



Seaved Script

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| | | |
|------------------------------|----|----|
| 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 |
| DIGIT ONE uni0031 | 1 | 1 |
| DIGIT TWO uni0032 | 2 | 2 |
| DIGIT THREE uni0033 | 3 | 3 |
| DIGIT FOUR uni0034 | 4 | 4 |
| DIGIT FIVE uni0035 | 5 | 5 |
| DIGIT SIX uni0036 | 6 | 6 |
| | | |
| DIGIT SEVEN uni0037 | 7 | 7 |
| DIGIT EIGHT uni0038 | 8 | 8 |
| DIGIT NINE uni0039 | 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 | À |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER B uni0042 | B | À |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C uni0043 | C | À |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D uni0044 | D | À |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E uni0045 | E | À |
| | | |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER F uni0046 | F | 7 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G uni0047 | G | Ɔ |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H uni0048 | H | À |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I uni0049 | I | Ɔ |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J uni004A | J | Ɔ |

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|----------|
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K uni004B | K | <i>K</i> |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L uni004C | L | <i>L</i> |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER M uni004D | M | <i>M</i> |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N uni004E | N | <i>N</i> |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O uni004F | O | <i>O</i> |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P uni0050 | P | <i>P</i> |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Q uni0051 | Q | <i>Q</i> |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R uni0052 | R | <i>R</i> |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S uni0053 | S | <i>S</i> |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T uni0054 | T | <i>T</i> |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U uni0055 | U | <i>U</i> |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER V uni0056 | V | <i>V</i> |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W uni0057 | W | <i>W</i> |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER X uni0058 | X | <i>X</i> |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y uni0059 | Y | <i>Y</i> |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z uni005A | Z | <i>Z</i> |
| LEFT SQUARE BRACKET uni005B | [| <i>/</i> |
| REVERSE SOLIDUS uni005C | \ | <i> </i> |
| RIGHT SQUARE BRACKET uni005D |] | <i>/</i> |
| CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT uni005E | ^ | <i>^</i> |
| LOW LINE uni005F | _ | <i>—</i> |
| GRAVE ACCENT uni0060 | ` | <i>`</i> |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER A uni0061 | a | <i>a</i> |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER B uni0062 | b | <i>b</i> |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER C uni0063 | c | <i>c</i> |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER D uni0064 | d | <i>d</i> |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER E uni0065 | e | <i>e</i> |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER F uni0066 | f | <i>f</i> |

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|----------|
| LATIN SMALL LETTER G uni0067 | g | <i>g</i> |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER H uni0068 | h | <i>h</i> |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER I uni0069 | i | <i>i</i> |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER J uni006A | j | <i>j</i> |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER K uni006B | k | <i>k</i> |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER L uni006C | l | <i>l</i> |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER M uni006D | m | <i>m</i> |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER N uni006E | n | <i>n</i> |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER O uni006F | o | <i>o</i> |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER P uni0070 | p | <i>p</i> |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER Q uni0071 | q | <i>q</i> |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER R uni0072 | r | <i>r</i> |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER S uni0073 | s | <i>s</i> |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER T uni0074 | t | <i>t</i> |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER U uni0075 | u | <i>u</i> |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER V uni0076 | v | <i>v</i> |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER W uni0077 | w | <i>w</i> |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER X uni0078 | x | <i>x</i> |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER Y uni0079 | y | <i>y</i> |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER Z uni007A | z | <i>z</i> |
| LEFT CURLY BRACKET uni007B | { | <i>{</i> |
| VERTICAL LINE uni007C | | <i> </i> |
| RIGHT CURLY BRACKET uni007D | } | <i>}</i> |
| TILDE uni007E | ~ | <i>~</i> |
| NO-BREAK SPACE uni00A0 | | |
| INVERTED EXCLAMATION MARK uni00A1 | ¡ | <i>¡</i> |
| CENT SIGN uni00A2 | ¢ | <i>¢</i> |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| SUPERSCRIFT THREE uni00B3 | ³ | ³ |
| ACUTE ACCENT uni00B4 | ´ | ´ |
| MICRO SIGN uni00B5 | μ | μ |
| PILCROW SIGN uni00B6 | ¶ | ¶ |
| MIDDLE DOT uni00B7 | · | · |
| CEDILLA uni00B8 | ¸ | ¸ |
| SUPERSCRIFT ONE uni00B9 | ¹ | ¹ |
| MASCULINE ORDINAL INDICATOR uni00BA | º | º |
| RIGHT-POINTING DOUBLE ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni00BB | » | » |
| VULGAR FRACTION ONE QUARTER uni00BC | ¼ | ¼ |
| VULGAR FRACTION ONE HALF uni00BD | ½ | ½ |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| VULGAR FRACTION THREE QUARTERS uni00BE | ¾ | ¾ |
| INVERTED QUESTION MARK uni00BF | ¿ | ¿ |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH GRAVE uni00C0 | À | À |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH ACUTE uni00C1 | Á | Á |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00C2 | Â | Â |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH TILDE uni00C3 | Ã | Ã |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS uni00C4 | Ä | Ä |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE uni00C5 | Å | Å |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE uni00C6 | Æ | Æ |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH CEDILLA uni00C7 | Ç | Ç |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH GRAVE uni00C8 | È | È |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH ACUTE uni00C9 | É | É |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00CA | Ê | Ê |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS uni00CB | Ë | Ë |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH GRAVE uni00CC | Ì | Ì |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH ACUTE uni00CD | Í | Í |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00CE | Î | Î |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS uni00CF | Ï | Ï |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ETH uni00D0 | Ð | Ð |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH TILDE uni00D1 | Ñ | Ñ |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH GRAVE uni00D2 | Ò | Ò |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH ACUTE uni00D3 | Ó | Ó |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00D4 | Ô | Ô |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH TILDE uni00D5 | Õ | Õ |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS uni00D6 | Ö | Ö |
| MULTIPLICATION SIGN uni00D7 | × | × |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE uni00D8 | Ø | Ø |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH GRAVE | | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| uni00D9 | Ù | ù |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH ACUTE uni00DA | Ú | ú |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00DB | Û | û |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS uni00DC | Ü | ü |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH ACUTE uni00DD | Ý | ý |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER THORN uni00DE | Þ | þ |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER SHARP S uni00DF | ß | ß |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH GRAVE uni00E0 | à | à |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH ACUTE uni00E1 | á | á |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00E2 | â | â |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH TILDE uni00E3 | ã | ã |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS uni00E4 | ä | ä |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE uni00E5 | å | å |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER AE uni00E6 | æ | æ |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH CEDILLA uni00E7 | ç | ç |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH GRAVE uni00E8 | è | è |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH ACUTE uni00E9 | é | é |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00EA | ê | ê |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS uni00EB | ë | ë |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH GRAVE uni00EC | ì | ì |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH ACUTE uni00ED | í | í |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00EE | î | î |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS uni00EF | ï | ï |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER ETH uni00F0 | ð | ð |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH TILDE uni00F1 | ñ | ñ |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH GRAVE uni00F2 | ò | ò |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH ACUTE uni00F3 | ó | ó |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00F4 | ô | ô |

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH TILDE uni00F5 | Õ | õ |
| | Ö | ö |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS uni00F6 | | |
| DIVISION SIGN uni00F7 | ÷ | ÷ |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE uni00F8 | Ø | ø |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH GRAVE uni00F9 | Ù | ù |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH ACUTE uni00FA | Ú | ú |
| | | |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00FB | Û | û |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS uni00FC | Ü | ü |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH ACUTE uni00FD | Ý | ý |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER THORN uni00FE | þ | þ |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH DIAERESIS uni00FF | ÿ | ÿ |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER DOTLESS I uni0131 | ı | ı |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH STROKE uni0141 | Ł | ł |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH STROKE uni0142 | ł | ł |
| LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE OE uni0152 | Œ | œ |
| LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OE uni0153 | œ | œ |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH CARON uni0160 | Š | š |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH CARON uni0161 | š | š |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH DIAERESIS uni0178 | Ÿ | ÿ |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH CARON uni017D | Ž | ž |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH CARON uni017E | ž | ž |
| | | |
| MODIFIER LETTER CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT uni02C6 | ˆ | ˆ |
| CARON uni02C7 | ˇ | ˇ |
| BREVE uni02D8 | ˘ | ˘ |
| DOT ABOVE uni02D9 | ˙ | ˙ |
| RING ABOVE uni02DA | ˚ | ˚ |

| | | |
|---|----|----|
| OGONEK uni02DB | ◌̇ | ◌̇ |
| SMALL TILDE uni02DC | ◌̃ | ◌̃ |
| DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT uni02DD | ◌̈ | ◌̈ |
| 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 | … | … |
| PER MILLE SIGN uni2030 | ‰ | ‰ |
| SINGLE LEFT-POINTING ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni2039 | < | < |
| SINGLE RIGHT-POINTING ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni203A | > | > |
| FRACTION SLASH uni2044 | / | / |
| EURO SIGN uni20AC | € | € |
| MINUS SIGN uni2212 | — | — |
| LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FI uniFB01 | fi | fi |
| LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FL uniFB02 | fl | fl |

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has increased from 600 million to 800 million (FAO 1996).

There is a growing awareness of the need to improve the nutritional status of the world's population. The United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) has been instrumental in this regard, and has been successful in increasing the number of people who are receiving food aid from 100 million in 1980 to 150 million in 1995 (WFP 1996).

One of the main reasons for the increase in the number of people who are undernourished is the increase in the number of people who are living in poverty.

There are a number of factors that contribute to poverty, and these factors are often interrelated. Some of the main factors that contribute to poverty are:

- Lack of access to land and other resources
- Lack of access to education and training
- Lack of access to credit and financial services
- Lack of access to health care and other social services

These factors are often the result of a combination of factors, and they can be difficult to address. However, there are a number of ways in which the nutritional status of the world's population can be improved.

One of the most important ways to improve the nutritional status of the world's population is to increase the number of people who are receiving food aid.

There are a number of ways in which food aid can be increased, and these ways are often interrelated. Some of the main ways in which food aid can be increased are:

- Increasing the number of people who are eligible for food aid
- Increasing the amount of food aid that is provided
- Improving the efficiency of food aid distribution

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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 85 and over has increased by 0.5 million in the same period. The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase by 2.5 million by 2020, and the number of people aged 75 and over by 2.0 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (2000) has published a strategy for ageing, 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 ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society. The strategy is being implemented through a number of measures, including: (1) increasing the number of health and social care professionals who specialise in the care of older people; (2) improving the training and skills of health and social care professionals; and (3) increasing the number of health and social care services available to older people.

The Department of Health (2000) has also published a strategy for mental health, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the mental health of all people. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that people are able to live independently; and (3) to ensure that people are able to participate in society. The strategy is being implemented through a number of measures, including: (1) increasing the number of mental health professionals; (2) improving the training and skills of mental health professionals; and (3) increasing the number of mental health services available to people.

The Department of Health (2000) has also published a strategy for physical health, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the physical health of all people. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that people are able to live independently; and (3) to ensure that people are able to participate in society. The strategy is being implemented through a number of measures, including: (1) increasing the number of physical health professionals; (2) improving the training and skills of physical health professionals; and (3) increasing the number of physical health services available to people.

The Department of Health (2000) has also published a strategy for social care, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the social care of all people. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that people are able to live independently; and (3) to ensure that people are able to participate in society. The strategy is being implemented through a number of measures, including: (1) increasing the number of social care professionals; (2) improving the training and skills of social care professionals; and (3) increasing the number of social care services available to people.

The Department of Health (2000) has also published a strategy for public health, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the public health of all people. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that people are able to live independently; and (3) to ensure that people are able to participate in society. The strategy is being implemented through a number of measures, including: (1) increasing the number of public health professionals; (2) improving the training and skills of public health professionals; and (3) increasing the number of public health services available to people.

The Department of Health (2000) has also published a strategy for health equity, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the health equity of all people. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that people are able to live independently; and (3) to ensure that people are able to participate in society. The strategy is being implemented through a number of measures, including: (1) increasing the number of health equity professionals; (2) improving the training and skills of health equity professionals; and (3) increasing the number of health equity services available to people.

The Department of Health (2000) has also published a strategy for health research, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the health research of all people. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that people are able to live independently; and (3) to ensure that people are able to participate in society. The strategy is being implemented through a number of measures, including: (1) increasing the number of health research professionals; (2) improving the training and skills of health research professionals; and (3) increasing the number of health research services available to people.

The Department of Health (2000) has also published a strategy for health education, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the health education of all people. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that people are able to live independently; and (3) to ensure that people are able to participate in society. The strategy is being implemented through a number of measures, including: (1) increasing the number of health education professionals; (2) improving the training and skills of health education professionals; and (3) increasing the number of health education services available to people.

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 quality of public services and to ensure that public services are delivered in a cost-effective manner. This has led to a number of initiatives to improve the quality of public services and to ensure that public services are delivered in a cost-effective manner.

The following are some of the initiatives that have been implemented to improve the quality of public services and to ensure that public services are delivered in a cost-effective manner:

1. The introduction of the *Public Service Charter* in 1999, which sets out the standards that public services should meet.

2. The introduction of the *Public Service Standards* in 2000, which sets out the standards that public services should meet.

3. The introduction of the *Public Service Review* in 2001, which examines the performance of public services and identifies areas for improvement.

4. The introduction of the *Public Service Improvement Programme* in 2002, which aims to improve the quality of public services and to ensure that public services are delivered in a cost-effective manner.

5. The introduction of the *Public Service Quality Framework* in 2003, which sets out the standards that public services should meet.

6. The introduction of the *Public Service Quality Review* in 2004, which examines the performance of public services and identifies areas for improvement.

7. The introduction of the *Public Service Quality Improvement Programme* in 2005, which aims to improve the quality of public services and to ensure that public services are delivered in a cost-effective manner.

8. The introduction of the *Public Service Quality Framework* in 2006, which sets out the standards that public services should meet.

9. The introduction of the *Public Service Quality Review* in 2007, which examines the performance of public services and identifies areas for improvement.

10. The introduction of the *Public Service Quality Improvement Programme* in 2008, which aims to improve the quality of public services and to ensure that public services are delivered in a cost-effective manner.

11. The introduction of the *Public Service Quality Framework* in 2009, which sets out the standards that public services should meet.

12. The introduction of the *Public Service Quality Review* in 2010, which examines the performance of public services and identifies areas for improvement.

13. The introduction of the *Public Service Quality Improvement Programme* in 2011, which aims to improve the quality of public services and to ensure that public services are delivered in a cost-effective manner.

14. The introduction of the *Public Service Quality Framework* in 2012, which sets out the standards that public services should meet.

15. The introduction of the *Public Service Quality Review* in 2013, which examines the performance of public services and identifies areas for improvement.

16. The introduction of the *Public Service Quality Improvement Programme* in 2014, which aims to improve the quality of public services and to ensure that public services are delivered in a cost-effective manner.

17. The introduction of the *Public Service Quality Framework* in 2015, which sets out the standards that public services should meet.

18. The introduction of the *Public Service Quality Review* in 2016, which examines the performance of public services and identifies areas for improvement.

19. The introduction of the *Public Service Quality Improvement Programme* in 2017, which aims to improve the quality of public services and to ensure that public services are delivered in a cost-effective manner.

20. The introduction of the *Public Service Quality Framework* in 2018, which sets out the standards that public services should meet.

21. The introduction of the *Public Service Quality Review* in 2019, which examines the performance of public services and identifies areas for improvement.

22. The introduction of the *Public Service Quality Improvement Programme* in 2020, which aims to improve the quality of public services and to ensure that public services are delivered in a cost-effective manner.

23. The introduction of the *Public Service Quality Framework* in 2021, which sets out the standards that public services should meet.

24. The introduction of the *Public Service Quality Review* in 2022, which examines the performance of public services and identifies areas for improvement.

