



# BP Statistical Review 2018

## Brazil's energy market in 2017

Brazil's primary energy consumption increased by 0.8% to reach 294.4 mtoe after two consecutive annual declines. Growth was driven mainly by renewables

### Fast facts

1. In 2017 oil and gas production in Brazil increased faster than the 10-year average
2. Electricity generation rebounded after two consecutive declines, recovering to 2014 levels
3. Energy intensity dropped by 0.2% registering the first decline since 2009

## +0.8%

Growth in Brazil's energy consumption

## 2<sup>nd</sup>

Brazil is the world's second largest biofuels producer

## +3 bcm

The largest growth in gas production in history

## 2.7 Mb/d

Oil production in 2017, a new record high

- Energy consumption increased by 1.4 mtoe as growth in renewables (+3 mtoe), coal (+0.6 mtoe) and gas (+0.5 mtoe) outweighed declines in hydro (-2.6 mtoe) and oil (-0.2 mtoe).
- Fossil fuels account for 63% of the energy mix, unchanged from 2016. Oil remains as the most important fuel (46%) followed by hydro (28%).
- In the last 10 years Brazil's energy mix has remained stable with two exceptions: hydro (declined from 37% in 2007 and 28% in 2017) and non-hydro renewables (increased from 2% in 2007 and 8% in 2017).
- Brazilian oil production grew by 4.8% in 2017 (+130 Kb/d), faster than the 10-year average of 3.7%. Moreover, Brazil had the world's 6<sup>th</sup> largest oil production increase in 2017.
- Gas production in 2017 increased by 12.4% reaching a new record high (28 bcm). Furthermore, growth was much faster than the 10-year average of 7.7%.
- Hydro generation decreased by 2.6 mtoe in 2017 and Brazil's share in global hydro (9%) dropped to its lowest level since 1986.
- Biofuels production increased by 1.9% in 2017 after sharply declining (-6%) in 2016. However, Brazil's share in global production has declined to its lowest level since 2011.
- Renewables in power generation in 2017 showed the country's second highest annual increment as wind expanded by 28%. Wind output has doubled since 2015.
- Oil and gas consumption growth rates in 2017 (+0.2% and +1.9%, respectively) were significantly below the 10-year averages (+3.2% and +5.8%, respectively).
- Energy intensity (the amount of energy required per unit of GDP) dropped in 2017 for the first time since 2009 while energy consumption per capita remained essentially flat.
- CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from energy use increased by 1.3% after declining for two consecutive years. Current emissions are comparable to 2012 levels.