

Definitions in Monthly Oil-product Statistics

SEAI monthly oil-product statistics appear in webpage:

<https://www.seai.ie/data-and-insights/seai-statistics/monthly-energy-data/oil/>

The statistics rely on two important terms explained below:

- **Observed** Gross Inland deliveries (GID)
- Energy units of terajoules (TJ)

In SEAI energy statistics, terms “GID” or “deliveries” imply **Observed** Gross Inland Deliveries.

Observed Gross Inland Deliveries

Annex C of Commission Regulation (EU) 2019/2146 on energy statistics offers the following description of Observed Gross Inland Deliveries (GID):

*“The **observed** delivery of finished petroleum products from primary sources (e.g. refineries, blending plants etc.) to the **inland market**.”*

In this description, “observed” delivery implies a bottom-up method of calculation. The description refers to an “inland market” that, for these statistics, means Ireland (without Northern Ireland). The International Energy Agency (IEA) concurs with the **observed** GID description, while also providing a top-down method to find **Calculated** Gross Inland Deliveries (IEA, 2019).

GID Calculations from Oil-product Flows

GIDs are an oil-product’s quantity after its market flow from production to delivery, ready for final consumption. In practice, preceding flow quantities determine the remaining GID quantities. Refinery outputs, imports and stock draws **increase** GID quantities, whereas exports, international marine bunkers and stock builds **decrease** GID quantities. Interproduct transfers result from reclassification of products; therefore are reported as a negative value for one product compensated by a positive value for another product. The below definition shows the sequence of flow additions (+) and subtractions (-) that determine Gross Inland Deliveries (IEA, 2019, p. 14):

Gross Inland Delivery =

- + Primary product receipts
- + Refinery gross output
- + Recycled products
- Refinery fuel
- + Imports
- Exports
- International marine bunkers
- + Interproduct transfers
- Products transferred
- Stocks changes

Energy Units of Terajoules

Generally, energy statistics for oil and oil products are reported in units of mass or volume, kilotonnes or litres respectively. Since the calorific values of oil products vary, conversions to energy units allows easier comparisons. SEAI's monthly oil-product statistics are expressed in units of energy, terajoules (TJ) that equals 10^{12} joules. Values in energy units are calculated using conversion factors (SEAI, 2021).

References

Commission Regulation (EU) 2019/2146 of 26 November 2019 amending Regulation (EC) No 1099/2008 on energy statistics, as regards the implementation of updates for the annual, monthly and short-term monthly energy statistics. <https://op.europa.eu/s/phOw>

IEA. (2019). *Oil Annual Questionnaire 2017-2021*. https://iea.blob.core.windows.net/assets/39c58277-709c-41f5-88ee-1643903aaf19/Oil_Questionnaire_Instructions.pdf

SEAI. (2021). *Conversion Factors*. Ireland's Energy Statistics. <https://www.seai.ie/data-and-insights/seai-statistics/conversion-factors/>

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