MINISTRY OF
MINES AND ENERGY

BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT
BRASIL
UNITING AND REBUILDING

# MONTHLY ENERGY BULLETIN BRAZIL

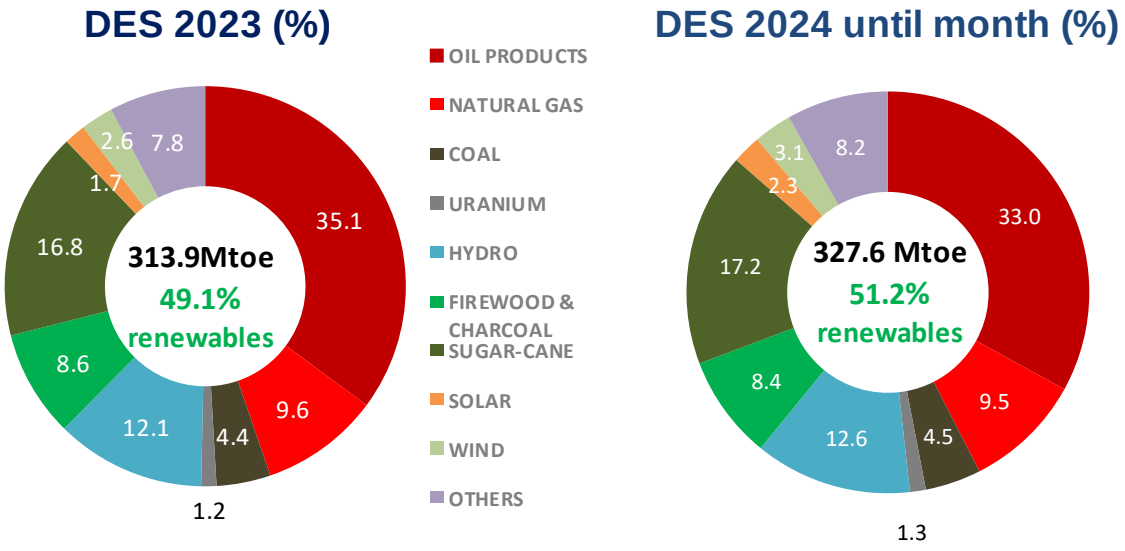
May 2024 Edition
December 24

# DOMESTIC ENERGY SUPPLY

Regarding the data up to December 2024, renewables share in the Domestic Energy Supply (DES)[1] is expected to increase to 51.2%, above the previous year (48.1%), mainly due to the greater share of hydraulic, solar and wind power and of sugarcane products.

According to the most current survey by the Brazilian Supply Company (Conab), it is estimated that there will be an increase of 1.3% in ethanol production from sugarcane and corn compared to the 2023/2024 harvest.

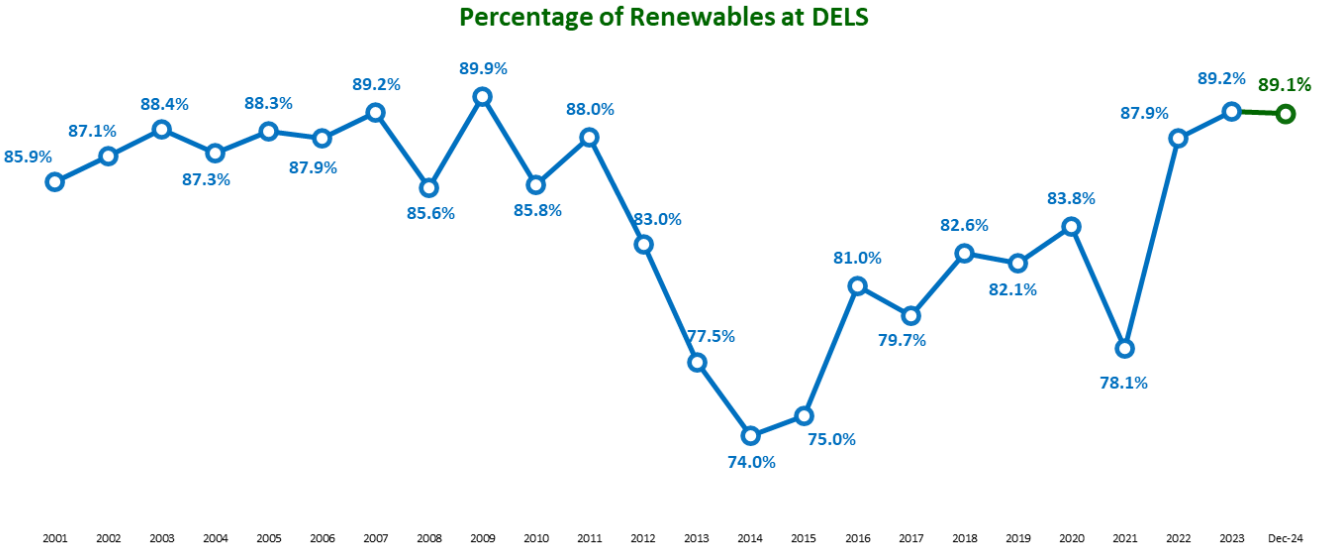
## MORE RENEWABLE DOMESTIC ENERGY SUPPLY IN 2024



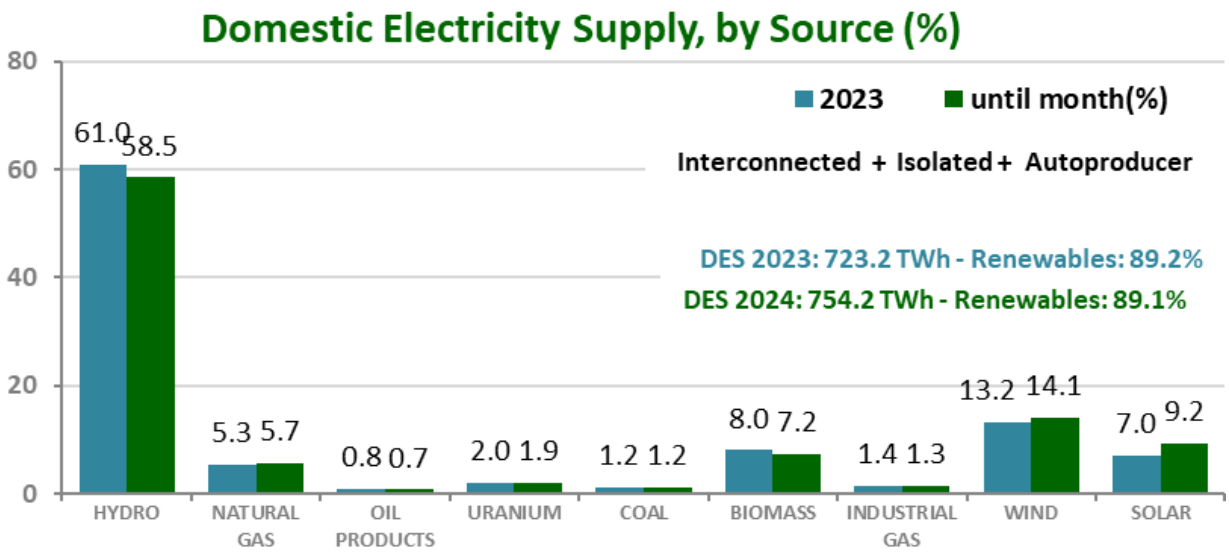

*OTHER: includes other renewable and non-renewable

In 2024, regarding the proportion of renewables in the Domestic Electricity Supply (DELS)[2], it was found that 89.1% were obtained from renewable sources up to December, reaching a cumulative value of 754.2 TWh.

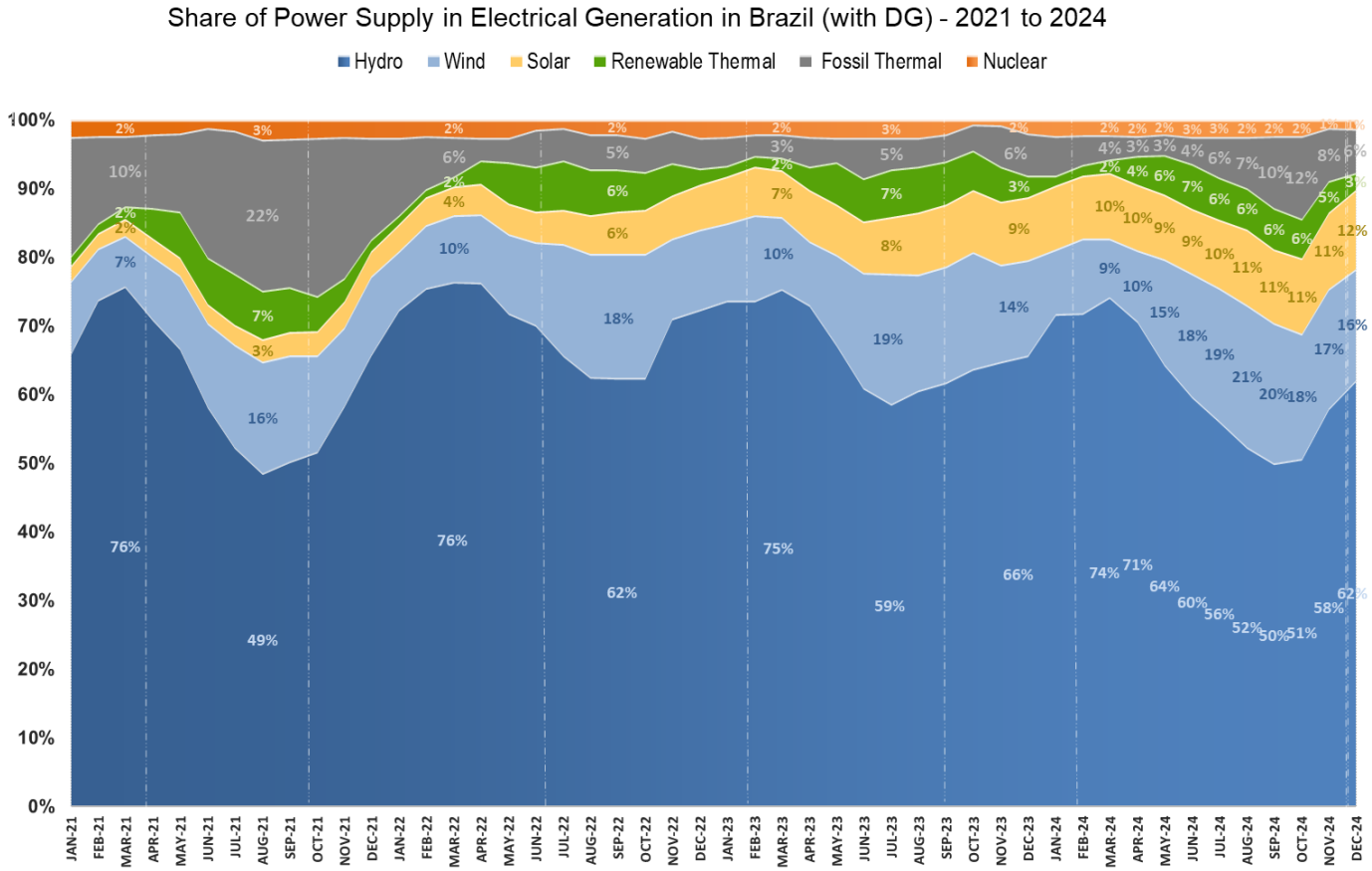
The figure below highlights the significant proportion of renewables in our DELS, contributing to a cleaner energy generation. This is a result of both favorable hydrological conditions and investments in solar and wind energy.



For the twelve months of the year, compared to the same period of the previous year (year-to-date, or YTD), there was a 48.0% increase in generation for centralized solar and 11.0% for wind generation. For hydropower, compared to the average for the whole of last year, generation is around 2.0% lower.




The last two years were more favorable for hydropower generation, compared to 2021, when there was a scenario of water scarcity. The following figure shows how each source participated in monthly power generation. When there was a reduction in hydropower share, biomass and wind sources mostly increased their share, in order to meet the Brazilian electricity demand. Wind and solar shares have increased over the years, due to an increase in installed capacity, mainly due to solar distributed generation.



# HIGHLIGHTS IN DECEMBER 2024

## Oil and natural gas

Oil production decreased 1.4%,while natural gas production rose 2.2%, YTD.

## Steel and Mining growing

YTD, steel production grew by 5.6% while aluminum production increased by 8.8% and iron ore exports rose by 2.5%. Meanwhile, pellets exports increased by 11.2%.

## Hydraulic supply falling

The hydraulic energy supply decreased by 2.1%, YTD. The monthly average was 49,089 MWavg. Itaipu's supply for the same period also decreased by 27.7%.

## Wind energy supply in high

Wind energy supply up to December 2024 increased by 11.0%, YTD.

For all twelve months of 2024, 4,240 MW of wind power plants came into operation, 16.0% lower than the same period of the last year.

## International power energy exchange

In December 2024, Brazil imported 19.0 MWavg from Argentina and 4.0 MWavg from Uruguay.

## Increase in natural gas availability

Gas consumption availability grew by 3.0% YTD.

## Coal for electricity power generation rising

Coal public power generation showed an increase of 16.3%, YTD.

## Oil derivatives apparent consumption

Apparent consumption of petroleum derivatives reduced by 2.0% YTD, diesel B (14% biodiesel) final consumption decreased by 0.8% and regular gasoline consumption reduced by 4.2%.

Energy consumption in light vehicles using Otto cycle fuels (gasoline, ethanol, and natural gas) had an increase of 4.2% year-to-date.

## Gasoline and hydrated ethanol prices rising

Gasoline C and hydrated ethanol prices increased by 7.7% and 3.0% respectively, year-to-date.

## Biodiesel production and automotive ethanol consumption growing

Biodiesel production and automotive ethanol consumption increased by 22.1% and 17.7%, respectively, YTD. Automotive ethanol includes anhydrous ethanol mixed with gasoline and hydrated ethanol.

As of April 2023, the mandatory biodiesel blending in diesel oil was increased to 12%, as well as the progressive evolution of this percentage, which should reach 15% by 2026.

A resolution of the National Energy Policy Council - CNPE established new guidelines for the evolution of the mandatory addition of biodiesel to diesel sold to the final consumer.

In February 2025, a new resolution of CNPE temporarily fixed the mandated percentage for the blending of biodiesel with diesel at 14% until a new decision of the Council. Biodiesel replacing fossil diesel contributes to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, in addition to reducing the need to import fossil fuels.

## Electricity consumption

Electricity consumption in the residential sector decreased 0.5% compared to December 2023. Industrial consumption increased by 3.8% while commercial consumption grew 2.6%.

## Electricity tariffs in high

The three electricity tariffs (residential, commercial and industrial) had increased compared to the previous year. Residential tariffs grew by 4.3%, while for the commercial sector there was an increase of 7.8%, and 10.5% for the industrial sector.

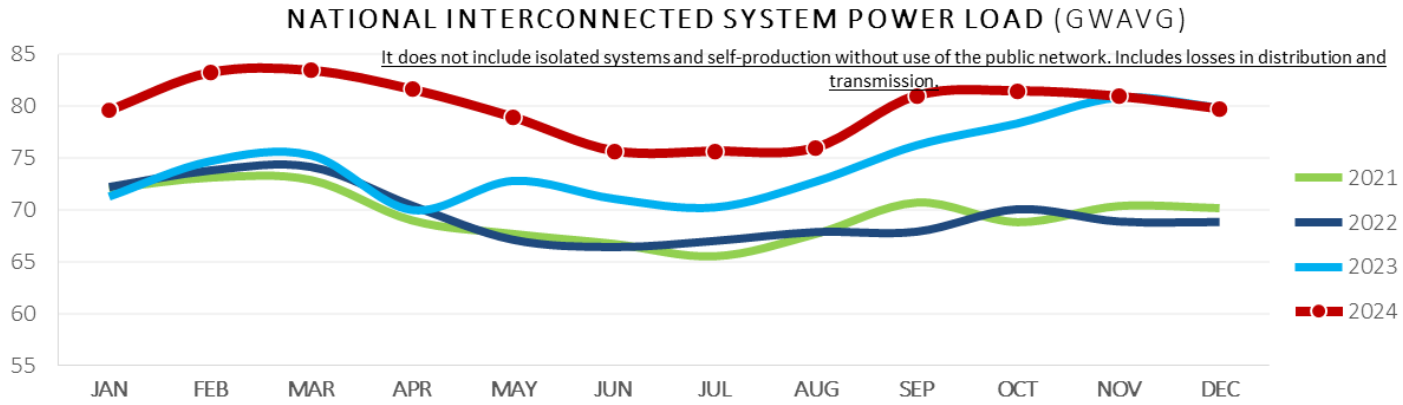
## Solar distributed generation installed capacity (DG) rising

Brazilian solar DG installed capacity is still a highlight and has increased 35.9% compared to December 2023. The centralized solar installed capacity (non-GD) also increases, with a 52.3% growth compared to the same month of the previous year.

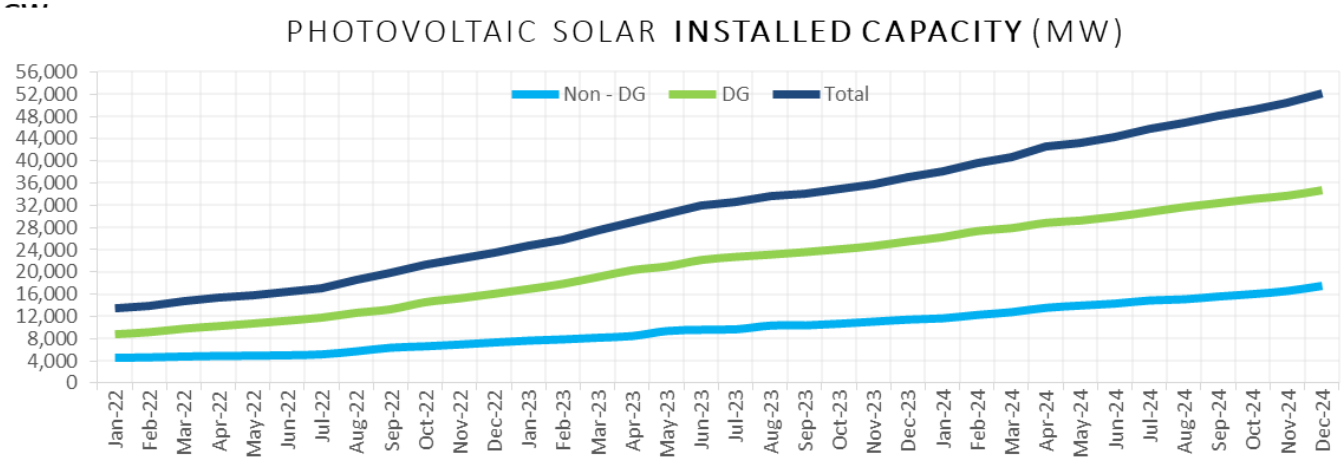
For all twelve months of the year, 5,539 MW of installed centralized solar capacity came into operation.

The DG's growth is a result of public policies to encourage renewable energy sources and distributed micro and mini generation, such as Law No. 13,203/2015 and Law No. 14,300/2022, which is considered a legal framework for distributed generation in Brazil.

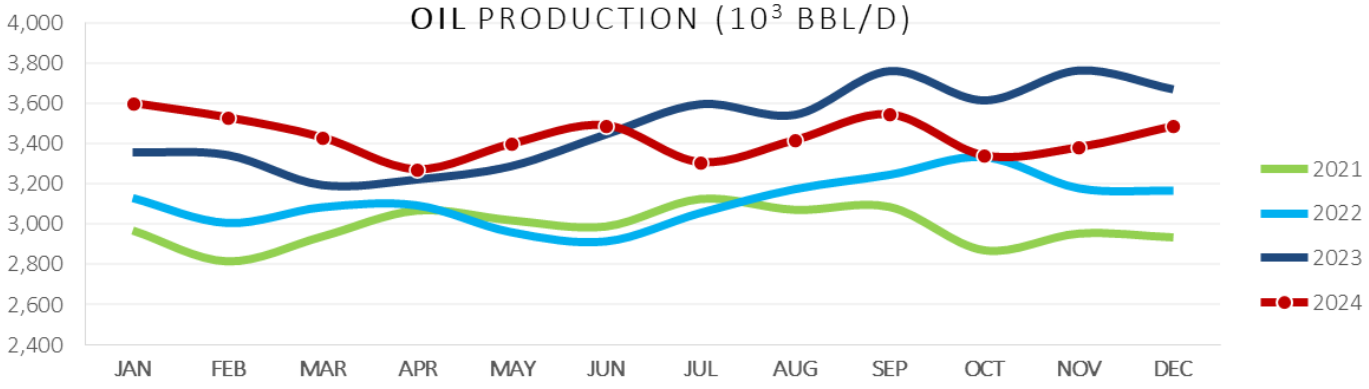
| SPECIFICATION | December | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | IN THE MONTH | | | YTD / YTD Previous Year | | |
| | 2024 | 2023 | Δ% 24/23 | 2024 | 2023 | Δ% 24/23 |
| **OIL** | | | | | | |
| PRODUCTION - with Shale Oil and NGL($10^3$ b/d) | 3,486 | *3,667* | -4.9 | 3,432 | *3,481* | -1.4 |
| IMPORTS AVERAGE PRICE (US$/bbl FOB) | 76.36 | *87.71* | -12.9 | 83.87 | *85.31* | -1.7 |
| **OIL PRODUCTS** | | | | | | |
| TOTAL CONSUMPTION ($10^3$ b/day) | 2,256 | *2,519* | -10.5 | 2,359 | *2,407* | -2.0 |
| hereof: DIESEL with biodiesel - ($10^3$ b/day) | 1,017 | *1,119* | -9.1 | 1,156 | *1,165* | -0.8 |
| hereof: GASOLINE C ($10^3$ b/day) | 818 | *835.8* | -2.1 | 759 | *792* | -4.2 |
| CONSUMER PRICE - DIESEL (R$/l) | 6.03 | *5.92* | 1.9 | 5.93 | *5.75* | 3.0 |
| CONSUMER PRICE - GASOLINE C (R$/l) | 6.14 | *5.60* | 9.6 | 5.93 | *5.50* | 7.7 |
| CONSUMER PRICE - LPG (R$/13 lg) | 107.41 | *100.93* | 6.4 | 103.59 | *104.21* | -0.6 |
| **NATURAL GAS (d)** | | | | | | |
| PRODUCTION ($10^6$ $m^3$/day) | 161 | *157* | 2.8 | 153 | *150* | 2.2 |
| IMPORTS ($10^6$ $m^3$/day) | 20.1 | *19.2* | 4.7 | 23.0 | *17.7* | 29.7 |
| NON-UTILIZED AND REINIECTION (106 $m^3$/day) | 93.4 | *89.0* | 5.0 | 87.5 | *81.5* | 7.4 |
| AVAILABILITY FOR CONSUMPTION ($10^6$ $m^3$/day) | 87.7 | *86.8* | 1.0 | 88.6 | *86.0* | 3.0 |
| INDUSTRIAL CONSUMPTION ($10^6$ $m^3$/day) **(e)** | 37.4 | *36.8* | 1.7 | 39.2 | *39.5* | -0.8 |
| POWER GENERATION CONS. ($10^6$ $m^3$/day)**(d)** | 21.1 | *20.6* | 2.5 | 18.4 | *12.8* | 43.9 |
| INDUSTRIAL PRICE SE **(b)** (US$/MMBtu) - consumption range of 20,000 $m^3$/day **(e)** | 16.77 | *19.29* | -13.1 | 19.03 | *20.77* | -8.4 |
| MOTOR PRICE SE (US$/MMBtu) **(e)** | 20.83 | *27.00* | -22.9 | 24.03 | *27.49* | -12.6 |
| RESIDENTIAL PRICE SE (US$/MMBtu) **(e)** | 44.82 | *52.88* | -15.2 | 48.61 | *53.02* | -8.3 |
| **ELECTRICITY** | | | | | | |
| NATIONAL INTERCONNECTED SYSTEM | 79,770 | *79,897* | -0.2 | 79,775 | *74,460* | 7.1 |
| SOUTHEAST/MIDWEST POWER LOAD (MWavg) | 45,121 | *45,543* | -0.9 | 45,180 | *42,367* | 6.6 |
| SOUTH POWER LOAD (MWavg) | *13,347* | *13,732* | -2.8 | 13,673 | *12,722* | 7.5 |
| NORTHEAST POWER LOAD (MWavg) | *13,446* | *13,373* | 0.5 | 13,114 | *12,245* | 7.1 |
| NORTH POWER LOAD (MWavg) | *7,856* | *7,249* | 8.4 | 7,809 | *7,126* | 9.6 |
| TOTAL CONSUMPTION (TWh) **(a)** | 47.1 | *47.2* | -0.1 | 46.7 | *44.2* | 5.5 |
| RESIDENTIAL | 15.2 | *15.3* | -0.5 | 14.7 | *13.7* | 7.3 |
| INDUSTRIAL | 16.3 | *15.7* | 3.8 | 16.5 | *15.7* | 5.1 |
| COMMERCIAL | 8.8 | *9.0* | -2.6 | 8.6 | *8.1* | 5.3 |
| OTHER SECTORS | 6.9 | *7.2* | -4.4 | 6.9 | *6.7* | 3.0 |
| PLANTS ENTRY INTO OPERATING (MW) | 503 | *1912* | -73.7 | 10,755 | *10,464* | 2.8 |
| RESIDENTIAL PRICE (R$/MWh) | 883 | *881* | 0.2 | 874 | *838* | 4.3 |
| COMMERCIAL PRICE (R$/MWh) | 864 | *843* | 2.4 | 869 | *806* | 7.8 |
| INDUSTRIAL PRICE (R$/MWh) | 877 | *813* | 7.9 | 855 | *773* | 10.5 |
| **ETHANOL AND BIODIESEL** | | | | | | |
| BIODIESEL PRODUCTION ($10^3$ b/d) | 141 | *136* | 3.4 | 157 | *128* | 22.1 |
| MOTOR ETHANOL CONSUMPTION ($10^3$ b/d) | 617 | *602* | 2.6 | 577 | *490* | 17.7 |
| ETHANOL EXPORTS ($10^3$ b/d) | 22 | *61* | -63.9 | 32 | *43* | -25.1 |
| HYDRATED ETHANOL PRICE (R$/l) | 4.11 | *3.48* | 18.1 | 3.86 | *3.75* | 3.0 |
| **COAL** | | | | | | |
| ELECTRICITY GENERATION (MWavg) | 1018 | *874* | 16.5 | 1023 | *879* | 16.3 |
| IMPORT PRICE (US$ FOB/t) | 147.74 | *228.23* | -35.3 | 177.29 | *220.18* | -19.5 |
| **NUCLEAR ENERGY** | | | | | | |
| ELECTRICITY GENERATION - (GWh) | 1035 | *1674* | -38.2 | 1,795 | *1,657* | 8.3 |
| **INDUSTRIAL SECTORS** | | | | | | |
| STEEL PRODUCTION ($10^3$ t/day) | 83 | *81* | 2.0 | 92 | *87* | 5.6 |
| ALUMINIUM PRODUCTION ($10^3$ t/day) **(c)** | 3.2 | *2.8* | 11.9 | 3.0 | *2.8* | 8.8 |
| IRON ORE EXPORTS ($10^3$ t/day) | 913 | *1,175* | -22.3 | 993 | *969* | 2.5 |
| PELLETS EXPORTS ($10^3$ t/day) | 73 | *60* | 22.4 | 73 | *66* | 11.2 |
| BIG IRON EXPORTS ($10^3$ t/day) | 10.1 | 12.0 | -16.5 | 10.3 | 10.6 | -2.6 |
| PAPER PRODUCTION ($10^3$ t/day) | 30.4 | *30.2* | 0.6 | 30.9 | *28.9* | 7.1 |
| PULP PRODUCTION ($10^3$ t/day) | 73.1 | *58.1* | 25.8 | 69.7 | *65.3* | 6.8 |
| SUGAR PRODUCTION ($10^3$ t/day) | 34.9 | *52.0* | -33.0 | 121.1 | *125.3* | -3.3 |
| SUGAR EXPORTS ($10^3$ t/day) | 91 | *131* | -30.2 | 107 | *96* | 11.6 |



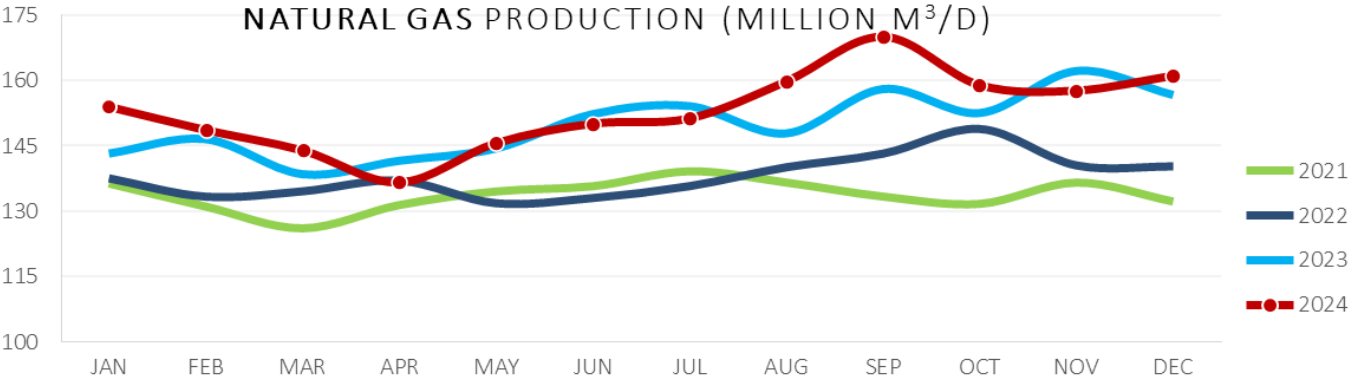

Source: National Electric System Operator (ONS)



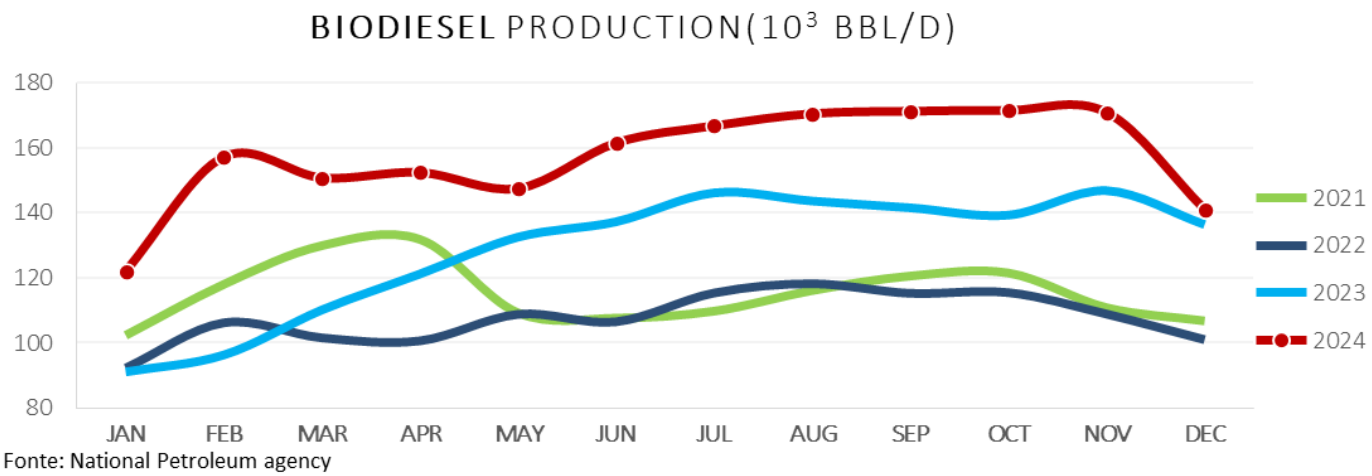

Source: Eletric Energy Secretary of Ministry of Mines and Energy



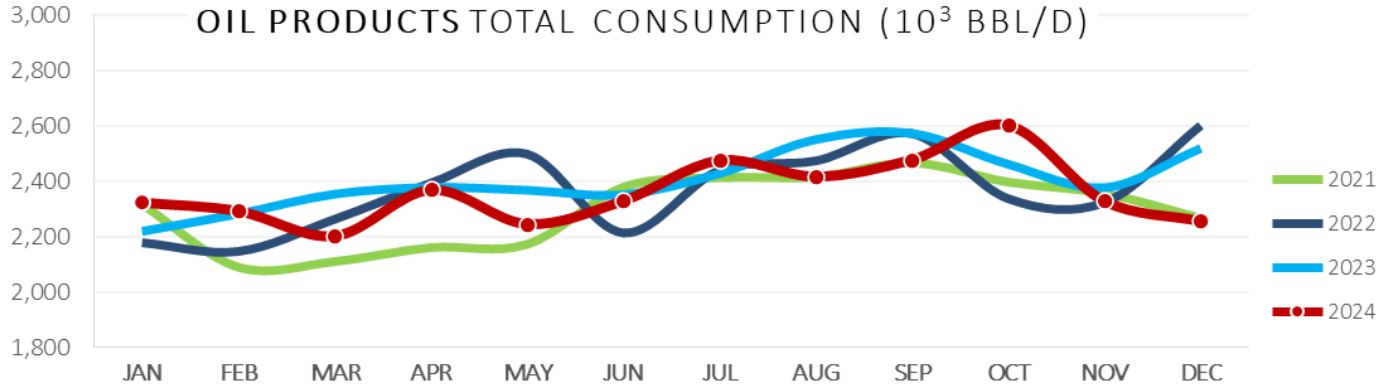

Source: National Petroleum Agency



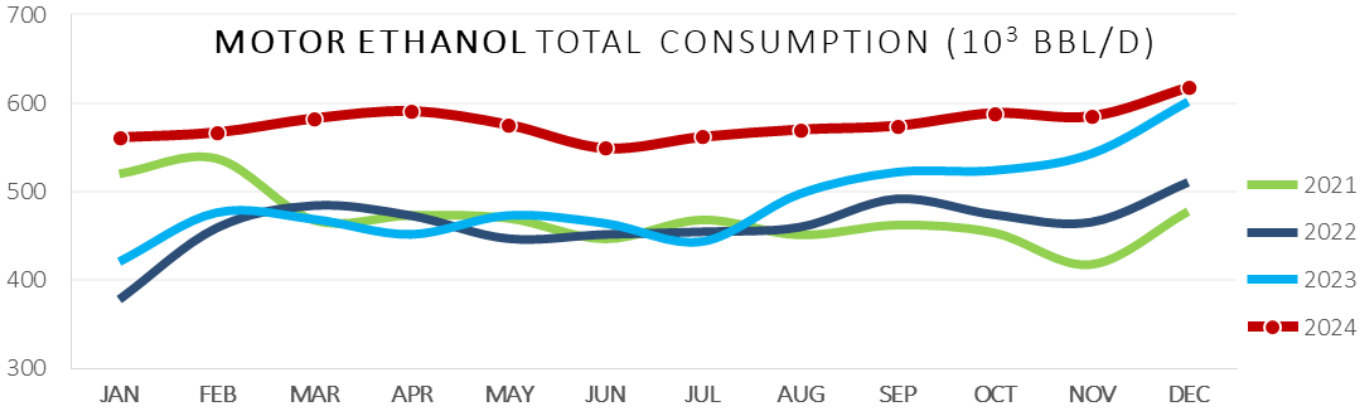

Source: National Petroleum Agency



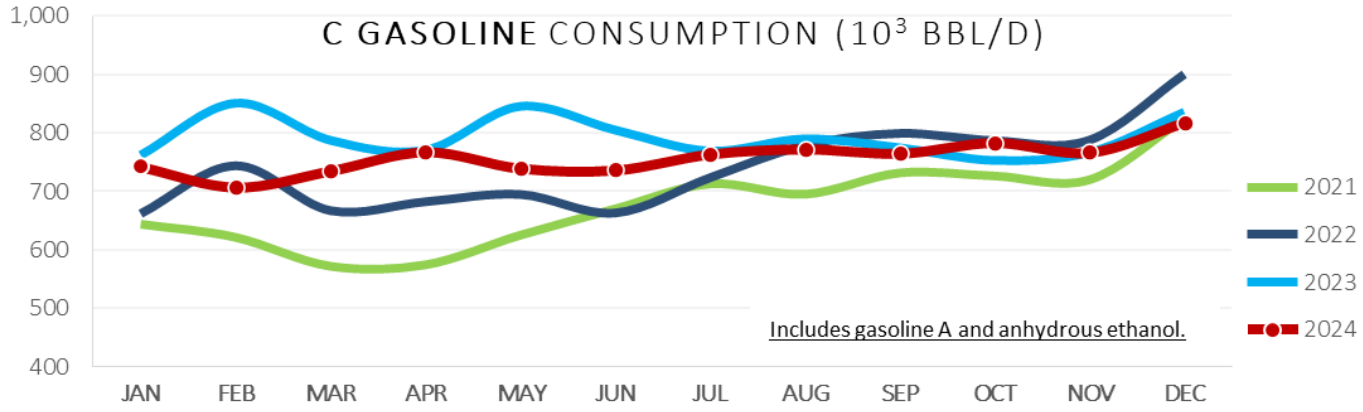

Fonte: National Petroleum agency



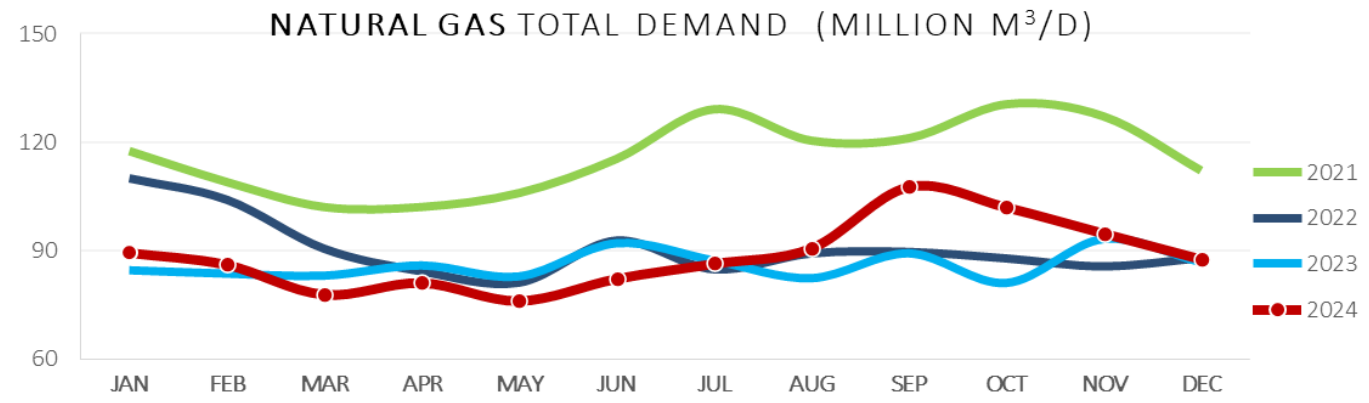

Source: National Petroleum Agency



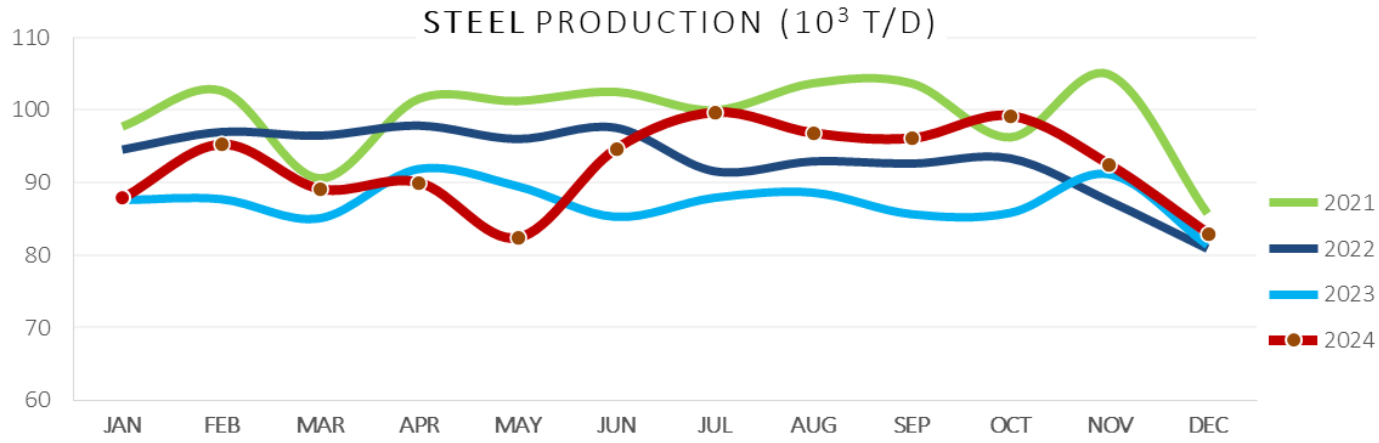

Source: National Petroleum Agency



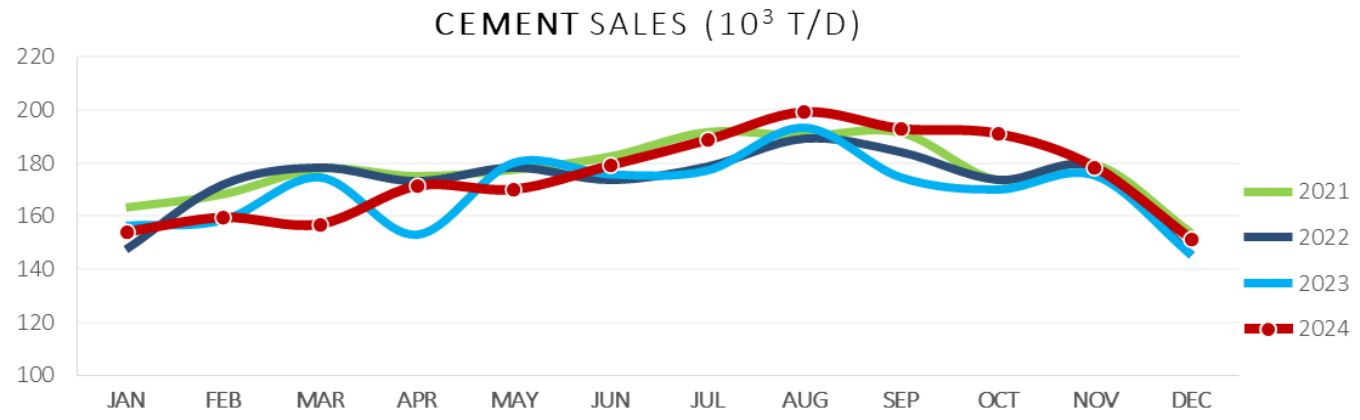

Source: National Petroleum Agency



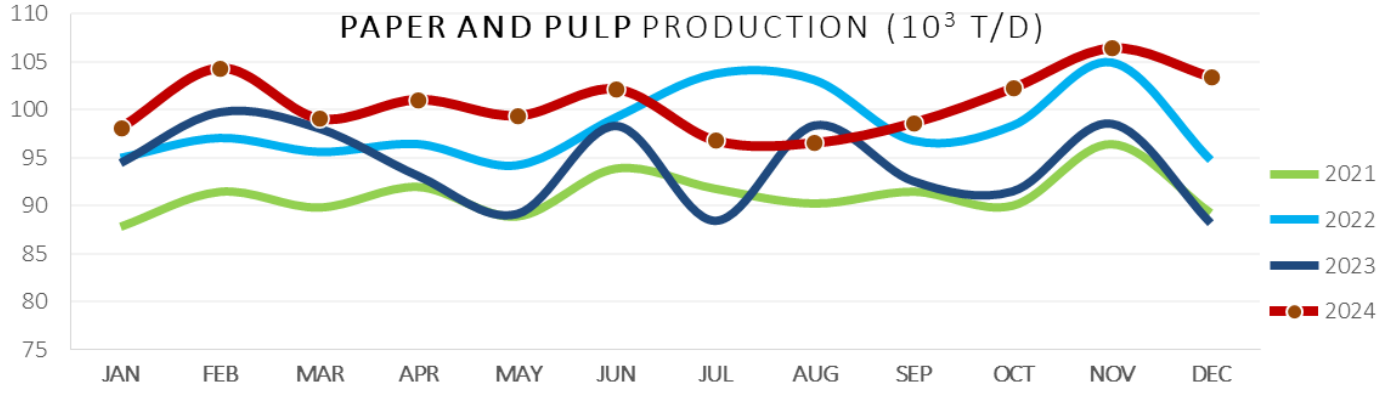

Sources: National Petroleum Agency (ANP) and National Electric System Operator (ONS)



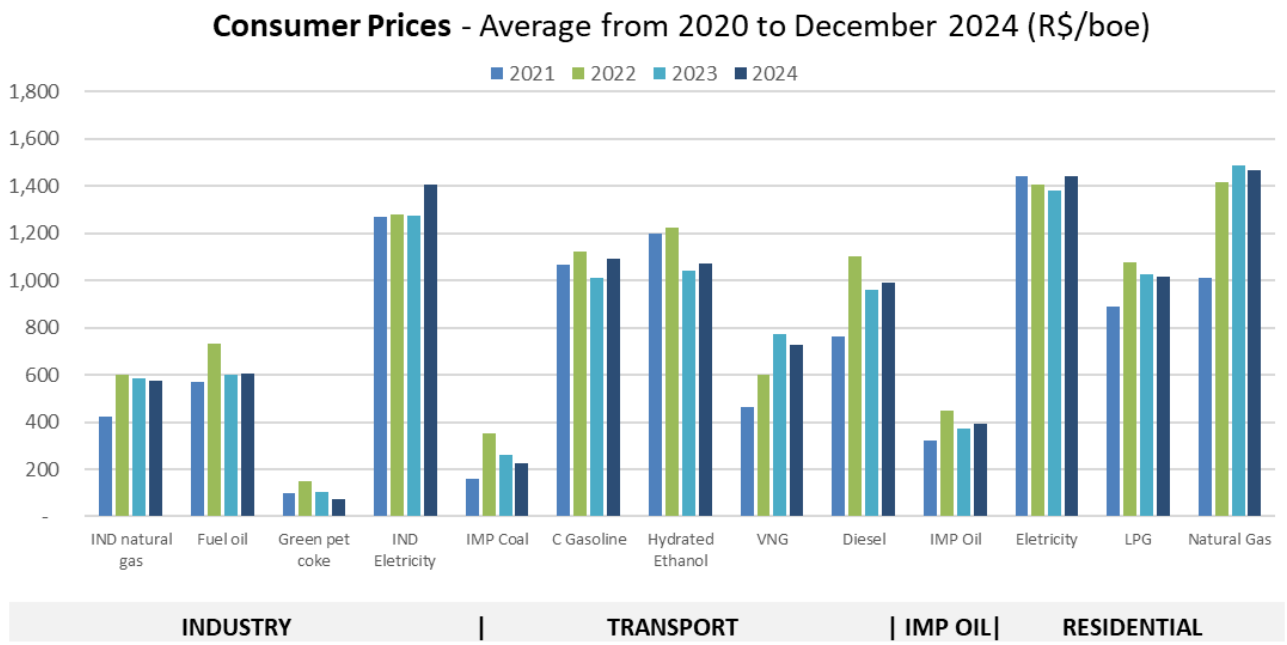

Source: Brazil Steel Institute




Source: National Cement Industry Union




Source: Brazilian Tree Industry (IBA)




# METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

The bulletin reports the monitoring of energy and non-energy variables that allow estimating the monthly and accumulated behavior of the total energy demand in Brazil.

Total gas demand = domestic production (+) import (-) unused (-) reinjection.

[1] Domestic Energy Supply (DES), represents all the energy made available to meet the national demand for energy. For the year 2023 the value is from the National Energy Balance - BEN.

[2] The Domestic Electricity Supply (DELS) accounts for the portions of generation from Centralized Generation, Distributed Generation (DG), Autoproduction of Energy (APE), Isolated Systems and Electric Energy Exchange. For the year 2023 the value is from BEN.

The Monthly Energy Bulletin uses information and data obtained in the Brazilian energy sector to calculate and estimate the behavior of relevant energy indicators.

Access the interactive dashboard

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