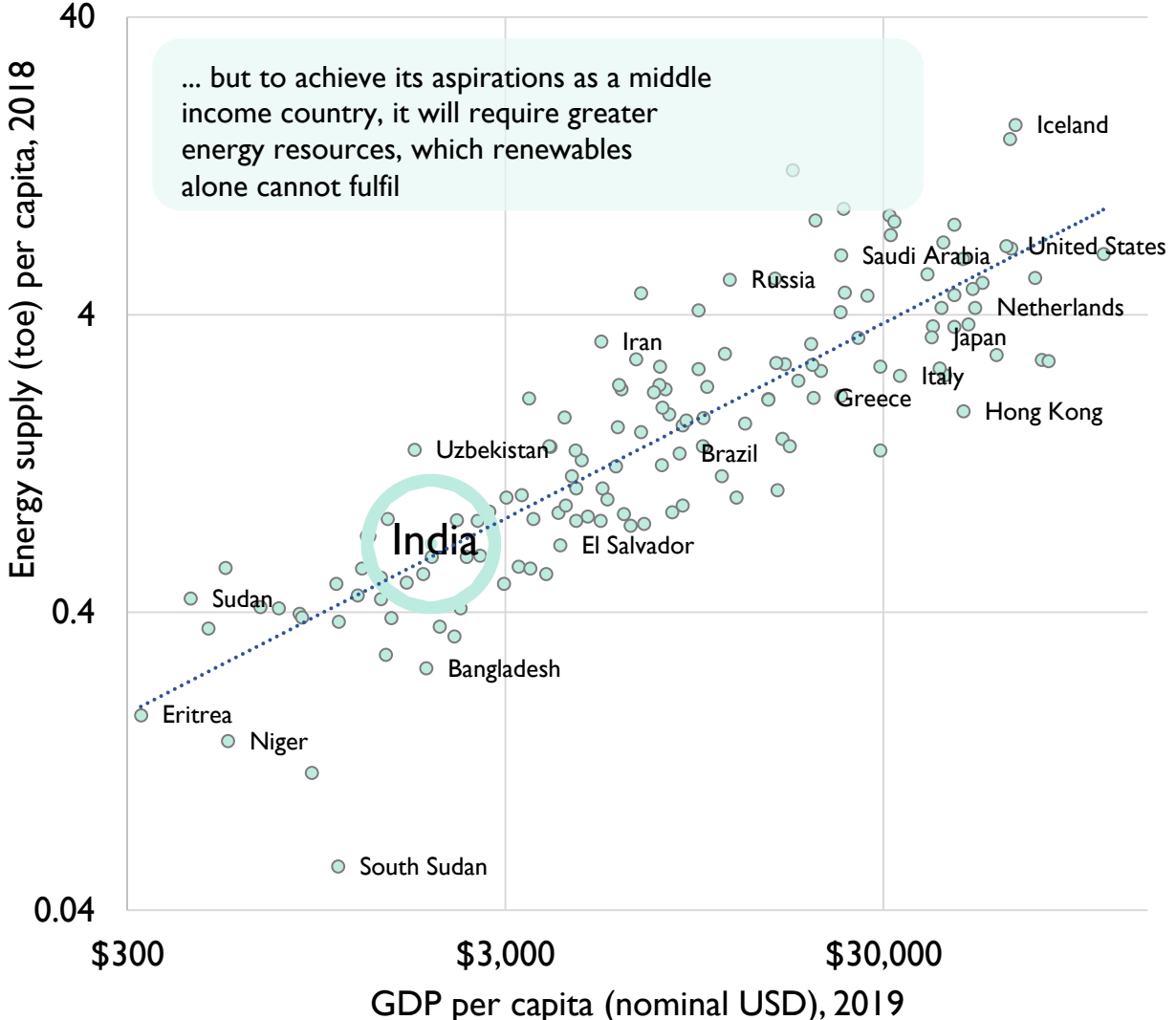


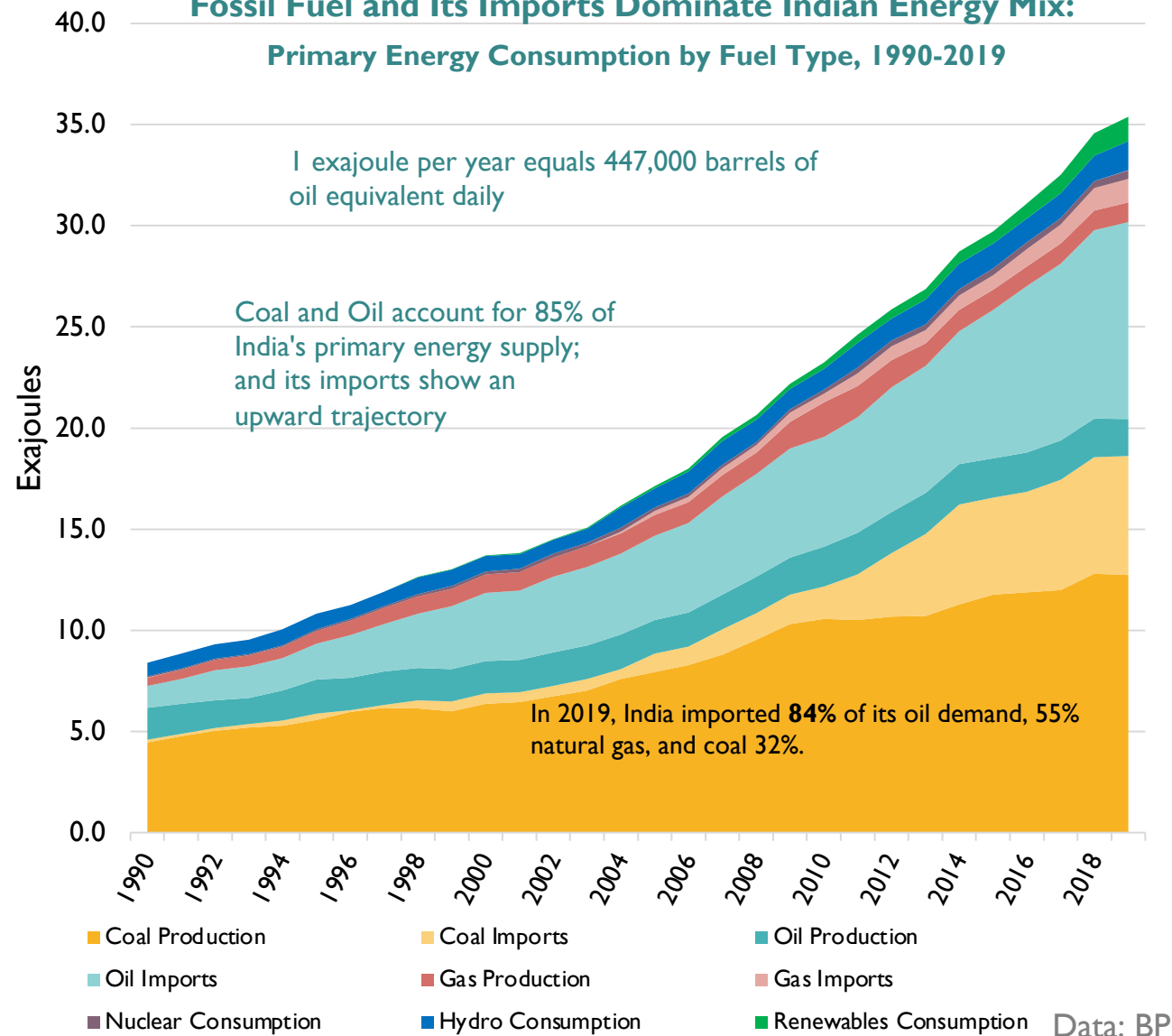
To Achieve Its Stated Middle Income Country Status By Mid-Century, Fossil Fuels And Their Imports Will Have To Rise In India

Energy use per capita (2018) vs. GDP per capita (2019)



Data: IEA and World Bank

Fossil Fuel and Its Imports Dominate Indian Energy Mix: Primary Energy Consumption by Fuel Type, 1990-2019



EVEN INDIAN GOVERNMENT'S OWN FUTURE FUEL MIX MODELLING CONFIRMS THE CONTINUED DOMINANCE OF FOSSIL FUELS DESPITE ACCOUNTING FOR A RAPID RISE OF RENEWABLES

Table 3.1: Activity demand in the economy

Indicator	2012	2047
Per Capita Transport Demand (km)	5,970	18,700
Per Capita Steel Use(kg)	66	372
Per Capita Residential Building Space (m ²)	1.8	35
Per Capita Commercial Building Space (m ²)	0.7	5.9
Per Household Modern Energy Use for Cooking in Rural Areas (kgoe)	61	183

Source: IESS,2047

Table 4.1: Share of Electricity in Demand

	2012	2022	2030	2047
Share of Electricity in Demand	15.6%	18.8%	20.6%	24.8%

Source: India Energy Security Scenarios 2047, NITI Aayog 2019

Table 4.5 (a): Energy Mix in the Current Policy (Level 2) Scenario

Primary Energy Supply (TWh)	2012	2022	2030	2047
Coal	3,284	5,792	7,773	15,401
Oil	1,929	3,093	4,429	7,137
Gas	574	1,017	1,325	2,068
Nuclear, Hydro and Renewables	245	629	935	1,968
Others	985	658	826	1,316
Total	7,017	11,189	15,286	25,890

Table 4.5(b) : Share of Different Sources in Primary Energy Mix

Share in Primary Energy Supply	2012	2022	2030	2047
Coal	47%	52%	51%	52%
Oil	27%	28%	29%	28%
Gas	8%	9%	9%	8%
Nuclear, Renewables and Hydro	3%	6%	6%	8%
Others	14%	6%	5%	5%