

# BP Statistical Review 2016

## India's energy market in 2015

India's primary energy consumption rose by 5.2% in 2015. India surpassed Russia to become the third largest energy consumer in the world.

### Fast facts

1. India's primary energy consumption rose by 5.2% in 2015, taking its share of global primary energy consumption to 5.3%.
2. India's share in global coal consumption exceeded 10% in 2015, for the first time ever.
3. India had its largest increase in oil consumption in 2015, increasing by 310 Kb/d.

## +5.2%

Growth in India's energy consumption

## 5.3%

India's share of global energy consumption

## +29.4 Mt

Growth in India's coal production

## 7.4%

India's share of global coal production

- Increasing consumption of coal (+4.8%), oil (+8.1%), renewables in power (+13.7%), and nuclear (+9.5%), outweighed declines in hydro (-4.9%) and gas (-0.1%).
- Coal remained the dominant fuel, accounting for 58% of India's primary energy consumption.
- Oil consumption in 2015 increased by 310 Kb/d, reaching a record high.
- India's gas consumption continued to decline in 2015, falling by 0.1%.
- India's share in global coal consumption exceeded 10% in 2015, the highest share ever. This was despite growth in coal consumption of 4.8% in 2015 (+19 mtoe), nearly half of the 2014 growth rate.
- Renewables in power rose by 13.7% in 2015, its second largest increment ever, after 2012. India is now the 6th largest renewable power generator in the world.
- Energy intensity (the amount of energy required per unit of GDP) declined by 2% in 2015, faster than the 10-year average of -1.4%.
- Primary energy production grew by 3.2% (+12.5 mtoe) in 2015, marginally higher than its 10-year average. Domestic production was sufficient to meet 58% of domestic consumption.
- Growth in production of coal (+4.7%), renewables in power (+13.7%), and nuclear (+9.5%), outweighed declines in oil (-1.1%), hydro (-4.9%), and gas (-3.8%).
- India's oil production continued to decline in 2015 with its second biggest decline in the last five years (-11 Kb/d).
- Gas production continued to decline in 2015, falling by 3.8%, its fifth continuous year of decline, and now 20 Bcm below the 2010 peak of 49.3 Bcm.
- Within renewables, the largest growth in India has come from wind (+11.6%), followed by solar (+50.9%), and biomass (+9.2%).
- India's crude oil imports rose by 136 Kb/d to 3.9 Mb/d in 2015. Natural gas imports rose by 1.5 Bcm to 21.7 Bcm.
- The largest increase in global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from energy use in 2015 came from India (5.3%).