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Energy Statistics India 2026

The National Statistics Office has released the 33rd edition of the Energy Statistics India Report 2026 to provide official energy data.

Objective: To present integrated statistics on reserves, production, consumption, capacity, and trade of all major energy resources for informed policymaking.

Key Highlights of the Energy Statistics India 2026

Energy Supply: India's Total Primary Energy Supply increased by 2.95% in FY 2024–25, reaching 9,32,816 Kilo Tonnes of oil Equivalent (ktoe).

Renewable Energy Potential: India's RE potential stands at 47 lakh MW, with solar energy contributing ~71%, followed by wind and hydro.

Regional Concentration of RE: Over 70% of RE potential is concentrated in six states—Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Madhya Pradesh.

Renewable Capacity: Installed renewable energy capacity increased from 90,134 MW (2016) to 2,29,346 MW (2025), recording a CAGR of 10.93%.

Renewable Power Generation: Renewable electricity generation rose from 1,89,314 GWh to 4,16,823 GWh (2015–16 to 2024–25), growing at a 9.17% CAGR.

Energy Consumption: Per capita energy consumption increased to 18,096 megajoules/person, reflecting higher demand due to development.

Power Efficiency: Transmission & Distribution losses reduced from 22% to 17%, indicating better efficiency in electricity delivery.

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Coal: Coal remains the primary energy source, with supply rising to 5,52,315 Ktoe, highlighting dependence on fossil fuels.

Final Energy Demand: Total Final Consumption increased by over 30%, driven by industrialisation and economic expansion.

Financial Support: Credit flow to the energy sector grew over six times from ₹1,688 crore (2021) to ₹10,325 crore (2025).

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