



2020-09-24 - 06:34.29
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Print this page

Iceland

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
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	A
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER B uni0042	B	B
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C uni0043	C	C
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D uni0044	D	D
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E uni0045	E	E
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER F uni0046	F	F
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G uni0047	G	G
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H uni0048	H	H

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I uni0049	I	Ī
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J uni004A	J	Ĵ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K uni004B	K	Ʒ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L uni004C	L	Ł
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER M uni004D	M	ƹ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N uni004E	N	ƺ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O uni004F	O	Ɵ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P uni0050	P	ƣ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Q uni0051	Q	Ƥ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R uni0052	R	Ʀ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S uni0053	S	Ƣ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T uni0054	T	Ƨ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U uni0055	U	Ʊ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER V uni0056	V	Ʋ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W uni0057	W	Ƶ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER X uni0058	X	Ʒ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y uni0059	Y	ƶ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z uni005A	Z	ƹ
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	ɑ
LATIN SMALL LETTER B uni0062	b	Ɓ
LATIN SMALL LETTER C uni0063	c	Ƈ
LATIN SMALL LETTER D uni0064	d	ɖ

LATIN SMALL LETTER E uni0065	e	Ǝ
LATIN SMALL LETTER F uni0066	f	F
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	j
LATIN SMALL LETTER K uni006B	k	ƙ
LATIN SMALL LETTER L uni006C	l	l
LATIN SMALL LETTER M uni006D	m	m
LATIN SMALL LETTER N uni006E	n	n
LATIN SMALL LETTER O uni006F	o	Ɔ
LATIN SMALL LETTER P uni0070	p	p
LATIN SMALL LETTER Q uni0071	q	q
LATIN SMALL LETTER R uni0072	r	Ɩ
LATIN SMALL LETTER S uni0073	s	s
LATIN SMALL LETTER T uni0074	t	t
LATIN SMALL LETTER U uni0075	u	u
LATIN SMALL LETTER V uni0076	v	v
LATIN SMALL LETTER W uni0077	w	w
LATIN SMALL LETTER X uni0078	x	x
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y uni0079	y	Ʒ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z uni007A	z	z
LEFT CURLY BRACKET uni007B	{	{
VERTICAL LINE uni007C		l
RIGHT CURLY BRACKET uni007D	}	}
TILDE uni007E	~	~
NO-BREAK SPACE uni00A0		

INVERTED EXCLAMATION MARK

uni00A1	ı	ı
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
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
	ô	ô
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00F4		
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH TILDE uni00F5	õ	õ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS uni00F6	ö	ö
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 LIGATURE OE uni0152	Œ	Œ
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OE uni0153	œ	œ
MODIFIER LETTER CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT uni02C6	ˆ	ˆ
CARON uni02C7	ˇ	ˇ
RING ABOVE uni02DA	◌̊	◌̊
SMALL TILDE uni02DC	˜	˜
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



SINGLE LEFT-POINTING ANGLE QUOTATION MARK
uni2039



SINGLE RIGHT-POINTING ANGLE QUOTATION MARK
uni203A



FRACTION SLASH
uni2044



SUPERSCRIFT FOUR
uni2074



EURO SIGN
uni20AC



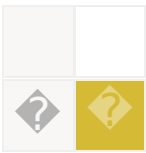
MINUS SIGN
uni2212



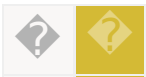
uniF000



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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 is projected to increase by a further 1.5 million by 2010 (Department of Health 2000).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector and to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the best possible value for money. This has led to a number of initiatives aimed at improving the efficiency of the public sector, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public sector organisations, and the introduction of performance measures.

The aim of this paper is to review the literature on the impact of these initiatives on the efficiency of the public sector. The paper is structured as follows. First, we discuss the background to the initiatives. Second, we review the literature on the impact of these initiatives on the efficiency of the public sector. Third, we discuss the implications of the findings for policy.

2. Background

The public sector in the UK has been the subject of a number of initiatives aimed at improving its efficiency. These initiatives have been driven by a number of factors, including the need to reduce the public sector's contribution to the national debt, the need to improve the quality of public services, and the need to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the best possible value for money.

The first of these initiatives was the introduction of competition. This was done in a number of ways, including the introduction of competitive tendering, the introduction of public-private partnerships, and the introduction of franchising.

The second of these initiatives was the restructuring of public sector organisations. This was done in a number of ways, including the creation of new public sector organisations, the merger of existing public sector organisations, and the transfer of public sector functions to private sector organisations.

The third of these initiatives was the introduction of performance measures. This was done in a number of ways, including the introduction of performance targets, the introduction of performance indicators, and the introduction of performance reviews.

3. Literature review

The literature on the impact of these initiatives on the efficiency of the public sector is extensive. This section reviews the literature on the impact of these initiatives on the efficiency of the public sector. The literature is divided into three main areas: competition, restructuring, and performance measures.

The first area is competition. The literature on the impact of competition on the efficiency of the public sector is mixed. Some studies have found that competition has led to a reduction in costs, while others have found that competition has led to an increase in costs.

The second area is restructuring. The literature on the impact of restructuring on the efficiency of the public sector is also mixed. Some studies have found that restructuring has led to a reduction in costs, while others have found that restructuring has led to an increase in costs.

The third area is performance measures. The literature on the impact of performance measures on the efficiency of the public sector is also mixed. Some studies have found that performance measures have led to a reduction in costs, while others have found that performance measures have led to an increase in costs.

4. Implications for policy

The findings of the literature review have a number of implications for policy. First, it suggests that competition, restructuring, and performance measures can all lead to a reduction in costs. Second, it suggests that the impact of these initiatives on the efficiency of the public sector is likely to be mixed.

Third, it suggests that the impact of these initiatives on the efficiency of the public sector is likely to be dependent on a number of factors, including the quality of the public sector, the quality of the private sector, and the quality of the public services.

Fourth, it suggests that the impact of these initiatives on the efficiency of the public sector is likely to be dependent on the way in which they are implemented. Finally, it suggests that the impact of these initiatives on the efficiency of the public sector is likely to be dependent on the way in which they are monitored and evaluated.

5. Conclusion

The public sector in the UK has been the subject of a number of initiatives aimed at improving its efficiency. These initiatives have been driven by a number of factors, including the need to reduce the public sector's contribution to the national debt, the need to improve the quality of public services, and the need to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the best possible value for money.

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6. References

- Department of Health (2000) *Public Sector Efficiency: A Review of the Evidence*. London: HMSO.
- Ham, C. (1997) *Reforming the Public Sector: The Role of Competition*. London: HMSO.
- Ham, C. (1998) *Reforming the Public Sector: The Role of Restructuring*. London: HMSO.
- Ham, C. (1999) *Reforming the Public Sector: The Role of Performance Measures*. London: HMSO.
- Ham, C. (2000) *Reforming the Public Sector: The Role of Competition, Restructuring, and Performance Measures*. London: HMSO.

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Third, it suggests that the impact of these initiatives on the efficiency of the public sector is likely to be dependent on a number of factors, including the nature of the initiative, the quality of the implementation, and the quality of the data used to measure the impact.

Fourth, it suggests that the impact of these initiatives on the efficiency of the public sector is likely to be dependent on the quality of the public sector's management. Finally, it suggests that the impact of these initiatives on the efficiency of the public sector is likely to be dependent on the quality of the public sector's services.

5. Conclusion

The public sector in the UK has been the subject of a number of initiatives aimed at improving its efficiency. These initiatives have been driven by a number of factors, including the need to reduce the public sector's contribution to the national debt, the need to improve the quality of public services, and the need to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the best possible value for money.

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