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1. Introduction

This technical note sets out details of the calculation of dedicated schools grant (DSG) allocations for 2021 to 2022.

The DSG allocations for 2021 to 2022 are made up of:

- the schools block, based on the primary units of funding (PUF), and secondary units of funding (SUF) for mainstream schools, including sixth form and high needs pupils, and the central school services block (CSSB), based on the units of funding and total historic commitments funding amounts (a sum)
- the high needs block, based on the historic spending in a July 2020 with the supplementary amount updated for the number of pupils in the October 2020 school census
- the early years block, based on the early years rates published in December 2020 and January 2021
- funding for the universal 15 free entitlement for all 2-year-olds
- funding for the additional 15 hours 2-year-old entitlement eligible working families
- funding for 15 free entitlement for disadvantaged 2-year-olds
- the pupil premium grant (EYPP)
- funding for the disability access fund (DAF)
- supplementary funding for early childhood mental health (PMHS)

You can view the July 2020 announcements for the schools block, CCSB and high needs block in the 2020 to 2021 technical note. You can view the early years block and the EYPP rates and the DAF rates in the early years funding 2021 to 2022 page.

We have published the 2021 to 2022 DSG allocations for each local authority. This shows the DSG prior to academies' recoupment from the schools block.

2. Calculating the 2021 to 2022 dedicated schools grant

Information on the pupil numbers used for the schools block, CSSB, high needs basic entitlement, and early years block can be found in section 10. A pupil number list will be published in January 2021.

Each unit of funding is rounded to the nearest penny.

Final DSG allocations are rounded up to the nearest £1.

3. Payment arrangements

We will pay the grant to local authorities in 25 instalments on the dates set out in section 3 of the 2021 to 2022 dedicated schools grant (DSG) conditions of grant. December 2020 minus recoupment for academies and deductions for high needs places.

4. Schools block

4.1 Schools block allocations

The PUFs for each local authority are multiplied by:

- the number of pupils in reception to year group 6 from the October 2020 school census plus
- pupils aged 4 to 10 or assigned to a year group from the October 2020 school census

The SUFs for each local authority are multiplied by:

- the number of pupils in year groups 7 to 11 from the October 2020 school census plus
- pupils aged 11 to 14 or assigned to a year group from the October 2020 school census

Pupils in special units and resource provisions are included in the pupil counts above. We count reception pupils as one full time equivalent (FTE) irrespective of the hours they attend. We will not apply a reception uplift to the pupil numbers.

We then add:

- the actual 2021 to 2022 funding for the premises factor (as this is based on factors from previous years, this will be updated for 2022 to 2023)
- rounding and smoothing the differences between the primary and secondary shares on roll in the local authority in the October 2019 and October 2020 school censuses (see section 4.2 of the 2020 to 2021 technical note and the 2020 to 2021 technical guidance for more detail)
- the allocation rates also show the total schools block prior to the inclusion of the Teachers Pay Grant (TPG) and the Teachers Pension Contribution Grant (TPCG). This is the amount from which local authorities may move up to 0.5% to other blocks with the consent of the schools forum

4.2 Arrangements for academies recoupment 2021 to 2022

We will calculate amounts for recoupment based on the individual schools budget (ISB) share shown in the authority proforma tool (APT) submitted in January 2021. We will adjust the amount for academies' share of the pupil premium grant based on the January calculations, by the end of April 2021. We will publish detailed recoupment guidance in March 2021.

5. Central school services block

For each local authority's allocation for on-going responsibilities, we calculate new units of funding from:

- the published CSSB units of funding for the number of pupils
- the 2020 to 2021 historic commitments funding amounts (adjusted for centrally employed teachers for 2020 to 2021, preserved up to 12 months, divided by the number used to calculate CSSB for 2020 to 2021, and multiply by the pupils
- the 2020 to 2021 historic commitments funding amounts in recoupment in year 1
- apart 4 to 10 in local government pay

We have added the resulting allocation to the actual funding for historic commitments published in the APT summer rates.

We have made a small number of manual adjustments to the actual funding for historic commitments to reflect local authority decisions to cease or reduce some historic costs which they voted to cease or reduce in years before 2021 to 2016. Some allocations from a reduction below the value of these costs.

The Education and Skills Funding Agency (Regulations 2020) will set out how this funding may be used.

6. High needs block

We have updated the allocations for the basic entitlement element of the high needs national funding formula to use pupil number data from the October 2020 school census.

We have made a small number of manual adjustments to the actual funding for historic commitments to reflect local authority decisions to cease or reduce some historic costs which they voted to cease or reduce in years before 2021 to 2016. Some allocations from a reduction below the value of these costs.

We have applied Hard Times Finance (England) Regulations 2020 and will use this funding may be used:

- to fund places in alternative provision and independent learning providers (ILP) (post-16 places only)
- AP free schools (pre-16 places, including those at schools opened during the 2020 to 2021 or 2021 to 2022 academic years)

In addition to the funding for places described above, the high needs block also provides funding for top-up funding for local authority on-going high needs education figures (rolled above).

It also includes:

- top-up funding for pupils and students in special post-16 institutions (SPI), and non-maintained special schools (NMSS)
- top-up funding for pupils and students placed in independent schools, independent AP centres (the places are commissioned directly by the local authority) Hospital education (including hospital education for individual young people not in school, and pupils in mental health units)
- funding for central high needs services and budgets

6.1 High needs block allocations

We have updated the allocations for the basic entitlement element of the high needs national funding formula to use pupil number data from the October 2020 school census.

We have made a small number of manual adjustments to the actual funding for historic commitments to reflect local authority decisions to cease or reduce some historic costs which they voted to cease or reduce in years before 2021 to 2016. Some allocations from a reduction below the value of these costs.

We expect the high needs place funding (for places commissioned directly by the local authority in the academy sector) to be adjusted to reflect the actual number of places.

The allocations have been grossed up to 12 months.

6.2 Import and export adjustments

The allocations announced in July 2020 included import and export adjustments to reflect the cost of pupils and students who are educated in another area (for top up needs funding) only.

As part of the on-going support, we will pay local authorities, attending non-maintained special schools (NMSS) and SPIs in exactly 2020 to 2016, to reflect that funding for these places will be based on the number of places. We will also make a top up payment to the SPI place in line with the principles outlined in the 2020 to 2021 technical note operational guide.

In June 2021 we will update the import and export adjustments to reflect the latest data from the January 2020 school census and the ROB of the 2020 to 2021 individual learner Record (ILR), which will include the exports to ESFA for NMSS and SPIs.

6.3 High needs place funding deductions

The high needs deductions will be the DSG allocations table shows the place funding deductions for the first 3 months of academic year 2020 to 2021 for place funding. We will pay the DSG to local authorities the final 9 months (or places in an AP academy).

These numbers have also been uplifted to give commissioned places for the first 3 months of academic year 2021 to 2022 the first 9 months for places in post-16 provision. We will update the deductions for academies and post-16 SPI place on academy conversions. We will also update the deductions for academies and post-16 2023 to reflect the outcome of the 2021 to 2022 place change notifications process.

Special units and resource provisions are funded in the place sums which are determined through the place change notification process, not on the number of pupils. Section 4.1 of the 2020 to 2021 technical note. We will make a top up payment for whether places are occupied by pupils on the school roll (school or ESA), post-16 or hosted at EYLDSS otherwise.

6.3 High needs place funding deductions

We will update the import and export adjustments to reflect the latest data from the January 2020 school census and the ROB of the 2020 to 2021 individual learner Record (ILR), which will include the exports to ESFA for NMSS and SPIs.

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6.4 College mergers

We are aware that some institutions in different local authorities are merging on an ongoing basis. Where institutions have merged before the start of the financial year and have notified us of the new institution, we will make adjustments to the place funding and top up funding for local authorities from April 2021. In instances where local authorities see an increase in place funding deductions as a result of a merger, the import and export adjustment will reflect the merger and will normally compensate that local authority for the place funding.

There may be cases where there is a significant mismatch between the data driving the import and export adjustments and the reality of the institution. We will consider a merger rather than a planned change in the number of places, or where the timing of the merger means that it is not reflected in the data used to calculate the import and export adjustment, or cause by unusual or exceptional circumstances.

Where an institution merges since after February 2021, place funding deductions will continue to be made from local authorities in the usual way. Any adjustment to the import and export adjustment will be made in the following year. The adjustment will be reflected in the data used to calculate the import and export adjustment.

6.5 Alternative provision free schools with high needs places

ESFA funding bands places in AP free schools opened during the 2020 to 2021 or 2021 to 2022 academic years, with no deduction from DSG. We will make deductions from DSG for pre-16 places in AP free schools opened before or during the 2019 to 2021 academic year, based on the number of places in the October 2020 school census. We will continue to provide these grants to these schools separately from the DSG in relation to early years pupils in 2021 to 2022. Allocations will be published in Spring 2021.

7.0 Early years pupil premium (EYPP)

The national rate for EYPP is 53 pence per hour per eligible child, up to a maximum 10 hours per year as set out in the 2021 to 2022 early years technical note.

The indicative allocation for each local authority is calculated as follows:

- the number of PTFs taking up the FEE entitlement in the January 2020 schools, early years and AP censuses
- multiplied by 53 hours × 38 weeks × £0.53

The basis for updating the PTFs for these indicative allocations will be reviewed in spring 2021 and we will update the technical note as necessary.

Maintained nursery schools, and schools and academies with early years pupils, receive funding through the EYPP. The EYPP is part of the early years funding. We will continue to provide these grants to these schools separately from the DSG in relation to early years pupils in 2021 to 2022. Allocations will be published in Spring 2021.

7.2 Early years pupil premium (EYPP)

The national rate for EYPP is 53 pence per hour per eligible child, up to a maximum 10 hours per year as set out in the 2021 to 2022 early years technical note.

The indicative allocation for each local authority is calculated as follows:

- the number of PTFs taking up the FEE entitlement in the January 2020 schools, early years and AP censuses
- multiplied by 53 hours × 38 weeks × £0.53

The basis for updating the PTFs for these indicative allocations will be reviewed in spring 2021 and we will update the technical note as necessary.

7.3 Early years disability access fund

The national rate for DAF is £615 per eligible child per year, as set out in the 2021 to 2022 early years technical note.

Allocations have been calculated based on Disability Living Allowance (DLA) data from February 2020. These allocations will not change and should be consistent for 2021 to 2022.

The local authority, the lead February 2020 DLA claimant count of 3 and 4 year olds, and then using data from the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) data to remove an estimated number of children in receipt. This gives an estimate of the number of children in receipt of the DAF in the local authority. This is then multiplied by £615 to arrive at the final allocation.

7.4 Early years supplementary funding for mainstream nursery schools

Supplementary funding for PMLA is allocated to local authorities to protect the level of funding in PMLA for the introduction of the EYFSP.

The supplementary funding allocation to local authorities in 2021 to 2022 will be at the same level as the 2020 to 2021 allocation. The 2021 to 2022 supplementary funding rate is the difference between the provider equivalent rate and the EYFSP PMLA baseline. Please see the EYFSP technical note for 2019 to 2020 for details on the calculation of the provider equivalent rate. The provider equivalent rate (PER) is the supplementary funding rate is deducted from the EYFSP PMLA baseline.

The allocation for each local authority qualifying for the supplementary funding is calculated as follows:

- the number of PTFs taking up the universal 15 hours in PMLA as recorded on the January 2020 schools census
- multiplied by 15 hours × 38 weeks × the local authority's 2019 to 2020 supplementary funding rate

In December 2020 we said that for 2020 to 2021, part of the supplementary funding allocations were published as indicative, and part as conditional. Specifically, we said that the EYFSP PMLA supplementary funding allocations for the local authorities for 2021 to March 2022 were conditional and might be subject to change, so local authorities should have treated them as unpublished.

> In April 2021, the government announced that these allocations are now 'confirmed, and no longer conditional'.

PMLA supplementary funding allocations for the full financial year 2021 to 2022 should therefore be treated in the same way as the rest of the allocations for the early years block. We will pay the PMLA supplementary funding to local authorities in exactly the same way as the other entitlements. That is the only adjustment that will be made to the PMLA supplementary funding.

The technical guidance published in March 2020 sets out the funding allocation methodology for 2021 to 2022, including how first allocation for each local authority will be calculated.

8. Deductions for national copyright licences

DfE has agreements with the following agencies to purchase a single national licence managed by DfE for all state funded schools in England:

- Christian Copyright Licensing International (CCLI)
- Copyright Licensing Agency (CLA)
- Music Licensing Company (MLC)
- Filmbank Distribution Ltd. (the PRS)
- Mechanical Copyright Protection Society (MCPS)
- Motion Picture Licensing Company (MPLC)
- Newspaper Licensing Agency (NLA)
- The Educational Recording Agency (ERA)
- Phonographic Performance Limited (PPL)
- Schools Printed Music Licence (SPML)

Local authorities and schools do not need to negotiate individual licences. DfE pays the cost, including VAT, to the agencies and provides this as a service to local authorities or schools. We will deduct the cost of the licences from DSG. We will make deductions from local authorities' DSG in relation to schools. Local authorities can deduct the relevant amount from schools' budgets to reimburse the local authority.

We have agreed with the relevant agencies that charges for 2021 to 2022 (separately discussed for figures are commercial in confidence). In April 2021 DfE will deduct the charge from the DSG and issue each local authority with a VAT invoice.

9. Independent school fees payments

Where independent schools transfer into the maintained sector, in or after April 2021, we will adjust the relevant local authority's schools block allocation to reflect the fees they would pay if the school had been part of the school's block and to cover the fees they pay for which it is a maintained school. For example, if a school transfers in September 2021, we will pay the local authority a proportion of the school's fees for the period they are accounted in the October 2021 school census multiplied by seven-twelfths multiplied by the local authority's PUF or SUF depending on the year groups of the pupils transferred.

10. Funding for the Isles of Scilly and City of London

We will continue to fund the Isles of Scilly and the City of London each through a single payment. We will calculate the payment for the Isles of Scilly using the same inputs/rates used for through national funding formulae. In addition, they will receive the pupil premium grant.

11. Pupil number information

11.1 Pupil number information 2021 to 2022

The data provides details of the pupil number counts which have been used in the calculation of the DSG allocations for 2021 to 2022.

The schools block and CSSB pupil counts are derived primarily from the October 2020 school census. The underlying pupil level information is collected from the January school census (from which detailed analysis is published as official statistics each summer).

Early years block pupil counts are derived primarily from the January 2021 school census and PTF.

High needs block basic entitlement allocations are derived from pupils data from the October 2020 school census and the alternative provision census from January 2021.

11.2 Schools block and central school services block

The pupil numbers used in the DSG calculation for 2021 to 2022 schools block allocations are from the October 2020 school census, and comprise:

- all pupils in maintained primary and secondary schools, and academies, which are in the local authority's area, including those in special units and resourced provisions, aged 4 to 10 as at January 2021
- all pupils in maintained primary and secondary schools, and academies, which are in the local authority's area, including those in special units and resourced provisions, aged 11 to 14 as at 31 August 2021
- the number of pupils in SEN units or resourced provision in maintained primary schools, maintained secondary schools, and academies, which are in the local authority's area, including those not counted in the school census

All pupils in the schools block are counted as 1.0 FTE regardless of their part-time or full-time status. Every relevant pupil with a nursery or school nursery registration is counted.

If a duplicate remains unresolved, the 1.0 FTE of that pupil is apportioned for the schools block. We do not hold duplicate pupil records in the central school services block. We identify potential duplicate UPN cases and ask authorities to resolve them. We apportion the 1.0 FTE for the pupil in the schools block between the authorities in the local authority mapped. For example, one pupil attributed 0.5 to one local authority and 0.5 to another local authority would be counted as 0.5 and 0.5.

We use the October 2020 school census pupil numbers from the October 2020 school census and compared to the October 2020 figures on middle super output area (MSOA) on the same basis. We positive growth at MSOA level is used to determine the 2021 to 2022 growth allocations as outlined in the methodology.

11.4 Early years block

The early years block of the dedicated schools grant under the early years national funding formula (EYNFF) covering:

- universal 2 and 3-year-old entitlement
- additional 2 and 4-year-old entitlement for working parents
- EYNFF eligible 2-year-old places
- 40 pupils recorded on year 9, 10 and 11 as less than 4 years old

11.5 Pupil counts for 3 and 4-year-old universal entitlement

The EYNFF allocations are calculated using PTF pupil numbers. 1.0 FTE is defined as a child taking up 570 hours per year over 38 weeks. Therefore, 15 hours per week for 38 per week is counted as 0.7 FTE.

PTF pupil counts from the January 2020 schools, early years and AP censuses are used to calculate universal entitlement funding allocations as follows:

From the January 2020 schools census:

- all PTE pupils in maintained nurseries, maintained schools, and all academies, in the local authority's area, including those in special units, aged 3 and 4 years old as at 31 August 2020
- all pupils in maintained primary and secondary schools, and academies, which are in the local authority's area, including those in special units and resourced provisions, aged 4 years 10 to 10 years 9 as at 31 August 2020

The number of pupils in SEN units or resourced provision in maintained primary schools, maintained secondary schools, and academies, which are in the local authority's area, including those not counted through the school census.

All pupils in the schools block are counted as 1.0 FTE regardless of their part-time or full-time status. Every relevant pupil with a nursery or school nursery registration is counted.

If a duplicate remains unresolved, the 1.0 FTE of that pupil is apportioned for the schools block. We do not hold duplicate pupil records in the central school services block. We identify potential duplicate UPN cases and ask authorities to resolve them. We apportion the 1.0 FTE for the pupil in the schools block between the authorities in the local authority mapped. For example, one pupil attributed 0.5 to one local authority and 0.5 to another local authority would be counted as 0.5 and 0.5.

We use the October 2020 school census pupil numbers from the October 2020 school census and compared to the October 2020 figures on middle super output area (MSOA) on the same basis. We positive growth at MSOA level is used to determine the 2021 to 2022 growth allocations as outlined in the methodology.

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- universal 2 and 3-year-old entitlement
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The EYNFF allocations are calculated using PTF pupil numbers. 1.0 FTE is defined as a child taking up 570 hours per year over 38 weeks. Therefore, 15 hours per week for 38 per week is counted as 0.7 FTE.

PTF pupil counts from the January 2020 schools, early years and AP censuses are used to calculate universal entitlement funding allocations as follows:

From the January 2020 schools census:

- all PTE pupils in maintained nurseries, maintained schools, and all academies, in the local authority's area, including those in special units, aged 3 and 4 years old as at 31 August 2020
- all PTE pupils in maintained nurseries, maintained schools, and all academies, whose national curriculum year group is nursery or R aged 3 or 4 August 2019

From the January 2020 early years census:

- all 3 and 4-year-old PTE as at 31 August 2019

From the January 2020 AP census:

- all pupils in independent schools without a statement of SEN or EHC plan aged 3 at 31 August 2019 or 4 by 31 December 2019
- all pupils in independent schools with a statement of SEN or EHC plan aged 3 at 31 August 2019 or 4 by 31 December 2019

11.6 Pupil counts for 3 and 4-year-old additional hours funding

From the January 2020 schools census:

- all PTE pupils in maintained nurseries, maintained schools, and all academies, in the local authority's area, including those in special units, aged 3 and 4 years old as at 31 August 2020 who are eligible for the 15 hours per week
- all PTE pupils in maintained nurseries, maintained schools, and all academies, whose national curriculum year group is nursery or R aged 3 or 4 August 2019

From the January 2020 early years census:

- all 3 and 4-year-old PTE as at 31 August 2019

From the January 2020 AP census:

- all pupils in independent schools without a statement of SEN or EHC plan aged 3 at 31 August 2019 or 4 by 31 December 2019
- all pupils in independent schools with a statement of SEN or EHC plan aged 3 at 31 August 2019 or 4 by 31 December 2019

11.6 Pupil counts for 3 and 4-year-old additional hours funding

From the January 2020 schools census:

- all PTE pupils in maintained nurseries, maintained schools, and all academies, in the local authority's area, including those in special units, aged 3 and 4 years old as at 31 August 2020 who are eligible for the 15 hours per week
- all PTE pupils in maintained nurseries, maintained schools, and all academies, whose national curriculum year group is nursery or R aged 3 or 4 August 2019

From the January 2020 early years census:

- all 3 and 4-year-old PTE as at 31 August 2019

From the January 2020 AP census:

- all pupils in independent schools without a statement of SEN or EHC plan aged 3 at 31 August 2019 or 4 by 31 December 2019
- all pupils in independent schools with a statement of SEN or EHC plan aged 3 at 31 August 2019 or 4 by 31 December 2019

Data on how many 3 and 4-year-old children are taking up their additional hours entitlement is taken from the schools and early years censuses using the eligibility code and the same pupil counts as used for the universal entitlement, and ensuring that no pupil's hours across both the universal and additional hours exceeds 30.

11.7 Disability access fund allocations

The funding allocation for 2021 to 2022 will be an illustrative allocation based on an estimate of the number of 3 and 4-year-olds, who are not in reception that are claiming the disability living allowance (DLA).

For each local authority, their total February 2020 DLA claimant count of 3 and 4-year-old children, using data from the DWP, will be adjusted to remove an estimated number of children in reception. This will give an estimate of the number of 3 and 4-year-olds eligible to take up DAF in the local authority.

11.8 Early years pupil premium funding allocations

The funding methodology for EYPP remains the same as in 2020 to 2021. The funding allocations for 2021 to 2022 have been calculated based on January 2020 census data on EYPP take-up by eligible 3 and 4-year-olds.

11.9 Maintained nursery school supplementary funding allocations

The 2021 to 2022 allocations use the PTE pupil counts from the January 2020 school census for maintained nursery schools.

11.10 Two-year-old funding allocations

The pupil numbers that are used to determine the allocations for 2-year-old funding are as follows.

From the January 2020 school census:

- all PTE pupils in maintained nurseries, maintained schools, and all academies, in national curriculum year groups N1 and N2, aged 2 at 31 August 2019
- all PTE pupils in maintained nurseries, maintained schools, and all academies, whose national curriculum year group is missing or 'X', aged 2 at 31 August 2019

From the January 2020 early years census:

- all eligible 2-year-old PTEs at 31 December 2019

From the January 2019 AP census: * all eligible pupils in independent schools without a statement of SEN or EHC plan, aged 2 at 31 December 2019

11.11 High needs block

The pupil numbers used to determine the basic entitlement of the 2021 to 2022 high needs block allocations are as follows.

From the October 2020 school census:

- all pupils in maintained special schools, special academies, and special free schools, in national curriculum year groups N1 to 14, aged 2 to 18 at 31 August 2020
- all pupils in maintained special schools, and special academies, and special free schools, whose national curriculum year group is missing or 'X', aged 2 to 18 at 31 August 2020

From the January 2020 AP census:

- all pupils in independent schools with an EHC plan or SEN support (provision codes E and K), aged 2 to 18 at 31 August 2019

All pupils in the high needs block are counted as 1.0 FTE regardless of their part-time or full-time status. Every relevant pupil with a sole or dual (main) registration is counted.

We do not fund duplicate UPNs in the high needs block. We identify potential duplicate UPN cases and ask authorities to resolve them. If a duplicate remains unresolved, the 1.0 FTE of that pupil is equally divided between the local authorities involved; that is, one pupil between 2 local authorities will result in both authorities receiving a headcount of 0.5.

12. Next steps timeline

Date	Action
17 December 2020	ESFA announce 2021 to 2022: schools block, early years block, high needs block and details of the charges for national copyright licences issued to local authorities
21 January 2021	Local authorities submit final APT for 2021 to 2022.
End February 2021	ESFA issues details of high needs places in AP free schools.
March/April 2021	Update DSG allocations for recoupment and high needs deductions for academies as at 1 March 2020. ESFA issues detailed recoupment guidance
April 2021	Deductions made for national copyright licences from first DSG payment for 2021 to 2022.
June 2021	Update import and export adjustment for cross border high need places in high needs national funding formula using January 2021 census and R06 ILR 2020 to 2021 data.
July 2021	Update for in-year recoupment and high needs deductions. Early years block update.
November 2021	Update for in-year recoupment and high needs deductions.
March 2022	Final update for in-year recoupment and high needs deductions.
July 2022	Early years block update.

13. Dedicated schools grant payment dates for financial year 2021 to 2022

Instalments	Date
1	07 April 2021
2	16 April 2021
3	30 April 2021
4	12 May 2021
5	21 May 2021
6	03 June 2021
7	22 June 2021
8	05 July 2021
9	22 July 2021
10	04 August 2021
11	20 August 2021
12	03 September 2021
13	22 September 2021
14	05 October 2021
15	22 October 2021
16	03 November 2021
17	22 November 2021
18	03 December 2021
19	22 December 2021
20	06 January 2022
21	21 January 2022
22	03 February 2022
23	22 February 2022
24	03 March 2022
25	22 March 2022

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