



NEWSLETTER OLACDE

NEWS

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OLADE OFFICIALLY CHANGES ITS NAME TO OLACDE



At a time when the world is reassessing its energy systems to address the most significant climate, technological, and geopolitical challenges of our era, Latin America and the Caribbean face a unique opportunity: to establish a unified voice capable of influencing, proposing, and leading sustainable solutions at the global level.

As Executive Secretary of the Latin American and Caribbean Energy Organization, I wish to share with you a milestone that reflects this strategic vision and reinforces the collective mandate we have built: the official adoption of our new name, OLACDE, which was approved by the 27 Member States after completing national ratification processes, in accordance with the 1973 Lima Convention. This advancement is not only fundamental from an institutional perspective but also clearly symbolizes our regional, inclusive, and diverse identity by explicitly integrating the Caribbean subregion into the very name of our organization.

This achievement is the result of a process initiated in 2007, when the Meeting of Ministers approved the amendment of Article I of the Lima Convention to make the Caribbean visible in the organization's name. The materialization of this change required ratification by the 27 Member States, as stipulated in Article 36 of the Convention; the process culminated with Haiti's ratification, which allowed the change to be effectively implemented.

The value of this transformation lies in its profound political and technical significance. This is not merely a name update; it implies reaffirming our role within an international energy context that demands institutions capable of anticipating trends, fostering cooperation, strengthening capacities, and driving decisions based on solid evidence, while consolidating regional platforms that facilitate the transition toward cleaner, safer, and more resilient systems. In this way, OLACDE becomes a more representative and coherent space aligned with the challenges and opportunities facing our region—a region rich in renewable resources, where the need for electrical integration is growing, new vectors such as low-emission hydrogen are emerging, and urgency is increasing to advance toward low-carbon economic models.

As a leading technical-political body in the region, we see this moment as a renewed commitment to deepen our work in areas such as energy planning, regulatory frameworks, scientific cooperation, climate finance, resilience to environmental risks, energy efficiency, sustainable mobility, clean energy storage, and digital transformation.

The transition to OLACDE strengthens our mission to unite countries under a robust technical agenda focused on concrete results. This will position us as strategic actors within the global energy landscape. Likewise, it represents recognition of our diversity as an essential strength and of our cooperation as a key tool to address the energy complexities of the 21st century.

In the coming months, we will gradually implement this new denomination across all our official instruments, as well as institutional platforms and technical documents. This process will be carried out with full transparency and rigor, consistent with the distinctive characteristics of our Organization.

With this, OLACDE begins a new chapter marked by a renewed identity and the firm conviction that together we can lead a just and resilient energy transformation for the entire region.

OLACDE STRENGTHENS REGIONAL ENERGY DIALOGUE AT THE FUTURE ENERGY SUMMIT SOUTHERN CONE 2025



At the Future Energy Summit Southern Cone 2025, held in Santiago, Chile, the Executive Secretary of OLACDE, Andrés Rebolledo, moderated two strategic panels focused on the priorities of public policy and the evolving energy landscape in Latin America and the Caribbean.

In the panel titled “Public Policy Priorities in the Energy Sector for the Future Government”, Rebolledo emphasized the importance of fostering cross-cutting dialogue between authorities, experts and stakeholders in the energy sector. He highlighted that such exchanges are essential for shaping public policies capable of driving the energy transition and strengthening regional leadership. As he noted, “this panel reflects the institutional value of engaging in cross-sector dialogue on the energy agenda and projecting a shared vision for the region’s future.”

Throughout the discussion, panelists agreed on the need to strengthen public and institutional trust in the energy sector, move toward a clear and consensual roadmap to guide the energy transition and address challenges related to costs, security of supply and regulatory modernization. They underscored the urgency of deep reforms in distribution, adjustments in transmission systems and a gradual approach toward new generation models. The conversation also highlighted the importance of aligning technical and political leadership, improving communication with citizens and promoting investment in human capital to respond to technological and climate-related demands.

On the second day of the summit, Rebolledo moderated the opening panel, “The Energy Vision of Southern Cone Governments”, which explored the main challenges and opportunities shaping the region’s energy future. He underscored the importance of coordination between the public and private sectors to advance sustainable energy development, stating that “having the opportunity to hear firsthand from those who plan and regulate the sector is fundamental for energy development.”

During this panel, Paraguay highlighted the need to diversify its generation matrix in response to rapidly growing electricity demand driven by emerging industries, stressing work underway on regulatory frameworks and incentives for self-generation and cogeneration. Chile presented its long-term goals for a more renewable matrix by 2030 and a fully emissions-free system by 2050, underscoring the significance of regional integration, regulatory harmonization, strengthening transmission networks and advancing green hydrogen and electromobility. Argentina outlined its process of normalizing the energy market after years of subsidies and regulatory distortions, moving toward a more competitive framework with a focus on thermal and renewable generation, as well as demand-side management to ensure energy security.

OLACDE’s participation in the Future Energy Summit Southern Cone 2025 reaffirms its commitment to promoting technical dialogue, regional cooperation and the development of policies that support a just, sustainable and forward-looking energy transition for the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean.

LATIN AMERICA ADVANCES LOW-EMISSION HYDROGEN CERTIFICATION WITH SUPPORT FROM OLACDE, AGCID AND THE EUROPEAN UNION



In Santiago, Chile, the official results of the project “Strengthening Latin America’s Capacities to Meet International Standards for the Certification of Low- or Zero-Emission Hydrogen and its Derivatives for Export Purposes” were presented. The initiative was carried out by the Latin American and Caribbean Energy Organization (OLACDE), in cooperation with the Chilean Agency for International Development Cooperation (AGCID) and the European Union.

Launched in January 2025, the project’s main objective was to propose actions that enable hydrogen produced in Argentina, Chile, Colombia and Panama to meet international requirements, thereby facilitating its entry into global markets—particularly the European market, where demand for low-emission fuels continues to grow.

The event featured remarks from Enrique O’Farril, Director of AGCID, and Andrés Rebolledo, Executive Secretary of OLACDE. Both highlighted the importance of triangular cooperation as a powerful mechanism to strengthen capacities, promote knowledge exchange, and advance sustainable development across the region. They also emphasized the strategic role of green hydrogen in the energy transition, noting that Latin America and the Caribbean possesses significant comparative advantages to position itself as a global supplier in an emerging market that requires certification and traceability of low-emission products.

During the session, the project’s consulting team presented the main advances and findings achieved throughout its implementation. Working with the four pilot countries, the initiative developed proposals for national certification systems, regional recommendations aligned with international standards, and a virtual platform to simulate compliance with technical requirements demanded by global markets.

Key results include a regional and national diagnosis of the hydrogen industry and its roadmaps; the design of certification schemes tailored to each country, incorporating technical, legal and institutional considerations; the identification of gaps and priority actions to strengthen capacities, define competent authorities, and ensure traceability and guarantees of origin; and a proposed roadmap outlining next steps for advancing certification and facilitating international market access, especially in Europe.

This joint effort will enable Latin America and the Caribbean to fully leverage their potential in the production and export of low-emission hydrogen, contributing to energy competitiveness, global decarbonization and the strategic positioning of the region within the rapidly growing green hydrogen market.

ENERGY INTEGRATION GAINS MOMENTUM AS A POLITICAL PRIORITY IN MERCOSUR



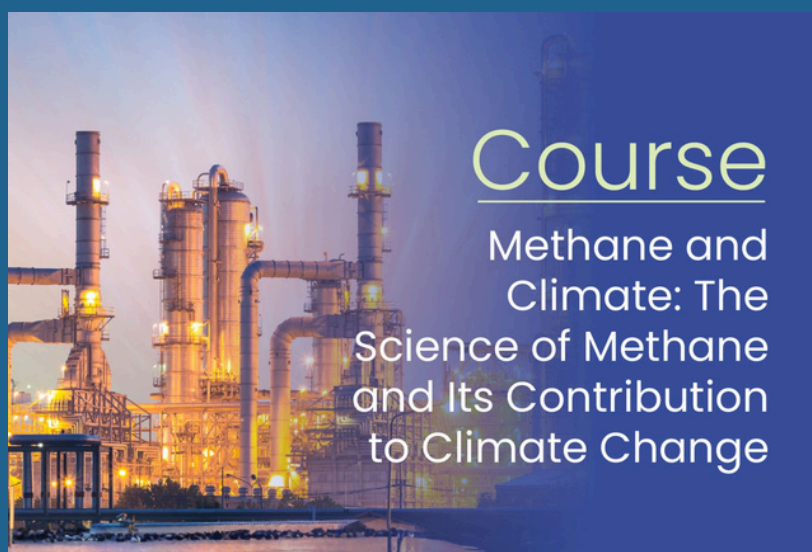
The Latin American and Caribbean Energy Organization (OLACDE) participated in the Meeting of MERCOSUR Ministers of Mines and Energy, where the Executive Secretary, Andrés Rebolledo Smitmans, stated that energy integration constitutes a strategic political decision essential for reducing external vulnerabilities, strengthening energy security and consolidating regional autonomy. During his intervention, the Executive Secretary highlighted OLACDE's technical coordination with Member and Associate States through SGT 9 and SGT 15 on Mining and Geology, from which the Organization promotes an agenda of regulatory convergence, regional energy planning and institutional strengthening. He underscored that the Energy Planning Council is emerging as a key pillar for reinforcing the region's energy institutional framework and enabling more efficient alignment of public policies oriented toward cohesive and resilient energy markets.

At the meeting, the Ministers of Energy and Mining of MERCOSUR and Chile as an Associate State recognized the strategic role of the energy and mining sectors as central drivers of regional integration and as essential components for strengthening energy security, system resilience and sustainable development. They acknowledged the accumulated experience in electric interconnection, gas integration, renewable energies, biofuels and strategic minerals, as well as the progress achieved within MERCOSUR's technical working groups. They expressed their commitment to coordinated action aimed at advancing the essential infrastructure for gas integration, regulatory harmonization, the elimination of tariff, customs and fiscal barriers, and the strengthening of market transparency to ensure conditions that enable new energy flows among the countries of the bloc. They also highlighted the importance of the Energy and Gas Integration Study, developed by OLACDE with financing from CAF, as a technical reference to guide joint policies, and underscored the reactivation of the Electric and Gas Integration Commission as a tool to deepen regional cooperation.

The Ministers further emphasized the need to expand biofuel production and cooperation, advance regulatory convergence on sustainable aviation fuels, and strengthen regional collaboration on strategic minerals, which are fundamental to energy transitions.

In the framework of the MERCOSUR Energy and Mineral Integration Seminar, OLACDE's Chief Advisor for Strategic Affairs, Guido Maiulini, moderated the session "Integração Gasífera no Mercosul," with the participation of authorities from Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay. The session jointly addressed infrastructure needs, competitiveness factors, regulatory coordination and the enabling conditions required for new gas flows in the region. Maiulini stated that the region is facing a decisive opportunity to advance in gas integration, and that OLACDE will continue driving the necessary dialogues to fully harness this potential.

REGIONAL COURSE ON SCIENCE AND CLIMATE ADVANCES IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN



The inaugural session of the course “Methane and Climate: The Science of Methane and its Contribution to Climate Change” was held as part of an initiative led by the Latin American and Caribbean Energy Organization (OLACDE) and the Methane Emissions Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean (OEMLAC). This training program aims to strengthen technical capacities across the region to better understand the role methane plays in accelerating climate change and the strategies required to mitigate it. The course covers the scientific foundations of methane and its interaction with the climate system, the main emission sources and global trends, the impacts on health, ecosystems and air quality, as well as regional and international initiatives designed to reduce emissions in Latin America and the Caribbean.

During the opening session, Gloria Alvarenga, Director of Integration, Access and Energy Security at OLACDE, highlighted the importance of this topic for the region, emphasizing that reducing emissions is one of the most effective strategies to limit global warming in the short term, meet climate commitments across multiple sectors and generate significant social, economic and environmental benefits. Gastón Siroit, Technical Advisor at OLACDE, noted that this course sets an important precedent for understanding how methane is generated, its impacts and how mitigation strategies can be addressed across different sectors.

The first session was delivered by Alejandra Garzón, Technical Coordinator of OEMLAC, who explained the processes of methane formation and removal, the main sources of emissions and its direct link to climate change. She also presented regional and global mitigation initiatives, underscoring the importance of technical cooperation and capacity-building to face this challenge. Garzón emphasized that the purpose of this training is to ensure that more stakeholders understand why it is strategic to prioritize methane mitigation in the short term, given its impact on global warming and its relevance across sectors.

This training initiative reinforces OLACDE’s commitment to promoting knowledge, strengthening technical capacities and advancing cooperation among countries in the region, integrating professionals into the development of solutions to address climate change. OLACDE invites participants to join the next session of the course, where discussions will continue on emission sources and mitigation strategies that are shaping climate action in Latin America and the Caribbean.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC ADVANCES CLIMATE RISK ASSESSMENT IN THE ENERGY SECTOR THROUGH THE SCREEN-LAC II PROJECT



As part of the Screen-LAC II Project, which aims to increase the resilience of the energy sector to climate change in Latin America and the Caribbean, a technical work session was carried out in the Dominican Republic with the financial support of the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID) and the technical assistance of TECNALIA.

Currently, the second phase of the study is being implemented in five pilot countries, including the Dominican Republic, where climate risks affecting strategic infrastructure are being assessed—such as the natural gas terminal, the Punta Catalina coal-fired power complex, and the hydropower system of the Nizao River. These analyses help identify critical vulnerabilities and define adaptation measures to strengthen the operational continuity of the national energy system.

As part of these efforts, an in-person workshop was conducted with sector specialists to present project progress and discuss adaptation strategies. The session included the participation of Fabio García, Specialist in Studies, Projects and Information at OLACDE, who presented updates and facilitated technical dialogue with local teams.

Continuing the agenda, García also took part in a technical meeting at the Ministry of Energy and Mines of the Dominican Republic, where key topics were addressed to further integrate climate risk management into the country's energy planning processes.

Subsequently, a technical site visit was carried out at the AES Dominicana Natural Gas Terminal, where operational capacities, safety mechanisms and the facility's role in ensuring national energy supply were reviewed. This visit allowed for a deeper understanding of potential risks associated with extreme climate events and the mitigation measures required to secure a reliable and sustainable energy system.

OLACDE reaffirms its commitment to strengthening technical capacities and developing tools that enable the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean to advance toward more robust and climate-resilient energy planning aligned with today's challenges.

CALI DRIVES BIOENERGY INNOVATION AT THE ECONOVA BIO-X 2025 FORUM



Cali, Colombia, hosted the Econova Bio-X 2025 Bioenergy Innovation Forum, organized by the Cali Chamber of Commerce and the Econova Initiative of the Ecopetrol Group. The event brought together national and international leaders to share technologies, experiences, and success stories that are transforming the energy sector through bioenergy solutions.

Representing the Latin American and Caribbean Energy Organization (OLACDE), María Alejandra Garzón, Technical Coordinator of the Latin America and the Caribbean Methane Emissions Observatory (OEMLAC), presented regional advances in bioenergy and its strategic role in the global energy transition. She highlighted the policies and regulatory frameworks that are promoting the development of biogas and biomethane as key alternatives to reduce emissions, close energy gaps, and drive territorial development.

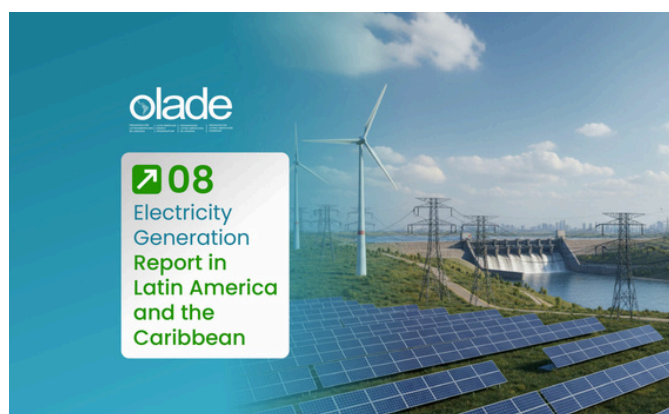
The forum gathered more than 180 participants in a full day dedicated to exploring the future of bioenergy in Colombia, addressing topics such as:

- The potential of biogas and biomethane in the national energy system.
- Innovations and challenges in solid waste utilization.
- New technological developments for biomass transformation.
- Opportunities to accelerate the country's energy transition.

OLACDE's participation reaffirms its commitment to capacity building, technical knowledge dissemination, and the promotion of sustainable solutions that support decarbonization and inclusive energy development across Latin America and the Caribbean.

ELECTRICITY GENERATION REPORT – JULY 2025

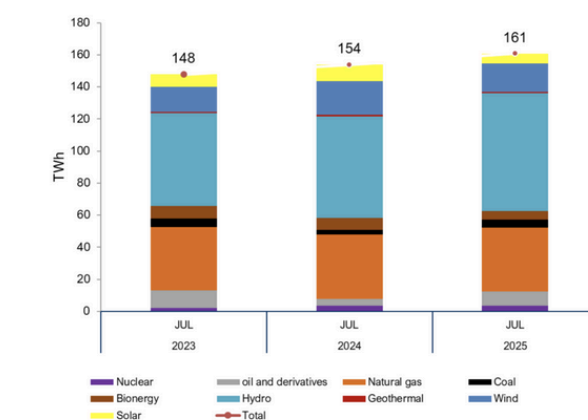
NUCLEAR ENERGY AND NATURAL GAS GREW SIGNIFICANTLY.



In its electricity generation report, The Latin American and Caribbean Energy Organization (OLACDE) indicated that in July 2025 Latin America and the Caribbean generated 161 TWh (terawatt-hours) of electricity, reflecting a 4.5% year-on-year increase.

The region's energy matrix continues to show a strong dependence on hydropower, which accounts for 45.7% of total generation. However, this share has decreased compared to the previous month due to dry weather conditions, particularly in the Andean and Amazon basins, resulting from reduced water flow. The use of natural gas continues to rise, driven by the need for backup capacity to address intermittency from non-conventional renewable energy sources, as well as by an increase in installed capacity for gas-fired generation. Likewise, nuclear generation showed a significant increase of 26.9%, as major units had been in maintenance periods.

Figure 2. Composition of electricity generation as of July each year



Source: sieLAC – OLACDE 2025

In contrast, contributions from sources such as bioenergy and oil and its derivatives declined by 15.5% and 10.7%, respectively, compared to July of the previous year. Hydropower generation experienced a slight recovery compared to July 2023, when severe droughts caused by the El Niño phenomenon significantly impacted production. The regional dynamic reflects the diversity of energy matrices across countries; nations such as Paraguay and Costa Rica achieve 100% renewability, while others rely more heavily on fossil fuels.

Monthly assessments of the performance of the electric system are essential to guide strategic decision-making in a context marked by climate variability and the ongoing energy transition.

PANAMA AND HONDURAS THROUGH ADVANCEMENTS OF THE SCREEN-LAC II PROJECT



The Latin American and Caribbean Energy Organization (OLACDE) carried out a series of technical activities in Panama and Honduras as part of the Screen-LAC II Project, an initiative aimed at integrating climate risk management into national energy planning across Latin America and the Caribbean.

In Panama, OLACDE collaborated with the National Secretariat of Energy and ENEL during a technical mission focused on strengthening energy planning through climate risk assessment. During this visit, Fabio García, Specialist in Studies, Projects and Information at OLACDE, presented the project's methodological framework and the progress of the national study, which centers on identifying vulnerabilities and proposing adaptation measures for the Panamanian energy system.

The agenda included a specialized analysis of the impacts of climate change on the energy sector, as well as a technical visit to the Fortuna Hydroelectric Plant, where the team reviewed its operational and technical characteristics and assessed its exposure to extreme climate events. This mission benefited from the strategic support of TECNALIA, a long-standing partner in strengthening energy resilience assessment across the region.

At the same time, OLACDE advanced the implementation of the Screen-LAC II Project in Honduras, in coordination with the Honduras Secretariat of Energy and with funding from the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID). As part of this effort, Fabio García conducted a technical visit to the Miraflores electrical substation in Tegucigalpa, where he evaluated key climate risks affecting energy infrastructure and identified adaptation measures needed to ensure a safer, more reliable, and more sustainable power system.

The actions undertaken in both countries reinforce OLACDE's commitment to technical capacity-building and the development of tools that enable the nations of Latin America and the Caribbean to advance toward robust energy planning that incorporates resilience criteria in response to the growing challenges of climate change.

OLACDE will continue supporting its Member Countries in the implementation of policies, studies and adaptation actions that contribute to building a safer, more sustainable and more inclusive energy future for the region.

ENERGY TRANSITIONS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: OLACDE AT THE XV INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS WEEK



Fitzgerald Cantero, Director of Studies, Projects and Information of the Latin American and Caribbean Energy Organization (OLACDE), participated as a speaker at the XV International Economics Week, held at the Pontifical Catholic University of Ecuador (PUCE) in Quito. His presentation focused on energy transitions and the opportunities that the energy sector offers to address economic challenges in Latin America and the Caribbean.

During his intervention, Cantero emphasized that the region has an enormous potential in renewable energies, positioning it favorably to advance toward a more sustainable, competitive, and resilient energy model. However, he noted that achieving the energy transition requires political consensus, significant investments, and active involvement from the private sector.

He also addressed key topics such as the advancement of electric mobility, the importance of meeting the regional clean cooking access goal, and the need to strengthen energy storage to reduce generation losses. In this regard, he highlighted that energy spillage in 2024 resulted in losses of approximately 7 billion dollars, underscoring the urgency of incorporating storage solutions into regional energy planning.

OLACDE's participation in this academic forum reaffirms its commitment to knowledge dissemination, capacity building, and the promotion of policies that support a more sustainable and inclusive energy future for Latin America and the Caribbean.

OLACDE STRENGTHENS REGIONAL LEADERSHIP AT COP30

The Latin American and Caribbean Energy Organization (OLACDE) played a prominent role at COP30, a summit considered historic for Latin America and the Caribbean as it was held for the first time in the Brazilian Amazon and at a decisive moment for accelerating global climate action.

In this context, OLACDE reinforced the strategic role of the region's energy agenda, with the participation of Gloria Alvarenga, Director of Integration, Access and Energy Security, in multiple high-level forums.



Throughout her agenda, Alvarenga represented OLACDE's 27 member countries before ministers, multilateral organizations, development finance institutions and global energy stakeholders, highlighting the relevance of the Latin American and Caribbean bloc as one of the world's regions with the greatest renewable energy potential and a key actor in meeting international climate commitments.

At the event "Energy Interconnection: Promoting Global Emissions Reduction and Collaborative Development," organized by GEIDCO together with Brazil's Ministry of Mines and Energy, the UNFCCC and UNDP, Alvarenga advocated for regional energy interconnection as an essential tool to strengthen climate resilience and accelerate decarbonization. She emphasized that Latin America and the Caribbean have one of the cleanest power generation profiles on the planet and can become a central driver of the transition toward safer, more efficient and low-emission electricity systems. "Energy integration is fundamental to reducing emissions and fully harnessing our region's renewable potential," she stressed.

During the "EU-LAC High Level Dialogue on Energy Transition," Alvarenga underlined that the partnership between the European Union and OLACDE marks a shift "from intention to action," recognizing Latin America and the Caribbean as a key region for the global energy transformation. She highlighted the regional electricity interconnection study led by OLACDE with support from EUROCLIMA and GIZ, as well as the EU's incorporation as an observer member of OLACDE, as concrete examples of a structural cooperation aimed at building clean and inclusive value chains, where energy is understood as a global public good and a driver of development with social justice. For OLACDE, this joint agenda with the EU reflects the recognition of the region as a strategic actor in the global energy transition.

In the forum "Strengthening Capacity Building for the Energy Transition," Alvarenga stressed that capacity development is a determining factor for the region to consolidate its leadership in the global energy transition. She presented OLACDE's CAPEVLAC platform, which has trained more than 30,000 professionals across the 27 member countries, democratizing access to energy knowledge and strengthening regional planning. "Bridging technical skill gaps and strengthening institutions is essential to advancing a just and inclusive transition. Regional cooperation turns potential into concrete results," she said.

In her participation at the high-level event "Novel Approaches to Transition Away from Fossil Fuels (TAFF), from 'What' to 'How'," Alvarenga emphasized that 20 OLACDE member countries adopted in 2024 the Ministerial Declaration "No New Coal Plants in Latin America and the Caribbean," an unprecedented regional commitment to accelerate coal phase-out while ensuring energy security. She cited Chile as an emblematic example, where coal generation fell from 40% to 15% in just four years, thanks to transparent market conditions and rapid renewable energy deployment. She stressed that the transition must be just and people-centered, which is why OLACDE promotes the Ministerial Decision on Energy and Employment to support productive reconversion, strengthen skills, and protect the livelihoods of communities historically dependent on coal.

Alvarenga also spoke at the event "Building a Common Framework for Methane Emissions in Latin America and the Caribbean," where she stressed that methane mitigation must be urgently integrated into the regional energy agenda. She stated that the transition does not imply an immediate abandonment of hydrocarbons but the transformation of their production through stricter standards, innovative technologies and transparent management. She highlighted the regional roadmap for low-emission natural gas standards and the creation of the Methane Community of Practice (COEMLAC) as examples of OLACDE's technical and political commitment.

In parallel, OLACDE held a strategic meeting with Portugal's National Energy Agency (ADENE) to advance the implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding signed earlier this year. Both entities agreed to strengthen cooperation in energy efficiency, capacity building and technical assistance to provide advanced tools and training programs to OLACDE member countries.

Alvarenga also participated in an interview with CAF—Development Bank of Latin America and the Caribbean—where she emphasized that COP30 represents "a historic opportunity for the region to consolidate its climate and energy leadership, capitalizing on its clean energy matrix and renewable potential." "The opportunity that Latin America and the Caribbean have at this COP is unique, and we must invest in our region—the greenest on the planet," she said.

With its active participation in COP30, OLACDE reaffirms its commitment to regional energy integration, energy security and the promotion of sustainable development based on cooperation. The organization continues to drive coordinated solutions that support the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean in meeting their climate goals and advancing a just, inclusive and long-term energy transition.

REGULATION AND ENERGY TRANSITION. A KEY DIALOGUE FOR THE REGION



The Latin American and Caribbean Energy Organization (OLACDE) took part in the XXVI Expo Conference Oil & Power 2025, one of the most relevant events in the regional energy sector. The conference serves as a strategic platform to connect with industry leaders, present innovations, and strengthen collaboration networks in a technical and specialized environment.

The event brings together the main actors from the petroleum, energy, and renewable energy sectors, offering exhibitors and attendees the opportunity to position their initiatives, forge key alliances, and access high-level networking spaces. Throughout the conference, emerging trends, new technologies, and analyses on the region's energy future were presented.

Representing OLACDE, Fitzgerald Cantero, Director of Studies, Projects and Information, participated in the panel "New Regulations for Renewable Energies and Possibilities for the Energy Transition." During his remarks, he emphasized that regulatory frameworks are essential to accelerate the integration of clean technologies and guide the transformation of electric systems toward more sustainable, resilient, and efficient models.

He also highlighted the growing importance of batteries and other energy storage solutions, which are crucial for enhancing the stability of electric systems and enabling a greater share of renewable energy in the regional energy mix. He stressed that modern and flexible regulations are key to promoting their inclusion in national energy planning.

As part of the Conference, OLACDE also participated with an institutional stand, where the Organization showcased its regional programs, projects, and training initiatives. The stand additionally featured the interactive activity "OLACDE Energy Challenge," allowing visitors to learn more about energy integration, regional projects, and the sustainable future that the Organization is building together with its Member Countries.

OLACDE reaffirms its commitment to technical dialogue, capacity building, and the advancement of a just and inclusive energy transition for Latin America and the Caribbean.

OLACDE PRESENT AT THE G16+ MEETING



The Latin American and Caribbean Energy Organization (OLACDE) participated in the fifth meeting of the second semester of the G16+ Pro Tempore Presidency, a key space for interinstitutional coordination and regional dialogue. Representing the organization, Executive Secretary Andrés Rebolledo delivered an updated overview of the energy landscape in Latin America and the Caribbean.

During his presentation, Rebolledo emphasized the importance of understanding emerging trends, as well as the structural challenges the region faces in advancing toward a just, inclusive, and sustainable energy transition. He also highlighted the need to strengthen joint planning, technical cooperation, and the exchange of best practices among countries.

The meeting reaffirmed the value of these multilateral platforms as essential tools for promoting public policies that enhance energy security, foster technological innovation, and accelerate decarbonization across Latin America and the Caribbean.

OLACDE will continue working alongside its member countries and strategic partners in the development of initiatives that contribute to a more resilient, equitable, and secure energy future for the entire region.