

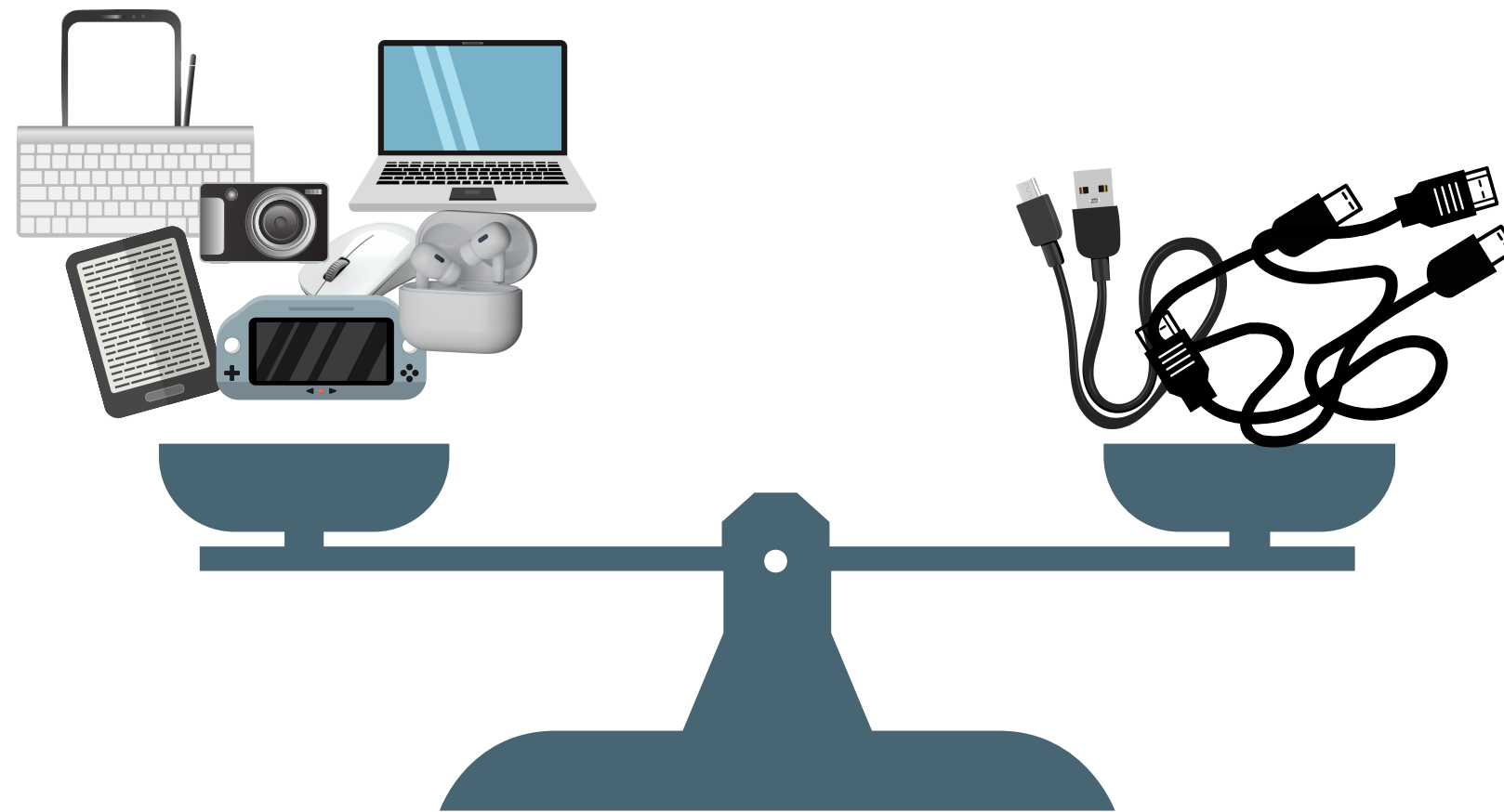
The law balances user convenience with environmental urgency.

USB C / CHILE/DECRETO N°60,
(*DECREE 60*)



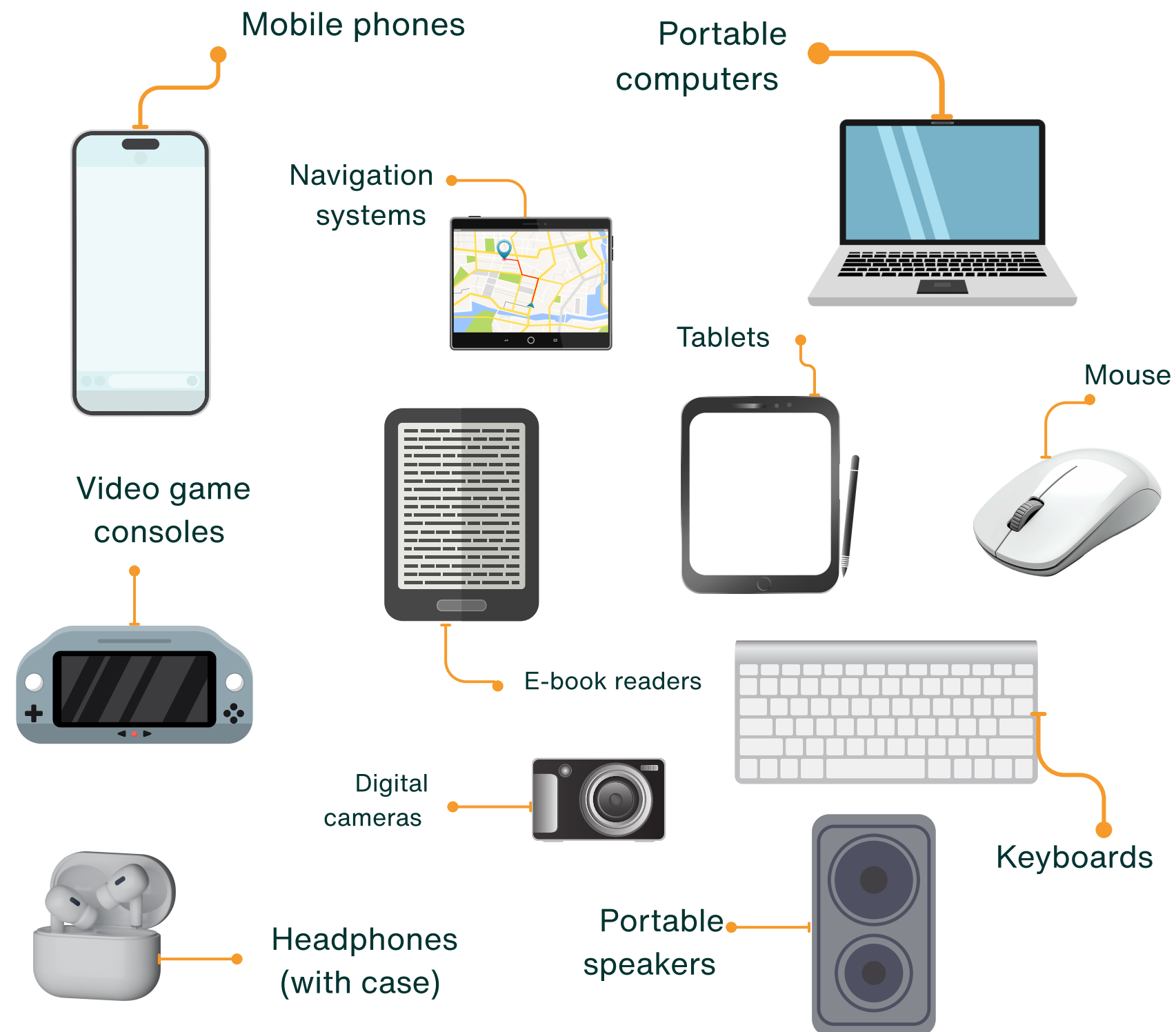
Consumer convenience: One charger for multiple devices, avoiding proprietary protocols and restrictions.

The central objective is to establish the USB Type-C port as the common and mandatory charging interface.



Less electronic waste: A drastic reduction in the proliferation of electronic waste by separating the charger from the new device. The central objective is to establish the USB Type-C port as the common and mandatory charging interface.

Devices covered by this law:



4 categories outside the scope



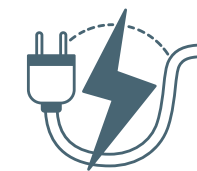
Security and defense: Devices manufactured exclusively for public security and State defense.



Specialized cameras: Specifically designed for the professional audiovisual, security, or video-surveillance sector.



Old stock / Used: Refurbished, reconditioned, or manufactured/imported equipment prior to the law's effective date.



Alternating current: Equipment with an internal power supply directly powered by AC from the electrical grid

The physical standard requires full operational capability.

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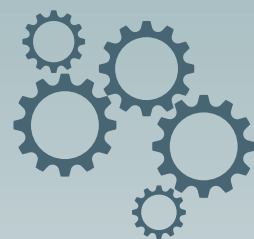


Mechanical interface and detection

IEC 62680-1-3

Power Delivery

IEC 62680-1-2



Reversible insertion:

The connector works in either orientation.

Configuration Channel (CC):

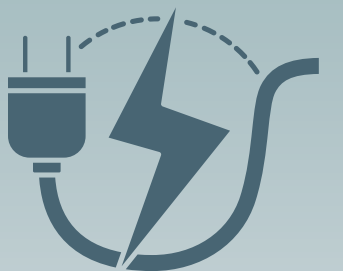
Detects connection, connectivity, and cable capability.

Power roles:

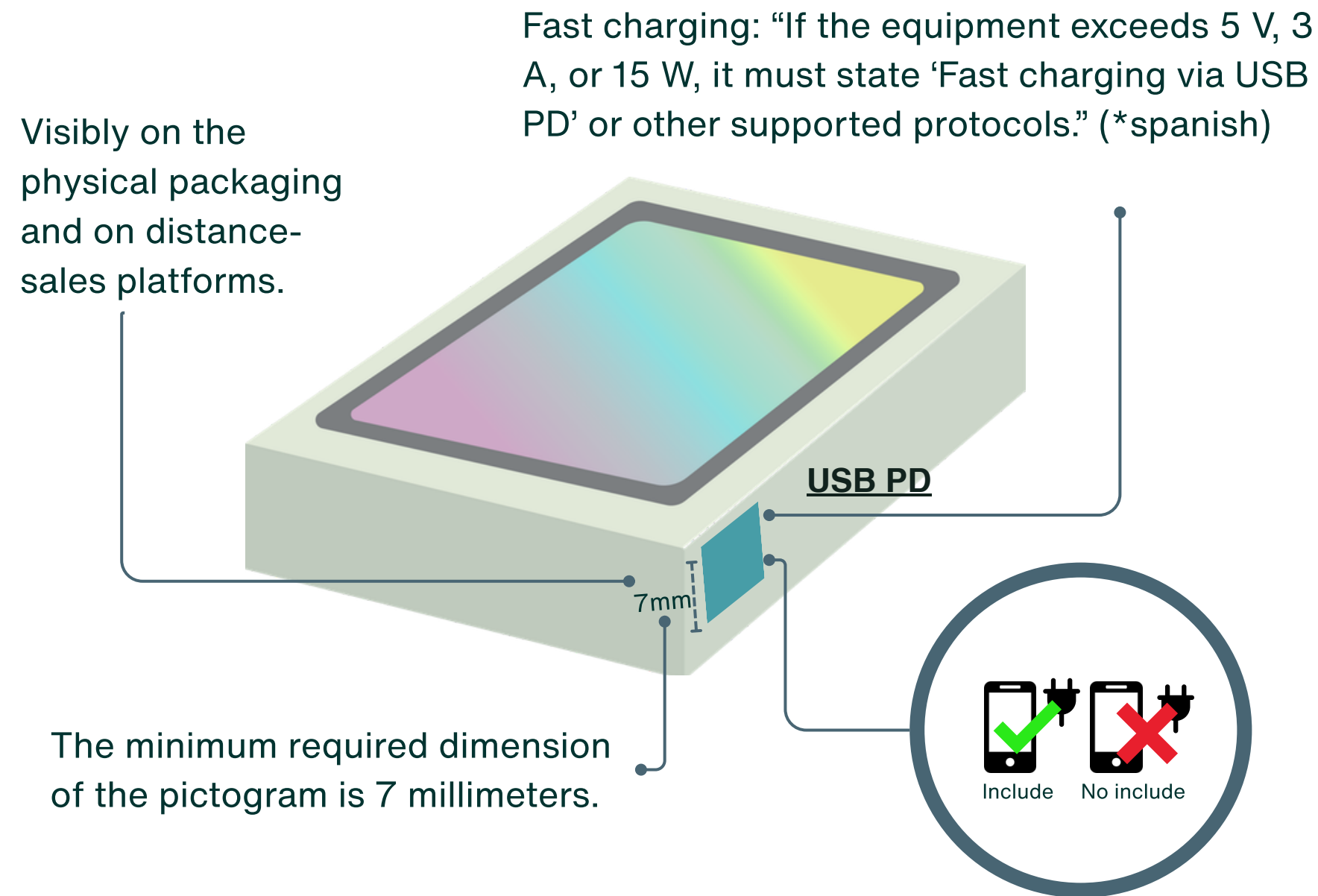
Instantly determines which device supplies and which receives power.

Safe power delivery: Energy flows only after configuration is completed.

Dynamic negotiation: The source and receiver dynamically negotiate voltage (V) and current (A).



The packaging must clearly communicate the presence of a charger and the supported protocols



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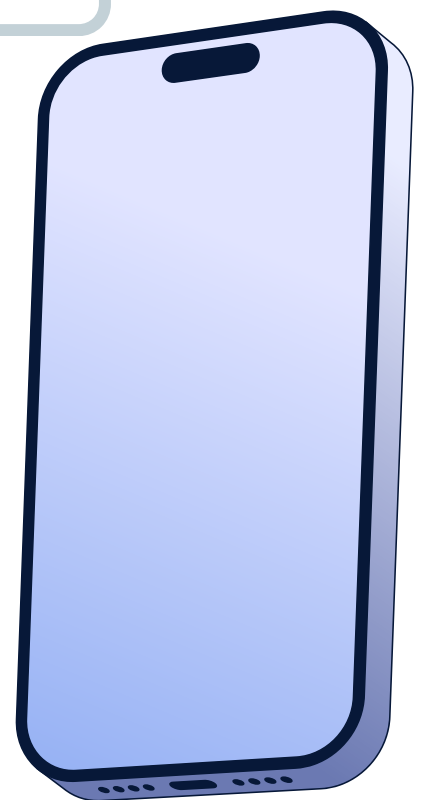
Declaration of the receiver device's power requirements

"The power supplied by the charger must be a minimum of (XX) watts required by the device, and a maximum of (YY) watts in order to achieve the maximum charging speed."
(*spanish)

This declaration applies exclusively to the energy-receiving device. The device itself determines how much power it requires for charging.

Minimum power: Basic power required to operate and initiate the minimum charging process.

Maximum power: Technical ceiling required to enable the maximum supported charging speed.

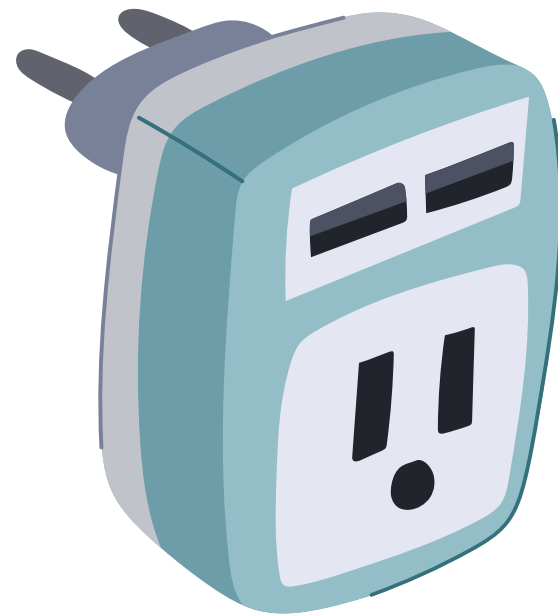




Independent accessories = regulatory ambiguity.

Should a charger sold separately carry the statement “minimum power (XX) W and maximum power (YY) W” required by Decree No. 60?

Product obligations according to the product role



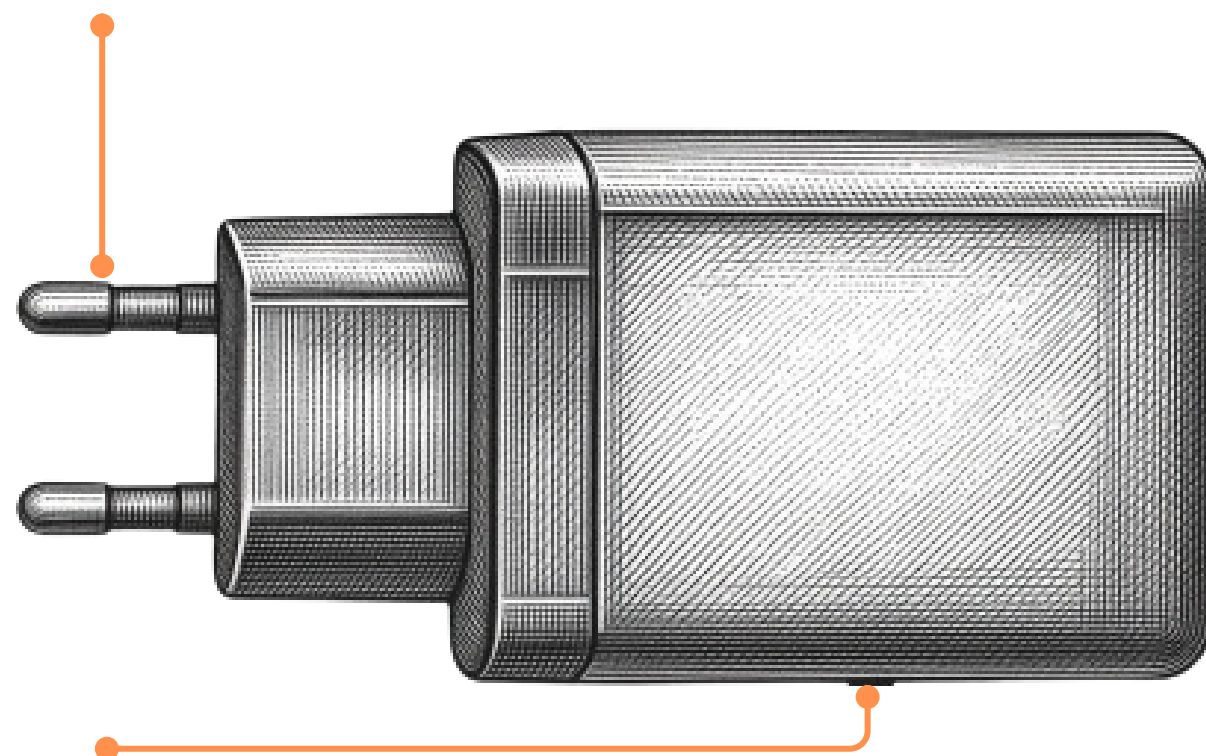
Producto	Actualización	Comentario técnico
Charger included (in the box)	Its self-declaration must be certified as part of the product.	It must be certified if it falls within the scope of the SEC PE 8/10:2020 test protocol.
External charger	Must have SEC certification.	SEC PE 8/10:2020 certification must be carried out and the truthfulness of its performance must be demonstrated. It must always include a USB Type-C port to comply with the USB Type-C requirements of Decree No. 60.

Transparency and technical specifications for standalone chargers

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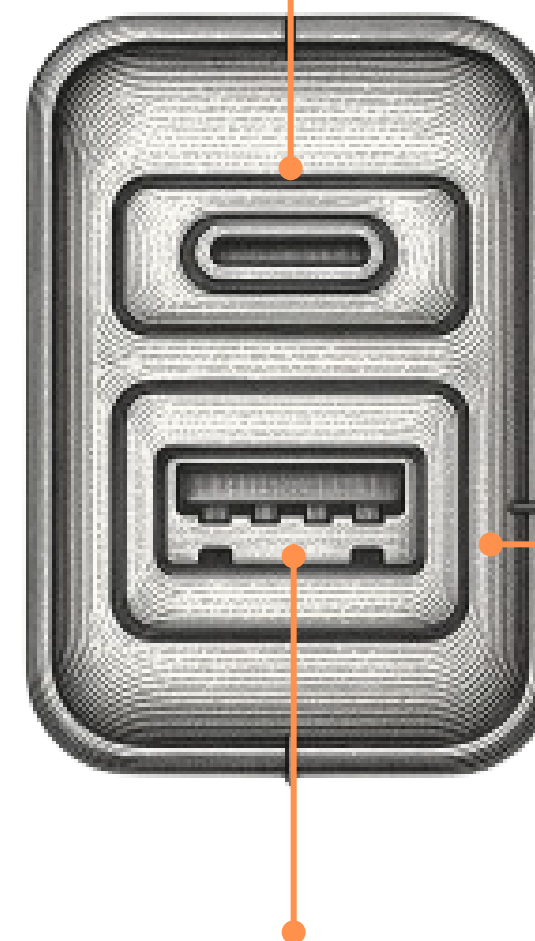


Rated input: 100–240 V, 50/60 Hz, input current.



Declared product:
USB PD (for USB-C) or
QC / Quick Charge (for
USB-A).

Output per port:
5 Vdc, 9 Vdc, etc.



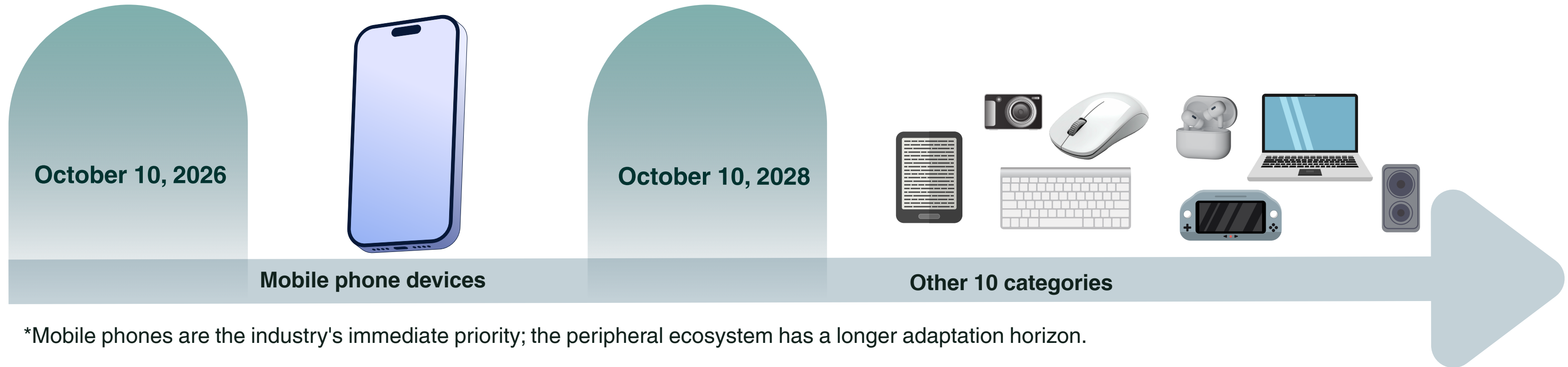
Total maximum power:
20 W maximum (must be
mathematically consistent
with the multiplication of
the output profiles).

Safety: Compliance with
IEC 62368-1 and visible
SEC certification.

The law requires immediate adaptation for mobile phones and provides a longer adaptation horizon for peripherals.

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Law No. 21,695 (published October 10, 2024)



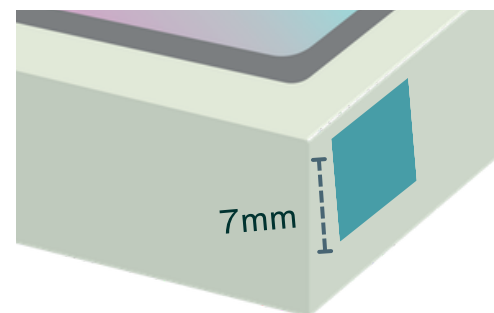
*Mobile phones are the industry's immediate priority; the peripheral ecosystem has a longer adaptation horizon.

Non-negotiable pillars of the Chilean compliance framework



Hardware transition

Ensure physical, operational USB-C ports with compatible intelligence under IEC 62680 standards (PD/CC)



Labeling determined by the receiver:

The box of the main device defines the product. The 7 mm pictogram and legal text with minimum and maximum values are required.



Accessory authenticity: Chargers sold separately are exempt from the receiver-device statement, but are subject to strict scrutiny: their physical marking must mathematically match the commercial packaging

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**Do you have more questions?
Ask us — we are experts.**



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