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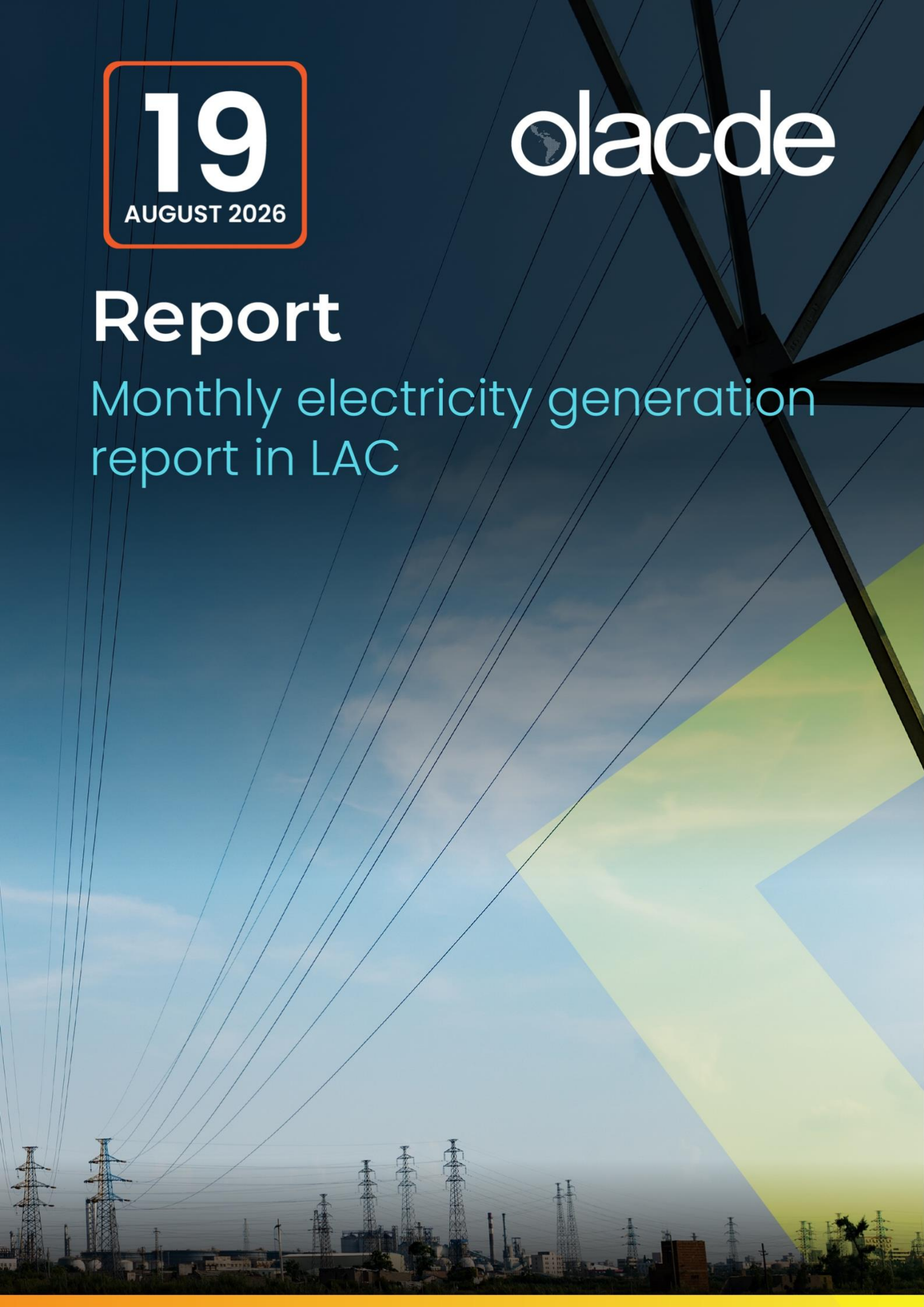
olacde

Report

Monthly electricity generation report in LAC



Monthly report on electricity generation in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), August 2026

OLACDE publishes a monthly report on electricity generation in the LAC region, with the objective of monitoring monthly and year-on-year variations in electricity production, as well as the composition of the electricity generation mix by source.

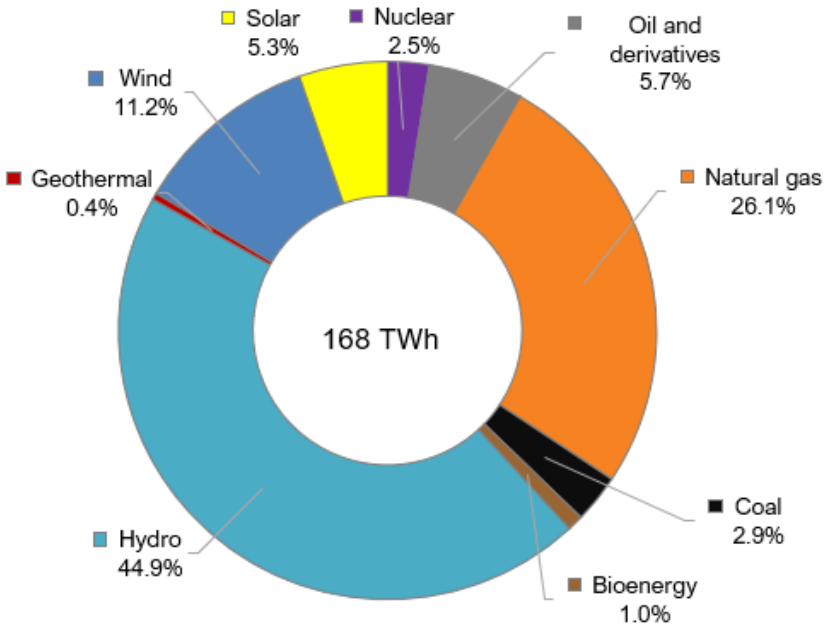
1. Electricity generation in August 2026

In August 2026, electricity generation in LAC reached 168 TWh, a 0.6% increase compared to the previous month.

Hydropower accounted for 44.9% of the total, reaffirming its role as the structural foundation of the regional supply. Natural gas, meanwhile, represented 26.1%, establishing itself as the primary source of thermal backup—well ahead of oil and derivatives (5.7%) and coal (2.9%). Additionally, wind energy contributed 11.2%, followed by solar (5.3%), nuclear (2.5%), bioenergy (1.0%), and geothermal energy (0.4%).

This structure reflects an electricity mix dominated by renewable sources; however, flexible generation is required to offset the variability of clean energy sources and safeguard the operational security of the system. See Figure 1.

Figure 1. Electricity generation by source in LAC, August 2026 (%)



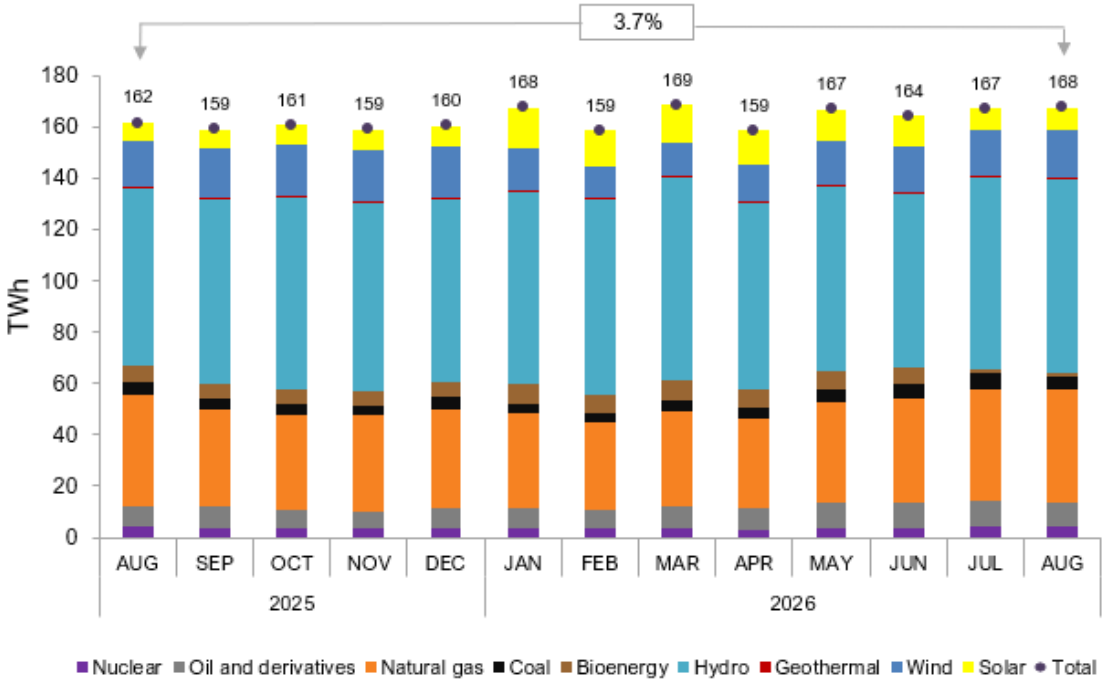
Source: sieLAC – OLACDE 2026

2. Year-on-year variation

Total electricity generation recorded a year-on-year growth of 3.7%, rising from 162 TWh in August 2025 to 168 TWh in August 2026. During this period, monthly generation figures remained relatively stable, ranging between a minimum of 159 TWh and a maximum of 169 TWh.

Electricity generation was primarily driven by hydropower, which maintained the largest share throughout the period, followed by natural gas and, to a lesser extent, wind and solar energy. See Figure 2.

Figure 2. Evolution of electricity generation by source in LAC, August 2025 – August 2026

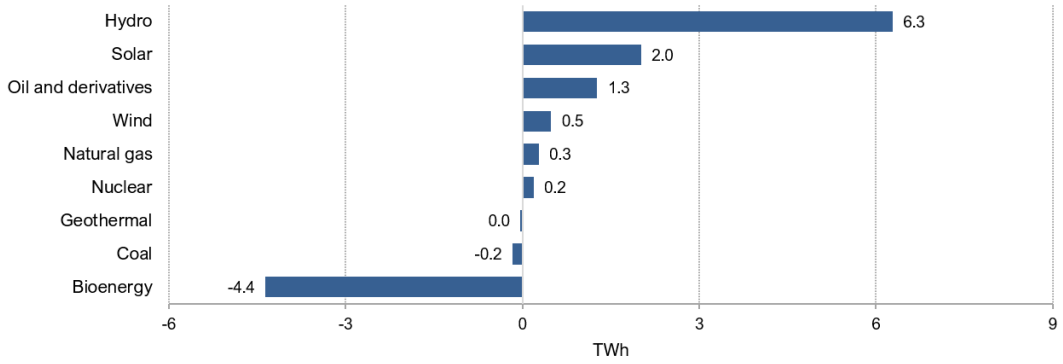


Source: sieLAC – OLACDE 2026

In August 2026, electricity generation from all energy sources —with the exception of coal and bioenergy— showed an increase in absolute terms compared to August 2025. The largest growth was seen in hydropower (+6.3 TWh), followed by solar (+2.0 TWh), oil and derivatives (+1.3 TWh), wind (+0.5 TWh), natural gas (+0.3 TWh), and nuclear (+0.2 TWh). Geothermal generation remained unchanged, while year-on-year declines were recorded for coal (-0.2 TWh) and bioenergy (-4.4 TWh). This resulted in a net year-on-year increase in total electricity generation of 6 TWh.

This trend reflects a shift in the electricity dispatch mix, driven by higher electricity demand in August 2026 compared to the same month the previous year. See Figure 3.

Figure 3. Year-on-year variation in electricity generation by source in LAC, August 2026 vs. August 2025



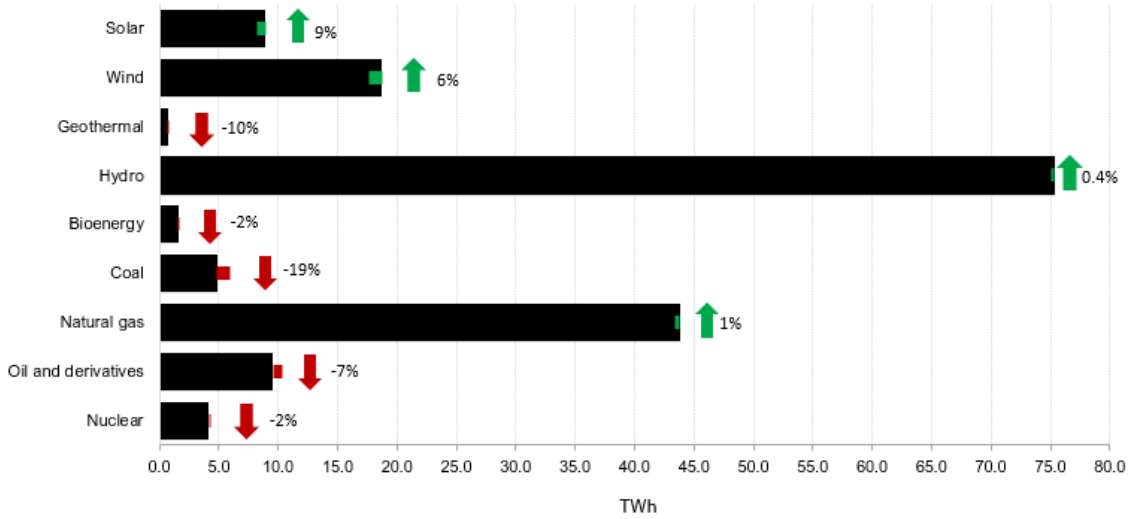
Source: sieLAC – OLACDE 2026

3. Monthly variation

In August 2026, compared to the previous month, there were increases in electricity generation from solar energy (9%), wind energy (6%), natural gas (1%), and hydropower (0.4%), while there were decreases in generation from coal (-19%), geothermal energy (-10%), oil and derivatives (-7%), bioenergy (-2%), and nuclear energy (-2%).

Regarding generation by source, the following absolute values were recorded for August 2026: hydropower (75.4 TWh), natural gas (43.9 TWh), wind (18.7 TWh), oil and derivatives (9.7 TWh), solar (8.9 TWh), coal (4.9 TWh), nuclear (4.2 TWh), bioenergy (1.6 TWh), and geothermal energy (0.7 TWh), for a total of 168 TWh. See Figure 4.

Figure 4. Monthly variation in electricity generation by source in LAC, Aug-26 / Jul-26



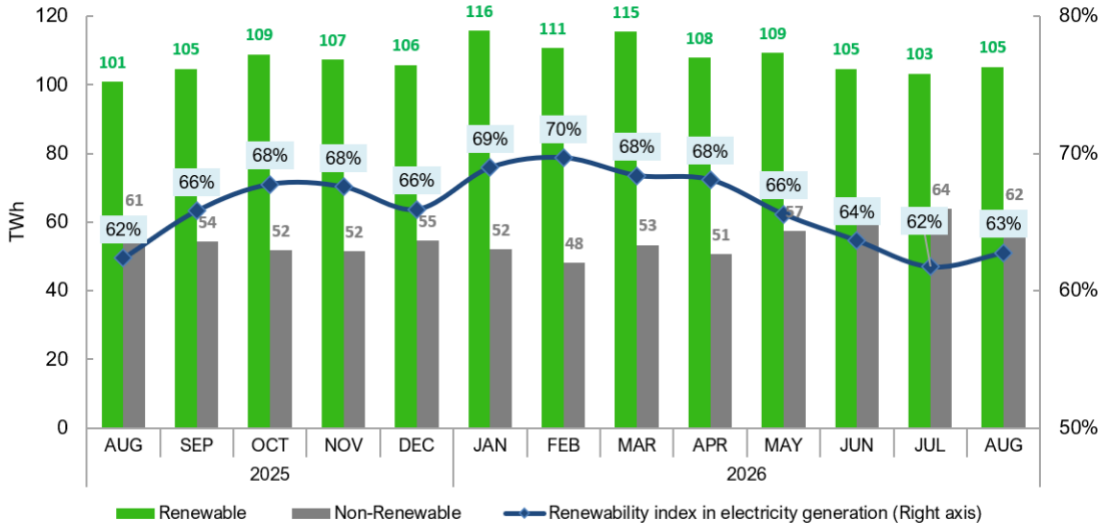
Source: sieLAC – OLACDE 2026

4. Renewability index

Between August 2025 and August 2026, the share of renewable energy in electricity generation in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) remained above 60% throughout the entire period, confirming the structural predominance of clean energy sources. The highest share of renewable energy was recorded in February 2026, at 70% (111 TWh from renewable sources versus 48 TWh from non-renewable sources). Conversely, the lowest level occurred in August 2025 and July 2026 (62%). Between July 2026 and August of the same year, this indicator showed a very slight increase—rising from 62% in July to 63% in August—which suggests that generation from renewable sources and generation from non-renewable sources varied by nearly the same proportion during the final month analyzed. See Figure 5.

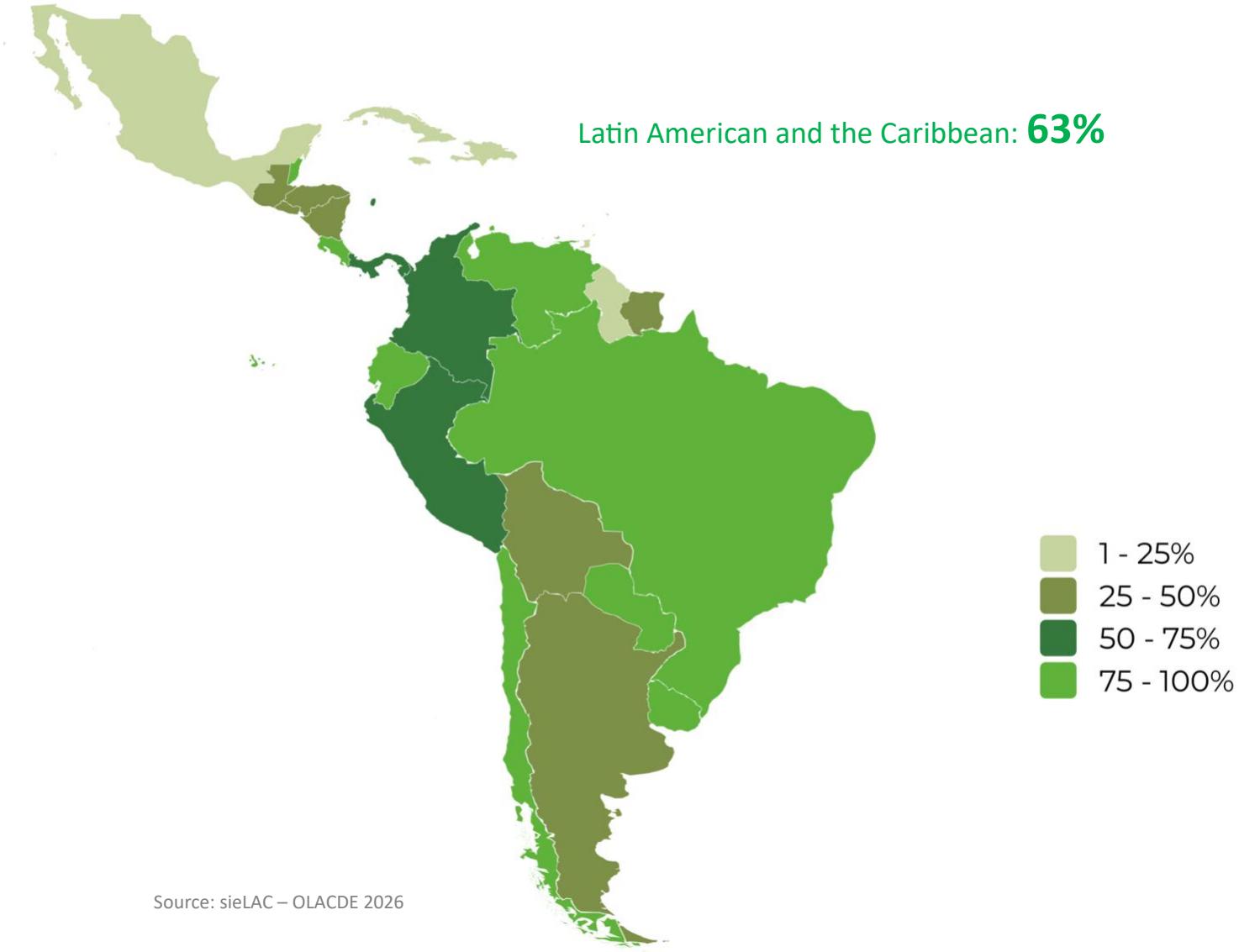
In August 2026, nine of the 27 member countries of OLACDE exceeded the regional average (63%): Paraguay (100%), Uruguay (99.3%), Costa Rica (99.3%), Ecuador (89.5%), Brazil (89.2%), Venezuela (83.6%), Chile (81.4%), Belize (75.2%), and Colombia (71.2%). See Figure 6.

Figure 5. Renewability index for electricity generation in LAC, August 2025 – August 2026



Source: sieLAC – OLACDE 2026

Figure 6. Map of the renewability index for electricity generation in LAC, August 2026.



Source: sieLAC – OLACDE 2026



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