



olacde

# Report

Monthly electricity generation  
report in LAC



# Monthly electricity generation report in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), February 2026

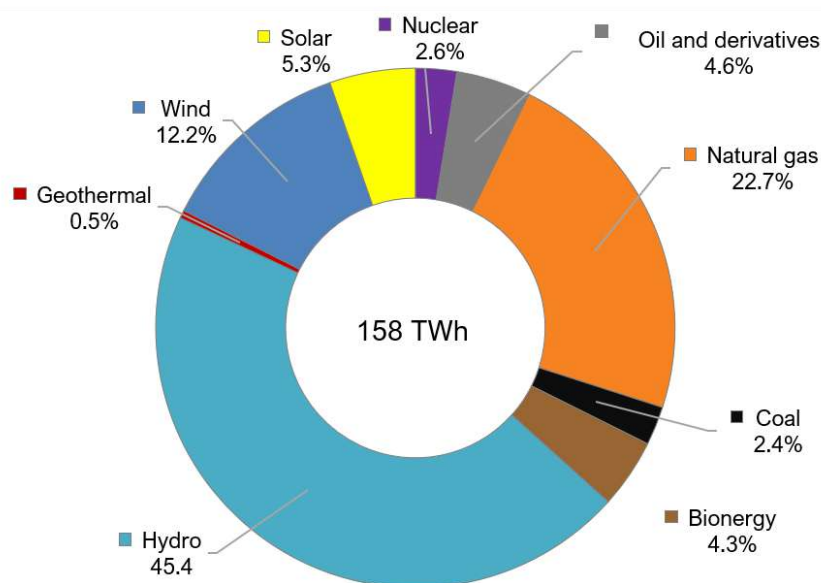
OLACDE publishes the monthly electricity generation report for Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) to monitor monthly and year-on-year variations, as well as the contributions of each energy source in the electricity generation mix.

## 1. Electricity Generation February 2026

In February 2026, electricity generation in LAC reached 158 TWh, with the generation mix led by hydropower (45.4%), followed by natural gas (22.7%) and wind power (12.2%). This structure confirms that the region maintains a predominantly renewable generation base, but still with a relevant thermal component to support the operation of the system. Together, hydro, natural gas and wind account for more than 80% of monthly generation, which reflects the structural weight of these technologies in covering regional electricity demand.

Across the region, renewable energy sources accounted for 67.7% of electricity generation, while fossil fuel-based sources represented 29.7% and nuclear power 2.6%. Although the predominance of low-emission sources reflects a relatively clean generation mix compared to other regions of the world, the region remains highly dependent on hydropower, with natural gas currently providing complementary backup and system flexibility.

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



Source: sieLAC – OLACDE 2026

## 2. Monthly variation

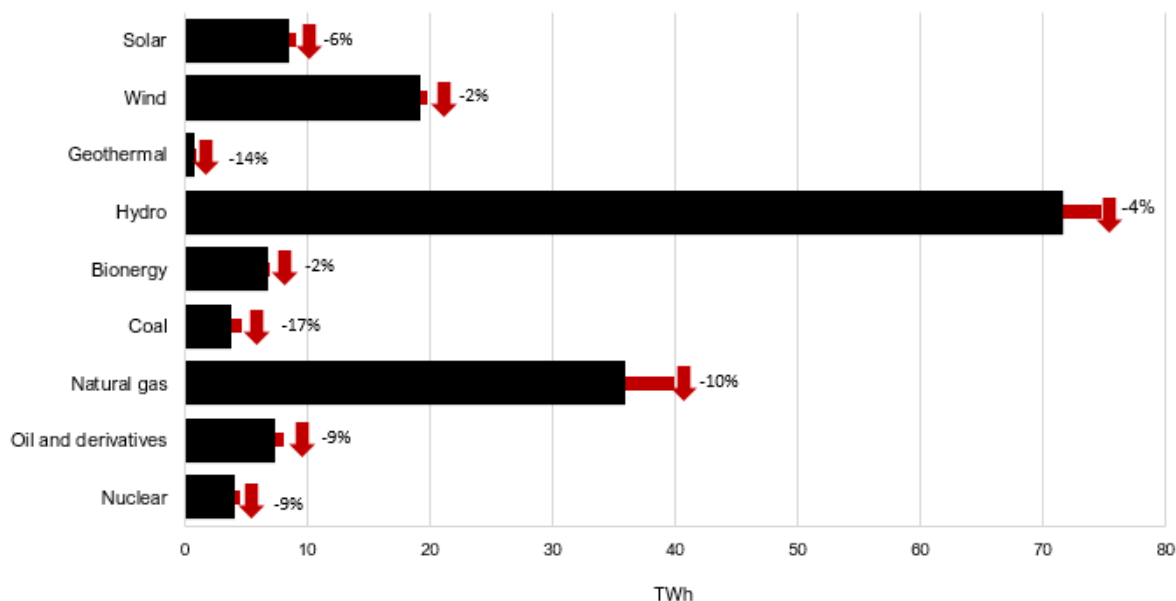
The monthly variation in February 2026 compared to January of the same year was -6.2%. A decline was observed across all generation sources, suggesting that the regional electricity generation mix underwent a system-wide adjustment rather than a change driven by the performance of a specific technology. It should be noted that February had only 28 days this year.

From a relative point of view, the largest falls are observed in mineral coal (-17%) and geothermal (-14%), followed by natural gas (-10%), oil and derivatives (-9%), nuclear (-9%), solar (-6%), hydro (-4%) and, with more moderate adjustments, wind (-2%) and bioenergy (-2%).

Likewise, Figure 2 shows that hydro continues to be, by far, the main technology of the mix (on the order of 70 TWh), followed by natural gas (around 35 TWh) and wind power (about 20 TWh). Therefore, although the relative reduction in hydraulics is less than that of other sources, its adjustment is important for the monthly total due to its high structural share in the regional electricity generation mix.

The observed trend suggests that the decline in February 2026 was not the result of a shift between generation sources, but rather of a simultaneous reduction in both renewable and non-renewable generation, reflecting a contraction in total system dispatch.

Figure 2. Monthly variation in electricity generation by source in LAC, Feb. 26/Jan 26



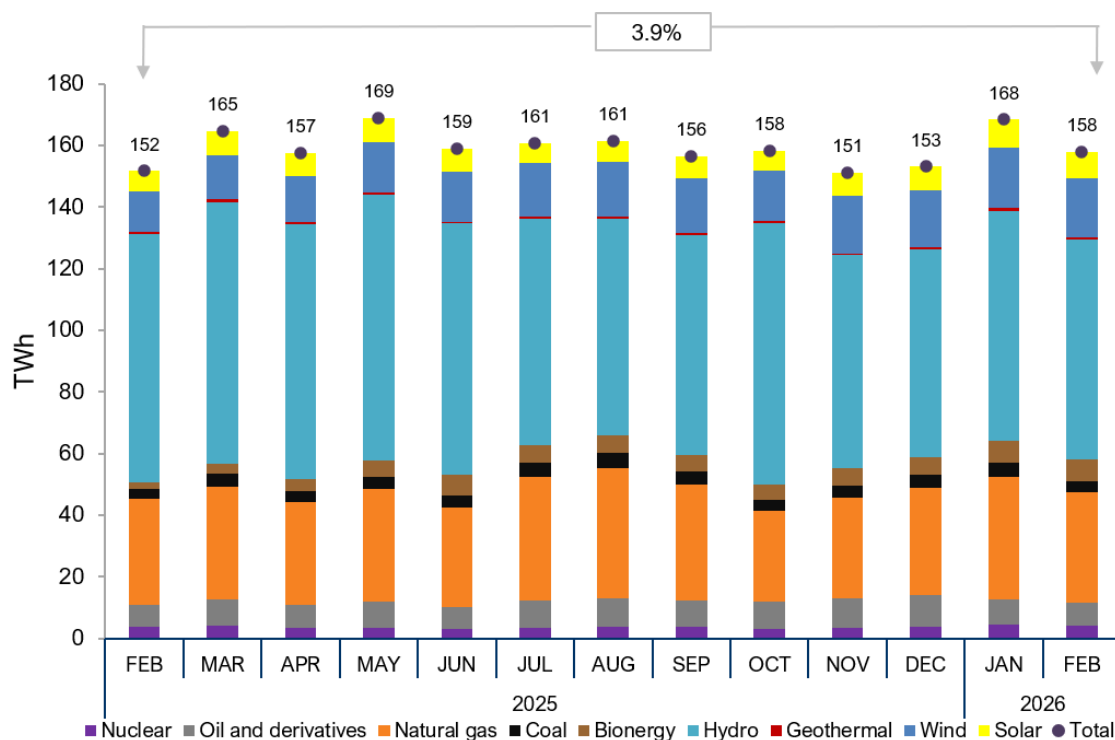
Source: sieLAC – OLACDE 2026

### 3. Year-on-year variation

In February 2026, compared to the same month in 2025, total electricity generation in LAC increased by 3.9%.

At the structure level of the electricity generation matrix, basic sources such as nuclear, geothermal and bioenergy maintain a relatively stable contribution, while sources such as hydropower, natural gas, wind and solar show greater variability during the period analyzed.

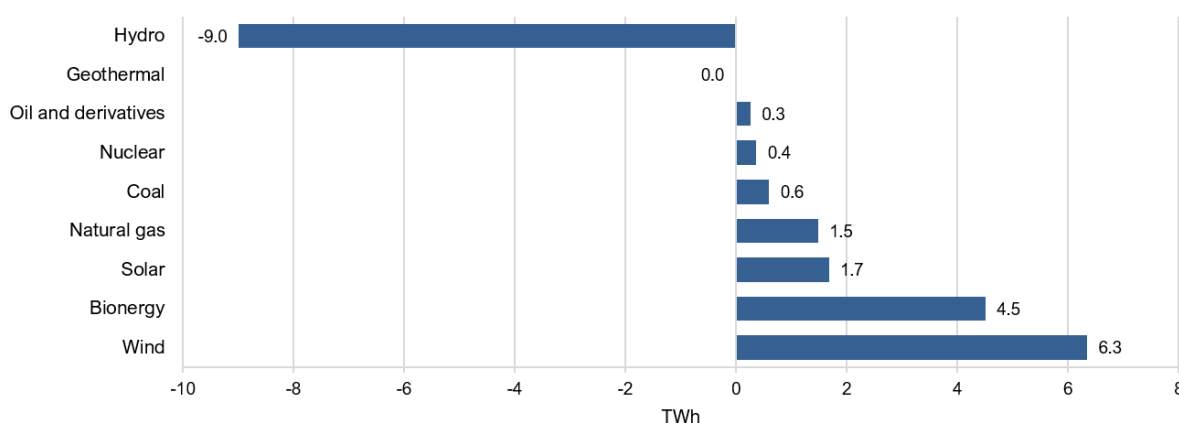
Figure 3. Evolution of electricity generation by source in LAC (Feb. 2025 – Feb. 2026)



Source: sieLAC – OLACDE 2026

Figure 4 shows that, between February 2026 and February 2025, electricity generation in LAC experienced a reconfiguration of the generation mix by source, where the significant decline in hydropower (-9 TWh) was offset by gains in other technologies (+15 TWh), resulting in a net increase of +6 TWh. The decline in hydropower represents the main structural change over the period and underscores the high sensitivity of the regional electricity mix to fluctuations in this source. However, the system's response was not mainly based on the thermal block, but on wind (+6 TWh), bioenergy (+5 TWh) and solar (+2 TWh), which together explain most of the increase in generation, confirming that the system's year-on-year growth had a predominantly renewable bias.

Figure 4. Year-on-year variation of electricity generation by source in LAC. 2026 vs. Feb. 2025



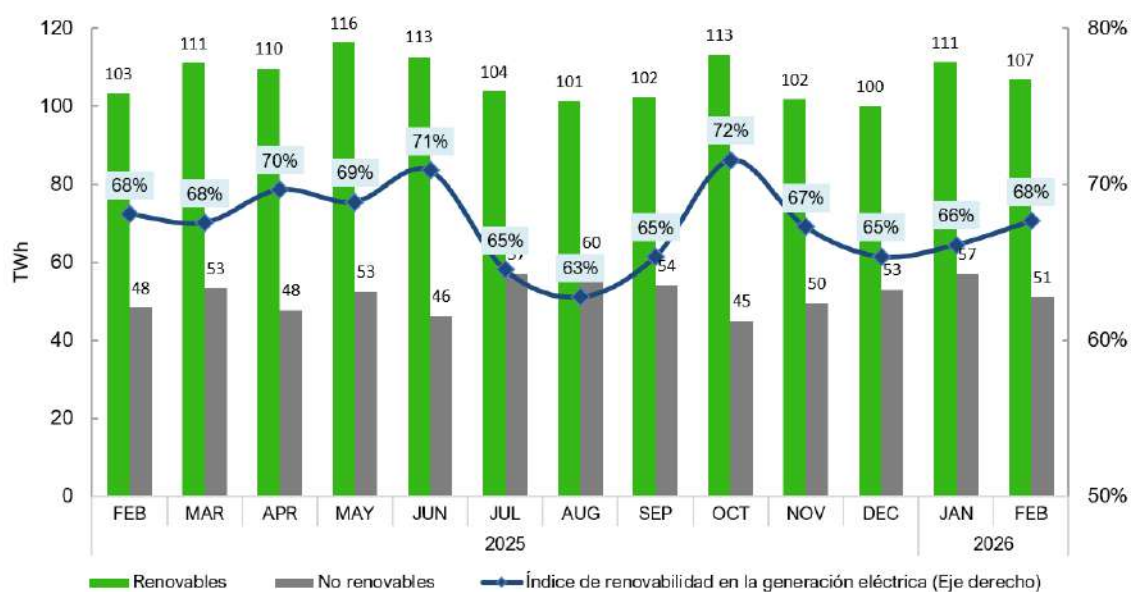
Source: sieLAC – OLACDE 2026

#### 4. Renewability Index

In February 2026, the renewability index in LAC reached 67.7%. Of the 27 member countries of OLACDE, 12 exceeded this regional index (see Figure 6), the most outstanding being Paraguay (100%), Costa Rica (100%), Venezuela (96%), Ecuador (92%), Colombia (91%), Uruguay (90%), Belize (90%), Brazil (88%), Panama (86%), El Salvador (71%), Chile (69%), and Guatemala (69%).

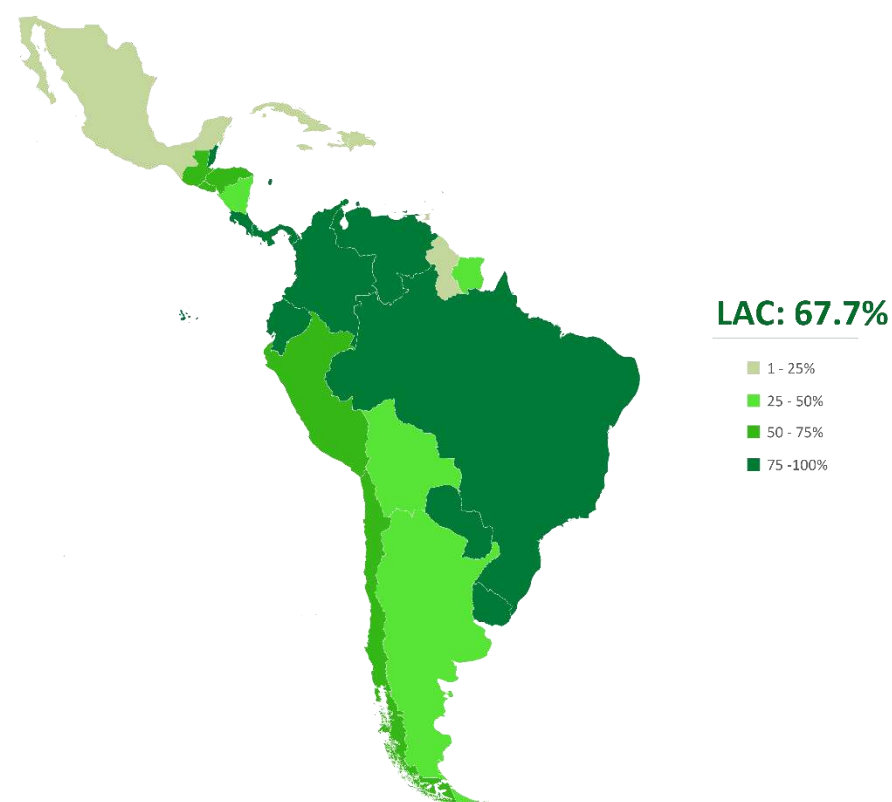
Over the period from February 2025 to February 2026, the renewable energy share of electricity generation in LAC fluctuated between 63% and 72%, which indicates that the matrix maintains a renewable predominance, although with relevant year-on-year changes in its composition. The February–June 2025 period shows the strongest performance, with values ranging between 68% and 71%, supported by elevated and stable renewable generation levels (103–116 TWh). June 2025 showed the highest renewable penetration, reaching 113 TWh of renewable generation and a renewable energy share of 71%.

Figure 5. Renewability index in electricity generation, LAC



Source: sieLAC – OLACDE 2026

Figure 6. Map of the Renewability Index in electricity generation in LAC, February 2026





Source: sieLAC – OLACDE 2026



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