

# Energy Briefing & Forecasts

Deep data, forecasts, and analysis for the energy sector in 69 countries

**Energy Briefing & Forecasts** provides forecasts up to 2020 and news analysis for 69 of the world's most important energy markets. It supports users in comparing supply and demand potential and deepens their understanding of how economic and political developments will impact the energy sector.

Energy Briefing & Forecasts has been developed in association with the International Energy Agency (IEA), combining internationally-comparable historic data from the IEA with the Economist Intelligence Unit's economic, political, and industry forecasts.

Updated daily, Energy Briefing enables organisations to assess the market potential for their services, and assess risks and opportunities presented by different countries.

Energy Briefing provides answers to the questions facing energy companies as they develop their strategies and grow their businesses around the world:

- **What is the supply and demand outlook for an individual country?**
- **How do forecasts compare between countries or regions and across consuming sectors, such as industry and residential?**
- **What is the relationship between changes in the energy mix and carbon emissions?**
- **How is a country's energy profile developing in relation to its economy and demographics – e.g., is its "energy intensity" rising or falling?**
- **How is China's economic growth likely to impact carbon emissions?**
- **What are my competitors doing and where?**

EIU answers these questions through a blend of daily events analysis, critical issues coverage, custom industry forecasts, and dossiers on the key companies in the energy sector.

## Critical issues and events analysis

Energy Briefing & Forecasts provides regularly updated coverage of the key events and critical themes affecting the energy sector. Our deep analysis combines our views on the industry's latest issues with our assessment of forthcoming developments and gives you a detailed overview of the sector worldwide. Our coverage includes:

- Daily analysis of the latest events and industry developments.
- Our views on the industry's hot topics.
- Background and profiles of the energy sector in each country covered.
- The outlook for the sector in the region where you operate.

## Easily compare industry forecasts and data

All the data and forecasts are standardised, so you can make direct comparisons across countries and regions. For example, you can compare the biodiesel production for the next ten years in the US with the same data series for Brazil.

## A unique forecasting methodology

Content for this service is produced in conjunction with econometric models developed and maintained by our in-house economics team. These models incorporate the main economic drivers of the energy sector to produce country-specific forecasts. Our team of 160 in-house country and industry analysts monitors these derived baseline forecasts, adjusting the outlook where necessary and taking into account our extensive local knowledge of the market. The Economist Intelligence Unit ensures that robust econometric modeling techniques and deep country and industry expertise combine to provide the best possible forecasts.

## Industry sub-sectors

The service also provides coverage of the main sub-sectors in the energy industry. Each sub-sector has a dedicated site.

- Oil & Gas
- Nuclear
- Electricity
- Coal
- Alternatives

# Which data series are included?

## Energy mix

### Gross domestic energy consumption by fuel:

**Petroleum products** (ktoe, % change, % of total)

**Natural gas** (ktoe, % change, % of total)

**Electricity** (GWh, % change, % of total)

**Coal** (ktoe, % change, % of total)

**Nuclear** (ktoe, % change, % of total)

**Hydro** (ktoe, % change, % of total)

**Geothermal** (ktoe, % change, % of total)

**Combustible renewables and waste** (ktoe, % change, % of total)

**Solar/wind/other** (ktoe, % change, % of total)

### By sector:

**Electricity:** (ktoe, % of total)

**Industry:** (ktoe, % of total)

**Transport:** (ktoe, % of total)

**Residential:** (ktoe, % of total)

**Commercial and public services:** (ktoe, % of total)

**Other:** (ktoe, % of total)

## Electricity

### Demand:

Gross domestic electricity consumption (GWh, % change)

Industry, Transport, Residential, Commercial and Public Services, Other

### Capacity:

Net maximum electrical capacity (Mwe)

Nuclear, Hydro, Other Non-Hydro Renewables, Geothermal, Solar, Tide/Wave/Ocean, Combustible Fuels

### Supply:

**Gross electricity generation** Combustible Fuels, Coal, Oil, Natural Gas, Nuclear, Hydro, Other Non-Hydro Renewables, Geothermal, Solar, Tide/Wave/Ocean, Other

### Foreign trade:

Imports, exports, net imports (GWh)

## Combustible renewables and waste

### Demand:

**Combustible renewables and waste consumption** (ktoe, % of total, % change)

**Biofuel use in transport sector** (ktoe)

Biogasoline, Biodiesel, Other Liquid Biofuels

## CO2 emissions

### Total CO2 emissions from fuel combustion

(Mt CO2, % of total, % change): Coal, Oil, Natural gas, Other

### Kyoto indicators:

### Total CO2 emissions from fuel combustion

(kg per US\$ 2005 GDP, tonnes per capita, % of 1990 level); Gross domestic energy consumption (% of 1990 level)

## Nuclear

### Demand:

**Nuclear:** Gross domestic energy consumption (ktoe, % of total, % change)

### Supply:

### Total number of reactors (units)

## Energy and carbon prices

### Energy prices:

**Oil (Brent):** Nominal spot price (US\$), Nominal Price (LCU), Real Price (2005 LCU), Index (2005=100)

**Oil (WTI):** Nominal spot price (US\$), Nominal Price (LCU), Real Price (Constant 2005 LCU), Index (2005=100)

**Oil (Dubai):** Nominal spot price (US\$), Nominal Price (LCU), Real Price (Constant 2005 LCU), Index (2005=100)

**Natural gas (Henry Hub):** Nominal spot price (US\$), Nominal Price (LCU), Real Price (Constant 2005 LCU), Index (2005=100)

**Coal (Australian):** Nominal spot price (US\$), Nominal Price (LCU), Real Price (Constant 2005 LCU), Index (2005=100)

**Heating oil:** Nominal spot price (\$), Nominal Price (LCU), Real Price (Constant 2005 LCU), Index (2005=100)

**Gasoline:** Nominal spot price (\$), Nominal Price (LCU), Real Price (Constant 2005 LCU), Index (2005=100)

**Gasoil:** Nominal spot price (\$), Nominal Price (LCU), Real Price (Constant 2005 LCU), Index (2005=100)

**Coal (South African):** Nominal spot price (\$), Nominal Price (LCU), Real Price (Constant 2005 LCU), Index (2005=100)

**Natural gas (Europe):** Nominal spot price (\$), Nominal Price (LCU), Real Price (Constant 2005 LCU), Index (2005=100)

**Natural gas (Russia):** Nominal spot price (\$), Nominal Price (LCU), Real Price (Constant 2005 LCU), Index (2005=100)

**UK base electricity:** Nominal spot price (\$), Nominal Price (LCU), Real Price (Constant 2005 LCU), Index (2005=100)

### Carbon prices:

**EUA emissions:** Nominal spot price (\$), Nominal Price (LCU), Real Price (Constant 2005 LCU), Index (2005=100)

## Energy indices

**Energy intensity:** Total energy consumption, Petroleum consumption, Natural gas consumption, Coal consumption, Nuclear power consumption: (toe per US\$m 2005 GDP, consumption per capita)

### Energy security:

**Crude oil:** Stocks on national territory (days of net imports), Stocks on national territory (days of consumption)

**Gasoline:** Stocks on national territory (days of consumption)

**Distillates:** Stocks on national territory (days of consumption)

**Crude oil:** Net imports (% of total consumption)

**Natural gas:** Net imports (% of total consumption)

**Coal:** Net imports (% of total consumption)

**Electricity:** Net imports (% of total consumption)

## Global energy indicators:

### Total gross domestic energy consumption

(% of world total): Petroleum products, Natural gas, Coal, Nuclear, Hydro, Geothermal, Combustible renewables and waste, Solar/wind/other, Total CO2 emissions from fuel combustion

**CO2 emissions:** Coal, Natural gas, Oil

## Coal

### Energy intensity:

Gross domestic energy consumption (ktoe, % of total, % change)

Electricity sector, Industry, Transport, Residential, Commercial and Public Services, Other

### Supply:

Coal Production (ktoe)

### Foreign trade:

Total imports, Total exports, Net imports (ktoe)

## Oil and petroleum products

### Demand:

Gross domestic consumption (ktoe, % of total, % change)

Transport, Electricity, Residential, Industrial, Commercial, Other

**Gasoline demand** (kb/d)

**Distillates demand** (kb/d)

### Supply:

**Crude oil production** (kb/d)

**Gasoline production** (kb/d)

**Distillates production** (kb/d)

### Transformation:

**Observed crude oil refinery intake** (kb/d)

**Number of refineries** (kb/d)

**Crude refinery capacity** (kb/d)

### Foreign trade:

**Crude oil:** Imports, Exports, Net imports (kb/d)

**Petroleum products:** Imports, Exports, Net imports (kb/d)

## Inventories:

### Crude oil stocks on national territory

(thousand bbl)

### Gasoline stocks on national territory

(thousand bbl)

### Distillates stocks on national territory

(thousand bbl)

## Macroeconomy

### Economic structure and stability:

**GDP** (US\$, % change)

**Share of world GDP** (%)

**GDP per head** (US\$, at PPP)

**Nominal GDP** (US\$)

**Real GDP** (US\$ at 2005 prices)

**Real private consumption**

(US\$ at 2005 prices)

**Real government consumption**

(US\$ at 2005 prices)

**Real gross fixed investment**

(US\$ at 2005 prices)

**Real exports of G&S** (US\$ at 2005 prices)

**Real imports of G&S** (US\$ at 2005 prices)

**Real domestic demand** (US\$ at 2005 prices)

**Consumer prices** (% change; average)

**Exchange rate LCU** (US\$, average)

### Industry:

**Labour force** (units)

**Average real wages** (% change)

**Employment** (%)

**Commercial vehicle registrations** (units)

**Unemployment** (%)

**Overall productivity of labour** (US\$ GDP, at PPP, per worker)

**Productivity of capital** (ICOR)

### Transport:

**Passenger car registrations** (units)

**Passenger cars** (stock per 1,000 pop)

**Commercial vehicle registrations** (units)

**Total length of roads** (km)

**Air transport:** freight and passengers, (tonnes/km, units)

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## Brazil: Energy Report

June 20th 2013

FROM THE ECONOMIST INTELLIGENCE UNIT

**Energy report:**  
(Forecast closing date: June 20th 2013)

**Total energy consumption, international comparison**  
(m tonnes oil equivalent)

|                        | 2011 <sup>a</sup> | 2012 <sup>a</sup> | 2013 <sup>b</sup> | 2014 <sup>b</sup> | 2015 <sup>b</sup> |
|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Brazil                 | 273.0             | 282.3             | 291.0             | 300.7             | 312.8             |
| US                     | 2,204.4           | 2,174.6           | 2,199.4           | 2,219.4           | 2,236.1           |
| China                  | 2,595.9           | 2,694.4           | 2,836.6           | 2,980.9           | 3,121.8           |
| India                  | 732.1             | 764.5             | 806.8             | 848.6             | 894.7             |
| Russia                 | 717.4             | 732.7             | 747.4             | 763.9             | 784.6             |
| Japan                  | 484.7             | 490.8             | 511.3             | 531.6             | 547.4             |
| Germany                | 325               | 328               | 331               | 334               | 335               |
| <b>World aggregate</b> | <b>11,950</b>     | <b>12,277</b>     | <b>12,641</b>     | <b>12,905</b>     | <b>13,285</b>     |

<sup>a</sup> Economist Intelligence Unit estimates. <sup>b</sup> Economist Intelligence Unit forecast.  
Source: The Economist Intelligence Unit.

[Download the numbers in Excel](#)

**Energy report: Overview**

- Brazil is Latin America's biggest economy and the world's seventh largest in US dollar terms. It is the world's tenth-largest consumer of energy, according to the Statistical Review of World Energy. Brazil is one of the world's largest hydropower and has huge reserves of oil and gas, which will make it a major oil exporter by 2025.

### Turkey-Azerbaijan accord

The LNG terminal and ITGI projects were handed a boost last week when Turkey's Energy Minister, Taner Yildiz, announced that Turkey and Azerbaijan had overcome their differences and would sign a wide-ranging gas accord. That deal is expected to allow the transit of gas from the second phase of development of Azerbaijan's Shah Deniz gas field to European markets through Turkey.

However, the ITGI project faces competition for Azeri gas from two other pipeline projects that want to take Azeri gas to Europe through Turkey, as well as a Georgian-Romanian plan to ship Azeri gas across the Black Sea as LNG. (See [Energy Briefing](#).)

While the Shah Deniz II field is expected to produce around 20bn cubic meters a year (bcm/y), Azeri demand is expected to take between 3-4 bcm/y, with another 6 bcm/y going to Turkey as part of the new agreement, leaving only around 11 bcm/y available for additional exports.

Publicly, Turkey is still backing all three projects; however, privately Botas officials have been confirming for several months that they expect only ITGI to be realized. If so, that would be good news for Greece's LNG plans.

The LNG plant project does have its critics. The most obvious problem is siting the plant in Greece. Normally LNG re-gasification plants are sited close to the point of consumption in order to reduce transit costs and to allow the gas to be used for "peak shaving" to meet temporary seasonal spikes in demand. As such it would make better sense for the plant to be sited in Italy.

The site itself has also come in for criticism. While Astakos is large enough to accommodate the plant, shipping access is limited by a number of islands in the area.

### In focus: BP's spill

**BP's eclipse**  
The consequences of BP's oil spill for its – and the industry's – image will be far more profound than Exxon's Valdez disaster.

**After the leak**  
BP's chances of concluding the disastrous oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico are looking better. But the company will have plenty of woes to deal with after that.

**The wages of failure**  
Despite the howls, Tony Hayward's departure as boss of BP was deftly handled. And other firms are trying harder not to reward bad leadership.

**BP's Russian troubles**  
Russia's politicians have inadvertently caused additional trouble for BP, with deputy premier Igor Sechin claiming that CEO Tony Hayward is about to step down.

**Court tester**  
As BP battles the Gulf slick, a federal judge has issued an injunction against a moratorium on offshore drilling. The White House has promised to appeal.

### More analysis

- [Beleaguered BP](#)
- [Sitting comfortably?](#)
- [The damage done](#)
- [Anadarko's defence](#)
- [Tony's no-show](#)
- [Accused again](#)
- [BP's mounting troubles](#)
- [High tempers, low expectations](#)
- [Sticking the knife in](#)
- [Beyond Parody](#)
- [Sharing the burden](#)
- [Calculating BP's cost](#)
- [Sinking reputation](#)
- [Hurricane season](#)
- [Putting a cap on it](#)
- [Stormy weather](#)
- [Plan B](#)
- [Some good news?](#)
- [What lies beneath](#)
- [The spill goes on...](#)
- [Black storm rising](#)
- [Still spilling](#)
- [Troubled waters](#)

## In-depth coverage of key energy themes

The service includes coverage of important themes (for example, the saga of competing European-Russian pipelines); major industry events (for example, our analysis of major trends or mergers); as well as perennial issues (for example, our ongoing analysis and background information on emerging markets).

## Risk ratings weighted to the energy sector

Risk ratings are available for energy sub-sectors at a global and country level. These ratings allow you to rank and benchmark the operational risk in the countries or regions where you operate. Derived from the Economist Intelligence Unit's own standard operational risk model, Risk Briefing, ratings are weighted according to their impact on the energy industry. For example, the risk of disruption in the local infrastructure is weighted more heavily in the Oil sub-sector of Energy Briefing & Forecasts than in our standard model.

## Understand global and local issues with extensive country coverage

Energy Briefing & Forecasts provides 69 industry-specific country pages. Every country page incorporates sub-sections on the energy industry in that country:

- **Latest analysis**—up-to-date analysis on key developments.
- **Data**—access to a data tool that provides key industry indicators and forecasts.
- **Reports**—the latest overview for the industry in each country.
- **Forecasts**—our latest industry forecast.
- **Country sub-sectors**—our analysis of industry sub-sectors in each country.

## Energy Briefing & Forecasts delivers

- Daily updates for 69 countries.
- Regional and global outlook reports, updated semi-annually, highlighting up-coming trends.
- Industry analysis by sector.
- Special industry reports.
- 41 company profiles updated regularly.
- 252 series for 69 countries from 1990-present.

- 10-year forecasts.
- Semi-annual energy industry profiles for each country.

## Access choices:

- Enterprise access via IP control or username:
  - Full Energy Briefing data and analysis at [viewswire.com/energy](http://viewswire.com/energy)
  - EIU Data Tool for series selection at [data.eiu.com](http://data.eiu.com)
- Energy Indicators (data only) are also available separately on our partners' platforms:
  - Bureau van Dijk at [eiu.bvdep.com](http://eiu.bvdep.com)
  - Alacra at [eiu.alacra.com](http://eiu.alacra.com)
- Online Store—semi-annual reports available at [store.eiu.com](http://store.eiu.com)

## Interface features:

- Archives to 2002.
- One click reports.
- Downloadable Excel® tables.
- Series codes (Data Tool only).
- Series definitions. (Data Tool only).
- Analyst name and forecast date.
- Colour coding (Data Tool only).
- Automatic graphing (Data Tool only).
- Preset searches and saved searches (Data Tool only).

## Which countries are covered?

- Algeria • Angola • Argentina • Australia • Austria • Azerbaijan
- Brazil • Belgium • Bulgaria • Canada • Chad • Chile • China
- Colombia • Czech Republic • Denmark • Ecuador • Egypt
- Equatorial Guinea • Finland • France • Germany • Greece
- Hong Kong • Hungary • India • Indonesia • Iran • Iraq • Ireland
- Israel • Italy • Japan • Kazakhstan • Kuwait • Libya • Malaysia
- Mexico • Netherlands • New Zealand • Nigeria • Norway • Oman
- Pakistan • Philippines • Peru • Poland • Portugal • Qatar • Romania
- Russia • Saudi Arabia • Singapore • Slovakia • South Africa
- South Korea • Spain • Sweden • Switzerland • Taiwan • Thailand
- Trinidad & Tobago • Turkey • Venezuela • Vietnam • Ukraine
- United Arab Emirates • United Kingdom • United States of America

### Americas

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