bp Energy Outlook 2025

India insights

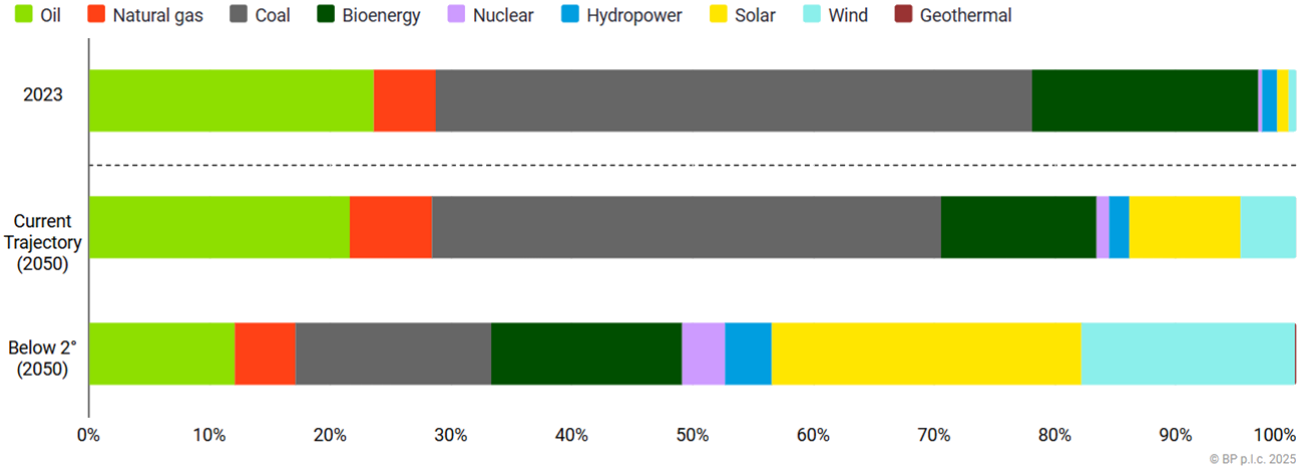
Energy demand increases in all scenarios driven by robust economic growth and rising prosperity. Renewables grow strongly driven by solar and wind, but coal remains dominant in Current Trajectory

Energy demand **almost doubles** in Current Trajectory and **grows by at least 20%** in Below 2° by 2050

Renewable energy **grows by 3-5%** each year over the Outlook, supported by the deployment of solar and wind

Natural gas is the only fossil fuel that **grows in both scenarios** to 2050

Primary energy consumption mix by source



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Summary

- India's economy grows at a rate of 5.0% per year in 2023-50, double the rate of growth of the global economy, and the fastest growing region in the Outlook.
- Primary energy consumption grows strongly and by 2050, India accounts for 12% of the world's demand in both scenarios, up from 7% in 2023.
- In **Current Trajectory**, coal remains India's largest source of energy, with its share in the energy mix staying above 40% in 2050. However, in **Below 2°** coal's share drops sharply to 16%.
- India's consumption of natural gas increases in both scenarios, growing on average by 1-3% per year to 2050. Industrial demand for gas is the key growth driver in both scenarios.
- Oil demand grows from 5Mb/d in 2023 to 9Mb/d in 2050 in **Current Trajectory** – 10% of global oil consumption.
- Renewable energy becomes the largest source of primary energy in 2050 in **Below 2°**, and the second largest in **Current Trajectory**.
- Electricity plays an increasingly important role in meeting India's energy needs. In 2023 around 20% of energy was consumed in the form of electricity. By 2050, this grows to over 30% in **Current Trajectory** and to around 50% in **Below 2°**.
- Carbon emissions vary significantly by scenario. In **Current Trajectory**, carbon emissions increase by around 60% between 2023 and 2050. However, they decline by almost 70% in **Below 2°**.

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	Level in 2050			Shares in 2050 (%)		Change 2023-2050 (% p.a.)	
	2023	Current Trajectory	Below 2°	2023	Current Trajectory	Below 2°	Current Trajectory	Below 2°
Primary energy consumption by energy type (EJ)								
Total	**45**	**81**	**54**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**2.2%**	**0.7%**
Oil†	11	18	6.6	24%	22%	12%	1.9%	-1.7%
Natural gas	2.3	5.5	2.7	5.1%	6.8%	5.0%	3.4%	0.7%
Coal	22	34	8.8	49%	42%	16%	1.6%	-3.3%
Nuclear	0.2	0.8	1.9	0.4%	1.0%	3.5%	6.0%	9.3%
Hydro	0.5	1.4	2.1	1.2%	1.7%	3.8%	3.5%	5.1%
Renewables (incl. biofuels)	9.1	22	32	20%	27%	59%	3.3%	4.8%
Primary energy consumption (native units)								
Oil† (Mb/d)	5.4	9.1	3.4				1.9%	-1.7%
Natural gas (Bcm)	63	153	76				3.4%	0.7%
Total final consumption by sector (EJ)								
Total	**33**	**65**	**49**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**2.5%**	**1.4%**
Transport	5.1	10	7.3	15%	16%	15%	2.6%	1.3%
Feedstocks	2.2	5.2	3.8	6.5%	8.0%	7.8%	3.3%	2.1%
Buildings	8.0	12	6.5	24%	18%	13%	1.5%	-0.8%
Industry	18	37	31	54%	58%	64%	2.7%	2.0%
Generation								
Power (TWh)	1,990	6,114	8,260				4.2%	5.4%
Hydrogen (Mt)	5.0	10.3	38				2.8%	7.8%
Production								
Liquids† (Mb/d)	0.9	0.4	0.5				-3.0%	-2.3%
Natural gas (Bcm)	32	30	0				-0.2%	
Coal (EJ)	17	26	3.8				1.6%	-5.3%
Emissions								
Carbon emissions†† (Gt of CO_2e)	3.2	5.1	1.0				1.7%	-4.3%
CCS (Mt of CO_2)	0	0	-545					

EJ = exajoules

Primary energy is accounted using the direct equivalent method, which directly equates secondary energy from non-combustible sources to the primary energy used to produce it.

† Oil supply includes crude oil, shale oil, oil sands, natural gas liquids, liquid fuels derived from coal and gas, refinery gains, and biofuels.

†† Carbon emissions include CO_2 emissions from energy use, industrial processes, natural gas flaring, and methane emissions from energy production.

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