

2020-09-24 - 07:31.20  
07:31.21

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AMATIC SC REGULAR  
AMATIC SC BOLD

uni0000			
uni000D			
SPACE uni0020			
EXCLAMATION MARK uni0021			
QUOTATION MARK uni0022			
NUMBER SIGN uni0023			
DOLLAR SIGN uni0024			
PERCENT SIGN uni0025			
AMPERSAND uni0026			
APOSTROPHE uni0027			
LEFT PARENTHESIS uni0028			
RIGHT PARENTHESIS uni0029			
ASTERISK uni002A			
PLUS SIGN uni002B			
COMMA uni002C			
HYPHEN-MINUS uni002D			

FULL STOP uni002E	.	.	.
SOLIDUS uni002F	/	/	/
DIGIT ZERO uni0030	0	0	0
DIGIT ONE uni0031	1	1	1
DIGIT TWO uni0032	2	2	2
DIGIT THREE uni0033	3	3	3
DIGIT FOUR uni0034	4	4	4
DIGIT FIVE uni0035	5	5	5
DIGIT SIX uni0036	6	6	6
DIGIT SEVEN uni0037	7	7	7
DIGIT EIGHT uni0038	8	8	8
DIGIT NINE uni0039	9	9	9
COLON uni003A	:	:	:
SEMICOLON uni003B	;	;	;
LESS-THAN SIGN uni003C	<	<	<
EQUALS SIGN uni003D	=	=	=
GREATER-THAN SIGN uni003E	>	>	>
QUESTION MARK uni003F	?	?	?
COMMERCIAL AT uni0040	@	@	@
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A uni0041	A	A	A
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER B uni0042	B	B	B
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C uni0043	C	C	C
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D uni0044	D	D	D
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E uni0045	E	E	E
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER F uni0046	F	F	F
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G uni0047	G	G	G
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H uni0048	H	H	H
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I uni0049	I	I	I

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J uni004A	J	Ј	Ј
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K uni004B	K	Ʒ	Ʒ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L uni004C	L	ℒ	ℒ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER M uni004D	M	ℳ	ℳ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N uni004E	N	ℕ	ℕ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O uni004F	O	℔	℔
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P uni0050	P	ℙ	ℙ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Q uni0051	Q	ℚ	ℚ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R uni0052	R	℞	℞
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S uni0053	S	℔	℔
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T uni0054	T	ℤ	ℤ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U uni0055	U	ℰ	ℰ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER V uni0056	V	ℱ	ℱ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W uni0057	W	Ⅎ	Ⅎ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER X uni0058	X	Ⅎ	Ⅎ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y uni0059	Y	℣	℣
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z uni005A	Z	ℤ	ℤ
LEFT SQUARE BRACKET uni005B	[	[	[
REVERSE SOLIDUS uni005C	\	\	\
RIGHT SQUARE BRACKET uni005D	]	]	]
CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT uni005E	^	^	^
LOW LINE uni005F	_	_	_
GRAVE ACCENT uni0060	`	`	`
LATIN SMALL LETTER A uni0061	a	ℳ	ℳ
LATIN SMALL LETTER B uni0062	b	ℳ	ℳ
LATIN SMALL LETTER C uni0063	c	ℳ	ℳ
LATIN SMALL LETTER D uni0064	d	ℳ	ℳ
LATIN SMALL LETTER E uni0065	e	ℳ	ℳ

LATIN SMALL LETTER F uni0066	f	ƒ	𝄚
LATIN SMALL LETTER G uni0067	g	Ɔ	𝄛
LATIN SMALL LETTER H uni0068	h	ℋ	𝄜
LATIN SMALL LETTER I uni0069	i	ℐ	𝄝
LATIN SMALL LETTER J uni006A	j	ℑ	𝄞
LATIN SMALL LETTER K uni006B	k	℔	𝄟
LATIN SMALL LETTER L uni006C	l	ℓ	𝄠
LATIN SMALL LETTER M uni006D	m	ℓ	𝄡
LATIN SMALL LETTER N uni006E	n	ℕ	𝄢
LATIN SMALL LETTER O uni006F	o	℔	𝄣
LATIN SMALL LETTER P uni0070	p	ℙ	𝄤
LATIN SMALL LETTER Q uni0071	q	ℚ	𝄥
LATIN SMALL LETTER R uni0072	r	℔	𝄦
LATIN SMALL LETTER S uni0073	s	℔	𝄧
LATIN SMALL LETTER T uni0074	t	℔	𝄨
LATIN SMALL LETTER U uni0075	u	℔	𝄩
LATIN SMALL LETTER V uni0076	v	℔	𝄪
LATIN SMALL LETTER W uni0077	w	℔	𝄫
LATIN SMALL LETTER X uni0078	x	℔	𝄬
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y uni0079	y	℔	𝄭
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z uni007A	z	℔	𝄮
LEFT CURLY BRACKET uni007B	{	{	{
VERTICAL LINE uni007C			
RIGHT CURLY BRACKET uni007D	}	}	}
TILDE uni007E	~	~	~
NO-BREAK SPACE uni00A0			
INVERTED EXCLAMATION MARK uni00A1	¡	¡	¡
CENT SIGN uni00A2	¢	¢	¢

POUND SIGN uni00A3	£	₣	₧
CURRENCY SIGN uni00A4	¤	₡	₢
YEN SIGN uni00A5	¥	₪	₹
BROKEN BAR uni00A6	¦	‡	‡
SECTION SIGN uni00A7	§	§	§
DIAERESIS uni00A8	¨	¨	¨
COPYRIGHT SIGN uni00A9	©	©	©
FEMININE ORDINAL INDICATOR uni00AA	ª	ª	ª
LEFT-POINTING DOUBLE ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni00AB	«	«	«
NOT SIGN uni00AC	¬	¬	¬
SOFT HYPHEN uni00AD	–	–	–
REGISTERED SIGN uni00AE	®	®	®
MACRON uni00AF	¯	¯	¯
DEGREE SIGN uni00B0	°	°	°
PLUS-MINUS SIGN uni00B1	±	±	±
SUPERSCRIFT TWO uni00B2	²	²	²
SUPERSCRIFT THREE uni00B3	³	³	³
ACUTE ACCENT uni00B4	´	´	´
MICRO SIGN uni00B5	µ	µ	µ
PILCROW SIGN uni00B6	¶	¶	¶
MIDDLE DOT uni00B7	·	·	·
CEDILLA uni00B8	¸	¸	¸
SUPERSCRIFT ONE uni00B9	¹	¹	¹
MASCULINE ORDINAL INDICATOR uni00BA	º	º	º
RIGHT-POINTING DOUBLE ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni00BB	»	»	»
VULGAR FRACTION ONE QUARTER uni00BC	¼	¼	¼
VULGAR FRACTION ONE HALF uni00BD	½	½	½
VULGAR FRACTION THREE QUARTERS uni00BE	¾	¾	¾

INVERTED QUESTION MARK uni00BF	¿	í	ï
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH GRAVE uni00C0	À	Â	Ä
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH ACUTE uni00C1	Á	Ã	Å
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00C2	Â	Ä	Å
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH TILDE uni00C3	Ã	Ä	Å
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS uni00C4	Ä	Ä	Å
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE uni00C5	Å	Å	Å
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE uni00C6	Æ	Æ	Æ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH CEDILLA uni00C7	Ç	Ç	Ç
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH GRAVE uni00C8	È	Ê	Ë
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH ACUTE uni00C9	É	Ê	Ë
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00CA	Ê	Ê	Ë
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS uni00CB	Ë	Ê	Ë
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH GRAVE uni00CC	Ì	Î	Ï
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH ACUTE uni00CD	Í	Î	Ï
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00CE	Î	Î	Ï
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS uni00CF	Ï	Î	Ï
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ETH uni00D0	Ð	Ð	Ð
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH TILDE uni00D1	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH GRAVE uni00D2	Ò	Ô	Õ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH ACUTE uni00D3	Ó	Ô	Õ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00D4	Ô	Ô	Õ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH TILDE uni00D5	Õ	Ô	Õ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS uni00D6	Ö	Ô	Õ
MULTIPLICATION SIGN uni00D7	×	×	×
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE uni00D8	Ø	Ø	Ø

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH GRAVE uni00D9	Ù	Û	Ü
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH ACUTE uni00DA	Ú	Ú	Ú
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00DB	Û	Û	Û
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS uni00DC	Ü	Ü	Ü
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH ACUTE uni00DD	Ý	Ý	Ý
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER THORN uni00DE	Þ	þ	Þ
LATIN SMALL LETTER SHARP S uni00DF	ß	ß	ß
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH GRAVE uni00E0	à	À	À
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH ACUTE uni00E1	á	Á	Á
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00E2	â	Â	Â
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH TILDE uni00E3	ã	Ã	Ã
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS uni00E4	ä	Ä	Ä
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE uni00E5	å	Å	Å
LATIN SMALL LETTER AE uni00E6	æ	Æ	Æ
LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH CEDILLA uni00E7	ç	Ç	Ç
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH GRAVE uni00E8	è	È	È
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH ACUTE uni00E9	é	É	É
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00EA	ê	Ê	Ê
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS uni00EB	ë	Ë	Ë
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH GRAVE uni00EC	ì	Ì	Ì
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH ACUTE uni00ED	í	Í	Í
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00EE	î	Î	Î
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS uni00EF	ï	Ï	Ï
LATIN SMALL LETTER ETH uni00F0	ð	Ð	Ð
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH TILDE uni00F1	ñ	Ñ	Ñ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH GRAVE uni00F2	ò	Ò	Ò

LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH ACUTE uni00F3	ó	ó	ó
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00F4	ô	ô	ô
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH TILDE uni00F5	õ	õ	õ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS uni00F6	ö	ö	ö
DIVISION SIGN uni00F7	÷	÷	÷
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE uni00F8	ø	ø	ø
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH GRAVE uni00F9	ù	ù	ù
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH ACUTE uni00FA	ú	ú	ú
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00FB	û	û	û
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS uni00FC	ü	ü	ü
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH ACUTE uni00FD	ý	ý	ý
LATIN SMALL LETTER THORN uni00FE	þ	þ	þ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH DIAERESIS uni00FF	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH MACRON uni0100	Ā	Ā	Ā
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH MACRON uni0101	ā	ā	ā
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH BREVE uni0102	Ă	Ă	Ă
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH BREVE uni0103	ă	ă	ă
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH OGONEK uni0104	Ą	Ą	Ą
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH OGONEK uni0105	ą	ą	ą
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH ACUTE uni0106	Ć	Ć	Ć
LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH ACUTE uni0107	ć	ć	ć
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0108	Ĉ	Ĉ	Ĉ
LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0109	ĉ	ĉ	ĉ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH DOT ABOVE uni010A	Č	Č	Č
LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH DOT ABOVE uni010B	č	č	č
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH CARON uni010C	Č	Č	Č
LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH CARON uni010D	č	č	č
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D WITH CARON uni010E	Ď	Ď	Ď



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LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH CARON uni010F	d'	đ	đ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D WITH STROKE uni0110	Ð	Ð	Ð
LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH STROKE uni0111	đ	Ð	Ð
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH MACRON uni0112	Ē	Ē	Ē
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH MACRON uni0113	ē	Ē	Ē
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH BREVE uni0114	Ĕ	Ĕ	Ĕ
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH BREVE uni0115	ě	Ĕ	Ĕ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DOT ABOVE uni0116	Ė	Ė	Ė
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DOT ABOVE uni0117	ė	Ė	Ė
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH OGONEK uni0118	Ę	Ę	Ę
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH OGONEK uni0119	ę	Ę	Ę
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CARON uni011A	Ě	Ě	Ě
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CARON uni011B	ě	Ě	Ě
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni011C	Ĝ	Ĝ	Ĝ
LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni011D	ĝ	Ĝ	Ĝ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH BREVE uni011E	Ğ	Ğ	Ğ
LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH BREVE uni011F	ğ	Ğ	Ğ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH DOT ABOVE uni0120	Ġ	Ġ	Ġ
LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH DOT ABOVE uni0121	ġ	Ġ	Ġ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH CEDILLA uni0122	Ģ	Ģ	Ģ
LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH CEDILLA uni0123	ģ	Ģ	Ģ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0124	Ĥ	Ĥ	Ĥ
LATIN SMALL LETTER H WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0125	ĥ	Ĥ	Ĥ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H WITH STROKE uni0126	Ħ	Ħ	Ħ
LATIN SMALL LETTER H WITH STROKE uni0127	ħ	Ħ	Ħ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH TILDE uni0128	İ	İ	İ
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH TILDE uni0129	ĩ	İ	İ

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH MACRON uni012A	Ī	Ī	Ī
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH MACRON uni012B	ī	ī	ī
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH BREVE uni012C	İ	İ	İ
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH BREVE uni012D	ı	ı	ı
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH OGONEK uni012E	Į	Į	Į
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH OGONEK uni012F	į	į	į
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DOT ABOVE uni0130	İ	İ	İ
LATIN SMALL LETTER DOTLESS I uni0131	ı	ı	ı
LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE IJ uni0132	IJ	IJ	IJ
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE IJ uni0133	ij	IJ	IJ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0134	Ĵ	Ĵ	Ĵ
LATIN SMALL LETTER J WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0135	ĵ	Ĵ	Ĵ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K WITH CEDILLA uni0136	Ƙ	Ƙ	Ƙ
LATIN SMALL LETTER K WITH CEDILLA uni0137	ƙ	Ƙ	Ƙ
LATIN SMALL LETTER KRA uni0138	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH ACUTE uni0139	Ĺ	Ĺ	Ĺ
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH ACUTE uni013A	ĺ	Ĺ	Ĺ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH CEDILLA uni013B	ƚ	ƚ	ƚ
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH CEDILLA uni013C	Ɵ	ƚ	ƚ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH CARON uni013D	Ľ	Ľ	Ľ
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH CARON uni013E	ľ	Ľ	Ľ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH MIDDLE DOT uni013F	Ł	Ł	Ł
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH MIDDLE DOT uni0140	ł	Ł	Ł
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH STROKE uni0141	ƚ	ƚ	ƚ
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH STROKE uni0142	Ɵ	ƚ	ƚ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH ACUTE uni0143	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH ACUTE uni0144	ñ	Ñ	Ñ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH CEDILLA uni0145	ƚ	ƚ	ƚ

LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH CEDILLA uni0146	ñ	Ñ	Ñ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH CARON uni0147	Ň	Ň	Ň
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH CARON uni0148	ň	ň	ň
LATIN SMALL LETTER N PRECEDED BY APOSTROPHE uni0149	’n	’N	’N
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ENG uni014A	ŋ	Ŋ	Ŋ
LATIN SMALL LETTER ENG uni014B	ɲ	ɳ	ɳ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH MACRON uni014C	Ō	Ō	Ō
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH MACRON uni014D	ō	ō	ō
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH BREVE uni014E	Ö	Ö	Ö
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH BREVE uni014F	ö	ö	ö
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DOUBLE ACUTE uni0150	Ő	Ő	Ő
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DOUBLE ACUTE uni0151	ő	ő	ő
LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE OE uni0152	Œ	Œ	Œ
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OE uni0153	œ	œ	œ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH ACUTE uni0154	Ŕ	Ŕ	Ŕ
LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH ACUTE uni0155	ŕ	ŕ	ŕ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH CEDILLA uni0156	Ŗ	Ŗ	Ŗ
LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH CEDILLA uni0157	ŗ	ŗ	ŗ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH CARON uni0158	Ř	Ř	Ř
LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH CARON uni0159	ř	ř	ř
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH ACUTE uni015A	Ś	Ś	Ś
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH ACUTE uni015B	ś	ś	ś
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni015C	Ŝ	Ŝ	Ŝ
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni015D	ŝ	ŝ	ŝ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH CEDILLA uni015E	Ş	Ş	Ş
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH CEDILLA uni015F	ş	ş	ş
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH CARON uni0160	Š	Š	Š
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH CARON uni0161	š	š	š

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH CEDILLA uni0162	Ṭ	Ṭ	Ṭ
LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH CEDILLA uni0163	ṭ	ṭ	ṭ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH CARON uni0164	Ṯ	Ṯ	Ṯ
LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH CARON uni0165	ṯ	ṯ	ṯ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH STROKE uni0166	Ṧ	Ṧ	Ṧ
LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH STROKE uni0167	ṧ	ṧ	ṧ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH TILDE uni0168	Ũ	Ũ	Ũ
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH TILDE uni0169	ũ	ũ	ũ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH MACRON uni016A	Ū	Ū	Ū
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH MACRON uni016B	ū	ū	ū
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH BREVE uni016C	Ů	Ů	Ů
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH BREVE uni016D	ů	ů	ů
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH RING ABOVE uni016E	Ů	Ů	Ů
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH RING ABOVE uni016F	ů	ů	ů
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DOUBLE ACUTE uni0170	Ű	Ű	Ű
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DOUBLE ACUTE uni0171	ű	ű	ű
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH OGONEK uni0172	Ų	Ų	Ų
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH OGONEK uni0173	ų	ų	ų
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0174	Ŵ	Ŵ	Ŵ
LATIN SMALL LETTER W WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0175	ŵ	ŵ	ŵ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0176	Ŷ	Ŷ	Ŷ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0177	ŷ	ŷ	ŷ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH DIAERESIS uni0178	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH ACUTE uni0179	Ẑ	Ẑ	Ẑ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH ACUTE uni017A	ẑ	ẑ	ẑ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH DOT ABOVE uni017B	Ẓ	Ẓ	Ẓ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH DOT ABOVE uni017C	ẓ	ẓ	ẓ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH CARON uni017D	Ž	Ž	Ž

LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH CARON uni017E	Ž	ž	Ž
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER SCHWA uni018F	Ə	ə	ə
LATIN SMALL LETTER F WITH HOOK uni0192	ƒ	ƒ	ƒ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH LEFT HOOK uni019D	Ɲ	Ɲ	Ɲ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH HORN uni01A0	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH HORN uni01A1	ɔ̸	ɔ̸	ɔ̸
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH HORN uni01AF	Ʋ	Ʋ	Ʋ
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH HORN uni01B0	ʊ̸	ʊ̸	ʊ̸
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER DZ WITH CARON uni01C4	DŽ	Dž	Dž
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D WITH SMALL LETTER Z WITH CARON uni01C5	Dž	Dž	Dž
LATIN SMALL LETTER DZ WITH CARON uni01C6	dž	Dž	Dž
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER LJ uni01C7	LJ	LJ	LJ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH SMALL LETTER J uni01C8	Lj	LJ	LJ
LATIN SMALL LETTER LJ uni01C9	lj	LJ	LJ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER NJ uni01CA	NJ	NJ	NJ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH SMALL LETTER J uni01CB	Nj	NJ	NJ
LATIN SMALL LETTER NJ uni01CC	nj	NJ	NJ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CARON uni01CD	Ā	Ā	Ā
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CARON uni01CE	ā	Ā	Ā
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH CARON uni01CF	Ī	Ī	Ī
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH CARON uni01D0	ī	Ī	Ī
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CARON uni01D1	Ō	Ō	Ō
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CARON uni01D2	ō	Ō	Ō
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH CARON uni01D3	Ū	Ū	Ū
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH CARON uni01D4	ū	Ū	Ū
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE WITH MACRON uni01E2	Ē	Ē	Ē
LATIN SMALL LETTER AE WITH MACRON uni01E3	ē	Ē	Ē
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH CARON uni01E6	Ĝ	Ĝ	Ĝ

LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH CARON uni01E7	ǧ	Ǧ	ǧ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K WITH CARON uni01E8	Ǭ	Ǭ	Ǭ
LATIN SMALL LETTER K WITH CARON uni01E9	ǭ	ǭ	ǭ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH OGONEK uni01EA	Ǫ	Ǫ	Ǫ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH OGONEK uni01EB	ǫ	ǫ	ǫ
LATIN SMALL LETTER J WITH CARON uni01F0	ǰ	ǰ	ǰ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER DZ uni01F1	DZ	DZ	DZ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D WITH SMALL LETTER Z uni01F2	Dz	Dz	Dz
LATIN SMALL LETTER DZ uni01F3	dz	DZ	DZ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH ACUTE uni01F4	Ǻ	Ǻ	Ǻ
LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH ACUTE uni01F5	ǻ	Ǻ	Ǻ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH GRAVE uni01F8	Ǻ	Ǻ	Ǻ
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH GRAVE uni01F9	ǻ	Ǻ	Ǻ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE AND ACUTE uni01FA	Ǻ	Ǻ	Ǻ
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE AND ACUTE uni01FB	ǻ	Ǻ	Ǻ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE WITH ACUTE uni01FC	Ǻ	Ǻ	Ǻ
LATIN SMALL LETTER AE WITH ACUTE uni01FD	ǻ	Ǻ	Ǻ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE AND ACUTE uni01FE	Ǻ	Ǻ	Ǻ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE AND ACUTE uni01FF	ǻ	Ǻ	Ǻ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH DOUBLE GRAVE uni0200	Ǻ	Ǻ	Ǻ
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH DOUBLE GRAVE uni0201	ǻ	Ǻ	Ǻ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH INVERTED BREVE uni0202	Ǻ	Ǻ	Ǻ
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH INVERTED BREVE uni0203	ǻ	Ǻ	Ǻ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DOUBLE GRAVE uni0204	Ǻ	Ǻ	Ǻ
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DOUBLE GRAVE uni0205	ǻ	Ǻ	Ǻ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH INVERTED BREVE uni0206	Ǻ	Ǻ	Ǻ
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH INVERTED BREVE uni0207	ǻ	Ǻ	Ǻ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DOUBLE GRAVE uni0208	Ǻ	Ǻ	Ǻ

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LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH DOUBLE GRAVE			
uni0209			
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH INVERTED BREVE	Î	İ	İ
uni020A			
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH INVERTED BREVE	î	ı	ı
uni020B			
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DOUBLE GRAVE	Ö	Ȫ	Ȫ
uni020C			
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DOUBLE GRAVE	ö	ȫ	ȫ
uni020D			
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH INVERTED BREVE	Ô	Ȭ	Ȭ
uni020E			
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH INVERTED BREVE	ô	ȭ	ȭ
uni020F			
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH DOUBLE GRAVE	Ř	Ț	Ț
uni0210			
LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH DOUBLE GRAVE	ř	Ȟ	Ȟ
uni0211			
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH INVERTED BREVE	Ŕ	Ȱ	Ȱ
uni0212			
LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH INVERTED BREVE	ŕ	ȱ	ȱ
uni0213			
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DOUBLE GRAVE	Û	ȴ	ȴ
uni0214			
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DOUBLE GRAVE	ü	ȵ	ȵ
uni0215			
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH INVERTED BREVE	Û	Ȳ	Ȳ
uni0216			
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH INVERTED BREVE	û	ȳ	ȳ
uni0217			
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH COMMA BELOW	Ș	Ȣ	Ȣ
uni0218			
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH COMMA BELOW	ș	ȣ	ȣ
uni0219			
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH COMMA BELOW	Ț	Ȥ	Ȥ
uni021A			
LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH COMMA BELOW	ț	ȥ	ȥ
uni021B			
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H WITH CARON	Ĥ	Ȧ	Ȧ
uni021E			
LATIN SMALL LETTER H WITH CARON	ĥ	ȧ	ȧ
uni021F			
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH DOT ABOVE	Ā	Ȧ	Ȧ
uni0226			
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH DOT ABOVE	ā	ȧ	ȧ
uni0227			
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CEDILLA	Ė	Ȣ	Ȣ
uni0228			
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CEDILLA	ė	ȣ	ȣ
uni0229			
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS AND MACRON	Ö	Ȫ	Ȫ
uni022A			
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS AND MACRON	ö	ȫ	ȫ
uni022B			
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH TILDE AND MACRON			

	uni022C	Ō	ō	ō̄
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH TILDE AND MACRON	uni022D	Ō̃	ō̃	ō̄̃
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DOT ABOVE	uni022E	Ȫ	Ȫ	Ȫ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DOT ABOVE	uni022F	ȫ	ȫ	ȫ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DOT ABOVE AND MACRON	uni0230	Ȫ̄	Ȫ̄	Ȫ̄
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DOT ABOVE AND MACRON	uni0231	ȫ̄	ȫ̄	ȫ̄
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH MACRON	uni0232	Ȳ	Ȳ	Ȳ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH MACRON	uni0233	ȳ	ȳ	ȳ
LATIN SMALL LETTER DOTLESS J	uni0237	Ƶ	Ƶ	Ƶ
LATIN SMALL LETTER SCHWA	uni0259	ə	ə	ə
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH LEFT HOOK	uni0272	ƚ	ƚ	ƚ
MODIFIER LETTER APOSTROPHE	uni02BC	’	’	’
MODIFIER LETTER CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT	uni02C6	ˆ	ˆ	ˆ
CARON	uni02C7	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ
MODIFIER LETTER MACRON	uni02C9	ˉ	ˉ	ˉ
BREVE	uni02D8	˘	˘	˘
DOT ABOVE	uni02D9	˙	˙	˙
RING ABOVE	uni02DA	◌̊	◌̊	◌̊
OGONEK	uni02DB	◌̛	◌̛	◌̛
SMALL TILDE	uni02DC	◌̃	◌̃	◌̃
DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT	uni02DD	˝	˝	˝
COMBINING GRAVE ACCENT	uni0300			
COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT	uni0301			
COMBINING CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT	uni0302			
COMBINING TILDE	uni0303			
COMBINING MACRON	uni0304			
COMBINING BREVE	uni0306			



COMBINING DOT ABOVE uni0307			
COMBINING DIAERESIS uni0308			
COMBINING HOOK ABOVE uni0309			
COMBINING RING ABOVE uni030A			
COMBINING DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT uni030B			
COMBINING CARON uni030C			
COMBINING DOUBLE GRAVE ACCENT uni030F			
COMBINING INVERTED BREVE uni0311			
COMBINING TURNED COMMA ABOVE uni0312			
COMBINING HORN uni031B			
COMBINING DOT BELOW uni0323			
COMBINING DIAERESIS BELOW uni0324			
COMBINING COMMA BELOW uni0326			
COMBINING CEDILLA uni0327			
COMBINING OGONEK uni0328			
COMBINING BREVE BELOW uni032E			
COMBINING MACRON BELOW uni0331			
COMBINING SHORT STROKE OVERLAY uni0335			
COMBINING DOT ABOVE RIGHT uni0358			
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER DELTA uni0394	Δ	Δ	Δ
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER SIGMA uni03A3	Σ	Σ	Σ
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER OMEGA uni03A9	Ω	Ω	Ω
GREEK SMALL LETTER MU uni03BC	μ	μ	μ
GREEK SMALL LETTER PI uni03C0	π	π	π
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER IE WITH GRAVE uni0400	È	È	È
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER IO uni0401	Ё	Ё	Ё
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER DJE			

uni0402	Ғ	ғ	Ғ
	Ғ	ғ	Ғ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER GJE uni0403			
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER UKRAINIAN IE uni0404	Є	Є	Є
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER DZE uni0405	Ѕ	Ѕ	Ѕ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER BYELORUSSIAN-UKRAINIAN I uni0406	І	І	І
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER YI uni0407	Ї	Ї	Ї
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER JE uni0408	Ј	Ј	Ј
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER LJE uni0409	Љ	Љ	Љ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER NJE uni040A	Њ	Њ	Њ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER TSHE uni040B	Ҥ	Ҥ	Ҥ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER KJE uni040C	Ќ	Ќ	Ќ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER I WITH GRAVE uni040D	Й	Й	Й
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER SHORT U uni040E	Ў	Ў	Ў
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER DZHE uni040F	Ў	Ў	Ў
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER A uni0410	А	А	А
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER BE uni0411	Б	Б	Б
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER VE uni0412	В	В	В
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER GHE uni0413	Г	Г	Г
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER DE uni0414	Д	Д	Д
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER IE uni0415	Е	Е	Е
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ZHE uni0416	Ж	Ж	Ж
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ZE uni0417	З	З	З
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER I uni0418	И	И	И
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER SHORT I uni0419	Й	Й	Й
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER KA uni041A	К	К	К
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER EL uni041B	Л	Л	Л
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER EM uni041C	М	М	М

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER EN uni041D	Н	Н	Н
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER O uni041E	О	О	О
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER PE uni041F	П	П	П
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ER uni0420	Р	Р	Р
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ES uni0421	С	С	С
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER TE uni0422	Т	Т	Т
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER U uni0423	У	У	У
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER EF uni0424	Ф	Ф	Ф
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER HA uni0425	Х	Х	Х
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER TSE uni0426	Ц	Ц	Ц
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER CHE uni0427	Ч	Ч	Ч
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER SHA uni0428	Ш	Ш	Ш
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER SHCHA uni0429	Щ	Щ	Щ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER HARD SIGN uni042A	Ъ	Ъ	Ъ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER YERU uni042B	Ы	Ы	Ы
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER SOFT SIGN uni042C	Ь	Ь	Ь
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER E uni042D	Э	Э	Э
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER YU uni042E	Ю	Ю	Ю
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER YA uni042F	Я	Я	Я
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER A uni0430	а	А	А
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER BE uni0431	б	Б	Б
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER VE uni0432	в	В	В
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER GHE uni0433	г	Г	Г
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER DE uni0434	д	Д	Д
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER IE uni0435	е	Е	Е
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ZHE uni0436	ж	Ж	Ж
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ZE uni0437	з	З	З
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER I uni0438	и	И	И

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER SHORT I  
uni0439

й	Й	Й
к	К	К

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER KA  
uni043A

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER EL  
uni043B

л	Л	Л
---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER EM  
uni043C

м	М	М
---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER EN  
uni043D

н	Н	Н
---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER O  
uni043E

о	О	О
---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER PE  
uni043F

п	П	П
---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ER  
uni0440

р	Р	Р
---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ES  
uni0441

с	С	С
---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER TE  
uni0442

т	Т	Т
---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER U  
uni0443

у	У	У
---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER EF  
uni0444

ф	Ф	Ф
---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER HA  
uni0445

х	Х	Х
---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER TSE  
uni0446

ц	Ц	Ц
---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER CHE  
uni0447

ч	Ч	Ч
---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER SHA  
uni0448

ш	Ш	Ш
---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER SHCHA  
uni0449

щ	Щ	Щ
---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER HARD SIGN  
uni044A

ъ	Ъ	Ъ
---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER YERU  
uni044B

ы	Ы	Ы
---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER SOFT SIGN  
uni044C

ь	Ь	Ь
---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER E  
uni044D

э	Э	Э
---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER YU  
uni044E

ю	Ю	Ю
---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER YA  
uni044F

я	Я	Я
---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER IE WITH GRAVE  
uni0450

ѐ	Ё	Ё
---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER IO  
uni0451

ѳ	Ѵ	ѵ
---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER DJE  
uni0452

ђ	Ђ	Ђ
---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER GJE  
uni0453

ѓ	Ѓ	Ѓ
---	---	---

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER UKRAINIAN IE

	uni0454	€	€	€
	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER DZE uni0455	Ѕ	Ѕ	Ѕ
	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER BYELORUSSIAN-UKRAINIAN I uni0456	і	І	І
	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER YI uni0457	ӱ	ӱ	ӱ
	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER JE uni0458	Ј	Ј	Ј
	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER LJE uni0459	Љ	Љ	Љ
	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER NJE uni045A	Њ	Њ	Њ
	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER TSHE uni045B	ҥ	ҥ	ҥ
	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER KJE uni045C	Ќ	Ќ	Ќ
	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER I WITH GRAVE uni045D	Й	Й	Й
	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER SHORT U uni045E	ӱ	ӱ	ӱ
	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER DZHE uni045F	Ҫ	Ҫ	Ҫ
	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER GHE WITH UPTURN uni0490	Ғ	Ғ	Ғ
	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER GHE WITH UPTURN uni0491	ғ	ғ	ғ
	HEBREW POINT SHEVA uni05B0			
	HEBREW POINT HATAF SEGOL uni05B1			
	HEBREW POINT HATAF PATAH uni05B2			
	HEBREW POINT HATAF QAMATS uni05B3			
	HEBREW POINT HIRIQ uni05B4			
	HEBREW POINT TSERE uni05B5			
	HEBREW POINT SEGOL uni05B6			
	HEBREW POINT PATAH uni05B7			
	HEBREW POINT QAMATS uni05B8			
	HEBREW POINT HOLAM uni05B9			
	HEBREW POINT HOLAM HASER FOR VAV uni05BA			
	HEBREW POINT QUBUTS uni05BB			
	HEBREW POINT DAGESH OR MAPIQ uni05BC			
	HEBREW PUNCTUATION MAQAF uni05BE	‑	‑	‑

HEBREW POINT RAPE uni05BF			
HEBREW POINT SHIN DOT uni05C1			
HEBREW POINT SIN DOT uni05C2			
HEBREW POINT QAMATS QATAN uni05C7			
HEBREW LETTER ALEF uni05D0	א	א	א
HEBREW LETTER BET uni05D1	ב	ב	ב
HEBREW LETTER GIMEL uni05D2	ג	ג	ג
HEBREW LETTER DALET uni05D3	ד	ד	ד
HEBREW LETTER HE uni05D4	ה	ה	ה
HEBREW LETTER VAV uni05D5	ו	ו	ו
HEBREW LETTER ZAYIN uni05D6	ז	ז	ז
HEBREW LETTER HET uni05D7	ח	ח	ח
HEBREW LETTER TET uni05D8	ט	ט	ט
HEBREW LETTER YOD uni05D9	י	י	י
HEBREW LETTER FINAL KAF uni05DA	ך	ך	ך
HEBREW LETTER KAF uni05DB	כ	כ	כ
HEBREW LETTER LAMED uni05DC	ל	ל	ל
HEBREW LETTER FINAL MEM uni05DD	ם	ם	ם
HEBREW LETTER MEM uni05DE	מ	מ	מ
HEBREW LETTER FINAL NUN uni05DF	ן	ן	ן
HEBREW LETTER NUN uni05E0	נ	נ	נ
HEBREW LETTER SAMEKH uni05E1	ס	ס	ס
HEBREW LETTER AYIN uni05E2	ע	ע	ע
HEBREW LETTER FINAL PE uni05E3	ף	ף	ף
HEBREW LETTER PE uni05E4	פ	פ	פ
HEBREW LETTER FINAL TSADI uni05E5	ץ	ץ	ץ
HEBREW LETTER TSADI uni05E6	צ	צ	צ

HEBREW LETTER QOF uni05E7	ק	ך	ך
HEBREW LETTER RESH uni05E8	ר	ן	ן
HEBREW LETTER SHIN uni05E9	ש	װ	װ
HEBREW LETTER TAV uni05EA	ת	ײ	ײ
HEBREW PUNCTUATION GERESH uni05F3	/	'	'
HEBREW PUNCTUATION GERSHAYIM uni05F4	״	״	״
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER B WITH DOT ABOVE uni1E02	Ĭ	Ĭ	Ĭ
LATIN SMALL LETTER B WITH DOT ABOVE uni1E03	ĭ	ĭ	ĭ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D WITH DOT ABOVE uni1E0A	Ď	Ď	Ď
LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH DOT ABOVE uni1E0B	ď	ď	ď
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER F WITH DOT ABOVE uni1E1E	Ĳ	Ĳ	Ĳ
LATIN SMALL LETTER F WITH DOT ABOVE uni1E1F	ĳ	ĳ	ĳ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER M WITH DOT ABOVE uni1E40	Ĺ	Ĺ	Ĺ
LATIN SMALL LETTER M WITH DOT ABOVE uni1E41	ĺ	ĺ	ĺ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH DOT BELOW uni1E46	Ț	Ț	Ț
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH DOT BELOW uni1E47	ț	ț	ț
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P WITH DOT ABOVE uni1E56	Ȑ	Ȑ	Ȑ
LATIN SMALL LETTER P WITH DOT ABOVE uni1E57	ȑ	ȑ	ȑ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH DOT ABOVE uni1E60	Ș	Ș	Ș
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH DOT ABOVE uni1E61	ș	ș	ș
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH DOT ABOVE uni1E6A	Ț	Ț	Ț
LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH DOT ABOVE uni1E6B	ț	ț	ț
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W WITH GRAVE uni1E80	Ẁ	Ẁ	Ẁ
LATIN SMALL LETTER W WITH GRAVE uni1E81	ẁ	ẁ	ẁ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W WITH ACUTE uni1E82	Ẃ	Ẃ	Ẃ
LATIN SMALL LETTER W WITH ACUTE uni1E83	ẃ	ẃ	ẃ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W WITH DIAERESIS uni1E84	Ẅ	Ẅ	Ẅ
LATIN SMALL LETTER W WITH DIAERESIS			

	uni1E85	Ű	Ű	Ű
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER SHARP S	Œ	Œ	Œ
	uni1E9E			
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH DOT BELOW	Ą	Ą	Ą
	uni1EA0			
	LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH DOT BELOW	ą	ą	ą
	uni1EA1			
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH HOOK ABOVE	Ȧ	Ȧ	Ȧ
	uni1EA2			
	LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH HOOK ABOVE	ȧ	ȧ	ȧ
	uni1EA3			
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND ACUTE	Ȧ̃	Ȧ̃	Ȧ̃
	uni1EA4			
	LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND ACUTE	ȧ̃	ȧ̃	ȧ̃
	uni1EA5			
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND GRAVE	Ȧ̂	Ȧ̂	Ȧ̂
	uni1EA6			
	LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND GRAVE	ȧ̂	ȧ̂	ȧ̂
	uni1EA7			
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND HOOK ABOVE	Ȧ̂̃	Ȧ̂̃	Ȧ̂̃
	uni1EA8			
	LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND HOOK ABOVE	ȧ̂̃	ȧ̂̃	ȧ̂̃
	uni1EA9			
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND TILDE	Ȧ̂̃	Ȧ̂̃	Ȧ̂̃
	uni1EAA			
	LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND TILDE	ȧ̂̃	ȧ̂̃	ȧ̂̃
	uni1EAB			
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND DOT BELOW	Ạ̇̂	Ạ̇̂	Ạ̇̂
	uni1EAC			
	LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND DOT BELOW	ạ̇̂	ạ̇̂	ạ̇̂
	uni1EAD			
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND ACUTE	Ȧ̆̃	Ȧ̆̃	Ȧ̆̃
	uni1EAE			
	LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND ACUTE	ȧ̆̃	ȧ̆̃	ȧ̆̃
	uni1EAF			
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND GRAVE	Ȧ̆̂	Ȧ̆̂	Ȧ̆̂
	uni1EB0			
	LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND GRAVE	ȧ̆̂	ȧ̆̂	ȧ̆̂
	uni1EB1			
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND HOOK ABOVE	Ȧ̆̂̃	Ȧ̆̂̃	Ȧ̆̂̃
	uni1EB2			
	LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND HOOK ABOVE	ȧ̆̂̃	ȧ̆̂̃	ȧ̆̂̃
	uni1EB3			
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND TILDE	Ȧ̆̂̃	Ȧ̆̂̃	Ȧ̆̂̃
	uni1EB4			
	LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND TILDE	ȧ̆̂̃	ȧ̆̂̃	ȧ̆̂̃
	uni1EB5			
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND DOT BELOW	Ạ̇̆	Ạ̇̆	Ạ̇̆
	uni1EB6			
	LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND DOT BELOW	ạ̇̆	ạ̇̆	ạ̇̆
	uni1EB7			
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DOT BELOW	Ɛ̣	Ɛ̣	Ɛ̣
	uni1EB8			
	LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DOT BELOW	ɛ̣	ɛ̣	ɛ̣
	uni1EB9			



LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH HOOK ABOVE uni1EBA	Ē	Ḓ	Ḕ
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH HOOK ABOVE uni1EBB	ē	ḓ	ḕ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH TILDE uni1EBC	Ê	Ḕ	Ḗ
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH TILDE uni1EBD	ẽ	ḕ	ḗ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND ACUTE uni1EBE	Ê	Ḕ	Ḗ
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND ACUTE uni1EBF	ẽ	ḕ	ḗ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND GRAVE uni1EC0	È	Ḕ	Ḗ
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND GRAVE uni1EC1	è	ḕ	ḗ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND HOOK ABOVE uni1EC2	Ê	Ḕ	Ḗ
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND HOOK ABOVE uni1EC3	ẽ	ḕ	ḗ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND TILDE uni1EC4	Ê	Ḕ	Ḗ
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND TILDE uni1EC5	ẽ	ḕ	ḗ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND DOT BELOW uni1EC6	Ê	Ḕ	Ḗ
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND DOT BELOW uni1EC7	ê	ḕ	ḗ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH HOOK ABOVE uni1EC8	Ĭ	Ḓ	Ḕ
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH HOOK ABOVE uni1EC9	ĭ	ḓ	ḕ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DOT BELOW uni1ECA	İ	Ḓ	Ḕ
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH DOT BELOW uni1ECB	ı	ḓ	ḕ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DOT BELOW uni1ECC	Ȯ	Ȫ	Ȭ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DOT BELOW uni1ECD	ȯ	ȫ	ȭ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH HOOK ABOVE uni1ECE	Ȫ	Ȭ	Ȱ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH HOOK ABOVE uni1ECF	ȯ	ȫ	ȭ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND ACUTE uni1ED0	Õ	Ȫ	Ȭ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND ACUTE uni1ED1	õ	ȫ	ȭ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND GRAVE uni1ED2	Ò	Ȫ	Ȭ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND GRAVE uni1ED3	ò	ȫ	ȭ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND HOOK ABOVE uni1ED4	Õ	Ȫ	Ȭ

LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND HOOK ABOVE uni1ED5	Ŏ	ŏ	ŏ̃
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND TILDE uni1ED6	Õ	õ	õ̃
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND TILDE uni1ED7	õ	õ	õ̃
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND DOT BELOW uni1ED8	Ô̇	ô̇	ô̇
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND DOT BELOW uni1ED9	ô̇	ô̇	ô̇
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH HORN AND ACUTE uni1EDA	Ơ	ơ	ơ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH HORN AND ACUTE uni1EDB	ơ	ơ	ơ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH HORN AND GRAVE uni1EDC	Ờ	ờ	ờ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH HORN AND GRAVE uni1EDD	ờ	ờ	ờ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH HORN AND HOOK ABOVE uni1EDE	Ỗ	ỗ	ỗ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH HORN AND HOOK ABOVE uni1EDF	ỗ	ỗ	ỗ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH HORN AND TILDE uni1EE0	Ỗ̃	ỗ̃	ỗ̃
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH HORN AND TILDE uni1EE1	ỗ̃	ỗ̃	ỗ̃
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH HORN AND DOT BELOW uni1EE2	Ợ	ợ	ợ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH HORN AND DOT BELOW uni1EE3	ợ	ợ	ợ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DOT BELOW uni1EE4	Ụ	ụ	ụ
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DOT BELOW uni1EE5	ụ	ụ	ụ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH HOOK ABOVE uni1EE6	Ủ	ủ	ủ
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH HOOK ABOVE uni1EE7	ủ	ủ	ủ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH HORN AND ACUTE uni1EE8	Ư	ư	ư
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH HORN AND ACUTE uni1EE9	ư	ư	ư
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH HORN AND GRAVE uni1EEA	Ừ	ừ	ừ
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH HORN AND GRAVE uni1EEB	ừ	ừ	ừ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH HORN AND HOOK ABOVE uni1EEC	Ỡ	ỡ	ỡ
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH HORN AND HOOK ABOVE uni1EED	ỡ	ỡ	ỡ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH HORN AND TILDE uni1EEE	Ỡ̃	ỡ̃	ỡ̃
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH HORN AND TILDE uni1EEF	ỡ̃	ỡ̃	ỡ̃
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH HORN AND DOT BELOW uni1EF0	Ự	ự	ự
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH HORN AND DOT BELOW			

	uni1EF1	Ų	Ų	Ų
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH GRAVE	uni1EF2	Ỳ	Ỳ	Ỳ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH GRAVE	uni1EF3	ỳ	ỳ	ỳ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH DOT BELOW	uni1EF4	Ỳ	Ỳ	Ỳ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH DOT BELOW	uni1EF5	ỳ	ỳ	ỳ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH HOOK ABOVE	uni1EF6	Ỳ	Ỳ	Ỳ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH HOOK ABOVE	uni1EF7	ỳ	ỳ	ỳ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH TILDE	uni1EF8	Ỳ	Ỳ	Ỳ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH TILDE	uni1EF9	ỳ	ỳ	ỳ
EN DASH	uni2013	—	—	—
EM DASH	uni2014	—	—	—
LEFT SINGLE QUOTATION MARK	uni2018	‘	’	’
RIGHT SINGLE QUOTATION MARK	uni2019	’	’	’
SINGLE LOW-9 QUOTATION MARK	uni201A	’	’	’
LEFT DOUBLE QUOTATION MARK	uni201C	“	”	”
RIGHT DOUBLE QUOTATION MARK	uni201D	”	”	”
DOUBLE LOW-9 QUOTATION MARK	uni201E	”	”	”
DAGGER	uni2020	†	†	†
DOUBLE DAGGER	uni2021	‡	‡	‡
BULLET	uni2022	•	•	•
HORIZONTAL ELLIPSIS	uni2026	...	...	...
PER MILLE SIGN	uni2030	‰	‰	‰
SINGLE LEFT-POINTING ANGLE QUOTATION MARK	uni2039	<	<	<
SINGLE RIGHT-POINTING ANGLE QUOTATION MARK	uni203A	>	>	>
FRACTION SLASH	uni2044	/	/	/

COLON SIGN uni20A1	₡	₢	₣
FRENCH FRANC SIGN uni20A3	₤	₥	₦
LIRA SIGN uni20A4	₧	₨	₩
NAIRA SIGN uni20A6	₪	₫	€
PESETA SIGN uni20A7	₭	₮	₯
WON SIGN uni20A9	₩	₩	₩
NEW SHEQEL SIGN uni20AA	₪	₪	₪
DONG SIGN uni20AB	₫	₫	₫
EURO SIGN uni20AC	€	€	€
KIP SIGN uni20AD	₭	₭	₭
TUGRIK SIGN uni20AE	₮	₮	₮
PESO SIGN uni20B1	₱	₱	₱
GUARANI SIGN uni20B2	₲	₲	₲
HRYVNIA SIGN uni20B4	₴	₴	₴
CEDI SIGN uni20B5	₵	₵	₵
TENGE SIGN uni20B8	₸	₸	₸
INDIAN RUPEE SIGN uni20B9	₹	₹	₹
TURKISH LIRA SIGN uni20BA	₺	₺	₺
MANAT SIGN uni20BC	₼	₼	₼
RUBLE SIGN uni20BD	₽	₽	₽
SCRIPT SMALL L uni2113	ℓ	ℓ	ℓ
NUMERO SIGN uni2116	№	№	№
TRADE MARK SIGN uni2122	™	™	™
ESTIMATED SYMBOL uni212E	ℰ	ℰ	ℰ
PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL uni2202	∂	∂	∂
EMPTY SET uni2205	∅	∅	∅
N-ARY PRODUCT	∏	∏	∏

uni220F	∏	∏	∏
N-ARY SUMMATION uni2211	∑	∑	∑
MINUS SIGN uni2212	−	-	-
	/	/	/
DIVISION SLASH uni2215			
BULLET OPERATOR uni2219	•	·	·
SQUARE ROOT uni221A	√	√	√
INFINITY uni221E	∞	∞	∞
INTEGRAL uni222B	∫	∫	∫
ALMOST EQUAL TO uni2248	≈	≈	≈
NOT EQUAL TO uni2260	≠	≠	≠
LESS-THAN OR EQUAL TO uni2264	≤	≤	≤
GREATER-THAN OR EQUAL TO uni2265	≥	≥	≥
LOZENGE uni25CA	◇	◇	◇
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FI uniFB01	fi	fi	fi
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FL uniFB02	fl	fl	fl
HEBREW LETTER SHIN WITH SHIN DOT uniFB2A	שׁ	שׁ	שׁ
HEBREW LETTER SHIN WITH SIN DOT uniFB2B	שׂ	שׂ	שׂ
HEBREW LETTER SHIN WITH DAGESH AND SHIN DOT uniFB2C	שׂ	שׂ	שׂ
HEBREW LETTER SHIN WITH DAGESH AND SIN DOT uniFB2D	שׂ	שׂ	שׂ
HEBREW LETTER ALEF WITH PATAH uniFB2E	אֲ	אֲ	אֲ
HEBREW LETTER ALEF WITH QAMATS uniFB2F	אָ	אָ	אָ
HEBREW LETTER ALEF WITH MAPIQ uniFB30	אֻ	אֻ	אֻ
HEBREW LETTER BET WITH DAGESH uniFB31	בּ	בּ	בּ
HEBREW LETTER GIMEL WITH DAGESH uniFB32	גּ	גּ	גּ
HEBREW LETTER DALET WITH DAGESH uniFB33	דּ	דּ	דּ
HEBREW LETTER HE WITH MAPIQ uniFB34	הֻ	הֻ	הֻ
HEBREW LETTER VAV WITH DAGESH			

	uniFB35	ז	ז	ז
HEBREW LETTER ZAYIN WITH DAGESH	uniFB36	ז	ז	ז
HEBREW LETTER TET WITH DAGESH	uniFB38	ט	ט	ט
HEBREW LETTER YOD WITH DAGESH	uniFB39	י	י	י
HEBREW LETTER FINAL KAF WITH DAGESH	uniFB3A	ך	ך	ך
HEBREW LETTER KAF WITH DAGESH	uniFB3B	כ	כ	כ
HEBREW LETTER LAMED WITH DAGESH	uniFB3C	ל	ל	ל
HEBREW LETTER MEM WITH DAGESH	uniFB3E	מ	מ	מ
HEBREW LETTER NUN WITH DAGESH	uniFB40	נ	נ	נ
HEBREW LETTER SAMEKH WITH DAGESH	uniFB41	ס	ס	ס
HEBREW LETTER FINAL PE WITH DAGESH	uniFB43	ף	ף	ף
HEBREW LETTER PE WITH DAGESH	uniFB44	פ	פ	פ
HEBREW LETTER TSADI WITH DAGESH	uniFB46	צ	צ	צ
HEBREW LETTER QOF WITH DAGESH	uniFB47	ק	ק	ק
HEBREW LETTER RESH WITH DAGESH	uniFB48	ך	ך	ך
HEBREW LETTER SHIN WITH DAGESH	uniFB49	ש	ש	ש
HEBREW LETTER TAV WITH DAGESH	uniFB4A	ת	ת	ת
HEBREW LETTER VAV WITH HOLAM	uniFB4B	ו	ו	ו

0 0/9 frac feature	0	0	0 0/9	0 0/9
1 1/8 frac feature	1	1	1 1/8	1 1/8
2 2/7 frac feature	2	2	2 2/7	2 2/7
3 3/6 frac feature	3	3	3 3/6	3 3/6
4 4/5 frac feature	4	4	4 4/5	4 4/5
5 5/4 frac feature	5	5	5 5/4	5 5/4
6 6/3 frac feature	6	6	6 6/3	6 6/3
7 7/2 frac feature	7	7	7 7/2	7 7/2
8 8/1 frac feature	8	8	8 8/1	8 8/1

9 9/0  
frac feature

9	9	9 9/0	9 9/0
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M.boldened  
Ending "boldened" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature

M	M	M

M.concept2  
Ending "concept2" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature

M	M	M
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M.tweaked  
Ending "tweaked" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature

M	M	M
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i.locITRK  
Ending "locITRK" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature

i	I	I
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e\_e  
liga feature

ee	EE	EE
----	----	----

f\_f  
liga feature

ff	FF	FF
----	----	----

f\_f\_i  
liga feature

ffi	FFI	FFI
-----	-----	-----

f\_f\_l  
liga feature

ffl	FFL	FFL
-----	-----	-----

l\_l  
liga feature

ll	LL	LL
----	----	----

m\_m  
liga feature

mn	MM	MM
----	----	----

zero.zero  
zero feature

0	0	0
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periodcentered.locICAT  
Ending "locICAT" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature

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uni0308.case  
case feature

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uni0307.case  
case feature

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gravecomb.case  
case feature

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acutecomb.case  
case feature

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uni030B.case  
case feature

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uni0302.case  
case feature

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uni030C.case  
case feature

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uni0306.case  
case feature

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uni030A.case  
case feature

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tildecomb.case  
case feature

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uni0304.case  
case feature

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hookabovecomb.case  
case feature

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	uni030F.case case feature			
	uni0311.case case feature			
	uni031B.case case feature			
	dotbelowcomb.case case feature			
	uni0324.case case feature			
	uni0326.case case feature			
	uni0327.case case feature			
	uni0328.case case feature			
	uni032E.case case feature			
	uni0331.case case feature			
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.	brevecombcy	?	?	?
	brevecombcy.case case feature			
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.	hookcy	?	?	?
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.	tailcy	?	?	?
Ending "alt" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)	hookcy.alt feature			
	hookcy.case case feature			
	tailcy.case case feature			
It might be two unicodes: 0306 + 0301 (most Arabic ccmp feature)	uni03060301			
It might be two unicodes: 0306 + 0300 (most Arabic ccmp feature)	uni03060300			
It might be two unicodes: 0306 + 0309 (most Arabic ccmp feature)	uni03060309			
It might be two unicodes: 0306 + 0303 (most Arabic ccmp feature)	uni03060303			
It might be two unicodes: 0302 + 0301 (most Arabic ccmp feature)	uni03020301			
It might be two unicodes: 0302 + 0300 (most Arabic ccmp feature)	uni03020300			
It might be two unicodes: 0302 + 0309 (most Arabic ccmp feature)	uni03020309			
It might be two unicodes: 0302 + 0303 (most Arabic ccmp feature)	uni03020303			



foundryicon  
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.



ljacute  
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.



ijacute  
Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.



the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995). The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and the way in which it is funded.

The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own aims and objectives. The public sector is also a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and the way in which it is funded.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the efficiency of public services. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public services, and the introduction of performance indicators.

The following sections discuss the impact of these initiatives on the public sector and the implications for the future.

## 2. The public sector

The public sector is the part of the economy that is owned and controlled by the state. It includes a wide range of services, including health, education, and social services.

The public sector is a major employer in the UK, and its size has increased steadily over the years. In 1980, the public sector employed 2.5 million people, and by 1995, this had increased to 4 million.

The public sector is also a major source of revenue for the state. In 1995, the public sector contributed 15% of the total revenue of the state.

The public sector is facing a number of challenges in the 1990s, including the need to improve efficiency, to reduce costs, and to improve the quality of services.

The following sections discuss the impact of these challenges on the public sector and the implications for the future.

## 3. Efficiency

Efficiency is the ability to do things in the most effective way possible. It is a key objective of public sector reform.

There are a number of ways in which the public sector can improve efficiency, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public services, and the introduction of performance indicators.

The following sections discuss the impact of these initiatives on the public sector and the implications for the future.

## 4. Competition

Competition is the process by which different firms or organisations compete for business. It is a key feature of a free market.

The introduction of competition into the public sector has led to a number of changes, including the restructuring of public services, the introduction of performance indicators, and the introduction of new management practices.

The following sections discuss the impact of these initiatives on the public sector and the implications for the future.

## 5. Restructuring

Restructuring is the process of reorganising a firm or organisation. It is a key feature of public sector reform.

The restructuring of public services has led to a number of changes, including the introduction of competition, the introduction of performance indicators, and the introduction of new management practices.

The following sections discuss the impact of these initiatives on the public sector and the implications for the future.

## 6. Performance indicators

Performance indicators are measures of the performance of a firm or organisation. They are used to monitor progress and to identify areas for improvement.

The introduction of performance indicators into the public sector has led to a number of changes, including the restructuring of public services, the introduction of competition, and the introduction of new management practices.

The following sections discuss the impact of these initiatives on the public sector and the implications for the future.

100%

100%



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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (1990–1999) and the number of people in the private sector has increased by 1.7 million (1990–1999).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care and services provided by the public sector. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Care Act 1999, the introduction of the NHS Direct website, and the introduction of the NHS Choice and Control Fund.

The Health Care Act 1999 introduced a number of changes to the way in which the NHS is run. These changes include the introduction of the NHS Direct website, the introduction of the NHS Choice and Control Fund, and the introduction of the NHS Patient Choice Scheme.

The NHS Direct website is a free service that provides information and advice on a wide range of health problems. It is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

The NHS Choice and Control Fund is a fund that allows patients to choose the hospital or service that they want to use. This fund is available to all patients who are registered with a General Practitioner.

The NHS Patient Choice Scheme is a scheme that allows patients to choose the hospital or service that they want to use. This scheme is available to all patients who are registered with a General Practitioner.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995). The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 4.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 3.5 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of young people, with 1.5 million young people employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with disabilities, with 1.5 million people with disabilities employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from ethnic minorities, with 1.5 million people from ethnic minorities employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 50 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 50 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are under 25 years of age, with 1.5 million people under 25 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are single, with 1.5 million single people employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are married, with 1.5 million married people employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are divorced, with 1.5 million divorced people employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are widowed, with 1.5 million widowed people employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are cohabiting, with 1.5 million cohabiting people employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are living alone, with 1.5 million people living alone employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are in a civil partnership, with 1.5 million people in a civil partnership employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are in a common-law partnership, with 1.5 million people in a common-law partnership employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are in a registered partnership, with 1.5 million people in a registered partnership employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are in a civil partnership, with 1.5 million people in a civil partnership employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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The public sector has also become an important employer of people with disabilities, with 1.5 million people with disabilities employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from ethnic minorities, with 1.5 million people from ethnic minorities employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 50 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 50 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are under 25 years of age, with 1.5 million people under 25 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are single, with 1.5 million single people employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are married, with 1.5 million married people employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are divorced, with 1.5 million divorced people employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are widowed, with 1.5 million widowed people employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1.2 million (Office for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 6.5 million by 2020, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 4.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of older people, and to ensure that they are able to live independently and actively in their own homes for as long as possible. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the development of age-friendly communities, and the establishment of age-friendly networks. These initiatives aim to create environments that are safe, accessible, and supportive for older people, and to provide them with the resources and services they need to live well in old age.

One of the key challenges in developing age-friendly communities is to ensure that the needs of older people are taken into account in all aspects of community planning and development. This includes the design of public spaces, the provision of transport and housing, and the development of social and health services. It is essential that older people are consulted and involved in the decision-making process, and that their views and experiences are taken into account.

Another key challenge is to ensure that older people have access to the resources and services they need to live well in old age. This includes access to housing, transport, and social and health services. It is essential that these services are designed to be accessible and usable by older people, and that they are provided in a way that is respectful of their dignity and autonomy.

There are a number of ways in which age-friendly communities can be developed. One way is to create environments that are safe and accessible for older people. This can be achieved by improving the design of public spaces, and by providing accessible transport and housing. Another way is to develop social and health services that are tailored to the needs of older people.

There are a number of benefits to developing age-friendly communities. One benefit is that it can help to reduce the isolation and loneliness of older people. Another benefit is that it can help to improve the health and well-being of older people. Finally, it can help to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively in their own homes for as long as possible.

There are a number of challenges to developing age-friendly communities. One challenge is to ensure that the needs of older people are taken into account in all aspects of community planning and development. Another challenge is to ensure that older people have access to the resources and services they need to live well in old age.

There are a number of ways in which these challenges can be addressed. One way is to create environments that are safe and accessible for older people. Another way is to develop social and health services that are tailored to the needs of older people. Finally, it is essential that older people are consulted and involved in the decision-making process, and that their views and experiences are taken into account.



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The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are living with a partner, with 1.5 million people living with a partner employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are living with a family, with 1.5 million people living with a family employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are living with a child, with 1.5 million people living with a child employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are living with a grandchild, with 1.5 million people living with a grandchild employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are living with a parent, with 1.5 million people living with a parent employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are living with a sibling, with 1.5 million people living with a sibling employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1.2 million (Office for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 6.5 million by 2020, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 4.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of older people. The Department of Health (2000) has published a strategy for older people, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the health and social care of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

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The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are married, with 1.5 million married people employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are single, with 1.5 million single people employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are parents, with 1.5 million parents employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are non-parents, with 1.5 million non-parents employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are homeowners, with 1.5 million homeowners employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are non-homeowners, with 1.5 million non-homeowners employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are car owners, with 1.5 million car owners employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are non-car owners, with 1.5 million non-car owners employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are smokers, with 1.5 million smokers employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are non-smokers, with 1.5 million non-smokers employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are drinkers, with 1.5 million drinkers employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are non-drinkers, with 1.5 million non-drinkers employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 50 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 50 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 60 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 60 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 65 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 65 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 70 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 70 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 75 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 75 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 80 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 80 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 85 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 85 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 90 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 90 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 95 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 95 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 100 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 100 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 105 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 105 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 110 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 110 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 115 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 115 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 120 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 120 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.



the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1.2 million (Office for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 6.5 million by 2020, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 4.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of older people. The Department of Health (2000) has published a strategy for older people, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the health and social care of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

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The public sector is a complex organisation, and it is difficult to understand how it works. The public sector is made up of many different organisations, each of which has its own aims and objectives. The public sector is also a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and the way in which it is funded.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995). The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 4.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 3.5 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of young people, with 1.5 million young people employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with disabilities, with 1.5 million people with disabilities employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from ethnic minorities, with 1.5 million people from ethnic minorities employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 50 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 50 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are under 25 years of age, with 1.5 million people under 25 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are single, with 1.5 million single people employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are married, with 1.5 million married people employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are divorced, with 1.5 million divorced people employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are widowed, with 1.5 million widowed people employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are cohabiting, with 1.5 million cohabiting people employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are living alone, with 1.5 million people living alone employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are in a partnership, with 1.5 million people in a partnership employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are in a family, with 1.5 million people in a family employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1.2 million (Office for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 6.5 million by 2020, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 4.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of older people. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a strategy for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (3) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to participate in decisions about their care.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key objectives for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These objectives are: (1) to improve the quality of care for older people; (2) to reduce the waiting time for older people; (3) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to participate in decisions about their care.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key actions for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These actions are: (1) to improve the quality of care for older people; (2) to reduce the waiting time for older people; (3) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to participate in decisions about their care.

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There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of older people. The Department of Health (2000) has published a strategy for older people, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the health and social care of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (1990–1999) and the number of people in the public sector has increased by 2.5 million (1990–1999).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public services, and the introduction of performance targets. These initiatives have led to a number of changes in the way that public services are delivered, and have led to a number of improvements in the efficiency of the public sector.

One of the main reasons for the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector is the increasing pressure on public resources. This pressure is caused by a number of factors, including the increasing cost of public services, the increasing demand for public services, and the increasing need for public services.

Another reason for the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector is the need to ensure that public services are delivered in a cost-effective manner. This is important because the public sector is responsible for a large proportion of the country's total expenditure.

There are a number of ways in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved. These include the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public services, and the introduction of performance targets.

One of the most important ways in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved is by the introduction of competition. This can be done by allowing private companies to compete for public contracts, or by allowing private companies to take over public services.

Another way in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved is by the restructuring of public services. This can be done by merging public services, or by transferring public services to private companies.

A third way in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved is by the introduction of performance targets. These targets can be used to measure the performance of public services, and can be used to reward public services that perform well.

There are a number of advantages to improving the efficiency of the public sector. These include the fact that it can lead to a reduction in the cost of public services, the fact that it can lead to an improvement in the quality of public services, and the fact that it can lead to a more efficient use of public resources.

However, there are also a number of disadvantages to improving the efficiency of the public sector. These include the fact that it can lead to a loss of jobs, the fact that it can lead to a loss of public control, and the fact that it can lead to a loss of public services.

Despite these disadvantages, there is a growing consensus that the efficiency of the public sector must be improved. This is because the public sector is responsible for a large proportion of the country's total expenditure, and because the public sector is responsible for a large proportion of the country's total population.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995). The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 4.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 3.5 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of young people, with 1.5 million young people employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people with disabilities, with 1.5 million people with disabilities employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from ethnic minorities, with 1.5 million people from ethnic minorities employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 50 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 50 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are under 25 years of age, with 1.5 million people under 25 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are single, with 1.5 million single people employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are married, with 1.5 million married people employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are divorced, with 1.5 million divorced people employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are widowed, with 1.5 million widowed people employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are cohabiting, with 1.5 million cohabiting people employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are living alone, with 1.5 million people living alone employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are living with a partner, with 1.5 million people living with a partner employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are living with a family, with 1.5 million people living with a family employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are living with a child, with 1.5 million people living with a child employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are living with a grandchild, with 1.5 million people living with a grandchild employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are living with a parent, with 1.5 million people living with a parent employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are living with a sibling, with 1.5 million people living with a sibling employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1998 (Department of Health 1999).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care and services provided by the public sector, and to ensure that the public sector is able to meet the needs of the population in a cost-effective manner.

The aim of this paper is to review the literature on the quality of care and services provided by the public sector, and to discuss the implications for the future of the public sector.

The paper is organized as follows. Section 2 discusses the quality of care and services provided by the public sector. Section 3 discusses the implications for the future of the public sector.

Section 4 discusses the implications for the future of the public sector. Section 5 discusses the implications for the future of the public sector.

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