



BP Statistical Review – 2019

India's energy market in 2018

India's primary energy consumption rose by 7.9% in 2018, the highest growth rate since 2007

1. Coal consumption grew by 8.7% in 2018. India accounted for 70% of the global increase in coal consumption.
2. Renewables grew 27%, the fastest growth in the last 11 years. India was the fourth largest generator of renewable energy in 2018 behind China, the US, and Germany.
3. The strong increase in energy demand, combined with a 0.9% reduction in carbon intensity, led to a 7% increase in carbon emissions.

5.8%

Share of global energy consumption

12%

Share of global coal consumption

5.3%

Increase in oil consumption

+7%

Increase in carbon emissions

- ▶ The rate of growth of primary energy consumption was 7.9% in 2018. This was the fastest pace over the past decade.
- ▶ Energy intensity grew 0.4% in 2018. This number contrasts with the 1.6% average decline over the previous 10 years.
- ▶ Coal consumption increased 8.7%, contributing 60% of the total increase in primary energy.
- ▶ At a global level, India accounted for 70% of the total increase in coal consumption.
- ▶ The share of coal in the Indian energy mix in 2018 was 56%, compared to 27% at a global level.
- ▶ Oil consumption grew by 5.3% in 2018 and surpassed 5- mb/d.
- ▶ Natural gas grew 8.1%, but from a relative low level. The share of India in global gas consumption is 1.5%. LNG imports tripled over the past 10 years.
- ▶ The strong increase in coal consumption was accompanied with a 7.5% increase in domestic production. India was the fourth largest producer of coal in the world in 2018.
- ▶ Natural gas production decreased 0.7%, in line with past trends.
- ▶ Power generation grew 6.2% in line with the growth rates of the last decade.
- ▶ Renewable energy grew 27%, covering around 30% of the total increase in power demand. In 2018, solar energy grew around 43% and wind generation 15%.
- ▶ Coal share in power generation declined marginally from 76% in 2017 to 75% in 2018.
- ▶ Natural gas used in power generation increased by 1.2%, its share of total generation declined to 4.8% from 10% in 2008.
- ▶ Net CO₂ emissions from energy use rose by 7.0%. India accounts for almost 25% of the total increase in global carbon emissions in 2018 but represents only 7% of global CO₂ emissions.





Units in Mtoe unless otherwise stated	Level			Growth rate per annum				Share		
	2008	2017	2018	(%)		(Mtoe)		(%)		
				2007-17	2018	2007-17	2018	2008	2017	2018
Consumption										
Primary energy	478	750	809	5.2%	7.9%	30	59	100%	100%	100%
Oil	149	227	239	4.8%	5.3%	8	12	31%	30%	30%
Natural gas	34	46	50	3.3%	8.1%	1	4	7%	6.2%	6.2%
Coal	259	416	452	5.7%	8.7%	18	36	54%	55%	56%
Nuclear	3	8	9	7.7%	4.4%	0	0	0.7%	1.1%	1.1%
Hydro	26	31	32	1.0%	2.9%	0	1	5.5%	4.1%	3.9%
Renewables (in power)	5	22	27	17%	27%	2	6	1.1%	2.9%	3.4%
Wind	3	12	14	16%	15%	1	2	0.7%	1.6%	1.7%
Solar	0	5	7	80%	43%	0	2	0.0%	0.6%	0.9%
Biomass & geothermal	2	5	7	11%	41%	0	2	0.4%	0.7%	0.9%
Native units										
Oil (Mb/d)	3.1	4.9	5.2	5.0%	5.9%	0.2	0.3			
Natural gas (Bcm)	40	54	58	3.3%	8.1%	1.5	4.4			
Electricity generation (TWh)										
Total	828	1,470	1,561	6.3%	6.2%	67	91	100%	100%	100%
Oil	15	10	10	-2.8%	0.3%	0	0	1.8%	0.7%	0.6%
Natural gas	86	73	74	-2.0%	1.2%	-2	1	10%	5.0%	4.8%
Coal	573	1,118	1,176	7.7%	5.2%	58	59	69%	76%	75%
Nuclear	15	37	39	7.7%	4.4%	2	2	2%	2.5%	2.5%
Hydro	115	136	140	1.0%	2.9%	1	4	14%	9.2%	8.9%
Renewables	24	96	122	17.5%	27%	8	26	2.9%	6.5%	7.8%
Production										
Oil (Mb/d)	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.2%	-1.7%	0.0	0.0			
Biofuels (Mb/d)	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.1%	74%	0.0	0.0			
Natural gas (Bcm)	29	28	27	-0.4%	-0.7%	-0.1	-0.2			
Coal	227	287	308	3.1%	7.5%	7.6	21			
Carbon										
CO ₂ emissions (million tonnes)	1,467	2,317	2,479	5.4%	7.0%	95	162			
Macro										
GDP (USD billion – PPP, 2010)	4,558	8,402	9,027	7.0%	7.4%	411	625			
Population (millions)	1,197	1,339	1,354	1.3%	1.1%	16	15			

