

Swindon Borough Council Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)

Annual CIL rate summary and other general CIL process matters

1. Introduction

This document has been produced primarily to provide guidance on how indexation will affect CIL rates for CIL liable developments in Swindon Borough Council's administrative area to show how the adopted CIL charging schedule rates change on an annual basis. The adopted charging schedule rate **only** applied for calendar year 2015 CIL permissions linked specifically to when indexation is fixed for CIL purposes. The CIL indexation rate that applies may not always be the year stated on the decision notice issued or appeal decision letter allowing development.

CIL liability notices issued by the council from 1st January 2016 onward are most likely to include indexation in the calculation of the chargeable amount. The calculation of the CIL chargeable amount is defined by the CIL Regulations 2010 (as amended). In standard cases the calculation is:

$$\frac{R \times A \times Iy \text{ (or Ip)}}{Ic}$$

R – the CIL rate for that use

A – the deemed net area chargeable at rate R

Iy (or Ip) – the index figure for the given calendar year in which planning permission was granted (for CIL purposes subject to application of Schedule 1 (5) of CIL amendment Regulations SI 2019 No.1103)

Ic – the index figure for the year in which the (*relevant*) charging schedule took effect

The index that must be used is set by the CIL regulations. From 2020 it will be fixed published by the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) and known as the 'RICS Community Infrastructure Levy Index'. Prior to this the RICS Building Cost Information Service (BCIS) All-in Tender Price Index was used. The index figure for any given year up to and including 2019 was set on 1st January and is the index figure for the previous 1st November. From 2020 onward, the set figure to be used will be published by RICS based on a 1st November value, for the following year. The index figures that will be used to calculate indexation for Swindon's current adopted Charging Schedule are:

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Table 1: CIL indexation figure value by calendar year

Table 1 - CIL Indexation figure value by Calendar Year

Year in which permission first permitted development for CIL purposes	Index figure (Ip) (for year 1 st January to 31 st December)
2015 (year in which Charging Schedule took effect)	255 (fixed baseline for Ic)
2016	275
2017	286
2018	313
2019	318
2020	334
2021	333
2022	332
2023	355
2024	381
2025	391

[RICS Community Infrastructure Levy \(CIL\) Index](#)

Example calculation only

In 2025, a full planning application is approved for a residential dwelling that results in a net increase in floorspace of 100sq/m. The proposal is located in SBC adopted charging schedule area residential zone 2, where the base rate is set at £55 per sq./m. In this example, indexation would affect the chargeable amount as follows:

$$\frac{£55 \times 100\text{sq/m} \times 391}{255} = \underline{\underline{£8,433.33}}$$

2. Background

This document is relevant to all CIL liability notices issued since the council started charging CIL, identifying the Index value relevant to each CIL indexation year. This document will be updated annually in November or December when a new index figure for the forthcoming year is known.

For any further information or informal advice in respect of CIL indexation please direct your enquiries to the SBC CIL authority in the first instance. Contact information is available on the council's CIL webpages.

3. Deduction of existing floorspace under demolition or retained re-use

The above basic information is based on the net chargeable area once understood. Thus, the impact of deductions for existing floorspace is hidden, and a far more complex calculation is set out in the regulations to consider the impact of this. The September 2019 CIL Amendment Regulations (Statutory Instrument SI 2019 1103) introduced a wholesale replacement to CIL regulation 40 chargeable amount calculations with the introduction of schedule 1 that separated out the approach to calculation of the chargeable amount under multiple different scenarios.

3.1 Automatic deductions

There is only one limited circumstance where deduction of existing floorspace is automatic. This is related to a circumstance where existing floorspace is retained and following the issue of a CIL liable permission and its completion, remains a use in that floorspace that is capable of being carried on lawfully and permanently without requiring further or subsequent planning permission in that part on the day before planning permission first permitted the chargeable development.

3.2 Deduction for demolished and/or existing retained floorspace subject to a change of use (where relevant)

To affect any consideration of deduction on an issued CIL liability notice as a consequence of either:

- a) demolished floorspace; and/or
- b) existing retained floorspace to be changed in use

Evidence would need to be submitted to allow the CIL charging authority to consider whether that evidence is sufficient in quantity, and of sufficient quality to allow a deduction of that existing floorspace from the chargeable amount calculation.

This evidence can often be required in 2 stages:

- The submission of floorplans as part of the submitted application documents, that are drawn to scale and measurable, for each building for which demolition and/or existing retained deduction is being sought, (the floorspace of which should match within information contained on the CIL additional information form)
- and
- Complementary evidence to demonstrate that the in-use building contains a part of (each building considered separately) that has been in continuous lawful use for a period of a least 6 months within 3 years starting on the day planning permission first permits the chargeable development for CIL purposes. This is likely to have to comprise a mix of:
 - statutory declarations from occupiers under ownership, or individual companies that have leased floorspace, setting out timeframe of continuous use and operations of the business in terms of their use and its lawfulness
 - plans annotated to identify the buildings/or areas of relevant buildings being referred to in other documentation
 - lease agreements to complement those other declarations / letters.
 - Council Tax bills or Business Rates documents for the relevant period and/or utility bills complementary to that (although none of these can be accepted without additional complementary evidence as they don't prove occupation)
 - written statements on headed paper from the owners / occupiers quoting the dates between which that specific company continually ran their business, and/or leased the premises and/or some floorspace in each relevant building. (preference for an affidavit or sworn statement)
 - photographs internal and external of each building
 - copies of the relevant planning permissions and approved plan drawings
 - dated sales particulars containing photographs written detail about each building
 - building regulations approved plan drawings and completion certificates relating to the relevant building
 - information on the date work commenced to construct relevant buildings
 - confirmation of the lawful use

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- references to approved relevant planning permissions relating to that building and where necessary copies of the approved plan drawings so that information can be cross-referenced.

A table covering the relevant timeline occupancy and vacancy dates.

As the time at which planning permission first permits development for CIL purposes varies. It may not always be possible to submit the complementary evidence of lawful use with the planning application. There is a risk it could fall outside of the three-year timeframe if it takes a long time to determine that application. Submission of what you have should be considered.

Furthermore for 'general consents' e.g. works permitted by the T&CP General Permitted Development Order (England) 2015 (as amended) the three-year timeframe is fixed primarily by submission of the government CIL document Form: Notice of Chargeable Development to the council. For more information on this see the table at the end of this document. If this is not submitted, the service of this form by the CIL Charging Authority fixes that timeframe instead. Planning history of granted or permitted development may also play a part in considering such deductions.

This entire section only represents high level informal interpretation of the regulations as informal guidance and therefore it is imperative that any person reverts directly to the CIL regulations as amended for a clear understanding of process.

It should be noted that after the issue of a Liability Notice the regulations provide 28 days from the date of the issue of the Liability Notice to request a review of the chargeable amount under CIL regulation 113 if it is believed that the chargeable amount calculation is not correct or has not taken into account all in-use floorspace.

A request made under CIL regulation 113 should be accompanied by all of the relevant evidence in the interested person's possession at the time of submission to best inform any review.

4. Year in which permission first permits development for CIL purposes

The time at which planning permission first permits development for CIL purposes varies dependent on the type of decision being sought from the council. The timing is set out under CIL regulation 8 and will vary for e.g.

- Outline permissions
- Reserved matters following outline
- Discharge of conditions on phased permissions
- Full planning applications
- Certificate of Lawful Development Proposed (CLDP); most often associated with household extensions but not explicitly;
- S73 applications to vary or remove conditions depending on what is being varied/removed and how that affects the floorspace in the development proposal and whether the original or most recent previous permission was commenced or not
- Submissions for decisions on other permitted development proposals that require the decision of the council such as permitted development changes of use (COU) to dwelling(s)

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from any other use class as set out under the Town & Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (England) Order 2015 as amended.

For the reason above it is not automatic to assume that the indexation value that is used to calculate the CIL chargeable amount, will be the rate in the year in which a decision notice (e.g. RM Approval Notice; Prior Approval Notice, s73 Variation or Removal of Condition) is issued by the Council.

In calculating the CIL chargeable amount for reserved matters applications the index figure to be used for Ip is the year in which planning permission was granted. Swindon Borough Council fix this as the year in which the Outline Permission was granted, not the year the reserved matters approval was issued. This will get re-assessed in the event that s73 variation of condition applications are made and granted, as this could change the date of the relevant planning permission.

5. Undertaking permitted development works without the benefit of a certificate of lawful development proposed

If a decision is made to proceed with works as permitted development, without submitting a certificate of lawful development application to seek the formal decision of the council as to whether permitted development works are lawful and compliant with the legislative and regulatory controls placed upon them, CIL is still relevant to any proposal that generates a net gain in floorspace, or creates a new dwelling (including and annex)

CIL needs to be assessed for the works being carried out. In some cases, the scale of the development may result in the works being considered as CIL Minor Development Exempt (CIL MDE) under CIL regulation 42. In other cases, CIL may continue to apply and remain a mandatory charge e.g. on proposals such as large household extensions. In this instance a CIL notice of chargeable development form would need to be submitted, and if necessary a CIL exemption *may* be capable of being applied for if the process is followed correctly and the request issued and the decision on that claim made in advance of commencement.

Lack of knowledge or understanding of Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) regulations is no defence, and if CIL is capable of being applied after the event, if the CIL charging and collecting authority becomes aware of development that has been carried out that is CIL liable, it will be charged and financial penalties applied where capable as a result of CIL process not being followed.

Direct contact should be made with the CIL authority to establish the CIL status linked to the works proposed if there is any uncertainty otherwise correct CIL process should be followed.

It is not the place of the CIL Authority to provide any formal or informal advice to any person or company proposed to undertake development within its administrative area with respect to the impact of an adopted CIL Charging Schedule on those works. Landowners and developers and anyone instructing a third party to carry out works on their behalf should undertake their own due diligence and as appropriate their own independent legal advice with respect to the impact of CIL on proposed works. Whilst no consolidated set of CIL Regulations (including all the changes

introduced under amendment regulations) is published, the original regulations from 2010 and all subsequent amendment regulations are published. Government has also published a comprehensive set guidance on the operation of CIL under the [Planning Practice Guidance: Community Infrastructure Levy](#).

6. Time at which a CIL liability notice is generated

Until such time as planning permission first permits development for CIL purposes, no CIL liability notice will be generated by the CIL authority. For this reason, it is possible that the relevance of CIL to a development proposal will not appear on the Local Land Charges Register (LLCR), as it is only once a CIL chargeable amount can be calculated that the chargeable amount will appear as a local land charge.

To assist a table of potential circumstances and points in time that a CIL liability notice can be first issued is attached to this guidance note.

In some circumstances the CIL process to issue a CIL liability notice should properly start with the landowner/developer intending to undertake the works through the submission of a CIL Form 5 Notice of Chargeable Development (NCD) for any development that falls under the CIL definition of planning permission granted by 'general consent'

No landowner or prospective purchaser should ever therefore assume that CIL is not relevant to a development just because no CIL liability is registered as a land charge.

7. Impact of indexation on Swindon Borough Council adopted CIL charging schedule rates

There is information contained on the next page that provides an overview of the impact of indexation on value of the adopted CIL charge rates. The actual calculation will be subject to the use of the relevant formula as set out in CIL regulation 40 or Schedule 1 of the CIL Amendment Regulations 2019 2 (SI 2019 1103) as amended (as appropriate).

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Table 2 SBC CIL adopted charging schedule rates 2015
Indexation impact on CIL rates annually – Charging Schedule Rate for relevant CIL Calendar Year

Table 2 - Adopted SBC CIL charging Schedule rates by calendar year

	CIL Charging Schedule Development type				
	Residential Zone 1: Swindon's New Communities	Residential Zone 2: Rest of Borough (excluding Swindon's New Communities)	Retail Zone 1: Town Centre and Swindon's New Communities	Retail Zone 2: Rest of Borough (excluding Town Centre and Swindon's New Communities)	All other uses
Charging Schedule rate @ April 2015 (per sq.m)	£0.00	£55.00	£0.00	£100.00	£0.00
Index linked rate @ 01 Jan 2016 (per sq.m)	£0.00	£59.31	£0.00	£107.84	£0.00
Index linked rate @ 01t Jan 2017 (per sq.m)	£0.00	£61.69	£0.00	£112.16	£0.00
Index linked rate @ 01 Jan 2018 (per sq.m)	£0.00	£67.51	£0.00	£122.75	£0.00
Index linked rate @ 01 Jan 2019 (per sq.m)	£0.00	£68.59	£0.00	£124.71	£0.00
Index linked rate @ 01 Jan 2020 (per sq.m)	£0.00	£72.04	£0.00	£130.98	£0.00
Index linked rate @ 01 Jan 2021 (per sq.m)	£0.00	£71.82	£0.00	£130.59	£0.00
Index linked rate @ 01 Jan 2022 (per sq.m)	£0.00	£71.61	£0.00	£130.20	£0.00
Index linked rate @ 01 Jan 2023 (per sq.m)	£0.00	£76.57	£0.00	£139.22	£0.00
Index linked rate @ 01 Jan 2024 (per sq.m)	£0.00	£82.18	£0.00	£149.41	£0.00
Index linked rate @ 01 Jan 2025 (per sq.m)	£0.00	£84.33	£0.00	£153.33	£0.00

Note: The indexed rates above are as close as possible to the figure that will be generated, subject to the formulae used in the actual calculation undertaken by the CIL charging authority which works to 10 decimal places during the calculation.



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Table 3: Overview of impact of indexation as a % increase of the adopted CIL base rate

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Year	Index figure	Indexation	% Increase from 2015 base figure
2015	255	-	-
2016	275	1.078431373	7.84%
2017	286	1.121568627	12.16%
2018	313	1.22745098	22.75%
2019	318	1.247058824	24.71%
2020	334	1.309803922	30.98%
2021	333	1.305882353	30.59%
2022	332	1.301960784	30.20%
2023	355	1.392156863	39.22%
2024	381	1.494117647	49.41%
2025	391	1.533333333	53.33%

The index figure for 2015-2019 is the BCIS All In TPI for 1st November of the preceding year. From 2020 onward it is the published RICS CIL Index Rate ([RICS Community Infrastructure Levy \(CIL\) Index](#))

Prepared By: Curtis Bright, CIL & S106 Monitoring Officer, Planning Services in Strategic Development, Swindon Borough Council

v.11 – 02 December 2024 - 2025 Indexation information added



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Table 4 Time that a CIL liability notice will be issued relative to a planning decision

Type of application	Time planning permission first permits development for CIL purposes	Will a CIL liability notice be issued to accompany the Decision?
S73 variation or removal of condition applications	Will vary depending on the type of amendment proposed and whether the proposed amendment has commenced or not and which is the CIL liable permission i.e. if previous permission(s) to which it related have commenced or not. CIL may not be managed under the s73 in all cases but a previous permission although both are CIL liable on principle – complex CIL assessment required	No or Yes depending on if the s73 permission is the relevant CIL liable permission or not. If none of the permissions have commenced the Yes CIL liability notice issued unless still an outline permission or phased etc. In some circumstances the previous or most recently commenced permission relating to the s73 application remains the CIL liable permission and CIL will continue to be managed under that regardless of whether the s73 is commenced or not so No not issued but previous liability notice remains relevant
Full detailed planning application (not phased) and a phased permission with no pre-commencement conditions	The day the decision notice to grant planning permission is dated or Allowed on Appeal	Yes
Full detailed planning application phased development with pre-commencement conditions	For each Phase on the day on which final approval is given under any –pre-commencement condition associated with that phase	No (see discharge of conditions below)
Full detailed planning application (phased development with pre-commencement conditions for some phases but not others)	a) For each phase with a pre-commencement condition on the day on which final approval is given under any –pre-commencement condition associated with that phase b) Where there is no pre-commencement condition	a) No not alongside a decision to grant outline permission b) No not alongside a decision to grant outline permission (see discharge of conditions below)
Outline application (not phased)	The day the final approval of the Last reserved matters is dated	No (issued to accompany last reserved matters approval)
Outline application (phased)	Day the final approval of the last reserved matters associated with each phase is dated or if earlier and agreed in writing the day final approval is given under any pre-commencement conditions associated with that phase	No (Issued at either <i>reserved matters approval or discharge of conditions if agreed as alternative</i>)
Discharge of conditions for full phased permission (relating to all or the final pre-commencement condition)	The day the letter of discharge is dated	Yes (liability notice issued as soon as practical after the letter of discharge)

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Type of application	Time planning permission first permits development for CIL purposes	Will a CIL liability notice be issued to accompany the Decision?
Reserved matters application (associated with outline permission granted post CIL charging)	The day the approval of the reserved matters is dated (if that relates to all matters) <p style="text-align: center;">or</p> If Allowed by Appeal	Yes
General consents (see regulation 5 for comprehensive definition) For SBC this includes planning permission granted by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development permitted development under the T&CP General Permitted Development Order 2015 (as amended) (under s59 of the T&CP Act 1990) • Local Development Order (s59 TCPA 1990) • Local Development Order adopted under s61A TCPA 1990) • Neighbourhood Development Order 	The day on which the council receives a 'notice of chargeable development' form Or If a notice of chargeable development form is not submitted this defaults to the day the charging authority serves the last person with a notice of chargeable development form	<p style="text-align: center;">No</p> There is often no decision issued. In the event that a certificate of lawful development proposed 'CLPD' is applied for, or a Prior Approval 'Required and Given' or 'Not Required' No CIL liability notice is issued alongside any decision that the works are permitting. CIL LN issue triggered by council's receipt of a notice of chargeable development form or the council issues an NCD with a deemed commencement date
S73 Variation or Removal of Condition applications	Will vary depending on the type of amendment proposed and whether the proposed amendment has commenced or not and which is the CIL liable permission i.e. if previous permission(s) to which it related have commenced or not. CIL may not be managed under the s73 in all cases but a previous permission although both are CIL liable on principle – complex CIL assessment required	NO or YES depending on if the s73 permission is the relevant CIL liable permission or not. If none of the permissions have commenced the YES CIL LN issued unless still an outline permission or phased etc. In some circumstances the previous or most recently commenced permission relating to the s73 application remains the CIL liable permission and CIL will continue to be managed under that regardless of whether the s73 is commenced or not so NO LN issued but previous LN remains relevant
Full: Detailed planning application (not phased) and a phased permission with no pre-commencement conditions	The day the Decision Notice to GRANT planning permission is dated <p style="text-align: center;">or</p> Allow on Appeal	Yes
Full: Detailed planning application (Phased Development with pre-commencement conditions)	For each Phase on the day on which final approval is given under any –pre-commencement condition associated with that phase	<p style="text-align: center;">No</p> <i>(See Discharge of Conditions below)</i>
Full: Detailed planning application (Phased Development with pre-commencement conditions for some phases but not others)	c) For each Phase with a pre-commencement condition on the day on which final approval is given under any –pre-commencement condition associated with that phase d) Where there is no pre-commencement condition	c) NO not alongside a Decision to Grant Outline Permission d) NO not alongside a Decision to Grant Outline Permission <i>(See Discharge of Conditions below)</i>

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Type of application	Time planning permission first permits development for CIL purposes	Will a CIL liability notice be issued to accompany the Decision?
Outline Application (not phased)	The day the final approval of the Last Reserved Matters is dated	NO <i>(Issued to accompany last Reserved Matters Approval)</i>
Outline Application (phased)	Day the final approval of the last Reserved Matters associated with each Phase is dated or if earlier and agreed in writing the day final approval is given under any pre-commencement conditions associated with that phase	NO <i>(Issued at either Reserved Matters Approval or Discharge of Conditions if agreed as alternative)</i>
Discharge of Conditions for full phased permission (relating to all or the final pre-commencement condition)	The day the Letter of Discharge is dated	YES <i>(LN issued as soon as practical after the Letter of Discharge)</i>
Reserved Matters Application (associated with Outline Permission Granted Post CIL Charging)	The day the Approval of the Reserved Matters is dated (if that relates to all matters) or If Allowed by Appeal	YES
General Consents (See Regulation 5 for comprehensive definition) <i>For SBC this includes planning permission granted by:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development permitted development under the T&CP General Permitted Development Order 2015 (as amended) (under s59 of the T&CP Act 1990) • Local Development Order (s59 TCPA 1990) • Local Development Order adopted under s61A TCPA 1990) • Neighbourhood Development Order 	The day on which the council receives a 'notice of chargeable development' form Or If a notice of chargeable development form is not submitted this defaults to the day the charging authority serves the last person with a notice of chargeable development form	No <i>There is often no decision issued. In the event that a certificate of lawful development proposed 'CLPD' is applied for, or a Prior Approval 'Required and Given' or 'Not Required' No CIL liability notice is issued alongside any decision that the works are permitting. CIL LN issue triggered by council's receipt of a notice of chargeable development form or the council issues an NCD with a deemed commencement date</i>
Retrospective applications Should normally be submitted under s73A but can be granted through other routes e.g. planning enforcement appeal and s70 applications (retrospective in whole or part) including where the previous permission was deemed not to have commenced e.g. pre-commencement conditions not discharged	The day on which the decision Notice to grant or allow is dated.	Yes In addition, a CIL demand notice for payment would be generated as payment is due with immediate effect. It cannot benefit from any adopted payment by Instalment Policy or Claims for exemption or relief (in many circumstances)
Planning Permission in Principle (PiP)	Date technical approval is given for the detailed development	No Not alongside the PiP decision but once detailed technical approval is given
PIP Technical Approval	Date technical approval is given for the detailed development	Yes

(The information in this table is by way of example and may not be comprehensive for all development scenarios)

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Notes for Table 4:

- ✓ Unless a circumstance generates the issue of what equates to a new permission post CIL adoption, CIL will not impact upon the submission of reserved matters applications associated with outline planning permissions issued prior to CIL coming into force.
- ✓ Circumstances may arise where a new planning permission is granted for development within the area of a previous outline permission. In such circumstances the new decision issued after CIL is adopted would trigger CIL liability where relevant (subject to the application of transitional provisions). This would need to be assessed on a case by case basis.
- ✓ Any general consent issued prior to the implementation of CIL charging on 6th April 2015 commenced after this date is CIL liable even though the original notice issued pre-dated this e.g. prior approvals under the general permitted development order or permitted development works
- ✓ Phased permissions for CIL purposes:
 - Whilst you think that you might be applying for a phased permission, this may not make it a phased permission for CIL purposes. Whether it can be considered as a phased permission for CIL purposes will be dependent on multiple factors including:
 - ✓ the wording of the description of development (ideally needs to add 'phased development' into the description)
 - ✓ the separate approval of a phasing plan that clearly labels the phasing in order and implementation is controlled by separate condition referencing that plan and that phasing can be implemented separately of each other
 - ✓ the structure and wording of relevant conditions that require further discharge to that these can be managed by relevant phase and when submitted for discharge it is made clear to which phase(s) that condition discharge application relates to
 - If the structure of the permission is not right, then CIL liability will be managed as a non-phased permission with the issue of a single liability notice covering the whole of the development with the first 'material operation' on any part of the site (including demolition) triggering commencement for CIL purposes.

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Caveat to content

The information contained within this document in relation to informal interpretation of the CIL regulations represents the informal understanding of the CIL manager and does not constitute formal legal interpretation or advice by the council as to the application of the regulations in any way. It should not be relied upon by anyone in the actions and decisions that they take. It is there as an *informal guide* to underpin directing you to investigate and understand your own proposed personal position in respect of a proposed development yourself. It should not be relied upon in terms of process and procedure as often lots of different regulations need to be read and construed in the context of each other to apply to individual cases.

In addition, the CIL regulations 2010 have been amended multiple times since 2010 and no formal legal consolidated set of regulations exists. In circumstances where changes have been made, the most recent version of the relevant regulations as written **may not** apply to all planning permission cases. The relevance of amended wording becomes dependent on the date the planning permission was first granted, and whether that pre-dated or post-dated relevant regulation amendments, or not, to determine which wording of that regulation applies to that specific case.

All persons should revert to the wording of the regulations themselves for certainty of application in each specific case and seek their own formal legal advice in this respect.

Created By: CIL & S106 Monitoring Officer, Swindon Borough Council
02 December 2024

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