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Buenard Regular
Buenard Bold

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	o	o
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	J	J
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K uni004B	K	K	K

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	O	O
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P uni0050	P	P	P
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Q uni0051	Q	Q	Q
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R uni0052	R	R	R
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S uni0053	S	S	S
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T uni0054	T	T	T
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U uni0055	U	U	U
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER V uni0056	V	V	V
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W uni0057	W	W	W
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER X uni0058	X	X	X
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y uni0059	Y	Y	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	a	a
LATIN SMALL LETTER B uni0062	b	b	b
LATIN SMALL LETTER C uni0063	c	c	c
LATIN SMALL LETTER D uni0064	d	d	d
LATIN SMALL LETTER E uni0065	e	e	e
LATIN SMALL LETTER F uni0066	f	f	f
LATIN SMALL LETTER G uni0067	g	g	g

LATIN SMALL LETTER H uni0068	h	h	h
LATIN SMALL LETTER I uni0069	i	i	i
LATIN SMALL LETTER J uni006A	j	j	j
LATIN SMALL LETTER K uni006B	k	k	k
LATIN SMALL LETTER L uni006C	l	l	l
LATIN SMALL LETTER M uni006D	m	m	m
LATIN SMALL LETTER N uni006E	n	n	n
LATIN SMALL LETTER O uni006F	o	o	o
LATIN SMALL LETTER P uni0070	p	p	p
LATIN SMALL LETTER Q uni0071	q	q	q
LATIN SMALL LETTER R uni0072	r	r	r
LATIN SMALL LETTER S uni0073	s	s	s
LATIN SMALL LETTER T uni0074	t	t	t
LATIN SMALL LETTER U uni0075	u	u	u
LATIN SMALL LETTER V uni0076	v	v	v
LATIN SMALL LETTER W uni0077	w	w	w
LATIN SMALL LETTER X uni0078	x	x	x
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y uni0079	y	y	y
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z uni007A	z	z	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	¬	¬	¬
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	¿	¿	¿
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH GRAVE uni00C0	À	À	À
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH ACUTE uni00C1	Á	Á	Á

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00C2	Â	Â	Â
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH TILDE uni00C3	Ã	Ã	Ã
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS uni00C4	Ä	Ä	Ä
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	È	È
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH ACUTE uni00C9	É	É	É
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00CA	Ê	Ê	Ê
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS uni00CB	Ë	Ë	Ë
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH GRAVE uni00CC	Ì	Ì	Ì
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH ACUTE uni00CD	Í	Í	Í
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00CE	Î	Î	Î
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS uni00CF	Ï	Ï	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	Ò	Ò
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH ACUTE uni00D3	Ó	Ó	Ó
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00D4	Ô	Ô	Ô
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH TILDE uni00D5	Õ	Õ	Õ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS uni00D6	Ö	Ö	Ö
MULTIPLICATION SIGN uni00D7	×	×	×
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE uni00D8	Ø	Ø	Ø
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH GRAVE uni00D9	Ù	Ù	Ù
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
LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH CARON uni010F	ď	ď	ď
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D WITH STROKE uni0110	Ð	Ð	Ð
LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH STROKE uni0111			

	Ď	ď	ď
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH MACRON uni0112	Ě	Ě	Ě
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH MACRON uni0113	ē	ē	ē
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH BREVE uni0114	Ė	Ė	Ė
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH BREVE uni0115	ė	ė	ė
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DOT ABOVE uni0116	Ě	Ě	Ě
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DOT ABOVE uni0117	è	è	è
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	Ĩ	Ĩ	Ĩ
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH TILDE uni0129	ĩ	ĩ	ĩ
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH MACRON uni012B	Ī	Ī	Ī
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH BREVE uni012C	İ	İ	İ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH OGONEK uni012E	Į	Į	Į

LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH OGONEK uni012F	İ	ı	İ
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 CAPITAL LETTER L WITH CEDILLA uni013B	ƚ	ƚ	ƚ
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH CEDILLA uni013C	ƚ	ƚ	ƚ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH CARON uni013D	Ľ	Ľ	Ľ
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH CARON uni013E	ĺ	ĺ	ĺ
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	Ł	Ł	Ł
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH STROKE uni0142	ł	ł	ł
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH ACUTE uni0143	Ń	Ń	Ń
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH ACUTE uni0144	ń	ń	ń
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH CEDILLA uni0145	Ɲ	Ɲ	Ɲ
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH CEDILLA uni0146	ƞ	ƞ	ƞ
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	ŋ	ŋ	ŋ

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	Ţ	Ţ	Ţ
LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH CEDILLA uni0163	ţ	ţ	ţ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH CARON uni0164	Ț	Ț	Ț
LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH CARON uni0165	ț	ț	ț
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH STROKE uni0166	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ
LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH STROKE uni0167	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH TILDE uni0168	Ũ	Ŭ	Ů
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH TILDE uni0169	ũ	ŭ	ů
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH MACRON uni016A	Ū	Ű	Ų
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH MACRON uni016B	ū	ű	ų
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH BREVE uni016C	Ů	Ű	Ų
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH BREVE uni016D	ů	ű	ų
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH RING ABOVE uni016E	Ů	Ű	Ų
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH RING ABOVE uni016F	ů	ű	ų
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DOUBLE ACUTE uni0170	Ű	Ų	Ŵ
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DOUBLE ACUTE uni0171	ű	ų	ŵ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH OGONEK uni0172	Ų	Ŵ	Ŷ
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH OGONEK uni0173	ų	ŵ	ŷ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0174	Ŵ	Ŷ	Ÿ
LATIN SMALL LETTER W WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0175	ŵ	ŷ	Ź
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0176	Ŷ	Ÿ	Ź
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0177	ŷ	Ź	Ż
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH DIAERESIS uni0178	ÿ	Ż	Ž
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH ACUTE uni0179	Ž	Ż	Ž
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH ACUTE uni017A	ž	ż	ž
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH DOT ABOVE uni017B	Ž	Ż	Ž
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH DOT ABOVE uni017C	ž	ż	ž
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH CARON uni017D	Ž	Ż	Ž
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH CARON uni017E	ž	ż	ž
LATIN SMALL LETTER LONG S uni017F	ſ	ſ	ſ
LATIN SMALL LETTER F WITH HOOK uni0192	f	f	f
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH HORN uni01A0	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH HORN uni01A1	ɔ	ɔ	ɔ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH HORN uni01AF	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ

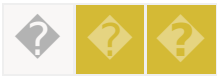
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH HORN uni01B0	Ů	ů	ů
LATIN SMALL LETTER J WITH CARON uni01F0	Ĵ	ĵ	ĵ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE AND ACUTE uni01FA	Ā	Ā	Ā
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE AND ACUTE uni01FB	ā	ā	ā
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE WITH ACUTE uni01FC	Æ	Æ	Æ
LATIN SMALL LETTER AE WITH ACUTE uni01FD	æ	æ	æ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE AND ACUTE uni01FE	Ø	Ø	Ø
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE AND ACUTE uni01FF	ø	ø	ø
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH COMMA BELOW uni0218	Ș	Ș	Ș
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH COMMA BELOW uni0219	ș	ș	ș
LATIN SMALL LETTER DOTLESS J uni0237	Ј	Ј	Ј
MODIFIER LETTER CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT uni02C6	^	^	^
CARON uni02C7	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ
BREVE uni02D8	˘	˘	˘
DOT ABOVE uni02D9	˙	˙	˙
RING ABOVE uni02DA	◌̊	◌̊	◌̊
OGONEK uni02DB	◌̇	◌̇	◌̇
SMALL TILDE uni02DC	~	~	~
DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT uni02DD	˝	˝	˝
MODIFIER LETTER LOW RING uni02F3	◌̥	◌̥	◌̥
COMBINING HOOK ABOVE uni0309			◌̃
COMBINING DOUBLE GRAVE ACCENT uni030F			◌̨
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH RING BELOW uni1E00	Ạ	Ạ	Ạ
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH RING BELOW uni1E01	ạ	ạ	ạ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER M WITH ACUTE uni1E3E	Ḑ	Ḑ	Ḑ
LATIN SMALL LETTER M WITH ACUTE uni1E3F	ḑ	ḑ	ḑ
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	Ŵ	Ŷ	Ÿ
LATIN SMALL LETTER W WITH ACUTE uni1E83	ŵ	ŷ	Ź
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W WITH DIAERESIS uni1E84	Ẁ	Ẃ	Ẅ
LATIN SMALL LETTER W WITH DIAERESIS uni1E85	ẁ	ẃ	ẅ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH GRAVE uni1EF2	Ỳ	Ỵ	Ỷ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH GRAVE uni1EF3	ỳ	ỵ	ỷ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH DOT BELOW uni1EF4	Ỵ̀	Ỵ̣	Ỵ̉
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH DOT BELOW uni1EF5	ỵ̀	ỵ̣	ỵ̉
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH HOOK ABOVE uni1EF6	Ỳ̇	Ỵ̇	Ỷ̇
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH HOOK ABOVE uni1EF7	ỳ̇	ỵ̇	ỷ̇
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH TILDE uni1EF8	Ỳ̃	Ỵ̃	Ỷ̃
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH TILDE uni1EF9	ỳ̃	ỵ̃	ỷ̃
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	„	„	„
BULLET uni2022	•	•	•
HORIZONTAL ELLIPSIS uni2026	…	…	…
SINGLE LEFT-POINTING ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni2039	<	<	<
SINGLE RIGHT-POINTING ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni203A	>	>	>
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SUPERScript FIVE uni2075	⁵	⁵	⁵

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SUPERSCRIPIT SIX uni2076			
SUPERSCRIPIT SEVEN uni2077	7	7	7
SUPERSCRIPIT EIGHT uni2078	8	8	8
SUPERSCRIPIT NINE uni2079	9	9	9
SUPERSCRIPIT LATIN SMALL LETTER N uni207F	n	n	n
FRENCH FRANC SIGN uni20A3	₣	₣	₣
LIRA SIGN uni20A4	₤	₤	₤
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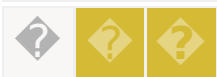
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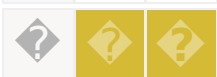
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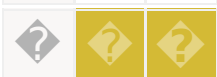
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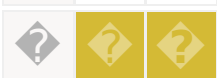
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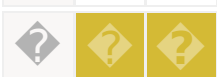
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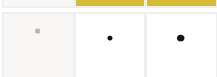
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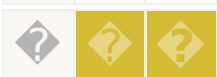
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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (1990–1999) and the number of people in the public sector has increased by 2.5 million (1990–1999).

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, including the introduction of private sector management practices and the restructuring of public services.

The public sector has a number of advantages, including the fact that it is owned by the state and is therefore not subject to the same pressures as the private sector. It is also able to provide a range of services that are not available in the private sector, such as education, health care, and social housing.

However, the public sector also has a number of disadvantages, including the fact that it is often inefficient and wasteful. It is also subject to a number of pressures, including the need to reduce costs and the need to improve the quality of services.

The public sector is a complex and controversial issue. There are a number of different views on the role of the public sector in the economy and in society. It is important to consider these views carefully when making decisions about the future of the public sector.

The public sector is a vital part of the economy and of society. It provides a range of services that are essential for the well-being of the population. It is important to ensure that the public sector is efficient and effective, and that it is able to provide the services that are needed by the population.

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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 the decisions that affect their lives.

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 health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

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 health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key outcomes for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These outcomes are: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

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The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key targets for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These targets are: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key measures for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These measures are: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key priorities for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These priorities are: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

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 unemployed, with 1.5 million unemployed 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 employed, with 1.5 million employed 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 self-employed, with 1.5 million self-employed 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 retired, with 1.5 million retired 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 students, with 1.5 million students 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 housewives, with 1.5 million housewives 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 pensioners, with 1.5 million pensioners 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 disabled, with 1.5 million disabled people 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.

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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 relationship, with 1.5 million people in a common-law relationship 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 union, with 1.5 million people in a civil union employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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

Another reason for the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector is the increasing demand for public services. This is due to a number of factors, including the increasing demand for health care, education, and social services.

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 main 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.

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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 challenges associated with improving the efficiency of the public sector. These include the need to ensure that public services are not compromised, the need to ensure that public resources are used efficiently, and the need to ensure that public services are delivered in a timely and effective manner.

Despite these challenges, there is a growing consensus that the efficiency of the public sector must be improved. This is because the public sector is a major part of the economy, and it is essential that it is able to deliver public services in a timely and effective manner.

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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 is due to a number of factors, including the increasing cost of public services, the increasing demand for public services, and the increasing pressure on public resources.

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.

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There are a number of challenges associated with improving the efficiency of the public sector. These include the need to ensure that public services are delivered in a cost-effective manner, the need to ensure that public services are delivered in a timely manner, and the need to ensure that public services are delivered in a high-quality manner.

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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 1999). The number of people in the public sector who are employed in the health sector has increased by 1.2 million (from 1.2 million in 1980 to 2.4 million in 1999).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care provided by the public sector. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Care Act 1999, which sets out the framework for the regulation of health care providers, and the introduction of the Health Care Act 2001, which sets out the framework for the regulation of health care workers.

The Health Care Act 1999 also introduced the concept of the 'patient's voice', which is the right of patients to be involved in decisions about their care. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Patient's Voice Act 2001, which sets out the framework for the regulation of patient's voice.

The Health Care Act 2001 also introduced the concept of the 'health care worker's voice', which is the right of health care workers to be involved in decisions about their work. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Care Worker's Voice Act 2001, which sets out the framework for the regulation of health care worker's voice.

The Health Care Act 2001 also introduced the concept of the 'health care provider's voice', which is the right of health care providers to be involved in decisions about their work. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Care Provider's Voice Act 2001, which sets out the framework for the regulation of health care provider's voice.

The Health Care Act 2001 also introduced the concept of the 'health care system's voice', which is the right of the health care system to be involved in decisions about its work. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Care System's Voice Act 2001, which sets out the framework for the regulation of health care system's voice.

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The Health Care Act 2001 also introduced the concept of the 'health care community's voice', which is the right of the health care community to be involved in decisions about its work. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Care Community's Voice Act 2001, which sets out the framework for the regulation of health care community's voice.

The Health Care Act 2001 also introduced the concept of the 'health care nation's voice', which is the right of the health care nation to be involved in decisions about its work. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Care Nation's Voice Act 2001, which sets out the framework for the regulation of health care nation's voice.

The Health Care Act 2001 also introduced the concept of the 'health care world's voice', which is the right of the health care world to be involved in decisions about its work. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Care World's Voice Act 2001, which sets out the framework for the regulation of health care world's voice.

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