



**Notice of LDZ Transportation Charges
for North of England Distribution
Network**

To Apply from 1 October 2005

Issued 29th July 2005

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1. INTRODUCTION

This publication sets out the LDZ transportation charges which apply for the use of the Northern Gas Networks Limited network from 1 October 2005. These are published separately from the NTS transportation charges, which can be found on the Transco website. The charges are set to comply with the price control arrangements from 1 April 2002 and amended from 1 April 2004.

2. LDZ TRANSPORTATION CHARGES EFFECTIVE FROM 1 OCTOBER 2005

2.1 Introduction

This publication gives notice of the LDZ transportation charges which apply from 1 October 2005 for the use of Northern Gas Networks Limited network, as required by the Network Code. This document does not override or vary any of the statutory, licence or Network Code obligations.

For more information on the charges set out below, contact the Tariff and Pricing Manager, Northern Gas Networks, 1200 Century Way, Thorpe Business Park, Colton, Leeds LS15 8ZA

2.1.1 Network Code

The Network Code is supported by an integrated set of computer systems called UK Link. The charges and formulae in this booklet will be used in the calculation of charges within UK Link, which are definitive for billing purposes.

There are a number of areas of the Network Code that impact upon the cost to shippers of using the transportation network, such as imbalance charges, scheduling charges, capacity over-runs and ratchets, top-up neutrality charges and contractual liability. Reference should be made to the Network Code – as modified from time to time – for details of such charges and liabilities.

2.1.2 Units

Commodity charges are expressed and billed in pence per kilowatt hour (kWh).

Capacity charges are expressed and billed in pence per peak day kilowatt hour per day.

Fixed charges are expressed and billed in pence per day.

2.1.3 Invoicing

xoserve produce and issue the invoices that are derived from the transportation charges shown within this publication. To clarify this link between charging and invoicing, charge codes and invoice names are included in the tables.

For more information on invoicing, please contact xoserve, the Invoicing Service Provider, via email at **xo_css_billing@xoserve.com**.

2.1.4 The distribution transportation price control formula

Transportation charges are derived in relation to a price control formula which is set by Ofgem, the gas and electricity market regulator for the transportation of gas. This formula dictates the maximum revenue that can be earned from the transportation of gas. Should more or less than the maximum permitted revenue be earned in any formula year, then a compensating adjustment is made in the following year.

Distribution revenue recovery is split between LDZ system charges and customer charges. The relative level of these charges is based on the relative level of costs allocated to these areas of activity.

2.1.5 Firm transportation

Firm distribution transportation charges comprise LDZ capacity and commodity charges plus customer charges.

2.1.6 Interruptible transportation

Interruptible transportation is available for supply points with Annual Quantities (AQs) of over 5,860 MWh per annum.

For supply points which have been nominated by a shipper as interruptible, the shipper will not pay the capacity element of the LDZ standard charge. The commodity element of the LDZ standard charge or, alternatively the optional LDZ charge, if appropriate, will continue to apply. Where the transporter nominates a supply point to be interrupted for more than 15 days in a particular year (measured from 1 April to 31 March) there is a transportation charge credit. For each day of interruption over 15 days, a transportation charge credit, equivalent to 1/15 of the annual LDZ standard capacity charge avoided by having interruptible rather than firm transportation is payable to the shipper. The transporter has the right to interrupt these supply points for up to 45 days each year. The publication "LDZ Transportation Charges for North of England Distribution Network - Effective from 1 May 2005" details the business rules for interruptible supply points. This document can be found on Northern Gas Networks' website: www.northerngas.co.uk under 'Publications'.

To help the transporter run the network safely and securely, the Network Code defines two special types of interruptible supply points. These are Network Sensitive Load (NSL) and Transco Nominated Interruptible (TNI).

NSLs are supply points where specific interruption may be required to maintain the

supply of gas to firm supply points in the same area.

TNIs are supply points where the transporter reserves the right to interrupt for more than 45 days each year.

A number of services related to interruptible supply points are offered:

- Allocation arrangements allow more than one shipper / supplier to supply interruptible gas to sites with AQs in excess of 58,600 MWh per annum. This flexibility of supplier enables the end user to make greater use of the competitive market and allows for alternative provision of gas during commercial interruption. Further details of this service are given in Section 2.4.2.

- The Partial Interruption service is designed to allow shippers to reduce offtake rates at supply points (to predetermined levels agreed between the shipper and the end user) where capacity exists, so that the site remains on a part-load, where otherwise it would have been fully interrupted.

- The Interruptible Supply Point Firm Allowance (IFA) is available to all interruptible supply points. It allows a guaranteed supply of 14,600 kWh per day (this figure can be higher if the capacity is available), where this allowance is subject to normal firm transportation charges. This enables end users to maintain their critical processes when their supply is interrupted.

- Transfer of Firm Offtake Capability. This allows a shipper to release capacity allocated to a firm supply point in order to meet the requirements of an interruptible supply point during an interruption notice. This is subject to system constraints and other eligibility criteria.

Details of all the above interruption services are available from gas suppliers / shippers or from the transporter on **01455 893147**.

2.1.7 Theft of gas

The licensing regime places incentives on transporters, shippers and suppliers to take action in respect of suspected theft of gas. Certain costs associated with individual cases of theft are recovered through transportation charges with the transporter remaining cash neutral in the process.

2.2 LDZ System charges

The standard LDZ system charges comprise capacity and commodity charges, with separate functions for directly connected supply points and for Connected System Exit Points (CSEPs).

Where LDZ charges are based on functions, these functions use Supply Point Offtake Quantity (SOQ) in the determination of the charges. At daily metered (DM) firm supply points the SOQ is the registered supply point capacity. For non-daily metered (NDM) supply points, the SOQ is calculated using the supply point End User Category (EUC) and the appropriate load factor. Details of EUCs and load factors are shown in Appendix 2 of this document.

For interruptible supply points the rule set out in Section B 4.6.5 (Bottom-stop supply point capacity) of the Network Code applies in the determination of the LDZ charges.

2.2.1 Directly Connected Supply Points

The unit charges and charging functions used to calculate charges to directly connected supply points are set out in Table 2.2.1 below.

Table 2.2.1 Directly connected supply points

Invoice	Charge Code
LDZ Capacity	ZCA
LDZ Commodity	ZCO

	Capacity	Commodity
	pence per peak day kWh per day	pence per kWh
Up to 73,200 kWh per annum	0.0522	0.1393
73,200 to 732,000 kWh per annum	0.0484	0.1289
732,000 kWh per annum and above	$0.2295 \times \text{SOQ}^{-0.1806}$	$0.7995 \times \text{SOQ}^{-0.2121}$
Subject to a minimum rate of	0.0052	0.0122
Minimum reached at SOQ of	1,280,278,567 kWh	366,573,962 kWh

2.2.2 Connected Systems

A separate charging function for transportation to Connected System Exit Points (CSEPs) was introduced from 1 October 2000. This function reflects the view that transportation to CSEP loads typically makes less use of the LDZ system than to other similar-sized loads. In the calculation of LDZ charges payable, the unit commodity and capacity charges are based on the supply point capacity equal to the CSEP peak day load for the completed development irrespective of the actual stage of development. The SOQ used is therefore the estimated SOQ for the completed development as provided in the appropriate Network Exit Agreement (NExA). For any particular CSEP, each shipper will pay identical LDZ unit charges regardless of the proportion of gas shipped. Reference needs to be made to the relevant NExA or CSEP ancillary agreement to determine the completed supply point capacity.

Table 2.2.2 Connected Systems

Invoice	Charge Code
ADC	891
ADC	893

	Capacity	Commodity
	pence per peak day kWh per	pence per kWh
Up to 73,200 kWh per annum	0.0522	0.1393
73,200 to 732,000 kWh per annum	0.0484	0.1289
732,000 kWh per annum and above	$0.2427 \times \text{SOQ}^{-0.1939}$	$0.7630 \times \text{SOQ}^{-0.2131}$
Subject to a minimum rate of	0.0052	0.0122
Minimum reached at SOQ of	405,359,253 kWh	268,374,643 kWh

2.2.3 Optional LDZ Charge

The optional LDZ tariff is available, as a single charge, as an alternative to the standard LDZ system charges. This tariff may be attractive to large loads located close to the NTS. The rationale for the optional tariff is that, for large LDZ loads located close to the NTS or for potential new LDZ loads in a similar situation, the standard tariff can appear to give perverse economic incentives for the construction of new pipelines when LDZ connections are already available. This could result in an inefficient outcome for all system users.

The charge is calculated using the function below:

Invoice	Charge Code
ADU	881

Pence per peak day kWh per day
$902 \times [(\text{SOQ})^{-0.834}] \times D + 772 \times (\text{SOQ})^{-0.717}$

where: (SOQ) is the Registered Supply Point Capacity, or other appropriate measure, in kWh per day and D is the direct distance, in km, from the site boundary to the nearest point on the NTS. Note that ^ means "to the power of ..."

Further information on the optional LDZ tariff can be obtained from the Tariff and Pricing Manager, Northern Gas Networks, 1200 Century Way, Thorpe Business Park, Colton, Leeds LS15 8ZA.

2.3 LDZ Customer Charges

For supply points with an AQ of less than 73,200 kWh per annum, the customer charge is a commodity charge.

For supply points with an AQ between 73,200 and 732,000 kWh per annum, the customer charge is made up of a fixed charge which depends on the frequency of meter reading, plus a capacity charge based on the registered supply point capacity (SOQ).

For supply points with an AQ of over 732,000 kWh per annum, the customer charge is based on a function related to the registered supply point capacity (SOQ).

Table 2.3 LDZ Customer charges

Up to 73,200 kWh per annum

Invoice	Charge Code
Commodity	CCO
	pence per kWh
Commodity charge	0.1552

73,200 kWh up to 732,000 kWh per annum

Invoice	Charge Code
LDZ capacity	CFI
Fixed charge	pence per day
Non-monthly read supply points	16.3524
Monthly read supply points	17.4116

Invoice	Charge Code
LDZ Capacity	CCA
	Pence per peak day kWh per day
Capacity charge	0.0018

732,000 kWh per annum and above

Invoice	Charge Code
LDZ Capacity	CCA
	Pence per peak day kWh per day
Charging function	$0.0397 \times \text{SOQ}^{-0.2100}$

2.4 Other Charges

Other Charges include administration charges at Connected System Exit Points and Shared Supply Meter Points.

2.4.1 Connected System Exit Points

A CSEP is a system point comprising one or more individual exit points which are not supply meter points. This includes connections to a pipeline system operated by another Gas Transporter.

The calculation of LDZ charges payable for shipping to CSEPs is explained in section 2.2.2.

There is no customer charge payable for connected systems, however separate administration processes are required to manage the daily operations and invoicing associated with CSEPs, including interconnectors, for which an administration charge is made.

The administration charge which applies to CSEPs containing NDM and DM sites is:

CSEP administration charge

Charge per supply point	0.3288 pence per day (£1.20 per annum)
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The invoice and charge codes are:

	Invoice	Charge Code
DM CSEP	ADU	879
NDM CSEP	ADC	894

2.4.2 Shared supply meter point allocation arrangements

An allocation service is offered for daily metered supply points with AQs of more than 58,600 MWh per annum. This allows up to four (six for VLDMCs) shippers / suppliers to supply gas through a shared supply meter point.

The allocation of daily gas flows between the shippers / suppliers can be done either by an appointed agent or by the transporter.

The administration charges which relate to these arrangements are shown below. Individual charges depend on the type of allocation service nominated and whether the site is telemetered or non-telemetered.

The charges are (expressed as £ per shipper per supply point):

Invoice	Charge Code
ADU	879

Agent Service

	Telemetered	Non-telemetered
Set-up charge	£107.00	£183.00
Shipper-shipper transfer charge	£126.00	£210.00
Daily charge	£2.55	£2.96

Transporter Service

	Telemetered	Non-telemetered
Set-up charge	£107.00	£202.00
Shipper-shipper transfer charge	£126.00	£210.00
Daily charge	£2.55	£3.05

2.4.3 Must Reads

If a shipper is unable to provide meter readings in compliance with the Network Code, the transporter may initiate processes to obtain a meter read, referred to as a 'must read'. A charge will be made for each must read and will depend on the number of meters at a supply point requiring a must read at the same time. If there is one meter at the supply point, the charge will be £40, for two meters the charge will be £60 and for three or more meters the charge will be £80. These charges are based on the typical cost of such reads which may include multiple visits to the site and obtaining and executing a warrant of entry.

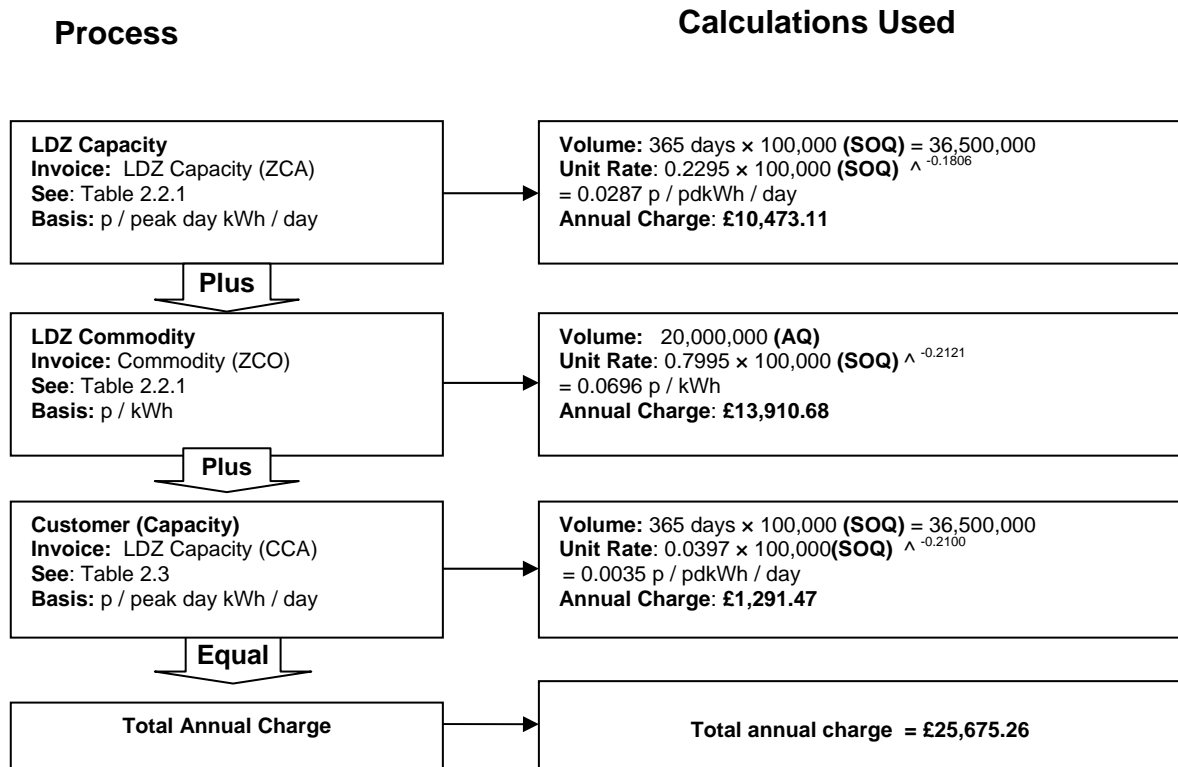
2.5 Examples

Notes

1. Charges produced by UK Link are definitive for charging purposes. Calculations below are subject to rounding and should be regarded as purely illustrative.
2. The examples provided refer to a customer in NW LDZ. The calculations described are applicable to loads in any Network.

Example 1

A shipper has a daily metered customer with an annual consumption (**AQ**) of **20,000,000** kWh and a registered supply point capacity (**SOQ**), booked directly by the shipper of **100,000** kWh per day.



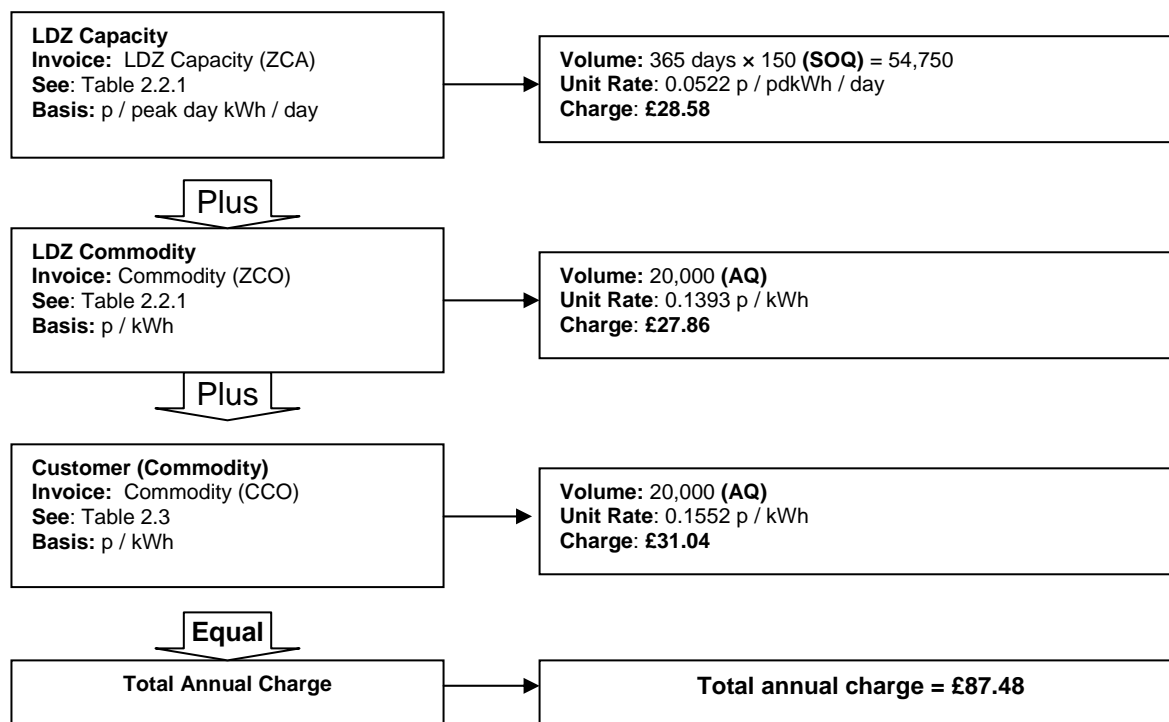
Unit Charge: Dividing by the annual load of 20,000,000 kWh gives a unit charge of 0.1284 pence per kWh. If the above example was an interruptible load, LDZ capacity charges would not be levied. This would reduce the total charge for a shipper nominated interruptible load by £10,473.11 to a new total of £15,202.15. For each additional day of interruption over 15 days, the Distribution Transportation Charge Credit would be £698.21 per day.

Example 2

A shipper has a domestic customer in York (**NE LDZ**). Suppose the load has an **AQ** of **20,000** kWh per annum. Using the definition of end user categories table in Appendix 2, this annual load places the end user in category E0501B. Using the appropriate small NDM supply points table of load factors, it can be seen that the load factor for such a site in the NE LDZ is 36.5%. The peak daily load (**SOQ**) is therefore $20,000 \div (365 \times 0.365) = 150$ kWh.

Process

Calculations Used



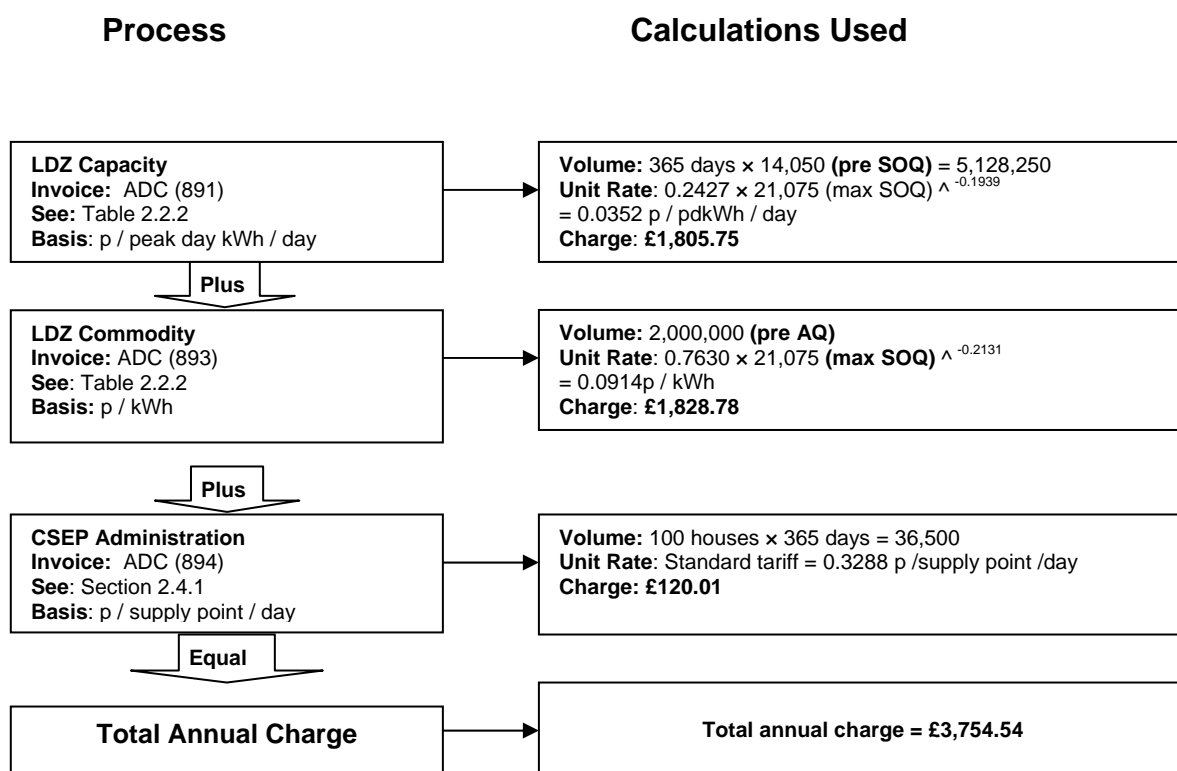
Unit Charge: Dividing by the annual load of 20,000 kWh gives a unit charge of 0.4374 pence per kWh.

Example 3

Suppose that instead of supplying just one domestic customer in York (as in Example 2) the shipper actually supplies a connected system presently comprising 100 domestic customers and the completed connected system will comprise 150 domestic premises. Suppose that each of these premises has the same (AQ) of 20,000 kWh per annum.

Prevailing AQ (pre AQ)	100 houses × 20,000 (AQ) = 2,000,000 kWh
Maximum AQ (max AQ)	150 houses × 20,000 (AQ) = 3,000,000 kWh
Prevailing SOQ (pre SOQ)	$2,000,000 \div (365 \times 0.390) =$ 14,050 kWh
Maximum SOQ (max SOQ)	$3,000,000 \div (365 \times 0.390) =$ 21,075 kWh

Note that the prevailing annual and peak day loads of the connected system in effect would change over the year however, for simplicity, these have been assumed as constant in this example.



Unit Charge: Dividing by the annual load of 2,000,000 kWh gives a unit charge of 0.1877 pence per kWh.

Appendix 2

Estimation of peak daily load for non-daily metered supply points

For non-daily metered (NDM) supply points, the peak daily load is estimated using a set of End User Categories (EUCs). Each NDM supply point is allocated to an EUC. In each LDZ each EUC has an associated load factor, as listed in Tables 2A.2 and 2A.3. The data in these tables applies for the gas year 1 October 2005 to 30 September 2006.

In the tables 'XX' refers to the LDZ Code (e.g. EA).

These EUCs depend upon the annual quantity (AQ) of the supply point and, in the case of monthly read sites, the ratio of winter to annual consumption where available.

Monthly read sites

It is mandatory for supply points with an annual consumption greater than 293 MWh to be monthly read, however, at the shipper's request, sites below this consumption may also be classified as monthly read.

For monthly read sites where the relevant meter reading history is available, the winter: annual ratio is the consumption from December to March divided by the annual quantity. If the required meter reading information is not available, the supply point is allocated to an EUC simply on the basis of its annual quantity.

The peak load for an NDM supply point may then be calculated as:

$$\frac{AQ \times 100}{365 \times LoadFactor}$$

Example

For a supply point in Eastern LDZ with an annual consumption of 1,000 MWh per annum.

Assume consumption December to March inclusive is 450 MWh.

Winter: annual ratio = $450 \div 1000 = 0.45$

For a site with an annual consumption of 1,000 MWh, a ratio of 0.45 falls within winter: annual ratio band W02 and the site is thus within End User Category EA:E0504W02.

For a site in this category, the load factor is 42.6% and the peak daily load is therefore

$$\frac{1000 \times 100}{365 \times 42.6} = 6.43 \text{ MWh}$$

If the required meter reading information is not available to calculate the winter: annual ratio, the supply point is allocated to an EUC simply on the basis of its annual quantity, in this case EA:E0504B.

For a site in this category, the load factor is 34.5% and the peak daily load is therefore

$$\frac{1000 \times 100}{365 \times 34.5} = 7.94 \text{ MWh}$$

Six monthly read sites

In the case of six monthly read sites, the supply point is allocated to an EUC simply on the basis of its annual quantity.

Example

For a supply point in North West LDZ with an annual consumption of 200 MWh per annum, the EUC will be NW:E0502B.

For a site in this category, the load factor is 33.8% and the peak daily load is therefore

$$\frac{200 \times 100}{365 \times 33.8} = 1.62 \text{ MWh}$$

Notes

The term LDZ is applied in the context of its usage with reference to the Network Code daily balancing regime.

For supply points whose consumption is over 73,200 kWh and which include one or more NDM supply meter points, an end user category code can be found in the supply point offer generated by UK Link. This code may be correlated with the end user category code shown opposite by means of a lookup table issued separately to shippers. Copies are available from the xoserve Supply Point Administration Management team on **0121 713 5501**.

Daily metered supply points

The SOQ of daily metered sites is known and hence no load factor is required.

Supply points with annual consumptions greater than 58,600 MWh should be daily metered. However, a handful of sites remain as non-daily metered as a result of difficulties installing the daily read equipment. In such cases the end user category code XX:E0509B is used.

Firm supply points with an AQ above 73.2 MWh pa may, at the shipper's request, be classified as daily metered. All interruptible supply points are daily metered.

Consultation on end user categories

Section H of the Network Code requires the transporter to publish, * by the end of June each year, its demand estimation proposals for the forthcoming supply year. These proposals comprise end user category definitions, NDM profiling parameters (ALPs and DAFs), and capacity estimation parameters (EUC load factors). Analysis is presented to users and consults with the Demand Estimation Sub-Committee (a sub-committee of the Network Code Committee) before publication of its proposals

* NDM Profiling and Capacity Estimation Algorithms for 2005/06, June 2005.

Table 2A.1 Definition of end user categories

The following tables define the end user category for particular LDZs by reference to annual consumption and winter: annual ratio, applicable from 1 October 2005 to 30 September 2006

EUC Code	Annual Load (MWh)	Winter Annual Ratios (WAR)			
		W01	W02	W03	W04
xx:E0501B	0 to 73.2	-	-	-	-
xx:E0502B	73.2 to 293	-	-	-	-
xx:E0503B	293 to 732	0.00 - 0.42	0.42 - 0.50	0.50 - 0.58	0.58 - 1.00
xx:E0504B	732 to 2,196	0.00 - 0.42	0.42 - 0.50	0.50 - 0.58	0.58 - 1.00
xx:E0505B	2,196 to 5,860	0.00 - 0.39	0.39 - 0.46	0.46 - 0.54	0.54 - 1.00
xx:E0506B	5,860 to 14,650	0.00 - 0.34	0.34 - 0.42	0.42 - 0.51	0.51 - 1.00
xx:E0507B	14,650 to 29,300	0.00 - 0.34	0.34 - 0.39	0.39 - 0.47	0.47 - 1.00
xx:E0508B	29,300 to 58,600	0.00 - 0.31	0.31 - 0.35	0.35 - 0.43	0.43 - 1.00
xx:E5409B	> 58,600	-	-	-	-

Table 2A.2 Small NDM Supply Points (Up to 2,196 MWh per annum)

xx: = LDZ =	SC	NO	NW	NE	EM	WM	WN	WS	EA	NT	SE	SO	SW
xx:E0501B	39.0%	34.5%	37.0%	36.5%	36.9%	33.1%	37.0%	34.4%	34.6%	32.8%	32.5%	29.9%	32.4%
xx:E0502B	37.7%	29.5%	33.8%	29.2%	31.6%	29.1%	33.8%	28.6%	32.5%	34.3%	32.7%	30.4%	27.9%
xx:E0503B	40.0%	31.7%	35.4%	32.1%	34.2%	27.9%	35.4%	30.9%	34.0%	33.3%	32.0%	29.6%	29.6%
xx:E0503W01	57.1%	54.4%	54.5%	54.7%	57.3%	50.7%	54.5%	54.8%	56.3%	58.2%	57.0%	54.7%	56.7%
xx:E0503W02	45.2%	38.4%	41.4%	43.1%	43.1%	37.7%	41.4%	42.2%	42.6%	42.6%	42.9%	39.5%	41.8%
xx:E0503W03	33.5%	27.0%	29.1%	30.7%	31.5%	27.5%	29.1%	29.7%	30.3%	31.0%	30.1%	27.9%	29.1%
xx:E0503W04	26.8%	22.1%	23.7%	23.8%	24.3%	21.2%	23.7%	22.6%	24.0%	23.3%	23.6%	20.7%	22.9%
xx:E0504B	40.6%	32.2%	36.2%	35.2%	34.5%	31.0%	36.2%	33.2%	34.5%	36.2%	35.5%	30.9%	34.7%
xx:E0504W01	57.1%	54.4%	54.5%	54.7%	57.3%	50.7%	54.5%	54.8%	56.3%	58.2%	57.0%	54.7%	56.7%
xx:E0504W02	45.2%	38.4%	41.4%	43.1%	43.1%	37.7%	41.4%	42.2%	42.6%	42.6%	42.9%	39.5%	41.8%
xx:E0504W03	33.5%	27.0%	29.1%	30.7%	31.5%	27.5%	29.1%	29.7%	30.3%	31.0%	30.1%	27.9%	29.1%
xx:E0504W04	26.8%	22.1%	23.7%	23.8%	24.3%	21.2%	23.7%	22.6%	24.0%	23.3%	23.6%	20.7%	22.9%

Table 2A.3 Large NDM Supply Points (2,196 and above MWh per annum)

xx: = LDZ =	SC	NO	NW	NE	EM	WM	WN	WS	EA	NT	SE	SO	SW
xx:E0505B	42.3%	35.9%	39.8%	37.7%	39.6%	35.0%	39.8%	38.1%	38.1%	40.3%	37.8%	35.2%	37.7%
xx:E0505W01	63.2%	58.1%	60.0%	62.5%	62.1%	58.5%	59.9%	64.4%	62.7%	62.0%	60.8%	58.1%	61.1%
xx:E0505W02	48.6%	44.8%	47.4%	45.6%	46.2%	42.5%	47.4%	46.5%	47.1%	47.8%	47.9%	44.2%	44.9%
xx:E0505W03	37.0%	31.3%	34.4%	36.3%	36.2%	32.6%	34.4%	35.7%	36.2%	36.9%	35.9%	32.3%	34.8%
xx:E0505W04	29.0%	23.3%	25.4%	24.9%	25.9%	23.2%	25.4%	25.6%	25.9%	26.5%	25.9%	23.2%	24.8%
xx:E0506B	47.0%	39.8%	45.4%	43.3%	44.9%	41.2%	45.3%	42.9%	42.0%	45.0%	44.3%	38.2%	43.1%
xx:E0506W01	71.3%	69.9%	71.0%	71.3%	71.4%	70.7%	71.0%	72.2%	76.2%	76.0%	75.9%	71.6%	72.1%
xx:E0506W02	54.3%	50.8%	53.7%	52.2%	52.3%	50.4%	53.6%	53.0%	54.7%	54.1%	53.7%	50.4%	52.6%
xx:E0506W03	42.2%	38.7%	42.0%	38.9%	39.0%	37.4%	41.9%	39.7%	42.2%	41.5%	41.3%	37.9%	39.9%
xx:E0506W04	28.3%	25.1%	28.1%	27.2%	27.5%	25.9%	28.0%	27.6%	29.4%	28.8%	28.7%	26.4%	28.2%
xx:E0507B	51.7%	46.7%	49.6%	49.8%	50.0%	47.9%	49.6%	43.0%	49.3%	48.7%	48.3%	40.2%	42.5%
xx:E0507W01	74.3%	73.3%	73.9%	73.9%	74.0%	73.4%	73.9%	76.3%	77.3%	77.1%	77.0%	76.3%	76.9%
xx:E0507W02	59.9%	57.0%	59.3%	59.4%	59.6%	57.8%	59.3%	58.3%	59.1%	58.6%	58.2%	56.0%	57.9%
xx:E0507W03	46.0%	42.1%	45.1%	45.1%	45.3%	43.0%	45.1%	43.2%	44.2%	43.6%	43.1%	41.5%	42.7%
xx:E0507W04	31.7%	28.3%	31.2%	30.9%	31.2%	29.5%	31.1%	30.1%	31.6%	31.1%	30.8%	28.5%	30.3%
xx:E0508B	65.8%	62.6%	65.3%	58.8%	58.9%	57.0%	65.3%	57.4%	58.5%	58.0%	57.5%	54.6%	56.9%
xx:E0508W01	87.5%	87.5%	87.4%	87.4%	87.5%	87.4%	87.4%	87.3%	87.3%	87.3%	87.3%	87.4%	87.3%
xx:E0508W02	73.0%	70.7%	72.5%	72.6%	72.7%	71.4%	72.5%	71.5%	72.0%	71.7%	71.4%	69.9%	71.2%
xx:E0508W03	58.4%	55.0%	57.7%	57.7%	57.9%	55.9%	57.7%	56.0%	56.8%	56.3%	55.9%	53.5%	55.6%
xx:E0508W04	38.4%	34.5%	37.7%	37.5%	37.9%	36.2%	37.6%	35.7%	37.8%	37.2%	36.9%	34.4%	36.2%
xx:E0509B	67.6%	64.3%	66.9%	67.0%	67.2%	65.3%	66.9%	65.5%	66.2%	65.8%	65.4%	63.1%	65.1%

