

Renewables accounted for two-thirds of the electricity produced in Portugal in October

- In October, 66% of the electricity produced in Mainland Portugal came from renewable sources (2,242 GWh);
- The national electricity production fell by 9.9% compared to October 2024, due to lower hydro and wind production;
- Portugal remains the 4th European country with the highest renewable incorporation in the year-to-date (75.2%);

Lisbon, 13th November 2025 – The [Renewable Electricity Bulletin](#) developed by [The Portuguese Renewable Energy Association \(APREN\)](#), reveals that Between October 1st and 31st, 2025, 66% of the electricity produced in Mainland Portugal came from renewable sources, which corresponds to 2,242 GWh out of a total of 3,395 GWh produced during the period.

From January to October, Portugal remained among the European leaders in the incorporation of renewable sources, with 75.2% of electricity produced from clean energy. This performance places the country as the 4th highest in terms of the share of renewables in the electricity mix, behind only Norway (97.7%), Denmark (88.3%), and Austria (83.1%). Considering only the month of October, Portugal (66%) recorded a performance higher than neighboring countries such as Germany (63.2%), Spain (50%), Italy (34.2%), and France (26.3%).

Between January and October, the average hourly price in the Iberian Electricity Market (MIBEL) was set at €65.6/MWh, during a period in which 1,266 hours of 100% renewable production were recorded. The contribution of renewables generated a cumulative saving of €6,301 million, corresponding to an average of €151.6/MWh, as a result of production under the special regime (PRE).

In October, renewable production achieved a saving of 66 million euros in imported natural gas, 11 million euros in imported electricity, and 60 million euros in CO₂ emission allowances, reaffirming its essential role in reducing external dependence and in environmental sustainability.

For Pedro Amaral Jorge, CEO of APREN, “Portugal has shown that it is possible to grow economically while reducing emissions. The data from October confirms this reality, with two-thirds of electricity being generated from renewable sources. Clean technologies have become more competitive, safe, and accessible, and it is on them that the country's true energy independence relies. Now, it is essential to ensure a political, fiscal, and regulatory framework that maintains investment and allows the acceleration of the transition to a 100% renewable system.”



APREN emphasises that the renewable energy sector already makes a structural contribution to the national economy, directly supporting public finances and local municipalities, particularly through funding the energy social tariff and delivering 2.5% of the annual turnover of wind farms to the municipalities.

Any increase in taxes on renewable assets would represent a setback against decarbonisation targets and a discouraging signal for investment in a sector that has been crucial for reducing the energy bill and for the country's sustainable economic growth.

Since 2015, Portugal's installed renewable production capacity has increased by 9,272 MW, representing a growth of 75.5%. Between December 2024 and September 2025, the increase was 777 MW, with a notable contribution from photovoltaic solar energy, which added 356 MW in the centralised component and 418 MW in the decentralised component. At the end of September, renewables accounted for 78.7% of the total installed capacity.

The complete bulletin is available in the following [link](#).

About APREN:



The Portuguese Renewable Energy Association (APREN) is a non-profit organization founded in October 1988, with the mission of coordinating and representing the common interests of its members in promoting renewable energy in the electricity sector.

APREN works closely with official bodies and other related entities, both nationally and internationally, serving as a tool for participation in energy and environmental policy, through the utilization and enhancement of natural resources for electricity production, especially in the fields of hydro, wind, solar, geothermal, biomass, biogas, and municipal solid waste.