



TERI RELEASES ANNUAL PUBLICATION ON ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT

TERI Energy and Environment Data Diary and Yearbook provides incisive understanding of data and policy development in required sustainable energy and environment interventions

New Delhi, 22 March, 2016: The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) released the Thirtieth Edition of its annual publication on energy and environment - TERI Energy and Environment Data Diary and Yearbook 2015/16 (TEDDY). Complimenting TERI for bringing out the publication, **Shri K.D. Tripathi, Secretary, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas** said, "Energy security and environmental sustainability are two key dimensions that need consideration by policymakers and industry alike. Sustained review of all the relevant data and analysis is imperative for informed policy making. TEDDY 2015-16 provides all the necessary inputs for the same. I hope it will be useful to those interested in energy and environment sectors."

Underscoring the need for a periodic review, **Dr Ajay Mathur, Director General, TERI** said, "TEDDY brings information and knowledge on energy and environment in India to your desk - enabling you to develop and validate trends that can be the building blocks for policy recommendations".

Mr Prabir Sengupta, Distinguished Fellow, TERI, highlighted, "Statistical data is extremely important in a dynamic situation as it is today. The present publication provides the opportunity to stakeholders for informed and intelligent discussion on energy and environment issues of national importance". "There is a need for annual knowledge initiative that consolidates data and developments on energy and environment in one platform for researchers and practitioners to understand strategies and actions for realizing the sustainable development goals", said **Dr Suneel Pandey, Director, Green Growth and Resource Efficiency, TERI**.

Sector Highlights

Coal: Coal remained the dominant fuel in India in 2015, comprising 56.48% of the total consumption of fuel. Coal accounted for more than 67% of the total capacity addition during 2014/15. Coal imports have grown at a compound annual growth rate of 25% over the past 5 years, from 68.91 million tonnes (MT) in 2010/11 to 212.103 MT in 2014/15.

Natural gas and petroleum products: The total natural gas supply, including LNG, in India in 2014/15 was around 53.98 BCM and imports formed around 37.7%. The production of natural gas declined in 2014/15 by about 5%, from 35.4 billion cubic metres (BCM) in 2013/14 to 33.65 BCM in 2014/15. As diesel prices

were fully decontrolled in October 2014, under-recoveries on the fuel were brought down to INR 10,935 crores in 2014/15, from INR 62,837 crores in the previous fiscal year.

Solar energy: The Indian solar photovoltaic (SPV) market has witnessed significant growth. Nearly 80% of manufacturing components in solar thermal technology are domestic. States such as Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, and Kerala have announced their state policies on grid-connected SPV rooftop.

Agriculture: About 1,59,114 GWh of electricity was consumed in the agriculture sector in 2013/14 (18.03% of the total consumption of electricity in India) compared to 1,47,462 GWh in 2012/13 (17.89% of the total consumption). The agriculture sector in India uses approximately 80% of utilizable water for irrigation, and the average water use efficiency of irrigation projects is assessed to be 30%–35%.

Industry: Indian fertilizer industry has kept pace with technology and is benchmarked as one of the best in the world in terms of operational efficiency, energy consumption, maintenance of safety, and environmental standards. Energy consumption in urea plants decreased from 8.87 Gcal/MT in 1987/88 to 6.04 Gcal/MT in 2013/14.

Transport: The road sector consumed 36.24 MT of high-speed diesel (HSD) in 2010/11 as compared to 33.7 MT of HSD in 2009/10. The major and non-major ports together handled 1052.52 MT of cargo in 2014/15 as compared to 980.49 MT in 2013/14, registering a growth of 7.3%.

Energy access: As per the 68th round of National Sample Survey (NSS), 72.7% of rural households and 96.1% of urban households depend on electricity for lighting. Disaggregation of data from the 68th National Sample Survey (NSS) round reveals that the incidence of use of electricity for lighting is lowest for household type “casual labour” in urban areas and “non-agricultural casual labour” in rural areas. Estimates from Census of India 2011 data for cooking suggest that over 85% of rural households and 26.2% of urban households depend on solid biomass as the primary fuel. The Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission with an outlay of INR 5142.08 crore aims to develop a cluster of “smart villages” across states and union territories of the country. The suggested components of development in each village include components for energy access.

Environment and climate change: Particulate matter concentration exceeded the prescribed limit in 83% of the monitored locations in 2012. The annual mean temperature of India during 2014 was +0.53°C above the 1961–90 average. The year 2014 was the fifth warmest year on record since 1901. Rainfall activity over the country was below normal (88% of long period average) during 2014. An enormous challenge lies ahead of national and state governments to monitor the sustainable development goals and climate action plans in terms of data for environment.

ABOUT TEDDY

TERI Energy & Environment Data Diary and Yearbook (TEDDY) is an annual publication brought out by The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) since 1986. It is the only comprehensive energy and environment yearbook in India which provides updated information on the energy supply sectors (coal and lignite, petroleum and natural gas, power, and renewable energy sources), energy demand sectors (agriculture, industry, transport, residential, and commercial sectors), and environment (local and global). The publication also provides a review of the government policies that have implications for these sectors of

the Indian economy. Each edition of TEDDY contains India's commercial energy balances for the last four years that provide comprehensive information on energy flows within different sectors of the economy and how they have been changing over time. The publication has more than 15,000 readers across the globe and is often cited in international peer reviewed journals and policy documents. TERI Bookstore: <http://bookstore.teri.res.in/books/9788179935835>

ABOUT TERI

The Energy and Resources Institute is an independent, not-for-profit research institute focused on energy, environment, and sustainable development and devoted to efficient and sustainable use of natural resources. Since its inception in 1974, TERI has emerged as an institution of excellence for its path-breaking research, and is a global brand widely respected by political leaders, policy makers, corporate entities as well as the civil society at large.

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