ENGAGEMENT WITH BUSINESS

Duncan Millard,
International Energy Statistics Advisor
Oil product demand by geographical region

Million tonnes

Source: IEA Oil Information 2018
How JODI works
How JODI works
Quick questions

• Who (hands up) is responsible for collecting JODI oil or gas data in your economy?
Quick questions

• Who (hands up) is responsible for collecting JODI oil or gas data in your economy?

• Who collects these data from business directly?
Quick questions

• Who (hands up) is responsible for collecting JODI oil or gas data in your economy?

• Who collects these data from business directly?

• Who has spoken to the business(es) about why the data are needed and their benefit?
1st Exercise

• In pairs, discuss – “what is the value of JODI data (gas or oil) to businesses in your economy”?

• 5 mins – then all groups to feed one idea back
2nd Exercise

• In pairs, discuss – “what reasons do businesses give, if they do, for not supplying or delays in providing JODI data (gas or oil)”?

• 5 mins – then all groups to feed one issue back
3rd exercise

• In groups of 4, discuss how any of the identified (or new) benefits could be used to mitigate the issues (or why the benefit of the data being available is greater)

• 10 mins – then all groups to feed one pairing (issue-response) back
Establishing and maintaining a relationship with business data suppliers

• It is essential to have a good working relationship with business
• Regular contact over email and phone
• Prompt feedback/questions provided to the companies
  • Automated data checks.
  • Errors are flagged up and queried
• Give advice on survey completion, units, checks etc
• Regular meetings with a representative of every company
• Engage with them as users of data
• What could you give back?
What could you do?
Examples from the UK

- Regular meeting with the trade association (UKPIA)

- Data quality assured by validation visits to businesses (linked to stock holding)
  - Builds confidence for business (professionalism) and gvt (importance)

- Own company (only) market share of sales provided back to business (encourages accuracy of data provided and provides a key business KPI)
DATA GOVERNANCE
Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics - in brief

Agreed at UN Plenary 29th January 2014


Key elements for statistical governance

- Statistics inform public business and investors – they “provide an indispensable element in the information system of a democratic society”
- Made available on regular basis
- Impartial
- Trusted
- Methodologies chosen by statisticians and published
- Statisticians role to protect confidential data
- Using international concepts, classifications and methods promotes the consistency and efficiency.
Data governance

• Take many forms but common themes which draw from FPoOS
• Essential to create a process to deliver high quality and trusted statistics

• Key elements
  • Independent results using best/cost effective methodology
  • Comprehensive and timely
  • Mandatory data collection a big help, but clarity on why needed is crucial
  • Regular published statistics, ideally pre-announced
  • Clearly presented – graphically and written
  • Collect once use often
  • Data access and use including across multiple organisations
  • Communication with data providers and users
  • Confidentiality can be solved
Results – Good (energy) data?

✓ Relevant
✓ Reliable
✓ Timely
✓ Consistent
✓ Cost efficient
✓ Comparable over time
✓ Comparable between countries, provinces, cities… according to needs
✓ Used
CONFIDENTIALITY
Confidentiality issues

- Regardless of the type of data collection (statistical law or administrative Code of Energy framework), the rules are broadly the same:
  - Each disseminated data must be based on at least three units
  - Regardless of the number of units contributing to the aggregated figure, one unit cannot represent more than 85% of the total.

- Monopoly business
  - No competition, so no commercial issues?
  - Need support from Ministry
Dealing with confidentiality

• Communication with business

• Volume not value data
  • Reinforce what data you need and what you don’t

• Timelags
  • Accept a longer time lag and build on it (e.g., go for 3 months if won’t give 2, for some variables)

• Aggregation of cells/rows/columns
  • An OK solution, if not ideal, don’t say no to data

• Challenge – check annual report and accounts/statements
### Joint Organisations Data Initiative - Oil

**Country**

**Month**

- **Unit**: 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Crude Oil</th>
<th>NGL</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Total (1)+(2)+(3)</th>
<th>Petroleum Products</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>LPG (5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Naphtha (6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gasoline (7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total Kerosene (8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Of which: Jet Kerosene (9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gas/Diesel Oil (10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fuel Oil (11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Other Products (12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total Products (5)+(6)+(7)+(8)+(10)+(11)+(12)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Aggregation**

- **Production**
  - **Refinery Output**
- **From Other sources**
- **Imports**
  - **Imports**
- **Exports**
- **Exports**
- **Products Transferred**
  - **Products Transferred**
- **Direct Use**
  - **Interproduct Transfers**
- **Stock Change**
  - **Stock Change**
- **Statistical Difference**
  - **Statistical Difference**
- **Refinery Intake**
  = **Demand**
- **Closing stocks**

**Closing stocks**

- **Gasoline**: 19.4 gallons
- **Diesel Fuel & Heating Oil**: 10.5
- **Jet Fuel**: 4.1
- **Heavy Fuel Oil**: 1.7
- **Propane**: 1.5
- **Asphalt & Road Oil**: 1.3
- **Petrochemical Feedstocks**: 1.1
- **Other Products**: 5.0
Conclusions

• Communication with business is vital
• Have to be active, reach out

• Meet them
• Discuss data needs and how data can and will help them
• See how you can help
  – but don’t be afraid to politely push back

• Be clear on needs, but flexible (in the short term)
• Build confidence and relationships
Questions, thoughts very welcome – thanks.