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MAY 2026

olacde

Report

Monthly electricity generation
report in LAC



Monthly Electricity Generation Report in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), May 2026

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

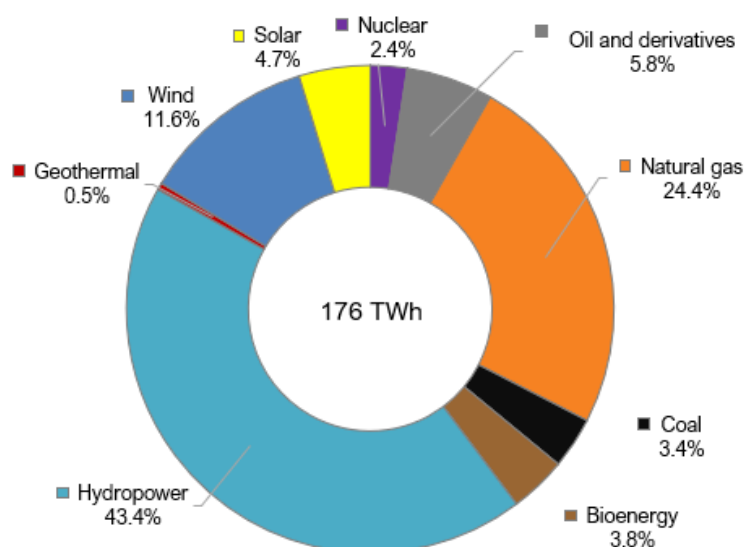
1. Electricity Generation May 2026

In May 2026, electricity generation in LAC reached 176 TWh, representing a 7.32% increase over the previous month.

Hydropower recorded the largest share of electricity generation in the region, accounting for 43.4% of the total. In second place, natural gas was placed, with 24.4%, followed by wind generation, which reached 11.6%. Together, these three sources accounted for the largest share of electricity generation in LAC during the month under review.

The other sources showed lower contributions within the regional electricity mix: oil and its derivatives 5.8%, solar reached 4.7%, bioenergy 3.8%, coal 3.4%, nuclear energy 2.4% and geothermal 0.5%.

Figure 1. Electricity Generation by Source in LAC, May 2026 (%)



Source: sieLAC – OLACDE 2026

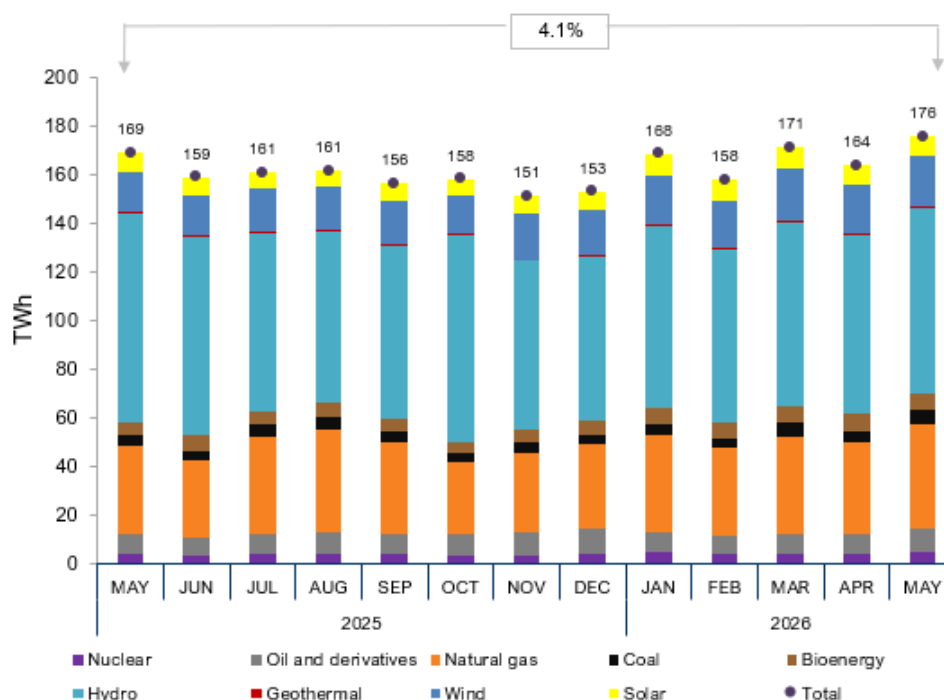
2. Year-on-year variation

Total electricity generation recorded a **year-on-year increase of 4.1%** when comparing May 2026 with the same month in 2025.

Electricity generation in LAC ranged between 151 TWh and 176 TWh from May 2025 to May 2026, with hydropower maintaining its position as the leading source of electricity generation. Natural gas ranked as the second most relevant source, with a stable share over the period. Wind generation continued to expand its contribution within the matrix, consolidating a growth

trend. In contrast, mineral coal, bioenergy, oil and petroleum products, nuclear power, geothermal energy and solar power maintained smaller shares in the regional electricity supply.

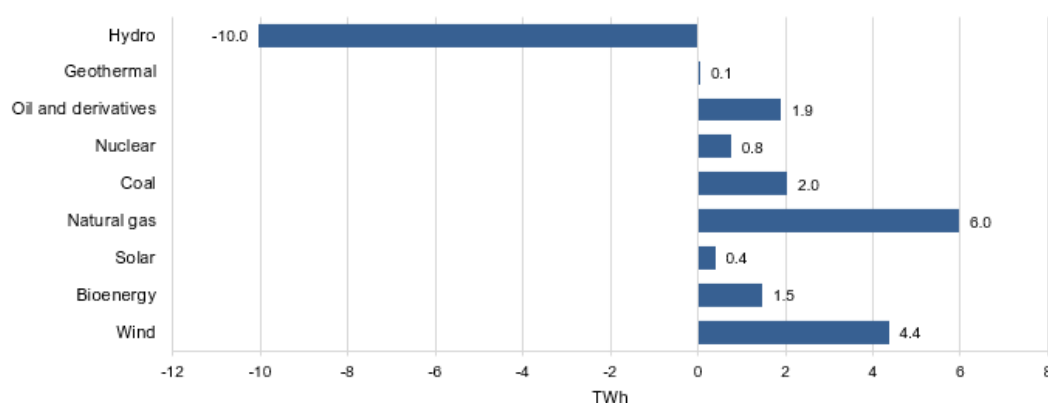
Figure 2. Evolution of Electricity Generation by Source in LAC, May 2025–2026



Source: sieLAC – OLACDE 2026

In May 2026, hydropower generation recorded a 10.0 TWh drop compared to May 2025, while wind power (4.4 TWh), natural gas (6.0 TWh), coal (3.3 TWh), and oil and derivatives (1.9 TWh) increased. This trend reflects a shift in the electricity generation mix, associated with lower hydropower availability in May 2026, offset by a higher contribution from thermal generation, mainly natural gas, coal, and oil and oil products, as well as an increase in renewable generation, particularly wind power.

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

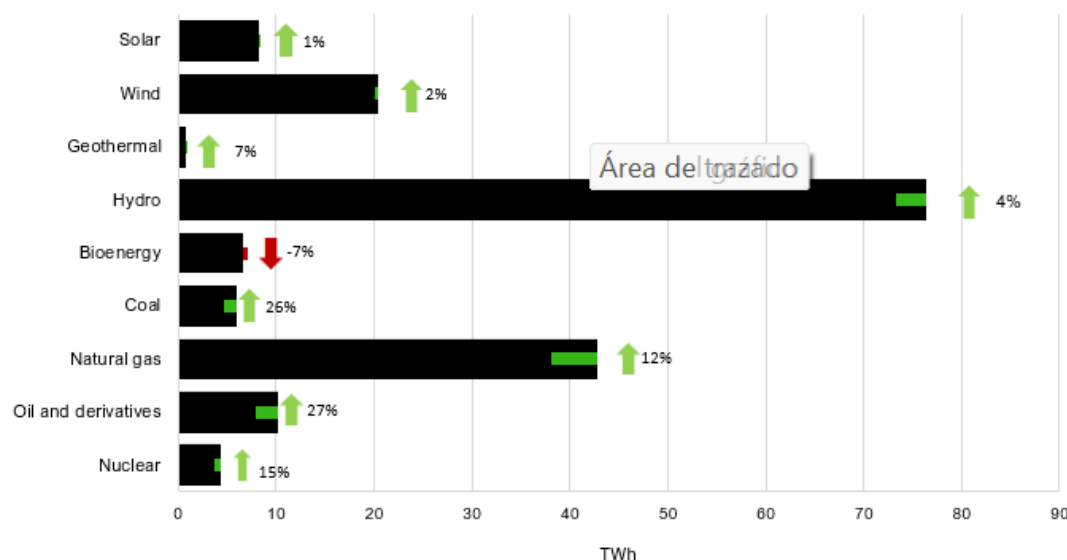


Source: sieLAC – OLACDE 2026

3. Monthly variation

Figure 4 shows an increase in all sources between May 2026 and the previous month except for bioenergy, mainly due to climatic factors and greater demand.

Figure 4. Monthly variation in electricity generation by source in LAC, may. 26/APR 26



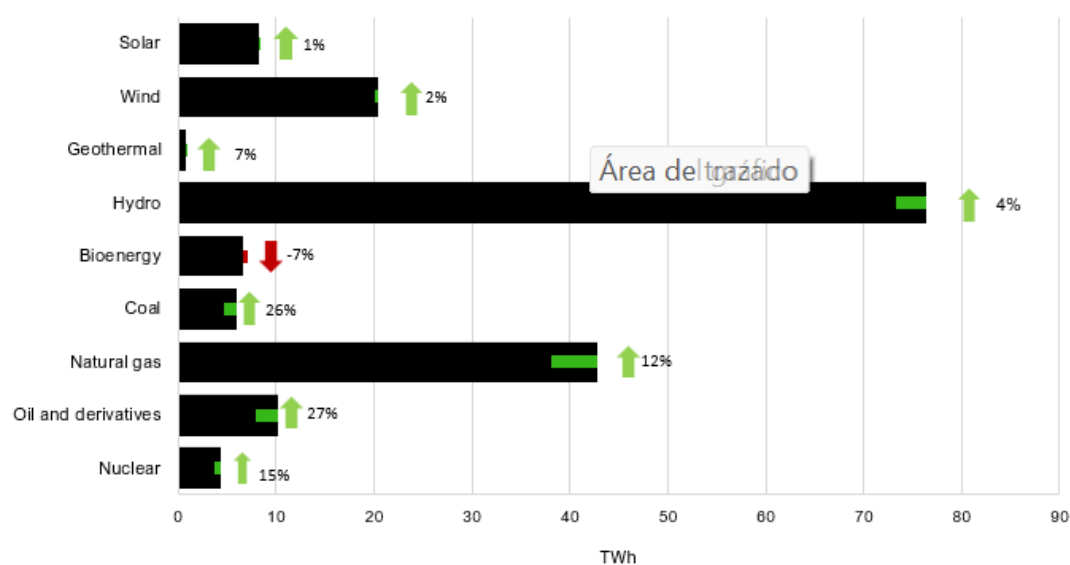
Source: sieLAC – OLACDE 2026

4. Renewability Index

In May 2026, the renewability index in LAC reached 64%. Among the 27 member countries of OLACDE, 9 exceeded this regional value (see Figure 6): Paraguay (100%), Uruguay (94%), Costa Rica (96%), Ecuador (72%), Brazil (89%), Colombia (82%), Venezuela (82%), Belize (75%), and Peru (66%).

Over the period from May 2025 to May 2026, the renewable energy share of electricity generation in LAC remained high, fluctuating between 63% and 72%, which shows the structural predominance of renewable over non-renewable sources. The maximum value was recorded in October 2025 (72%), with 113 TWh of renewable generation compared to 45 non-renewable TWh. The lowest renewable energy share, however, was recorded in August 2025, at 63%, when renewable generation fell to 101 TWh while non-renewable generation increased to 60 TWh.

Figure 5. Renewability index in electricity generation, LAC



Source: sieLAC – OLACDE 2026

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



Source: sieLAC – OLACDE 2026



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