



BP Energy Outlook

Country and regional insights – India

We project that India's energy consumption grows the fastest among all major economies by 2035. As a result, the country remains import dependent despite increases in production.

Fast facts

1. India's energy consumption grows by 4.2% p.a., faster than all major economies in the world.
2. India's consumption growth of fossil fuels is the largest in the world.
3. India overtakes China as the largest growth market for energy in volume terms by 2030.

+129%

Growth in India's energy consumption

9%

Share of global energy consumption in 2035

+122%

Growth in India's energy production

5%

Share of global energy production in 2035

- India's demand growth (+129%), is more than double the non-OECD average of 52% and also outpaces each of the BRIC countries as China (+47%), Brazil (+41%), and Russia (+2%), all expand slower.
- India's share of global demand increases to 9% by 2035, accounting for the second largest share among the BRIC countries with China at 26%, Russia at 4%, and Brazil at 2%.
- Demand for gas expands by 162%, followed by oil (+120%) and coal (+105%). Renewables rise by 699%, nuclear by 317%, and hydro by 97%.
- The fuel mix evolves very slowly over the Outlook with fossil fuels accounting for 86% of demand in 2035, compared 92% today.
- The share of coal in the fuel mix falls from 58% today to 52% by 2035, while the share of renewables rises from 2% to 8%.
- Energy consumption in power generation more than doubles (+133%). Coal remains the dominant fuel, but its share drops from 78% today to 69% in 2035.
- Energy in transport grows by 5.8% per year and oil remains the dominant fuel source with a 93% market share in 2035.
- The share of energy used for combustion in industry remains over 80% during the forecast.
- Energy production as a share of consumption declines marginally from 58% today to 56% by 2035 as imports rise by 138%.
- Declining oil production (-26%) is outweighed by increases in gas (+154%) and coal (+104%), and non-fossil fuels (+312%).
- Coal remains the dominant fuel produced in India with a 65% share of total production in 2035. Renewables overtakes oil as the second largest, increasing from 4% to 14% in 2035 as oil drops from 10% today to 3% by 2035.
- Oil imports rise by 165% and account for 56% of the increase in imports, followed by increasing imports of gas (+173%) and coal (+105%).
- By 2035, India's energy intensity of GDP is 36% lower than today's level, similar to the non-OECD average.



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	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	701	1603			449	902	179%	129%	5.3%	4.2%
Oil† (Mb/d)	4.1	9.2	28%	27%	2.6	5.0	163%	121%	4.9%	4.0%
Gas (Bcf/d)	4.9	12.8	7%	7%	3	8	169%	162%	5.1%	4.9%
Coal	407	833	58%	52%	267	426	190%	105%	5.5%	3.6%
Nuclear	9	36	1%	2%	7	27	399%	317%	8.4%	7.4%
Hydro	28	55	4%	3%	11	27	64%	97%	2.5%	3.5%
Renewables (including biofuels)	16	129	2%	8%	16	113	>1000%	712%	>10%	>10%
Power	343	799			222	457	184%	133%	5.4%	4.3%
Supply										
Oil (Mb/d)	1.0	0.9			0.3	-0.1	33%	-9%	1.4%	-0.5%
Gas (Bcf/d)	3	7			1	4	56%	154%	2.2%	4.8%
Coal	284	580			151	296	113%	104%	3.9%	3.6%

*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.