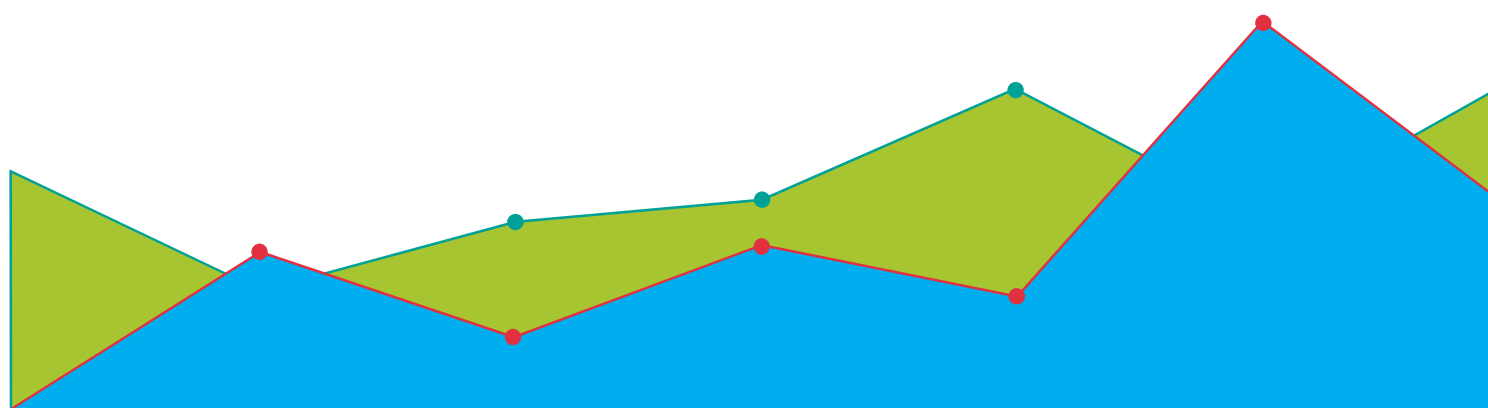




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JODI 5-Year Action Plan toward 2020

April 2018





Background

At the conclusion of the 12th International JODI Conference in New Delhi (8-10 April 2015), the JODI Partner Organisations were requested to develop a “5-Year Action Plan” that would identify how the JODI vision would be achieved.

The Conference which benefitted from the active participation of 90 delegates representing 25 countries/economies, as well as energy data experts and market analysts from international organisations, the financial sector, media, and the industry at large, was hosted by the Government of India and organised by the International Energy Forum in cooperation with the JODI partner organisations: Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), the Statistical Office of the European Union (Eurostat), the Gas Exporting Countries Forum (GECF), the International Energy Agency (IEA), the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE), the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), and the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)



The Conference convened actors and stakeholders at various stages of the JODI data supply chain ranging from the energy companies that provide the source data, and the national administrations responsible for JODI data reporting, through to the JODI Partners responsible for collating and checking the data quality, and the data users (analysts and reporters) that monitor market trends and disseminate JODI data through their analysis to a wider audience.

Representatives from industry and national administrations shared their experiences in regards to the collection of complete, accurate and timely data. Discussions highlighted good practices and flagged challenges that impact goals of continuous improvement to the sustainability, timeliness and completeness of JODI data. During the course of the Conference the concept of "better data - better decisions" was stringly reinforced by anecdotal comments from the market experts present.

The Conference identified the following objectives as key elements of the "JODI 5-Year Action Plan" that should be the focus of JODI partners and their future activities for further improvement and developments of JODI.



Executive Summary

Following the 12th International JODI Conference in April 2015 in New Delhi, India, a JODI 5-Year Action Plan was developed to identify ways to achieve greater energy data transparency under the JODI framework.

The plan, facilitating the solicitation of support of JODI from senior government officials, was endorsed by the Heads of the JODI Partners Organisations (APEC, Eurostat, GECF, IEA, IEF, OLADE, OPEC, and UNSD) during the meeting in Algiers in September 2016:

“...The heads of JODI Partners reviewed and endorsed the Five-Year JODI plan to 2020 and agreed to focus future actions by the JODI partners based on the plan...”

The plan identified **seven key objectives**, on which JODI Partners and other key stakeholders' activities should focus over the next 5 years:

- Objective 1: Continue to enhance the quality of JODI data.
- Objective 2: Improve the timeliness of data reporting mechanisms.
- Objective 3: Continue to strengthen capacity building efforts.
- Objective 4: Strengthen engagement with JODI user/energy data analytics community
- Objective 5: Raise JODI brand awareness
- Objective 6: Consider improvement of data transparency for other forms of energy
- Objective 7: Identify and engage with JODI Champions.

To date JODI partners have undertaken numerous actions in line with the plan and made significant progress on these objectives. The “JODI 5-Year Action Plan toward 2020” document initially published prior to IEF15 in 2016 highlights the initial progress and accomplishments. JODI Partners continue to make tangible progress on each objective. Additional progress will be reflected in future updates of progress based on the plan.



Below are the Key Objectives of the Action Plan:

Objective 1: Continue to enhance the quality of JODI data:

Data quality improvement remains the essential progress indicator of JODI. However, sustained commitment for reporting high quality data is an on-going challenge for many national administrations.

Recent JODI Participation Assessment covering the second semester of 2016 shows an improvement versus the prior period for “Completeness”, “Sustainability”, and “Timeliness” measures. 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 since inception, there is no room for complacency and there is always room for improvements.

Among the challenges being faced is the level of completeness and missing data for certain countries and economies and a parallel challenge to improve the timeliness of the JODI submissions. This limits JODI ability to provide a fully and timely representative summary of the market. One option, which the JODI Partners may explore is to work with members to assess the feasibility of submitting partial data when it becomes available, and subsequently submit complete questionnaires. All of these would be noted in the metadata for JODI users.

Objective 2: Improve the timeliness of data reporting mechanisms:

While JODI Partners continue to encourage JODI participating countries/economies to submit JODI questionnaires in a timely manner, the Partners are also equally engaged in improvement of their own data through enhanced training and capacity building, including online training, secondments, manuals, exploration of harmonised data transmission and dissemination mechanisms, regular meetings of members, and outreach to others.



Objective 3: Continue to strengthen capacity building efforts

JODI Partners continue to actively support JODI capacity building in key regions around the world. Recent workshops were held in Tunisia for African countries in April 2017, and in Moscow for the Central Asia and East European countries in November 2016. JODI Partners take advantage of other training workshops for their member countries/economies to highlight the importance of JODI and improve JODI data reporting capacity. In addition, some of the partners have assessed effective ways to complement existing capacity building programmes with virtual training capabilities.

Objective 4: Strengthen engagement with the JODI user/energy data analytics community JODI Partners have increased the engagement with users and energy data analytics communities through the JODI User Seminar series. Two JODI user events were held in Geneva (2015) and in London (2016). Additionally JODI was featured in different industrial conferences such as the fact that a JODI Workshop was part of the EPP Conference in Moscow (2016), as well as part of the EIA Annual Conference in Washington DC (2017).

Objective 5: Raise JODI brand awareness

Following the diligent consultation to their respective governing bodies, the JODI Partners agreed to allow the Data Redistributions Agencies (DRAs) to feature publicly available JODI World Databases in their platforms. A set of pre-conditions were developed by the JODI Partners to protect the integrity of JODI. The new phase of cooperation with DRAs will increase the visibility and accessibility of the JODI data as called upon by leaders and industrial experts. Recently, permissions were given to Argus, Bloomberg, and Thomson Reuters to display JODI data at their platforms.



Objective 6: Consider improvement of data transparency for other forms of energy Partners have examined ways to improve data transparency beyond oil and natural gas. The partners have been exploring possibilities of importing other data sets of other forms of energy that is already available to the JODI website. Based on this, JODI partners are working to explore ways to increase the visibility and access to their other data sets via the JODI website.

Objective 7: Identify and engage with JODI Champions

JODI Partners have been engaging with government and industry leaders to seek their supports and commitments to JODI. JODI will continue to be featured regularly in the international fora and high-level bodies such as G20, and IEF Ministerials. A JODI Information Seminar was held in Bolivia (November 2017) as part of the GECF Summit where the President of Bolivia attended and presided over the Seminar.

Objective 1: Continue to enhance the quality of JODI data

Action Plans toward 2020	Progress Indicators/Criteria	Progress to Date (2015-2018)
<p>Action 1</p> <p>Countries, JODI Partners organisations, and Industry will continue their collaborative quest to ensure complete, accurate and timely data reporting to both JODI-Oil and JODI-Gas.</p>	<p>Additional data points, frequency of historical data revisions, comprehensive, detailed and up-to-date country notes (metadata) are the agreed criteria to measure improvement.</p>	<p>APEC: Following the JODI training workshop held in Beijing in May 2016, China revised its JODI-Oil stock change and demand data from 2004 through to the early months of 2016. Additional data points such as Imports and Exports of natural gas via pipelines have also been reported from January 2016.</p> <p>Eurostat: European Union Member States and EEA States mandatorily report both Reference Month (RM) + 1 Month data and RM + 2 Months data. The RM + 2 data submission results in more comprehensive and accurate monthly data being published. Countries transmit revised data when more accurate statistical information is available. Eurostat has maintained a high standard of comprehensive data reporting as a result of robust mechanisms and mandatory reporting by its Member States as determined by EU Energy Statistics Regulation.</p> <p>.....</p>

Objective 1: Continue to enhance the quality of JODI data

Action Plans toward 2020	Progress Indicators/Criteria	Progress to Date (2015-2018)
<p>Action 1</p> <p>Continued...</p>		<p>GECF: UAE and Libya have started to report more comprehensive data to JODI-Gas; and Trinidad and Tobago have submitted revised 2015 data. GECF has developed a Data Exchange Centre (DEC) and improved its online Dashboards that provide up-to-date status of sustainability, timeliness and completeness of the monthly data. All focal points and end users (analysts) receive these updates as well as Monthly and Quarterly Reports on sustainability, timeliness, completeness and data gaps of gas questionnaire data, as well as feedback from (training workshops, etc.). GECF further plans to issue a Facts and Figures Book with information about the Data Exchange Mechanism (DEM) and Data Exchange Centre (DEC), utilization of data and tools, data collection and updates, and online and class-based trainings.</p> <p>OLADE: Some countries are now reporting more complete data. For example, Barbados and Argentina started to report more comprehensive data after the JODI Training Workshop held in Latin America in 2015. Barbados, Argentina, Panama and Mexico have also made important revisions both at monthly and annual levels with more comprehensive data.</p> <p>.....</p>

Objective 1: Continue to enhance the quality of JODI data

Action Plans toward 2020	Progress Indicators/Criteria	Progress to Date (2015-2018)
<p>Action 1</p> <p>Continued...</p>		<p>OLADE reaffirms its commitment to these efforts and will continue to seek to improve the quality of the provided information, its coverage and promoting the use of its information systems within the OLADE Region. OLADE will design a biannual report based on the JODI data until 2019 that will contain a detailed analysis of the situation of the hydrocarbons sector in the world and in the OLADE Region. We hope to encourage the use of the information and promote a more continuous update of the required data of our countries.</p> <p>OPEC: A number of member states have improved coverage of reported data, especially in relation to flows of the extended JODI-Oil questionnaire (Iraq and UAE). Moreover, some OPEC member states (Ecuador, Iraq, Nigeria, Venezuela) now provide regular historical revisions with more accurate and comprehensive data. OPEC will continue its support to further enhance timeliness of release of JODI data.</p> <p>UNSD: Since January 2015, Georgia has been submitting a more complete JODI-Gas Questionnaire. Previously only indigenous production and imports were reported. Belarus, the FYR Macedonia and Tunisia now make frequent and methodical historical data revisions resulting in more accurate data. Several other UNSD countries now also make occasional historical data revisions.</p>

Objective 1: Continue to enhance the quality of JODI data

Action Plans toward 2020	Progress Indicators/Criteria	Progress to Date (2015-2018)
<p>Action 1</p> <p>Continued...</p>		<p>Since September 2016, Bahrain has been submitting a more complete JODI-Gas Questionnaire with inclusion of data in physical units. Kazakhstan has begun submitting a more complete questionnaire, including historical data revision. Other UNSD countries continue to make historical data revisions resulting in more accurate data. Georgia began submission of the extended JODI-Oil questionnaire as of March 2017. The country has submitted the extended format with 90% completion. Mauritius identified data points to be considered “not applicable” due to reasons such as absence of a refinery in the country. This has improved accuracy of completeness measurement for the country.</p>

Objective 1: Continue to enhance the quality of JODI data

Action Plans toward 2020	Progress Indicators/Criteria	Progress to Date (2015-2018)
<p>Action 2</p> <p>The JODI partners will engage in a regular and ongoing collaborative programme to fill gaps in historical data-sets, when possible. Partners will also encourage and facilitate experience-sharing among different stakeholders in the JODI data supply chain and incorporate the lessons learned from this and other JODI-user feedback to build more efficient data collection mechanisms so as to further improve JODI performance.</p>	<p>Frequency of meetings among stakeholders (national administration from both developed and developing countries, data users, news media etc.) to exchange different views on energy data reporting mechanism, data quality and transparency.</p>	<p>Experience sharing among attendees in the regional JODI Training Workshop Series is one of its key features. Strong engagement with the US EIA resulted in knowledge transfer in the form of an expert presentation of the Administration's complex energy data reporting mechanism delivered during the 13th Regional JODI Training Workshop in Beijing on May 2016, and the subsequent question and answer session.</p> <p>The 14th Regional JODI Training Workshop held in Moscow in November 2016 was held in association with Exploration, Production, Processing 2016 Conference. The workshop delegates participated in a session entitled "Scenario Forecasts and Statical for the Global and Regional Energy Development" to learn from experts how data transparency essential for energy market analysis and forecasts.</p>

Objective 1: Continue to enhance the quality of JODI data

Action Plans toward 2020	Progress Indicators/Criteria	Progress to Date (2015-2018)
<p>Action 2</p> <p>Continued...</p>		<p>Participants of the 15th Regional JODI Training Workshop held in Tunis in April 2017 attended the opening session of the 3rd IEF-OFID Symposium on Energy Poverty that was held in parallel with the JODI event. Discussions in the joint session touched upon the value of accurate statistical data to the alleviation of energy poverty by facilitating improved decision-making, and removing some of the elements of uncertainty that may be hampering investment.</p> <p>The 16th Regional JODI Training Workshop Odessa Ukraine in March 2018 took place in parallel with a forum on transportation policies held under EU4Energy framework. The forum had a special emphasis on needs for reliable data to make effective policy decisions. Combination of policy discussion and its needs for reliable data, which echoes the JODI motto: Better Data, Better Decisions.</p> <p>GECF: GECF began to produce an Annual Statistical Bulletin to showcase improvement in the data submission and its quality. Among GECF member countries, ongoing online meetings and training sessions have proved to be an excellent medium for knowledge sharing.</p>

Objective 1: Continue to enhance the quality of JODI data

Action Plans toward 2020	Progress Indicators/Criteria	Progress to Date (2015-2018)
<p>Action 2</p> <p>Continued...</p>		<p>OLADE: OLADE will continue to strengthen and improve the dissemination of JODI and its contents of information among OLADE member countries in order to promote the transparency of the information at the regional and global level. OLADE opened its Energy Information System to the public in 2017 as a first step toward greater visibility of its regional energy data resources. OLADE plans to adapt a questionnaire format fully compatible to JODI to request data from its member countries.</p> <p>UNSD: UNSD has been investigating how to deal with Crude oil data submitted by Bahrain since reported production is split between “Bahrain” and “Abu Saffa” (physically located in Saudi territorial waters), and exports come from Abu Saffa only. UNSD has engaged in consultations with OPEC (which covers Saudi Arabia) and IEA (for annual data) to ensure that there is no double counting, no missing quantities and that annual and monthly data have the same coverage.</p>

Objective 1: Continue to enhance the quality of JODI data

Action Plans toward 2020	Progress Indicators/Criteria	Progress to Date (2015-2018)
<p>Action 3</p> <p>Promotion of the newly launched Online JODI Forum (www.jodidata.org/forum) to share stakeholder experiences.</p>	<p>Number of accesses to the forum and active exchange on JODI data quality among the forum users.</p>	<p>Data users have gradually started to post their questions to the forum and total page views of these posts has now reached some 3600 counts during the last several years.</p>
<p>Action 4</p> <p>JODI partners will intensify their efforts to improve geographical coverage in regions such as Africa, Central Asia, and South Eastern Europe.</p>	<p>Number of new countries participating in JODI (Oil and Gas) and the sustainability of their JODI data submissions.</p>	<p>The JODI Partners held a workshop during March 2015 with the participation of the Energy Community in order to extend JODI reach to South East European countries which are presently not part of JODI. Also, JODI partners invited Asian countries (e.g. Cambodia, Nepal, etc.) which are not part of JODI to take part in the latest JODI workshop held in China in May 2016. As a result, Nepal has started to submit JODI data as of June 2016, thus increasing the coverage of JODI.</p> <p>Since 2014, data from Albania, Armenia, Belarus, Bermuda, Gambia, the FYR of Macedonia, Mauritius, Moldova, Niger, and Tajikistan have become available in the JODI-Oil World Database.</p> <p>Since 2014, data from Albania, Algeria, Iraq, the FYR of Macedonia, Moldova, Nigeria, and UAE have become available in the JODI-Gas World Database.</p>

Objective 1: Continue to enhance the quality of JODI data

Action Plans toward 2020	Progress Indicators/Criteria	Progress to Date (2015-2018)
<p>Action 4</p> <p>Continued...</p>		<p>While JODI has steadily added new participating countries since 2014, its challenge is maintaining sustainability of their data reporting. JODI Partners are committed to reach their participating countries in forms of regular online communication as well as training workshops and their follow-ups.</p>

Objective 2: Improve the timeliness of data reporting mechanisms

Action Plans toward 2020	Progress Indicators/Criteria	Progress to Date (2015-2018)
<p>Action 1</p> <p>Timeliness of data availability is of paramount importance to the market sensitive monthly JODI data sets, JODI stakeholders will seek to improve the overall timeliness of data submissions with a view to advancing JODI-Oil from Reference Month (RM) + 2 Months to RM +1 Month.</p>	<p>Number of countries reporting JODI Questionnaires (Oil and Gas) within one month from each reference month, and the sustainability of their timely data reporting.</p>	<p>Although JODI has traditionally been a voluntary initiative, JODI Partners continue to encourage their member countries / economies not only to submit data within the agreed timeline but sooner if possible. This is challenging for some countries as some depend on the availability of the data provided from their stakeholders.</p> <p>Eurostat: European Commission has formally set agreed and mandatory deadlines for their member states.</p> <p>GECF: The organisation has implemented an online data updating system (GECF Data Exchange Centre), and continuous communication processes with focal points and end users are in place in order to try to improve the timely submission of data from its member states.</p> <p>Over most recent months, Algeria, Bolivia, Egypt, Nigeria, Qatar, Russia, UAE and Venezuela have improved and maintained timely data reporting. GECF engaged in continuous communication with their focal points to encourage their timely data submission.</p> <p>IEA: Timeliness continues to improve. The United States has moved to M-1 reporting for JODI-Gas data since June 2015. Moreover, the IEA recently provided IEA-G20 countries a timeliness evaluation based on tighter deadlines than currently applied, to assess the feasibility of achieving more timely data submissions.</p>

Objective 2: Improve the timeliness of data reporting mechanisms

Action Plans toward 2020	Progress Indicators/Criteria	Progress to Date (2015-2018)
<p>Action 1</p> <p>Continued...</p>		<p>OLADE: Through harmonisation process of OLADE data reporting with international standards, OLADE aims to reduce workloads of their member countries for energy data compilation and report.</p> <p>OPEC: The majority of OPEC member states regularly submit JODI oil data within the time frame 'reporting month +30 days', (Ecuador, Iraq, IR Iran, Kuwait, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia & Venezuela). For JODI-Gas, all 4 OPEC member states participate and submit data within the timeframe 'reporting month +30 days'. OPEC is committed to improve timeliness of data reporting by its member countries and to encourage its member countries to report their JODI data on RM + 1 Month basis.</p> <p>UNSD: Egypt and Kazakhstan have improved their submission dates. Egypt has been consistently sending data about 2 weeks earlier than they did in 2014 and about 3 weeks earlier than they did in 2013. Kazakhstan has been sending data about 3 weeks earlier than they did in 2014.</p> <p>Egypt and Kazakhstan have maintained their improvements in timeliness. Bahrain and India have also improved their submission dates. Albania has begun to send timely data more often. Most UNSD countries are consistently reporting M-2 data.</p>

Objective 2: Improve the timeliness of data reporting mechanisms

Action Plans toward 2020	Progress Indicators/Criteria	Progress to Date (2015-2018)
<p>Action 2</p> <p>The early release of key JODI data will be considered to the extent that it is practical and prudent.</p>	<p>Reducing time-lag between reception of data from countries and the public release of their data.</p>	<p>IEF is developing a new online data updating procedure to accommodate faster reporting by each JODI Partner Organisation. This will enable more frequent and up-to-date data releases to JODI data users.</p> <p>GECF: GECF Data Exchange Centre System has proved to be a valuable tool that allow its member countries to streamline the monthly data collection and dissemination.</p>

Objective 3: Continue to strengthen capacity building efforts

Action Plans toward 2020	Progress Indicators/Criteria	Progress to Date (2015-2018)
<p>Action 1</p> <p>Regional training sessions are recognized for their role in building the statistical capacity that underpins the development of JODI and data transparency in general.</p>	<p>Numbers of regions, countries and participants covered by such training workshops.</p>	<p>Following Regional JODI Training Workshops have taken place since 2015:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 11th Workshop focusing on South East European Countries, Vienna Austria, March 2015 • The 12th Workshop focusing on Latin America and Caribbean Countries, Port of Spain Trinidad and Tobago, October 2015 • The 13th Workshop focusing on Asian Countries, Beijing China, May 2016 • The 14th Workshop focusing on East European, Central Asian and MENA Countries, Moscow Russia, November 2016 • The 15th Workshop focusing on African Countries, Tunis Tunisia, April 2017 • The 16th Workshop focusing on Eastern European, Caucasus, and Central European Countries, Odessa Ukraine, March 2018

Objective 3: Continue to strengthen capacity building efforts

Action Plans toward 2020	Progress Indicators/Criteria	Progress to Date (2015-2018)
<p>Action 1</p> <p>Continued...</p>		<p>APEC: While APEC experts have regularly participated in JODI Training Workshops as trainers, JODI has been included in the agenda of APEC EGEDA's annual Short-Term Training Courses on Energy Statistics. APEC holds 2 training courses on energy statistics annually and JODI is part of the agenda of both courses. Trainees are also asked to check and revise their economies' historical data series during these training courses.</p> <p>Eurostat: Eurostat experts have regularly participated in JODI Workshops as trainers and encouraged its member states to attend these workshops.</p> <p>GECF: GECF experts have regularly participated in JODI Workshops as trainers and encouraged its member states to attend these workshops. The organisation also hold its annual gathering of experts from its member states as an opportunity for exchange of best practices on data collection and dissemination processes as well as for hands-on training sessions.</p> <p>IEA: The IEA has supported and participated in all JODI Training Workshop Series since its first edition in 2004. IEA co-organised the 16th Regional JODI Training Workshop Odessa Ukraine, March 2018 under the framework of the EU4Energy project.</p>

Objective 3: Continue to strengthen capacity building efforts

Action Plans toward 2020	Progress Indicators/Criteria	Progress to Date (2015-2018)
<p>Action 1</p> <p>Continued...</p>		<p>OLADE: OLADE support the implementation of regular and online training processes through available training platforms. OLADE held a workshop in Quito Ecuador in February 2018 in coordination with the IEF and IEA to harmonise energy data collection and energy balance compilation methodologies with the international standard with presence of its member countries.</p> <p>OPEC: OPEC hosts bi-annual JODI Technical Meetings for their member states. The aim is to address technical issues that relate to the JODI-Gas and JODI-Gas questionnaires. The feedback received from OPEC member states so far is extremely positive, especially in regard to the hands-on exercises that are a key feature of all JODI training platforms.</p> <p>UNSD: UNSD experts have regularly participated in JODI Training Workshops as trainers. UNSD will continue supporting and contributing to JODI training workshops and adds a JODI component to its own workshops.</p>

Objective 3: Continue to strengthen capacity building efforts

Action Plans toward 2020	Progress Indicators/Criteria	Progress to Date (2015-2018)
<p>Action 2</p> <p>The use of online training platforms, the concept of “train-the-trainer” and “professional certifications” should all be evaluated for their potential in regard to the further development and more widespread deployment of JODI training programmes.</p>	<p>Implementation of online training mechanisms to increase frequency of training opportunities and creation of new workshop content that addresses region specific issues.</p>	<p>GECF, IEA, and OLADE have implemented their own online training programmes including instructor-led webinars, video tutorials and virtual training tools. The goal of these tools is not only to raise the awareness in terms of data collection but to train the countries so that they can provide more accurate, timely, complete, comprehensive and standardized data as well as to make it available for decision making purposes.</p> <p>GECF: GECF continues the online training sessions for the GECF Data Exchange Mechanism and promoting JODI to be an excellent medium for knowledge sharing.</p> <p>IEA: The use of online training platforms, the concept of “train-the-trainer” and “professional certifications” should continue to be evaluated for their potential in regard to the further development and more widespread deployment of JODI training.</p> <p>OLADE: OLADE continues to take advantage of the training platform to promote access to JODI data and recommend its use.</p> <p>UNSD: UNSD is testing some online training platforms to see if they are suitable for JODI training and will give feedback on this to the JODI Partners.</p>

Objective 4: Strengthen engagement with the JODI user/energy data analytics community

Action Plans toward 2020	Progress Indicators/Criteria	Progress to Date (2015-2018)
<p>Action 1</p> <p>In recognition of the value of ongoing engagement with JODI users, small meetings should be arranged in association with the regular Inter-Secretariat meetings / JODI Workshops, or as stand-alone events where there is evident interest.</p>	<p>The number of user meetings organised in targeted locations (financial centre, trading hub) with participation of key JODI users (commodity market analysts and traders, energy researchers, journalists).</p>	<p>JODI Data-User Seminar series was newly introduced to meet with key data users in smaller settings and engage in meaningful discussion on how to improve JODI data. The first one was held in Geneva in collaboration with University in Geneva in June 2015. A second seminar was held in London in February 2016. The seminar series was created in response to JODI user-community requests to enhance JODI partner's interactions with them and it has been well-received for fostering a productive exchange of views with and among technical experts, users, traders, research community, and media in an interactive environment.</p>

Objective 4: Strengthen engagement with the JODI user/energy data analytics community

Action Plans toward 2020	Progress Indicators/Criteria	Progress to Date (2015-2018)
<p>Action 2</p> <p>Collaborations with industry, universities, and think-tanks should be strengthened and new relationships forged with a view to enlisting support in reviewing data quality.</p>	<p>Recognised mutually beneficial cooperation with and among academic and research institutions.</p>	<p>The 1st JODI Data User Seminar was hosted by The University of Geneva Programme in International Trading. The prestigious programme trains professionals involved in commodity trading who are often the primary JODI data users.</p> <p>Session 4 of the 13th International JODI Conference, London UK, October 2017 was entitled "Improving Data Reporting – the Importance of Capacity Building" with special focus on future cooperation with academia. Conference participants highlighted the fact that the JODI community should enhance cooperation with academia and scientific communities who value energy data through their research, such as energy system modelling. Users within research communities should be invited to use the wealth of the available JODI data in their market analyses and forecasts. Academia, especially the research community, is considered as a talent pool for the future energy data experts, and therefore JODI should put efforts to engage more with academia and cooperate in cultivating young talents in energy data compilation and management.</p>

Objective 4: Strengthen engagement with the JODI user/energy data analytics community

Action Plans toward 2020	Progress Indicators/Criteria	Progress to Date (2015-2018)
<p>Action 2</p> <p>Continued...</p>		<p>To achieve a higher level of energy market data transparency, IEA, IEF, and OPEC participates regularly in joint technical workshops on the comparability of outlooks and historical baseline data. These technical meetings are usually attended by researchers and modelling experts and energy statisticians from all participating organisations.</p>

Objective 5: Raise JODI brand-awareness

Action Plans toward 2020	Progress Indicators/Criteria	Progress to Date (2015-2018)
<p>Action 1</p> <p>JODI and the importance of data transparency should be promoted as widely as possible.</p>	<p>Number of data users and access count of www.jodidata.org website.</p>	<p>The JODI partners have intensified their efforts to promote JODI on their websites, etc. Some have already posted the JODI logo in the homepage of their websites. Promotion is also expanding through social media channels including Facebook, Twitter, and LinkedIn.</p> <p>As a result of intensified promotion efforts, access count to www.jodidata.org increased from 33,000 visits in 2011 to 85,000 visits in 2017.</p>
<p>Action 2</p> <p>Partner organisations will do their best to promote JODI through their websites and social media taking account of their specific institutional framework, especially at the time that the monthly update is released.</p>	<p>Number of referrals from JODI Partners to www.jodidata.org websites as well as number of social network posts promoting JODI and energy data transparency.</p>	<p>IEF and OLADE routinely promote JODI through their social media accounts. Social media representatives of other JODI Partners are in touch with the IEF social media representative to explore additional collaboration efforts in this growing area so as to synergise activities.</p> <p>GECF website has a new section dedicated for all GECF participation in JODI events.</p> <p>Link to the JODI Website is available on the UNSD Website. Furthermore, possibility to feature JODI data on the UN Data Portal would increase visibility of JODI data, as well as support for JODI within and beyond UNSD.</p>

Objective 5: Raise JODI brand-awareness

Action Plans toward 2020	Progress Indicators/Criteria	Progress to Date (2015-2018)
<p>Action 3</p> <p>Relationships with the Media should be cultivated as a means to raise awareness and increase visibility of energy data transparency as a whole. Media partnerships should also be considered as a means of raising awareness of data transparency and increasing the visibility of JODI, not least because they are also important users and disseminators of energy data.</p>	<p>Number of news articles featuring JODI data and event collaborations with Media outlets.</p>	<p>The 2nd JODI Data User Seminar featured a real time webcast provided by Bloomberg as a media partner.</p> <p>This collaboration with the highly experienced webinar promotion team from Bloomberg attracted an additional 100 online attendees from all over the world.</p>

Objective 5: Raise JODI brand-awareness

Action Plans toward 2020	Progress Indicators/Criteria	Progress to Date (2015-2018)
<p>Action 4</p> <p>The JODI partners continue to evaluate the benefit of giving permission for data redistribution agencies (Bloomberg, Thomson Reuters, Argus, Platts etc.) to publish JODI data on their industry platforms. This has the potential to increase the visibility of JODI data significantly.</p>	<p>Enhanced reach of JODI measured by the increase in the number of JODI data users.</p>	<p>The JODI partners during an Inter-Secretariat meeting in London on 3-4 February 2016, evaluated this subject and agreed that the IEF should articulate the pre-conditions that must be met by any firm asking to publish JODI data on their platform and to circulate to partners for agreement before moving forward.</p> <p>In line with the above decision, the IEF formulated a list of suggested pre-conditions that must be met by any firm wishing to publish JODI data on their platform.</p> <p>The list of pre-conditions was discussed and further elaborated by JODI partners during the following Inter-Secretariat meeting in Vienna on 13-15 July 2016. JODI partners formalized the process that enables JODI data to appear on data redistribution agencies industry platforms, which will result in increasing JODI data reach as well as visibility and better meet Ministers mandate to improve global energy data transparency in the marketplace.</p>

Objective 5: Raise JODI brand-awareness

Action Plans toward 2020	Progress Indicators/Criteria	Progress to Date (2015-2018)
<p>Action 4</p> <p>Continued...</p>	<p>Enhanced reach of JODI measured by the increase in the number of JODI data users.</p>	<p>During the 13th International JODI conference, London UK, October 2017, the IEF Secretary General, Dr Sun Xiansheng and the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State at the Department of for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy of the UK, HE Richard Harrington, announced the conclusion of data redistribution agreement between the JODI Partners and Data Redistribution Agencies, Argus, Bloomberg and Thomson Reuters.</p>

Objective 5: Raise JODI brand-awareness

Action Plans toward 2020	Progress Indicators/Criteria	Progress to Date (2015-2018)
<p>Action 5</p> <p>The IEF is to continue its work on the development and promotion of the JODI Website.</p>	<p>Number and quality of page views and user feedback on ease of navigation on the www.jodidata.org website as well as expansion of the number of options to access the JODI World Databases and make use of the data therein.</p>	<p>The www.jodidata.org website now features Customisable Charts and the Monthly JODI-Oil Highlights features. The Customisable Charts allows data users to generate graphically persuasive charts including 3-year line charts with 5-year historical range. Users may also save these charts to personalised dashboards and also have the option to download them as images or as Excel charts.</p> <p>The jodidata.org homepage presents monthly JODI-Oil Highlights in the form of quick-view graphical presentations of data that highlight key developments in global market conditions.</p>

Objective 6: Consider improvement of data transparency for other forms of energy

Action Plans toward 2020	Progress Indicators/Criteria	Progress to Date (2015-2018)
<p>Action 1</p> <p>Given the increasing interest in a comprehensive energy data transparency platform, the Initiative should consider the feasibility and potential merits of extending the coverage of JODI to other energy data including coal.</p>	<p>Improvement of overall energy data transparency beyond oil and gas.</p>	<p>During 2015, IEF assigned an external consultant to assess the need for and possible way forward to improve coal data transparency. The consultant presented his findings and key recommendation to JODI Partner Organisations during the JODI Inter- Secretariat Meeting, London, January 2016.</p> <p>These key recommendations were further discussed during the JODI Inter Secretariat Meeting, Vienna, June 2016</p> <p>JODI Partner Organisations agreed to work together to improve the quality and transparency of coal data, maximizing the use of existing data with potential different ways of dissemination of existing data including how the JODI platforms can play a role in this effort.</p> <p>The JODI Partners also agreed to continue improving energy data transparency beyond current data collection framework through enhanced visibility and accessibility of available coal data by JODI Partners through an Energy Data Transparency Portal featured in the JODI Website.</p> <p>.....</p>

Objective 6: Consider improvement of data transparency for other forms of energy

Action Plans toward 2020	Progress Indicators/Criteria	Progress to Date (2015-2018)
<p>Action 1</p> <p>Continued...</p>	<p>Improvement of overall energy data transparency beyond oil and gas.</p>	<p>Some JODI partners such as Eurostat, have already established a monthly coal data collection process and will be sharing its experience in collection of coal data fields with the other partner organisations. JODI partners will continue their collective work to improve coal data transparency and take advantage of the ongoing work already being made by some of JODI partners themselves.</p> <p>The OPEC Annual Questionnaire will be enhanced to include the collection of fundamental data on other primary energy commodities.</p> <p>Furthermore, some JODI partners have an active training program to improve coal data. For example, APEC, IEA, and UNSD have cooperated on several training workshops with a major focus on coal in: Vietnam, China, and in Indonesia.</p>

Objective 7: Identify and engage JODI Champions

Action Plans toward 2020	Progress Indicators/Criteria	Progress to Date (2015-2018)
<p>Action 1</p> <p>The JODI Partners should identify and engage political, technical and social entities and influential individuals to act as JODI Champions.</p>	<p>Identification of and active engagement with these JODI Champions.</p>	<p>JODI partners are in the process of identifying Champions and encouraging their participation in and support of the Initiative.</p> <p>Alongside efforts to engage with its data users, the JODI actively promote concept of energy data transparency to stakeholders including decision makers from industry, government, and academia.</p> <p>IEF Secretary General Dr Sun Xiansheng delivered a keynote speech on 27 June 2017 to an audience of more than 900 leaders from industry, government, and academia participating in EIA Energy Conference 2017 in Washington DC, US, which had a session dedicated to "Energy Data Transparency".</p> <p>Dr Sun's keynote on Energy Data Transparency underlined the importance placed by IEF Ministers on the need for improved data transparency. Dr Sun also noted the unique cooperative nature of the JODI among eight International Organisations (APEC, Eurostat, GECF, IEA, IEF, OLADE, OPEC and UNSD), and cited the EIA as a model for other energy statistics agencies to aspire to.</p>

Objective 7: Identify and engage JODI Champions

Action Plans toward 2020	Progress Indicators/Criteria	Progress to Date (2015-2018)
<p>Action 1</p> <p>Continued...</p>		<p>The JODI-Gas Information Seminar Latin America was held on 21 November on the sideline of the 4th Gas Exporting Countries Forum (GECF) Summit in Santa Cruz, Bolivia. The event was inaugurated by the HE President Evo Morales Ayma of Bolivia, HE Luis Alberto Sánchez, Minister of Hydrocarbons of Bolivia, and HE Dr Hossein Adeli, Secretary General of the Gas Exporting Countries Forum (GECF).</p> <p>The JODI partner organisations (IEA, IEF, OLADE, and OPEC) also attended the seminar demonstrating their strong support to GECF and cooperation amongst JODI Partners in advancing global energy data transparency through dialogue.</p> <p>President Morales highlighted that leaders need reliable data to make foresighted decisions on policies and investments, which affect their citizens. He reinforced his strong support for JODI and saluted collaborations by JODI Partners amongst the present international organisations and countries to improve global energy data transparency. HE Dr Adeli also reinforced the significance of reliable data to support short- and long-term gas market research and forecasts from the GECF perspective.</p>

Objective 7: Identify and engage JODI Champions

Action Plans toward 2020	Progress Indicators/Criteria	Progress to Date (2015-2018)
<p>Action 2</p> <p>The JODI Partners should embrace offers of cooperation from political bodies such as the G20 as this serves to reinforce the core principle of continuous improvement and helps to ensure high-level, productive engagement on an on-going basis.</p>	<p>Number of endorsements and sustained degree of active engagement by such high-level bodies.</p>	<p>The IEF routinely delivers briefings to the G20 as well as to the larger group of IEF Ministers. The active engagement of these important blocs gives a boost to JODI engagement, increasing its visibility and expanding its reach, and keeping data-transparency top-of-mind for decision-makers.</p> <p>Those JODI partners who are part of the G20 (European Union / EUROSTAT, GECF, IEA, OPEC, etc.) Energy Working Group continue to utilise their positions within the G20 to enhance collaboration and promote the issue of energy data transparency and to stress the importance of the JODI.</p> <p>The IEA together with other JODI partners and other energy data international organizations produced and presented a document highlighting the importance of data and transparency in the G20 meeting in Argentina in February 2018.</p>



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