



TABLE OF ACCIDENT INSURANCE INDEMNITY AND COMPENSATION FOR LOSS OF WORK CAPACITY

Valid from 21.03.2017

| Item no. No. | Injury | Percent of indemnity of the limit of compensation | Percent of loss of capacity for work of the limit of compensation |
|-----------------|--|---|---|
| 1. | Cranial injuries | | |
| 1.1. | Cranial bone fractures | | |
| | 1) fracture of cranial vault | 10% | |
| | 2) fracture of the base of skull | 15% | |
| | 3) fracture of cranial vault and base of skull | 20% | |
| 1.2. | Intracranial haematomas | | |
| | 1) epidural | 10% | |
| | 2) subdural, intracerebral | 15% | |
| 1.3. | Brain damage | | |
| | 1) brain concussion | 2% | |
| | 2) brain contusion, subarachnoid haematoma (contusion) | 10% | |
| 1.4. | Injuries of brain, spinal cord and peripheral nervous system | | |
| | 1) spinal cord contusion | 7% | |
| | 2) traumatic epilepsy | 15% | |
| | 3) monoparesis (upper, lower) | | 30% |
| | 4) hemiparesis and/or paraparesis | | 40% |
| | 5) tetraparesis, loss of coordination, dementia | | 70% |
| | 6) monoplegia | | 60% |
| | 7) hemiplegia, paraplegia or tetraplegia, decortication syndrome | | 100% |
| | 8) pelvic organ dysfunction depending on the organ and the scope of dysfunction, the percentage added is up to | | 70% |
| 1.5. | Permanent paralysis of cranial nerve | | 10% |
| 1.6. | Traumatic plexitis | 10% | |
| 1.7. | Peripheral nerve transection syndrome | | |
| | 1) dissection of radial, ulnar or median nerve at the level of arm and/or wrist joint; shin, fibular nerve transection at the height of shin and/or ankle | | 10% |
| | 2) transection of two or more nerves at the height specified in the previous clause | | 20% |
| | 3) transection of one nerve at the height of upper arm or thigh | | 25% |
| | 4) transection of two or more nerves at the height specified in the previous clause | | 40% |
| 2. | Sight organs | | |
| 2.1. | Paralysis of accommodation in one eye | | 15% |
| 2.2. | Hemianopia (constriction of the field of vision of one eye by half), traumatic strabismus resulting from an injury of ocular muscles, ptosis, diplopia, concentric constriction of the field of vision | | 15% |
| 2.3. | Pulsating exophthalmos in one eye | | 20% |
| 2.4. | Lacrimal ducts' obstruction in one eye | 10% | |
| 2.5. | Consequences of eye trauma: | | |
| | 1) conjunctivitis, keratitis, iridocyclitis, chorioretinitis | 5% | |
| | 2) iris defect, lens luxation, trichiasis, inversion of eyelid, foreign bodies in the eyeball | 10% | |
| 2.6. | Wounds penetrating eye layers, II-III stage burn (corrosion) haemophthalmus without loss of visual acuity | 5% | |
| 2.7. | Loss of vision (in case of a previous loss of visual capability indemnity is calculated based on clause 2.10.) | | |

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| | 1) complete loss of vision in one eye | | 50% |
| | 2) complete loss of vision in the only eye | | 100% |
| 2.8. | Removal of eyeball (enucleation) | 10% | |
| 2.9. | Orbital fracture | 10% | |
| 2.10 | Reduced visual acuity given in the table of reduced visual acuity | See the table | |
| | Note. The sight organ's injury scale will be determined three months after the insured event on the basis of the medical certificate issued during follow-up. | | |
| 3. | Hearing organs | | |
| 3.1. | Absence of an auricle | | |
| | 1) in the extent of half of it or a change in the external shape as a result of trauma at least by half | | 10% |
| | 2) to the full extent | | 20% |
| 3.2. | Decrease in hearing acuity in one ear | | |
| | 1) 60-89 db | 5% | |
| | 2) more than 90 db | | 10% |
| | 3) deafness in one ear | | 20% |
| | 4) deafness in both ears | | 50% |
| | Note. A decrease of hearing acuity is determined audiometrically three months after the insured event. | | |
| 3.3. | Traumatic rupture of one tympanic membrane (without a decrease of hearing acuity) | 5% | |
| 4. | Respiratory organs | | |
| 4.1. | Fracture of nasal bone, anterior wall of frontal and paranasal sinus | 3% | |
| 4.2. | Lung injury, subcutaneous air emphysema, haemothorax, pneumothorax, exudative pleuritis, foreign body in thoracic cavity, pneumonia (except hypostatic or post-operative) | | |
| | 1) unilateral | 5% | |
| | 2) bilateral | 10% | |
| 4.3. | Post-trauma | | |
| | 1) removal of lung lobe or part of lung | | 20% |
| | 2) removal of one lung | | 35% |
| 4.4. | Fracture of sternum | 5% | |
| 4.5. | Radiologically verified fracture of one rib | 2% | |
| 4.6. | Post-trauma (not compensated in case of clause 4.3) | | |
| | 1) thoracoscopy, thoracocentesis | 5% | |
| | 2) thoracotomy | 10% | |
| 4.7. | Injuries of larynx, trachea, bronchoscopy, tracheostomy | 5% | |
| 4.8. | Injuries of larynx, trachea with the constant need for a tracheostomy cannula | | 20% |
| 5. | Cardiovascular system | | |
| 5.1. | Injuries of heart, pericardium, major blood vessels | 25% | |
| | 1) as a consequence of an injury of the heart, pericardium, major blood vessels and peripheral blood vessels | | |
| | a) heart failure, class III based on the NYHA classification of 1964 | 20% | |
| | b) heart failure, class IV based on the NYHA classification of 1964 | 25% | |
| 6. | Gastrointestinal tract | | |
| 6.1. | Fracture, dislocation of zygomatic bone, maxilla, mandible (see item 22.3) | | |
| | 1) of one bone | 5% | |
| | 2) of several bones, multiple fracture | 10% | |

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| | Note. Habitual dislocation and its relapses are not considered an insured event. | | |
| 6.2. | Tongue injuries (amputation) | | |
| | 1) in the distal third (distal 1/3) | | 15% |
| | 2) in the middle third (distal 2/3) | | 30% |
| | 3) in full | | 60% |
| 6.3. | Injuries of pharynx, oesophagus, stomach, intestines (wound, rupture, corrosion), oesophagoscopy and gastroscopy | 5% | |
| 6.4. | Consequences of oesophagus injury: | | |
| | 1) narrowing (passable for liquid food) | | 40% |
| | 2) obstruction (gastrostomy) | | 60% |
| 6.5. | Post-injury | | |
| | 1) constriction of stomach, intestines, anus due to scarring | 15% | |
| | 2) adhesive illness | 25% | |
| | 3) intestinal, intestinal-vaginal, intestinal-pancreatic fistula | 50% | |
| | 4) colostomy | | 75% |
| 6.6. | Liver injuries or damage as a result of acute random intoxication | | |
| | 1) serum hepatitis emerging with trauma treatment | 5% | |
| | 2) hepatic failure | 10% | |
| 6.7. | Post-trauma | | |
| | 1) liver subcapsular rupture, without surgery, diagnosed based on CT or US | 5% | |
| | 2) suturing of liver rupture | 10% | |
| | 3) peritonitis resulting from gallbladder rupture | 15% | |
| | 4) partial removal of liver (resection) | | 15% |
| 6.8. | Spleen injuries | | 15% |
| | 1) subcapsular rupture, without surgery, diagnosed based on CT or US | 5% | |
| | 2) loss of spleen | | 8% |
| 6.9. | Consequences of gastrointestinal tract injury: | | |
| | 1) stomach, pancreatic, intestinal suturing | 15% | |
| | 2) pancreatic pseudo fistula | 20% | |
| | 3) resection of stomach, intestine, pancreas | 30% | |
| | 4) removal of the stomach | | 60% |
| 6.10. | Diagnostic operations due to abdominal injury (not taken into account in addition to clauses 6.3–6.9) | | |
| | 1) laparoscopy (laparocentesis) | 5% | |
| | 2) laparotomy | 10% | |
| | Note. Clauses 6.3–6.6 have to be diagnosed either with endoscopy, laparoscopy or with laparotomy | | |
| 7. | System of genitourinary organs | | |
| 7.1. | Kidney injuries | | |
| | 1) subcapsular rupture, without surgery, diagnosed based on CT or US | 5% | |
| | 2) kidney suturing | 10% | |
| | 3) partial loss of a kidney | | 5% |
| | 4) removal of one kidney | | 10% |
| 7.2. | Consequences of urinary tract injuries: | | |
| | 1) a decrease in the volume of urinary tract | | 10% |
| | 2) toxic glomerulonephritis, urinary tract narrowing | | 25% |
| | 3) traumatic toxicosis, crush syndrome, chronic renal insufficiency | | 30% |
| | 4) urinary tract obstruction, genitourinary fistula | | 40% |

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| 7.3. | Urinary tract surgery | | |
| | 1) epicycstostomy | 5% | |
| | 2) urinary tract suturing, lumbotomy | 10% | |
| 7.4. | Genitourinary injuries | | |
| | 1) wounds, ruptures, burns, freezing | 5% | |
| 7.5. | Post-trauma | | |
| | 1) loss of one testicle, ovary, Fallopian tube | 15% | |
| | 2) loss of both testicles, part of penis, both ovaries, Fallopian tube | | 30% |
| | 3) loss of uterus | | |
| | a) to insured persons up to 40 years old | | 50% |
| | b) to insured persons over 40 years old | | 10% |
| | 4) removal of penis and both testicles | | 50% |
| 8. | Soft tissues | | |
| 8.1. | Cosmetic defects caused by scars on the face and the front part of the neck | | |
| | 1) expressed (do not amend the shape of the face considerably), scars with an area of more than 1 cm ² | 1-10% | |
| | 2) strongly expressed (amend the shape of the face considerably) | 30% | |
| | 3) complete face deformation (mask-like face) | 70% | |
| 8.2. | Burn scars with severe keloid on the body | | |
| | 1) 1-2% of the body area | 10% | |
| | 2) 3-4% of the body area | 15% | |
| | 3) 5-6% of the body area | 20% | |
| | 4) 7-8% of the body area | 25% | |
| | 5) 9-10% of the body area | 30% | |
| | 6) More than 10% of the body area | 35% | |
| | Note. Soft tissue injury scale will be determined three months after the insured event. In case of injuries specified in sub-clause 1 of item 8.1, 1 cm ² of a scar gives entitlement to 1% of indemnity. | | |
| 9. | Vertebral column | | |
| 9.1. | Fracture of vertebral bodies, arches, articular processes | | |
| | 1) On one vertebra | 5% | |
| | 2) On two vertebrae | 10% | |
| | 3) On two or more vertebrae | 25% | |
| 9.2. | Fracture of one transverse or spinous process | 3% | |
| 9.3. | Fracture of sacrum | 10% | |
| 9.4. | Fracture, dislocation of coccyx (see item 22.3) | 5% | |
| 9.5. | Complete immobility of cervical vertebrae as a result of fracture | | 25% |
| 10. | Scapula and clavicle | | |
| 10.1. | Fracture of scapula, clavicle, rupture of acromioclavicular, sternoclavicular junction | | |
| | 1) fracture of one bone, rupture of one junction | 5% | |
| | 2) fracture of two bones with rupture of one junction | 10% | |
| | 3) complete rupture of two junctions, complete rupture of two junctions with dislocation or fracture of one bone or one bone fracture and dislocation, fracture of two bones with rupture of one junction and dislocation | 15% | |
| | 4) clavicle pseudoarthrosis | 10% | |
| 11. | Shoulder joint | | |
| 11.1. | Shoulder joint injuries | | |

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| | 1) tearing fracture of bone fragments, dislocation (see item 22.3) | 5% | |
| | 2) fracture of two bones, shoulder blade fracture with dislocation of shoulder joint, rupture of tendons and/or articular capsule verified with investigations | 10% | |
| | 3) fracture of head, surgical or anatomical neck of humerus, fracture of glenoid fossa, fracture of humerus with dislocation | 15% | |
| | 4) multiple fragmented fracture of humerus in shoulder joint | 20% | |
| | Note. Repeated dislocations of unoperated shoulder joint are not considered an insured event. | | |
| 11.2. | Consequences of shoulder region injury: | | |
| | 1) ankylosis of the shoulder joint in good position (abduction 25-40 degrees, flexion 20-30 degrees, internal rotation 25-30 degrees) | | 20% |
| | 2) ankylosis of the shoulder joint in bad position | | 30% |
| | 3) shoulder joint contraction | | |
| | a) mild (raises hand to the front up to 120 degrees) | 5% | |
| | b) medium severity (raises hand to the front up to 90 degrees) | 10% | |
| | c) severe (raises hand to the front up to 45 degrees) | 20% | |
| | d) abduction up to 0-45 degrees, the percentage added is up to | 10% | |
| 11.3. | Fracture of shaft | | |
| | 1) of humerus | 15% | |
| | 2) multiple fracture | 20% | |
| | 3) post-fracture pseudoarthrosis | | 30% |
| 11.4. | Amputation of the upper arm | | |
| | 1) exarticulation at the shoulder joint | | 80% |
| | 2) in any part of upper arm | | 75% |
| | 3) traumatic amputation of only upper extremity | | 100% |
| 12. | Elbow joint and forearm | | |
| 12.1. | Injuries of elbow joint | | |
| | 1) bone fragment (including epicondyle) tearing fracture, fracture of radius or ulna in the joint, dislocation of a single bone (see item 24.3), luxation of elbow joint | 5% | |
| | 2) fracture of radius and ulna in the joint, dislocation of both bones (see item 24.3) | 10% | |
| | 3) Fracture of lower end of humerus | 15% | |
| | 4) fracture of humerus with fracture of radius and ulna | 20% | |
| 12.2. | Consequences of elbow joint injuries: | | |
| | 1) ankylosis of elbow joint | | |
| | a) in an optimal position of 90-110 degrees | | 10% |
| | b) in maximum pronation the percentage added is up to | | 15% |
| | c) in maximum supination the percentage added is up to | | 20% |
| | Note: 10-20 degree pronation is considered optimum | | |
| | 2) "rattling" or unstable joint (from the resection of joint surfaces) | | 20% |
| | 3) elbow joint contracture with preserved supination – pronation function | | |
| | a) mild (flexion 50–60°, extension 160–175°) | 10% | |
| | b) medium severity (flexion 65–90°, extension 140–155°) | 20% | |
| | c) severe (flexion more than 90°, extension below 140°) | 25% | |
| 12.3. | Fracture of forearm bones | | |
| | 1) fracture of one bone | 5% | |
| | 2) fracture of two bones | 10% | |
| 12.4. | Traumatic amputation of forearm | | |
| | 1) on one bone | 10% | |
| | 2) on two bones | 25% | |

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| 12.5. | Traumatic amputation of forearm | | |
| | 1) exarticulation in elbow joint | | 70% |
| | 2) amputation of forearm at any height | | 60% |
| | 3) traumatic amputation of only extremity at the height of forearm | | 100% |
| 12.6. | Injuries of carpal joint | | |
| | 1) bone chip(s) tearing fracture, fracture of styloid process, fracture of one bone, dislocation of head of ulna, (see item 22.3.), fracture of radius in typical location (in loco typica) | 5% | |
| | 2) fracture of two or more bones in carpal joint | 10% | |
| | 3) perilunar dislocation | 15% | |
| 12.7. | Ankylosis of carpal joint | | |
| | 1) in good position (flexion 20 degrees, extension up to 20 degrees) | | 15% |
| | 2) in bad position | | 20% |
| 12.8. | Contraction of carpal joint | | |
| | 1) mild (mobility of extension-flexibility 55 degrees and more) | 5% | |
| | 2) medium severity (mobility of extension-flexibility 40-50 degrees) | 10% | |
| | 3) medium severity (mobility of extension-flexibility 40-50 degrees) | 15% | |
| 12.9. | Injuries of carpal, metacarpal bones | | |
| | 1) fracture of one bone (except scaphoid bone) | 5% | |
| | 2) fracture of two and more bones | 10% | |
| | 3) fracture of scaphoid bone | 8% | |
| | 4) wrist dislocation (see item 22.3), dislocation-fracture, wrist joint instability due to ligament injury | 10% | |
| 12.10. | Post-injury | | |
| | 1) scaphoid bone pseudoarthrosis | 5% | |
| | 2) traumatic amputation of all fingers or hand | | 55% |
| | 3) traumatic amputation of the only hand | | 100% |
| 13. | Thumb | | |
| 13.1. | Thumb injury | | |
| | 1) rupture of extensor ligament | 3% | |
| | 2) fracture of phalanges, dislocation (see item 22.3), rupture of flexor ligament, tendon, joint or bone panaritium | 5% | |
| 13.2. | Consequence of thumb injury: | | |
| | 1) ankyloses in one joint | | 5% |
| | 2) ankyloses in two joints | | 10% |
| 13.3. | Amputation of thumb | | |
| | 1) on the level of nail phalanx | | 8% |
| | 2) from the interphalangeal joint | | 15% |
| | 3) from proximal phalanx or metacarpophalangeal joint | | 20% |
| | 4) with I metacarpal bone | | 25% |
| 14. | II-III-IV-V finger | | |
| 14.1. | Fracture of one or more distal, middle or proximal phalanges, dislocation (see item 22.3), rupture of flexor or extensor ligament, joint, tendon or bone panaritium | 3% | |
| 14.2. | Consequences of finger injuries: | | |
| | 1) ankyloses in one joint | | 5% |
| | 2) for each following joint additional | | 2% |
| 14.3. | Amputation of index finger | | |
| | 1) from nail phalanx | | 5% |

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| | 2) from intermediate phalanx | | 7% |
| | 3) from proximal phalanx | | 10% |
| | 4) with metacarpal bone | | 15% |
| 14.4. | Amputation of III, IV, V fingers | | |
| | 1) from nail phalanx | | 2% |
| | 2) from intermediate phalanx | | 3% |
| | 3) from proximal phalanx | | 5% |
| | 4) with metacarpal bone | | 10% |
| 15. | Pelvis, hip joint | | |
| 15.1. | Injuries of pelvis | | |
| | 1) fracture of one bone | 5% | |
| | 2) fracture of two bones, multiple fracture of one bone, rupture of one junction | 10% | |
| | 3) fracture of three or more bones, rupture of two or more junctions | 15% | |
| | 4) hemipelvectomy as a consequence of trauma | | 75% |
| 15.2. | Injuries of hip joint | | |
| | 1) tear fractures of bone fragments | 5% | |
| | 2) isolated fracture of trochanter(s) | 10% | |
| | 3) dislocation of hip joint | 15% | |
| | 4) fracture femoral head, neck, proximal end, fracture of acetabulum | 25% | |
| 15.3. | Consequences of hip joint injury | | |
| | 1) ankylosis | | |
| | a) in good position (flexion 30 degrees, abduction 0-5 degrees, external rotation 10-15 degrees) | | 25% |
| | b) in bad position | | 35% |
| | 2) mild contraction (mobility up to 90 degrees from the position of extension) | 10% | |
| | 3) contraction of moderate severity (mobility up to 60 degrees from the position of extension) | 15% | |
| | 4) severe contraction (mobility up to 30 degrees from the position of extension) | 20% | |
| | 5) femoral neck pseudoarthrosis | 15% | |
| 16. | Thigh | | |
| 16.1. | Fracture of shaft of | | |
| | 1) femur | 25% | |
| | 2) multiple fracture | 30% | |
| 16.2. | Pseudoarthrosis after tibial fracture | | 25% |
| 16.3. | Traumatic amputation of thigh | | |
| | 1) on one limb from hip joint, the upper third of thigh | | 70% |
| | 2) the middle or lower third of thigh | | 60% |
| | 3) on the only limb | | 100% |
| 17. | Knee joint | | |
| 17.1. | Knee joint injuries | | |
| | 1) new meniscus rupture verified during surgery | 3% | |
| | 2) fractures of bone fragments, fracture of head of fibula, rupture of cruciate ligament established during surgery and/or examination | 5% | |
| | 3) fracture of patella, intercondylar field of tibia, condyles, proximal end of tibia | 10% | |
| | 4) fracture of upper end of tibia with fracture of head of fibula | 15% | |
| | 5) fracture of femoral epicondyle (condyles), dislocation of shin (see item 22.3) | 20% | |

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| | 6) fracture of distal end of femur | 25% | |
| | 7) fracture of distal end of femur, of upper end of tibia, of head of fibula | 30% | |
| 17.2. | Consequences of knee joint injury | | |
| | 1) ankylosis of the joint in good position (flexion 0-15 degrees) | | 10% |
| | 2) ankylosis of the joint in bad position | | 20% |
| | 3) mild contraction (mobility up to 90 degrees from the position of extension) | 10% | |
| | 4) contraction of moderate severity (mobility up to 60 degrees from the position of extension) | 20% | |
| | 5) severe contraction (mobility up to 30 degrees from the position of extension) | 30% | |
| 18. | Shin | | |
| 18.1. | Fracture of shaft of shin bones | | |
| | 1) fracture of fibula, tearing of bone fragments | 5% | |
| | 2) fracture of tibia, multiple fracture of fibula | 10% | |
| | 3) fracture of tibia and fibula, multiple fracture of tibia | 15% | |
| 18.2. | Pseudoarthrosis after shin bone fracture | | |
| | 1) on tibia | 10% | |
| | 2) on fibula and tibia | 15% | |
| 18.3. | Traumatic amputation of shin | | |
| | 1) at any height | | 45% |
| | 2) exarticulation from knee joint | | 50% |
| | 3) in case of the only limb | | 100% |
| 19. | Ankle | | |
| 19.1. | Injury of ankle joint | | |
| | 1) fracture of one malleolus (rupture of tibiofibular syndesmosis) | 5% | |
| | 2) bimalleolar fracture, fracture of one malleolus and edge of tibia | 10% | |
| | 3) fracture of both malleoli and edge of tibia | 15% | |
| | 4) ankle injury needing fixation (fixation over three weeks) | 2% | |
| 19.2. | Consequences of ankle joint injury: | | |
| | 1) ankylosis in good position (plantar flexion 0 degrees, dorsal flexion up to 10 degrees) | | 15% |
| | 2) ankylosis in bad position | | 25% |
| | 3) contracture of ankle joint proper with movability of less than 15 degrees | | 10% |
| | 4) exarticulation from ankle joint proper | | 40% |
| 19.3. | Rupture of Achilles tendon | 10% | |
| 20. | Foot | | |
| 20.1. | Foot injuries | | |
| | 1) fracture of one bone (except calcaneus and ankle bone), dislocation (see item 22.3) | 5% | |
| | 2) Fracture of calcaneus, of ankle bone, of two or more metatarsal bones | 10% | |
| 20.2. | Consequences of foot injuries: | | |
| | 1) ankyloses in the distal ankle joint | | 10% |
| | 2) amputation from all metatarsophalangeal joints | | 10% |
| | 3) amputation at the height of metatarsal, tarsal bones | | 15% |
| | 4) loss of foot either from Lisfranc or Chopart joint | | 25% |
| 21. | Toes | | |
| 21.1. | Fracture of single or several distal, intermediate or proximal phalanges | | |

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| | 1) 1-2 toes | 2% | |
| | 2) 3-5 toes | 5% | |
| 21.2. | Traumatic amputation | | |
| | 1) from nail phalanx of big toe | | 3% |
| | 2) from proximal phalanx of big toe | | 5% |
| | 3) loss of every II-V toe (removal from proximal phalanx) | | 2% |
| 21.3. | Osteomyelitis as a complication of open fractures | 10% | |
| 22. | Other injuries | | |
| 22.1. | Traumatic, haemorrhagic shock, burn disease | 10% | |
| 22.2. | Random acute chemical poisoning, carbon monoxide poisoning, electrical traumas | | |
| | 1) with hospitalisation for 5-10 days | 5% | |
| | 2) with hospitalisation for 11-20 days | 10% | |
| | 3) with hospitalisation for more than 20 days | 15% | |
| 22.3. | Dislocations make up 50% of the percentage given in the table | | |

Table of reduced visual acuity

Addendum to item 2.10

| Visual acuity before trauma | Visual acuity after trauma | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------|-----|--|
| | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | Below 0.1 | 0.0 | |
| 1.0-0.8 | 3% | 5% | 10% | 10% | 15% | 20% | 25% | 35% | 50% | |
| 0.7 | - | 3% | 5% | 10% | 10% | 15% | 20% | 30% | 40% | |
| 0.6 | - | - | 3% | 5% | 10% | 10% | 15% | 20% | 25% | |
| 0.5 | - | - | - | 5% | 5% | 10% | 10% | 15% | 20% | |
| 0.4 | - | - | - | - | 5% | 5% | 10% | 15% | 20% | |
| 0.3 | - | - | - | - | - | 5% | 5% | 10% | 20% | |
| 0.2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5% | 10% | 20% | |
| 0.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10% | 20% | |
| Below 0.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 20% | |



