bp Energy Outlook 2025

Mexico insights

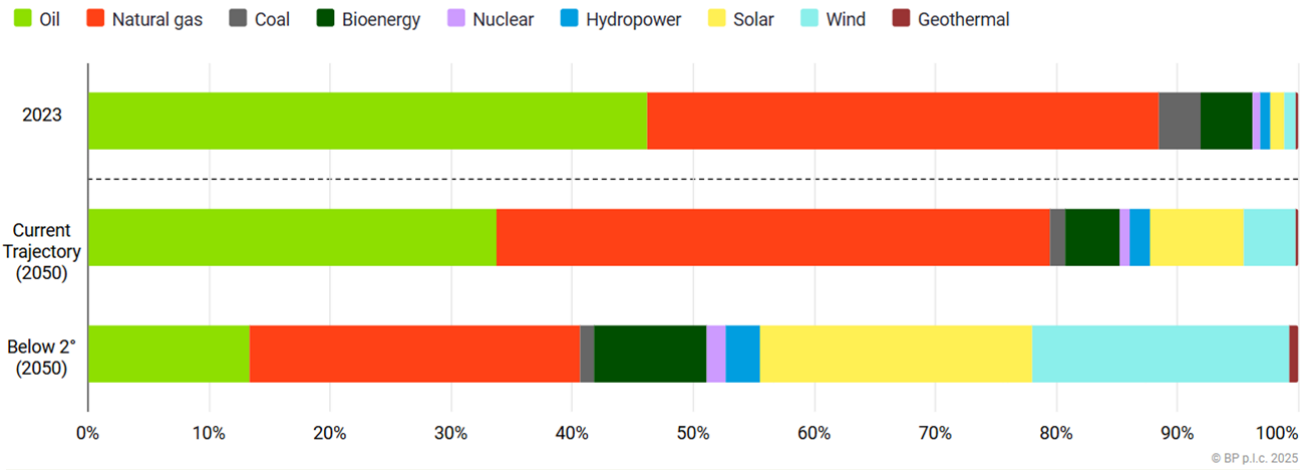
Fossil fuels remain critical to Mexico's energy mix through the next decade, while significant solar generation growth helps meet growing demand for power. Oil and natural gas supplies decline – so more pipeline gas and oil must be imported

The share of **fossil fuels** in primary energy is above 80% through the next decade, but **falls to 40% in Below 2°** while remaining at 80% in Current Trajectory **in 2050**

Net **oil import dependency** grows in both scenarios over the next decade, but the decline in consumption in Below 2° **reduces** dependency from around 800kb/d **to 150kb/d in 2050**

Solar power expands rapidly over the outlook, with around 7-10% growth per year. Its share of power generation more than **doubles to 20-25% by 2035** in both scenarios

Primary energy consumption mix by source



Summary

- Mexico's economy grows at a rate of 1.6% per year in 2023-50, aligned with the growth rate of 1.7% seen over the previous 20 years.
- By 2035, energy consumption (TFC) growth slows slightly from 1.1% over the last two decades to 1.0% in **Current Trajectory** as fossil related consumption slows.
- Energy related carbon emissions fall slightly by 0.5% per year in **Current Trajectory** by 2050, and by over 5% per year in **Below 2°**, as the energy system electrifies and renewable energy grows strongly.
- The most significant change in Mexico's power mix comes from solar, which grows rapidly in both scenarios. Gas's share in power generation stays at around 60% in **Current Trajectory** and falls to 40% in **Below 2°** by 2035.
- Oil production (including NGLs) remains close to 2Mb/d in **Current Trajectory** in the short term but falls in both scenarios by 2050, reaching 750kb/d in **Current Trajectory** and 250kb/d in **Below 2°**.
- Oil demand declines under both scenarios, decreasing 0.4% by 2035 in **Current Trajectory**, and nearly 2% in **Below 2°**, compared to 2023.
- Gas pipeline imports increase in both scenarios to facilitate growth in gas-fired generation and LNG exports. LNG exports reach 20Bcm in **Current Trajectory** and almost 10Bcm in **Below 2°** over the next decade.
- Natural gas's share of primary energy remains between 35-40% of the primary energy mix in both scenarios through 2035, but falls sharply to around 25% by 2050 in **Below 2°**.
- After growing by around 2% per year over the last decade, electricity demand accelerates to around 3% per year to 2035 in both scenarios.

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	Level in 2050			Shares in 2050 (%)		Change 2023-2050 (% p.a.)	
	2023	Current Trajectory	Below 2°	2023	Current Trajectory	Below 2°	Current Trajectory	Below 2°
Primary energy consumption by energy type (EJ)								
Total	8.3	**8.7**	**5.9**	100%	**100%**	**100%**	**0.2%**	**-1.3%**
Oil†	3.8	2.9	0.8	46%	34%	13%	-1.0%	-5.7%
Natural gas	3.5	4.0	1.6	42%	46%	27%	0.4%	-2.9%
Coal	0.3	0.1	0.1	3.4%	1.3%	1.2%	-3.4%	-5.2%
Nuclear	0	0.1	0.1	0.5%	0.8%	1.6%	1.6%	2.8%
Hydro	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.9%	1.7%	2.8%	2.6%	3.0%
Renewables (incl. biofuels)	0.6	1.5	3.2	6.6%	17%	54%	3.7%	6.7%
Primary energy consumption (native units)								
Oil† (Mb/d)	2.0	1.5	0.4				-1.0%	-5.6%
Natural gas (Bcm)	98	110	45				0.4%	-2.9%
Total final consumption by sector (EJ)								
Total	6.6	**7.4**	**5.1**	100%	**100%**	**100%**	**0.4%**	**-0.9%**
Transport	2.1	2.2	1.5	32%	30%	29%	0.2%	-1.3%
Feedstocks	0.2	0.3	0.2	2.5%	3.6%	3.5%	1.8%	0.3%
Buildings	1.0	1.2	0.7	15%	17%	14%	0.9%	-0.9%
Industry	3.3	3.6	2.7	51%	50%	53%	0.3%	-0.7%
Generation								
Power (TWh)	382	4	979				2.7%	3.5%
Hydrogen (Mt)	0.1	0.4	3.3				3.8%	13%
Production								
Liquids† (Mb/d)	2.1	0.7	0.3				-3.7%	-7.2%
Natural gas (Bcm)	36	29	22				-0.7%	-1.7%
Coal (EJ)	0.1	0	0					
Emissions								
Carbon emissions†† (Gt of CO_2e)	0.6	0.5	0.1				-0.7%	-5.9%
CCS (Mt of CO_2)	0	0	-49					

EJ = exajoules

Primary energy is accounted using the direct equivalent method, which directly equates secondary energy from non-combustible sources to the primary energy used to produce it.

† Oil supply includes crude oil, shale oil, oil sands, natural gas liquids, liquid fuels derived from coal and gas, refinery gains, and biofuels.

†† Carbon emissions include CO_2 emissions from energy use, industrial processes, natural gas flaring, and methane emissions from energy production.

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