering Meeting, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.
Recommendations including JODI further work are approved by participants.
- **March 2010** **12th IEF in Cancun, Mexico.**
IEF Ministerial Declaration endorsing EHLSG recommendations approved.
Second meeting of Heads of JODI organisations.



About APEC

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, or APEC, is the premier forum for facilitating economic growth, cooperation, trade and investment in the Asia-Pacific region. APEC has 21 members - referred to as "Member Economies" - which account for approximately 40.5% of the world's population, approximately 54.2% of world GDP and about 43.7% of world trade. APEC's 21 Member Economies are Australia; Brunei Darussalam; Canada; Chile; People's Republic of China; Hong Kong, China; Indonesia; Japan; Republic of Korea; Malaysia; Mexico; New Zealand; Papua New Guinea; Peru; The Republic of the Philippines; The Russian Federation; Singapore; Chinese Taipei; Thailand; United States of America; Viet Nam.

About EUROSTAT

Eurostat's mission is to provide the European Union with a high-quality statistical information service and to generate statistics at European level that enable comparisons between countries and regions. Eurostat in principle does not collect data. This is done in Member States by their statistical authorities, which verify and analyse national data and send them to Eurostat. Eurostat's role is to consolidate the data and ensure they are comparable, following harmonized methodology. Eurostat is the key provider of statistics at European level. Members include: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom

About the IEA

The International Energy Agency, based in Paris, is an autonomous agency linked with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). The IEA is the energy forum for 28 Member countries. IEA Member governments are committed to taking joint measures to meet oil supply emergencies. They have also agreed to share energy information, to co-ordinate their energy policies and to co-operate in the development of rational energy programmes. Members include: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, and United States.

About OLADE

OLADE was born in the context of the international energy crisis of the early seventies, whose scope and repercussions were reviewed by the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. Lacking energy policies and faced with the need to deal appropriately with this crisis, they began an intense process of political mobilization that culminated on November 2, 1973 with the signing of the Lima Convention, the Constitution of this Organisation, which has been ratified by 26 countries of Latin America and the Caribbean: Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Dominican Republic, Suriname, Trinidad & Tobago, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

About OPEC

OPEC is a Multi-Governmental Organisation of twelve developing countries which are heavily reliant on oil revenues as their main source of income. Membership is open to any country which is a substantial net exporter of oil and which shares the ideals of the Organisation. OPEC's twelve Members collectively supply about 41 per cent of the world's oil output, and possess more than three-quarters of the world's total proven crude oil reserves. The current Members are Algeria, Angola, Ecuador, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Venezuela.

About UNSD

The Statistics Division compiles statistics from many international sources and produces global updates, including the Statistical Yearbook, World Statistics Pocketbook and yearbooks in specialized fields of statistics. It also provides to countries, specifications of the best methods of compiling information so that data from different sources can be readily compared.