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Correspondence Files, Reference Guide

Census year 2006



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Note of appreciation

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Correspondence Files

Introduction

The 2001 block is maintained on the 2006 geographic frame, facilitating the creation of correspondence files which describe the relationship between the 2001 block and the 2006 dissemination block. As a result, correspondence files for other geostatistical areas which are rolled up from the 2001 block or 2006 dissemination block can also be generated, in this case the 2006 to 2001 dissemination area correspondence file.

1. Dissemination Area Correspondence File

The Dissemination Area Correspondence File (da-sd_corr.txt) describes the relationship of the 2006 dissemination area with the 2001 dissemination area. The fields available in the file are the 2006 dissemination area unique identifier (DAUID2006), the 2001 dissemination area unique identifier (DAUID2001), the 2006 dissemination block unique identifier (DBUID2006) and a relationship flag. The relationship flag indicates if the current census dissemination area is equal to the previous census dissemination area or if it has a one to many, many to one or many to many relationship. Together, these fields allow comparison between the 2006 dissemination area and the 2001 dissemination area.

Table 1.1 Record layout — Dissemination Area Correspondence File

Attribute name	Data type	Description
DAUID2006	CHAR2(8)	Uniquely identifies a dissemination area (composed of the 2-digit province/territory code, the 2-digit census division code, and the 4-digit dissemination area code).
DAUID2001	CHAR2(8)	Uniquely identifies a dissemination area (composed of the 2-digit province/territory code, the 2-digit census division code, and the 4-digit dissemination area code).
DBUID2006	CHAR2(10)	Uniquely identifies a dissemination block (composed of the 2-digit province/territory code, the 2-digit census division code, the 4-digit dissemination area code, and the 2-digit dissemination block code).
DA_rel_flag	CHAR2(1)	Relationship flag indicating if the 2006 dissemination area is equal to the 2001 dissemination area or has a one to many relationship, a many to one relationship or a many to many relationship. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 – one 2006 dissemination area to one 2001 dissemination area, • 2 – one 2006 dissemination area was many 2001 dissemination areas, • 3 – many 2006 dissemination areas were one 2001 dissemination area • 4 – many 2006 dissemination areas were many 2001 dissemination areas

The following list contains detailed counts for each relationship type:

Relationship type	Count	Percent¹
one 2006 dissemination area = one 2001 dissemination area	27,193	50 %
one 2006 dissemination area = many 2001 dissemination areas	1,407	3 %
many 2006 dissemination areas = one 2001 dissemination area	1,460	3 %
many 2006 dissemination areas = many 2001 dissemination areas	24,566	45 %

The dissemination area was introduced for the 2001 Census, but was delineated only in census-tracted areas of the country. In areas without census tract coverage the dissemination area equalled the enumeration area. For the 2006 Census, dissemination areas are delineated for the entire country. The Dissemination Area Correspondence is broken into two large groups. Group 1 contains census tracted areas (census metropolitan areas and tracted census agglomerations) and group 2 contains areas outside of census tract coverage (untraced census agglomerations and rural areas). The detailed counts for each group are as follows:

Group 1. Census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations which are part of the Census Tract Program:

Relationship type	Count	Percent¹
one 2006 dissemination area = one 2001 dissemination area	24,630	68 %
one 2006 dissemination area = many 2001 dissemination areas	852	2 %
many 2006 dissemination areas = one 2001 dissemination area	816	2 %
many 2006 dissemination areas = many 2001 dissemination areas	9,745	27 %

Group 2. Areas not covered under the Census Tract Program:

Relationship type	Count	Percent
one 2006 dissemination area = one 2001 dissemination area	2,563	14 %
one 2006 dissemination area = many 2001 dissemination areas	555	3 %
many 2006 dissemination areas = one 2001 dissemination area	644	3 %
many 2006 dissemination areas = many 2001 dissemination areas	14,821	80 %

1. Totals may not add to 100 due to rounding.

2. Dissemination Block Correspondence File

The Dissemination Block Correspondence File (db-id_corr.txt) describes the relationship of the 2006 dissemination block with the 2001 block². The fields available in the file are the 2006 dissemination block unique identifier (DBUID2006), the 2001 block unique identifier (DBUID2001), and a relationship flag. The relationship flag indicates if the current census dissemination block is equal to the previous census block or if it has a one to many, many to one or many to many relationship. Together, these fields allow comparison between the 2006 dissemination block and the 2001 block.

Table 2.1 Record layout — Dissemination Block Correspondence File

Attribute name	Data type	Description
DBUID2006	CHAR2(10)	Uniquely identifies a dissemination block (composed of the 2-digit province/territory code, the 2-digit census division code, the 4-digit dissemination area code, and the 2-digit dissemination block code).
DBUID2001	CHAR2(10)	Uniquely identifies a dissemination block (composed of the 2-digit province/territory code, the 2-digit census division code, the 4-digit dissemination area code, and the 2-digit block code).
DB-rel_flag	CHAR2(1)	Relationship flag indicating if the 2006 dissemination block is equal to the 2001 block or has a one to many relationship, a many to one relationship, or a many to many relationship <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 – one 2006 dissemination block to one 2001 block, • 2 – one 2006 dissemination block was many 2001 blocks, • 3 – many 2006 dissemination blocks were one 2001 block, • 4 – many 2006 dissemination blocks were many 2001 blocks.

The following list contains detailed counts for each relationship type:

Relationship type	Count	Percent
one 2006 dissemination block = one 2001 block	381,565	80 %
one 2006 dissemination block = many 2001 blocks	23,800	5 %
many 2006 dissemination blocks = one 2001 block	47,743	10 %
many 2006 dissemination blocks = many 2001 blocks	25,723	5 %

2. The term 'block' is discontinued for the 2006 Census. This geographic entity is now referred to as dissemination block.

Appendix A: Glossary

Adjusted counts

'Adjusted counts' refer to previous census population and dwelling counts that were adjusted (i.e., recompiled) to reflect current census boundaries, when a boundary change occurs between the two censuses.

Block-face

A block-face is one side of a street between two consecutive features intersecting that street. The features can be other streets or boundaries of standard geographic areas.

Block-faces are used for generating block-face representative points, which in turn are used for geocoding and census data extraction when the street and address information are available.

Cartographic boundary files

Cartographic boundary files (CBFs) contain the boundaries of standard geographic areas together with the shoreline around Canada. Selected inland lakes and rivers are available as a supplementary layer.

Census agricultural region

Census agricultural regions (CARs) are composed of groups of adjacent census divisions. In Saskatchewan, census agricultural regions are made up of groups of adjacent census consolidated subdivisions, but these groups do not necessarily respect census division boundaries.

Census consolidated subdivision

A census consolidated subdivision (CCS) is a group of adjacent census subdivisions. Generally, the smaller, more urban census subdivisions (towns, villages, etc.) are combined with the surrounding, larger, more rural census subdivision, in order to create a geographic level between the census subdivision and the census division.

Census division

Census division (CD) is the general term for provincially legislated areas (such as county, *municipalité régionale de comté* and regional district) or their equivalents. Census divisions are intermediate geographic areas between the province/territory level and the municipality (census subdivision).

Census metropolitan area and census agglomeration

A census metropolitan area (CMA) or a census agglomeration (CA) is formed by one or more adjacent municipalities centred on a large urban area (known as the urban core). A CMA must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more must live in the urban core. A CA must have an urban core population of at least 10,000. To be included in the CMA or CA, other adjacent municipalities must have a high degree of integration with the central urban area, as measured by commuting flows derived from census place of work data.

If the population of the urban core of a CA declines below 10,000, the CA is retired. However, once an area becomes a CMA, it is retained as a CMA even if its total population declines below 100,000 or the population of its urban core falls below 50,000. The urban areas in the CMA or CA that are not contiguous to the urban core are called the urban fringe. Rural areas in the CMA or CA are called the rural fringe.

When a CA has an urban core of at least 50,000, it is subdivided into census tracts. Census tracts are maintained for the CA even if the population of the urban core subsequently falls below 50,000. All CMAs are subdivided into census tracts.

Census metropolitan area and census agglomeration influenced zone

The census metropolitan area and census agglomeration influenced zone (MIZ) is a concept that geographically differentiates the area of Canada outside census metropolitan areas (CMAs) and census agglomerations (CAs). Census subdivisions outside CMAs and CAs are assigned to one of four categories according to the degree of influence (strong, moderate, weak or no influence) that the CMAs and/or CAs have on them.

Census subdivisions (CSDs) are assigned to a MIZ category based on the percentage of their resident employed labour force that has a place of work in the urban core(s) of CMAs or CAs. CSDs with the same degree of influence tend to be clustered. They form zones around CMAs and CAs that progress through the categories from 'strong' to 'no' influence as distance from the CMAs and CAs increases.

Census subdivision

Census subdivision (CSD) is the general term for municipalities (as determined by provincial/territorial legislation) or areas treated as municipal equivalents for statistical purposes (e.g., Indian reserves, Indian settlements and unorganized territories).

Census tract

Census tracts (CTs) are small, relatively stable geographic areas that usually have a population of 2,500 to 8,000. They are located in census metropolitan areas and in census agglomerations with an urban core population of 50,000 or more in the previous census.

A committee of local specialists (for example, planners, health and social workers, and educators) initially delineates census tracts in conjunction with Statistics Canada. Once a census metropolitan area (CMA) or census agglomeration (CA) has been subdivided into census tracts, the census tracts are maintained even if the urban core population subsequently declines below 50,000.

Coordinate system

A coordinate system is a reference system based on mathematical rules for specifying positions (locations) on the surface of the earth. The coordinate values can be spherical (latitude and longitude) or planar (such as Universal Transverse Mercator).

Cartographic boundary files, digital boundary files, representative points and road network files are disseminated in latitude/longitude coordinates.

Datum

A datum is a geodetic reference system that specifies the size and shape of the earth, and the base point from which the latitude and longitude of all other points on the earth's surface are referenced.

Designated place

A designated place (DPL) is normally a small community or settlement that does not meet the criteria established by Statistics Canada to be a census subdivision (an area with municipal status) or an urban area.

Designated places are created by provinces and territories, in cooperation with Statistics Canada, to provide data for submunicipal areas.

Digital boundary files

Digital boundary files (DBFs) portray the boundaries used for 2006 Census collection and, therefore, often extend as straight lines into bodies of water.

Dissemination area

A dissemination area (DA) is a small, relatively stable geographic unit composed of one or more adjacent dissemination blocks. It is the smallest standard geographic area for which all census data are disseminated. DAs cover all the territory of Canada.

Dissemination block

A dissemination block (DB) is an area bounded on all sides by roads and/or boundaries of standard geographic areas. The dissemination block is the smallest geographic area for which population and dwelling counts are disseminated. Dissemination blocks cover all the territory of Canada.

Economic region

An economic region (ER) is a grouping of complete census divisions (CDs) (with one exception in Ontario) created as a standard geographic unit for analysis of regional economic activity.

Ecumene

Ecumene is a term used by geographers to mean inhabited land. It generally refers to land where people have made their permanent home, and to all work areas that are considered occupied and used for agricultural or any other economic purpose. Thus, there can be various types of ecumenes, each having their own unique characteristics (population ecumene, agricultural ecumene, industrial ecumene, etc.).

Federal electoral district

A federal electoral district (FED) is an area represented by a member of the House of Commons. The federal electoral district boundaries used for the 2006 Census are based on the 2003 Representation Order.

Geocoding

Geocoding is the process of assigning geographic identifiers (codes) to map features and data records. The resulting geocodes permit data to be linked geographically.

Households, postal codes and place of work data are linked to block-face representative points when the street and address information is available; otherwise, they are linked to dissemination block (DB) representative points. In some cases, postal codes and place of work data are linked to dissemination area (DA) representative points when they cannot be linked to DBs. As well, place of work data are linked to census subdivision representative points when the data cannot be linked to DAs.

Geographic code

A geographic code is a numerical identifier assigned to a geographic area. The code is used to identify and access standard geographic areas for the purposes of data storage, retrieval and display.

Geographic reference date

The geographic reference date is a date determined by Statistics Canada for the purpose of finalizing the geographic framework for which census data will be collected, tabulated and reported. For the 2006 Census, the geographic reference date is January 1, 2006.

Land area

Land area is the area in square kilometres of the land-based portions of standard geographic areas.

Land area data are unofficial, and are provided for the sole purpose of calculating population density.

Locality

'Locality' (LOC) refers to the historical place names of former census subdivisions (municipalities), former designated places and former urban areas, as well as to the names of other entities, such as neighbourhoods, post offices, communities and unincorporated places.

Map projection

A map projection is the process of transforming and representing positions from the earth's three-dimensional curved surface to a two-dimensional (flat) surface. The process is accomplished by a direct geometric projection or by a mathematically derived transformation.

The Lambert conformal conic map projection is widely used for general maps of Canada at small scales and is the most common map projection used at Statistics Canada.

National Geographic Database

The National Geographic Database (NGD) is a shared database between Statistics Canada and Elections Canada. The database contains roads, road names and address ranges. It also includes separate reference layers containing physical and cultural features, such as hydrography and hydrographic names, railroads and power transmission lines.

The NGD was created in 1997 as a joint Statistics Canada/Elections Canada initiative to develop and maintain a national road network file serving the needs of both organizations. The active building of the NGD – that is, integrating the files from Statistics Canada, Elections Canada and Natural Resources Canada – occurred from 1998 to 2000. Thereafter, Statistics Canada and Elections Canada reconciled their digital boundary holdings to the new database's road network geometry so that operational products could be derived.

Since 2001, the focus of the NGD has been on intensive data quality improvements, especially regarding the quality and currency of its road network coverage. There has been considerable expansion of road names and civic addresses ranges, as well as the addition of hydrographic names. Priorities were determined by Statistics Canada and Elections Canada, enabling the NGD to meet the joint operational needs of both agencies in support of census and electoral activities.

Place name

'Place name' refers to the set of names that includes current census subdivisions (municipalities), current designated places and current urban areas, as well as the names of localities.

Population density

Population density is the number of persons per square kilometre.

Postal code

The postal code is a six-character code defined and maintained by Canada Post Corporation for the purpose of sorting and delivering mail.

Province or territory

Province and territory refer to the major political units of Canada. From a statistical point of view, province and territory are basic areas for which data are tabulated. Canada is divided into 10 provinces and three territories.

Reference map

A reference map shows the location of the geographic areas for which census data are tabulated and disseminated. The maps display the boundaries, names and codes of standard geographic areas, as well as major cultural and physical features, such as roads, railroads, coastlines, rivers and lakes.

Representative point

A representative point is a point that represents a line or a polygon. The point is centrally located along the line, and centrally located or population weighted in the polygon.

Representative points are generated for block-faces, dissemination blocks, dissemination areas, census subdivisions, urban areas and designated places.

Households, postal codes and place of work data are linked to block-face representative points when the street and address information is available; otherwise, they are linked to dissemination block (DB) representative points. In some cases, postal codes and place of work data are linked to dissemination area (DA) representative points when they cannot be linked to DBs. As well, place of work data are linked to census subdivision representative points when the data cannot be linked to DAs.

Road network file

The road network file (RNF) contains roads, road names, address ranges and road ranks for the entire country. Most commonly, address ranges are dwelling-based and are mainly available in the large urban centres of Canada.

Rural area

Rural areas include all territory lying outside urban areas. Taken together, urban and rural areas cover all of Canada.

Rural population includes all population living in the rural fringes of census metropolitan areas (CMAs) and census agglomerations (CAs), as well as population living in rural areas outside CMAs and CAs.

Spatial Data Infrastructure

The Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI), formerly known as the National Geographic Base (NGB), is an internal maintenance database that is not disseminated outside of Statistics Canada. It contains roads, road names and address ranges from the National Geographic Database (NGD), as well as boundary arcs of standard geographic areas that do not follow roads, all in one integrated line layer. The database also includes a related polygon layer consisting of basic blocks (BB) (basic blocks are the smallest polygon units in the database, and are formed by the intersection of all roads and the arcs of geographic areas that do not follow roads), boundary

layers of standard geographic areas, and derived attribute tables, as well as reference layers containing physical and cultural features (such as hydrography, railroads and power transmission lines) from the NGD.

The SDI supports a wide range of census operations, such as the maintenance and delineation of the boundaries of standard geographic areas (including the automated delineation of dissemination blocks, dissemination areas and urban areas), and geocoding. The SDI is also the source for generating many geography products for the 2006 Census, such as cartographic boundary files and road network files.

Spatial data quality elements

Spatial data quality elements provide information on the fitness for use of a spatial database by describing why, when and how the data are created, and how accurate the data are. The elements include an overview describing the purpose and usage, as well as specific quality elements reporting on the lineage, positional accuracy, attribute accuracy, logical consistency and completeness. This information is provided to users for all spatial data products disseminated for the census.

Standard Geographical Classification

The Standard Geographical Classification (SGC) is Statistics Canada's official classification for three types of geographic areas: provinces and territories, census divisions (CDs) and census subdivisions (CSDs). The SGC provides unique numeric identification (codes) for these hierarchically related geographic areas.

Statistical Area Classification

The Statistical Area Classification (SAC) groups census subdivisions according to whether they are a component of a census metropolitan area, a census agglomeration, a census metropolitan area and census agglomeration influenced zone (strong MIZ, moderate MIZ, weak MIZ or no MIZ), or the territories (Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut). The SAC is used for data dissemination purposes.

Thematic map

A thematic map shows the spatial distribution of one or more specific data themes for standard geographic areas. The map may be qualitative in nature (e.g., predominant farm types) or quantitative (e.g., percentage population change).

Urban area

An urban area has a minimum population concentration of 1,000 persons and a population density of at least 400 persons per square kilometre, based on the current census population count. All territory outside urban areas is classified as rural. Taken together, urban and rural areas cover all of Canada.

Urban population includes all population living in the urban cores, secondary urban cores and urban fringes of census metropolitan areas (CMAs) and census agglomerations (CAs), as well as the population living in urban areas outside CMAs and CAs.

Urban core, urban fringe and rural fringe

'Urban core, urban fringe and rural fringe' distinguish between central and peripheral urban and rural areas within a census metropolitan area (CMA) or census agglomeration (CA).

'Urban core' is a large urban area around which a CMA or a CA is delineated. The urban core must have a population (based on the previous census) of at least 50,000 persons in the case of a CMA, or at least 10,000 persons in the case of a CA.

The urban core of a CA that has been merged with an adjacent CMA or larger CA is called the 'secondary urban core'.

'Urban fringe' includes all small urban areas within a CMA or CA that are not contiguous with the urban core of the CMA or CA.

'Rural fringe' is all territory within a CMA or CA not classified as an urban core or an urban fringe.

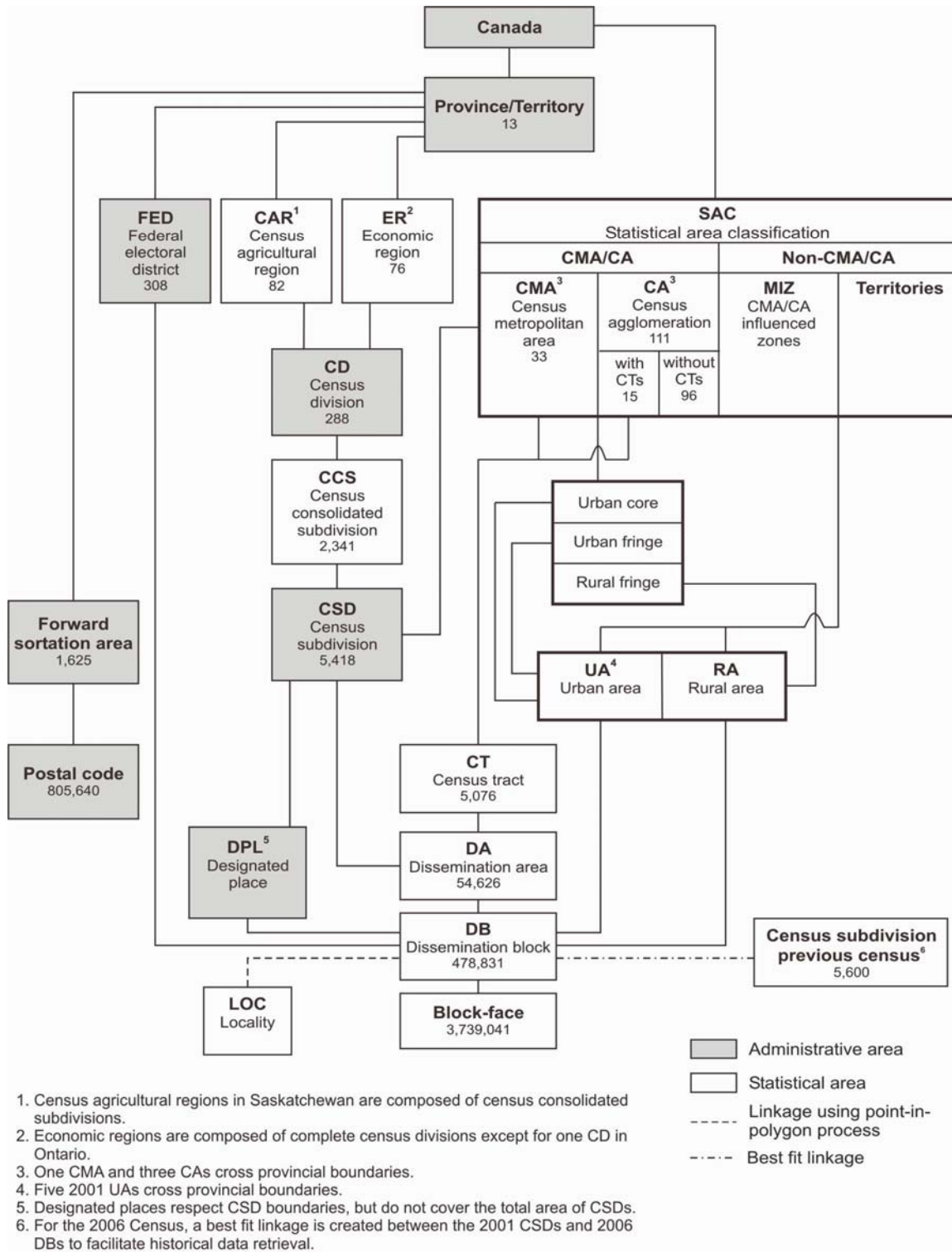
Urban population size group

The term 'urban population size group' refers to the classification used in standard tabulations where urban areas are distributed according to the following predetermined size groups, based on the current census population.

1,000	to	2,499
2,500	to	4,999
5,000	to	9,999
10,000	to	24,999
25,000	to	49,999
50,000	to	99,999
100,000	to	499,999
500,000	and over	

Tabulations are not limited to these predetermined population size groups; the census database has the capability of tabulating data according to any user-defined population size group.

Appendix B: Hierarchy of standard geographic units for dissemination, 2006 Census



Unrestricted use licence agreement for Statistics Canada's free Correspondence Files, 2006 Census

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- III AND WHEREAS the Licensor wishes to grant to the Licensee certain rights to the Data, in accordance with the terms and conditions herein contained;
- IV AND WHEREAS the Licensor represents that it has full authority to grant the rights desired by the Licensee on the terms and conditions herein contained;
- V AND WHEREAS the parties hereto are desirous of entering into a licence agreement on the basis herein set forth,
NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of the covenants contained in this Agreement, the parties agree as follows:

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- 5.3 The Licensee shall have no recourse against the Licensor, its officers, directors, employees, authorized agents and contractors, whether by way of any suit or action or other, for any loss, liability, damage or cost that the Licensee may suffer or incur at any time, by reason of the Licensee's possession or use of the Data or arising out of the exercise by the Licensee of its rights hereunder.
- 5.4 The Licensee shall indemnify the Licensor, its officers, directors, employees, authorized agents and contractors from all claims whatsoever alleging loss, costs, expenses, damages or injuries (including injuries resulting in death) arising out of the Licensee's possession or use of the Data or the exercise by the Licensee of its rights hereunder.
- 5.5 The Licensee's obligation to indemnify the Licensor, its officers, directors, employees, authorized agents and contractors, under this Agreement shall not affect or prejudice the Licensor from exercising any other rights under law.

5.6 The provisions of this Article shall survive termination of this Agreement.

6.0 TERMINATION

6.1 This Agreement may be terminated

- (i) automatically and without notice, if the Licensee commits or permits a breach of any of its covenants or obligations under this Agreement;
- (ii) upon written notice of termination by the Licensee at any time, and such termination shall take effect thirty (30) days after the receipt by the Licensor of such notice; or
- (iii) upon mutual agreement of the parties.

6.2 Upon termination of this Agreement, for whatever reason, the Licensee's rights under section 3 shall immediately cease; and all obligations of the Parties which expressly or by their nature survive termination shall continue in full force and effect subsequent to and notwithstanding such termination, until they are fully satisfied or by their nature expire. For greater clarity, but without restricting the generality of the foregoing, the following provisions survive termination of this Agreement:

- section 5 (representations, warranties, indemnities)

6.3 Notwithstanding subsections 6.1 and 6.2 above, the Licensee may continue to use the Data for the purpose of completing orders of Derived Products made before the termination date of this Agreement

6.4 Notwithstanding the termination of this Agreement, all agreements entered into by the Licensee in the exercise of its rights under section 3 thereof prior to such termination and all obligations imposed therein shall continue in full force and effect subject to their terms.

7.0 GENERALITIES

7.1 Applicable Law

This Agreement shall be construed and enforced in accordance with, and the rights of the parties shall be governed by, the laws of Ontario and Canada, as applicable.

7.2 Entirety of Agreement

This Agreement hereto constitute the entire agreement between the parties with respect to its subject matter. This Agreement may only be amended in writing, signed by both parties, which expressly states the intention to amend this Agreement.

7.3 Alternate Dispute Resolution

If a dispute arises concerning this Agreement, or if a proposed modification of any term of this Agreement cannot be agreed between the parties, the parties shall attempt to resolve the matter first by negotiation.

If the parties have not succeeded in negotiating a resolution, then they shall jointly submit the dispute to a mutually accepted mediator. If the parties cannot agree on an acceptable mediator, then either party may submit the dispute to binding arbitration.

The arbitral tribunal shall be governed by the UN Commercial Arbitration Code (the

“Code”), referred to in the Commercial Arbitration Act, R.S.C 1985, c. C-4.6, and judgment upon the award rendered by the arbitral tribunal may be entered in any court having jurisdiction over the matter.

The arbitral tribunal shall consist of one arbitrator chosen by the parties. Subject to the Code, the parties agree that the award and determination of the arbitral tribunal shall be final and binding on both parties, shall be without right of appeal and shall be the exclusive remedy between the parties regarding any claims, counterclaims, issues or disputes presented to the arbitral tribunal.

Costs

The Parties shall bear the costs of the mediation equally, except that each party shall bear its own personal costs of the mediation.

The costs of the arbitral tribunal’s fees and expenses shall be shared equally by the parties. The parties shall bear their own personal costs except that the losing party shall pay all costs, fees, levies and taxes arising from and necessitated by the enforcement of the arbitral tribunal’s award, including, without limitation, registration, enforcement charges or other judicial levies or costs.

7.4 No Joint Venture

The Parties expressly disclaim any intention to create a partnership, joint venture or joint enterprise. The Parties acknowledge and agree that nothing contained in this Agreement nor any acts of any party shall constitute or be deemed to constitute the parties as partners, joint ventures or principal and agent in any way or for any purpose. No Party has the authority to act for, or to assume any obligation or responsibility on behalf of the other Party. The relationship between the Parties is intended to be, and shall at all times be construed as that of licensor and licensee.

7.5 No Waiver

No condoning, excusing or overlooking by the Licensor of any default by the Licensee, at any time or times, in performing or observing any of the Licensee’s obligations hereunder, will operate as a waiver, renunciation, surrender of or otherwise affect the rights of the Licensor in respect of any continuing or subsequent default. No waiver of these rights will be inferred from anything done or omitted by the Licensor, except by an express waiver in writing.

7.6 Order of Precedence

If there is a conflict or ambiguity between this Agreement proper and any schedules thereto, the interpretation consistent with this Agreement proper (taking into consideration the statements in the recitals and headings) shall prevail and apply, notwithstanding any wording to the contrary in the applicable schedule.

7.7 Notices

The Licensor assumes no obligation or liability whatsoever for the provision of updates to the Data or the provision of notices in relation thereto to the Licensee.

ANY USE WHATSOEVER OF THIS DATA PRODUCT SHALL CONSTITUTE YOUR ACCEPTANCE OF THE TERMS OF THIS AGREEMENT.

For further information please contact:

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