

India's Energy Overview

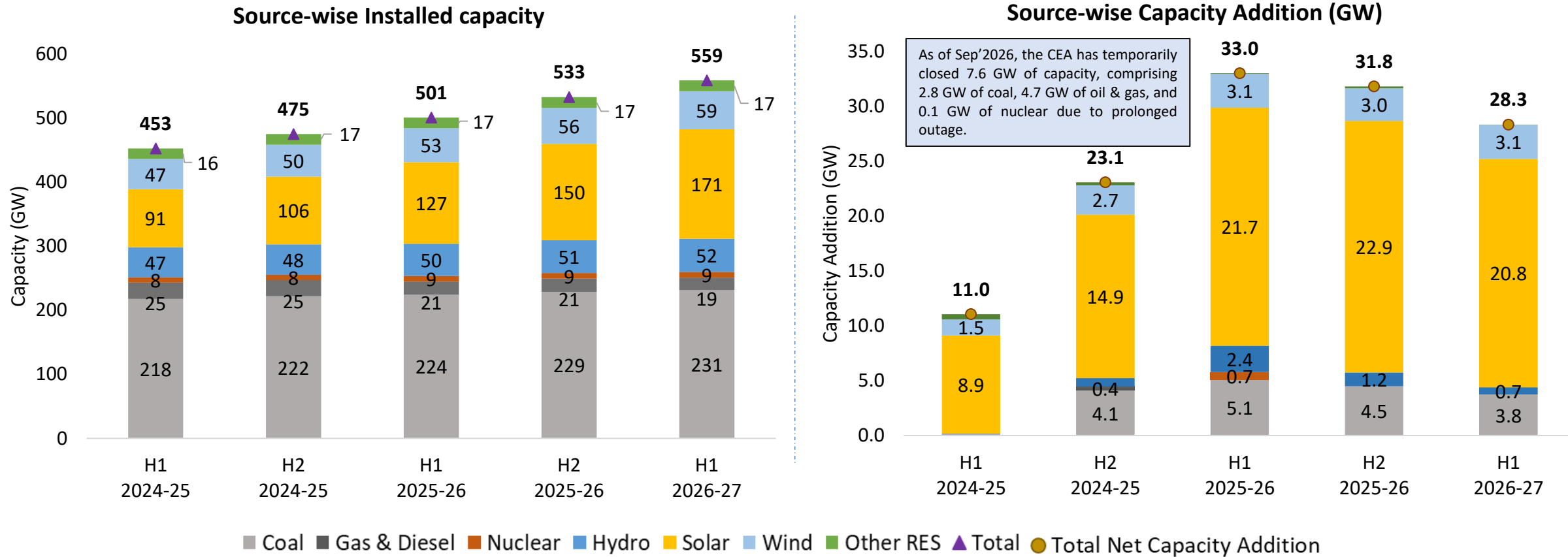
Half-Yearly Highlights of 2026-27



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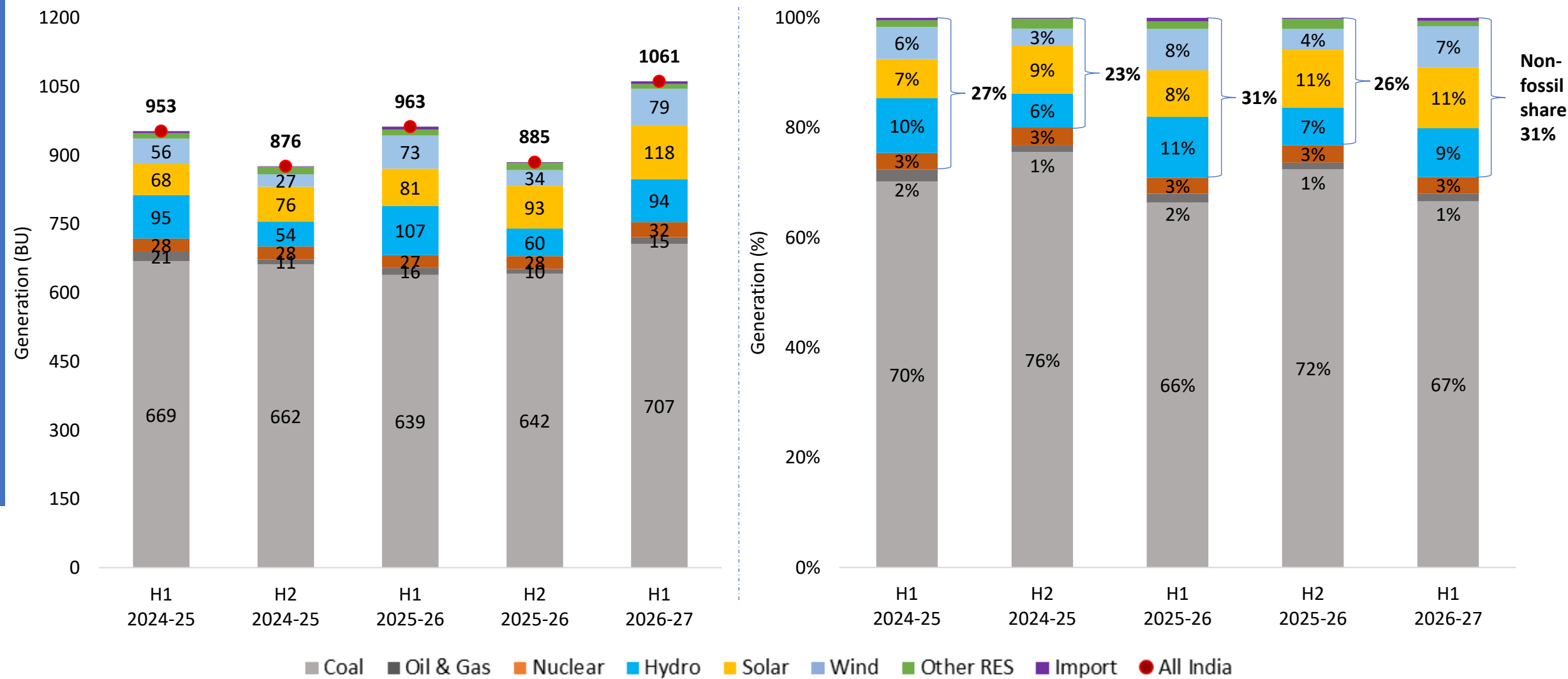
India's Electricity Capacity Mix (Utility-scale)



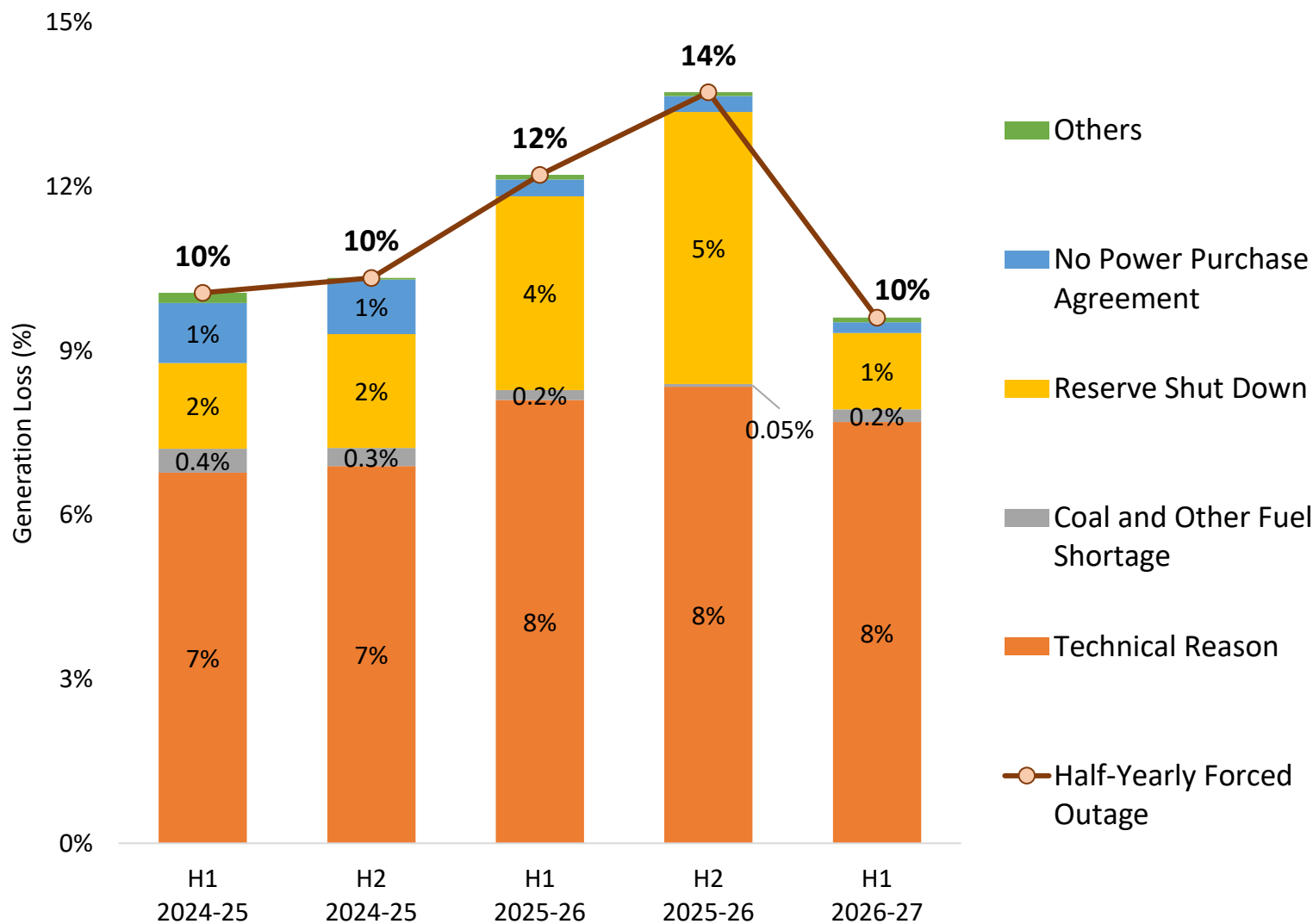
- The share of non-fossil generating capacity in the total installed capacity has increased from 46.3% in H1 2024-25 to 55.1% in H1 2026-27.
- The net solar capacity addition in H1 2026-27 has increased by 132% compared to its capacity in H1 2024-25, while wind capacity has increased by 110% during the same period.

India's Electricity Generation Mix

Source-wise Generation Mix

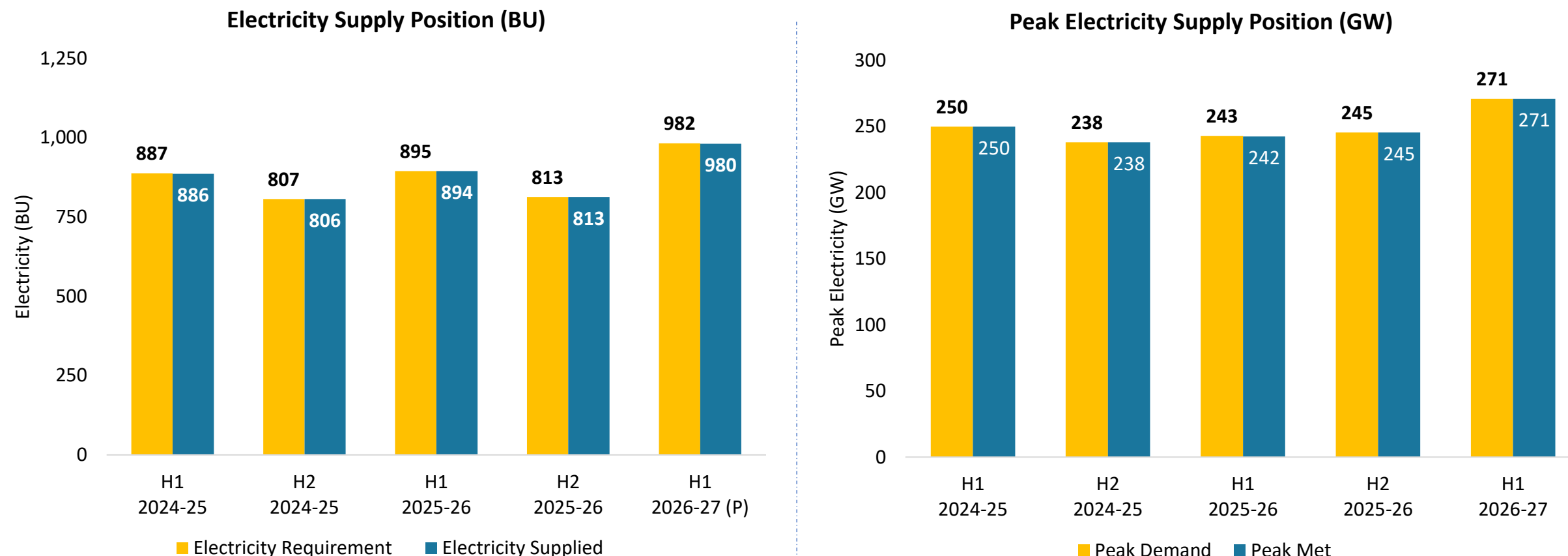


Thermal Generation Loss and Reasons for Forced Outages



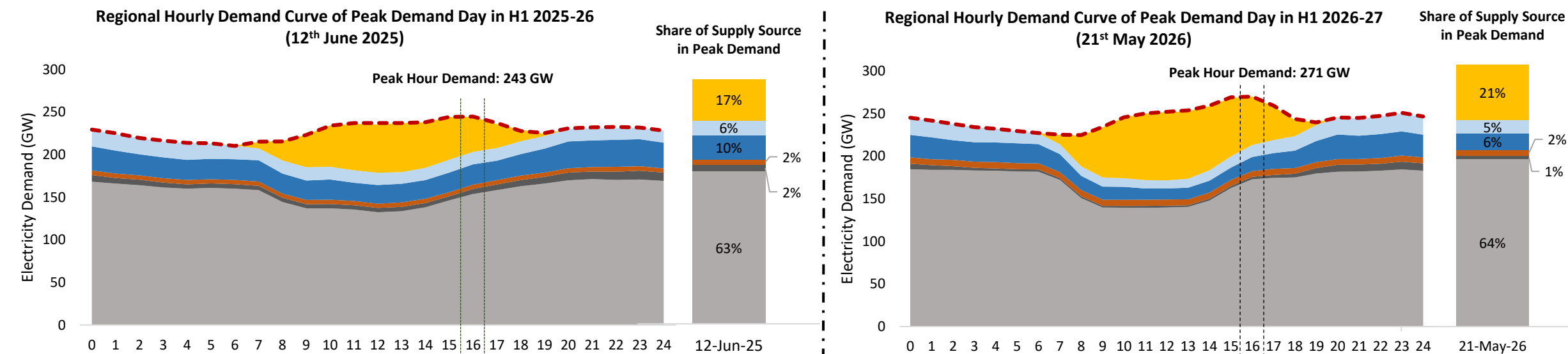
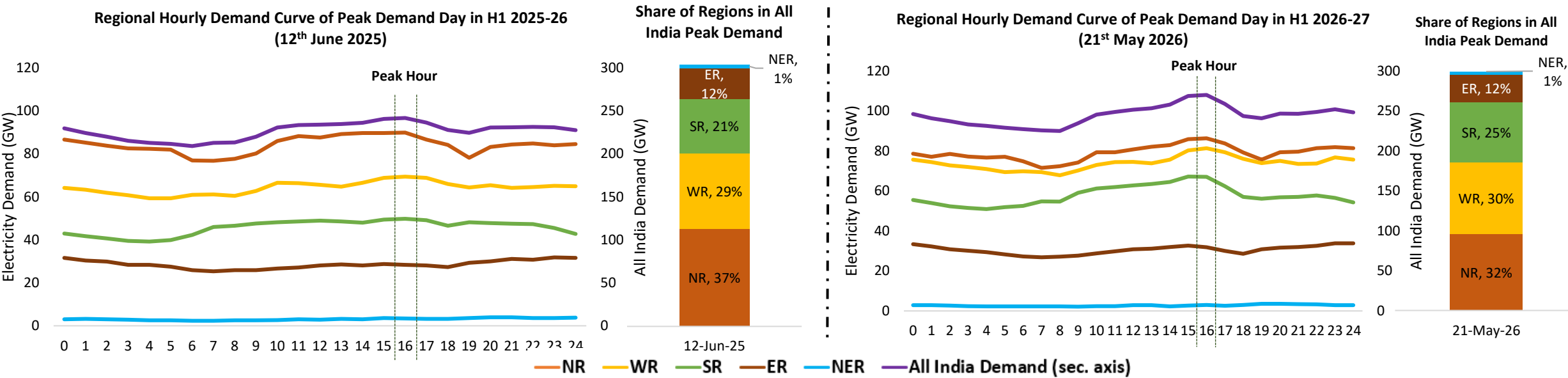
Year/ Half-Yearly		Average Forced Outage Share
Yearly	FY 2024-25	10%
	FY 2025-26	13%
	FY 2026-27 (up to Sep'2026)	10%
Half-Yearly	H1 2024-25	10%
	H2 2024-25	10%
	H1 2025-26	12%
	H2 2025-26	14%
	H1 2026-27	10%

National Electricity Demand and Supply Position



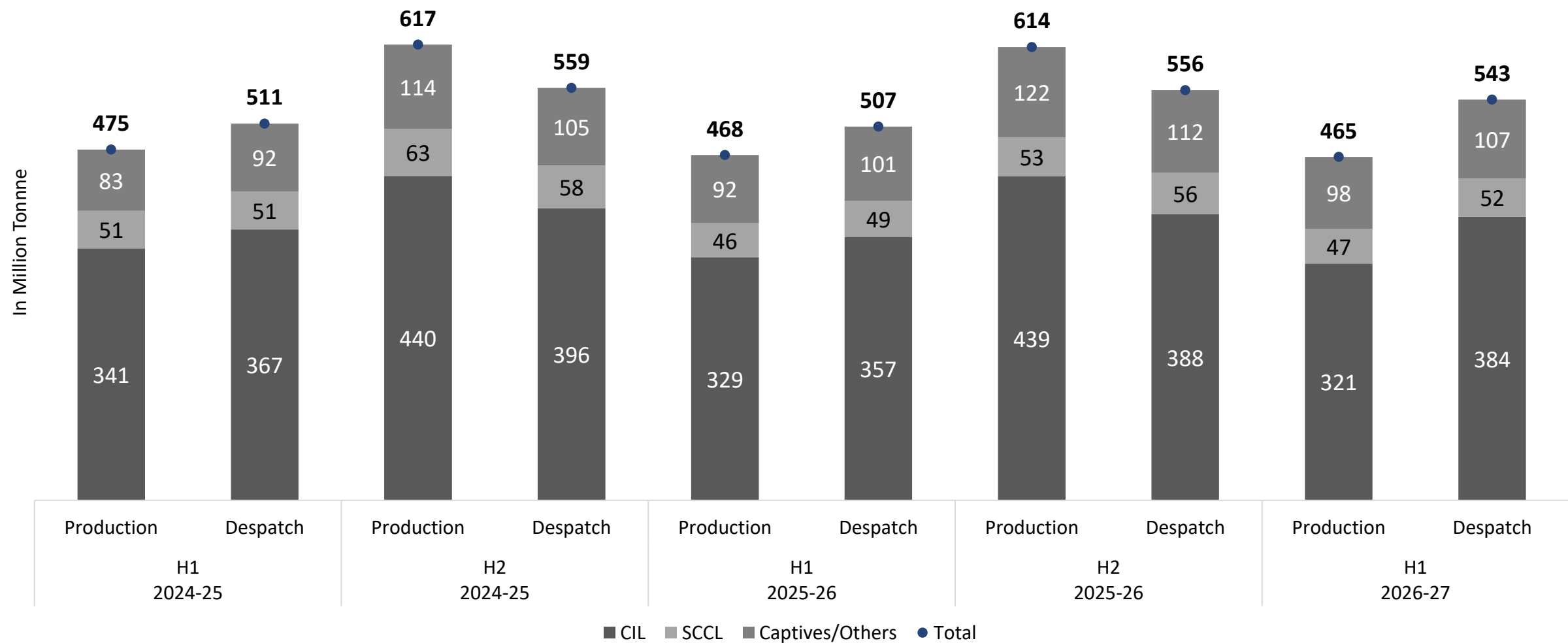
- India recorded a peak electricity demand of 271 GW on 21 May 2026, with a negligible shortage of just 0.01 GW.
- National peak electricity demand in H1 2026-27 has increased by 12% compared to the peak demand in H1 2025-26.
- National electricity demand in H1 2026-27 increased by 10% compared to the demand in H1 2025-26.

All India, Regional, and Seasonal Electricity Demand Curve of Peak Demand Day

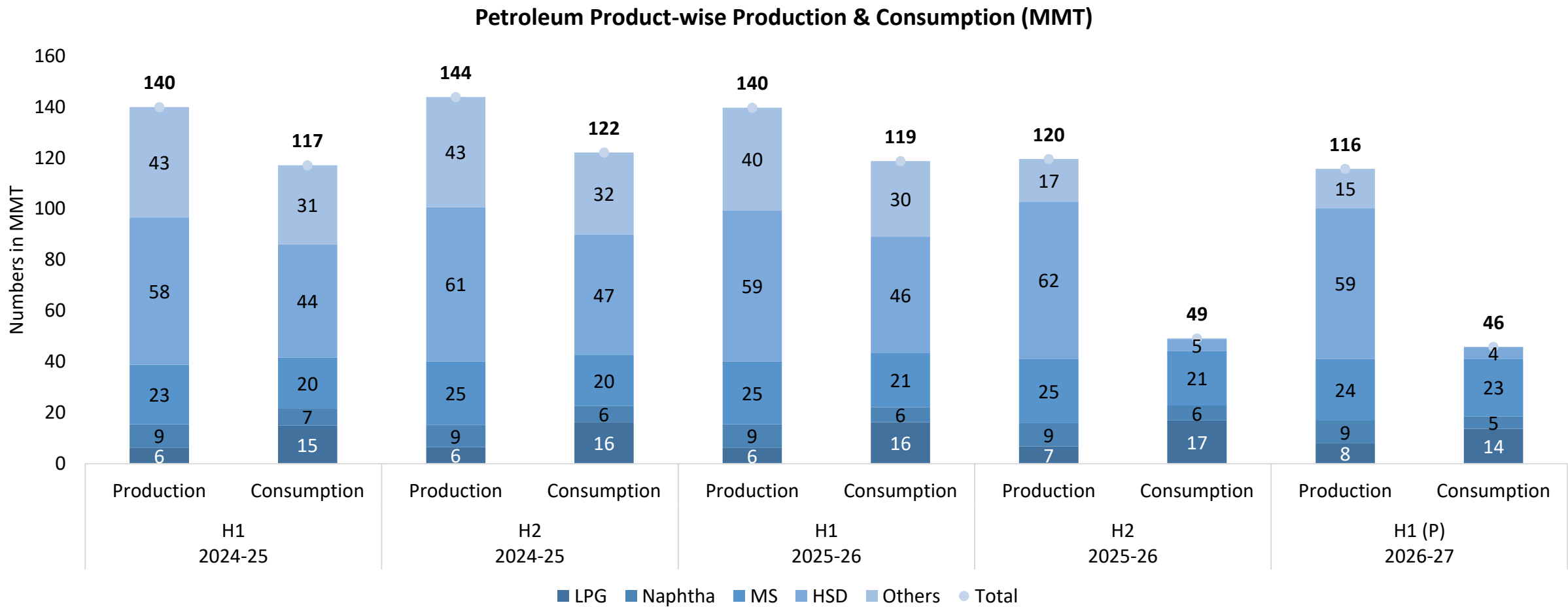


Half-Yearly Coal Statistics

Coal Monthly Statistics



Petroleum Products Market Scenario (1/2)



Others include ATF, SKO, LDO, Lubes, FO, LSHS, Bitumen, pet coke, and others.

Abbreviations: ATF- Aviation Turbine Fuel, FO- Furnace Oil, HSD- High-Speed Diesel, LDO- Light Diesel Oil, MS- Motor Spirit (Petrol), SKO- Superior Kerosene Oil, LSHS- Low Sulphur Heavy Stock, LPG- Liquefied Petroleum Gas, MMT- Million Metric Tonne, P- Provisional

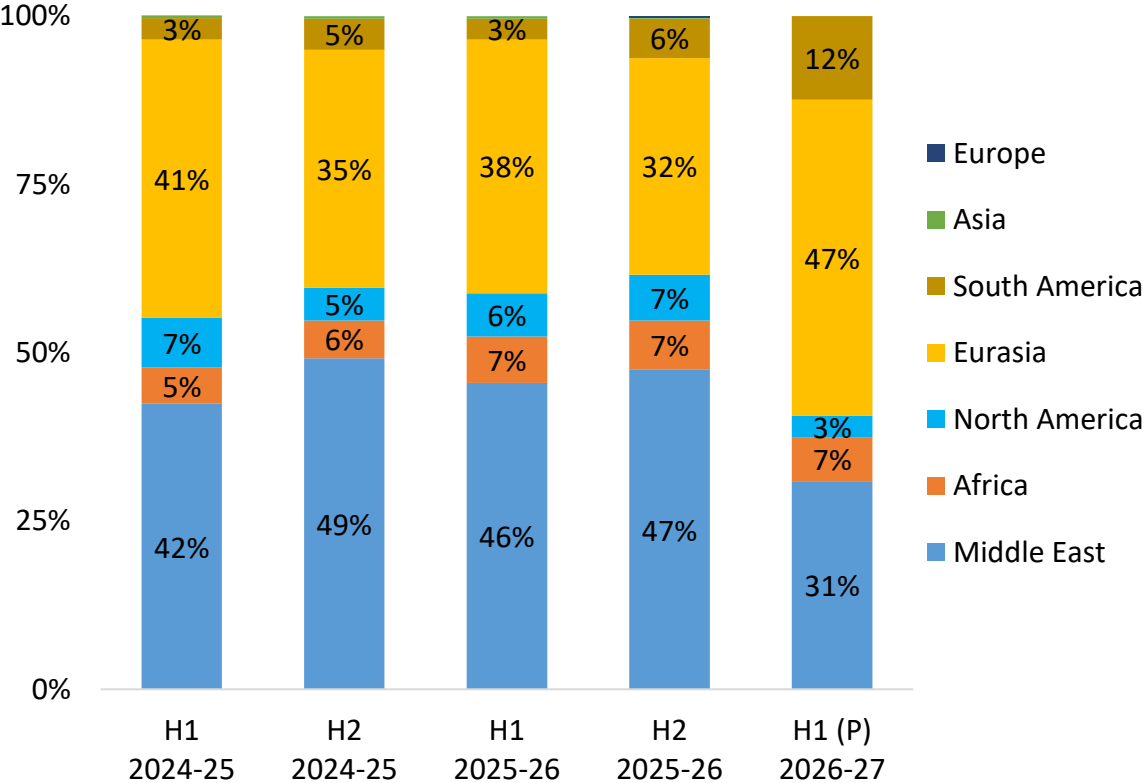
Petroleum Products Market Scenario (2/2)

Import/Export of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products ('000 Tonnes)						
Petroleum Products	Import/ Export	Half-Yearly				
		H1 2024-25	H2 2024-25	H1 2025-26	H2 2025-26	H1 (P) 2026-27
Crude Oil	Import	120657	122568	121759	124841	101326
	Export	0	0	0		
	Net Import	120657	122568	121759	124841	101326
LPG	Import	9595	11071	11123	10648	5024
	Export	263	288	283	283	219
	Net Import	9332	10783	10840	10365	4805
Diesel	Import	15	27	11	27	9
	Export	12957	15070	13820	13499	9035
	Net Import	-12942	-15044	-13808	-13472	-9026
Petrol	Import	235	0	0	0	0
	Export	7182	8648	8236	8430	5457
	Net Import	-6948	-8648	-8236	-8430	-5457
Others	Import	15001	14959	14474	10472	6287
	Export	11288	9378	9598	7316	6955
	Net Import	3712	5581	4876	3156	-668

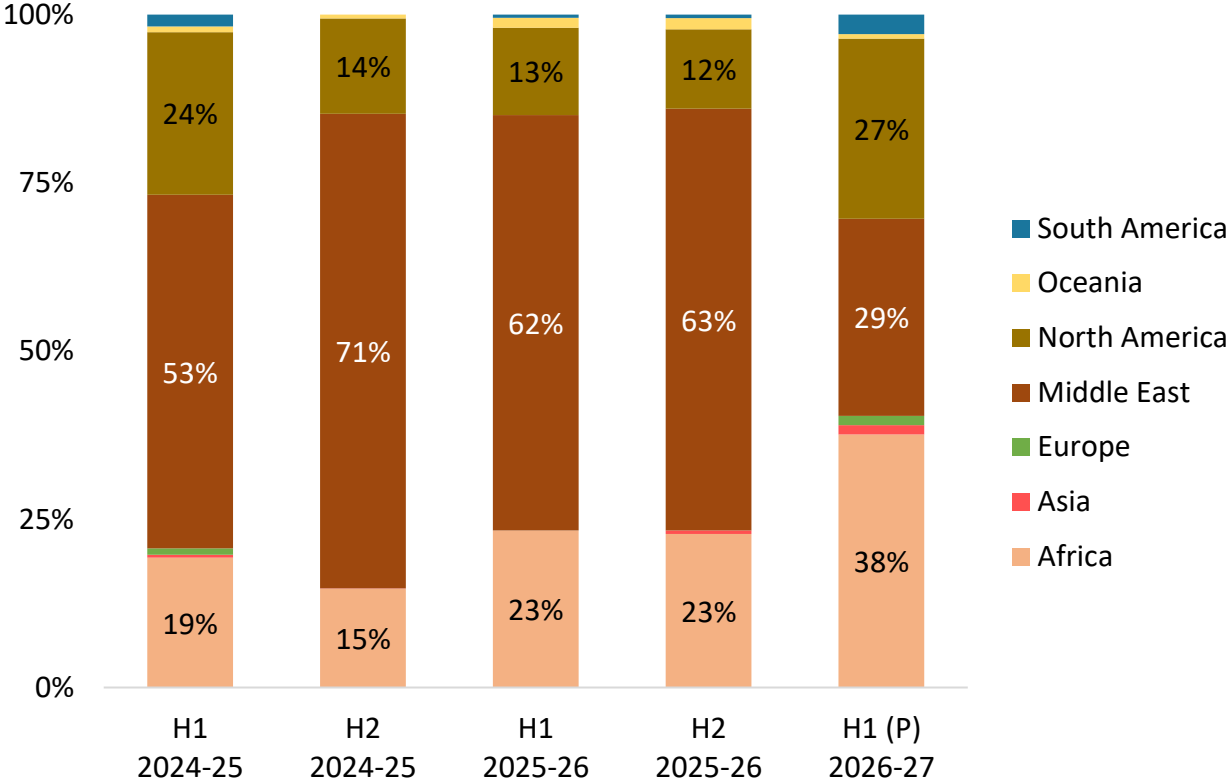
*Others include ATF, Naphtha, SKO, LDO, Lubes, FO, LSHS, Bitumen, pet coke, and others.

Region-wise Oil & Gas Import

Region-wise Share in Import of Crude Oil (%)



Region-wise Share in Import of LNG (%)



Total Import of Crude Oil (MMT)

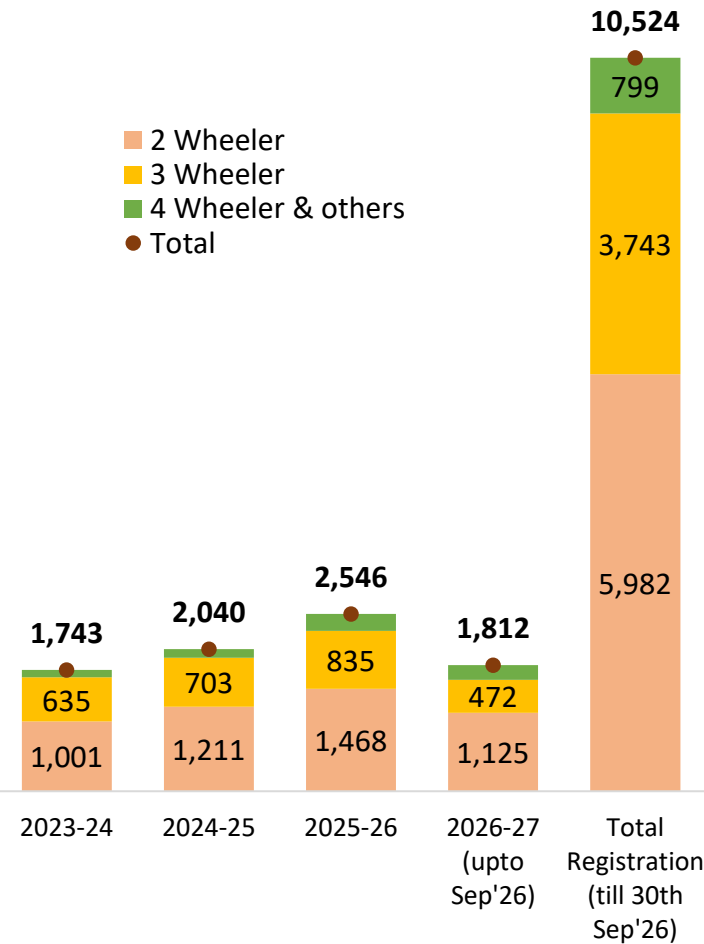
Total Import	H1 2024-25	H2 2024-25	H1 2025-26	H2 2025-26	H1 (P) 2026-27
Crude Oil	121	123	122	125	101

Total Import of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) (MMT)

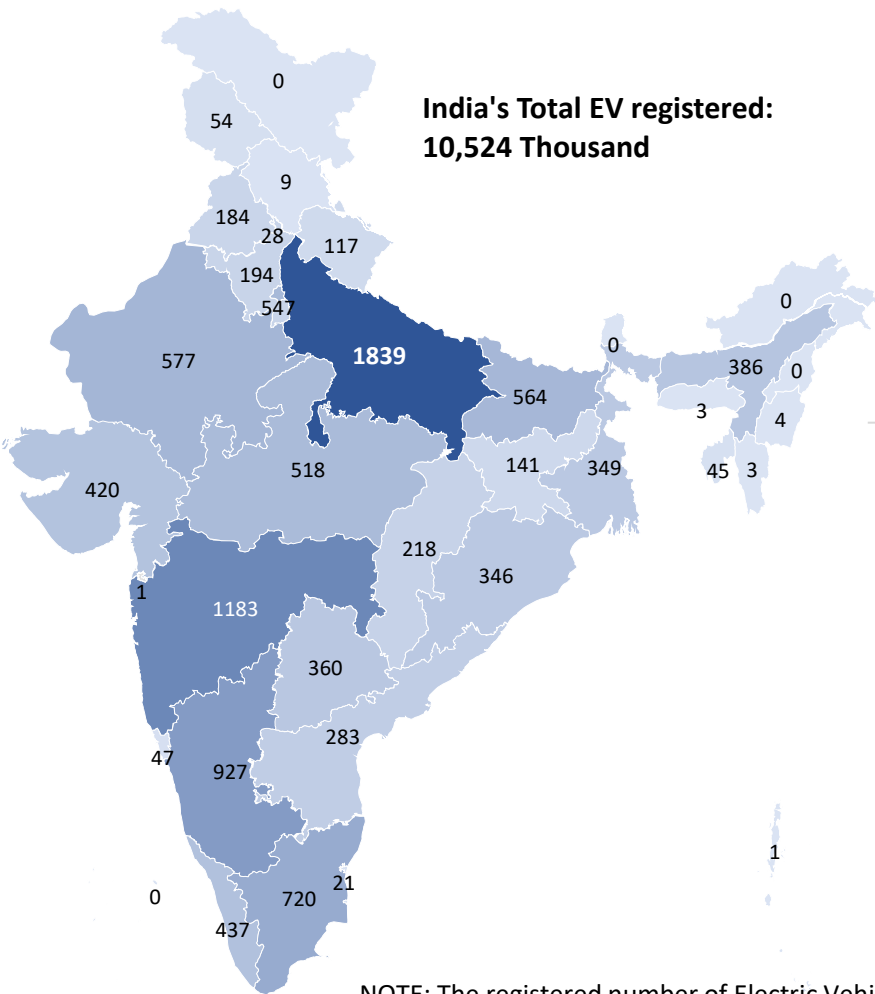
Total Import	H1 2024-25	H2 2024-25	H1 2025-26	H2 2025-26	H1 (P) 2026-27
LNG	14	13	13	13	14

Status of Electric Mobility in India

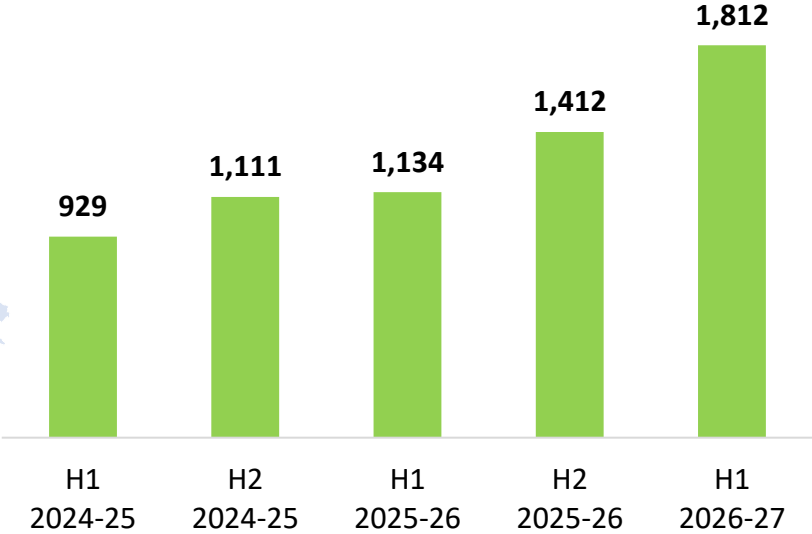
National EV registration
(Number in Thousands)



Cumulative State-wise EV registration
as on 30th September 2026 (in Thousands)



Provisional Half-Yearly EV registered
(in Thousands)



NOTE: H1- April to September, H2- October to March.

The EV registrations in H1 2026-27 have increased by 60% compared to it's registrations in H1 2025-26.

NOTE: The registered number of Electric Vehicles includes Electric BOV, Plug-in Hybrids, and Pure EVs.

Source: VAHAN Dashboard

Key Policy Highlights and Announcements in H1 2026-27

- [India signed Coal Mine/Block Production and Development Agreements \(CMDPAs\) for four coal mines under the 14th commercial auction round, introducing Underground Coal Gasification provisions](#) for the first time to boost cleaner coal utilisation, energy security, domestic manufacturing, and employment generation. With these additions, India has now signed CMDPAs for 138 coal mines peak rated capacity of ~332 MTPA, expected to generate ₹42,980 crore annual revenue, attract ₹48,231 crore investment, and create over 4.3 lakh jobs.
- [India and European Union launched €15.2 Million \(~₹169 Crore\) Joint Initiative to Strengthen EV Battery Recycling](#) under the India-EU Trade and Technology Council (TTC)-Working Group-2.
- [Indian Railways is set to launch India's first indigenous hydrogen-powered train on the Jind-Sonipat section](#), featuring a 10-car trainset powered by a 1.2 MW hydrogen fuel cell system.
- On 17th June 2026, the [Union Minister Shri Pralhad Joshi launched the Green Hydrogen Certification Portal of India \(GHCI\)](#), to ensure transparent certification and regulatory compliance under the Green Hydrogen Certification Scheme of India.
- On 4th June 2026, the [Union Minister Shri Pralhad Joshi announced the Utility-Linked Aggregation \(ULA\) model to accelerate rooftop solar adoption](#), with 30 lakh installations planned through DISCOMs, particularly for underserved households. He also mentioned plans to integrate Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) into the scheme as storage costs decline and expand adoption through the Model Solar Village initiative, while noting that the scheme has crossed 40 lakh beneficiary households and is targeting 75 lakh households by the end of 2026.
- The Union Cabinet approved [Green Energy Corridor Phase-III \(GEC-III\)](#) with a total outlay of ₹1.86 lakh crore to strengthen intra-state transmission infrastructure and enable the evacuation of 135 GW of renewable energy by 2032-33. The scheme includes 50 GWh of Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) to improve grid flexibility, manage renewable energy intermittency and meet peak-hour demand. With ₹54,082 crore in Central Financial Assistance, the scheme will support renewable energy integration, reduce transmission costs and contribute to India's target of 900 GW of non-fossil fuel capacity by 2035.
- On 16th September 2026, Union Minister of State for Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Shri Kirti Vardhan Singh, launched [India's Net Zero Portal and the National Action Plan on Climate Change \(NAPCC\) Dashboard](#).

Key Policy Highlights and Announcements in H1 2026-27

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- The [Department of Atomic Energy \(DAE\), India inaugurated the world's first hydrogen production facility based on Copper-Chlorine \(Cu-Cl\) thermochemical cycle using nuclear process heat from the Fast Breeder Test Reactor \(FBTR\)](#), marking a major breakthrough in carbon-free hydrogen production and expanding the role of nuclear energy beyond electricity generation. The scheme has crossed 40 lakh beneficiary households and is targeting 75 lakh households by the end of 2026.
- [Under the National Green Hydrogen Mission, 12 pilot projects have been awarded to deploy 70 hydrogen-powered vehicles](#), including 27 buses and 43 trucks equipped with Fuel Cell Electric Vehicles (FCEV) and Hydrogen Internal Combustion Engine (H₂-ICE) technologies. The projects will also establish 16 Hydrogen Refuelling Stations (HRS) across 21 routes in different states. The projects have received total sanctioned financial assistance of approximately ₹410.77 crore, of which ₹41.58 crore has been released so far.
- The [National Institute of Solar Energy \(NISE\) estimates India's floating solar potential at approximately 102.18 GWp](#), considering the use of only 20% of reservoir areas (1,946.24 km²). The study also identifies a feasible waterbody potential of 238.66 GWp across an area of 4,546.01 km².
- The Union Cabinet approved the [Pradhan Mantri Surya Sarovar Yojana](#) with a total outlay of ₹5,070 crore for developing Floating Solar PV projects with Energy Storage Systems. The key outline are:
 - The scheme targets 5,000 MW of floating solar capacity with at least 10,000 MWh of co-located energy storage.
 - Projects will be sanctioned during 2026-27 to 2030-31, with financial support continuing up to 2032-33.
 - The scheme will provide Central Financial Assistance (CFA) of ₹1 crore/MW for eligible projects after commissioning, along with up to ₹50 lakh per project for feasibility and preparatory studies.



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Green ways for a good earth!

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