



International  
Energy Agency



## Report on JODI related activities

For the 13th IEF Ministerial

Kuwait, 12-14 March 2012

# 1 Executive Summary

- The Joint Oil Data Initiative (JODI) now relabeled Joint Organisations Data Initiative, started 10 years ago as a basic monthly oil data collection exercise conducted by six international organisations<sup>1</sup> and expanded its geographical coverage rapidly. Around 100 countries/economies participate today in the initiative. **JODI is now enjoying increasing interest from market analysts**, and is internationally recognised for its contribution to oil market stability.
- Over the last two years, support for JODI was echoed by the 12th IEF Ministerial (Cancun, March 2010), G20 Summits (Seoul, November 2010 and Cannes, November 2011). The Extraordinary IEF Ministerial (Riyadh, February 2011), and the 4th Asian Ministerial Energy Roundtable (Kuwait, April 2011) among many other Ministerial meetings.
- JODI partner organisations are encouraged by the continuous support of Energy Ministers for the initiative and remain committed to the objectives of JODI, sparing no effort to ensure sustained delivery of **this visible accomplishment of the consumer-producer dialogue**. JODI partner organisations will continue their JODI training programme for statisticians in charge of JODI data compilation and submission in participating countries/economies. Develop new tools and practices, both at country and organisations level, to regularly check JODI data and streamline data submission; enhance interaction with data users, in particular market analysts. Upgrade JODI related platforms such as the JODI website, JODI database accessibility and usefulness;
- However, successful collection and dissemination of sound data in timely manner cannot be achieved without **full and sustained participation of data providers; i.e. participating countries/economies**. Therefore, JODI organisations call on participating countries/economies to ensure that administrations and organisations in charge of energy data collection are better equipped and staffed. To implement appropriate regulations that ensure industry is fully engaged in the process of data submission with the required detail and format; to address confidentiality issues and reduce, if not eliminate, them.

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<sup>1</sup> The Asia-Pacific Economic Co-operation (APEC), the European Union through Eurostat, the International Energy Agency (IEA), the Latin-American Energy Organisation (OLADE), the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and the United Nations through their Statistics Division.

- While reaffirming their commitment to providing timely and accurate data to JODI, Energy Ministers have envisaged co-operation in expanding the initiative to include data on other sources of energy that are important in the world energy mix, and disseminate other data relevant to the energy markets such as annual data on upstream and downstream capacities and expansion plans.

Given the trend towards globalisation in the gas market, Energy Ministers indicated at the 11th IEF Ministerial in April 2008 that it is desirable to progressively extend JODI to natural gas and encouraged the IEF Secretariat to take the initiative to make this happen<sup>2</sup>, working together with other relevant international organisations and to report to the 12th IEF Ministerial meeting in 2010, progress made in this regard. The extension was also advocated during the Ad-Hoc Energy Meeting in Jeddah in June 2008 and then later endorsed by Heads of State at the G8 Summit in L'Aquila (July 2009) and the G20 Summit in Pittsburgh (September 2009). IEF Ministers at the 12th IEF Ministerial Meeting in Cancun, Mexico (30-31 March 2010), welcomed the progress made in preparing the **extension of JODI to cover monthly natural gas data**. The extension process is now well under way with first results expected in 2012.

- Numerous meetings and events have called for the extension of JODI to cover **annual data on upstream and downstream capacities and expansion plans**. The Jeddah Energy Meeting (June 2008) Joint Statement emphasised that "... In order to further improve market transparency and stability, 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". Six months later, participants in the London Energy Meeting "emphasised 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". At the **12th IEF Ministerial Meeting in Cancun, Ministers welcomed the progress made** in preparing the extension to annual data on upstream and downstream capacities and expansion plans. The work on extension to investment is currently under way, with first results expected in 2012.

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<sup>2</sup> "Given the trend towards globalisation of 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 relevant international organisations". 11<sup>th</sup> International Energy Forum, Rome, 20-22 April 2008.

## 2 JODI-Oil

### 2.1 10 years of cooperation to improve oil data transparency

In response to a call for improved oil data transparency by Energy Ministers at the 7th IEF Ministerial held in 2000 in Riyadh, six pioneering organisations (APEC, Eurostat, IEA, OLADE, OPEC and UNSD) collaborated in the development of the Joint Oil Data Exercise. The primary goal was not to build a database, but to **raise the awareness of all oil market players on the need for more transparency in oil market data.**

The first priority of the six organisations was to assess the oil data situation in their respective member countries in order to better qualify and quantify the perceived lack of transparency. The assessment included the collection of monthly oil statistics from each organisation's member countries by means of a harmonised questionnaire on 42 key oil data points.

Figure 1. JODI-Oil Questionnaire

| A Simple Format (42 data points) |                |           |                    |           |          |                |
|----------------------------------|----------------|-----------|--------------------|-----------|----------|----------------|
| Country: _____                   | Month: _____   | Crude Oil | Petroleum Products |           |          |                |
|                                  |                |           | LPG                | Gasoline  | Kerosene | Gas/Diesel Oil |
|                                  |                |           | Fuel Oil           | Total Oil |          |                |
| Month -1 and Month -2            |                |           |                    |           |          |                |
| Imports                          |                |           | Imports            |           |          |                |
| Exports                          |                |           | Exports            |           |          |                |
| Stocks                           | Closing Change |           |                    |           |          |                |
| Refinery Intake                  |                |           | Demand             |           |          |                |

Choice of units left to organisations

Simple Definitions

Unit: \_\_\_\_\_

JODI Organisations and officials from fifty five countries gathered in Riyadh in November 2000 saw immediate progress of the six month exercise. Another six months later, JODI stakeholders revisited the progress again in Mexico, registering participation of over 70 participating countries, representing 90 per cent of global oil supply and demand.

At the 8th International Energy Forum in Osaka in 2002, Ministers commended the work, reaffirmed their political support and urged the organisations to pursue their effort. As the process gathered momentum, the Joint Oil Data Initiative was established as a **permanent mechanism.**

More countries began participating in the initiative and overall quality, timeliness and completeness of submissions improved. As the scale of and interest in the initiative became global, the six JODI organisations agreed to combine their data submissions to build a single JODI Oil World Database. During the 9th IEF in Amsterdam in May 2004, the new JODI Oil World Database was presented first time to participating countries with **IEF Ministers expressing their firm commitment to improve oil data transparency** through their participation in the Joint Oil Data Initiative (JODI).

In January 2005, following enthusiastic endorsement by Energy Ministers, the IEF secretariat assumed responsibility for coordinating the initiative and JODI Oil World database.

Since the opening of the JODI Database to the public in November 2005, JODI partner organisations have been cooperating closely with all stakeholders **to improve the reliability, timeliness and completeness of JODI data** and substantial progress has been made on many aspects, covering the whole data collection and dissemination process, from primary data providers (industry and participating countries/economies) to data users (market players);

- With the objective of helping data collectors and users to understand the methodology and definitions used in the JODI questionnaire, a JODI manual was released in 2006 and is now available in different languages (English, Spanish, Russian and Chinese).
- Recognising the importance of interaction with primary JODI data providers, JODI partner organisations also organise regular **regional JODI training workshops for participating countries/economies**. Six regional training workshops have been delivered to date. For Latin-American countries in Caracas in August 2006; for Sub-Saharan African countries in Johannesburg in January 2007, for Middle Eastern and North African countries in Algiers in October 2007, for Asia Pacific countries/economies in Bangkok in September 2008, for Eastern and Central European countries in Ankara in November 2009 and Latin-American countries in Bogota in July 2010. Such training workshops offer a unique opportunity for participants to be updated on JODI progress, to share experiences and benefit from best practices in collecting data. **In house-trainings** was also organised in various participating countries.
- JODI organisations also offer short-term internships at the IEF headquarters in Riyadh for developing countries' officials in charge of oil statistics collection and dissemination. Participants are invited to complete their countries' JODI database and present their national oil data collection system, which helps the partner organisations to identify areas where improvement could be implemented to streamline data submission.

- While the initiative was called for by governments, launched and developed by JODI organisations, the spread of its use among market analysts and other data users now make it a **user-driven initiative**. The user survey conducted by JODI organisations revealed a strong interest from oil data users for more data to be reported through JODI.
- The JODI ethos is also being conveyed to countries/economies that are not yet part of the initiative with the aim of increasing JODI geographical coverage. JODI partner organisations are taking all opportunities to inform non participating countries/economies, at Ministerial and administrations level, about the benefit of being part of this unique initiative. Non participating countries/economies are invited to attend JODI regional workshops to interact with participating countries/economies to gain firsthand knowledge of the JODI cooperative work.
- JODI partner organisations are also making use of all possible channels of communication (relevant international conferences, press conferences, JODI website, etc.) to spread the call for more data transparency and inform stakeholders about the role of JODI. The JODI website ([www.jodidata.org](http://www.jodidata.org)) and regular newsletters provide a continuous update on JODI partner organisations' activities and progress of the initiative.

## **2.2. Assessment of countries/economies participation in JODI**

Since the inception of JODI, submission, timeliness and completeness of oil data submitted by participating countries to JODI have improved until the first semester of 2009 when the highest participation level was recorded. According to the assessment (see Figure 1), submission (of monthly questionnaires) was rated as "Good" for 74 countries, 58 countries achieved the same rating for timeliness and 67 countries' submission of JODI-Oil questionnaire was assessed as "Good". Indeed, oil market volatility in 2008 and 2009 and calls by Energy Ministers at the 11<sup>th</sup> IEF Ministerial in Rome (April 2008) as well as at the Jeddah (June 2008) and London (December 2008) ad hoc Energy Meetings have raised awareness about the importance of improved transparency of market data to achieve better market stability. Unfortunately, performance of participation has declined since then. The JODI-Oil latest participation assessment (January to June 2011) of data sustainability of submission<sup>3</sup>, timeliness<sup>4</sup> and completeness<sup>5</sup> recorded a decline in

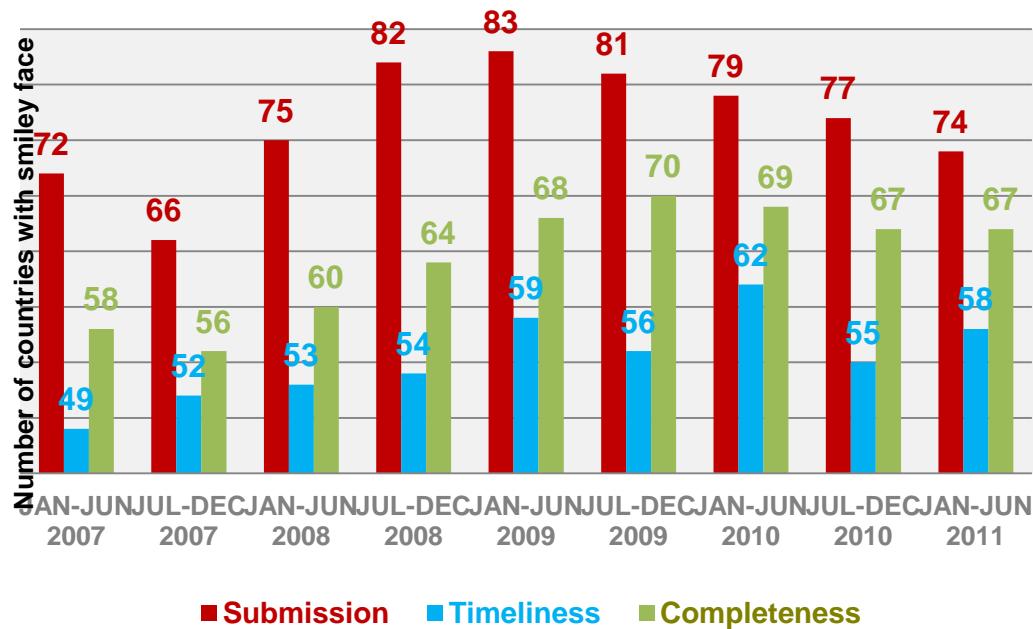
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<sup>3</sup> Sustainability measures the number of the monthly JODI submissions within the six-month period covered by the assessment. "Good" if the 6 questionnaires have been submitted; "Fair" if 4 or 5 questionnaires have been submitted; "Less reliable" when less than 4 questionnaires have been submitted.

<sup>4</sup>The timeliness criteria assess whether submissions were made by countries/organisations at the set deadline. Ratings are as follows over each six months of assessment period: "good" when 6 submissions received within two months after the end of the reference month; "fair" when 4 or 5 submissions received; "less reliable" when less than 4 submissions received. The data collection mechanism requires participating countries to submit a standard data table (questionnaire) every 25th of the month for the two most recent months

submission and completeness, and a slight improvement of timeliness<sup>6</sup>, compared to the period January to June 2010 (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Participation assessment



### 2.3. Improving JODI-Oil Data quality: common aim, collective responsibility

Regular interaction between JODI organisations and various stakeholders (participating countries/economies on the occasion of JODI training programme, JODI data users through direct contacts or on the occasion of regular user surveys, etc.) revealed that **there are many reasons behind data quality issues for some countries/economies**. JODI organisations have already undertaken action to improve data quality and timeliness among which training statisticians from participating countries/economies, developing tools that shorten submission delays and check data, etc. JODI partner organisations will continue to do so however participating countries/economies have a role to play as well in

(M-1 and M-2). At country level, national administrations in charge of oil statistics gather the required information from relevant stakeholders (companies in charge of oil production, oil refining, oil and oil products transportation and storage, etc.). The respective organisation compiles and checks the data, then sends it to the IEF. The IEF manages the JODI World Database. A timetable for submission is set for the whole year and posted on JODI website.

<sup>5</sup> Completeness measures the number of expected data points to be filled out of the maximum 42 points in the initial JODI questionnaire. The maximum number of data point for each country is determined based on structure of the oil industry in respective countries. "Good" when more than 90% of the data are given for production, trade, stock change/closing and demand; "Fair" when between 60% and 90% of the data are given; "Less reliable" when less than 60% of the data are given.

<sup>6</sup> though still below the level reached in January-June 2010.

terms of ensuring that data collection and dissemination is given full attention and the administrations in charge of data collection are adequately equipped and staffed.

- Addressing resources shortage in statistical divisions (both at countries and JODI organisations level)

Participating countries/economies can only provide accurate and timely data if their administrations in charge of energy statistics have the adequate computing and communication tools as well as sufficient and well trained human resources.

Many national administrations in charge of gathering energy data face **budgetary constraints**. This happens at a time when more resources are needed to collect energy related data due to the changes brought by market liberalisation in some countries or regions. This leads to increasing difficulty in obtaining data given the growing number of participants in energy industries and the commercial sensitivities around the data disclosure in an ever more competitive market.

The high frequency of **staff turnover in many national administrations results in a loss of knowledge** to complete the questionnaire and impacts on the timeliness of data submitted and its quality.

Availability of **adequate IT and computing equipment** can contribute significantly to the improvement of timeliness. Countries that are successful in timeliness often have an efficient database management system to overcome human resource limitations while some countries still rely mainly on fax to gather necessary information from nation-wide data sources. It is worth noting that the extension of JODI to provide market analysts with extended set of data (expanded questionnaire) is adding an extra burden on both participating countries/economies and JODI organisations.

- Building statistical capacity, experience sharing and transfer

The success and utility of JODI is defined by the quality of data received and processed. Frequent staff turnover and inadequate qualifications of staff in charge of data collection have a significant impact on data submitted to JODI. To further improve the data submitted to JODI, and to build statistical capacity among its participants, the JODI organisations will continue to plan and implement the JODI training programme in the form of regional training workshops and internships, and will develop an online tutorial system.

**Regional training workshops** offer statisticians and experts from participating countries/economies an opportunity to improve their knowledge of definitions,

data quality assessment and oil data issues. The workshops also offer a platform for JODI data providers to share their experiences and communicate best practices for oil data management. JODI regional workshops include concrete exercises on how to fill JODI questionnaires and check data submitted by the industry. Participants also make extensive presentations on their own country's oil data collection structure and identify issues that may require corrective actions by national administrations and/or JODI organisations.

JODI's training efforts continue with the IEF hosting regular **JODI Internship** sessions at its Headquarters in Riyadh for officials from developing countries 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.

To adapt to the extended JODI oil questionnaire, training material have been adjusted and updated. The JODI organisations are currently working on the **2<sup>nd</sup> edition of JODI manual** to incorporate explanations on reporting newly added products and flows.

To compliment and support the updating of the JODI manual and training materials, an **online tutorial system** will be built to keep statisticians in participating countries/economies updated with the latest changes in JODI reporting system and methodologies. The online tutorial system will allow virtual hands on JODI training which will enable training in remote locations and newly appointed statisticians who previously would have been dependant on the regional training workshops.

- Setting an appropriate regulatory framework

**JODI can only be successful if an energy data collection system is already in place.** The existence of a strong **legal framework** is one of the most important prerequisites for establishing a sound national statistical system in general and a national system of energy statistics in particular. The legal framework is provided by the statistical and other applicable national laws and regulations which, to different degrees, specify the rights and responsibilities of entities that collect data, provide data, produce statistics or use statistical outputs. Improvement of data transparency requires supportive regulatory frameworks that favour transparency and facilitate industry participation in initiatives such as JODI.

- Addressing confidentiality issues

Some countries consider certain data to be confidential. While confidentiality can be understood when it impacts on commercial activities, hampers market positions or for energy security reasons, it has the negative effect of not disclosing to market

players existence of **significant parts of the supply or demand** and therefore can contribute to market volatility

- Providing factual information to support JODI data (metadata)

In addition to statistics submitted by data providers, **metadata (country notes) is an important element that supports data interpretation.** When a national administration has different definitions of products and flows from the initiative's definitions these are recorded as metadata. Due to the voluntarily simplicity of the initial JODI questionnaire, there are apparent imbalances in data submission from some countries which have sophisticated and complex oil and gas industries. Such information has to be carefully stated as metadata. Metadata also can include outstanding developments in the oil industry when data shows sudden operational changes, facilities shutdowns, etc.

The extended questionnaire provides a more comprehensive set of data, allowing users to cross check data provided, but it also makes metadata even more important due to the more detailed nature of the extended coverage.

- Conducting more regular data checks

After each monthly update of the JODI Database, JODI organisations are conducting a data quality check which aims at detecting missing data and inconsistencies. Data checking methodologies used are based on data consistency checks which are suggested in the JODI manual. To further enhance the reliability of data, these data checking procedures need to be revised regularly to match ongoing development of oil industry in every participating countries/economies.

- Enhancing interaction with users

Feedback from JODI data users is crucial for JODI improvement; a **dedicated JODI mailbox** allows JODI data users, and in particular market analysts to post their comments on JODI data. This provides a valuable indication and a method to improve JODI data quality, collection and submission. To enhance this feedback loop and to extend it to a broader audience the JODI organisations developed an **online users' forum** to facilitate interaction among users and between users and JODI organisations. **User surveys** are also conducted on the occasion of International JODI Conferences and provide useful feedbacks from users of JODI data and help to improving data quality and accessibility.

## **2.4. Extending oil data collection: the extended JODI-Oil Questionnaire**

While simplicity of the questionnaire used for JODI-Oil since inception was meant to favour ease of data collection and to encourage countries/economies to participate in the initiative, the present questionnaire is not comprehensive enough to provide a full balance of the oil sector for each participating country. Furthermore, complexity of oil markets and sophistication of the refining industry have increased over the last years leading to repeated calls from oil market analysts for more data to be provided by countries participating in JODI. As a follow-up to the 6th International JODI-Oil Conference (November 2006), JODI partner organisations initiated in 2007 a trial exercise to collect data using an extended format of the JODI-Oil Questionnaire **which provides market analysts with more detailed view of the supply-demand global balance.**

The third JODI-Oil assessment<sup>7</sup> revealed that submission of additional data required in the extended questionnaire is challenging for many participating countries. While JODI partner organisations are aware of such challenges, they agreed to release the extended questionnaire to the public and hope to witness an improvement of the quality of data submission, through interaction with market analysts and data users. **The 13th IEF Ministerial in Kuwait offers a timely opportunity to open-up the extended JODI-Oil World Database to the public** with the launch of the extended version of the Database taking place during Session 2 (“Mitigating energy market volatility”) of the 13<sup>th</sup> IEF.

The full implementation of the extended format of the questionnaire sets an aggressive agenda for many participating countries to solve a number of gaps and inconsistencies that affects the completeness and accuracy of reported data.

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<sup>7</sup> A first review of JODI-Oil data was conducted prior to the release of JODI-Oil data to the public in 2005. JODI organisations conducted a second round of JODI-Oil data assessment which covered all flows and all countries for the time period starting January 2006 ahead the 7th International Jodi Conference (June 2009).

Figure 2: Better informed markets: expanding JODI-Oil questionnaire

|                 |         | Crude Oil       | Petroleum Products |          |          |                |          |           |  |
|-----------------|---------|-----------------|--------------------|----------|----------|----------------|----------|-----------|--|
|                 |         |                 | LPG                | Gasoline | Kerosene | Gas/Diesel Oil | Fuel Oil | Total Oil |  |
| Production      |         | Refinery Output |                    |          |          |                |          |           |  |
| Imports         |         | Imports         |                    |          |          |                |          |           |  |
| Exports         |         | Exports         |                    |          |          |                |          |           |  |
| Stocks          | Closing | Stocks          | Closing            |          |          |                |          |           |  |
|                 | Change  |                 | Change             |          |          |                |          |           |  |
| Refinery Intake |         | Demand          |                    |          |          |                |          |           |  |

|                                     |   | Crude oil | NGL | Other | Total |                         | Petroleum Products |         |                             |           |  |                |          |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----------|-----|-------|-------|-------------------------|--------------------|---------|-----------------------------|-----------|--|----------------|----------|
|                                     |   |           |     |       |       |                         | LPG                | Naphtha | Motor and aviation gasoline | Kerosenes | of which:<br>Kerosene type<br>jet/tuef | Gas/diesel oil | Fuel oil |
| +Production                         |   |           |     |       |       | +Refinery output        |                    |         |                             |           |  |                |          |
| +From other sources                 |   |           |     |       |       | +Receipts               |                    |         |                             |           |  |                |          |
| +Imports                            |   |           |     |       |       | +Imports                |                    |         |                             |           |  |                |          |
| -Exports                            |   |           |     |       |       | -Exports                |                    |         |                             |           |  |                |          |
| +Products transferred<br>/Backflows |   |           |     |       |       | -Products transferred   |                    |         |                             |           |  |                |          |
| -Direct use                         |   |           |     |       |       | +Interproduct transfers |                    |         |                             |           |  |                |          |
| -Stock change                       |   |           |     |       |       | -Stock change           |                    |         |                             |           |  |                |          |
| -Statistical difference             | 0 | 0         | 0   | 0     |       | -Statistical difference | 0                  | 0       | 0                           | 0         | 0                                      |                |          |
| =Refinery intake                    |   |           |     |       |       | =Demand                 |                    |         |                             |           |  |                |          |
| Closing stocks                      |   |           |     |       |       | Closing stocks          |                    |         |                             |           |  |                |          |

To address reporting difficulties faced by some participating countries when filling the extended JODI-Oil questionnaire, a **new edition of the JODI-Oil Manual** is being prepared by the IEF Secretariat in coordination with JODI partner organisations. The **teaching material** used during JODI trainings will be updated to support the collection of the extended data set of JODI-Oil and contribute to capacity building efforts. The IEF Secretariat is developing **an online training instrument** which will help to train the large audience with limited time and resources to devote to participation in JODI regional trainings.

### 3 Expanding JODI to collect monthly natural gas data: JODI-Gas

The increasing globalisation of the gas market resulting from more global LNG trade and the increased price volatility expose a growing need for more market information on natural gas. Improving transparency on the gas market data will contribute to the reduction of uncertainties, improve predictability and facilitate project planning. Improvement in the quality of information and data that is freely available would improve market transparency.

Against this backdrop, Energy Ministers have called for a progressive extension of JODI to natural gas and encouraged the IEF Secretariat to take the initiative to make this happen, in collaboration with other relevant international organisations. The IEF-IGU Ministerial Gas Forum held in Vienna in 2008 and Doha 2010 echoed and welcomed IEF Ministers call to extend JODI to natural gas.

The IEF Secretariat conducted a feasibility study on the collection of monthly gas data through a mechanism similar to JODI-Oil and invited other relevant organisations such as the Gas Exporting Countries Forum (GECF) to join this collective effort towards more transparent gas markets.

Despite challenges identified by a feasibility study conducted by the IEF Secretariat, JODI partner organisations responded to call by Energy Ministers and worked actively on the extension of JODI to collect monthly natural gas data. **The JODI partner organisations have already started such extension and are testing member countries' ability to report most relevant information on natural gas (supply, demand, imports and exports both liquid and gaseous) on a regular basis.**

The first Gas Data Transparency Conference was held in Moscow, Russian Federation in October 2010 to discuss the globalisation of gas markets, their progressive liberalisation and the impact of such development on gas data availability, in particular on a monthly basis. The conference also reviewed experiences of gas data collection at local, regional and international level, and the necessary conditions for establishing a monthly gas data mechanism exercise at the global level. The Moscow conference indentified the following actions leading to the establishment of a JODI-like data collection mechanism in the very near future.

JODI organisations agreed to **assess the ongoing exercise of gas data collection** with the view of opening the gas database to the public as soon as feasible; continue their **work with member** countries in order to increase the number of countries submitting the gas questionnaire; and assist Gas Exporting Countries Forum (GECF) in **establishing a collection mechanism through which GECF members** can start participating in the JODI-Gas.

The IEF and JODI partner organisations initiated a collection exercise with their member countries submitting relevant gas data such as supply, demand and trade on monthly basis. Today, 52 countries are participating in this exercise which accounts for 66% of the global natural gas supply and 72% of the world natural gas demand. JODI organisations will assess the ongoing exercise and invite more countries to join this new initiative before opening up the JODI-Gas Database to the public.

## **4      Expanding JODI to collect annual data on upstream and downstream capacities and expansion plans: JODI-Investment**

Continued volatility in the oil market is unsettling for normal day-to-day activities and hampers sound upstream and downstream investment planning for the future. The lack of or incomplete data can have a substantial effect on the projection of the future capacities, both upstream and downstream, and hence on future market stability and predictability. **The lack of or vague data on upstream and downstream capacities and expansion plans spread the fear that the world may be running out of oil**, sowing the seeds of unstable markets and price spikes.

Data on the upstream and downstream capacities and expansion plans are important factors in assessing future oil supply and refining capacities. Regular and timely data of upstream and downstream capacities and future expansion plans are essential for a transparent, stable and predictable oil and gas market. The availability of this data will help in improving the analyses of the oil market trends and outlooks. In addition, the provision of additional information will enhance transparency through data sharing among stakeholders in the oil and gas industry, and, as a result, promote global market stability.

The organisations recognise that annual data collection on upstream and downstream capacities and expansion plans will be **another challenging and resource intensive process**, but agreed to examine feasible means to achieve this Minister-recommended goal. However, unlike monthly oil data, data on upstream and downstream capacities and expansion plans are not always collected by administrations, and if they are, not in the format adopted by JODI organisations.

The Jeddah Energy Meeting Communiqué called for further improvement of market transparency and stability and the seven organisations involved in JODI 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 (December 2008) noted the importance of providing accurate, complete, and timely data to the Joint Organisations Data Initiative, “including information on upstream and downstream capacities and expansion plans”.

JODI partner organisations recognised that annual data collection would be a challenging and resource intensive process. Implementation of this new extension of JODI requires the building of another set of focal points within the administrations of countries willing to be part of the annual collection of investment plans. Despite these challenges, they agreed to examine feasible means to achieve this Minister-recommended goal and work on the extension of JODI to cover investment has been initiated by JODI partner organisations.

## 5 JODI becomes Joint Organisations Data Initiative

With the initiative expanding to other forms of energy and data other than monthly oil flows, JODI partner organisations agreed to redefine the meaning of the letter “O” in “JODI” to be “Organisations” rather than “Oil”. Therefore, the full wording represented by the JODI acronym is now “Joint Organisations Data”. This important step builds on “JODI’s” existing brand capital established over a period of years. JODI is now firmly fixed in the minds of all stakeholders; Ministers, industry, administrations, data users, etc.. The new definition of “JODI” directly references the co-operative nature of the initiative and allows us to be both clear and flexible in communicating and presenting the different elements of the expanding JODI family (Oil, Gas, Investment).

The established JodiData.org website will be set as the top tier of the brand. The site will link to other elements of the JODI family without difficulty. The “JodiData” page will inform users of the history / background of JODI and partner organisations, and provide access to Monthly Oil Database (“JODI-Oil”) or Monthly Gas Database (“JODI-Gas”) and later on to an Annual Upstream/Downstream Investment Database.

### 5.1 The JODI action plan towards the 14<sup>th</sup> IEF Ministerial (Moscow 2014)

The importance of exchanging data as a means to enhance global oil market transparency and hence energy security proved to be beneficial to energy producers and energy consumers alike. But it is worthwhile to be reminded that **JODI success requires a strong and continuous commitment of all stakeholders**. Poor data quality leads to unsound assessments by market players and fuels uncertainty which is the main driver of oil market volatility.

As indicated earlier, the most recent data shows that the performance of participating countries/economies is deteriorating. Therefore, JODI organisations urgently call on participating countries/economies to ensure that administrations and organisations in charge of energy data collection are better equipped and staffed; to implement appropriate regulations that ensure industry is fully engaged in the process of data submission with the required detail and format; to address confidentiality issues and reduce, if not eliminate, them.

JODI partner organisations remain committed to the objectives of the initiative, an internationally recognised contribution to oil market stability with increasing interest from market players. On the road to the 14th IEF Ministerial (Moscow 2014), JODI partner organisations plan to implement the following activities:

- **Improve JODI data checks before release to the public.**

Due to the global coverage of JODI, the number of stakeholders involved in the monthly process of data collection, errors in questionnaires are almost inevitable. However, it is important that all necessary efforts are made to reduce such errors to the minimum by developing new tools and practices, both at country and organisations level, to check JODI-Oil data regularly and streamline data submission;

- **Capacity building.**

Regional trainings, internships and all channels of interaction with data providers proofs to improvement of data quality. The organisations will therefore continue their efforts in training statisticians in charge of JODI data compilation and submission in participating countries/economies.

- **Develop an online JODI tutorial.**

The online tutorial will allow virtual JODI-Oil training of statisticians responsible for JODI data. The online tutorial will be hosted under a JODI webpage dedicated to statisticians in charge of data submission. The webpage will gather all useful resources to improve data submission capacity including presentations made at past trainings, data quality assessment tools, JODI manuals, etc.

- **Promote JODI.**

The promotion of JODI is a crucial task , but one of the best ways of obtaining the required promotion is through users such as oil market analysts. If they give a positive recommendation this is the best promotion for the database. Moreover they can give relevant and informative feedback. To this end, the JODI organisations will continue upgrading the JODI related platforms such as the JODI website, and improve JODI database accessibility and usefulness.

- **Expand the geographical coverage of JODI.**

The initiative is global and that is why countries that are not yet part of the initiative are encouraged to participate. The IEF Secretariat is taking all opportunities to inform non participating countries, at Ministerial and technical levels, about the valuable contribution that countries can make by being part of this unique initiative. These countries are also invited to attend JODI regional workshops to interact with participating countries and gain firsthand experience of the JODI cooperation at work.

- **Open JODI-Gas Database to the public.**

With 52 countries now reporting natural gas data through the ongoing collection exercise, it is time for JODI organisations to open the database to the public. With JODI now re-labelled as Joint Organisations Data initiative, the JODI website was restructured in different sections; JODI-Oil, JODI-Gas, JODI-Investment, with the possibility of incorporating additional activities in the future as required. The JODI section on natural gas is ready to host the JODI-Gas World Database. The Database can be opened to the public in 2012. **Involvement and assistance of the GECF is highly desirable to encourage more exporting countries to participate in this new initiative.**

- **Work on the collection of upstream and downstream capacities and expansion plans.**

APEC has already started the collection of annual data on capacities. OPEC has been collecting relevant information on upstream and downstream capacities, though not on regular basis, and publishes these investment plans on its website. A questionnaire has been prepared and discussed by JODI partner organisations. JODI organisations will work on establishing a network of country focal points willing to be part of this new initiative.

- **Respond to G20 calls for JODI improvement and expansion.**

JODI organisations will continue to assess feasibility of activities called for by the G20 and respond to G20 calls as appropriate, provided that funding of such extra work is secured.