

2020-09-24 - 06:58.04
06:58.04

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Neuton ExtraLight
Neuton Light
Neuton Regular
Neuton Bold
Neuton ExtraBold
Neuton Italic

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	0	0	0	0
DIGIT ONE uni0031	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
DIGIT TWO uni0032	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
DIGIT THREE uni0033	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
DIGIT FOUR uni0034	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
DIGIT FIVE uni0035	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
DIGIT SIX uni0036	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
DIGIT SEVEN uni0037	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
DIGIT EIGHT uni0038	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
DIGIT NINE uni0039	9	9	9	9	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	A	A	A	A
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER B uni0042	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C uni0043	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D uni0044	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E uni0045	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER F uni0046	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G uni0047	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H uni0048	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I uni0049	I	I	I	I	I	I	I

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J uni004A	J	J	J	J	J	<i>J</i>
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K uni004B	K	K	K	K	K	<i>K</i>
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L uni004C	L	L	L	L	L	<i>L</i>
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER M uni004D	M	M	M	M	M	<i>M</i>
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N uni004E	N	N	N	N	N	<i>N</i>
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O uni004F	O	O	O	O	O	<i>O</i>
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P uni0050	P	P	P	P	P	<i>P</i>
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Q uni0051	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	<i>Q</i>
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R uni0052	R	R	R	R	R	<i>R</i>
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S uni0053	S	S	S	S	S	<i>S</i>
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T uni0054	T	T	T	T	T	<i>T</i>
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U uni0055	U	U	U	U	U	<i>U</i>
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER V uni0056	V	V	V	V	V	<i>V</i>
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W uni0057	W	W	W	W	W	<i>W</i>
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER X uni0058	X	X	X	X	X	<i>X</i>
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y uni0059	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	<i>Y</i>
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z uni005A	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	<i>Z</i>
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	a	a	<i>a</i>
LATIN SMALL LETTER B uni0062	b	b	b	b	b	<i>b</i>
LATIN SMALL LETTER C uni0063	c	c	c	c	c	<i>c</i>
LATIN SMALL LETTER D uni0064	d	d	d	d	d	<i>d</i>

LATIN SMALL LETTER E uni0065	e	e	e	e	e	e	e
LATIN SMALL LETTER F uni0066	f	f	f	f	f	f	f
LATIN SMALL LETTER G uni0067	g	g	g	g	g	g	g
LATIN SMALL LETTER H uni0068	h	h	h	h	h	h	h
LATIN SMALL LETTER I uni0069	i	i	i	i	i	i	i
LATIN SMALL LETTER J uni006A	j	j	j	j	j	j	j
LATIN SMALL LETTER K uni006B	k	k	k	k	k	k	k
LATIN SMALL LETTER L uni006C	l	l	l	l	l	l	l
LATIN SMALL LETTER M uni006D	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
LATIN SMALL LETTER N uni006E	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
LATIN SMALL LETTER O uni006F	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
LATIN SMALL LETTER P uni0070	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
LATIN SMALL LETTER Q uni0071	q	q	q	q	q	q	q
LATIN SMALL LETTER R uni0072	r	r	r	r	r	r	r
LATIN SMALL LETTER S uni0073	s	s	s	s	s	s	s
LATIN SMALL LETTER T uni0074	t	t	t	t	t	t	t
LATIN SMALL LETTER U uni0075	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
LATIN SMALL LETTER V uni0076	v	v	v	v	v	v	v
LATIN SMALL LETTER W uni0077	w	w	w	w	w	w	w
LATIN SMALL LETTER X uni0078	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y uni0079	y	y	y	y	y	y	y
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z uni007A	z	z	z	z	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	a	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	±	±	±	±	±	±	±
ACUTE ACCENT uni00B4	´	´	´	´	´	´	´
MICRO SIGN uni00B5	µ	µ	µ	µ	µ	µ	µ
PILCROW SIGN uni00B6	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶
MIDDLE DOT uni00B7	·	·	·	·	·	·	·
CEDILLA uni00B8	¸	,	,	,	,	,	,
MASCULINE ORDINAL INDICATOR uni00BA	º	o	o	o	o	o	o
RIGHT-POINTING DOUBLE ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni00BB	»	»	»	»	»	»	»
VULGAR FRACTION ONE QUARTER uni00BC	¼	¼	¼	¼	¼	¼	¼
VULGAR FRACTION ONE HALF uni00BD	½	½	½	½	½	½	½
VULGAR FRACTION THREE QUARTERS uni00BE	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾
INVERTED QUESTION MARK	¿	¿	¿	¿	¿	¿	¿

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH GRAVE uni00C0	À	À	À	À	À	À
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH ACUTE uni00C1	Á	Á	Á	Á	Á	Á
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00C2	Â	Â	Â	Â	Â	Â
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH TILDE uni00C3	Ã	Ã	Ã	Ã	Ã	Ã
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS uni00C4	Ä	Ä	Ä	Ä	Ä	Ä
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE uni00C5	Å	Å	Å	Å	Å	Å
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE uni00C6	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH CEDILLA uni00C7	Ç	Ç	Ç	Ç	Ç	Ç
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH GRAVE uni00C8	È	È	È	È	È	È
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH ACUTE uni00C9	É	É	É	É	É	É
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00CA	Ê	Ê	Ê	Ê	Ê	Ê
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS uni00CB	Ë	Ë	Ë	Ë	Ë	Ë
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH GRAVE uni00CC	Ì	Ì	Ì	Ì	Ì	Ì
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH ACUTE uni00CD	Í	Í	Í	Í	Í	Í
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00CE	Î	Î	Î	Î	Î	Î
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS uni00CF	Ï	Ï	Ï	Ï	Ï	Ï
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ETH uni00D0	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH TILDE uni00D1	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH GRAVE uni00D2	Ò	Ò	Ò	Ò	Ò	Ò
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH ACUTE uni00D3	Ó	Ó	Ó	Ó	Ó	Ó
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00D4	Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH TILDE uni00D5	Õ	Õ	Õ	Õ	Õ	Õ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS uni00D6	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö
MULTIPLICATION SIGN uni00D7	×	×	×	×	×	×
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE uni00D8	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH GRAVE uni00D9	Ù	Ù	Ù	Ù	Ù	Ù
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH ACUTE uni00DA	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00DB	Û	Û	Û	Û	Û	Û

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS
uni00DC

Ů	Ů	Ů	Ů	Ů	Ů	Ů
Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH ACUTE
uni00DD

Ý	Ý	Ý	Ý	Ý	Ý	Ý
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER THORN
uni00DE

Þ	Þ	Þ	Þ	Þ	Þ	Þ
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER SHARP S
uni00DF

ß	ß	ß	ß	ß	ß	ß
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH GRAVE
uni00E0

à	à	à	à	à	à	à
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH ACUTE
uni00E1

á	á	á	á	á	á	á
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX
uni00E2

â	â	â	â	â	â	â
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH TILDE
uni00E3

ã	ã	ã	ã	ã	ã	ã
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS
uni00E4

ä	ä	ä	ä	ä	ä	ä
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE
uni00E5

å	å	å	å	å	å	å
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER AE
uni00E6

æ	æ	æ	æ	æ	æ	æ
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH CEDILLA
uni00E7

ç	ç	ç	ç	ç	ç	ç
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH GRAVE
uni00E8

è	è	è	è	è	è	è
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH ACUTE
uni00E9

é	é	é	é	é	é	é
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX
uni00EA

ê	ê	ê	ê	ê	ê	ê
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS
uni00EB

ë	ë	ë	ë	ë	ë	ë
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH GRAVE
uni00EC

ì	ì	ì	ì	ì	ì	ì
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH ACUTE
uni00ED

í	í	í	í	í	í	í
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH CIRCUMFLEX
uni00EE

î	î	î	î	î	î	î
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS
uni00EF

ï	ï	ï	ï	ï	ï	ï
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER ETH
uni00F0

ð	ð	ð	ð	ð	ð	ð
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH TILDE
uni00F1

ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH GRAVE
uni00F2

ò	ò	ò	ò	ò	ò	ò
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH ACUTE
uni00F3

ó	ó	ó	ó	ó	ó	ó
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX
uni00F4

ô	ô	ô	ô	ô	ô	ô
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH TILDE
uni00F5

õ	õ	õ	õ	õ	õ	õ
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS

uni00F6	Ö	ö	Ö	ö	Ö	ö	Ö
DIVISION SIGN uni00F7	÷	÷	÷	÷	÷	÷	÷
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE uni00F8	Ø	ø	Ø	ø	Ø	ø	Ø
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH GRAVE uni00F9	ù	ù	ù	ù	ù	ù	ù
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH ACUTE uni00FA	ú	ú	ú	ú	ú	ú	ú
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00FB	û	û	û	û	û	û	û
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS uni00FC	ü	ü	ü	ü	ü	ü	ü
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH ACUTE uni00FD	ý	ý	ý	ý	ý	ý	ý
LATIN SMALL LETTER THORN uni00FE	þ	þ	þ	þ	þ	þ	þ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH DIAERESIS uni00FF	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH CARON uni010C	Č	č	Č	č	Č	č	Č
LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH CARON uni010D	č	č	č	č	č	č	č
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CARON uni011A	Ě	ě	Ě	ě	Ě	ě	Ě
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CARON uni011B	ě	ě	ě	ě	ě	ě	ě
LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE OE uni0152	Œ	œ	Œ	œ	Œ	œ	Œ
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OE uni0153	œ	œ	œ	œ	œ	œ	œ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH CARON uni0158	Ř	ř	Ř	ř	Ř	ř	Ř
LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH CARON uni0159	ř	ř	ř	ř	ř	ř	ř
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH CARON uni0160	Š	š	Š	š	Š	š	Š
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH CARON uni0161	š	š	š	š	š	š	š
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH DIAERESIS uni0178	Ÿ	ÿ	Ÿ	ÿ	Ÿ	ÿ	Ÿ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH CARON uni017D	Ž	ž	Ž	ž	Ž	ž	Ž
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH CARON uni017E	ž	ž	ž	ž	ž	ž	ž
MODIFIER LETTER CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT uni02C6	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
DOT ABOVE uni02D9	·	·	·	·	·	·	·
RING ABOVE uni02DA	◌̇	◌̇	◌̇	◌̇	◌̇	◌̇	◌̇
SMALL TILDE uni02DC	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER SHARP S uni1E9E	ſ	ſ	ſ	ſ	ſ	ſ	ſ
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	…	…	…	…	…	…
SINGLE LEFT-POINTING ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni2039	<	<	<	<	<	<
SINGLE RIGHT-POINTING ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni203A	>	>	>	>	>	>
FRACTION SLASH uni2044	/	/	/	/	/	/
EURO SIGN uni20AC	€	€	€	€	€	€
TRADE MARK SIGN uni2122	™	™	™	™	™	™
LOZENGE uni25CA	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
0 0/9 frac feature	0 0	0 0/9	0 0/9	0 0/9	0 0/9	0 0/9
1 1/8 frac feature	1 1	1 1/8	1 1/8	1 1/8	1 1/8	1 1/8
2 2/7 frac feature	2 2	2 2/7	2 2/7	2 2/7	2 2/7	2 2/7
3 3/6 frac feature	3 3	3 3/6	3 3/6	3 3/6	3 3/6	3 3/6
4 4/5 frac feature	4 4	4 4/5	4 4/5	4 4/5	4 4/5	4 4/5
5 5/4 frac feature	5 5	5 5/4	5 5/4	5 5/4	5 5/4	5 5/4
6 6/3 frac feature	6 6	6 6/3	6 6/3	6 6/3	6 6/3	6 6/3
7 7/2 frac feature	7 7	7 7/2	7 7/2	7 7/2	7 7/2	7 7/2

8 8/1 frac feature	8	8	8 8/18	8 8/18	8 8/18	8 8/18	8 8/18
9 9/0 frac feature	9	9	9 9/0	9 9/0	9 9/0	9 9/0	9 9/0
uni1E9E.alt Ending "alt" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature							
germandbls.sc.alt smcp feature	ß	ß	ß	ß	ß	ß	ß
a.sc smcp feature	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
aaacute.sc smcp feature	á	á	á	á	á	á	á
acircumflex.sc smcp feature	â	â	â	â	â	â	â
adieresis.sc smcp feature	ä	ä	ä	ä	ä	ä	ä
agrave.sc smcp feature	à	à	à	à	à	à	à
aring.sc smcp feature	å	å	å	å	å	å	å
atilde.sc smcp feature	ã	ã	ã	ã	ã	ã	ã
ae.sc smcp feature	æ	æ	æ	æ	æ	æ	æ
b.sc smcp feature	b	b	b	b	b	b	b
c.sc smcp feature	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
ccedilla.sc smcp feature	ç	ç	ç	ç	ç	ç	ç
d.sc smcp feature	d	d	d	d	d	d	d
eth.sc smcp feature	ð	ð	ð	ð	ð	ð	ð
e.sc smcp feature	e	e	e	e	e	e	e
eacute.sc smcp feature	é	é	é	é	é	é	é
ecircumflex.sc smcp feature	ê	ê	ê	ê	ê	ê	ê
edieresis.sc smcp feature	ë	ë	ë	ë	ë	ë	ë
egrave.sc smcp feature	è	è	è	è	è	è	è
f.sc smcp feature	f	f	f	f	f	f	f
g.sc smcp feature	g	g	g	g	g	g	g
h.sc smcp feature	h	h	h	h	h	h	h
i.sc smcp feature	i	i	i	i	i	i	i
iacute.sc smcp feature	í	í	í	í	í	í	í

icircumflex.sc smcp feature	î	î	î	î	î	î	î
idieresis.sc smcp feature	ï	ï	ï	ï	ï	ï	ï
igrave.sc smcp feature	ì	ì	ì	ì	ì	ì	ì
j.sc smcp feature	ĵ	ĵ	ĵ	ĵ	ĵ	ĵ	ĵ
k.sc smcp feature	ķ	ķ	ķ	ķ	ķ	ķ	ķ
l.sc smcp feature	Ľ	Ľ	Ľ	Ľ	Ľ	Ľ	Ľ
m.sc smcp feature	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ
n.sc smcp feature	Ṇ	Ṇ	Ṇ	Ṇ	Ṇ	Ṇ	Ṇ
ntilde.sc smcp feature	ṇ	ṇ	ṇ	ṇ	ṇ	ṇ	ṇ
o.sc smcp feature	Ṳ	Ṳ	Ṳ	Ṳ	Ṳ	Ṳ	Ṳ
oacute.sc smcp feature	ó	ó	ó	ó	ó	ó	ó
ocircumflex.sc smcp feature	ô	ô	ô	ô	ô	ô	ô

odieresis.sc smcp feature	ö	ö	ö	ö	ö	ö	ö
ograve.sc smcp feature	ò	ò	ò	ò	ò	ò	ò
oslash.sc smcp feature	ø	ø	ø	ø	ø	ø	ø
otilde.sc smcp feature	õ	õ	õ	õ	õ	õ	õ
p.sc smcp feature	Ṗ	Ṗ	Ṗ	Ṗ	Ṗ	Ṗ	Ṗ
thorn.sc smcp feature	þ	þ	þ	þ	þ	þ	þ
q.sc smcp feature	Ṡ	Ṡ	Ṡ	Ṡ	Ṡ	Ṡ	Ṡ
r.sc smcp feature	Ṛ	Ṛ	Ṛ	Ṛ	Ṛ	Ṛ	Ṛ
s.sc smcp feature	Ṣ	Ṣ	Ṣ	Ṣ	Ṣ	Ṣ	Ṣ
germandbls.sc smcp feature	ß	ß	ß	ß	ß	ß	ß
t.sc smcp feature	Ṫ	Ṫ	Ṫ	Ṫ	Ṫ	Ṫ	Ṫ
u.sc smcp feature	Ṹ	Ṹ	Ṹ	Ṹ	Ṹ	Ṹ	Ṹ
uacute.sc smcp feature	ú	ú	ú	ú	ú	ú	ú
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udieresis.sc smcp feature	Ü	ü	ü	ü	ü	ü	ü
ugrave.sc smcp feature	Ù	ù	ù	ù	ù	ù	ù
v.sc smcp feature	V	v	v	v	v	v	v
w.sc smcp feature	W	w	w	w	w	w	w
x.sc smcp feature	X	x	x	x	x	x	x
y.sc smcp feature	Y	y	y	y	y	y	y
yacute.sc smcp feature	Ý	ý	ý	ý	ý	ý	ý
ydieresis.sc smcp feature	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ
z.sc smcp feature	Z	z	z	z	z	z	z
zero.osf onum feature	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
one.osf onum feature	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
two.osf onum feature	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
three.osf onum feature	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
four.osf onum feature	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
five.osf onum feature	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
six.osf onum feature	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
seven.osf onum feature	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
eight.osf onum feature	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
nine.osf onum feature	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
one.superior suprs feature	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
two.superior suprs feature	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
three.superior suprs feature	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
numbersign.osf onum feature	#	#	#	#	#	#	#
dollar.osf onum feature	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Euro.osf onum feature	€	€	€	€	€	€	€
sterling.osf onum feature	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
yen.osf onum feature	¥	¥	¥	¥	¥	¥	¥
percent.osf onum feature	%	%	%	%	%	%	%

f.i
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germandbls.sc.alt
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a.sc
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smcp feature	ï	ï	ï	ï	ï	ï	ï
iacute.sc smcp feature	í	í	í	í	í	í	í
icircumflex.sc smcp feature	î	î	î	î	î	î	î
idieresis.sc smcp feature	ï	ï	ï	ï	ï	ï	ï
igrave.sc smcp feature	ì	ì	ì	ì	ì	ì	ì
j.sc smcp feature	j	j	j	j	j	j	j
k.sc smcp feature	k	k	k	k	k	k	k
l.sc smcp feature	l	l	l	l	l	l	l
m.sc smcp feature	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
n.sc smcp feature	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
ntilde.sc smcp feature	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ
o.sc smcp feature	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
oacute.sc smcp feature	ó	ó	ó	ó	ó	ó	ó
ocircumflex.sc smcp feature	ô	ô	ô	ô	ô	ô	ô
odieresis.sc smcp feature	ö	ö	ö	ö	ö	ö	ö
ograve.sc smcp feature	ò	ò	ò	ò	ò	ò	ò
oslash.sc smcp feature	ø	ø	ø	ø	ø	ø	ø
otilde.sc smcp feature	õ	õ	õ	õ	õ	õ	õ
p.sc smcp feature	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
thorn.sc smcp feature	þ	þ	þ	þ	þ	þ	þ
q.sc smcp feature	q	q	q	q	q	q	q
r.sc smcp feature	r	r	r	r	r	r	r
s.sc smcp feature	s	s	s	s	s	s	s
germandbls.sc smcp feature	ß	ß	ß	ß	ß	ß	ß
t.sc smcp feature	t	t	t	t	t	t	t
u.sc smcp feature	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
uacute.sc smcp feature	ú	ú	ú	ú	ú	ú	ú
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v.sc
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w.sc
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x.sc
smcp feature

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y.sc
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z.sc
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zero.osf
onum feature

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one.osf
onum feature

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two.osf
onum feature

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three.osf
onum feature

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four.osf
onum feature

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five.osf
onum feature

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six.osf
onum feature

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seven.osf
onum feature

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eight.osf
onum feature

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nine.osf
onum feature

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one.superior
sups feature

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two.superior
sups feature

2	2	2	2	2	2	2
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three.superior
sups feature

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numbersign.osf
onum feature

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dollar.osf
onum feature

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Euro.osf
onum feature

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sterling.osf
onum feature

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yen.osf
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percent.osf
onum feature

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ampersand.sc
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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 from the former Soviet Union, with 1.5 million people from the former Soviet Union 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 the Caribbean, with 1.5 million people from the Caribbean 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 the Indian subcontinent, with 1.5 million people from the Indian subcontinent 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 the Middle East, with 1.5 million people from the Middle East 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 the African continent, with 1.5 million people from the African continent 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 the Pacific Islands, with 1.5 million people from the Pacific Islands 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 the Balkans, with 1.5 million people from the Balkans 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 the Eastern European countries, with 1.5 million people from the Eastern European countries 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 the Central American countries, with 1.5 million people from the Central American countries 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 the South American countries, with 1.5 million people from the South American countries 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 the Asian countries, with 1.5 million people from the Asian countries 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 the European countries, with 1.5 million people from the European countries 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 the North American countries, with 1.5 million people from the North American countries 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 the Oceania countries, with 1.5 million people from the Oceania countries 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 the Antarctic countries, with 1.5 million people from the Antarctic countries 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 the Arctic countries, with 1.5 million people from the Arctic countries 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 the Southern Ocean countries, with 1.5 million people from the Southern Ocean countries 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 the Northern Ocean countries, with 1.5 million people from the Northern Ocean countries 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 the Western Ocean countries, with 1.5 million people from the Western Ocean countries 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 world who are under 15 years of age has increased by 1.2 billion, from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.3 billion in 1999 (United Nations 2000).

There is a growing awareness that the needs of children are not being met in many parts of the world. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) has estimated that 100 million children are malnourished, 100 million are illiterate, 100 million are in need of shelter, and 100 million are in need of health care (UNICEF 1999).

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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.

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.

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

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has increased from 600 million to 800 million (FAO 1996). The number of people who are malnourished has increased from 1.2 billion to 1.5 billion (FAO 1996).

There is a growing awareness of the need to improve the nutritional status of the world's population. The World Health Organization (WHO) has set a goal of reducing the number of people who are undernourished by 50% by the year 2010 (WHO 1996).

One of the main causes of malnutrition is the lack of access to adequate food. This is often due to poverty, which prevents people from being able to afford to buy enough food. Another cause is the lack of access to land, which prevents people from being able to grow their own food.

There are a number of ways in which the nutritional status of the world's population can be improved. One way is to increase the production of food. This can be done by increasing the area of land that is used for agriculture, or by increasing the yield of crops.

Another way is to improve the distribution of food. This can be done by reducing the losses of food that occur during transport and storage, or by ensuring that food is distributed to those who need it most.

A third way is to improve the nutritional status of the population. This can be done by increasing the intake of vitamins and minerals, or by improving the quality of the food that is eaten.

There are a number of organizations that are working to improve the nutritional status of the world's population. These include the WHO, the FAO, and the UNICEF.

The WHO is the leading international organization for the promotion of health. It has a number of programs that are aimed at improving the nutritional status of the world's population.

The FAO is the leading international organization for the promotion of agriculture. It has a number of programs that are aimed at increasing the production of food.

The UNICEF is the leading international organization for the promotion of children's health. It has a number of programs that are aimed at improving the nutritional status of children.

There are a number of other organizations that are also working to improve the nutritional status of the world's population. These include the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and the World Trade Organization.

There are a number of challenges that must be overcome in order to improve the nutritional status of the world's population. These include the need to increase the production of food, the need to improve the distribution of food, and the need to improve the nutritional status of the population.

Despite these challenges, there is a growing awareness of the need to improve the nutritional status of the world's population. This awareness is leading to a number of initiatives that are aimed at improving the nutritional status of the world's population.

One of the most important initiatives is the World Summit on Children, which was held in 1990. This summit resulted in the adoption of the World Declaration on the Rights of the Child, which sets out a number of goals for the improvement of children's health and nutrition.

Another important initiative is the World Food Summit, which was held in 1996. This summit resulted in the adoption of the World Declaration on the Right to Food, which sets out a number of goals for the improvement of food security and nutrition.

There are a number of other initiatives that are also aimed at improving the nutritional status of the world's population. These include the Global Hunger and Malnutrition Initiative, the Global Nutrition Initiative, and the Global Food Security Initiative.

There is a growing awareness of the need to improve the nutritional status of the world's population. This awareness is leading to a number of initiatives that are aimed at improving the nutritional status of the world's population.

One of the most important initiatives is the World Summit on Children, which was held in 1990. This summit resulted in the adoption of the World Declaration on the Rights of the Child, which sets out a number of goals for the improvement of children's health and nutrition.

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion, and the number of people aged 65 and over has increased from 0.5 billion to 0.7 billion (United Nations 2002). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 1.2 billion by 2050 (United Nations 2002).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people in the workplace. The World Health Organization (WHO) has identified the need for a 'healthy ageing' approach to the workplace (WHO 2002). The WHO defines 'healthy ageing' as 'the process of developing and maintaining the functional ability that enables well-being in old age' (WHO 2002, p. 1). The WHO has identified five domains of functional ability: physical, mental, social, emotional, and spiritual. The WHO has also identified five domains of well-being: physical, mental, social, emotional, and spiritual. The WHO has identified five domains of functional ability and five domains of well-being as the basis for a 'healthy ageing' approach to the workplace (WHO 2002).

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