

**Table E16.gen. Electricity generation: China, High Oil Price case**

billion kilowatthours

<b>Fuel</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2030</b>	<b>2035</b>	<b>2040</b>	<b>2045</b>	<b>2050</b>	<b>Average annual percentage change, 2022–2050</b>
Liquid fuels	13	12	1	0	0	0	0	-16.8%
Natural gas	302	357	388	462	638	940	1,093	4.7%
Coal	5,248	5,068	5,142	5,233	5,049	4,758	4,792	-0.3%
Nuclear	383	416	538	674	799	903	998	3.5%
Renewables	2,573	3,065	3,552	3,839	4,355	4,851	4,982	2.4%
Hydro	1,221	1,300	1,379	1,428	1,474	1,515	1,551	0.9%
Wind	653	724	862	1,045	1,398	1,735	1,776	3.6%
Geothermal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1%
Solar	575	987	1,268	1,334	1,452	1,475	1,485	3.4%
Other	123	54	42	31	31	127	169	1.1%
<b>Net generation to grid</b>	<b>8,519</b>	<b>8,919</b>	<b>9,622</b>	<b>10,208</b>	<b>10,841</b>	<b>11,453</b>	<b>11,865</b>	<b>1.2%</b>

Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, World Energy Projection System (2023), run hp\_230822.081357

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.