

Table E15.gen. Electricity generation: Australia and New Zealand, Low Zero-carbon Technology Cost case
billion kilowatthours

| Fuel | 2022 | 2025 | 2030 | 2035 | 2040 | 2045 | 2050 | Average annual percentage change, 2022–2050 |
|------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|---|
| Liquid fuels | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -12.4% |
| Natural gas | 56 | 52 | 52 | 41 | 32 | 25 | 25 | -2.8% |
| Coal | 111 | 104 | 123 | 129 | 135 | 126 | 129 | 0.5% |
| Nuclear | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Renewables | 127 | 149 | 167 | 198 | 231 | 279 | 306 | 3.2% |
| Hydro | 36 | 41 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 0.8% |
| Wind | 42 | 57 | 67 | 89 | 100 | 103 | 104 | 3.3% |
| Geothermal | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 0.0% |
| Solar | 38 | 41 | 45 | 55 | 77 | 122 | 148 | 5.0% |
| Other | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -10.0% |
| Net generation to grid | 298 | 308 | 341 | 369 | 398 | 429 | 461 | 1.6% |

Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, World Energy Projection System (2023), run lz_230821.151531

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.