

4. Energy: Oil and Energy Reserve Data Collection – JODI [76]

Commitment

“We welcome the beginning of implementation of the Joint Oil Data Initiative (JODI) and will take further action to improve and enhance the collection and reporting of market data on oil and other energy sources by all countries including through development of a global common standard for reporting oil and other energy reserves.”

*Global Energy Security*¹⁵⁷

Background

The Joint Oil Data Initiative (JODI) is an international and freely available database containing data on the production and consumption flows and stocks of seven petroleum products. JODI was first proposed in 2002 at the 8th International Energy Forum in Osaka as a means of increasing the timeliness and transparency of oil-related data. The idea was to increase the market’s understanding of the actual state of oil supply and demand around the world and thereby decrease volatility of oil prices in international markets. Since its inception in 2003, seven agencies (EUROSTAT, OPEC, OLADE, APEC, IEA, IEFS and UNSD) as well as individual countries’ statistical agencies have pledged to aid in the collection and verification of the data reported to JODI. At the Gleneagles Summit in 2005, G8 leaders expressed their support for the Joint Oil Data Initiative and encouraged other nations to join, although they stopped short of an explicit commitment on the topic.¹⁵⁸ Although the database tracks 92 different nations, the top 30 consumer/producer nations account for over 90% of oil demand and supply in the international marketplace. The main challenges facing JODI include both the widening of its reporting base as well as the improvement of data collection and accuracy in reporting nations.¹⁵⁹

Team Leader: Michael Erdman

Assessment

Country	2006 Final Compliance Score		
	Lack of Compliance -1	Work in Progress 0	Full Compliance +1
Canada			+1
France			+1
Germany			+1
Italy			+1
Japan			+1
Russia			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Overall			+1.00

Canada: +1

Canada has registered a score of +1 indicating full compliance with its 2006 St. Petersburg JODI commitment. The country was awarded a ‘good’ score for timeliness, submission, and completeness of its data for the period January-June 2006.¹⁶⁰

¹⁵⁷ Global Energy Security, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 11 January 2007. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/index.html

¹⁵⁸ Global Economy and Oil, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 15 January 2007. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/globaleconomy.pdf>

¹⁵⁹ About JODI, Joint Oil Data Initiative Database. Date of Access: 12 January 2007. <http://www.jodidata.org/FileZ/ODTmain.htm>

¹⁶⁰ Joint Oil Data Initiative November 2006 Newsletter, Joint Oil Data Initiative, November 2006. Date of Access: 26 November 2006. www.jodidata.org/FileZ/newsletter/JODI_Newsletter9.pdf

On 16 September 2006 in Singapore, Canada issued a joint statement with the other G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, reaffirming the need to promote transparency and reliability in energy market data through the development of “global standards for reporting oil reserves,” and encouraged “investment in exploration, production, transportation and refinery capabilities.”¹⁶¹ On 25 October 2006, at the APEC workshop on energy statistics in Tokyo, an entire day was dedicated to discussions relating to JODI. These discussions, in which a Canadian representative participated, resulted in the creation of a conceptual format for the expression of JODI to be presented to the other JODI members at the upcoming conference in Riyadh.¹⁶²

During the G-20 Meeting of Ministers and Governors in Melbourne, 18-19 November 2006, participants released a communiqué that stated their continued support for JODI and their support for its extension into other sectors.¹⁶³

From 25-26 November 2006, Canada participated in the Sixth International JODI Conference in Riyadh. The International Energy Forum Communiqué from this conference acknowledged the database’s success and stressed the continuing need for improvement of data quality.¹⁶⁴ Participants outlined a list of priorities to improve the quality of data and to expand the initiative.¹⁶⁵

Finally, as a member of several JODI partner organizations, Canada participated in the organization of several training workshops. The first of these workshops was designed for energy statisticians from Sub-Saharan African countries and took place 30 January–2 February 2007 in Johannesburg.¹⁶⁶ On 12 February 2007, the IEA hosted an inter-secretariat JODI meeting in Paris to discuss the expanded questionnaire, the program of work for JODI lessons from the Johannesburg workshop.¹⁶⁷ Further workshops are expected in the Middle East and for Caspian and Central Asian Countries later this year.¹⁶⁸

Analyst: Erin Haines

France: +1

France has registered a score of +1 indicating full compliance with its 2006 St. Petersburg JODI Commitment. In addition to being awarded a good score for the timeliness, submission and completeness of its data for the period January-June 2006¹⁶⁹, the French government has maintained its early stated support for increased transparency in the reporting of oil data. Since 24 April 2006, the French government has supported the publishing of oil stock figures every 15 days, and continues to press this issue at the international level.¹⁷⁰

On 16 September 2006 in Singapore, France issued a joint statement with the other G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors reconfirming the need to promote transparency and reliability in energy market data through the development of a “global standard for reporting oil reserves” and encouraged “investment in exploration, production, transportation and refinery capability.”¹⁷¹

¹⁶¹ Statement by G-7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Singapore, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (Ottawa) 16 September 2006. Date of Access: 10 December 2006. www.g8.gc.ca/20060916-Central_Bank_Governors_Singapore-en.asp.

¹⁶² Joint Oil Data Initiative November 2006 Newsletter, Joint Oil Data Initiative, November 2006. Date of Access: 26 November 2006. www.joididata.org/FileZ/newsletter/JODI_Newsletter9.pdf.

¹⁶³ Meeting of Ministers and Governors in Melbourne, Group of Twenty (Melbourne) 18-19 November 2006. Date of Access: 26 November 2006. www.g20.org/Public/Communiques/Pdf/2006_australia.pdf.

¹⁶⁴ 6th International JODI Conference JODI Conference JODI World Database: One Year Later, International Economic Forum (Riyadh, Saudi Arabia) 25-26 November 2006. Date of Access: 29 December 2006. http://www.joididata.org/FileZ/6th_International_JODI_Conference_Communique.pdf.

¹⁶⁵ 6th International JODI Conference JODI Conference JODI World Database: One Year Later, International Economic Forum (Riyadh, Saudi Arabia) 25-26 November 2006. Date of Access: 29 December 2006. http://www.joididata.org/FileZ/6th_International_JODI_Conference_Communique.pdf.

¹⁶⁶ Joint Oil Data Initiative March 2007 Newsletter, Joint Oil Data Initiative, March 2007. Date of Access: 10 April 2007. www.joididata.org/FileZ/newsletter/JODI_Newsletter10.pdf.

¹⁶⁷ Joint Oil Data Initiative March 2007 Newsletter, Joint Oil Data Initiative, March 2007. Date of Access: 10 April 2007. www.joididata.org/FileZ/newsletter/JODI_Newsletter10.pdf.

¹⁶⁸ Joint Oil Data Initiative March 2007 Newsletter, Joint Oil Data Initiative, March 2007. Date of Access: 10 April 2007. www.joididata.org/FileZ/newsletter/JODI_Newsletter10.pdf.

¹⁶⁹ Joint Oil Data Initiative November 2006 Newsletter, Joint Oil Data Initiative, November 2006. Date of Access: November 26, 2006. http://www.joididata.org/FileZ/newsletter/JODI_Newsletter9.pdf.

¹⁷⁰ Discours de François Loos, ministre délégué à l’Industrie. Session No 4 u Forum International de l’Énergie, Ministère de l’économie, des finances et de l’industrie (Paris) 24 April 2006. Date of Access: 15 January 2007. http://www.industrie.gouv.fr/cgi-bin/industrie/sommaire/dec/decl.cgi?DECL_ID=3462&_Action=200

¹⁷¹ Statement by G-7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Singapore, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (Ottawa) 16 September 2006. Date of Access: 10 December 2006. http://www.g8.gc.ca/20060916-Central_Bank_Governors_Singapore-en.asp.

On 18-19 November 2006, France participated in the G20 Meeting of Ministers and Governors in Melbourne. In a Communiqué from this meeting, the G20 Ministers not only stated their support of JODI but also the value of extending it into other sectors.¹⁷²

Finally, along with the other JODI partners, France sponsored a workshop for Sub-Saharan African governments that took place from 30 January to 2 February 2007.¹⁷³ Government officials from South Africa, Angola, Cameroon, Republic of Congo, Ghana and Nigeria participated in the workshop, which focused on oil data collection.¹⁷⁴ Further workshops are expected in the Middle East and for Caspian and Central Asian Countries later this year.¹⁷⁵

Analyst: Michael Erdman

Germany: +1

Germany has registered a score of +1 indicating full compliance with its 2006 St. Petersburg JODI Commitment. It is meeting its obligations to JODI and has actively participated in the International Energy Forum, thereby supporting efforts to develop a global standard for reporting energy reserves. Most of Germany's work towards this goal was completed prior to January 2007.

Germany has submitted production, demand, closing stock and stock change levels of crude oil, liquefied petroleum gases, motor gasoline, kerosene gas/diesel oil and residual fuel oil to JODI for the months of August 2006 to January 2007.¹⁷⁶ The JODI Secretariat gave Germany a rating of "good" for "submission", "timeliness", and "completeness" in its most recent compliance cycle, which ran from January to June 2006.¹⁷⁷

On 16 September 2006 in Singapore, Germany issued a joint statement with the other G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors reconfirming the need to promote transparency and reliability in energy market data through the development of a "global standard for reporting oil reserves".¹⁷⁸

On 18-19 November 2006, Germany participated in the G20 Meeting of Ministers and Governors in Melbourne. In a communiqué, the G20 Ministers stated their support for extending JODI to other energy sectors.¹⁷⁹

Germany is contributing to the International Economic Forum's work to expand JODI membership and to enhance and complete its data. Germany was one of four countries to deliver special financial support to JODI, above their regular annual financial contribution in 2006. A German representative currently serves on the Executive of the International Energy Forum Secretariat.¹⁸⁰

Finally, along with the other JODI partners, Germany sponsored a workshop for Sub-Saharan African governments that took place from 30 January to 2 February 2007.¹⁸¹ Government officials from South Africa, Angola, Cameroon, Republic of Congo, Ghana and Nigeria participated in the workshop, which focused on oil data collection.¹⁸² Further workshops are expected in the Middle East and for Caspian and Central Asian Countries later this year.¹⁸³

Analyst: Doug Sarro

¹⁷² Meeting of Ministers and Governors in Melbourne, Group of Twenty (Melbourne) 18-19 November 2006. Date of Access: November 26, 2006. http://www.g20.org/Public/Communiqués/Pdf/2006_australia.pdf.

¹⁷³ International Energy Forum Secretariat Newsletter No. 9, International Energy Forum, April 2007. Date of Access: 16 April 2007. http://www.iefs.org.sa/pages/Files/IEFS_NL/NL_9th.pdf

¹⁷⁴ International Energy Forum Secretariat Newsletter No. 9, International Energy Forum, April 2007. Date of Access: 16 April 2007. http://www.iefs.org.sa/pages/Files/IEFS_NL/NL_9th.pdf

¹⁷⁵ Joint Oil Data Initiative March 2007 Newsletter, Joint Oil Data Initiative, March 2007. Date of Access: 10 April 2007. www.jodidata.org/FileZ/newsletter/JODI_Newsletter10.pdf.

¹⁷⁶ JODI World Database, Joint Oil Data Initiative, 20 December 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2006. <http://www.jodidata.org/downloads/world.zip>

¹⁷⁷ Joint Oil Data Initiative Newsletter No. 9, November, 2006, Joint Oil Data Initiative, 19 November 2006. Date of Access: 31 December 2006. http://www.jodidata.org/FileZ/newsletter/JODI_newsletter9.pdf

¹⁷⁸ Statement by G-7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, Singapore, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (Ottawa) 16 September 2006. Date of Access: 10 December 2006. www.g8.gc.ca/20060916-Central_Bank_Governors_Singapore-en.asp

¹⁷⁹ Meeting of Ministers and Governors in Melbourne, Group of Twenty (Melbourne) 18-19 November 2006. Date of Access: 20 April 2007. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/g20/g20-061119australia.pdf>

¹⁸⁰ Eleventh Meeting of the IEFS Executive Board, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, 23 September 2006, International Energy Forum, 27 November 2006. Date of Access: 31 December 2006. http://www.iefs.org.sa/Pages/iefs_11thmtng.html

¹⁸¹ International Energy Forum Secretariat Newsletter No. 9, International Energy Forum, April 2007. Date of Access: 16 April 2007. http://www.iefs.org.sa/pages/Files/IEFS_NL/NL_9th.pdf

¹⁸² International Energy Forum Secretariat Newsletter No. 9, International Energy Forum, April 2007. Date of Access: 16 April 2007. http://www.iefs.org.sa/pages/Files/IEFS_NL/NL_9th.pdf

¹⁸³ Joint Oil Data Initiative March 2007 Newsletter, Joint Oil Data Initiative, March 2007. Date of Access: 10 April 2007. www.jodidata.org/FileZ/newsletter/JODI_Newsletter10.pdf.

Italy: +1

Italy has registered a score of +1 indicating full compliance with its 2006 St. Petersburg JODI Commitment. Italy reports to the JODI Database via the European statistical agency EUROSTAT and has been awarded a grade of "good" for the submission, timeliness and completeness of its data for the period January-June 2006.¹⁸⁴ The Italian government also maintains its own website for the publication of current statistics on energy consumption and production in Italy and the European Union. Unlike JODI, the purpose of the Italian government's website is the transparent and accurate exposition of the importance of energy in the national accounts and especially in the country's balance of trade.¹⁸⁵

On 16 September 2006 in Singapore, Italy issued a joint statement with the other G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors reconfirming the need to promote transparency and reliability in energy market data through the development of a "global standard for reporting oil reserves" and encouraged "investment in exploration, production, transportation and refinery capability."¹⁸⁶

On 18-19 November 2006, Italy participated in the G20 Meeting of Ministers and Governors in Melbourne. In a Communiqué from this meeting, the G20 Ministers not only stated their support of JODI but also the value of extending it into other sectors.¹⁸⁷

Italy, along with the other JODI partners, sponsored a workshop for Sub-Saharan African governments that took place from 30 January to 2 February 2007.¹⁸⁸ Government officials from South Africa, Angola, Cameroon, Republic of Congo, Ghana and Nigeria participated in the workshop, which focused on oil data collection.¹⁸⁹ Further workshops are expected in the Middle East and for Caspian and Central Asian Countries later this year.¹⁹⁰

The Italian government is also an active participant in the International Energy Forum (IEF), the eleventh meeting of which will be held in Italy in 2008.¹⁹¹ The IEF aims to promote dialogue between major producers and consumers of energy products, including private corporations.¹⁹² The IEF has thus far been a means of reinforcing global support for the JODI Database and has allowed G8 member states, including Italy, to encourage other nations to increase their data flows to JODI.¹⁹³

Analyst: Michael Erdman

Japan: +1

Japan has registered a score of +1 indicating full compliance with its 2006 St. Petersburg JODI commitments. Japan is meeting its obligations to JODI and has actively encouraged the expansion of JODI since the St. Petersburg summit; most of Japan's work towards this goal was completed prior to January 2007.

Japan has submitted production, demand, closing stock and stock change levels of crude oil, liquefied petroleum gases, motor gasoline, kerosene gas/diesel oil and residual fuel oil to JODI for the months of August 2006 to January 2007.¹⁹⁴ The JODI Secretariat gave Japan a rating of "good" for submission,

¹⁸⁴ Joint Oil Data Initiative Newsletter No. 9, November, 2006, Joint Oil Data Initiative, 19 November 2006. Date of Access: 31 December 2006. http://www.jodidata.org/FileZ/newsletter/JODI_newsletter9.pdf

¹⁸⁵ D.G.E.R.M. Statistiche dell'energia, Ministry of Economic Development (Rome). Date of Access: 8 January 2007. <http://dgerm.attivitaproduttive.gov.it/dgerm/>

¹⁸⁶ Statement by G-7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Singapore, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (Ottawa) 16 September 2006. Date of Access: 10 December 2006. http://www.g8.gc.ca/20060916-Central_Bank_Governors_Singapore-en.asp.

¹⁸⁷ Meeting of Ministers and Governors in Melbourne, Group of Twenty (Melbourne) 18-19 November 2006. Date of Access: November 26, 2006. http://www.g20.org/Public/Communiques/Pdf/2006_australia.pdf.

¹⁸⁸ International Energy Forum Secretariat Newsletter No. 9, International Energy Forum, April 2007. Date of Access: 16 April 2007. http://www.iefs.org.sa/pages/Files/IEFS_NL/NL_9th.pdf

¹⁸⁹ International Energy Forum Secretariat Newsletter No. 9, International Energy Forum, April 2007. Date of Access: 16 April 2007. http://www.iefs.org.sa/pages/Files/IEFS_NL/NL_9th.pdf

¹⁹⁰ Joint Oil Data Initiative March 2007 Newsletter, Joint Oil Data Initiative, March 2007. Date of Access: 10 April 2007. www.jodidata.org/FileZ/newsletter/JODI_Newsletter10.pdf.

¹⁹¹ Conclusions by Host and Co-Host of the International Energy Forum, 10th International Energy Forum (Doha, Qatar) 24 April 2006. Date of Access: 08 January 2007. <http://www.iefs.org.sa/Pages/Files/Others/10th%20IEF%20Host%20Summary.pdf>

¹⁹² The Dialogue Today: A Unique Process, International Energy Forum (Riyadh, KSA) 2006. Date of Access: 08 January 2007. <http://www.iefs.org.sa/default.aspx>

¹⁹³ The Dialogue Today: A Unique Process, International Energy Forum (Riyadh, KSA) 2006. Date of Access: 08 January 2007. <http://www.iefs.org.sa/default.aspx>

¹⁹⁴ JODI World Database, Joint Oil Data Initiative, 20 December 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2006. <http://www.jodidata.org/downloads/world.zip>

timeliness, and completeness in its most recent compliance cycle, which ran from January to June 2006.¹⁹⁵

On 16 September 2006 in Singapore, Japan issued a joint statement with the other G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors reconfirming the need to promote transparency and reliability in energy market data through the development of a “global standard for reporting oil reserves”.¹⁹⁶

Japan's Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry sponsored a workshop on energy statistics in the APEC region from 23-25 October 2006 in Tokyo. “Improving JODI data quality” was listed as one of three key issues discussed.¹⁹⁷

Japan's Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, Akira Amari, met with counterparts from China, India, South Korea and the United States in Beijing on 16 December 2006. In a joint statement, they pledged to support JODI, cooperate in “improving transparency of data” and provide “timely market data on oil”.¹⁹⁸

On 18-19 November 2006, Japan participated in the G20 Meeting of Ministers and Governors in Melbourne. In a communiqué, the G20 Ministers stated their support for extending JODI to other energy sectors.¹⁹⁹

Finally, along with the other JODI partners, Japan sponsored a workshop for Sub-Saharan African governments that took place from 30 January to 2 February 2007.²⁰⁰ Government officials from South Africa, Angola, Cameroon, Republic of Congo, Ghana and Nigeria participated in the workshop, which focused on oil data collection.²⁰¹ Further workshops are expected in the Middle East and for Caspian and Central Asian Countries later this year.²⁰²

Analyst: Doug Sarro

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with its St. Petersburg JODI commitments. Results of new JODI assessment have not been published yet, however, results covering the time period from January to June 2006 and published in November, 2006 show that Russia was given “fair” for submission of information, “poor” for timeliness and “fair” for completeness.²⁰³ At the date of February, 2007 (the date of last update of JODI data) Russia submitted all necessary information²⁰⁴ and thus, Russia is complying with the implementation of JODI.

Confirming its commitment, Russia has made numerous official announcements on the necessity of JODI and informational openness of energy markets. In January 2007, at the 15th annual session of the Asia-Pacific Parliamentary Forum, the Federation Council Chair D. Mezencev said that it is very important for Russia to improve international cooperation in the framework of international initiatives, such as the Joint Oil Data Initiative (JODI).²⁰⁵

In September 2006 at the conference of OPEC oil ministers in Vienna, Russia's Deputy Minister of Industry and Energy Andrey Reus announced that increasing transparency, predictability and stability of global energy markets is a vital prerequisite of energy security. Deputy Minister Reus noted that

¹⁹⁵ Joint Oil Data Initiative Newsletter No. 9, November, 2006, Joint Oil Data Initiative, 19 November 2006. Date of Access: 31 December 2006. http://www.jodidata.org/FileZ/newsletter/JODI_newsletter9.pdf

¹⁹⁶ Statement by G-7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, Singapore, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (Ottawa) 16 September 2006. Date of Access: 10 December 2006. www.g8.gc.ca/20060916-Central_Bank_Governors_Singapore-en.asp

¹⁹⁷ Summary of the 11th APEC Expert Group on Energy Data and Analysis Meeting, Institute for Energy Economics, (Tokyo), 22 November 2006. Date of Access: 31 December 2006. http://www.ieej.or.jp/egeda/general/minute_book/5thWS.html

¹⁹⁸ Five-country energy ministers meeting discusses energy security, efficiency, Chinese Government's Official Web Portal, 16 December 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2007. http://www.gov.cn/misc/2006-12/16/content_470937.htm

¹⁹⁹ Meeting of Ministers and Governors in Melbourne, Group of Twenty (Melbourne) 18-19 November 2006. Date of Access: 20 April 2007. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/g20/g20-061119australia.pdf>

²⁰⁰ International Energy Forum Secretariat Newsletter No. 9, International Energy Forum, (Riyadh, KSA), April 2007. Date of Access: 16 April 2007. http://www.iefs.org.sa/pages/Files/IEFS_NL/NL_9th.pdf

²⁰¹ International Energy Forum Secretariat Newsletter No. 9, International Energy Forum, (Riyadh, KSA), April 2007. Date of Access: 16 April 2007. http://www.iefs.org.sa/pages/Files/IEFS_NL/NL_9th.pdf

²⁰² Joint Oil Data Initiative March 2007 Newsletter, Joint Oil Data Initiative, March 2007. Date of Access: 10 April 2007. www.jodidata.org/FileZ/newsletter/JODI_Newsletter10.pdf

²⁰³ Joint Oil Data Initiative Newsletter No. 9, November, 2006, Joint Oil Data Initiative, 19 November 2006. Date of Access: 31 December 2006. http://www.jodidata.org/FileZ/newsletter/JODI_newsletter9.pdf

²⁰⁴ Joint Oil and Data Initiative ,All Data, Date of Access: 16 April 2007. <http://www.jodidb.org/IEFS/TableViewer/tableView.aspx?ReportId=83>

²⁰⁵ Energy safety in the world and in the Asian-Pacific Region – the role of Russia as G8 member, The Federation Council, (Moscow), 23 January 2007, Date of Access: 16 April 2007. http://www.council.gov.ru/inf_ps/chronicle/2007/01/item5569.html,

informational transparency of the world oil markets signifies a tendency to the transition from the outdated competitive strategy of assessing price risks to the contemporary informational strategy of energy resources market evaluation.²⁰⁶ Later, in February 2007 at the international conference CERA in Houston, Texas, Reus said that there are two main directions of work: efficiency improvement and stabilization of the energy resources market, and market transparency is its main instrument.²⁰⁷

In December 2006 joint work on the TACIS project "Harmonization of energy policies of Russia and the EU" was accomplished. The topics considered included the issues of conformity of forecast energy balances of Russia and the EU for the long-term perspective, the volume of Russian export of oil and gas, the conditions of mutual improvement of the investment climate for participation of foreign partners in the development of Russian mineral wealth and the appearance of Russian companies on the retail energy market of Europe.

Finally, in November 2006 Russia's Ministry of Industry and Energy and UNESCO opened the International Centre for Information and Analysis on Sustainable Energy Development in Russia.²⁰⁸ This is the fulfillment of a commitment made just before the St. Petersburg Summit.²⁰⁹

Analysts: Natalia Churkina and Iryna Lozynska

United States: +1

The United States has registered a score of +1 indicating full compliance with its 2006 St. Petersburg JODI commitment. In its own assessment of participation for the months leading up to the St. Petersburg Summit, the JODI Secretariat awarded the United States a "good" ranking for all three categories: submission, timeliness and completeness.²¹⁰

On 16 September 2006, at the G7 Meeting of Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors in Singapore, the participants issued a joint statement, reconfirming the need to promote transparency and reliability in energy market data through the development of a "global standard for reporting oil reserves."²¹¹ Just over a month later, the United States participated in the APEC Workshop on Energy Statistics in Tokyo at which an entire day (25 October 2006) was dedicated to JODI. Discussions resulted in the creation of a conceptual format for the expansion of JODI, to be presented at the upcoming conference in Riyadh.²¹²

On 18-19 November 2006, the United States participated in the G20 Meeting of Ministers and Governors in Melbourne. In a Communiqué from this meeting, the G20 Ministers not only stated their support of JODI but also the value of extending it into other sectors.²¹³ Six days later, at the Sixth International JODI Conference in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia a joint Communiqué was released which acknowledged the success of the JODI World Database one year after becoming available to the public.

On 1 December 2006, in a keynote address made to the Corporate Council on Africa Oil & Gas Forum, Energy Secretary Samuel Bodman stated that the Department of Energy is not only a participant in JODI, it also encourages other countries to participate in the Initiative.²¹⁴ On 29 January, funding was requested in the FY2008 Budget to continue ongoing operations to maintain energy data and to improve reliability and statistical accuracy of the information.²¹⁵

²⁰⁶ Joint work is a guarantee of sustainable and predictable oil market, Ministry of Industry and Energy of the RF, (Moscow), 12 September 2006, Date of Access: 16 April 2007. <http://www.minprom.gov.ru/activity/energy/news/236>

²⁰⁷ The Russian Federation role in the global energy safety, Ministry of Industry and Energy of the RF, 13 February 2007, Date of Access: 16 April 2007. <http://www.minprom.gov.ru/appearance/showAppearanceIssue?url=activity/energy/appearance/26>

²⁰⁸ From utilitarianism to humanism, Ministry of Industry and Energy of the RF, 3 November 2006, Date of Access: 16 April 2007

²⁰⁹ <http://www.unesco.ru/eng/articles/2004/stasya18072006150721.php>

<http://www.minprom.gov.ru/press/release/showNewsIssue?url=activity/inter/news/126>

²¹⁰ Joint Oil Data Initiative November 2006 Newsletter, Joint Oil Data Initiative, November 2006. Date of Access: 26 November 2006. www.joididata.org/FileZ/newsletter/JODI_Newsletter9.pdf.

²¹¹ Joint Oil Data Initiative November 2006 Newsletter, Joint Oil Data Initiative, November 2006. Date of Access: 26 November 2006. www.joididata.org/FileZ/newsletter/JODI_Newsletter9.pdf.

²¹² Joint Oil Data Initiative November 2006 Newsletter, Joint Oil Data Initiative, November 2006. Date of Access: 26 November 2006. www.joididata.org/FileZ/newsletter/JODI_Newsletter9.pdf.

²¹³ Meeting of Ministers and Governors in Melbourne, Group of Twenty, (Melbourne) 18-19 November 2006. Date of Access: 26 November 2006. www.g20.org/Public/Communiques/Pdf/2006_australia.pdf.

²¹⁴ Keynote Address by Energy Secretary Samuel Bodman to the Corporate Council on Africa Oil & Gas Forum, Office of Public Affairs of the U.S. Department of Energy, (Washington), 1 December 2006. Date of Access: 28 December 2006. <http://www.energy.gov/print/4498.htm>.

²¹⁵ Analytical Perspectives for the FY2008 Budget Crosscutting Programs, Office of Management and Budget, (Washington), 29 January 2007. Date of Access: 10 April 2007. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/budget/fy2008/pdf/apers/crosscutting.pdf> - 29 Jan 07

Recently the United States, as a member of several JODI partner organizations, participated in the organization of several training workshops. The first of these workshops was designed for energy statisticians from Sub-Saharan African countries and took place 30 January – 2 February 2007 in Johannesburg.²¹⁶ On 12 February 2007, the IEA hosted an inter-secretariat JODI meeting in Paris to discuss the expanded questionnaire, the program of work for JODI and lessons from the Johannesburg workshop.²¹⁷ Further workshops have been planned and are expected to occur in the Middle East and for Caspian and Central Asian Countries later this year.²¹⁸

Analyst: Erin Haines

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has registered a score of +1 indicating full compliance with its 2006 St. Petersburg JODI commitment. The United Kingdom (one of the world's top 30 producers and consumers of petrochemicals) has been an important supporter of JODI, "providing financial and technical assistance, and political impetus."²¹⁹ For the period January-June 2006 JODI assessed the UK data submission as "good" in all three categories of "submission, timeliness and completeness."²²⁰

The United Kingdom has participated in all major JODI events, such as the Inter-Secretariat JODI meeting in Vienna, on 12 September 2006, and the 6th JODI International Conference, in November 2006, where issues such as data collection, the extension and the improvement of JODI data quality were discussed.²²¹

On 16 September 2006 in Singapore, the United Kingdom issued a joint statement with the other G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors reconfirming the need to promote transparency and reliability in energy market data through the development of a "global standard for reporting oil reserves" and encouraged "investment in exploration, production, and transportation and refinery capability."²²²

On 18-19 November 2006, the United Kingdom participated in the G20 Meeting of Ministers and Governors in Melbourne. In a communiqué from this meeting, the G20 Ministers not only stated their support of JODI but also the value of extending it into other sectors.²²³ Six days later, at the Sixth International JODI Conference in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia a joint Communiqué was released which acknowledged the success of the JODI World Database one year after becoming available to the public.

Recently the United Kingdom, as a member of several JODI partner organizations, participated in the organization of several training workshops. The first of these workshops was designed for energy statisticians from Sub-Saharan African countries and took place 30 January–2 February 2007 in Johannesburg.²²⁴ On 12 February 2007, the IEA hosted an inter-secretariat JODI meeting in Paris to discuss the expanded questionnaire, the program of work for JODI and lessons from the Johannesburg workshop.²²⁵ Further workshops have been planned and are expected to occur in the Middle East and for Caspian and Central Asian Countries later this year.²²⁶

²¹⁶ Joint Oil Data Initiative March 2007 Newsletter, Joint Oil Data Initiative, March 2007. Date of Access: 10 April 2007. www.jodidate.org/FileZ/newsletter/JODI_Newsletter10.pdf.

²¹⁷ Joint Oil Data Initiative March 2007 Newsletter, Joint Oil Data Initiative, March 2007. Date of Access: 10 April 2007. www.jodidate.org/FileZ/newsletter/JODI_Newsletter10.pdf.

²¹⁸ Joint Oil Data Initiative March 2007 Newsletter, Joint Oil Data Initiative, March 2007. Date of Access: 10 April 2007. www.jodidate.org/FileZ/newsletter/JODI_Newsletter10.pdf.

²¹⁹ Fitting National Energy Policies into an Overall EU Strategy: Keynote address by Malcolm Wicks, Minister of State for Science and Innovation, Department of Trade and Industry, (London), 13 November 2006. Date of Access: 25 November 2006. www.dti.gov.uk/about/dti-ministerial-team/page35426.html

²²⁰ Assessment of Countries/Economies' Participation in JODI, JODI World Database. Date of Access: 12 April 2007. <http://www.jodidate.org/FileZ/ODTmain.htm>

²²¹ International Energy Association (IEA), (Paris), October 2006. Date of Access: 23 November 2006. www.iea.org/Textbase/stats/jodi/jodinewsletter.pdf

²²² Statement by G-7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Singapore, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (Ottawa) 16 September 2006. Date of Access: 10 December 2006. www.g8.gc.ca/20060916-Central_Bank_Governors_Singapore-en.asp

²²³ Meeting of Ministers and Governors in Melbourne, Group of Twenty, (Melbourne), 18-19 November 2006. Date of Access: 26 November 2006. www.g20.org/Public/Communiques/Pdf/2006_australia.pdf.

²²⁴ Joint Oil Data Initiative March 2007 Newsletter, Joint Oil Data Initiative, March 2007. Date of Access: 10 April 2007. www.jodidate.org/FileZ/newsletter/JODI_Newsletter10.pdf.

²²⁵ Joint Oil Data Initiative March 2007 Newsletter, Joint Oil Data Initiative, March 2007. Date of Access: 10 April 2007. www.jodidate.org/FileZ/newsletter/JODI_Newsletter10.pdf.

²²⁶ Joint Oil Data Initiative March 2007 Newsletter, Joint Oil Data Initiative, March 2007. Date of Access: 10 April 2007. www.jodidate.org/FileZ/newsletter/JODI_Newsletter10.pdf.

Analyst

European Union: +1

The European Union has registered a score of +1 indicating full compliance with its 2006 St. Petersburg JODI commitment. The EU reports to the JODI Database via the European statistical agency EUROSTAT and has been awarded a grade of "good" for the submission, timeliness and completeness of its data.²²⁷ EUROSTAT is responsible for the submission of data on all 27 members of the EU and is one of the seven statistical organizations coordinating the pooling and processing of data in the JODI database.²²⁸

Although the European Union is tasked with the collection and reporting of data on oil consumption and production in the 27 member states, it is not directly involved in the discussions of contributing states. Rather, the nations that participate in the JODI initiative represent themselves at both Joint Oil Data Initiative and International Energy Forum meetings.²²⁹

Recently, the European Commission created the Energy Market Observatory System to provide reliable and transparent energy market data.²³⁰ It also reports on a website maintained by the EC the oil stock data of its member states.²³¹ The stock data reported includes information on those states with 90-day obligations of petroleum.²³² Aside from all these actions that improve the statistical collection of data, the EU attends many high profile international gatherings related to energy, such as the Euro Mediterranean Energy Forum and the World Forum on Energy Regulation.

Analyst: Michael Erdman

²²⁷ Joint Oil Data Initiative November 2006 Newsletter, Joint Oil Data Initiative, November 2006. Date of Access: November 26, 2006. http://www.jodidata.org/FileZ/newsletter/JODI_Newsletter9.pdf.

²²⁸ Eurostat, Joint Oil Data Initiative. Date of Access: 3 January 2007. <http://www.jodidata.org/FileZ/ODTmain.htm>.

²²⁹ The Dialogue Today: A Unique Process, International Energy Forum, (Riyadh, KSA), 2006. Date of Access: 08 January 2007. <http://www.iefs.org.sa/default.aspx>

²³⁰ Energy – Oil, European Commission, (Brussels), 2 August 2006. Date of Access: 3 January 2007. http://ec.europa.eu/energy/oil/index_en.htm.

²³¹ Energy – Oil, European Commission, (Brussels), 12 February 2007. Date of Access: 3 January 2007. http://ec.europa.eu/energy/oil/stocks/index_en.htm

²³² Energy – Oil, European Commission, (Brussels), 12 February 2007. Date of Access: 3 January 2007. http://ec.europa.eu/energy/oil/stocks/index_en.htm