



**VI Reunión Plenaria del Foro Técnico Regional de Planificadores de
Energía – FOREPLEN
Panama, December 12-13 2022**

**Overview of Energy Efficiency Policy &
Measures in LACS**

**Didier Bosseboeuf (ADEME, France)
Dr Bruno Lapillonne, Laura Sudries, (Enerdata)**

Content

- **Introduction**
- **Horizontal measures**
- **Households**
- **Transport, industry and services and**
- **Conclusions**

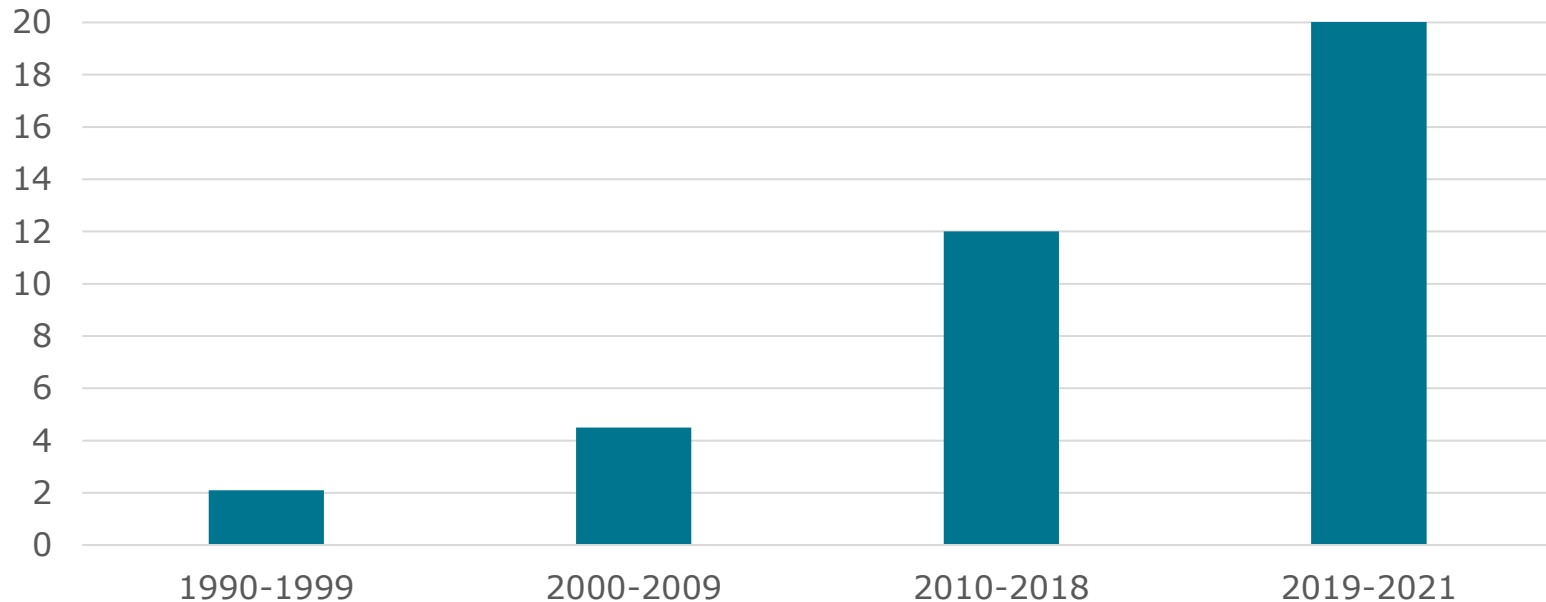
Objective of this overview of Policy & Measures in LACs

- This presentation provides an assessment of the **deployment of policy & measures** in 16 Latin American countries (LACs) related to **energy efficiency, energy access and end-use renewables***.
- It is based on the **BIEE policy data base**, as of December 2022.
- A more detailed synthesis was prepared in a report and is being published by Cepal. The report relied on the state of the data base as of August 2022.
- The recent updating has added around **40 new measures** implemented in 2021 or 2022 and updated some of the existing measures: in total **100 measures** have been added or modified.
- In countries that carry out a regular evaluation of the measures, the latest evaluation of energy savings and/or GHG savings linked to the measures has been introduced (e.g. Argentina, Mexico and Uruguay).

Overview of policy measures by sector (1/3)

- Around **250 active measures** have been identified in the 16 countries (~300 including proposed measures).
- There is clearly an **intensification** of the implementation of energy efficiency measures since 2010, as shown by the dynamics of new measures: 12 new measures per year over 2010-2018 and 24 per year since 2019, compared to 4 per year over 2000-2009.
- Around 70% of the measures have been introduced since 2010 and 30% since 2019.

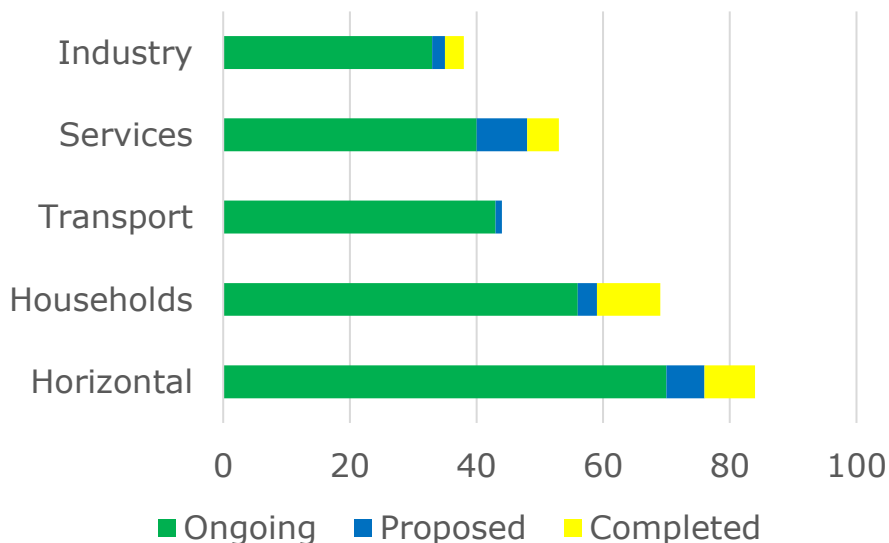
Number of new measures per year by period



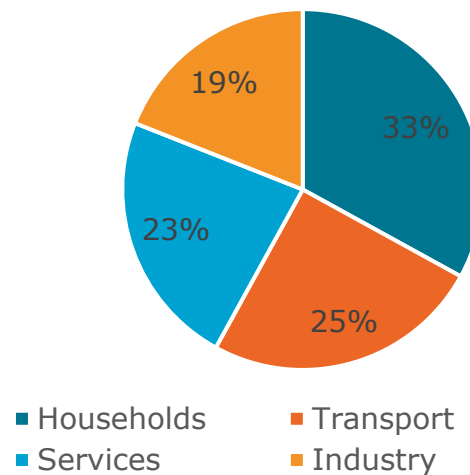
Overview of policy measures by sector (2/3)

- Around **30%** of measures are **horizontal** (i.e. not sector specific), which is logical, as it is the necessary backbone of sectoral measures (of which 1/3 programmes, 1/3 laws).
- **Households** is the dominant **sector** (i.e. excluding horizontal measures): it concentrates 33% of all sectoral measures, followed by **transport** (25%), services (23%) and industry (19%). Since 2021, the share of industry has increased by 3 pp while the share of households has decreased by 3 pp, as households were often the first sector to be targeted .
- Measures on **renewables** and **energy access** are limited (~15% and 5%)

Number of measures by sector



Distribution of sectoral measures*

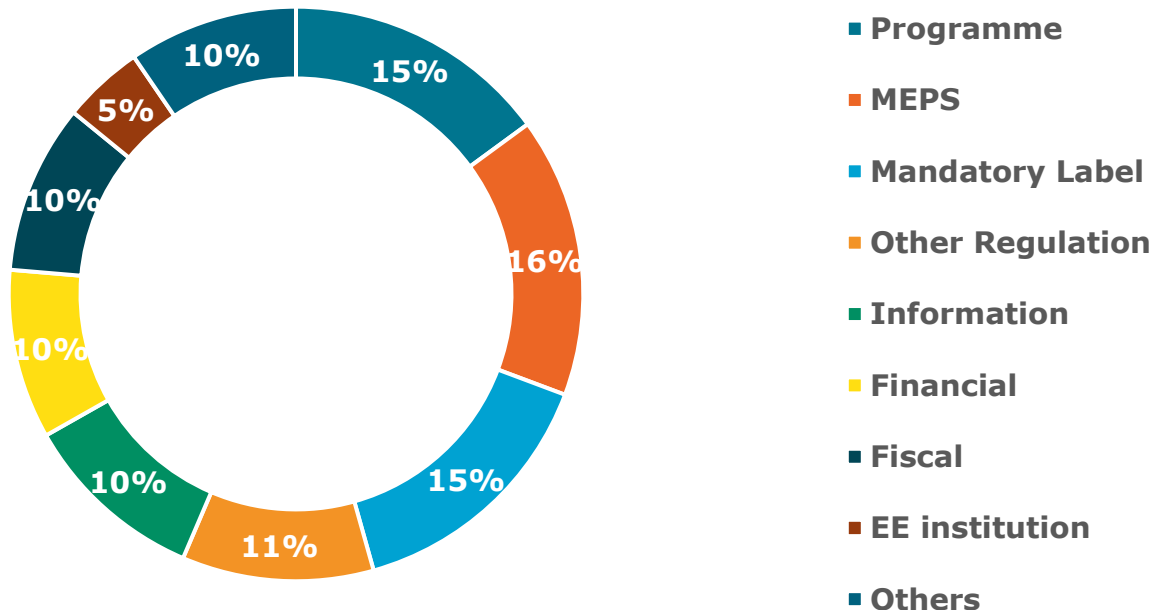


*Ongoing measures; horizontal measures excluded

Overview of measures by type (3/3)

- Around 30% of measures are **regulations on appliances**, combining **mandatory information** on energy efficiency performances (i.e. **energy efficiency labels**) (15% of measures) and **MEPS** (Minimum Energy Performance Standards) (16%).
- Around 15% of measures correspond to **programmes** (i.e. action plans, combining different measures).
- **Financial** or **fiscal** incentives represent 10% of measures, as well as **other regulations** (mainly energy efficiency **laws**) (11%).

Number of measures by type



MEPS: MINIMUM Energy Performance Standards

Overview of EE Pams in LACs

Horizontal measures

Horizontal measures (Institutional)

- **Horizontal** measures apply to all measures that cover several sectors at the same time.
- Most LACs have an energy efficiency **law (10 out of 16)** and a national energy efficiency **plan** (or programme) (but only 7 with quantitative targets) .
- Only two countries have a national **energy efficiency agency** (Mexico and Chile) and 5 a Ministry department, coordination body or other institution dedicated to energy efficiency.

Energy efficiency laws



Energy efficiency institutions



Source: BIEE policy mapper <https://biee-cepal.enerdata.net/en/policymapper>

Other horizontal measures

- **Other horizontal** measures are less common and more diversified among countries and include:
 - A **fund** or **budget** to support investment or audits (2 countries)
 - Energy awards (3 countries)
 - Energy efficiency certificates :**case of Uruguay** → good practice for subsidizing energy efficiency investments
 - Other EE institutions: research or study centres on energy efficiency (2)
 - Energy saving obligation for utilities to invest part of their revenues in energy efficiency support to households (**Brazil**)
 - etc...
- No country has **taxes** linked to energy efficiency (energy tax, CO2 tax) that have been introduced in some OECD countries, which are generally unpopular if not well dimensioned (i.e. without redistribution effect) .

Mesaures by sector

Measures for households

- **Around 70%** of the countries have **labels** for households appliances (generally mandatory (**M**) and most of them also have **MEPS**.
- Early implementers of MEPS have **tightened several times their** MEPS by 15-20% each time, for refrigerators (3 times in Brazil and Mexico) and AC (4 times in Brazil and 3 in Mexico).
- Around 75% of LACs have implemented a phase-out of incandescent lights.
- **Few subsidies:** 3 for **efficient lamps**, 3 for **solar** heaters and 2 for fuel **switching for cooking**

	Nber of appliances with labels/MEPS	Labels/MEPS refrigerators	Labels/MEPS for AC	Labels/MEPS for lamps
Argentina	9/9	M/MEPS	M/MEPS	M/MEPS
Bolivia	0			
Brazil	9/9	V/MEPS	V/MEPS	V/MEPS
Chile	4/4	M/MEPS	M/MEPS	M/MEPS
Columbia	6/0	M	M	M
Costa Rica	5/5	M/MEPS	M/MEPS	M/MEPS
Ecuador	9/9	M/MEPS	M/MEPS	M/MEPS
El Salvador	0/2	MEPS	MEPS	
Guyana	0			
Honduras	0	P	P	P
Mexico	9/9	M/MEPS	M/MEPS	M/MEPS
Nicaragua	3/3	M/MEPS	M/MEPS	M/MEPS
Panama	3/3	M/MEPS	M/MEPS	M/MEPS
Paraguay	0			
Peru	9/9	M	M	M/MEPS
Uruguay	4/0	M	M	M

Measures for transport

- Around **60%** of measures support the **electrification of transport modes in 8** countries (of which 2 new countries 7 new measures added in 2021/22).
- **4** countries have a national **electrification plan** for transport
- **Car labelling** exist in **5** countries (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Uruguay) and **MEPS** for cars and light vehicles in **2** countries (Mexico, Chile)

Car labelling in LACs



Overview of measures in industry

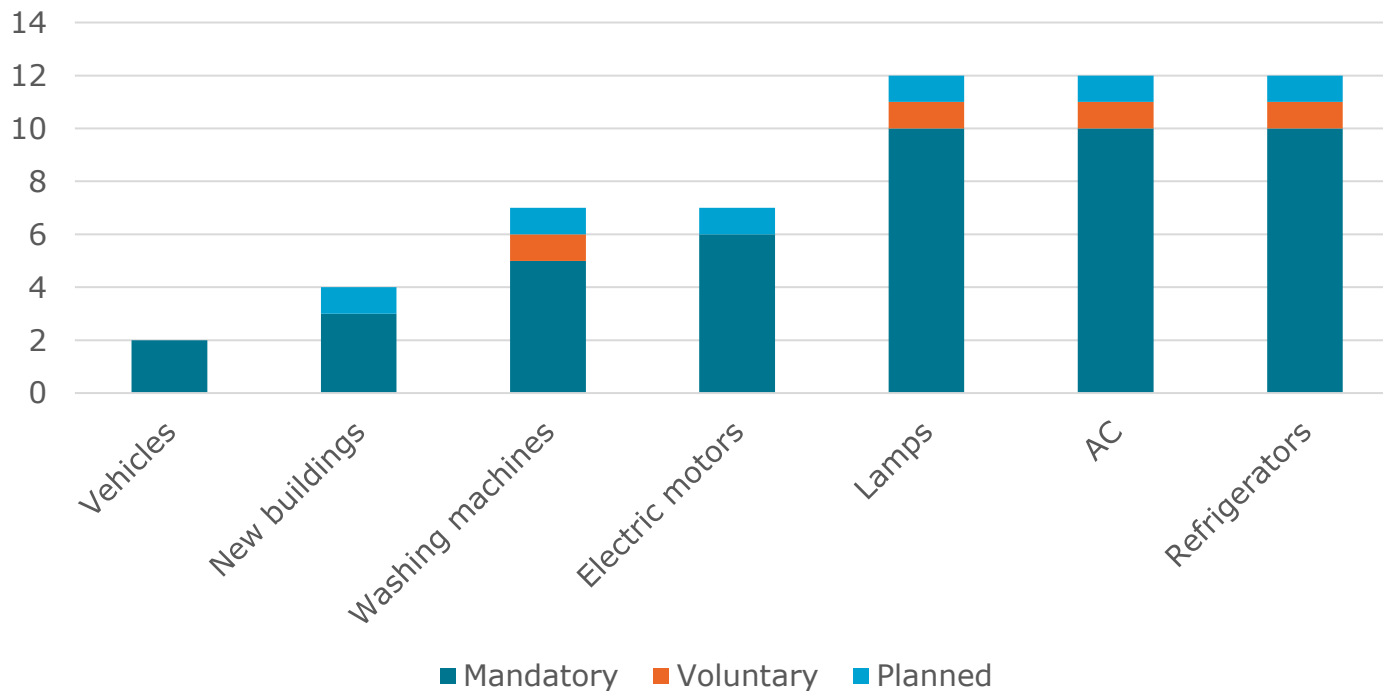
- The most frequent measures is standards **for electric motors** (6 countries), followed by energy efficiency labels for electric motors (4 countries) .
- Three countries have mandatory requirement for large consumers (energy consumption reporting in Mexico, energy saving plans in Costa Rica and for energy management in Chile since 2022).
- Financial and fiscal measures exist in 2 countries and have ended in 3 others.

	Labels for motors	MEPS motors	for	Mandatory requirements for large consumers	Financial/fiscal measures
Argentina					
Bolivia					
Brazil					
Chile					
Colombia					
Costa Rica		V			
Ecuador					
El Salvador					
Guyana					
Honduras		P			
Mexico					
Nicaragua					
Panama					
Peru					
Uruguay					

Overview of MEPS in LACs

- A majority of countries (11) have implemented MEPS on refrigerators, AC and lamps.
- Electric motors and washing machines have MEPS in 40% of the countries.
- Efficiency standards on new buildings are implemented in 4 countries (planned in one).
- MEPS for light vehicles exist in 2 countries
- MEPS are often based on energy efficiency labels in combination with MEPS: the lowest efficiency class is used to set the level of the MEPS.

Number of countries with efficiency standards in LACs by type of equipment (2021)

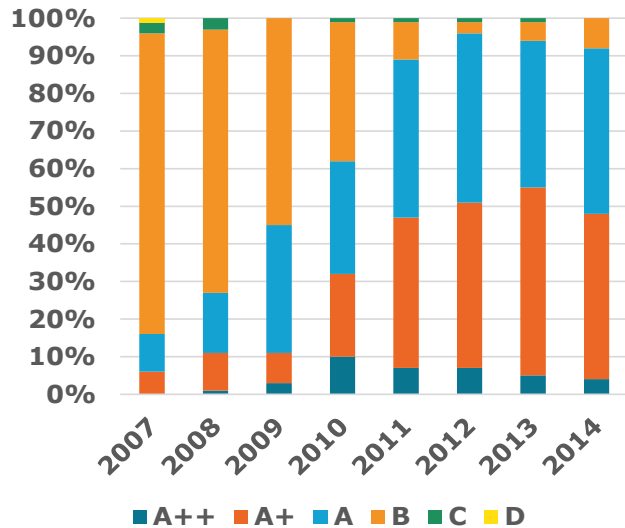


Main conclusions

- **The implementation of energy efficiency measures in LACs has intensified since 2010, with almost $\frac{3}{4}$ of all measures implemented since then.**
- **Around 40% of all sectoral measures address the residential sector.**
- **Most countries have an energy efficiency law and an energy efficiency programme, with however quantitative targets in only half of them.**
- **Around three quarters of LACs have energy efficiency labels and MEPS for households' appliances with up to 10 equipment concerned in 5 countries.**
- **Other good practices include labels for cars and light vehicles (5 countries), and electric motors (6); a national energy efficiency agency (2) or a package of measures on electrification of transport (8).**
- **An increasing number of countries are closely monitoring the impact of the measures implemented, with indicators of market diffusion or evaluation of energy savings, ir with energy efficiency indicators .**

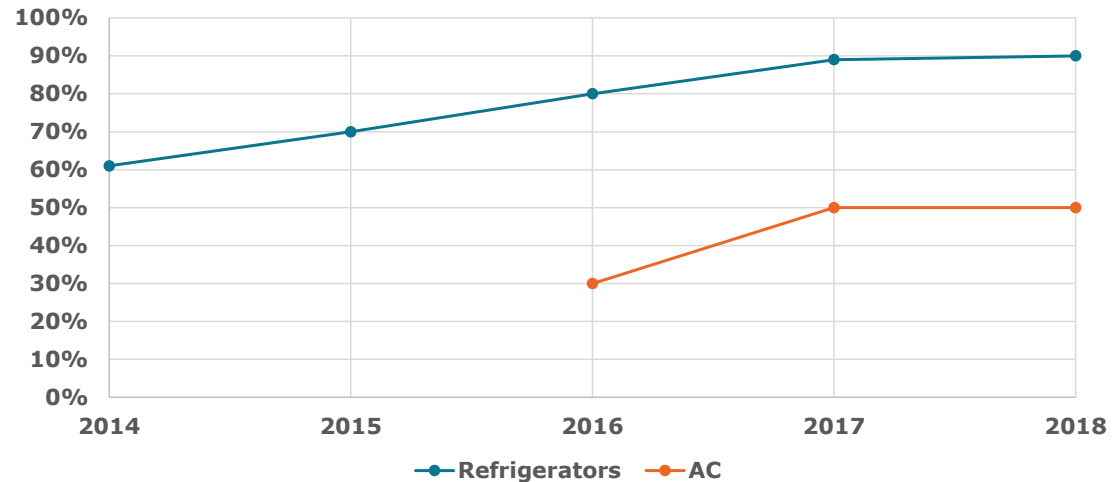
Example of evaluation of measures

Sales of new refrigerators by label (Chile)



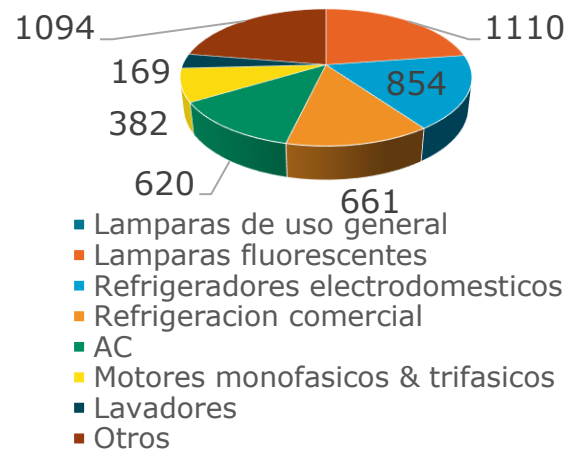
Source: Ministerio de Energia, Chile, 2021

Sales of new refrigerators & AC by label (Uruguay)



Source: Ministerio de Industria, Energía y Minería, Uruguay, 2020

Energy savings from efficiency standards in 2021 (NOMs) (TWh) (Mexico)



Source: CONUEE, Balance NOM al 2021 , 2022

Contact:

Laura Sudries

Senior Energy Efficiency Analyst

Laura.sudries@enerdata.net

Bruno Lapillonne

Scientific Director

Bruno.lapillonne@enerdata.net

www.enerdata.net

Enerdata



Enerdata is an energy intelligence and consulting company established in 1991. Our experts will help you tackle key energy and climate issues and make sound strategic and business decisions. We provide research, solutions, consulting and training to key energy players worldwide.