

# TERI ENERGY DATA DIRECTORY & YEARBOOK

2011/12



The Energy and Resources Institute



with complimentary CD

## Preface

The *TERI Energy Data Directory and Yearbook (TEDDY)* has been TERI's flagship publication since 1986, when it was first published. Over time, *TEDDY* has become a reference document and source of extensive information on India by which energy decision-makers are able to arrive at insights which help to plan for the future. Last year, *TEDDY* completed 25 years in circulation. Much has changed in these 25 years, not only in the domain of energy and energy statistics, but also with the advent of the Internet and the World Wide Web, also in terms of access to and availability of information.

Energy issues first came to the fore in the 1970s with the sudden quadrupling of global oil prices in 1973/74, which created a challenge for most countries round the world. This led to more efficient use of energy and a search for alternatives. Research and development directed at reducing dependence on oil, in particular, received a sudden boost, but the unexpected decline in oil prices in 1985 reversed this trend. The dependence on oil continued to grow for several years after that, as generally low prices of oil reigned till about the early 2000s. However, after that oil prices increased sharply and steadily till there was a sudden fall in prices around three years ago because of the global financial meltdown. More recently, oil prices have again been increasing sharply on account of the civil uprising in Libya and concern over stability in the Middle East and North Africa, despite the dampening of economic growth worldwide.

Today's concerns relating to energy are driven partly by issues of energy security and the need to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases, a substantial part of which are caused by the burning of fossil fuels. At the same time, there is recognition of the need to provide access to energy to all. The United Nations has declared 2012 as the "International Year of Sustainable Energy for All" and called to achieve universal access

to energy by 2030. The upcoming Rio+20 conference focuses on an institutional framework for sustainable development and a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication. The conference will discuss providing universal access to energy, doubling the rate of improvement in energy efficiency and the share of renewables in the energy mix by 2030.

India has to bring about a major transformation of the energy sector. The country has undertaken a voluntary commitment to reduce its energy intensity by 20%–25% by 2020 over the 2005 levels but faces daunting challenges with almost 400 million people without access to electricity and around 80% of the rural population dependent on biomass, generally of poor quality, for cooking purposes. This transformation can only be brought about through detailed analysis and an in-depth study of the situation that exists in several sectors of the Indian economy. It is, therefore, essential for the public at large and decision-makers in government, business, and academia to have full access to information and statistics, which would facilitate proper analysis of energy use and supply. Of particular importance is the relationship between energy data and a host of other variables, including the level of economic activity in every sector of the economy, demographic variables, environment, climate change, and trends as well as other factors both on the demand as well as supply side.

TERI attempts to bring about constant refinement on a regular basis in the *TEDDY* to be of enhanced value to our readers. A number of changes introduced in the previous issue of *TEDDY* have been appreciated by our readers and have also been incorporated in this issue. We hope that readers will find this issue of *TEDDY* just as useful and interesting.



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