

Statistical Review of World Energy – 2021

India's energy market in 2020

India's primary energy consumption fell by 5.9% in 2020, the first fall in consumption this century due to the coronavirus pandemic

1. Lockdowns and other coronavirus restrictions saw GDP decline by 7.2%
2. The largest decline in energy demand occurred in oil with a drop of 9.9% reflecting reduced road and air transport activity
3. Coal consumption declined by 6.0% in 2020. India accounted for 17% of the global decline in coal consumption

-5.9%

India's primary energy decline in 2020

-7.1%

Decline in carbon emissions in 2020

-9.9%

Decrease in oil consumption

11.6%

Share of global coal consumption

- ▶ Primary energy consumption in India decreased from 33.9 to 32.0 EJ, a reduction of -5.9%, in contrast to the 10-year average of +4.7%.
- ▶ The combined share of energy consumption from oil, gas and coal fell from 90.6 to 89.7% and for renewables increased from 3.9 to 4.5%.
- ▶ Indian coal consumption declined by 6.0% in 2020. At a global level, India accounted for 17% of the total decline in coal consumption.
- ▶ The share of coal in India's primary energy mix in 2020 was 55%, compared to 27% at a global level and India still accounts for 11.6% of global coal consumption.
- ▶ The decrease in coal consumption was accompanied by minimal (0.4%) increase in domestic production. India was the third largest producer of coal in the world in 2020 (behind China and Indonesia).
- ▶ Natural gas consumption increased slightly to 60 bcm (0.3% increase). The share of natural gas consumption in India's primary energy mix increased to 6.7% in 2020, compared to 6.3% in 2019 and 8.2% in 2009.
- ▶ Total electricity generation declined from 1,604 to 1,561 TWh, a decline of 2.9%, in contrast to the 10-year average of +6.2%. Coal's share in power generation declined marginally from 74% in 2019 to 72% in 2020. Renewables generation increased from 139 TWh to 151 TWh.
- ▶ Indian natural gas production decreased 11.9%, the largest fall since 2013 and compared to 10-year average decline of 3% p.a.
- ▶ Indian biofuels production decreased from 21.5 to 19.7 kboe/d, a reduction of 8.1%, in contrast to the 10-year average of +26.2%.
- ▶ CO₂ emissions from energy use decreased by 7.1%, compared to the 10-year average increase of 4.5%.





Units in EJ unless otherwise stated	Level			Growth rate per annum				Share		
	2009	2019	2020	(%)		(EJ)		(%)		
	2009	2019	2020	2009-19	2020	2009-19	2020	2009	2019	2020
Consumption										
Primary energy	21	34	32	4.7	-5.9	1.2	-1.9	100	100	100
Oil	6.5	10	9.0	4.5	-9.9	0.4	-1.0	30	29	28
Natural gas	1.8	2.1	2.1	1.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	8.2	6.3	6.7
Coal	11	18	17	4.7	-6.0	0.7	-1.1	55	55	55
Nuclear	0.2	0.4	0.4	9.7	-1.8	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.2	1.2
Hydro	1.0	1.4	1.5	3.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	4.7	4.3	4.5
Renewables	0.3	1.3	1.4	16	7.6	0.1	0.1	1.4	3.9	4.5
Wind	0.2	0.6	0.5	13	-5.2	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.7	1.7
Solar	0.0	0.4	0.5	89	26	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.2	1.6
Other renewables*	0.1	0.3	0.4	9.4	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.0	1.2
Native units										
Oil (Mb/d)	3.2	5.1	4.7	4.8	-9.3	0.2	-0.5			
Natural gas (bcm)	49	59	60	1.9	0.3	1.0	0.4			
Electricity generation (TWh)										
Total	880	1,604	1,561	6.2	-2.9	72	-43	100	100	100
Oil	13	5.1	4.9	-9.1	-4.1	-0.8	-0.2	1.5	0.3	0.3
Natural gas	104	64	71	-4.3	4.6	-3.7	3.3	12	4.2	4.5
Coal	611	1,185	1,125	6.8	-5.3	57	-59	69	74	72
Nuclear	17	45	45	10	-1.5	2.8	-0.5	1.9	2.8	2.9
Hydro	106	162	164	4.3	0.7	5.6	1.6	12	10	10
Renewables	28	139	151	17	8.3	11	12	3.2	8.7	9.7
Production										
Oil (Mb/d)	0.8	0.8	0.8	-0.1	-7.2	0.0	-0.1			
Biofuels (Kboe/d)	2	21	20	26	-8.1	1.9	-1.7			
Natural gas (bcm)	36	27	24	-2.9	-12	-0.9	-3.1			
Coal	10	13	13	2.0	0.4	0.2	0.1			
Carbon										
CO ₂ emissions (billion tonnes)	1.6	2.5	2.3	4.5	-7.1	0.1	-0.2			
Macro										
Population (millions)	1,218	1,366	1,380	1.2	1.0	14	13			
GDP (USD billion – PPP, 2015)	4,787	9,308	8,640	6.9	-7.2	452	-669			

EJ = exajoules

*includes biomass, geothermal and biofuels