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**GUIDE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MEASURE COOPERATION UNDER THE
LEADER AXIS OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES 2007-2013 (RD12/10/2006 rev3)**

Aims and structure of the guide

During the period 2007-2013, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) will support transnational and interterritorial projects between local action groups across all Member States.

This guide has been written with the main aim to help Member States authorities and local action groups to implement the cooperation measure under the Rural Development programmes (Articles 63 b and 65 of Regulation (EC) N°1698/2005).

On the practical level, cooperation gives rise to a lot of questions; How to find a partner, how to share the work and responsibilities among partners. The purpose of this guide is also to provide advice for the local action groups and other local actors involved in the elaboration and implementation of cooperation projects;

It reflects experience of the Leader Community Initiatives, which strongly supports the view that a cooperation dimension adds value to results.

This guide should be regarded as an indicative reference document and does not create any new legislative rules. It should be noted that, in any event, interpretation of Community law is ultimately the role of the European Court of Justice.

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Chapter I: Introduction: the “cooperation” measure under the Leader axis

The "cooperation" measure is one of the three Leader Axis measures. Cooperation goes further than networking. It encourages and supports a Local Action Group to undertake a joint action with another Leader group, or with a group taking a similar approach, in another region, Member State, or even a third country.

For the Commission the expected added value of cooperation between rural territories is high. Cooperation is understood as a part of local development strategy and not as an added element to the strategy; Cooperation is a way to widen local views in order to improve local strategies. Collaboration beyond established borders has been a way to get access to information and new ideas, to learn from other regions or countries, to stimulate and support innovation and to acquire skills and means to improve delivery; Cooperation is therefore considered to be very important in order to progress, cross fertilisation leads to positive effects. Mutual learning is the main expected result of cooperation. Although interregional and trans-national cooperation is not always easy, it can often be the most effective way of achieving results on innovation and capacity building.

The learning from cooperation should be spread among more local action groups and thus also reach local action groups which had so far had little or no experience in cooperation.

Integrating a transnational and inter-territorial dimension to local initiatives also supports the creation of an EU identity in addition to the local, regional and national ones.

The support and management of cooperation activities takes more time and requires more human resources for planning and management. Member States must be prepared to allocate appropriate technical assistance resources for this purpose.

Concrete cooperation projects should result in real added-value for the area. Cooperation action can be both "soft actions" and/or productive actions; Cooperation can help Leader groups to boost their local activities. It can allow them to resolve certain problems or add value to local resources. For example, it can be a way of achieving the critical mass necessary for a specific project to be viable, or of encouraging complementary actions e.g. joint marketing by Leader groups in different regions whose areas share a specialization in a specific product (chestnuts, wool etc), or developing joint tourism initiatives based on a shared cultural heritage (Celtic, Roman etc).

The arrangements to support cooperation projects may differ from one Member State to another. However, it is important for these arrangements to be implemented under conditions which take account of the gradual nature of cooperation. In procedural terms cooperation between local action groups is taking place in two successive phases:

1) Pre-development actions:

These actions precede the cooperation project to facilitate the search of potential partners (e.g. national network cooperation tools) and support the elaboration of a common action (preparatory technical support) having in mind that this kind of actions could not necessarily result in a concrete joint action for different reasons.

2) Elaboration and implementation of a joint action: A cooperation partnership should be encouraged to work on the development of common products; They must involve a concrete joint project managed under a coordinator local action group in charge of coordination. The practical cooperation may have two, often complementary, objectives: to achieve the critical mass required for a common project to be viable and to identify complementarities

There are two different types of cooperation possible under Leader:

- Inter-territorial cooperation: this means cooperation between different rural areas within a Member State. It may take place between Leader groups, and it is also open to other local groups using a similar participatory approach (see part IV.1);
- Trans-national cooperation: this means cooperation between Leader groups from at least two Member States, or with groups in third countries following a similar approach.

Within their own responsibilities Managing authorities in the Member States should:

- clearly inform local action groups of the possibilities for cooperation funding on the basis of clear guidelines
- ensure that application process is as simple and flexible as possible and, if applicable, shall select beneficiaries for preparatory technical support and cooperation projects

National networks should:

- organise cooperation seminars for local action groups
- establish systems to gather examples of good practices
- provide a partner search tool and publish at regular basis announcements for transnational partners
- provide technical assistance to local action groups (individual advice)
- be in regular contact with other National networks

At European level the Commission will:

- provide a tool to support transnational cooperation partner search
- organise European Leader seminars promoting cooperation for local action groups
- organise an information exchange on transnational cooperation projects under approval process
- provide guide(s) on transnational cooperation
- establish a framework for the collection and dissemination of good practices (in close collaboration with national networks)

CHAPTER II: THE VARIOUS WAYS OF SELECTING “COOPERATION” PROJECTS

The outcome of the selection process in a Member State will be announced to the partners/other Managing Authorities once the official selection procedure has been completed. This information exchange is required since project implementation (e.g. payments) can only start if all relevant selection procedures have been completed.

The basic difference compared with the cooperation projects under Leader + is that cooperation can be integrated in the local development strategies according to Article 62.4 of Regulation (EC) n° 1698/2005. In this case the local action group declares its intention to cooperate in domain(s) covered by its strategy but the partners are not necessarily identified as they are approved gradually by the Members States

In the programmes opting for this model cooperation projects are selected by the local action groups. Member State can opt for a different model of implementation whereby the selection is made by the managing authority.

It is also possible to implement simultaneously the two models within one programme: selection by local action groups for those having included cooperation within their local development strategy and administrative selection for projects proposed by local action groups having not included cooperation in their strategies.

The Managing Authority, or if relevant the local action group, will pay particular attention to the quality of the projects as shown by the level of involvement of the partners, the relevance of the measures proposed in terms of the objectives of the project, the soundness of the methodology, the clarity of the budget and the management of the proposed project. Member States should check if the project is not supported by another Community programme (e.g. EFRD cooperation objective).

Selection by local action groups

In this implementation model, the bottom up approach also applies to cooperation.

Cooperation action is integrated in the local development strategy as being one of the priorities of the strategy. According to the Article 37.4 of the Commission Regulation (EC) 1974/2006 in "old" Member States priority is given in the LAG selection procedure to local action groups which have integrated cooperation into their local development strategies pursuant to Article 62(4) of Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005.

The Local Action Groups secure, when the local development strategies are selected, pre-allocated appropriations from the measure Cooperation which should enable them to finance cooperation projects. If that is so, the Group has in advance a quantity of appropriations (whether credited to its own budget or not) which it must use for the projects it is to put together; the local action group is selecting the cooperation project like any other project within the local development strategy implementation; the project is afterwards formally approved by the programme authorities after formal legal checks (eligibility control).

Selection by managing authorities

The Managing Authority when directly selecting the projects shall at fixed dates call for proposal or select projects by submission at any time; cooperation projects may be submitted by the local action groups, or in some programs by a coordinator in the case there are several partners in the same program, to the competent authority by 31 December 2013 at the latest. These applications are drawn up in the appropriate form for each programme. The construction of projects involving the approval of different national or regional administrations should be facilitated by appropriate provisions; for instance provisional approval waiting for the approval of other Managing Authorities with a reasonable delay.

Chapter III.: Common provisions for all projects

1) Eligible actions and costs

According to Article 39.3 of Commission Regulation (EC) n° 1974/2006 various actions are eligible:

- preparatory technical support

- the **implementation of a cooperation project**: Only expenditure for the **joint action** and for **running any common structures** will be eligible. Expenditure on **animation** may be eligible in all the areas concerned by the cooperation.

Preparatory technical support

Pre development actions can be funded both at program level via technical assistance (national network) or via the measure cooperation (preparatory technical support);

The preparatory technical support is a pre development support. The experience of Leader II and Leader+ showed that the projects could not be carried out without technical support, hence many programmes included this type of specific assistance for inter-territorial and transnational cooperation in its planning phase to facilitate the search for and contacting of partners and provide technical support for compiling the dossier.

Cooperation being difficult to launch, it is highly recommended to include a preparatory technical support element in all programmes and as a support system available for the whole programming period.

In principle, this technical support precedes the cooperation project (upstream expenditure) and may not finance expenditure on the holding of partnership meetings once the partnership has been finally established on the basis of an agreement. These meeting costs in the implementation phase will be part of the animation costs, integral part of the project.

Some local action groups might not need preparatory technical support and may be ready to implement a joint action on the basis of the preparatory work of the previous programming period.

Upstream expenditures can be costs related to meetings (exchange of experience) with potential partners (e.g. travel, accommodation, and interpreter's fees) or project pre-development cost (e.g. project feasibility study, consulting for specific issues, translation costs, additional staff costs)

To facilitate the starting of cooperation work it is recommended to have a specific separate procedure distinct from the project selection procedure; the preparatory technical support is either implemented via an administrative selection procedure (the grant is delivered to the selected local action groups following a file submission) or via a local selection procedure by the local action groups using a part of the budget allocated to implement its local development strategy.

In the first implementation model to facilitate the process it is suggested to allow submission at any time when an application is complete.

Member States might adopt a grant upper limit for preparatory technical support as a maximum percentage of the total project cost. But Member States might consider that in the case the total project cost is not yet known a grant upper limit per partner is preferable.

Joint action

The cooperation project corresponds to a concrete action with clearly identified deliverables producing benefits for the territories; Expenditure relating to the Leader area does not mean necessarily expenditure located in the area. The action is “joint” in the sense that it is being jointly implemented.

The content of the joint action may cover a whole range of activities eligible under the axis/es implemented through the Leader method.

Joint actions that can be funded might also be focused on capacity building, transfer of experience on local development through e.g. common publications, training seminars, twinning arrangements (exchange of programme managers and staff) leading to the adoption of common methodological and working methods or to the elaboration of a joint or coordinated development work.

Running a common structure

Running a common structure is the most “integrated” form of cooperation. A shared new structure could be any body using a legal form recognised in the Member State(s) concerned. In the case of transnational cooperation, it may be an EEIG (European Economic Interest Grouping).

One of the prior conditions for the establishment of such a structure is that the partners are themselves legally-constituted structures.

2) Eligibility of cooperation partners

Cooperation shall involve at least one local action group selected under the Leader axis. It shall be implemented under the responsibility of a coordinating local action group selected under the Leader axis (Article 39.1 of the Commission Regulation (EC) 1974/2006).

Cooperation shall be open to partnerships covered by the provision under Article 59 (e) of the Regulation (EC) n°1698/2005 (public-private partnerships) and to other rural local groups organised according to the following features: a) presence of a local group active in rural development, with capacity to elaborate a development strategy for a geographical territory, b) the organisation of the local group is based on a partnership of local actors.

It should be noted that partnerships under Article 59(e) do not have specific fund to coordinate cooperation; The Axis 4 cooperation measure should therefore be used for that purpose.

It should be noted that actual implementation of the project is not necessarily made by the local action groups themselves but might be undertaken by operators (or project promoters) designated by the local action group in the cooperation agreement (see part III.5).

3) Role of the coordinating local action group (animation)

The coordinating Leader group in the project has the final responsibility for implementing the project and is the channel of communication with the national and/or regional authorities for giving the information required on the progress of applications for finance and actual achievements. Each cooperation project is implemented under the supervision and coordination of a lead group designated by agreement among the groups involved in the project on the basis of a cooperation agreement.

There must be a minimum of functions assigned to the coordinating group to have real 'Leadership'. Additional functions may be assumed on the basis of the agreement.

The coordinating group will normally have the following animation tasks:

-steering and coordination of the design of the project, including preparation of the cooperation agreement presenting the cooperation project (description of the project and definition of the respective commitments of the various local action groups)

-financial coordination of the project: collection of information on the applications for financing presented by each group (this information is then available to each group and the regional or national authorities concerned)

-steering and coordination of implementation of the project and the tasks which are the responsibility of each partner to ensure correct implementation for the joint project

-promotion and monitoring of the cooperation project (financial progress in terms of expenditure incurred and revenue secured, organization of exchanges between groups, preparation of records of implementation)

-The Leader lead Group *checks compliance with the commitments* made by each Leader Group for the correct implementation of the joint project.

Expenditure incurred on these tasks is part of the cooperation project financed by the measure "cooperation" of the programme.

4) The role of each partner in the cooperation project

Tasks and expenditure should be shared among partners so that each partner must take part in project activities; each partner is responsible for its own commitments vis-à-vis other groups and the lead group on the basis of a cooperation agreement (see Annex I).

Each group has administrative and financial responsibility for the operations which it heads. It is therefore responsible for drawing up the forecast financing plan and for negotiations with those providing part-financing. It is responsible for keeping and making available to the regional or national authorities all the accounting documents supporting expenditure incurred and the nature of public part-financing.

As stated above, it is possible for some expenditure on the cooperation project to be made through the various structures of the local action group (e.g. a member of the LAG partnership) or through a rural actor of the LAG territory.

5) The contribution of "Networking"

The technical assistance for cooperation is eligible under the National network action plan under Technical Assistance (Article 68 of the Regulation (EC) n°1698/2005).

The reasons for networking all the local action groups within each programme include promoting and facilitating cooperation between them (inter-territorial cooperation).

In the case of transnational cooperation, preparatory technical support will be backed up by the work of the European Rural Network which, as soon as it is operational, should promote this type of cooperation. The work of the national networks in stimulating transnational cooperation will be also crucial.

To that end, it is recommended that the site of the national network should include a web page allowing a search for partners; particular attention could be paid to a precise description of the subject which the

requesting local action groups wish to develop through cooperation and the experience it has acquired in this field; the experience of the Leader Community Initiatives demonstrated that it is not always easy to find the right partner in terms of expectations and level of skills, knowledge and know-how. To meet the needs of the transnational cooperation, this information should be translated into English.

CHAPTER IV: THE INTER-TERRITORIAL COOPERATION PROJECT

1) Bodies participating in cooperation

Inter-territorial cooperation within a Member State concerns at least one area selected under Leader Axis. In order to encourage the dissemination of the Leader method the partnership may also be open to local public private partnerships selected under Axis 3 under Article 59 e) of the Regulation (EC) n°1698/2005 or other rural groups organised along the lines of Leader and recognised by the Member State.

In addition to the criteria used for the official recognition by Member States, the following can be taken into account for the definition of “another rural area organised along the lines of Leader”:

-A local group active in rural development having the capacity to draw up a development strategy for a certain geographical territory.

-The organization of the group is based on an open and wide partnership in which the participation of local actors is encouraged. The group should consist of representatives from several socio-economic sectors, including associations. The group should develop its own development policy.

-The group should strive to work on a network basis with other groups.

2) Eligibility of operations

Apart from operations corresponding to a very precise theme the implementation of which requires a larger area than that of the LAGs concerned, only operations concerning the territories selected under Leader axis will be eligible under the measure “cooperation”. However, expenditure on cooperation coordination becomes eligible for all the areas involved.

Coordination of the project is considered to comprise the coordination tasks needed for the implementation of the project (meeting of the partners; administrative and financial tasks of the coordinating group as a coordinator; legal definition of the cooperation agreement and/or the common legal structure operation of the joint structure). It is suggested that funding of coordination costs is shared among partners on the basis of the cooperation agreement. This implies that the project implementation can only start when grant authorization has been delivered for all partners.

CHAPTER V: THE TRANSNATIONAL COOPERATION PROJECT

A distinction is made between transnational cooperation within the European Union and that involving a non-member country:

1) Transnational cooperation within the Union

Transnational cooperation covers at least two local action groups located in two Member States among which at least one is selected under the Leader Axis.

Like inter-territorial cooperation it will be possible to extend this cooperation to groups selected under Axis 3 of rural development programmes (public-private partnerships other than Leader mentioned in Article 59 e) of Regulation 1698/2005). Overall coordination of the project by the coordinating LAG selected under the Leader axis will be eligible under the Leader axis. Other costs related to other groups (Article 59 e) areas or any other rural areas organised according to Leader should be financed outside the Leader axis.

On the basis of the cooperation agreement between partners (see below), the coordinating local action group in the project has the responsibility for the coordination of the project. Every partner group should be responsible

for communications with its supervisory authorities and financially responsible for the execution of the part of the project on its territory.

2) Exchange of information on approvals of transnational cooperation projects

According to Article 39.5 of the Commission Regulation (EC) n°1974/2006 "Member States shall communicate to the Commission the approved transnational cooperation projects". The objective of this obligation is to increase transparency of the approvals given, in Member States, and also to accelerate the approval procedure.. The designated competent authorities should use the common information exchange form for a transnational cooperation (TNC) project attached in Annex II.

The European Network for Rural Development will play a supporting role by establishing a European database on transnational cooperation projects under approval on the basis of the information provided by the competent authorities.

The following procedure should be normally followed:

Step 1: A local action group (LAG) which intends to take part in a cooperation project will submit an application for approval (if the LAG selects the project) or for selection and approval to its competent authority. The competent authority can give a provisional approval to the LAG; A provisional approval, valid for a maximum period of 6 to 9 months, will become final if all partners obtain approval from their authorities.

Step 2: The Programme competent authority (Managing Authority/ Paying Agency) shall notify the Commission of the provisional approval of any transnational cooperation project (joint action) using the information exchange TNC project form (to be sent via SFC 2007) It should also designate a contact person within the competent authority.

Step 3: The competent authority has the possibility to consult the European database on transnational cooperation projects under approval to follow approval procedures in other Member States. After obtaining evidence of the approvals given by competent authorities in other Member States, the competent authority confirms its approval.

This step does not apply to a transnational cooperation project involving only one Member State and one area in a third country.

3) Transnational cooperation with areas in third countries

Transnational cooperation with an area in a third country concerns at least one area selected under Leader axis. Where an area selected under Leader axis engages in cooperation with an area in a country outside the Community, organised according to the Leader approach, the expenditure involved relating to the Leader area becomes eligible (share of the coordination and joint project assumed on the basis of the cooperation agreement by the Leader area, e.g. participation by the Leader local action group in partnership meetings; local application in its area of the joint project). In other words, expenditure "relating to" the Leader area does not mean necessarily "in the area";

Expenditure in the area in the non-member country and not related to the Leader area is not eligible. The definition of the non-Community area participating in cooperation should be consistent with the Leader approach (see definition in paragraph IV.1).

CHAPTER VI: THE USEFULNESS OF A COOPERATION AGREEMENT

The experience of cooperation under Leader clearly showed that to ensure effective management it is important to make clear from the beginning of the project the goals to be achieved, how responsibilities (for management, coordination, monitoring and evaluation) are to be shared and the financial contributions within the cooperation partnership. A formal cooperation agreement makes it possible to spell out all of these aspects therefore and helps ensure transparent management and the clarity of reciprocal undertakings.

A cooperation agreement is a common document in a legal form recognised in one of the participant countries and signed by all the partners (including the coordinating Local Action Group). This document should set out

clearly the project goals, the initiatives that will be implemented to attain them, the role of each partner in carrying out the project together with the financial participation of each one in the project.

The cooperation agreement will set out all components of the whole budget for the joint measure. The document, written in the languages of the various Member States concerned, sets out the content of the project cooperation and the financial and technical contributions of each local action group to achieving it.

Cooperation agreements should contain:

- a written undertaking by the partners with the names and addresses of the coordinating Action Group and of the partner LAGs/local groups;
- a detailed description of the cooperation project indicating:
 - the project goals;
 - the measures that will be taken to achieve them;
 - the potential beneficiaries;
 - the role of each partner in organising and implementing the project (where appropriate, the name of the technical organisations authorised to carry out certain operations);
 - the arrangements for organising and monitoring the project;
 - the expected results of the multilateral project;
- an overall planned budget and the financial participation of each partner;
- an indicative timetable;
- the applicable law and the competent courts in the event of a dispute between the parties will be left to the discretion of the partners/action group: either those of the place of residence or of the principal place of business of one of the partners/action group or of the place where the project is carried out. Preference will normally be given to the principal place of business of the coordinating action group;
- If the partners so wish, a clause permitting new LAGs/groups to be included.
- A procedure permitting the agreement to be amended

A model cooperation agreement is attached to this guide in Annex I. In the model, there is also a technical annex for the detailed description of the project. The agreement itself contains the general contract terms only

3. CLAUSE PERMITTING OTHER AMENDMENTS

4. SIGNATURES

Name of the coordinating Leader local action group:

Name of representative:

Position:

Date:

Place (address, including country):

Signature:

Name of Leader local action group/other local action group 1:

Name of representative:

Position:

Date:

Place (address, including country):

-

Signature:

Name of Leader local action group/other local action group n:

Name of representative:

Position:

Date:

Place (address, including country):

Signature:

ANNEX TO COOPERATION AGREEMENT

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

Title of cooperation project:

PARTNERS IN COOPERATION PROJECT

Contacts:

Name of coordinating Local Action Group under Leader Axis:

Name of chairperson:

Name of contact person for this form:

Organisation responsible for local programme:

Address of contact person:

Telephone:

Fax:

E-mail:

Languages spoken/understood:

Contacts:

Name of Leader LAG/other local action group 1:

Name of chairperson:

Name of contact person for this form:

Organisation responsible for local programme:

Address of contact person:

Telephone:

Fax:

E-mail:

Languages spoken/understood:

Contacts:

Name of Leader LAG/other local action group n:

Name of chairperson:

Name of contact person for this form:

Organisation responsible for local programme:

Address of contact person:

Telephone:

Fax:

E-mail:

Languages spoken/understood:

Description of the cooperation project

Description of project goals, main project activities (including relevant places and dates); beneficiaries of the operation and its state of progress:

Description of anticipated results for beneficiaries of the operation and for the areas concerned:

Approach, methods and procedure for implementing the project for which financing is requested:

Period of implementation of the project:

Role of each partner in relation to main activities:

Planned budget for project

Rural Development programme	Coordinating LAG or LAG/other groups	Anticipated activities	Cost (EUR)	Financing (EUR)		
				Community EAFRD	Public	Private
	<u>Organisational/coordination expenditure</u> (shared)					
	<u>Other expenditure (shared)</u> (main activities ...):					
	<u>Other expenditure</u> (not shared)					
	TOTAL					

ANNEX II

INFORMATION EXCHANGE FORM FOR TRANSNATIONAL
COOPERATION PROJECT

1. Basic Information on the project

1.1. Title of the cooperation project:

1.2. Acronym:

1.3. Duration of actions envisaged under the cooperation project:

1.3.1. Start date:

1.3.2. End date:	
1.4. Total cost for the lifetime of the cooperation project (in €):	
<i>Breakdown of the budget of the project by financial sources</i>	
1.4.1. Total budget :	
1.4.2. EAFRD :	
1.4.3. Public :	
1.4.4. Private :	
<i>Breakdown of the budget by partner</i>	
1.4.5. Total budget Coordinating partner:	
1.4.6. Partner 1:	
1.4.7. Partner 2:	
1.4.8. Partner 3:	
1.4.9. Partner 4:	
1.4.10. Partner 5:	
1.4.11. Partner 6:	

<i>1.4.12. Partner 7:</i>	
<i>1.4.13. Partner 8</i>	

2. Information on cooperation partners	
2.1. Coordinating partner details	
2.1.1. Official name of the coordinating LAG:	
2.1.2. Name of Chairperson:	
2.1.3. LAG contact person for cooperation	
2.1.3.1. Name:	
2.1.3.2. Address of contact:	
2.1.3.3. Telephone No:	
2.1.3.4. Fax No:	
2.1.3.5. E-mail:	
2.1.3.6. Languages spoken/understood:	
2.1.4. Name of competent reporting authority including contact person:	
2.1.5. Date of notification to the Commission:	

2.1.6. <i>Name of competent authority delivering the approval:</i>	
2.1.7. <i>Date of project approval:</i>	
2.2. LAG 1 details	
2.2.1. <i>Official name of the LAG:</i>	
2.2.2. <i>Name of Chairperson:</i>	
2.2.3. <i>LAG contact person for cooperation</i>	
2.2.3.1 Name:	
2.2.3.2 Address of contact:	
2.2.3.3 Telephone No:	
2.2.3.4 Fax No:	
2.2.3.5 E-mail:	
2.2.3.6 Languages spoken/understood:	
2.2.4. <i>Name of competent reporting authority including contact person:</i>	
2.2.5. <i>Date of notification to the Commission:</i>	
2.2.6. <i>Name of competent authority delivering the approval:</i>	

2.2.7. *Date of project approval:*

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2.3. LAG 2 details	
2.3.1. Official name of the LAG:	
2.3.2. Name of Chairperson:	
2.3.3. LAG contact person for cooperation	
2.3.3.1. Name:	
2.3.3.2. Address of contact:	
2.3.3.3. Telephone No:	
2.3.3.4. Fax No:	
2.3.3.5. E-mail:	
2.3.3.6. Languages spoken/understood:	
2.3.4. Name of competent reporting authority including contact person:	
2.3.5. Date of notification to the Commission:	
2.3.6. Name of competent authority delivering the approval:	
2.3.7. Date of project approval:	

