



BP Energy Outlook

Country and regional insights – Brazil

We project that Brazil becomes a net energy exporter as increased production of oil, gas, hydro, nuclear and renewables outweigh growth in energy demand.

Fast facts

1. Fossil fuels account for 50% of Brazil's energy consumption in 2035, compared with the global average of 77%.
2. Renewables consumption more than doubles over the Outlook, increasing by 4.8% p.a..
3. Brazil's energy production as a share of consumption rises from 94% in 2015 to 112% in 2035.

+41%

Growth in Brazil's energy consumption

2%

Share of global energy consumption in 2035

+68%

Growth in Brazil's energy production

3%

Share of global energy production in 2035

- Consumption of all fuels but coal increase over the Outlook: renewables (including biofuels) +157%, hydro +37%, oil +16%, gas +43%, nuclear +149%, and coal -16%.
- The fuel mix continues to evolve as renewables gain market share. The share of oil in the fuel mix drops to 34% in 2035, from 41% today, however oil remains the dominant fuel.
- Natural gas consumption grows by 1.8% p.a., slightly faster than the global average of 1.6% p.a. and oil consumption grows by 0.8% p.a., in line with the global average.
- Renewables consumption (including biofuels) grows by 4.8% p.a. from 2015 to 2035.
- Energy consumed in power generation increases by 2.2% p.a. from 2015 to 2035. Hydro remains the dominant fuel source but its market share drops from 63% in 2015 to 56% in 2035 as the share of renewables doubles over the Outlook.
- By the end of the Outlook wind becomes the second largest input to power generation, overtaking gas.
- Increased production of oil (+70%) and natural gas (+40%) more than offset declines in coal (-22%).
- Liquids production increases by over 2 Mb/d over the Outlook to reach over 5 Mb/d by 2035, the highest level on record.
- With increased production of oil and biofuels, Brazil remains the largest liquids producer in South America.
- Natural gas production increases by 1.7% p.a. over the Outlook, increasing by nearly 1 Bcf/d by 2035.
- Energy intensity (the amount of energy required per unit of GDP) declines by just 2% by 2035, compared to a global average decline of 33%. Per capita energy use reaches its highest level on record.



BP Energy Outlook

Country and regional insights – Brazil

	Level		Shares		Change (abs.)		Change (%)		Change (annual)*	
	2015	2035	2015	2035	1995-2015	2015-2035	1995-2015	2015-2035	1995-2015	2015-2035
Primary energy consumption (units in Mtoe unless otherwise noted)										
Total	293	414			137	121	88%	41%	3.2%	1.7%
Oil† (Mb/d)	2.6	3.0	41%	34%	1.0	0.4	61%	15%	2.4%	0.7%
Gas (Bcf/d)	4	6	13%	13%	3	2	705%	43%	>10%	1.8%
Coal	17	15	6%	4%	6	-3	47%	-16%	1.9%	-0.9%
Nuclear	3	8	1%	2%	3	5	485%	149%	9.2%	4.7%
Hydro	82	112	28%	27%	24	30	42%	37%	1.8%	1.6%
Renewables (including biofuels)	34	87	12%	21%	26	53	352%	157%	7.8%	4.8%
Power	129	200			66	71	106%	55%	3.7%	2.2%
Supply										
Oil (Mb/d)	2.6	4.4			1.8	1.8	246%	69%	6.4%	2.6%
Gas (Bcf/d)	2	3			2	1	351%	40%	7.8%	1.7%
Coal	3	3			1	-1	45%	-22%	1.9%	-1.2%

*Compound annual growth rate

†Oil supply includes crude oil, shale oil, oil sands, natural gas liquids, liquid fuels derived from coal and gas, and refinery gains, but excludes biofuels. Oil demand includes consumption of all liquid hydrocarbons, but excludes biofuels.