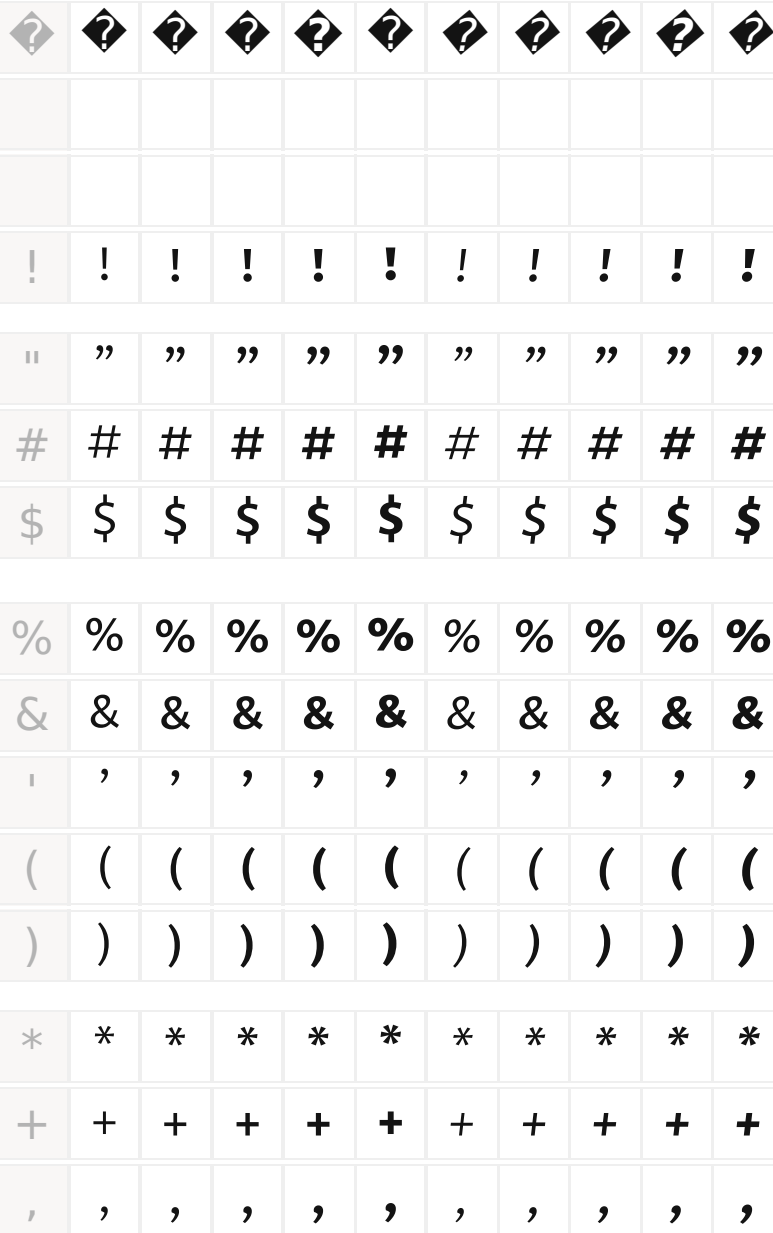




COMMA
uni002C



[illegible]

G	C	G	C	G	C	C	C	C	C
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[illegible]

REVERSE SOLIDUS
uni005C

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RIGHT SQUARE
BRACKET
uni005D

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CIRCUMFLEX
ACCENT
uni005E

^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^

LOW LINE
uni005F

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GRAVE ACCENT
uni0060

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER A
uni0061

a a a a a a a a a a a

LATIN SMALL
LETTER B
uni0062

b b b b b b b b b b b

LATIN SMALL
LETTER C
uni0063

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER D
uni0064

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER E
uni0065

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER F
uni0066

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER G
uni0067

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER H
uni0068

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER I
uni0069

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER J
uni006A

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER K
uni006B

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER L
uni006C

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER M
uni006D

m m m m m m m m m m m

LATIN SMALL
LETTER N
uni006E

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER O
uni006F

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER P
uni0070

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER Q
uni0071

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LATIN SMALL

[illegible]

LEFT-POINTING
DOUBLE ANGLE
QUOTATION MARK
uni00AB

« « « « « « « « « « «

NOT SIGN
uni00AC

¬ ¬ ¬ ¬ ¬ ¬ ¬ ¬ ¬ ¬ ¬

SOFT HYPHEN
uni00AD

REGISTERED SIGN
uni00AE

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MACRON
uni00AF

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DEGREE SIGN
uni00B0

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PLUS-MINUS SIGN
uni00B1

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SUPERSCRPT TWO
uni00B2

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SUPERSCRPT
THREE
uni00B3

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ACUTE ACCENT
uni00B4

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PILCROW SIGN
uni00B6

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MIDDLE DOT
uni00B7

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CEDILLA
uni00B8

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SUPERSCRPT ONE
uni00B9

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MASCULINE
ORDINAL
INDICATOR
uni00BA

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RIGHT-POINTING
DOUBLE ANGLE
QUOTATION MARK
uni00BB

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VULGAR FRACTION
ONE QUARTER
uni00BC

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VULGAR FRACTION
ONE HALF
uni00BD

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VULGAR FRACTION
THREE QUARTERS
uni00BE

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INVERTED
QUESTION MARK
uni00BF

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER A WITH
GRAVE
uni00C0

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER A WITH
ACUTE
uni00C1

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LATIN CAPITAL

LETTER A WITH
CIRCUMFLEX
uni00C2

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER A WITH
TILDE
uni00C3

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER A WITH
DIAERESIS
uni00C4

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER A WITH
RING ABOVE
uni00C5

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER AE
uni00C6

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER C WITH
CEDILLA
uni00C7

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER E WITH
GRAVE
uni00C8

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER E WITH
ACUTE
uni00C9

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER E WITH
CIRCUMFLEX
uni00CA

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER E WITH
DIAERESIS
uni00CB

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER I WITH
GRAVE
uni00CC

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER I WITH
ACUTE
uni00CD

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER I WITH
CIRCUMFLEX
uni00CE

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER I WITH
DIAERESIS
uni00CF

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER ETH
uni00D0

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER N WITH
TILDE
uni00D1

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER O WITH
GRAVE
uni00D2

Ò Ò Ò Ò Ò Ò Ò Ò Ò Ò Ò

LATIN CAPITAL

Ó Ó Ó Ó Ó Ó Ó Ó Ó Ó Ó

LETTER O WITH
ACUTE
uni00D3

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER O WITH
CIRCUMFLEX
uni00D4

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER O WITH
TILDE
uni00D5

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER O WITH
DIAERESIS
uni00D6

MULTIPLICATION
SIGN
uni00D7

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER O WITH
STROKE
uni00D8

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER U WITH
GRAVE
uni00D9

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER U WITH
ACUTE
uni00DA

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER U WITH
CIRCUMFLEX
uni00DB

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER U WITH
DIAERESIS
uni00DC

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER Y WITH
ACUTE
uni00DD

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER THORN
uni00DE

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER SHARP S
uni00DF

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER A WITH
GRAVE
uni00E0

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER A WITH
ACUTE
uni00E1

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER A WITH
CIRCUMFLEX
uni00E2

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER A WITH
TILDE
uni00E3

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER A WITH
DIAERESIS
uni00E4

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER A WITH
RING ABOVE
uni00E5

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER AE
uni00E6

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER C WITH
CEDILLA
uni00E7

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER E WITH
GRAVE
uni00E8

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER E WITH
ACUTE
uni00E9

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER E WITH
CIRCUMFLEX
uni00EA

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER E WITH
DIAERESIS
uni00EB

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER I WITH
GRAVE
uni00EC

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER I WITH
ACUTE
uni00ED

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER I WITH
CIRCUMFLEX
uni00EE

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER I WITH
DIAERESIS
uni00EF

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER ETH
uni00F0

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER N WITH
TILDE
uni00F1

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER O WITH
GRAVE
uni00F2

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER O WITH
ACUTE
uni00F3

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER O WITH
CIRCUMFLEX
uni00F4

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER O WITH
TILDE
uni00F5

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER C WITH
CARON
uni010C

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER C WITH
CARON
uni010D

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER D WITH
CARON
uni010E

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER D WITH
CARON
uni010F

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER D WITH
STROKE
uni0110

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER D WITH
STROKE
uni0111

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER E WITH
MACRON
uni0112

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER E WITH
MACRON
uni0113

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER E WITH DOT
ABOVE
uni0116

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER E WITH DOT
ABOVE
uni0117

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER E WITH
OGONEK
uni0118

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER E WITH
OGONEK
uni0119

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER E WITH
CARON
uni011A

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER E WITH
CARON
uni011B

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER G WITH
BREVE
uni011E

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER G WITH
BREVE
uni011F

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER G WITH

CEDILLA
uni0122

LATIN SMALL
LETTER G WITH
CEDILLA
uni0123

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER I WITH
MACRON
uni012A

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER I WITH
MACRON
uni012B

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER I WITH
OGONEK
uni012E

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER I WITH
OGONEK
uni012F

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER I WITH DOT
ABOVE
uni0130

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER DOTLESS I
uni0131

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER K WITH
CEDILLA
uni0136

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER K WITH
CEDILLA
uni0137

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER L WITH
ACUTE
uni0139

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER L WITH
ACUTE
uni013A

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER L WITH
CEDILLA
uni013B

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER L WITH
CEDILLA
uni013C

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER L WITH
CARON
uni013D

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER L WITH
CARON
uni013E

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER L WITH
STROKE
uni0141

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER L WITH
STROKE
uni0142

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER N WITH
ACUTE
uni0143

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER N WITH
ACUTE
uni0144

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER N WITH
CEDILLA
uni0145

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER N WITH
CEDILLA
uni0146

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER N WITH
CARON
uni0147

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER N WITH
CARON
uni0148

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER O WITH
MACRON
uni014C

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER O WITH
MACRON
uni014D

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER O WITH
DOUBLE ACUTE
uni0150

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER O WITH
DOUBLE ACUTE
uni0151

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LATIN CAPITAL
LIGATURE OE
uni0152

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LATIN SMALL
LIGATURE OE
uni0153

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER R WITH
ACUTE
uni0154

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER R WITH
ACUTE
uni0155

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER R WITH
CEDILLA
uni0156

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER R WITH
CEDILLA
uni0157

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER R WITH
CARON
uni0158

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER R WITH

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CARON
uni0159

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER S WITH
ACUTE
uni015A

LATIN SMALL
LETTER S WITH
ACUTE
uni015B

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER S WITH
CEDILLA
uni015E

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER S WITH
CEDILLA
uni015F

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER S WITH
CARON
uni0160

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER S WITH
CARON
uni0161

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER T WITH
CEDILLA
uni0162

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER T WITH
CEDILLA
uni0163

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER T WITH
CARON
uni0164

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER T WITH
CARON
uni0165

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER U WITH
MACRON
uni016A

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER U WITH
MACRON
uni016B

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER U WITH
RING ABOVE
uni016E

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER U WITH
RING ABOVE
uni016F

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER U WITH
DOUBLE ACUTE
uni0170

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER U WITH
DOUBLE ACUTE
uni0171

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LATIN CAPITAL

LETTER U WITH
OGONEK
uni0172

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER U WITH
OGONEK
uni0173

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER Y WITH
DIAERESIS
uni0178

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LATIN CAPITAL
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ACUTE
uni0179

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER Z WITH
ACUTE
uni017A

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER Z WITH DOT
ABOVE
uni017B

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER Z WITH DOT
ABOVE
uni017C

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER Z WITH
CARON
uni017D

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER Z WITH
CARON
uni017E

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER F WITH
HOOK
uni0192

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER S WITH
COMMA BELOW
uni0218

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER S WITH
COMMA BELOW
uni0219

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LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER T WITH
COMMA BELOW
uni021A

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LATIN SMALL
LETTER T WITH
COMMA BELOW
uni021B

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MODIFIER LETTER
CIRCUMFLEX
ACCENT
uni02C6

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CARON
uni02C7

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MODIFIER LETTER
MACRON
uni02C9

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BREVE
uni02D8

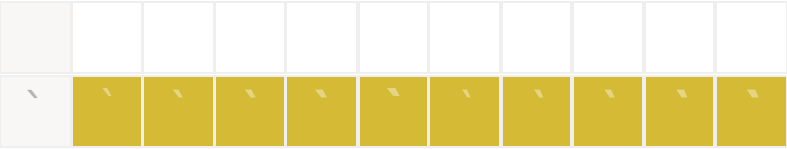
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DOT ABOVE

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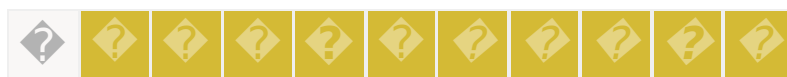
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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (1990–1999) and the number of people in the public sector has increased by 2.5 million (1990–1999).

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, and have led to a number of improvements in the efficiency of the public sector.

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

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

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

One of the most important ways in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved is by the introduction of competition. This can be done in a number of ways, including the privatization of public services, the introduction of competitive tendering, and the introduction of competition for public contracts.

Another way in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved is by the restructuring of public services. This can be done in a number of ways, including the merging of public services, the restructuring of public organizations, and the introduction of new public services.

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 identify areas where improvements can be made.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are 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 great-grandchild, with 1.5 million people living with a great-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 great-grandchild, with 1.5 million people living with a great-grandchild 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 undernourished has increased from 600 million to 800 million (FAO 1996).

There are a number of reasons why the number of undernourished people has increased. One of the main reasons is that the world population has increased. In 1990, there were 5.3 billion people in the world, and in 2000, there were 6.1 billion people. This increase in population has led to an increase in the number of people who are undernourished.

Another reason why the number of undernourished people has increased is that the world's food supply has not kept pace with the increase in population. In 1990, the world's food supply was 2.5 billion tonnes, and in 2000, it was 2.6 billion tonnes. This increase in food supply has not kept pace with the increase in population, which has led to an increase in the number of people who are undernourished.

A third reason why the number of undernourished people has increased is that the world's food supply is not distributed evenly. In 1990, the world's food supply was 2.5 billion tonnes, and in 2000, it was 2.6 billion tonnes. This increase in food supply has not kept pace with the increase in population, which has led to an increase in the number of people who are undernourished.

A fourth reason why the number of undernourished people has increased is that the world's food supply is not distributed evenly. In 1990, the world's food supply was 2.5 billion tonnes, and in 2000, it was 2.6 billion tonnes. This increase in food supply has not kept pace with the increase in population, which has led to an increase in the number of people who are undernourished.

A fifth reason why the number of undernourished people has increased is that the world's food supply is not distributed evenly. In 1990, the world's food supply was 2.5 billion tonnes, and in 2000, it was 2.6 billion tonnes. This increase in food supply has not kept pace with the increase in population, which has led to an increase in the number of people who are undernourished.

A sixth reason why the number of undernourished people has increased is that the world's food supply is not distributed evenly. In 1990, the world's food supply was 2.5 billion tonnes, and in 2000, it was 2.6 billion tonnes. This increase in food supply has not kept pace with the increase in population, which has led to an increase in the number of people who are undernourished.

A seventh reason why the number of undernourished people has increased is that the world's food supply is not distributed evenly. In 1990, the world's food supply was 2.5 billion tonnes, and in 2000, it was 2.6 billion tonnes. This increase in food supply has not kept pace with the increase in population, which has led to an increase in the number of people who are undernourished.

An eighth reason why the number of undernourished people has increased is that the world's food supply is not distributed evenly. In 1990, the world's food supply was 2.5 billion tonnes, and in 2000, it was 2.6 billion tonnes. This increase in food supply has not kept pace with the increase in population, which has led to an increase in the number of people who are undernourished.

A ninth reason why the number of undernourished people has increased is that the world's food supply is not distributed evenly. In 1990, the world's food supply was 2.5 billion tonnes, and in 2000, it was 2.6 billion tonnes. This increase in food supply has not kept pace with the increase in population, which has led to an increase in the number of people who are undernourished.

A tenth reason why the number of undernourished people has increased is that the world's food supply is not distributed evenly. In 1990, the world's food supply was 2.5 billion tonnes, and in 2000, it was 2.6 billion tonnes. This increase in food supply has not kept pace with the increase in population, which has led to an increase in the number of people who are undernourished.

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