Energy Efficiency
Labeling and MEPS in Chile
Feb 11th, 2021
Energy Efficiency Law

Approved by Chilean Congress in December 2020, to be published

Institutionalize energy efficiency

Energy management from large consumers

Energy labeling for buildings

Efficiency Standards for vehicles

Other topics included
- Energy management in public sector.
- Interoperability of electric vehicles.
- Accelerated depreciation for electric vehicles.
- Regulation for Hydrogen.
Regulatory framework

- **Law 20.402 (2009)**, that creates the Chilean Ministry of Energy and modifies Law Decree 2.224, stablish in its Art. 4°:
  - h) **stablish**, through resolution, the products that must fulfill **minimum energy performance standards**.
  - i) **stablish**, through resolution, the products that must have an **energy consumption label** to be marketed with an approved certification.

- **Supreme Decree 97 (2011)**, approves **regulation** that stablish the procedure to set **minimum energy performance standards**.

- **Supreme Decree 64 (2013)**, approves **regulation** that stablish the procedure to define technical specifics for **energy consumption labels**.
Electric residential consumption by 2004: 60% lightning + refrigeration

80% of total residential consumption (including all energetics) is labelled (28 appliances).

46% of electric consumption (around 10% of total consumption) has MEPS (4 appliances).
SEAD priorities

Label: 2007
MEPS:2013 and updated in 2020

Label: 2007
MEPS:2014
Update in process

Label: 2011
MEPS:2019

Label: 2011
MEPS:2018
SEAD priorities – residential lighting

Label: 2007
MEPS:2013 and updated in 2020
SEAD priorities - refrigerators

Label: 2007
MEPS: 2014
Update in process
SEAD priorities – air conditioning

Label: 2011
MEPS: 2019

Certified Equipment
SEAD priorities – motors up to 10 HP

Label: 2011.
MEPS: 2018

Certified models

- A - IE3
- B - IE2
- C - IE1
- D - Bajo IE1
Findings and challenges

¡It works!
Thank you

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