

Traducción Net-Billing

Frequently asked questions

A. Legal aspects of the law 20.571

1. What is the purpose of law 20.571?

The purpose of the law is to give regulated customers of the distribution companies the right to generate their own energy, and consume or sell their surplus energy to the distribution companies. The system of renewable energy generation (or efficient cogeneration) allows the customers to build a project up to 100 kilowatts (kW).

For these purposes it is understood by regulated customers (those whose service is subject to pricing), which correspond generally to small and medium consumers with a connected capacity less than 500 kW, and those with connected capacity between 500 and 5,000 kW they can choose to be subject to the regime of regulated customers in accordance with current regulations.

Note: For clarity on the meaning and scope of what is meant by regulated customers, one should review Article 147 of the General Electricity Services Law and the first transitory article of Law No. 20.805.

2. When did the law 20.571 come into force?

The law No. 20.571 was published on March the 22nd in 2012. It ensures the payment of electricity tariffs for residential generators, which as a transitional provision contains an article that said that the enactment of this law would lead to the publication of the regulation of that norm.

This regulation was published on September 6 in 2014 and took effect on October 22nd in 2014.

3. Who can access the established mechanism in this law?

End customers subject to pricing (regulated customers), such as residential, small commercial or industrial customers, comply with the following conditions:

- a. The installed equipment is for electricity generation.
- b. The installed capacity of a single solar generation system does not exceed 100 kW.
- c. The power generation system operates with renewable energy sources or according to the conditions of efficient cogeneration systems.
- d. And in general if they meet the other requirements of the law and its regulation.

4. Which generation systems can be applied according to law 20.571?

The energy has to be generated with renewable energy sources or according to the conditions of an efficient cogeneration system.

5. Do the energy distribution companies accept the injection of the renewable electricity into the electricity grid?

This law establishes a right for regulated customers and therefore forces distribution companies to receive and pay for their electricity injection.

6. For which type of energy resources is the law valid?

Solar, hydro, wind and biomass energy. Additionally cogeneration plants are those in which electricity and thermal energy are generated in one single process of transformation.

7. If I am the owner of a business, can I make use of the law?

Yes, this is possible; for example, a company which has installed a PV system on its roof with a total capacity of up to 100 kW (about 1,000 m² surface) has the right to inject the excess electricity to the grid. The same example applies to an owner-occupied apartment, commercial building or industrial plant whose contracted power is less than 2.000 kW is a regulated customer.

8. According to the law, which technical regulations apply to the electricity generation systems?

The Regulation of Law 20,571, part of the Supreme Decree No. 71, dated in June 4 in 2014, defines measures to be taken in order to protect the safety of people and property and the security and continuity of supply; technical and safety specifications must apply to the generation equipment.

9. Are there more specific rules/regulations that apply to this law?

The following instruments have to be considered:

- A technical instruction (NT) of connection and operation in low voltage generation.
- Technical Instructions for installing PV systems.
- Procedures concerning the commissioning of PV systems.
- Instructions for the authorization of products which will be used under the benefits of the law.

B. Information concerning the connection procedure

1. What will be the first step if I want to connect a system to the grid?

To connect a electricity generation system and/or inject the excess energy to the grid, the customer has to submit a request for the connection to the grid (SC-Formulario 3).

2. Is there information about the electrical installations of customer's households?

For proper design and installation of the system, the customer may request the technical information of its electric installations from the distribution company, which in any case must always be available to customers.

3. What timeframe should be considered for that procedure, once a SC formulary has been handed in?

The distribution company must answer the connection request of the customer within a maximum period of 20 working days by a certified document and report the conditions that have to be fulfilled in order to connect to the grid, and must in no case go beyond what is allowed by the regulations of the law.

4. Which information must be provided by the distribution company in response to the connection request?

The following information must be reported to the customer by the distribution company (Form 4):

- a) The geographical location of the connection point, and of the energy generation system according to the customer number.
- b) The capacity of the connection point.
- c) The system capacity that the customer is allowed to connect to the grid without the need for improvements.
- d) The additional, required work shall include details and valorization of the necessary improvements to connect the system to the grid. The above mentioned counts if the installed capacity of the system exceeds the capacity, which has been reported to the RC.
- e) The customer must receive the connection contract.
- f) The valorization of any costs associated with the necessary work to connect the energy generation system with the grid.

5. Which other documents/information are going to be requested by the distribution company?

The customer has to attach the following information to the request:

- a) Complete name or designation of the business.
- b) The certificate of the domain and the place, where the energy generation system is connected to the grid.
- c) The Identification number of the customer.
- d) The address at which the energy generation system is/will be installed.
- e) Telephone number, Email address or other kinds of contact formularies.
- f) Installed capacity of the energy generation system and its main characteristics; among others.

6. In case that there is additional work to be done to connect the system to the distribution network; who is responsible for the additional work?

The law defines the costs for additional work and adjustments (only in case that it is necessary) this must be paid for the customer. The regulations in the law determine how the costs for the additional work or adaptations should be calculated.

7. Is it possible to adjust the request if the decision for additional work has been reported?

The customer can adjust the installed capacity of the energy generation system to a lower or equal level to the one which has been reported by the distribution company and thus avoid costs due to additional work or adjustments. For example, if the current connection point of the customer has a lower capacity than the capacity of the generation equipment, which is intended to be connected, a generation equipment of lower size and power than the connection point can be installed so this one has not to be changed.

8. What should I do once I receive the reply of the distributor?

Once the customer has received the answer of the distribution company within 20 days, the customer has to confirm to the distribution company if the answer is satisfactory for his/her purpose or not.

9. What if the customer disagrees with the reply of the distribution company?

Concerning disagreements the customer has to formulate his claim in front of the Electricity and Combustion Superintendence (SEC).

10. Has the distribution company the right/possibility to refuse the request for connecting a generation system to the grid?

The distribution companies cannot refuse the request for connecting a generation system to the grid nor impose conditions or requirements which are not mentioned in the regulations of the law. However the regulation mentions that if the information provided by the customer is incomplete or false, the distribution company will ask the interested customer to correct his/her application. In case that the interested customer does not supply correct information, his/her request will be neglected and the process will have to be started again with a new application for the SC.

11. In case the customer accepts the conditions of the response to the connection request, what would be the next step?

Once the customer declares his/her confirmation with the conditions, he/she is allowed to start installing the system for which he made a request within a timeframe of 6 months. Once the installation is completed by an authorized installer and its commissioning registered with the SEC, the customer must notify the distribution company immediately. For that purpose the customer should make use of the Connection Notification (Form 5) which will proceed within 5 days from receiving the NC in signing of the contract and subsequent connection.

12. How much time should the customer take into account for the whole connection process to be completed?

The duration of the processing is dependent on several factors. The main factors are the time required for the installation of the energy generation system, the time required to adapt the connection to the grid (if necessary) and the associated time for exchanging information between the customer and the distributor.

In any case where a modification of the connection point to the grid is not necessary, the process should not take longer than 4 – 8 month.

13. Are there costs which have to be taken into account for connecting the generation system to the grid?

There are costs associated with connection of the energy generation system to the grid. These costs will be reported by the distribution company and shall be paid by the customer. In order to establish target values on which the distribution companies rate those costs, it is noted that these should be consistent with those costs that support the values contained in the decree fixing the prices of non-consistent services power supply, which are determined by the Court of Defense of Free Competition.

C. About a generation equipment connected to the grid under this law

1. Do I have to hire a specialist to execute the connection process of the energy generation system?

It could be recommended, although the first steps of the connection procedure do not need the assistance of a specialist. These steps can actually be served personally by the end customer.

However the installation of the system and the connection to the grid should only be carried out by an electrician, who has to be authorized by the SEC, in order to avoid danger and harm to persons, property and the devices connected to the grid. The installers also must submit the statement of commissioning to the aforementioned team of the SEC.

The advice of a specialist is also recommended in terms of sizing, designing and simulating the PV system. This specialist should also be qualified and trained in terms of all regulations and requirements and furthermore also ensure proper project execution.

2. Is it possible to use any solar panel?

No, it is only possible to use solar panels which are authorized by the SEC. The same applies for inverters which are used for the PV system.

3. Is the only possibility to register the energy generation system at the SEC with the SC form?

The equipment for the energy generation must comply with any regulations accounting for electrical installations. Consequently the installation, operation, maintenance and certification

of the equipment is ruled and explained in the law “General de Servicios Eléctricos” and the other current technical regulations.

4. Can I make use of the SC process if I am the lessor of a property?

No; according to the directives of the law, end customers are those who prove to be the current owners of a property. So if a housekeeper wants to install a renewable energy system he must ask for permission by the owner. The process of application requires among other documents the presentation of the current domain title of the property.

5. How and who is responsible for the connection of the generation equipment to the distribution network?

If the answer given by the SC has been confirmed by the customer, the company responsible for the installation of the project connects the system to the distribution network and announces the commissioning of the system to the SEC (Form TE4).

6. Is the distributor obliged to allow the connection of the energy generation system to the grid?

Yes, unless the distributor, who is supervising the connection of the system to the grid, detects deviations about the information given in the declaration of the commissioning presented to the SEC. In this case it is necessary to report to the customer, with a copy addressing the SEC, the deviations which were detected and the reasons why the connection was prohibited.

If the customer does not agree with the observations, he could solve this issue directly with the distributor or consult the SEC.

7. How can I find out how much electricity I am injecting to the grid of the distributor?

Both consumption and injection will be registered by the energy meter and the distributor is responsible to collect this data correctly, especially the amount of energy distributed to the grid by the customer's energy generation system.

8. Do I have to change my current meter?

To ensure a correct and adequate accounting of the amount of electricity delivered to the grid it is required that the customer provides a proper meter to register any energy flow delivered and received by the grid. Usually most installed meters only register the energy obtained from the grid, in which case it would be necessary to change the meter.

9. How will the electricity produced by the energy generation system be valued?

The distributed electricity to the grid will be valued according to the price of energy the distribution companies supplies monthly to the customer according to the price regulations. These values also include the electrical losses of the distribution company. In this case the value of the injected energy will be equal to the energy the end customer receives from the distributor. Further details about pricing will be listed and clarified in the following question.

10. Will the produced and delivered electricity be equally valued as the electricity obtained from the grid and the customer pays for?

The injected and consumed energy are valued the same, unless the particular case that the end customer is making use of the tariff BT1a (small consumption in several zones of the central coastal area), in which case there exists a special system to calculate the energy bill by accounting the delivered electricity. In the following paragraphs there are several examples and cases to clarify these facts.

Cases for end customers using the tariff BT1b (small consumption with lower voltage in the central coastal area), BT2 or higher with tariffs for higher voltage (AT), in total there are 10 different types of tariffs:

If the end customer is connected to a high voltage grid in Calama (for example with the tariff AT4.3), which could be the case for a supermarket, the owner of the supermarket will receive approximately 50 CLP per kWh for the injections made to the grid. If the end customer is connected to a low voltage grid with the tariff BT2 or higher, which could be the case for a local business, the injections made to the grid will be remunerated with approximately 54 CLP per kWh.

In previous cases the remuneration for the injections to the grid was equal to the charges the distribution company made to its end customer for their electricity consumption and therefore corresponded to the rate of electricity consumption.

With this tariff the end customer has to pay in additionally the utilization of the grid. This price is dependent on the daytime (typically at night). This service has to be paid according to the tariff "potencia".

One example for an end customer using tariff BT1b (the capacity of the system connected to the grid is <10 kW):

The tariff BT1 (typically used for residential buildings and the meter only measures the electricity but not the potential) does not separate the charges which have to be paid for the grid (charge for the potential), the payment associated with the generation and the loss of electricity during transport and distribution (charge for the energy). In this tariff the charge for the electricity transportation in the grid is spread within many end customers. As a consequence the BT1 tariffs have an energy flat rate but in which the charge for the distribution network is applied as well whether you own an energy generation system or not (unless there are batteries to store the generated energy).

Concerning the example Calama mentioned above: If there is a PV generator installed, the tariff for delivering electricity to the energy grid is approximately 92,5 CLP per kWh. Of this amount, approximately 54 CLP are associated with the value of energy supplied to the grid (including losses), while the remaining 38,5 CLP correspond to the fee for the grid infrastructure. In case of tariff BT1 the injections of electricity into the grid are remunerated as well with 54 CLP, similar to the other cases described above which are also connected to a low voltage grid.

This means that all the electricity donated to a low voltage grid by end customers, made in the same distribution area, will receive the same remuneration regardless of the tariff the customer chose and will be equal to any other BT energy tariff. Similar regulations account for the electricity injections into a high voltage grid. Nevertheless it is necessary to pay attention to the specific regulations of the electricity tariffs of high voltage grids.

11. What are the regulations for the payment procedure?

The law provides a mechanism which does not include direct payment for the injected electricity to the grid, but the mechanism has established a method that the energy supplied to the grid will be deducted from the energy bill.

If there is a surplus in favor of the customer, the same shall account for the subsequent bills, which must be adjusted according to the IPC.

If the remnants have not been deducted from the corresponding bill, they have to be paid by the distributor to the final customer.

12. IS the distribution company allowed to disconnect the electricity generation system of the customer from the grid?

Yes, but the process is subject to the general rules established in the general law of electrical services.

However, there are cases where the generation system will be disconnected and supplement of electricity to the grid will be prevented. These cases are as follows:

In case of energization of the distribution feeder where the generation equipment is connected (blackout), regardless of the origin of the contingency that caused the energization.

In fact that the distributor stopped the distribution of electricity according to the current regulations because for example the energy bills were not paid in time or at all.

13. What is going to happen if the owner of the generation system intends to change some equipment of the system?

Any modification made on the energy generation equipment has to be reported immediately to the distributor who in return has to inform the customer if the modifications can be accepted according to the compliances or not. In case the distributor negates the modifications, the reasons could be that the modifications endangered a secure distribution, the electrical product quality or the safety of persons, property or devices connected to the network. In this case the customer has the possibility to write a complaint to the SEC. Nevertheless modifications must always comply with current regulations.

14. In case of conflicts with the distribution company, who is able to contribute to a solution of the conflict?

The distribution companies are not allowed to impose technical or operational conditions different to those mentioned in the general electricity service law, the regulations or other documents providing information about technical standards to the customer. The above

mentioned corresponds to the SEC which is responsible to accomplish the regulations and resolve claims and disputes arising between distributor and customer.

15. Is it possible to transfer the excess renewable energy to other generators?

The regulations provide the possibility that the injected renewable energy can be considered by energy suppliers, who take electricity from installed capacities up until 200 MW, referring to the compliance of the article 150bis.

Regulated residential customers and medium sized companies

1. Who are regulated residential customers and medium sized companies?

In general regulated residential customers include any of those who are connected to the grid with a capacity lower than 10 kW. Residential customers usually are those who use the tariff BT1. This type of tariff is applied on a national level and its value varies mainly according to the distributor with whom the customer signed the supply contract.

Note: Tariff BT1 is defined as the “simple tariff of a low, residential voltage network for customers with a basic energy meter and a connected capacity lower than 10 kW”.

2. How can I connect to the grid and make use of the law 20.571?

According to the law 20.571 those, who produce renewable energy or efficient cogeneration electricity with a capacity lower than 100 kW, are allowed to connect to the grid.

The process of connecting the generation equipment to the grid underlies regulations and rules, counting 8 main steps, and can be edited within a timeframe of 4 – 8 months. For most of the steps there are formularies and terms, which can be observed in a “simplified chart for the connection process to the grid”.

3. Useful information for residential customers and medium sized companies:

If you are a residential customer make sure you are aware of the following points:

- The installations have to be executed by authorized professionals and installers according to the SEC.
- It is convenient if the company or the installer who is in charge for installing the generation system has experience dealing with the technology he is going to install, i.e. PV systems.
- Request a offer of a qualified company for installing a PV system which includes at least the following information:
 - The irradiation data about the site of the system installation
 - Prediction of the amount of PV electricity produced (kWh per year)
 - The technical details of the modules and the inverter
 - Detailed listing of costs which indicates more or less the following: Brand, model, certificates and the number of panels/inverters; labor and installation costs; costs for authorization of the system at the SEC and maintenance costs.

- Furthermore the company must ensure that the energy generation system meets all the requirements of the regulations, such as having a contract with an authorized installer according to SEC A and B, certified equipment and so on.
- The installation companies have to enroll the electrical installation at the SEC. If the system is not enrolled correctly at the superintendence, you risk penalties ranging from switching off and disconnecting the facilities to monetary sanctions also the possibility of having a system which is installed poorly.
- During commissioning of an installation, the electrician in charge (with the certificate SEC A or B) is in charge of registering this facility by completing Form TE4.

For more information click on section “frequently asked questions”.

Other regulated customers

1. ¿Who are “other regulated customers” and how are they defined?

Additionally to the tariff BT1, which relates to residential customers and medium sized businesses, there are customers with electricity consumption who exceed the 10 kW limit and consequently desire to make use of other tariffs, either for low voltage (BT) or high voltage (AT).

The principal difference between tariff BT1 and others is that tariff BT1 does not charge per capacity.

For more information about the electricity tariffs visit the webpage of the superintendence: [Tariffs](#)

2. ¿How will the devices be connected to the grid according to the Law 20.571?

The Law 20.571 gives permission to connect electricity generation systems to the grid using renewable energy or efficient cogeneration as resources and also regulates the transmission of the surplus electricity to the grid. The law regulates and standardizes the connection of the facilities to the grid, having 8 principle steps, for which approximately 4 - 8 month will be necessary unless there are no further complications.

There are formularies and documents for most of the steps. Further information can be found in the following document: “Simplified process for the connection to the grid”.

3. Useful information for other customers:

If you are a regulated customer make sure you are aware of the following points:

- The installations have to be executed by authorized professionals and installers according to the SEC.
- It is convenient if the company or the installer who is in charge for installing the generation system has experience dealing with the technology he is going to install, i.e. PV systems.
- Request a quote of a qualified company for installing for example a PV system which includes at least the following information:

- The irradiation data about the site of the system installation
- Prediction of the amount of PV electricity produced (kWh per year)
- Including the technical details of the modules and the inverter
- Including a detailed presupposition which indicates more or less the following: Brand, model, certificates and the number of panels and inverters; labor and installation costs; costs for authorization of the system at the SEC and maintenance costs.
- Furthermore the company must ensure that the energy generation system meets all the requirements of the regulations, such as having a contract with an authorized installer according to SEC A and B, certified equipment and so on.
- The installation companies have to enroll the electrical installation at the superintendence of electricity and combustibles. If the system is not enrolled correctly at the superintendence, you risk penalties ranging from switching off and disconnecting the facilities to monetary sanctions also the possibility of having a system which is installed poorly.
- During commissioning of an installation, the electrician in charge (with the certificate SEC A or B) is in charge of registering this facility by completing Form NT4.

For more information you may use the content of section “frequently asked questions”.

Installation companies

Installers are the developers and executors of an energy generation project and are the main source of information for a customer who intends to invest into an electricity generation systems on his property.

In order to achieve this goal, the law 20.571 establishes administrative and technical procedures, aimed at ensuring the safety of the people involved in the project, the property and the distribution procedures.

1. Among the documents that have to be considered by the installation companies according to the law 20.571 are the following:
 - [Reglamento de la Ley 20.571](#) (Regulation of the law 20.571)
 - [Norma Técnica de Conexión y Operación de Equipamiento de Generación en Baja Tensión](#) (Technical regulation for the connection and operation of facilities for low voltage electricity generation)
 - [Norma técnica: Instalaciones de Consumo en Baja Tensión Toda \(NCh Elec. 4/2003\)](#) (Technical regulation: Low voltage consumers (NCh Elec. 4/2003))
 - [Instrucción técnica: Diseño y ejecución de las instalaciones fotovoltaicas conectadas a red \(RGR N° 02/2014\)](#) (Technical instructions: Design and execution of PV projects connected to the grid (RGR N° 02/2014))
 - [Procedimiento de comunicación de puesta en servicio de generadoras residenciales \(RGR N° 01/2014\)](#) (Process of communication after the residential generator has been commissioned (RGR N° 01/2014))
 - [Instructivos SEC](#) (Instructions of the SEC)

(Todos son links para una otra página web)

2. Which are the responsibilities of the installation company according to the regulation?

The main responsibilities that the law 20.571 delegates installers or installation companies are the following:

The declaration of commissioning has to be done by an electrician who has a valid license and has confirmed that the installation has been designed, implemented and certified according to the determinations of the normative DS 71 and other technical regulations which are applying the design and construction of such facilities and installations.

According to the law 20.571, the installation of a residential generator has to be reported with the Form TE4 of the Commissioning Communication of the Residential Generators, which must be signed by the owner and the authorized installer of the facility.

After the authorized installer has written the declaration TE4, he has to submit the final draft of the declaration to the SEC and confirm that the design, implementation and also the final tests ensure the safety of the installation and that any measures have been executed according to the final draft which has been submitted to the SEC.

Any electrical installations making use of law 20.571 have to be executed and installed by an electrician qualified according to a class A and B electrician as it is defined in the act 92 of the Ministry of Economy. This act approves the regulation for installers and electricians of public entertainment venues.

The installer will be responsible for delivering the final draft of the installation having previously performed all tests to ensure that the facility is safe for people and property.

Proceso de Solicitud de Conexión (The process of connection request)

The process of a connection request is among others regulated by the regulations of Law 20.571, its technical policy and instructions, which complete the process, and all the normative, which are applied depending on the installed capacity.

The description of the connection process is illustrated in the following chart: "Process of the connection the energy distribution grid".

The processes which are illustrated in the chart mentioned above will be explained with more details in the following sections:

1. Request of information

People with interest in installing an energy generation system can request from the distributor necessary information important for the connection process to the grid. This procedure is not obligatory but can be useful to dimension the system correctly according to the Connection Request.

For this procedure the following formulary has to be sent to the distribution company, the **Solicitud information (Form 1 / Technical Policy)**.

The distribution company has to reply within 10 days after receiving the request from the customer and send the answer to the **Respuesta Solicitud information (Form 2 / Technical Policy)**.

2. Connection request (Form 3 / Technical Policy)

- No matter if the request is going to be realized or not the request of information described before for initiating the connection process, should be sent with the request for connection (form 3) to the distribution company and attached the following information:
- General information of the customer:
- The complete name or business name and the RUT of the applicant. If it is a natural person, the person should attach his identity card.
- In case the property owner is a legal person, the request should be presented by the legal responsible person including his name and RUT. This person has to verify, that the personal data was accredited no longer than 30 days before the request has been handed in.
- Certification of property ownership of the building where the Generation Equipment will be installed, by the Real Estate Register, with a validity not older than 3 months.
- Current domain where the generation equipment will be installed.
- Identification number of the service which is corresponding to the user or final customer.
- Telephone number, Email address or another kind of contact information.
- The installed capacity of the system and its principle characteristics according to the provisions of the regulations.
- Any other information that the user or customer considers as relevant.
- In case the customer receives comments on his request for information by the distribution company, the customer has 10 days to answer with corrected information to the distribution company.

3. The answer to the connection request

The distribution company replies within 20 days after entry of the customer's request – [the answer to the information connection request \(Form 4 / Technical normative\)](#)

The answer of the distribution company should include the following information:

- The exact location of the connection point to the electricity distribution grid (geographical data) in accordance with the number of the user or the final customer.
- The capacity of the connection point in kW.
- The permitted maximal installation capacity in the respective electricity distribution grid, or of the sector in which the generation equipment is installed.
- Adaptations and additional work which has to be done in order to connect the generation system to the grid. If such work or adaptation is required, it is obligatory to estimate and attach the time necessary for the adaptations to be executed as well as the costs and method of payment.

- A connection contract which has to be signed again after presenting the notification of the connection.
- A listing of the costs which are necessary to connect the generation system to the grid.

4. Manifestation of the confirmation

The user may confirm his agreement by responding the distributor within a period not to exceed 20 working days from the date of receipt the response of the SC. He may confirm his agreement with a registered letter, in the office of the distributor or other mediums which are available at that time. If the user does not agree with the conditions made by the distributor, he may make claims in front of the SC or desist from implementing the project.

5. Installation of the generation system / equipment

At the end of the installation of the generation system the Customer has to make a declaration of the commissioning through the [Form TE4 \(Communication Procedure of the Residential Generator Commissioning\)](#) in front of the SEC. The form has to be completed by installers qualified with class A or B, who ensured that the installation of the generation system was executed according to the [regulation](#) and [the technical norm](#) which are applicable when designing and constructing such facilities.

The background which has to be accomplished by the commissioning process is indicated in the following document: [Communication procedure of the commissioning process of the generation system](#).

6. Notification of connection

If the Formulary TE4 was accepted without any complaints by the SEC the customer may send the notification of connection ([Form 5 / technical norm](#)) to the distribution company.

The deadline for submitting the connection notification is 6 month after receiving the confirmation of the distribution company. In case there are complaints and several adjustments have to be made, the customer has to communicate with the distribution company to negotiate another date for presenting the connection notification, which in any case must not exceed the original announced date, which was set by the distribution company, for submission of the notification connection for more than 5 working days.

The notification of connection should include the following notifications and information:

- Full name and RUT number of the applicant as well as his address and the identification number of the final customer.
- The installed capacity of the generation system and its technical specifications which must be consistent with the information given in the connection request and according to the requirements of the regulation.
- The certificates of the generation unit and other components of the generation equipment have to be according to the current regulations.
- The identification and classification of the installer.

- A copy of the declaration or communication of the commissioning of the generation equipment realized by the user or the final customer with the SEC.

7. Signing the contract

Within 5 days after receiving the connection notification of the distribution company, both, the Customer and the distribution company, have to sign a connection contract.

The distribution company must supply a contract / agreement which shall at least contain the following information:

- Identification of the user or the final customer and distribution company.
- The established tariff options according to the regulations.
- Installed capacity of the generation equipment.
- Owner of the measuring and reading equipment.
- The technical specifications of the generation equipment.
- Splice location and certificate of the generation unit and other components of the generation equipment.
- Connection date of the generation equipment.
- Cases in which the connection contract becomes invalid.
- The mechanism chosen by the user or final customer for paying the remaining debts.
- Term of the contract.
- Agreed communication medium.

8. Connection of the generation equipment

After signing the contract, the distributor or the supervisor will check the generation equipment, by the date agreed in the contract, which may not exceed 20 working days after the contract has been signed. The connection or supervision will be based as indicated in the respective protocol. ([Form 6: Connection Protocol of the EG / Technical Standard](#))