



**An
Phríomh-Oifig
Staidrimh**

Central
Statistics
Office

Standard SIMS Report: Fuel Excise Clearances



Single Integrated Metadata Structure (SIMS) Report

For

Fuel Excise Clearances

This documentation applies to the reporting period:
2021
Last edited: 04/10/2021



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1. Introduction

Fuel Excise Clearances is a release which provides statistics and characteristic information on fuel excise clearances from the Revenue Fuel Excise Clearances database accompanied by contextual information on fuel prices and mean temperatures.

The statistics include monthly and annual Fuel Excise Clearances, monthly average Wholesale Price Index, and monthly average temperature at Dublin Airport.

The collection of the Fuel Excise Clearances is undertaken by the Revenue Commissioners. The CSO compile the Wholesale Price Indices. Met Eireann calculated the monthly mean temperatures.

Clearances reflect the duty paid amounts of oil removed from tax warehouses. Clearances data provide a proxy for sales and the associated level of consumption but do not reflect actual consumption per se. First, clearances relate to Irish duty paid product. They do not include consumption on which Irish taxes have not been paid. Second, clearances reflect the timing of withdrawals of product from warehouse by manufacturers rather than the timing of consumption.

2. Contact

Contact Organisation:	Central Statistics Office
Contact Organisation Unit:	Environment & Climate
Contact Name:	Paul McElvaney, John Golden
Contact person function:	Statistician
Contact Mail address:	CSO Dublin, Ardee Road, Rathmines, Dublin 6, D06 FX52
Contact email address:	environment@cso.ie
Contact Phone Number:	Paul +353 1 4984201, John +353 1 4984218
Contact Fax Number:	

3. Metadata Update

3.1. Metadata last certified

28/09/2021

3.2. Metadata last posted

06/10/2021

3.3. Metadata last update

28/09/2021



4. Statistical Presentation

4.1. Data Description

To show monthly trends in clearances of mineral fuels. Emissions from road transport fuels and home heating oils are responsible for a significant proportion of Ireland's national emissions. Changes such as an increased uptake of electric vehicles will be reflected in the consumption of mineral fuel oils.

4.2. Classification System

Not applicable.

4.3. Sector Coverage

Not applicable.

4.4. Statistical Concepts and definitions

Excise duties are indirect taxes on the sale or use of specific products e.g. alcohol, tobacco, and mineral oils. They are usually applied as an amount per quantity of the product. The Revenue Commissioners collect statistics on the volumes of fuel clearances covered by excise taxes.

These monthly statistics show trends such as increased clearances of heating oils in unusually cold spells and reductions in clearances of road fuels in a period of restricted movement such as that resulting from Covid-19.

This release includes information on monthly wholesale price indices for fuels and monthly mean temperature for Dublin Airport as an aid to users in understanding the trends.

Principal variables: Clearances of autodiesel, unleaded petrol, marked gas oil, and kerosene.

4.5. Statistical Unit

The Revenue Commissioners collect the information from bonded warehouses. A bonded warehouse is a customs-controlled warehouse or secured area, where dutiable (imported) goods are retained until such time that the duty owed on the goods is paid.

4.6. Statistical Population

All bonded warehouses in the Republic of Ireland.

4.7. Reference Area

The statistics compiled and published are at national level.

4.8. Time Coverage

Monthly - 2020/2021.

4.9. Base period

Wholesale Price Index data is published with base year 2015=100.

5. Unit of Measure

Monthly and annual excise clearance figures are published in million litres.
Monthly Mean Temperature data is published in degrees centigrade.



6. Reference Period

2021.

7. Institutional Mandate

7.1. Legal Acts and other agreements

Not under statistical legislation. The CSO has requested access to the excise clearances microdata under Section 30 of the Statistics Act, 1993. In the interim, we have used aggregated data which was received from Revenue.

7.2. Data Sharing

Not applicable

8. Confidentiality

8.1. Confidentiality – policy

All information supplied to the CSO is treated as strictly confidential. The Statistics Act, 1993 sets stringent confidentiality standards: Information collected may be used only for statistical purposes, and no details that might be related to an identifiable person or business undertaking may be divulged to any other government department or body. These national statistical confidentiality provisions are reinforced by the following EU legislation: Council Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 on European statistics for data collected for EU statistical purposes. Further details are outlined in the CSO's Code of Practice on Statistical Confidentiality.

For more information on the CSO confidentiality policy please visit:
<https://www.cso.ie/en/aboutus/lgdp/csodatapolicies/statisticalconfidentiality/>

8.2. Confidentiality – data treatment

Not applicable.

9. Release Policy

9.1. Release Calendar

The date of dissemination of all statistics released by CSO can be found in the Release Calendar published in CSO.ie. This calendar is regularly updated.

9.2. Release calendar access

The release calendar can be accessed via the CSO website, www.cso.ie, or directly from this link:
<https://www.cso.ie/en/csolatestnews/releasecalendar/>

9.3. User access

In accordance with Principle 6 of the European Statistics Code of Practice all users of CSO statistics have equal access via the CSO website at the same time of 11 am. Any privileged pre-release access to any outside user is limited, controlled and publicised. In the event that leaks occur, pre-release arrangements are revised so as to ensure impartiality.

The CSO recognises that in very limited circumstances a business need for pre-release access may be substantiated. Any form of pre-release access is a privilege and a strict CSO pre-release access policy is adhered to for these special requests. The full pre-release access policy can be accessed at:
<https://www.cso.ie/en/aboutus/lgdp/csodatapolicies/statisticalconfidentiality/>



The various results are published nationally in statistical release format as well as on the CSO website (www.cso.ie). Selected extracts from the results are posted on the CSO's data dissemination database, PxStat.

10. Frequency of Dissemination

Monthly.

11. Accessibility and clarity

11.1. News release

Not applicable.

11.2. Publications

The electronic release can be found via the following link:
<https://www.cso.ie/en/statistics/climateandenergy/>

11.3. On-line database

The information is published in tabular format via the CSO's dissemination database PxStat. The tables can be accessed directly from this link: <https://data.cso.ie/product/FEC>

11.3.1. AC 1. Data tables -consultations

Not calculated.

11.4. Micro-data Access

Not applicable.

11.5. Other

Additional documentation and publications can be found in:

Revenue Commissioner Excise Volumes:
<https://www.revenue.ie/en/corporate/information-about-revenue/statistics/excise/index.aspx>

NORA Levy:
<https://www.nora.ie/statistics.312.html>

11.5.1. AC2. Metadata consultations

Not calculated.

11.6. Documentation on Methodology

Further documentation on the methodology used to compile this output can be accessed from the Methods page on cso.ie or directly from this link:
<https://www.cso.ie/en/methods/climateandenergy/fuelexciseclearances/>

11.6.1. AC3 – Metadata completeness – rate

Not calculated.



11.7. Quality Documentation

Further documentation on the quality aspects of this output can be accessed from the Methods page on [cso.ie](https://www.cso.ie) or directly from this link:

<https://www.cso.ie/en/methods/climateandenergy/fuelexciseclarances/>

12. Quality Management

12.1. Quality Assurance

Quality Management Framework

The CSO avails of an office wide Quality Management Framework (QMF). This framework allows all CSO processes and outputs to meet the required standard as set out in the European Statistics Code of Practice (ESCoP). The QMF foundations are based on establishing the UNECE's Generic Statistical Business Process Model (GSBPM) as the operating statistical production model to achieve a standardised approach to Quality Management. All and any changes implemented to CSO processes and outputs require adherence to the QMF.

12.2. Quality Assessment

Not assessed.

13. Relevance

13.1. User Needs

General national requirement. Fuel purchases are a substantial portion of enterprise costs and are a cause of pollution. Hence there is a large policy interest in understanding the amount of energy used by different enterprise sectors, or in the home, particularly during the COVID-19 crisis. Additionally, there is policy relevance in monitoring take-up on more energy efficient and less polluting fuels.

13.1.1. Main National Users

The published data has proved of interest to a broad section of users including and not limited to Government, Policy makers, Energy Sector, Business, National media – journalists, general public etc. and researchers interested in energy statistics.

13.1.2. Principal External Users

Government, Policy-Makers, Energy Sector, National media, journalists, general public.

13.2. User Satisfaction

Not measured.

13.3. Data Completeness

Not measured.

13.3.1. Data Completeness rate

Not measured.



14. Accuracy and reliability

14.1. Overall accuracy

Data received from Revenue commissioners refers to administrative data and therefore it is deemed to be as accurate as possible.

Where the data is reused from another CSO source, please refer to the quality report for that particular table.

14.2. Sampling Error

Not applicable.

14.2.1. A1. Sampling error indicator

Not applicable.

14.3. Non-sampling Error

Not applicable.

14.3.1. Coverage error

Not applicable.

14.3.1.1. A2. Over coverage rate

Not applicable.

14.3.1.2. A3. Common units – proportion

Not applicable.

14.3.2. Measurement error

Not applicable.

14.3.3. Non-Response Error

Not applicable.

14.3.3.1. Unit non-response rate

Not applicable.

14.3.3.2. Item non-response rate

Not applicable.

14.3.4. Processing error

Not applicable.

14.3.5. Model assumption error

Not applicable.



15. Timeliness and punctuality

15.1. Timeliness

Data are received on a monthly basis. No provisional results are provided however the published results are subject to revision, particularly the most recent months. The results have a target timeliness of 40 days after the end of each month.

15.1.1. TP1. Time lag – First results

Not applicable.

15.1.2. TP2. Time lag – Final results

Currently 37 days.

15.2. Punctuality

The results are published on time in line with the indications given in the CSO's release calendar at the start of the year.

15.2.1. TP3. Punctuality – Punctuality - delivery and publication

0 days.

16. Comparability

16.1. Comparability – Geographical

Not applicable.

16.1.1. CC1. Asymmetry for mirror flow statistics

Not applicable.

16.2. Comparability over time

There have been no breaks in time series – all data are fully comparable from the beginning of the series.

16.2.1. Length of Comparable Time series

2000M01 to 2021M08 - 20 years 8 months.

16.3. Coherence – cross domain

The data are consistent with National Oil Reserves Agency levy statistics. The results are consistent with SEAI monthly statistics.

16.3.1. Coherence – Sub annual and annual statistics

Not applicable.

16.3.2. Coherence with National Accounts

Not applicable.



16.4. Coherence – internal

Not applicable.

17. Cost and Burden

Estimates of Burden can be obtained from the Response Burden Barometer published annually by the CSO. <https://www.cso.ie/en/statistics/multisectoral/responseburdenbarometer/>

Survey specific information is also available via CSO's PxStat, which can be accessed directly from this link: <https://data.cso.ie/product/RBB>

There are no estimates currently available of the cost of publishing these statistics.

18. Data Revision

18.1. Data Revision Policy

Revisions refer to changes made to published statistical data when the information used in its production has been updated or corrected. This information includes all data used in compiling the statistic e.g. respondent data, administrative data, weights and factors, methodology, classifications, definitions, modifications to survey questionnaires, survey scope and data collection methods. The data revision policy that CSO statistics adheres to can be found via the following link: <https://www.cso.ie/en/methods/quality/treatmentofrevisions/>

18.2. Data Revision Practice

The results are subject to revision, particularly the most recent months.

18.2.1. Data Revision – Average size

Not calculated.



19. Statistical processing

19.1. Source Data

Revenue Fuel Excise Clearances Data

<https://www.revenue.ie/en/corporate/information-about-revenue/statistics/excise/receipts-volume-and-price/excisereceipts-commodity.aspx>.

Met Eireann Website

<https://www.met.ie/climate/available-data/historical-data>

<https://www.met.ie/climate/available-data/monthly-data>

Wholesale Price Index PxStat Data

<https://data.cso.ie/table/WPM26>

19.1.1. Population and sampling frame

Enterprises withdrawing fuels from bonded warehouses.

19.1.2. Sampling design

Not applicable.

19.1.3. Survey size

Not applicable.

19.1.4. Survey technique

Administrative data obtained directly from Revenue Commissioners.

19.2. Frequency of data collection

Monthly.

19.3. Data Collection

The release is produced from excise clearance data supplied to the CSO by the Revenue Commissioners. Further information on the excise clearance data collected is available on the Revenue Commissioners website.

19.3.1. Type of Survey/Process

Administrative data.

19.3.2. Questionnaire (including explanations)

Not applicable.

19.3.3. Survey Participation

Not applicable.

19.3.4. Data Capture

Monthly excise clearances data were obtained directly from Revenue.



19.4. Data Validation

Prior to publication, some manual checking is also carried out to ensure the robustness of the data. This includes ensuring there is consistency with National Oil Reserves Agency levy statistics.

19.5. Data Compilation

Not applicable.

19.5.1. Imputation (for Non-Response or Incomplete Data Sets)

Not applicable.

19.5.1.1. A7. Imputation rate

Not applicable.

19.5.2. Grossing and Weighting

Not applicable.

19.6. Adjustment

Not applicable.

19.6.1. Seasonal Adjustment

Not applicable.

20. Comment