

Research Unit Press Information Bureau Government of India

Energy Statistics India 2025

(Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation)

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Summary

- India's Renewable Energy potential stood at 2,109,655 MegaWatt (MW) as on 31-Mar-24
- Total Primary Energy Supply (TPES) grew by 7.8% to 903,158 Kilotonnes of Oil Equivalent (KToE) in FY 2023-24.
- The installed capacity for generating electricity from renewable resources increased from 81,593 MW to 1,98,213 MW on 31-Mar-2024, showing a Compound Annual Growth Rate(CAGR) of 10.36%
- India's per-capita consumption of energy has grown from 14,682 Mega Joule/person in 2014-15 to 18,410
 Mega Joule/person in 2023-24, representing a CAGR of 2.55%
- The percentage loss due to Transmission and Distribution of electricity has decreased from around 23% in 2014-15 to around 17% in 2023-24.
- The consumption of petroleum products has significantly increased from 1,74,728 KToE in 2014-15 to 3,11,822 KToE in 2023-24

Introduction

The National Statistics Office released its annual "Energy Statistics India 2025" publication, offering a comprehensive dataset on India's energy sector. This report includes vital information on reserves, capacity, production, consumption, and trade of various energy commodities. A new chapter on Energy Accounting, aligned with international standards, is featured, providing asset accounts and supply-use tables for recent fiscal years. The publication highlights a robust growth in India's energy supply and consumption during FY 2023-24, alongside significant expansion in renewable energy potential and installed capacity.

Q1: What is Energy Statistics India 2025?

"Energy Statistics India 2025" is an annual publication released by the National Statistics Office (NSO), under the Ministry of Statistics and Programme, Government of India.

It is a comprehensive dataset providing key information across the energy sector in India.

Q2: What kind of data is included?

The publication includes a wide array of integrated data concerning all energy commodities in India, such as *coal, lignite, petroleum, natural gas, and renewable energy*. Specifically, it covers information *on reserves, capacity, production, consumption, and the import/export activities* related to these energy sources. Furthermore, it presents data in various formats including tables (like the Energy Balance), graphs (like the Sankey Diagram), and Sustainable Energy Indicators that adhere to international standards.

Q3: What is a significant new addition to the "Energy Statistics India 2025" publication?

A new chapter named "Energy Account" is included following the System of Environmental Economic Accounting (SEEA), 2012 framework. It provides both **Asset Accounts** and a **Physical Supply and Use Table** for the financial years 2022-23 and 2023-24.

Q4: What were the key trends in India's energy supply and consumption during the financial year 2023-24?

During FY 2023-24, India experienced a steady and healthy growth in both its energy supply and consumption. This growth signifies a recovery from the impact of the global pandemic and supports India's ambition to become a 'Viksit Bharat' (Developed India) by 2047. The Total Primary Energy Supply (TPES) saw a significant increase of **7.8%** compared to the previous year, reaching **9,03,158 KToE.**



Q5: What is the estimated potential for renewable energy generation in India and which sources dominate?

As of March 31, 2024, India's estimated potential for renewable energy generation stood at an impressive **2,109,655 MW**. Wind power holds the largest share of this potential, accounting for **1,163,856 MW** (*approximately 55%*). This is followed by solar energy with a potential of 748,990 MW and large hydro projects with a potential of **133,410 MW**. Notably, more than half of this renewable energy potential remains untapped.

Q6: How has India's installed capacity for renewable electricity generation grown over the past decade?

- India has witnessed substantial growth in its installed capacity for electricity generation from renewable sources.
- As of March 31, 2024, the installed capacity reached **198,213 MW**, significant increase from the 81,593 MW recorded on March 31, 2015.
- This represents a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of **10.36%** over these years.



Q7: What trends have been observed in

India's per-capita energy consumption and electricity transmission losses?



• India has seen a consistent increase in per-capita energy consumption from **14,682 Mega Joule per person** in 2014-15 **to 18,410 Mega Joule per person** in 2023-24, indicating a CAGR of 2.55%.

• Simultaneously, there has been a notable improvement in the efficiency of electricity utilization, with transmission and distribution losses decreasing from around 23% in 2014-15 to approximately 17% in 2023-24.

The publication is available on : <u>https://www.mospi.gov.in/publication/energy-statistics-india-2025-0</u>

REFERENCE:

https://pib.gov.in/PressReleseDetailm.aspx?PRID=2116510®=3&lang=1

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