

Table E4.gen. Electricity generation: Canada, Low Zero-carbon Technology Cost case

billion kilowatthours

| Fuel | 2022 | 2025 | 2030 | 2035 | 2040 | 2045 | 2050 | Average annual percentage change, 2022–2050 |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--|
| Liquid fuels | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -13.5% |
| Natural gas | 81 | 85 | 115 | 130 | 128 | 123 | 127 | 1.6% |
| Coal | 39 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -100.0% |
| Nuclear | 79 | 97 | 97 | 97 | 97 | 79 | 56 | -1.2% |
| Renewables | 452 | 470 | 503 | 544 | 623 | 719 | 812 | 2.1% |
| Hydro | 399 | 417 | 430 | 430 | 430 | 430 | 430 | 0.3% |
| Wind | 41 | 45 | 64 | 106 | 185 | 282 | 375 | 8.3% |
| Geothermal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Solar | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 | -0.5% |
| Other | 5 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | -2.8% |
| Net generation to grid | 656 | 674 | 715 | 770 | 847 | 921 | 995 | 1.5% |

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.