

Table E17.gen. Electricity generation: India, Low Oil Price case

billion kilowatthours

| Fuel | 2022 | 2025 | 2030 | 2035 | 2040 | 2045 | 2050 | Average annual percentage change, 2022–2050 |
|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--|
| Liquid fuels | 4 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -14.5% |
| Natural gas | 78 | 73 | 109 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 1.1% |
| Coal | 1,240 | 1,264 | 1,473 | 1,461 | 1,498 | 1,452 | 1,340 | 0.3% |
| Nuclear | 41 | 42 | 52 | 67 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 1.9% |
| Renewables | 395 | 595 | 873 | 1,479 | 2,069 | 2,865 | 3,698 | 8.3% |
| Hydro | 154 | 195 | 197 | 199 | 201 | 203 | 205 | 1.0% |
| Wind | 119 | 199 | 299 | 476 | 661 | 661 | 661 | 6.3% |
| Geothermal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Solar | 99 | 182 | 361 | 790 | 1,207 | 2,001 | 2,832 | 12.7% |
| Other | 23 | 18 | 16 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -100.0% |
| Net generation to grid | 1,757 | 1,978 | 2,508 | 3,113 | 3,743 | 4,493 | 5,214 | 4.0% |

Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, World Energy Projection System (2023), run Ip_230823.090253

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Net generation to grid represents gross generation minus losses from thermal efficiency and parasitic load.