

In the most recent Participation Assessment^[1] covering the first half of 2024, countries earning a “Good” rating for “Sustainability” fell to 51% of all participants. The number of countries earning a “Good” rating for “Timeliness” fell to 36% and “Completeness” to 47%. Compared to the previous reporting period the three indicators of participation performance were down by 16, 9 and 8, respectively. The number of countries that have not reported any data in six months rose by 12. Thus, enhancement of efforts among JODI organizations and with statistical agencies and other key stakeholders is required. This includes IEF outreach inter-secretariat meetings and training sessions as pursued since JODI’s inception.

Number of Countries/Economies Earning “Good” or ☺ Ratings

	January-June 2024	July-December 2023	January-June 2023	June-December 2022
Sustainability	61	77	79	76
Timeliness	43	52	55	56
Completeness	55	63	62	60

As JODI-Oil is by nature a work in progress, there is always room for improvement. Ongoing challenges are the issue of sustainability and incomplete or missing data for certain countries and economies. These constraints limit JODI-Oil’s ability to provide a fully representative summary of the market. Another challenge is improving the timeliness of JODI-Oil submissions. Slightly greater than one third of participating countries received a “Good” rating for timeliness in the first half of 2024. Some national administrations do not submit JODI-Oil questionnaires until they have data for all relevant fields, which negatively impacts their timeliness assessment. The JODI Partners are striving to encourage these economies to submit partial data when it becomes available, and then to subsequently submit complete questionnaires. Calls for more complete questionnaires and the submission of partial questionnaires as soon as data become available may appear contradictory but given how digitalization is easing data collection procedures and the way in which Timeliness is evaluated, they are in fact complementary.

Adequate support for data transparency also represents a challenge, as the success of JODI requires sustained commitment at all levels: from Leaders and Ministers to statisticians who work directly with energy data. It is imperative that top-level political commitment reaches hands on actors working to collect and analyze JODI data, and vice versa, as in some cases scarce resources place limitations on staff working with JODI and data transparency more broadly.

A Glossary of the JODI-Oil Participation Assessment Definitions: Sustainability, Timeliness and Completeness

Sustainability measures the number of JODI-Oil questionnaires received within a given time-period (six months). Sustainability assessments for each participating country or economy are based on the number of JODI-Oil questionnaires received by the submission deadline for the reference assessment period. A Good rating, or smiley face, is earned when a country or economy submits JODI data for all six months.

Timeliness evaluates whether data were submitted at or before the expected deadline. A smiley face is awarded when all six submissions were received within two months of the end of the reference month.

Completeness tracks the number of data points submitted out of the maximum of 42 in the JODI questionnaire. To earn a smiley face, each country or economy must submit more than 90% of its data related to production, demand and stock changes.

[1] The most recent assessment, which covers the period from January through June 2024, is featured on the back of this document. It is also available at www.jodidata.org



Albania	☹	☹	☹	Gambia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Niger	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Algeria	☹	☹	☹	Georgia	☹	☹	☹	Nigeria	☹	☹	☹
Angola	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Germany	☹	☹	☹	Norway	☹	☹	☹
Argentina	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Greece	☹	☹	☹	Oman	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Armenia	☹	☹	☹	Grenada	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Panama	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Australia	☹	☹	☹	Guatemala	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Papua New Guinea	☹	☹	☹
Austria	☹	☹	☹	Guyana	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Paraguay	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Azerbaijan	☹	☹	☹	Haiti	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Peru	☹	☹	☹
Bahrain	☹	☹	☹	Honduras	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Philippines	☹	☹	☹
Bangladesh	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Hong Kong, China	☹	☹	☹	Poland	☹	☹	☹
Barbados	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Hungary	☹	☹	☹	Portugal	☹	☹	☹
Belarus	☹	☹	☹	Iceland	☹	☹	☹	Qatar	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Belgium	☹	☹	☹	India	☹	☹	☹	Romania	☹	☹	☹
Belize	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Indonesia	☹	☹	☹	Russian Federation	☹	☹	☹
Bermuda	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Iran	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Saudi Arabia	☹	☹	☹
Bolivia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Iraq	☹	☹	☹	Singapore	☹	☹	☹
Brazil	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Ireland	☹	☹	☹	Slovak Republic	☹	☹	☹
Brunei Darussalam	☹	☹	☹	Italy	☹	☹	☹	Slovenia	☹	☹	☹
Bulgaria	☹	☹	☹	Jamaica	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	South Africa	☹	☹	☹
Canada	☹	☹	☹	Japan	☹	☹	☹	Spain	☹	☹	☹
Chile	☹	☹	☹	Kazakhstan	☹	☹	☹	Sudan	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
China	☹	☹	☹	Korea	☹	☹	☹	Suriname	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Colombia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Kuwait	☹	☹	☹	Sweden	☹	☹	☹
Congo	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Latvia	☹	☹	☹	Switzerland	☹	☹	☹
Costa Rica	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Libya	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Syria	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Croatia	☹	☹	☹	Lithuania	☹	☹	☹	Taiwan, China	☹	☹	☹
Cuba	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Luxembourg	☹	☹	☹	Thailand	☹	☹	☹
Cyprus	☹	☹	☹	North Macedonia	☹	☹	☹	Tajikistan	☹	☹	☹
Czech Republic	☹	☹	☹	Malaysia	☹	☹	☹	Trinidad & Tobago	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Denmark	☹	☹	☹	Malta	☹	☹	☹	Tunisia	☹	☹	☹
Dominican Republic	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Mauritius	☹	☹	☹	Turkey	☹	☹	☹
Ecuador	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Mexico	☹	☹	☹	Ukraine	☹	☹	☹
Egypt	☹	☹	☹	Moldova	☹	☹	☹	United Arab Emirates	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
El Salvador	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Morocco	☹	☹	☹	United Kingdom	☹	☹	☹
Equatorial Guinea	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Myanmar	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	United States	☹	☹	☹
Estonia	☹	☹	☹	Nepal	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Uruguay	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Eswatini	☹	☹	☹	Netherlands	☹	☹	☹	Venezuela	☹	☹	☹
Finland	☹	☹	☹	New Zealand	☹	☹	☹	Vietnam	☹	☹	☹
France	☹	☹	☹	Nicaragua	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Yemen	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Gabon	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.								

☹☹☹ Sustainability (of submission)

☹☹☹ Timeliness

☹☹☹ Completeness

☹ Good ☹ Fair ☹ Poor

Not assessable (n.a.) is applied when a country or economy did not submit JODI-Oil questionnaire data during the assessment period nor during the six months prior to the period.