



Electricity Generation

Report in Latin America and
the Caribbean



Monthly report on electricity generation in LAC, September 2025

OLACDE publishes a monthly report on electricity generation in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) with the aim of monitoring monthly and year-on-year variations, as well as the contributions of each energy source to the electricity generation matrix.

In this context, considering the electricity sector as a fundamental axis for economic, social, and environmental development, having up-to-date information on monthly electricity generation is strategic for the comprehensive monitoring and evaluation of the electricity system. This report highlights the evolution of electricity generation through September 2025.

1. Electricity generation September 2025

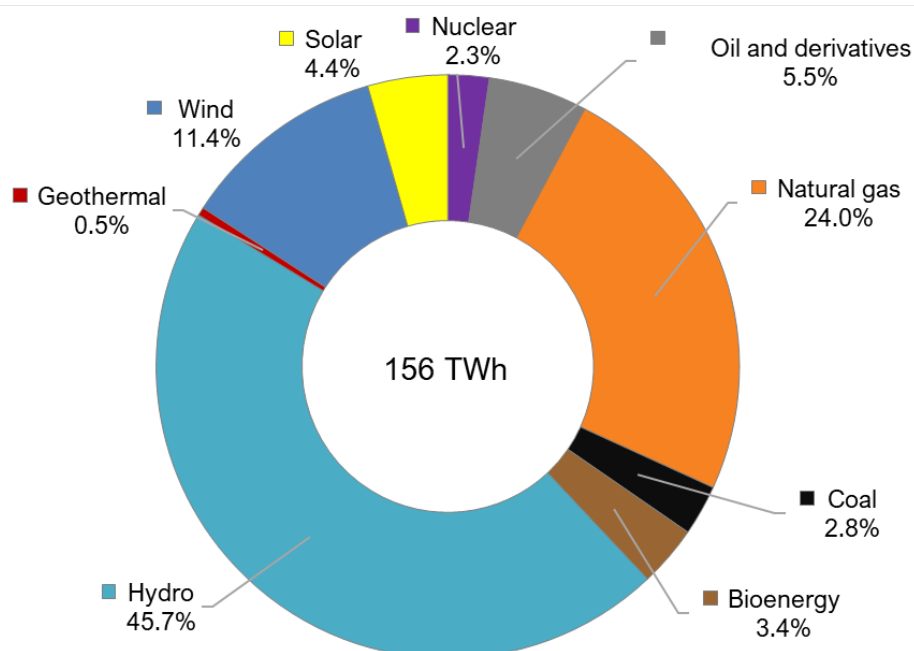
In September 2025, LAC achieved a total electricity generation of 156 TWh, the second lowest figure in 2025 after February.

Hydropower is the most widely used resource for electricity generation in LAC, accounting for 45.7% of the total, an increase from 43.6% in August, thanks to improved hydrological conditions in the region.

As for other renewable sources, geothermal and solar energy, with shares of 0.5% and 4.4% respectively, showed a slight increase compared to the previous month; while wind energy, despite increasing its share to 11.4%, showed a reduction in absolute terms compared to August.

Electricity generation from natural gas experienced a drop in its share, from 26.1% in August to 24% in September, in response to the recovery of hydroelectric generation. Other sources that experienced a decline were coal and other fossil fuels.

Figure 1. Electricity generation by source in LAC, September 2025 ¹ (%)



Source: sieLAC – OLACDE 2025

2. Monthly variation

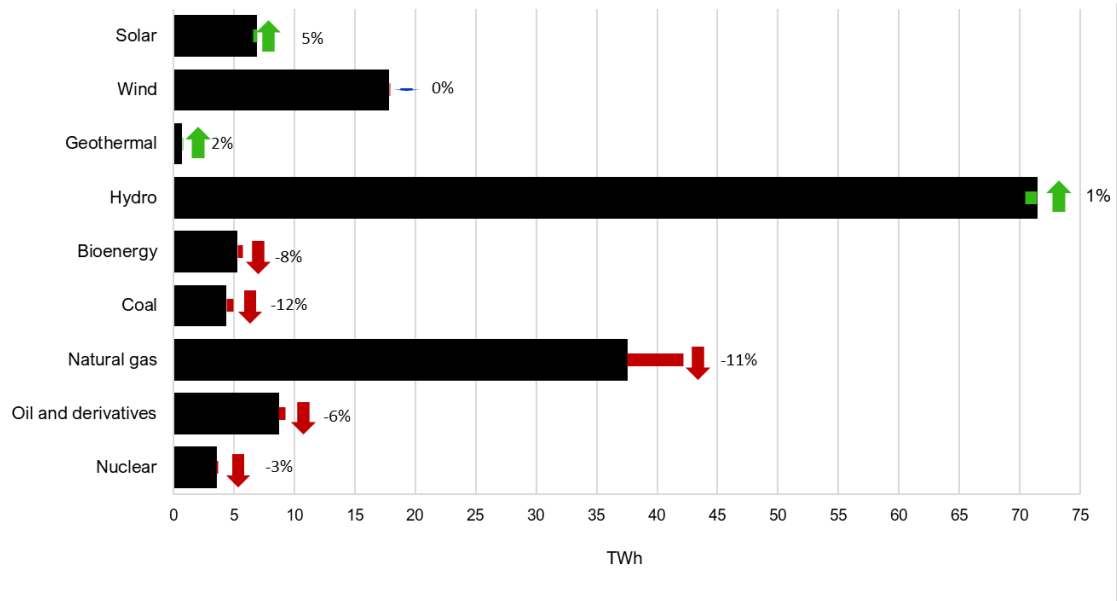
In September 2025, total electricity generation in LAC fell by 3.1% compared to August, registering 156 TWh, due to lower electricity demand because of seasonal changes in several areas of the region.

In proportional terms, coal-fired generation is the source that fell the most, by 12%, followed by natural gas, with an 11% drop. However, in absolute terms, natural gas showed the largest decline, with 4.6 TWh less generated compared to August.

Solar energy grew by 5% compared to the previous month, with an additional 0.3 TWh, due to the entry of new photovoltaic installations, while hydroelectric power grew by 1%, because of the start of the rainy season in some countries, which in absolute terms represents an additional 1 TWh compared to August.

¹ The figures were prepared using the information available on sieLAC - OLACDE [<https://sielac.olade.org/>]

Figure 2. Monthly variation in electricity generation by source in LAC, Aug 25 / Sep 25

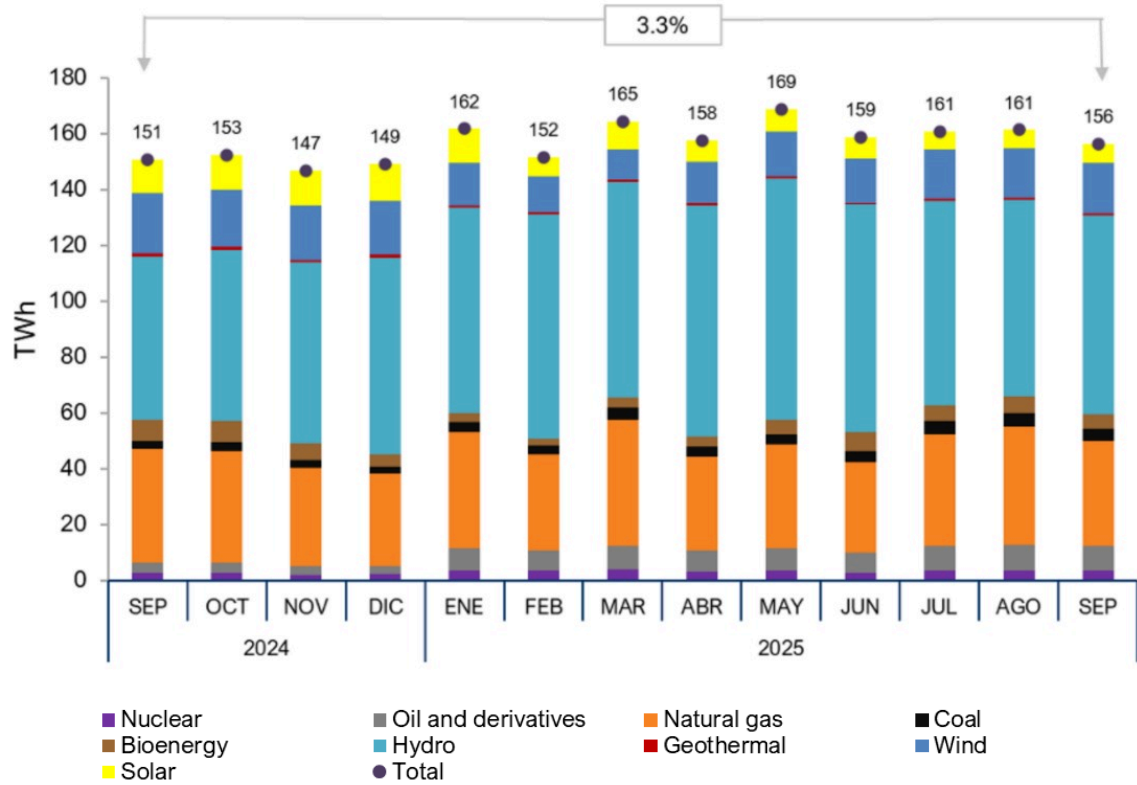


Source: sieLAC – OLACDE 2025

3. Year-over-year variation

In September 2025, total electricity generation in LAC increased by 3.3% compared to September 2024, reaching 156 TWh (See Figure 3). During the period from September 2024 to September 2025, hydroelectric generation will predominate over other sources monthly, showing an upward trend and peaking in May 2025 at 86 TWh. Natural gas also has made a significant contribution to the region's electricity matrix, and despite its variable performance, it has remained between 32 TWh and 42 TWh per month.

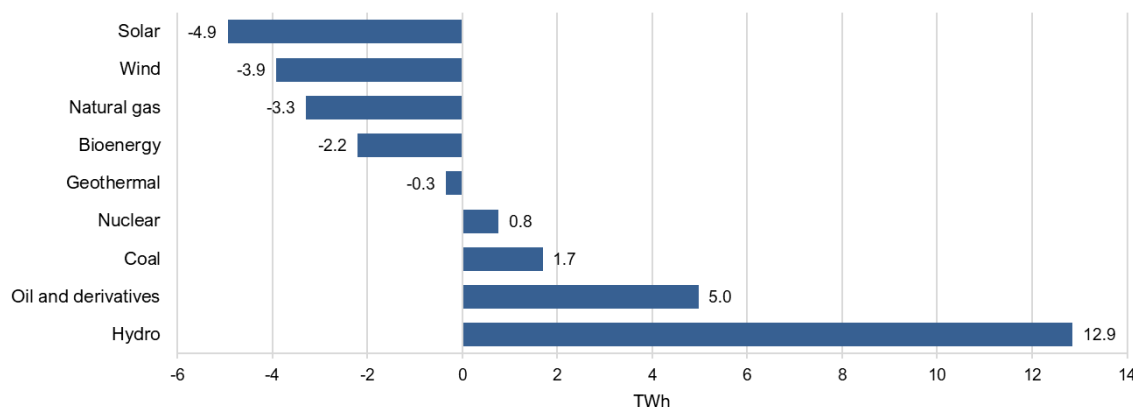
Figure 3. Evolution of electricity generation by source in LAC (September 2024 – September 2025)



Source: sieLAC – OLACDE 2025

According to the year-on-year variations for September 2025 compared to September 2024, the source of greatest growth is hydroelectric power with an additional 12.9 TWh, followed by oil and coal with contributions of 5.0 TWh and 1.7 TWh, respectively.

Figure 4. Year-on-year variation in electricity generation by source in LAC, September 2025 vs. September 2024



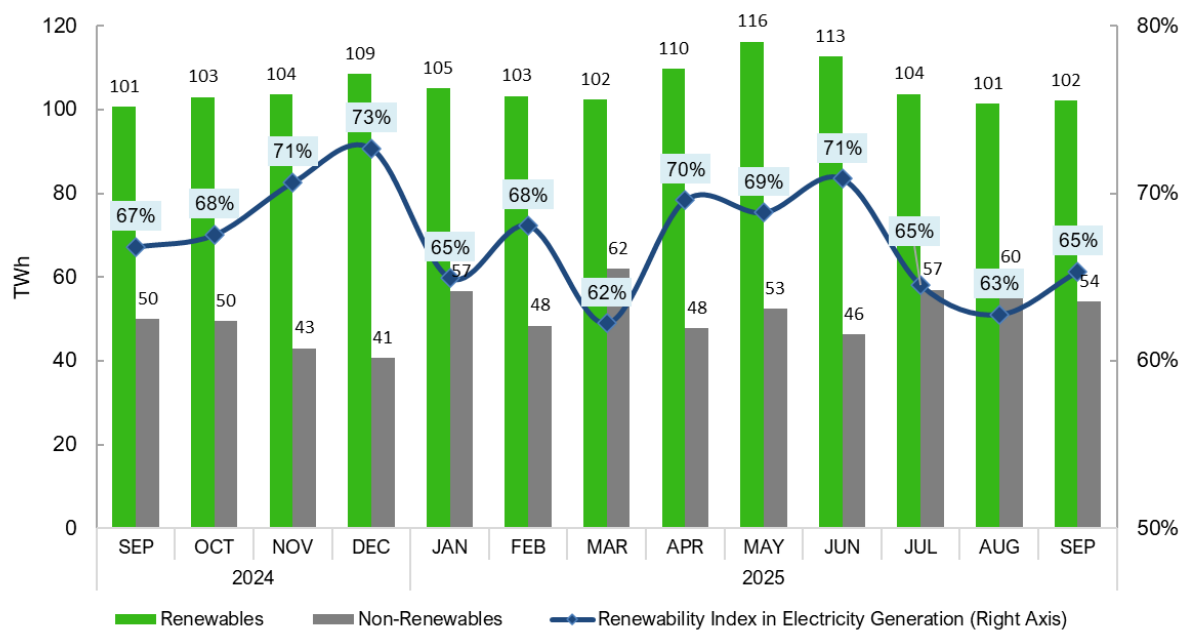
Source: sieLAC – OLACDE 2025

4. Renewability index

In September 2025, the renewability index in LAC electricity generation registered 65%, recovering from the drop in August, which reached 63%. This recovery in renewability is mainly explained by the decline in electricity demand in the region, which led to lower electricity production from natural gas, while hydroelectric generation experienced a certain recovery, thanks to improved water flow levels. This month, generation from non-renewable sources fell from 60 TWh in August to 54 TWh, while generation from renewable sources rose from 101 TWh to 102 TWh.

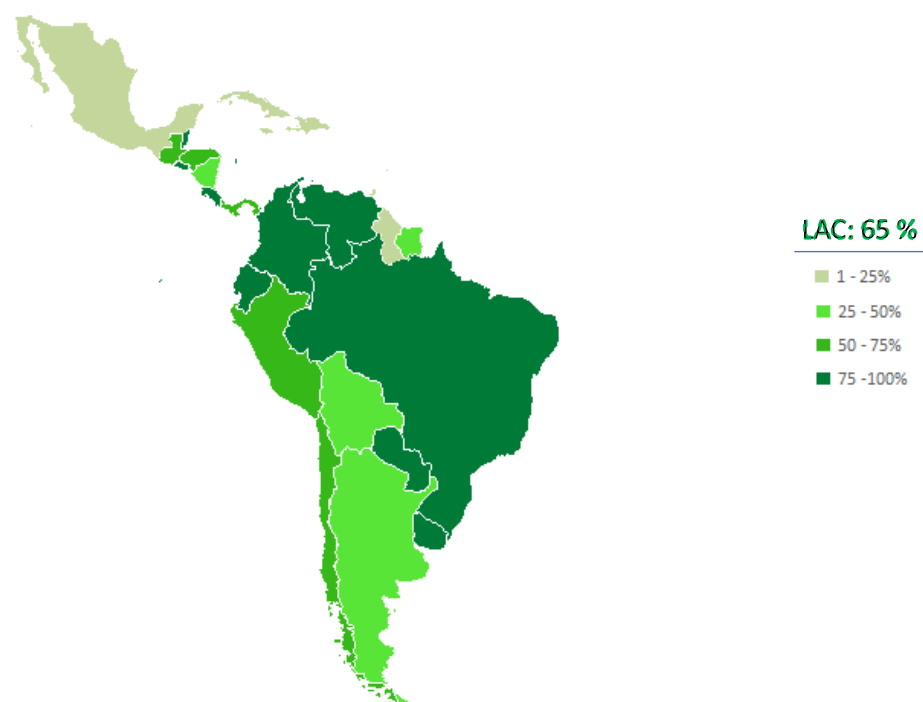
Of the 27 member countries of OLACDE, 11 exceeded the regional index in September 2025, with Paraguay and Uruguay (100%) leading the way, followed by Costa Rica (98%), Venezuela (92%), Ecuador (90%), Brazil (89%), Colombia (86%), El Salvador (79%), Belize (77%), Panama (74%), and Chile (70%), as shown in Figure 7. The heterogeneity of renewability is associated with the different structures of the country's electricity matrices, where one group has successfully advanced toward a clean transition, while others still find it difficult to overcome their dependence on fossil fuels.

Figure 5. Renewable energy index in electricity generation, LAC



Source: sieLAC – OLADE 2025

Figure 6. Map of the Renewability Index in electricity generation in LAC, September 2025



Source: sieLAC – OLACDE 2025



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