

2020-09-24 - 05:52.12
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Roboto Slab Thin
Roboto Slab Light
Roboto Slab Regular
Roboto Slab Medium
Roboto Slab Bold
Roboto Slab Black

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

!	!	!	!	!	!	!
"	"	"	"	"	"	"
#	#	#	#	#	#	#
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
%	%	%	%	%	%	%
&	&	&	&	&	&	&
'	'	'	'	'	'	'
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*	*	*	*	*	*	*
+	+	+	+	+	+	+
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-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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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	J	J

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K
uni004B

K K K K K K K

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L
uni004C

L L L L L L L

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER M
uni004D

M M M M M M M

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N
uni004E

N N N N N N N

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O
uni004F

O O O O O O O

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P
uni0050

P P P P P P P

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Q
uni0051

Q Q Q Q Q Q Q

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R
uni0052

R R R R R R R

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S
uni0053

S S S S S S S

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T
uni0054

T T T T T T T

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U
uni0055

U U U U U U U

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER V
uni0056

V V V V V V V

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W
uni0057

W W W W W W W

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER X
uni0058

X X X X X X X

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y
uni0059

Y Y Y Y Y Y Y

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z
uni005A

Z Z Z Z Z Z Z

LEFT SQUARE BRACKET
uni005B

[[[[[[[

REVERSE SOLIDUS
uni005C

\ \ \ \ \ \ \

RIGHT SQUARE BRACKET
uni005D

]]]]]]]

CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT
uni005E

^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^

LOW LINE
uni005F

_ _ _ _ _ _ _

GRAVE ACCENT
uni0060

` ` ` ` ` ` `

LATIN SMALL LETTER A
uni0061

a a a a a a a

LATIN SMALL LETTER B
uni0062

b b b b b b b

LATIN SMALL LETTER C
uni0063

c c c c c c c

LATIN SMALL LETTER D
uni0064

d d d d d d d

e e e e e e e

LATIN SMALL LETTER E
uni0065

LATIN SMALL LETTER F uni0066	f	f	f	f	f	f
LATIN SMALL LETTER G uni0067	g	g	g	g	g	g
LATIN SMALL LETTER H uni0068	h	h	h	h	h	h
LATIN SMALL LETTER I uni0069	i	i	i	i	i	i
LATIN SMALL LETTER J uni006A	j	j	j	j	j	j
LATIN SMALL LETTER K uni006B	k	k	k	k	k	k
LATIN SMALL LETTER L uni006C	l	l	l	l	l	l
LATIN SMALL LETTER M uni006D	m	m	m	m	m	m
LATIN SMALL LETTER N uni006E	n	n	n	n	n	n
LATIN SMALL LETTER O uni006F	o	o	o	o	o	o
LATIN SMALL LETTER P uni0070	p	p	p	p	p	p
LATIN SMALL LETTER Q uni0071	q	q	q	q	q	q
LATIN SMALL LETTER R uni0072	r	r	r	r	r	r
LATIN SMALL LETTER S uni0073	s	s	s	s	s	s
LATIN SMALL LETTER T uni0074	t	t	t	t	t	t
LATIN SMALL LETTER U uni0075	u	u	u	u	u	u
LATIN SMALL LETTER V uni0076	v	v	v	v	v	v
LATIN SMALL LETTER W uni0077	w	w	w	w	w	w
LATIN SMALL LETTER X uni0078	x	x	x	x	x	x
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y uni0079	y	y	y	y	y	y
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z uni007A	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
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	±	±	±	±	±	±
SUPERSCRRIPT TWO uni00B2	²	²	²	²	²	²
SUPERSCRRIPT THREE uni00B3	³	³	³	³	³	³
ACUTE ACCENT uni00B4	´	´	´	´	´	´
MICRO SIGN uni00B5	µ	µ	µ	µ	µ	µ
PILCROW SIGN uni00B6	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶
MIDDLE DOT uni00B7	·	·	·	·	·	·
CEDILLA uni00B8	¸	¸	¸	¸	¸	¸
SUPERSCRRIPT ONE uni00B9	¹	¹	¹	¹	¹	¹
MASCULINE ORDINAL INDICATOR uni00BA	º	º	º	º	º	º
RIGHT-POINTING DOUBLE ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni00BB	»	»	»	»	»	»
VULGAR FRACTION ONE QUARTER uni00BC	¼	¼	¼	¼	¼	¼
VULGAR FRACTION ONE HALF	½	½	½	½	½	½

VULGAR FRACTION THREE QUARTERS uni00BE	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾
INVERTED QUESTION MARK uni00BF	¿	¿	¿	¿	¿	¿
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	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH ACUTE uni00DD	Ý	Ý	Ý	Ý	Ý	Ý
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER THORN uni00DE	Þ	Þ	Þ	Þ	Þ	Þ
LATIN SMALL LETTER SHARP S uni00DF	ß	ß	ß	ß	ß	ß
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH GRAVE uni00E0	à	à	à	à	à	à
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH ACUTE uni00E1	á	á	á	á	á	á
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00E2	â	â	â	â	â	â
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH TILDE uni00E3	ã	ã	ã	ã	ã	ã
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS uni00E4	ä	ä	ä	ä	ä	ä
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE uni00E5	å	å	å	å	å	å
LATIN SMALL LETTER AE uni00E6	æ	æ	æ	æ	æ	æ
LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH CEDILLA uni00E7	ç	ç	ç	ç	ç	ç
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH GRAVE uni00E8	è	è	è	è	è	è
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH ACUTE uni00E9	é	é	é	é	é	é
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00EA	ê	ê	ê	ê	ê	ê
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS uni00EB	ë	ë	ë	ë	ë	ë
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH GRAVE uni00EC	ì	ì	ì	ì	ì	ì
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH ACUTE uni00ED	í	í	í	í	í	í
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00EE	î	î	î	î	î	î
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS uni00EF	ï	ï	ï	ï	ï	ï
LATIN SMALL LETTER ETH uni00F0	ð	ð	ð	ð	ð	ð
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH TILDE uni00F1	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH GRAVE uni00F2	ò	ò	ò	ò	ò	ò
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH ACUTE uni00F3	ó	ó	ó	ó	ó	ó
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX						

	uni00F4	Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH TILDE	uni00F5	Õ	Õ	Õ	Õ	Õ	Õ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS	uni00F6	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö
DIVISION SIGN	uni00F7	÷	÷	÷	÷	÷	÷
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE	uni00F8	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH GRAVE	uni00F9	Ù	Ù	Ù	Ù	Ù	Ù
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH ACUTE	uni00FA	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH CIRCUMFLEX	uni00FB	Û	Û	Û	Û	Û	Û
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS	uni00FC	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH ACUTE	uni00FD	Ý	Ý	Ý	Ý	Ý	Ý
LATIN SMALL LETTER THORN	uni00FE	þ	þ	þ	þ	þ	þ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH DIAERESIS	uni00FF	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH MACRON	uni0100	Ā	Ā	Ā	Ā	Ā	Ā
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH MACRON	uni0101	ā	ā	ā	ā	ā	ā
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH BREVE	uni0102	Ă	Ă	Ă	Ă	Ă	Ă
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH BREVE	uni0103	ă	ă	ă	ă	ă	ă
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH OGONEK	uni0104	Ą	Ą	Ą	Ą	Ą	Ą
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH OGONEK	uni0105	ą	ą	ą	ą	ą	ą
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH ACUTE	uni0106	Ć	Ć	Ć	Ć	Ć	Ć
LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH ACUTE	uni0107	ć	ć	ć	ć	ć	ć
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH CIRCUMFLEX	uni0108	Ĉ	Ĉ	Ĉ	Ĉ	Ĉ	Ĉ
LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH CIRCUMFLEX	uni0109	ĉ	ĉ	ĉ	ĉ	ĉ	ĉ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH DOT ABOVE	uni010A	Č	Č	Č	Č	Č	Č
LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH DOT ABOVE	uni010B	č	č	č	č	č	č
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH CARON	uni010C	Č	Č	Č	Č	Č	Č
LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH CARON	uni010D	č	č	č	č	č	č
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D WITH CARON	uni010E	Ď	Ď	Ď	Ď	Ď	Ď
LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH CARON	uni010F	ď	ď	ď	ď	ď	ď
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D WITH STROKE							

	uni0110	Đ	Đ	Đ	Đ	Đ	Đ
		đ	đ	đ	đ	đ	đ
	LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH STROKE						
	uni0111						
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH MACRON	Ē	Ē	Ē	Ē	Ē	Ē
	uni0112						
	LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH MACRON	ē	ē	ē	ē	ē	ē
	uni0113						
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH BREVE	Ĕ	Ĕ	Ĕ	Ĕ	Ĕ	Ĕ
	uni0114						
	LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH BREVE	ĕ	ĕ	ĕ	ĕ	ĕ	ĕ
	uni0115						
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DOT ABOVE	Ė	Ė	Ė	Ė	Ė	Ė
	uni0116						
	LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DOT ABOVE	ė	ė	ė	ė	ė	ė
	uni0117						
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH OGONEK	Ę	Ę	Ę	Ę	Ę	Ę
	uni0118						
	LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH OGONEK	ę	ę	ę	ę	ę	ę
	uni0119						
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CARON	Ě	Ě	Ě	Ě	Ě	Ě
	uni011A						
	LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CARON	ě	ě	ě	ě	ě	ě
	uni011B						
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH CIRCUMFLEX	Ĝ	Ĝ	Ĝ	Ĝ	Ĝ	Ĝ
	uni011C						
	LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH CIRCUMFLEX	ĝ	ĝ	ĝ	ĝ	ĝ	ĝ
	uni011D						
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH BREVE	Ğ	Ğ	Ğ	Ğ	Ğ	Ğ
	uni011E						
	LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH BREVE	ğ	ğ	ğ	ğ	ğ	ğ
	uni011F						
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH DOT ABOVE	Ġ	Ġ	Ġ	Ġ	Ġ	Ġ
	uni0120						
	LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH DOT ABOVE	ġ	ġ	ġ	ġ	ġ	ġ
	uni0121						
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH CEDILLA	Ģ	Ģ	Ģ	Ģ	Ģ	Ģ
	uni0122						
	LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH CEDILLA	ģ	ģ	ģ	ģ	ģ	ģ
	uni0123						
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H WITH CIRCUMFLEX	Ĥ	Ĥ	Ĥ	Ĥ	Ĥ	Ĥ
	uni0124						
	LATIN SMALL LETTER H WITH CIRCUMFLEX	ĥ	ĥ	ĥ	ĥ	ĥ	ĥ
	uni0125						
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H WITH STROKE	Ħ	Ħ	Ħ	Ħ	Ħ	Ħ
	uni0126						
	LATIN SMALL LETTER H WITH STROKE	ħ	ħ	ħ	ħ	ħ	ħ
	uni0127						
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH TILDE	Ĩ	Ĩ	Ĩ	Ĩ	Ĩ	Ĩ
	uni0128						
	LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH TILDE	ĩ	ĩ	ĩ	ĩ	ĩ	ĩ
	uni0129						
	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH MACRON	Ī	Ī	Ī	Ī	Ī	Ī
	uni012A						

LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH MACRON uni012B	Ī	ī	Ĭ	î	Ĳ	Ĵ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH BREVE uni012C	İ	Ĳ	Ĵ	İ	İ	İ
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH BREVE uni012D	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH OGONEK uni012E	Į	į	Į	į	Į	į
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH OGONEK uni012F	į	į	į	į	į	į
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DOT ABOVE uni0130	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ
LATIN SMALL LETTER DOTLESS I uni0131	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı
LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE IJ uni0132	IJ	IJ	IJ	IJ	IJ	IJ
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE IJ uni0133	ij	ij	ij	ij	ij	ij
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0134	Ĵ	Ĵ	Ĵ	Ĵ	Ĵ	Ĵ
LATIN SMALL LETTER J WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0135	ĵ	ĵ	ĵ	ĵ	ĵ	ĵ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K WITH CEDILLA uni0136	Ƙ	Ƙ	Ƙ	Ƙ	Ƙ	Ƙ
LATIN SMALL LETTER K WITH CEDILLA uni0137	ƙ	ƙ	ƙ	ƙ	ƙ	ƙ
LATIN SMALL LETTER KRA uni0138	Ƙ	Ƙ	Ƙ	Ƙ	Ƙ	Ƙ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH ACUTE uni0139	Ĺ	Ĺ	Ĺ	Ĺ	Ĺ	Ĺ
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH ACUTE uni013A	ĺ	ĺ	ĺ	ĺ	ĺ	ĺ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH CEDILLA uni013B	ƚ	ƚ	ƚ	ƚ	ƚ	ƚ
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH CEDILLA uni013C	ƚ	ƚ	ƚ	ƚ	ƚ	ƚ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH CARON uni013D	Ľ	Ľ	Ľ	Ľ	Ľ	Ľ
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH CARON uni013E	ľ	ľ	ľ	ľ	ľ	ľ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH MIDDLE DOT uni013F	Ł	Ł	Ł	Ł	Ł	Ł
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH MIDDLE DOT uni0140	ł	ł	ł	ł	ł	ł
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH STROKE uni0141	Ł	Ł	Ł	Ł	Ł	Ł
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH STROKE uni0142	ł	ł	ł	ł	ł	ł
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH ACUTE uni0143	Ń	Ń	Ń	Ń	Ń	Ń
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH ACUTE uni0144	ń	ń	ń	ń	ń	ń
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH CEDILLA uni0145	ƚ	ƚ	ƚ	ƚ	ƚ	ƚ
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH CEDILLA uni0146	ƚ	ƚ	ƚ	ƚ	ƚ	ƚ

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH CARON uni0147	Ň	Ň	Ň	Ň	Ň	Ň
	ň	ň	ň	ň	ň	ň
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH CARON uni0148						
LATIN SMALL LETTER N PRECEDED BY APOSTROPHE uni0149	’n	’n	’n	’n	’n	’n
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ENG uni014A	Ŋ	Ŋ	Ŋ	Ŋ	Ŋ	Ŋ
LATIN SMALL LETTER ENG uni014B	ŋ	ŋ	ŋ	ŋ	ŋ	ŋ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH MACRON uni014C	Ō	Ō	Ō	Ō	Ō	Ō
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH MACRON uni014D	ō	ō	ō	ō	ō	ō
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH BREVE uni014E	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH BREVE uni014F	ö	ö	ö	ö	ö	ö
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DOUBLE ACUTE uni0150	Ő	Ő	Ő	Ő	Ő	Ő
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DOUBLE ACUTE uni0151	ő	ő	ő	ő	ő	ő
LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE OE uni0152	Œ	Œ	Œ	Œ	Œ	Œ
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OE uni0153	œ	œ	œ	œ	œ	œ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH ACUTE uni0154	Ŕ	Ŕ	Ŕ	Ŕ	Ŕ	Ŕ
LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH ACUTE uni0155	ŕ	ŕ	ŕ	ŕ	ŕ	ŕ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH CEDILLA uni0156	Ŗ	Ŗ	Ŗ	Ŗ	Ŗ	Ŗ
LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH CEDILLA uni0157	ŗ	ŗ	ŗ	ŗ	ŗ	ŗ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH CARON uni0158	Ř	Ř	Ř	Ř	Ř	Ř
LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH CARON uni0159	ř	ř	ř	ř	ř	ř
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH ACUTE uni015A	Ś	Ś	Ś	Ś	Ś	Ś
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH ACUTE uni015B	ś	ś	ś	ś	ś	ś
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni015C	Ŝ	Ŝ	Ŝ	Ŝ	Ŝ	Ŝ
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni015D	ŝ	ŝ	ŝ	ŝ	ŝ	ŝ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH CEDILLA uni015E	Ş	Ş	Ş	Ş	Ş	Ş
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH CEDILLA uni015F	ş	ş	ş	ş	ş	ş
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH CARON uni0160	Š	Š	Š	Š	Š	Š
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH CARON uni0161	š	š	š	š	š	š

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH CEDILLA uni0162	Ŧ	Ŧ	Ŧ	Ŧ	Ŧ	Ŧ
LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH CEDILLA uni0163	ŧ	ŧ	ŧ	ŧ	ŧ	ŧ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH CARON uni0164	Ť	Ť	Ť	Ť	Ť	Ť
LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH CARON uni0165	ť	ť	ť	ť	ť	ť
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH STROKE uni0166	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ
LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH STROKE uni0167	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH TILDE uni0168	Ũ	Ũ	Ũ	Ũ	Ũ	Ũ
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH TILDE uni0169	ũ	ũ	ũ	ũ	ũ	ũ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH MACRON uni016A	Ū	Ū	Ū	Ū	Ū	Ū
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH MACRON uni016B	ū	ū	ū	ū	ū	ū
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH BREVE uni016C	Ů	Ů	Ů	Ů	Ů	Ů
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH BREVE uni016D	ů	ů	ů	ů	ů	ů
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH RING ABOVE uni016E	Ů	Ů	Ů	Ů	Ů	Ů
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH RING ABOVE uni016F	ů	ů	ů	ů	ů	ů
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DOUBLE ACUTE uni0170	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DOUBLE ACUTE uni0171	ú	ú	ú	ú	ú	ú
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH OGONEK uni0172	Ų	Ų	Ų	Ų	Ų	Ų
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH OGONEK uni0173	ų	ų	ų	ų	ų	ų
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0174	Ŵ	Ŵ	Ŵ	Ŵ	Ŵ	Ŵ
LATIN SMALL LETTER W WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0175	ŵ	ŵ	ŵ	ŵ	ŵ	ŵ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0176	Ŷ	Ŷ	Ŷ	Ŷ	Ŷ	Ŷ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0177	ŷ	ŷ	ŷ	ŷ	ŷ	ŷ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH DIAERESIS uni0178	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH ACUTE uni0179	Ž	Ž	Ž	Ž	Ž	Ž
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH ACUTE uni017A	ž	ž	ž	ž	ž	ž
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH DOT ABOVE uni017B	Ẑ	Ẑ	Ẑ	Ẑ	Ẑ	Ẑ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH DOT ABOVE uni017C	ẑ	ẑ	ẑ	ẑ	ẑ	ẑ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH CARON uni017D	Ž	Ž	Ž	Ž	Ž	Ž

LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH CARON uni017E	Ž	ž	Ž	ž	Ž	ž	Ž
	ƒ	ƒ	ƒ	ƒ	ƒ	ƒ	ƒ
LATIN SMALL LETTER LONG S uni017F							
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER SCHWA uni018F	Ə	Ə	Ə	Ə	Ə	Ə	Ə
LATIN SMALL LETTER F WITH HOOK uni0192	ƒ	ƒ	ƒ	ƒ	ƒ	ƒ	ƒ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH HORN uni01A0	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH HORN uni01A1	ɔ	ɔ	ɔ	ɔ	ɔ	ɔ	ɔ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH HORN uni01AF	Ʋ	Ʋ	Ʋ	Ʋ	Ʋ	Ʋ	Ʋ
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH HORN uni01B0	ʊ	ʊ	ʊ	ʊ	ʊ	ʊ	ʊ
LATIN SMALL LETTER J WITH CARON uni01F0	Ĵ	Ĵ	Ĵ	Ĵ	Ĵ	Ĵ	Ĵ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE AND ACUTE uni01FA	Ǻ	Ǻ	Ǻ	Ǻ	Ǻ	Ǻ	Ǻ
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE AND ACUTE uni01FB	ǻ	ǻ	ǻ	ǻ	ǻ	ǻ	ǻ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE WITH ACUTE uni01FC	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ
LATIN SMALL LETTER AE WITH ACUTE uni01FD	æ	æ	æ	æ	æ	æ	æ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE AND ACUTE uni01FE	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE AND ACUTE uni01FF	ø	ø	ø	ø	ø	ø	ø
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH COMMA BELOW uni0218	Ŧ	Ŧ	Ŧ	Ŧ	Ŧ	Ŧ	Ŧ
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH COMMA BELOW uni0219	ŧ	ŧ	ŧ	ŧ	ŧ	ŧ	ŧ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH COMMA BELOW uni021A	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ
LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH COMMA BELOW uni021B	ƭ	ƭ	ƭ	ƭ	ƭ	ƭ	ƭ
LATIN SMALL LETTER DOTLESS J uni0237	Ƶ	Ƶ	Ƶ	Ƶ	Ƶ	Ƶ	Ƶ
LATIN SMALL LETTER SCHWA uni0259	ə	ə	ə	ə	ə	ə	ə
MODIFIER LETTER APOSTROPHE uni02BC	’	’	’	’	’	’	’
MODIFIER LETTER CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT uni02C6	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
CARON uni02C7	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ
MODIFIER LETTER MACRON uni02C9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BREVE uni02D8	˘	˘	˘	˘	˘	˘	˘
DOT ABOVE uni02D9	·	·	·	·	·	·	·

RING ABOVE
uni02DA

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OGONEK
uni02DB

◌̛	◌̜	◌̝	◌̞	◌̟	◌̠	◌̡
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SMALL TILDE
uni02DC

◌̃	◌̄	◌̅	◌̆	◌̇	◌̈	◌̉
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DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT
uni02DD

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MODIFIER LETTER LOW RING
uni02F3

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COMBINING GRAVE ACCENT
uni0300

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COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
uni0301

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COMBINING CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT
uni0302

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COMBINING TILDE
uni0303

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COMBINING MACRON
uni0304

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COMBINING BREVE
uni0306

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COMBINING DOT ABOVE
uni0307

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COMBINING DIAERESIS
uni0308

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COMBINING HOOK ABOVE
uni0309

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COMBINING RING ABOVE
uni030A

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COMBINING DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT
uni030B

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COMBINING CARON
uni030C

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COMBINING DOUBLE GRAVE ACCENT
uni030F

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COMBINING TURNED COMMA ABOVE
uni0312

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COMBINING HORN
uni031B

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COMBINING DOT BELOW
uni0323

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COMBINING RING BELOW
uni0325

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COMBINING COMMA BELOW
uni0326

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COMBINING CEDILLA
uni0327

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COMBINING OGONEK
uni0328

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COMBINING SHORT STROKE OVERLAY
uni0335

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COMBINING LONG STROKE OVERLAY
uni0336

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GREEK CAPITAL LETTER OMICRON uni039F	Ο	Ο	Ο	Ο	Ο	Ο
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER PI uni03A0	Π	Π	Π	Π	Π	Π
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER RHO uni03A1	Ρ	Ρ	Ρ	Ρ	Ρ	Ρ
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER SIGMA uni03A3	Σ	Σ	Σ	Σ	Σ	Σ
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER TAU uni03A4	Τ	Τ	Τ	Τ	Τ	Τ
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER UPSILON uni03A5	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER PHI uni03A6	Φ	Φ	Φ	Φ	Φ	Φ
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER CHI uni03A7	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER PSI uni03A8	Ψ	Ψ	Ψ	Ψ	Ψ	Ψ
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER OMEGA uni03A9	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER IOTA WITH DIALYTIKA uni03AA	Ϊ	Ϊ	Ϊ	Ϊ	Ϊ	Ϊ
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER UPSILON WITH DIALYTIKA uni03AB	Ϋ	Ϋ	Ϋ	Ϋ	Ϋ	Ϋ
GREEK SMALL LETTER ALPHA WITH TONOS uni03AC	Ά	Ά	Ά	Ά	Ά	Ά
GREEK SMALL LETTER EPSILON WITH TONOS uni03AD	Έ	Έ	Έ	Έ	Έ	Έ
GREEK SMALL LETTER ETA WITH TONOS uni03AE	Ή	Ή	Ή	Ή	Ή	Ή
GREEK SMALL LETTER IOTA WITH TONOS uni03AF	Ί	Ί	Ί	Ί	Ί	Ί
GREEK SMALL LETTER UPSILON WITH DIALYTIKA AND TONOS uni03B0	ΰ	ΰ	ΰ	ΰ	ΰ	ΰ
GREEK SMALL LETTER ALPHA uni03B1	α	α	α	α	α	α
GREEK SMALL LETTER BETA uni03B2	β	β	β	β	β	β
GREEK SMALL LETTER GAMMA uni03B3	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ
GREEK SMALL LETTER DELTA uni03B4	δ	δ	δ	δ	δ	δ
GREEK SMALL LETTER EPSILON uni03B5	ε	ε	ε	ε	ε	ε
GREEK SMALL LETTER ZETA uni03B6	ζ	ζ	ζ	ζ	ζ	ζ
GREEK SMALL LETTER ETA uni03B7	η	η	η	η	η	η
GREEK SMALL LETTER THETA uni03B8	θ	θ	θ	θ	θ	θ
GREEK SMALL LETTER IOTA uni03B9	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι
GREEK SMALL LETTER KAPPA uni03BA	κ	κ	κ	κ	κ	κ

GREEK SMALL LETTER LAMDA uni03BB	λ	λ	λ	λ	λ	λ
GREEK SMALL LETTER MU uni03BC	μ	μ	μ	μ	μ	μ
GREEK SMALL LETTER NU uni03BD	ν	ν	ν	ν	ν	ν
GREEK SMALL LETTER XI uni03BE	ξ	ξ	ξ	ξ	ξ	ξ
GREEK SMALL LETTER OMICRON uni03BF	ο	ο	ο	ο	ο	ο
GREEK SMALL LETTER PI uni03C0	π	π	π	π	π	π
GREEK SMALL LETTER RHO uni03C1	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ
GREEK SMALL LETTER FINAL SIGMA uni03C2	ς	ς	ς	ς	ς	ς
GREEK SMALL LETTER SIGMA uni03C3	σ	σ	σ	σ	σ	σ
GREEK SMALL LETTER TAU uni03C4	τ	τ	τ	τ	τ	τ
GREEK SMALL LETTER UPSILON uni03C5	υ	υ	υ	υ	υ	υ
GREEK SMALL LETTER PHI uni03C6	φ	φ	φ	φ	φ	φ
GREEK SMALL LETTER CHI uni03C7	χ	χ	χ	χ	χ	χ
GREEK SMALL LETTER PSI uni03C8	ψ	ψ	ψ	ψ	ψ	ψ
GREEK SMALL LETTER OMEGA uni03C9	ω	ω	ω	ω	ω	ω
GREEK SMALL LETTER IOTA WITH DIALYTIKA uni03CA	ϊ	ϊ	ϊ	ϊ	ϊ	ϊ
GREEK SMALL LETTER UPSILON WITH DIALYTIKA uni03CB	ϋ	ϋ	ϋ	ϋ	ϋ	ϋ
GREEK SMALL LETTER OMICRON WITH TONOS uni03CC	ό	ό	ό	ό	ό	ό
GREEK SMALL LETTER UPSILON WITH TONOS uni03CD	ύ	ύ	ύ	ύ	ύ	ύ
GREEK SMALL LETTER OMEGA WITH TONOS uni03CE	ώ	ώ	ώ	ώ	ώ	ώ
GREEK THETA SYMBOL uni03D1	ϑ	ϑ	ϑ	ϑ	ϑ	ϑ
GREEK UPSILON WITH HOOK SYMBOL uni03D2	ϣ	ϣ	ϣ	ϣ	ϣ	ϣ
GREEK PI SYMBOL uni03D6	ϖ	ϖ	ϖ	ϖ	ϖ	ϖ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER IE WITH GRAVE uni0400	È	È	È	È	È	È
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER IO uni0401	Ë	Ë	Ë	Ë	Ë	Ë
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER DJE uni0402	Ђ	Ђ	Ђ	Ђ	Ђ	Ђ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER GJE uni0403	Ѓ	Ѓ	Ѓ	Ѓ	Ѓ	Ѓ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER UKRAINIAN IE uni0404	Є	Є	Є	Є	Є	Є

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER DZE uni0405	С	С	С	С	С	С
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER BYELORUSSIAN-UKRAINIAN I uni0406	І	І	І	І	І	І
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER YI uni0407	Ї	Ї	Ї	Ї	Ї	Ї
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER JE uni0408	Ј	Ј	Ј	Ј	Ј	Ј
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER LJE uni0409	Љ	Љ	Љ	Љ	Љ	Љ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER NJE uni040A	Њ	Њ	Њ	Њ	Њ	Њ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER TSHE uni040B	Ѣ	Ѣ	Ѣ	Ѣ	Ѣ	Ѣ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER KJE uni040C	Ќ	Ќ	Ќ	Ќ	Ќ	Ќ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER I WITH GRAVE uni040D	Й	Й	Й	Й	Й	Й
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER SHORT U uni040E	Ў	Ў	Ў	Ў	Ў	Ў
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER DZHE uni040F	Ѣ	Ѣ	Ѣ	Ѣ	Ѣ	Ѣ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER A uni0410	А	А	А	А	А	А
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER BE uni0411	Б	Б	Б	Б	Б	Б
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER VE uni0412	В	В	В	В	В	В
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER GHE uni0413	Г	Г	Г	Г	Г	Г
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER DE uni0414	Д	Д	Д	Д	Д	Д
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER IE uni0415	Е	Е	Е	Е	Е	Е
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ZHE uni0416	Ж	Ж	Ж	Ж	Ж	Ж
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ZE uni0417	З	З	З	З	З	З
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER I uni0418	И	И	И	И	И	И
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER SHORT I uni0419	Й	Й	Й	Й	Й	Й
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER KA uni041A	К	К	К	К	К	К
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER EL uni041B	Л	Л	Л	Л	Л	Л
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER EM uni041C	М	М	М	М	М	М
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER EN uni041D	Н	Н	Н	Н	Н	Н
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER O uni041E	О	О	О	О	О	О
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER PE						

uni041F	П	П	П	П	П	П
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ER uni0420	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ES uni0421	С	С	С	С	С	С
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER TE uni0422	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т
	У	У	У	У	У	У
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER U uni0423						
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER EF uni0424	Ф	Ф	Ф	Ф	Ф	Ф
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER HA uni0425	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER TSE uni0426	Ц	Ц	Ц	Ц	Ц	Ц
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER CHE uni0427	Ч	Ч	Ч	Ч	Ч	Ч
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER SHA uni0428	Ш	Ш	Ш	Ш	Ш	Ш
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER SHCHA uni0429	Щ	Щ	Щ	Щ	Щ	Щ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER HARD SIGN uni042A	Ъ	Ъ	Ъ	Ъ	Ъ	Ъ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER YERU uni042B	Ы	Ы	Ы	Ы	Ы	Ы
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER SOFT SIGN uni042C	Ь	Ь	Ь	Ь	Ь	Ь
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER E uni042D	Э	Э	Э	Э	Э	Э
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER YU uni042E	Ю	Ю	Ю	Ю	Ю	Ю
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER YA uni042F	Я	Я	Я	Я	Я	Я
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER A uni0430	а	а	а	а	а	а
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER BE uni0431	б	б	б	б	б	б
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER VE uni0432	в	в	в	в	в	в
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER GHE uni0433	г	г	г	г	г	г
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER DE uni0434	д	д	д	д	д	д
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER IE uni0435	е	е	е	е	е	е
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ZHE uni0436	ж	ж	ж	ж	ж	ж
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ZE uni0437	з	з	з	з	з	з
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER I uni0438	и	и	и	и	и	и
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER SHORT I uni0439	й	й	й	й	й	й

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER KA uni043A	К	К	К	К	К	К
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER EL uni043B	Л	Л	Л	Л	Л	Л
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER EM uni043C	М	М	М	М	М	М
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER EN uni043D	Н	Н	Н	Н	Н	Н
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER O uni043E	О	О	О	О	О	О
	П	П	П	П	П	П
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER PE uni043F						
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ER uni0440	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ES uni0441	С	С	С	С	С	С
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER TE uni0442	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER U uni0443	У	У	У	У	У	У
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER EF uni0444	Ф	Ф	Ф	Ф	Ф	Ф
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER HA uni0445	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER TSE uni0446	Ц	Ц	Ц	Ц	Ц	Ц
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER CHE uni0447	Ч	Ч	Ч	Ч	Ч	Ч
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER SHA uni0448	Ш	Ш	Ш	Ш	Ш	Ш
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER SHCHA uni0449	Щ	Щ	Щ	Щ	Щ	Щ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER HARD SIGN uni044A	Ъ	Ъ	Ъ	Ъ	Ъ	Ъ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER YERU uni044B	Ы	Ы	Ы	Ы	Ы	Ы
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER SOFT SIGN uni044C	Ь	Ь	Ь	Ь	Ь	Ь
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER E uni044D	Э	Э	Э	Э	Э	Э
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER YU uni044E	Ю	Ю	Ю	Ю	Ю	Ю
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER YA uni044F	Я	Я	Я	Я	Я	Я
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER IE WITH GRAVE uni0450	è	è	è	è	è	è
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER IO uni0451	ë	ë	ë	ë	ë	ë
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER DJE uni0452	ђ	ђ	ђ	ђ	ђ	ђ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER GJE uni0453	ѓ	ѓ	ѓ	ѓ	ѓ	ѓ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER UKRAINIAN IE						

	uni0454	Є	Є	Є	Є	Є	Є	Є
	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER DZE uni0455	Ѕ	Ѕ	Ѕ	Ѕ	Ѕ	Ѕ	Ѕ
	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER BYELORUSSIAN-UKRAINIAN I uni0456	і	і	і	і	і	і	і
	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER YI uni0457	ї	ї	ї	ї	ї	ї	ї
	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER JE uni0458	Ј	Ј	Ј	Ј	Ј	Ј	Ј
	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER LJE uni0459	Љ	Љ	Љ	Љ	Љ	Љ	Љ
	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER NJE uni045A	Њ	Њ	Њ	Њ	Њ	Њ	Њ
	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER TSHE uni045B	ћ	ћ	ћ	ћ	ћ	ћ	ћ
	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER KJE uni045C	Ќ	Ќ	Ќ	Ќ	Ќ	Ќ	Ќ
	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER I WITH GRAVE uni045D	Й	Й	Й	Й	Й	Й	Й
	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER SHORT U uni045E	Ў	Ў	Ў	Ў	Ў	Ў	Ў
	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER DZHE uni045F	џ	џ	џ	џ	џ	џ	џ
	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER OMEGA uni0460	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω
	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER OMEGA uni0461	ω	ω	ω	ω	ω	ω	ω
	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER YAT uni0462	Ѣ	Ѣ	Ѣ	Ѣ	Ѣ	Ѣ	Ѣ
	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER YAT uni0463	ѣ	ѣ	ѣ	ѣ	ѣ	ѣ	ѣ
	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER IOTIFIED E uni0464	Є	Є	Є	Є	Є	Є	Є
	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER IOTIFIED E uni0465	е	е	е	е	е	е	е
	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER LITTLE YUS uni0466	Ѧ	Ѧ	Ѧ	Ѧ	Ѧ	Ѧ	Ѧ
	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER LITTLE YUS uni0467	ѧ	ѧ	ѧ	ѧ	ѧ	ѧ	ѧ
	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER IOTIFIED LITTLE YUS uni0468	Ѩ	Ѩ	Ѩ	Ѩ	Ѩ	Ѩ	Ѩ
	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER IOTIFIED LITTLE YUS uni0469	ѩ	ѩ	ѩ	ѩ	ѩ	ѩ	ѩ
	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER BIG YUS uni046A	Ѫ	Ѫ	Ѫ	Ѫ	Ѫ	Ѫ	Ѫ
	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER BIG YUS uni046B	ѫ	ѫ	ѫ	ѫ	ѫ	ѫ	ѫ
	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER IOTIFIED BIG YUS uni046C	Ѭ	Ѭ	Ѭ	Ѭ	Ѭ	Ѭ	Ѭ
	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER IOTIFIED BIG YUS uni046D	ѭ	ѭ	ѭ	ѭ	ѭ	ѭ	ѭ
	CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER KSI uni046E	Ѯ	Ѯ	Ѯ	Ѯ	Ѯ	Ѯ	Ѯ
	CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER KSI uni046F	ѯ	ѯ	ѯ	ѯ	ѯ	ѯ	ѯ

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER PSI uni0470	Ѳ	Ѳ	Ѳ	Ѳ	Ѳ	Ѳ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER PSI uni0471	ѳ	ѳ	ѳ	ѳ	ѳ	ѳ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER FITA uni0472	Ѵ	Ѵ	Ѵ	Ѵ	Ѵ	Ѵ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER FITA uni0473	ѵ	ѵ	ѵ	ѵ	ѵ	ѵ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER IZHITSA uni0474	Ѷ	Ѷ	Ѷ	Ѷ	Ѷ	Ѷ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER IZHITSA uni0475	ѷ	ѷ	ѷ	ѷ	ѷ	ѷ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER IZHITSA WITH DOUBLE GRAVE ACCENT uni0476	Ѹ	Ѹ	Ѹ	Ѹ	Ѹ	Ѹ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER IZHITSA WITH DOUBLE GRAVE ACCENT uni0477	ѹ	ѹ	ѹ	ѹ	ѹ	ѹ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER UK uni0478	Ѻ	Ѻ	Ѻ	Ѻ	Ѻ	Ѻ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER UK uni0479	ѻ	ѻ	ѻ	ѻ	ѻ	ѻ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ROUND OMEGA uni047A	Ѽ	Ѽ	Ѽ	Ѽ	Ѽ	Ѽ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ROUND OMEGA uni047B	ѽ	ѽ	ѽ	ѽ	ѽ	ѽ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER OMEGA WITH TITLO uni047C	Ѿ	Ѿ	Ѿ	Ѿ	Ѿ	Ѿ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER OMEGA WITH TITLO uni047D	ѿ	ѿ	ѿ	ѿ	ѿ	ѿ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER OT uni047E	Ѡ	ѡ	ѡ	Ѣ	Ѣ	Ѣ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER OT uni047F	ѣ	ѣ	ѣ	ѣ	ѣ	ѣ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER KOPPA uni0480	Ѥ	Ѥ	Ѥ	Ѥ	Ѥ	Ѥ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER KOPPA uni0481	ѥ	ѥ	ѥ	ѥ	ѥ	ѥ
CYRILLIC THOUSANDS SIGN uni0482	Ѧ	ѧ	ѧ	ѧ	ѧ	ѧ
COMBINING CYRILLIC TITLO uni0483						
COMBINING CYRILLIC PALATALIZATION uni0484						
COMBINING CYRILLIC DASIA PNEUMATA uni0485						
COMBINING CYRILLIC PSILI PNEUMATA uni0486						
COMBINING CYRILLIC HUNDRED THOUSANDS SIGN uni0488	Ѩ	ѩ	ѩ	ѩ	ѩ	ѩ
COMBINING CYRILLIC MILLIONS SIGN uni0489	Ѭ	ѭ	ѭ	ѭ	ѭ	ѭ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER SHORT I WITH TAIL uni048A	Ѯ	Ѯ	Ѯ	Ѯ	Ѯ	Ѯ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER SHORT I WITH TAIL uni048B	ѯ	ѯ	ѯ	ѯ	ѯ	ѯ

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER SEMISOFT SIGN uni048C	Ь	Ь	Ь	Ь	Ь	Ь
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER SEMISOFT SIGN uni048D	Ѭ	Ѭ	Ѭ	Ѭ	Ѭ	Ѭ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ER WITH TICK uni048E	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ER WITH TICK uni048F	р	р	р	р	р	р
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER GHE WITH UPTURN uni0490	Г	Г	Г	Г	Г	Г
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER GHE WITH UPTURN uni0491	г	г	г	г	г	г
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER GHE WITH STROKE uni0492	Ғ	Ғ	Ғ	Ғ	Ғ	Ғ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER GHE WITH STROKE uni0493	ғ	ғ	ғ	ғ	ғ	ғ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER GHE WITH MIDDLE HOOK uni0494	Ҥ	Ҥ	Ҥ	Ҥ	Ҥ	Ҥ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER GHE WITH MIDDLE HOOK uni0495	ҥ	ҥ	ҥ	ҥ	ҥ	ҥ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ZHE WITH DESCENDER uni0496	Ж	Ж	Ж	Ж	Ж	Ж
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ZHE WITH DESCENDER uni0497	ж	ж	ж	ж	ж	ж
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ZE WITH DESCENDER uni0498	З	З	З	З	З	З
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ZE WITH DESCENDER uni0499	з	з	з	з	з	з
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER KA WITH DESCENDER uni049A	Қ	Қ	Қ	Қ	Қ	Қ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER KA WITH DESCENDER uni049B	қ	қ	қ	қ	қ	қ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER KA WITH VERTICAL STROKE uni049C	Ҡ	Ҡ	Ҡ	Ҡ	Ҡ	Ҡ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER KA WITH VERTICAL STROKE uni049D	ҡ	ҡ	ҡ	ҡ	ҡ	ҡ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER KA WITH STROKE uni049E	Ҝ	Ҝ	Ҝ	Ҝ	Ҝ	Ҝ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER KA WITH STROKE uni049F	ҝ	ҝ	ҝ	ҝ	ҝ	ҝ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER BASHKIR KA uni04A0	Ҝ	Ҝ	Ҝ	Ҝ	Ҝ	Ҝ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER BASHKIR KA uni04A1	ҝ	ҝ	ҝ	ҝ	ҝ	ҝ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER EN WITH DESCENDER uni04A2	Ң	Ң	Ң	Ң	Ң	Ң
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER EN WITH DESCENDER uni04A3	ң	ң	ң	ң	ң	ң
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LIGATURE EN GHE uni04A4	ҢҢ	ҢҢ	ҢҢ	ҢҢ	ҢҢ	ҢҢ
CYRILLIC SMALL LIGATURE EN GHE uni04A5	ңң	ңң	ңң	ңң	ңң	ңң
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER PE WITH MIDDLE HOOK uni04A6	Ү	Ү	Ү	Ү	Ү	Ү
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER PE WITH MIDDLE HOOK	ү	ү	ү	ү	ү	ү

	uni04A7	Ҁ	ҁ	҂	҃	҄	҅	҆
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ABKHASIAN HA	uni04A8	҇	҈	҉	Ҋ	ҋ	Ҍ	ҍ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ABKHASIAN HA	uni04A9	Ҏ	ҏ	ҏ	Ґ	ґ	ҕ	Җ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ES WITH DESCENDER	uni04AA	҈	҉	Ҋ	ҋ	Ҍ	ҍ	Ҏ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ES WITH DESCENDER	uni04AB	ҏ	ҙ	ҙ	қ	Ҝ	ҝ	Ҟ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER TE WITH DESCENDER	uni04AC	Ґ	ґ	ґ	җ	Ҙ	ҙ	Ҡ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER TE WITH DESCENDER	uni04AD	Ҕ	ҕ	ҕ	җ	Ҙ	ҙ	Ҡ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER STRAIGHT U	uni04AE	Ң	Ҥ	Ҥ	ҥ	Ҧ	ҧ	Ҩ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER STRAIGHT U	uni04AF	ҥ	Ҧ	Ҧ	Ҩ	ҩ	Ҫ	ҫ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER STRAIGHT U WITH STROKE	uni04B0	Ҭ	ҭ	ҭ	Ү	Ұ	ұ	Ҳ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER STRAIGHT U WITH STROKE	uni04B1	Ұ	ұ	ұ	Ү	Ұ	ұ	Ҳ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER HA WITH DESCENDER	uni04B2	Ҫ	ҫ	ҫ	Ү	Ұ	ұ	Ҳ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER HA WITH DESCENDER	uni04B3	Ҫ	ҫ	ҫ	Ү	Ұ	ұ	Ҳ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LIGATURE TE TSE	uni04B4	Ҫ	ҫ	ҫ	Ү	Ұ	ұ	Ҳ
CYRILLIC SMALL LIGATURE TE TSE	uni04B5	Ҫ	ҫ	ҫ	Ү	Ұ	ұ	Ҳ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER CHE WITH DESCENDER	uni04B6	Ҫ	ҫ	ҫ	Ү	Ұ	ұ	Ҳ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER CHE WITH DESCENDER	uni04B7	Ҫ	ҫ	ҫ	Ү	Ұ	ұ	Ҳ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER CHE WITH VERTICAL STROKE	uni04B8	Ҫ	ҫ	ҫ	Ү	Ұ	ұ	Ҳ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER CHE WITH VERTICAL STROKE	uni04B9	Ҫ	ҫ	ҫ	Ү	Ұ	ұ	Ҳ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER SHHA	uni04BA	Ҫ	ҫ	ҫ	Ү	Ұ	ұ	Ҳ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER SHHA	uni04BB	Ҫ	ҫ	ҫ	Ү	Ұ	ұ	Ҳ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ABKHASIAN CHE	uni04BC	Ҫ	ҫ	ҫ	Ү	Ұ	ұ	Ҳ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ABKHASIAN CHE	uni04BD	Ҫ	ҫ	ҫ	Ү	Ұ	ұ	Ҳ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ABKHASIAN CHE WITH DESCENDER	uni04BE	Ҫ	ҫ	ҫ	Ү	Ұ	ұ	Ҳ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ABKHASIAN CHE WITH DESCENDER	uni04BF	Ҫ	ҫ	ҫ	Ү	Ұ	ұ	Ҳ
CYRILLIC LETTER PALOCHKA	uni04C0	Ҫ	ҫ	ҫ	Ү	Ұ	ұ	Ҳ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ZHE WITH BREVE	uni04C1	Ҫ	ҫ	ҫ	Ү	Ұ	ұ	Ҳ

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ZHE WITH BREVE uni04C2	Ӓ	Ӓ	Ӓ	Ӓ	Ӓ	Ӓ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER KA WITH HOOK uni04C3	Ҳ	Ҳ	Ҳ	Ҳ	Ҳ	Ҳ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER KA WITH HOOK uni04C4	ӕ	ӕ	ӕ	ӕ	ӕ	ӕ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER EL WITH TAIL uni04C5	Ӣ	Ӣ	Ӣ	Ӣ	Ӣ	Ӣ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER EL WITH TAIL uni04C6	ӥ	ӥ	ӥ	ӥ	ӥ	ӥ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER EN WITH HOOK uni04C7	Ҳ	Ҳ	Ҳ	Ҳ	Ҳ	Ҳ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER EN WITH HOOK uni04C8	ӕ	ӕ	ӕ	ӕ	ӕ	ӕ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER EN WITH TAIL uni04C9	Ӣ	Ӣ	Ӣ	Ӣ	Ӣ	Ӣ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER EN WITH TAIL uni04CA	ӥ	ӥ	ӥ	ӥ	ӥ	ӥ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER KHAKASSIAN CHE uni04CB	Ҳ	Ҳ	Ҳ	Ҳ	Ҳ	Ҳ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER KHAKASSIAN CHE uni04CC	ӕ	ӕ	ӕ	ӕ	ӕ	ӕ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER EM WITH TAIL uni04CD	Ӣ	Ӣ	Ӣ	Ӣ	Ӣ	Ӣ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER EM WITH TAIL uni04CE	ӥ	ӥ	ӥ	ӥ	ӥ	ӥ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER PALOCHKA uni04CF	Ӣ	Ӣ	Ӣ	Ӣ	Ӣ	Ӣ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER A WITH BREVE uni04D0	Ӑ	Ӑ	Ӑ	Ӑ	Ӑ	Ӑ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER A WITH BREVE uni04D1	ӑ	ӑ	ӑ	ӑ	ӑ	ӑ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS uni04D2	Ӓ	Ӓ	Ӓ	Ӓ	Ӓ	Ӓ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS uni04D3	ӓ	ӓ	ӓ	ӓ	ӓ	ӓ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LIGATURE A IE uni04D4	Ӑ	Ӑ	Ӑ	Ӑ	Ӑ	Ӑ
CYRILLIC SMALL LIGATURE A IE uni04D5	ӑ	ӑ	ӑ	ӑ	ӑ	ӑ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER IE WITH BREVE uni04D6	Ӑ	Ӑ	Ӑ	Ӑ	Ӑ	Ӑ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER IE WITH BREVE uni04D7	ӑ	ӑ	ӑ	ӑ	ӑ	ӑ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER SCHWA uni04D8	Ӑ	Ӑ	Ӑ	Ӑ	Ӑ	Ӑ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER SCHWA uni04D9	ӑ	ӑ	ӑ	ӑ	ӑ	ӑ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER SCHWA WITH DIAERESIS uni04DA	Ӓ	Ӓ	Ӓ	Ӓ	Ӓ	Ӓ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER SCHWA WITH DIAERESIS uni04DB	ӓ	ӓ	ӓ	ӓ	ӓ	ӓ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ZHE WITH DIAERESIS uni04DC	Ӑ	Ӑ	Ӑ	Ӑ	Ӑ	Ӑ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ZHE WITH DIAERESIS uni04DD	ӑ	ӑ	ӑ	ӑ	ӑ	ӑ

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ZE WITH DIAERESIS uni04DE	Ӗ	Ӗ	Ӗ	Ӗ	Ӗ	Ӗ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ZE WITH DIAERESIS uni04DF	ӗ	ӗ	ӗ	ӗ	ӗ	ӗ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ABKHASIAN DZE uni04E0	Ӑ	Ӑ	Ӑ	Ӑ	Ӑ	Ӑ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ABKHASIAN DZE uni04E1	ӑ	ӑ	ӑ	ӑ	ӑ	ӑ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER I WITH MACRON uni04E2	Ӣ	Ӣ	Ӣ	Ӣ	Ӣ	Ӣ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER I WITH MACRON uni04E3	ӣ	ӣ	ӣ	ӣ	ӣ	ӣ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS uni04E4	Ӥ	Ӥ	Ӥ	Ӥ	Ӥ	Ӥ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS uni04E5	ӥ	ӥ	ӥ	ӥ	ӥ	ӥ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS uni04E6	Ӧ	Ӧ	Ӧ	Ӧ	Ӧ	Ӧ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS uni04E7	ӧ	ӧ	ӧ	ӧ	ӧ	ӧ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER BARRED O uni04E8	Ө	Ө	Ө	Ө	Ө	Ө
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER BARRED O uni04E9	ө	ө	ө	ө	ө	ө
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER BARRED O WITH DIAERESIS uni04EA	Ӭ	Ӭ	Ӭ	Ӭ	Ӭ	Ӭ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER BARRED O WITH DIAERESIS uni04EB	ӭ	ӭ	ӭ	ӭ	ӭ	ӭ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS uni04EC	Ӝ	Ӝ	Ӝ	Ӝ	Ӝ	Ӝ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS uni04ED	ӝ	ӝ	ӝ	ӝ	ӝ	ӝ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER U WITH MACRON uni04EE	Ӧ̃	Ӧ̃	Ӧ̃	Ӧ̃	Ӧ̃	Ӧ̃
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER U WITH MACRON uni04EF	ӧ̃	ӧ̃	ӧ̃	ӧ̃	ӧ̃	ӧ̃
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS uni04F0	Ӹ	Ӹ	Ӹ	Ӹ	Ӹ	Ӹ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS uni04F1	ӹ	ӹ	ӹ	ӹ	ӹ	ӹ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DOUBLE ACUTE uni04F2	Ӻ	Ӻ	Ӻ	Ӻ	Ӻ	Ӻ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER U WITH DOUBLE ACUTE uni04F3	ӻ	ӻ	ӻ	ӻ	ӻ	ӻ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER CHE WITH DIAERESIS uni04F4	Ӽ	Ӽ	Ӽ	Ӽ	Ӽ	Ӽ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER CHE WITH DIAERESIS uni04F5	ӽ	ӽ	ӽ	ӽ	ӽ	ӽ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER GHE WITH DESCENDER uni04F6	Ҁ	Ҁ	Ҁ	Ҁ	Ҁ	Ҁ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER GHE WITH DESCENDER uni04F7	ҁ	ҁ	ҁ	ҁ	ҁ	ҁ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER YERU WITH DIAERESIS uni04F8	Ӣ̃	Ӣ̃	Ӣ̃	Ӣ̃	Ӣ̃	Ӣ̃

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	uni1E00	À	Á	Â	Ã	Ä	Å
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH RING BELOW	uni1E01	à	á	â	ã	ä	å
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER M WITH ACUTE	uni1E3E	Í	Î	Ï	Ì	Í	Î
LATIN SMALL LETTER M WITH ACUTE	uni1E3F	í	î	ï	ì	í	î
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W WITH GRAVE	uni1E80	Ẁ	ẁ	Ẃ	ẃ	Ẅ	ẅ
LATIN SMALL LETTER W WITH GRAVE	uni1E81	ẁ	Ẃ	ẃ	Ẅ	ẅ	Ẇ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W WITH ACUTE	uni1E82	Ẃ	ẃ	Ẅ	ẅ	Ẇ	ẇ
LATIN SMALL LETTER W WITH ACUTE	uni1E83	ẃ	Ẅ	ẅ	Ẇ	ẇ	Ẉ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W WITH DIAERESIS	uni1E84	Ẅ	ẅ	Ẇ	ẇ	Ẉ	ẉ
LATIN SMALL LETTER W WITH DIAERESIS	uni1E85	ẅ	Ẇ	ẇ	Ẉ	ẉ	Ẋ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER SHARP S	uni1E9E	ß	ẞ	ẟ	Ạ	ạ	Ả
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH DOT BELOW	uni1EA0	Ạ	Ả	Ẳ	Ẵ	Ẳ	Ẵ
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH DOT BELOW	uni1EA1	ạ	ả	ẳ	ẵ	ẳ	ẵ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH HOOK ABOVE	uni1EA2	Ả	Ẳ	Ẵ	Ẳ	Ẵ	Ẳ
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH HOOK ABOVE	uni1EA3	ả	ẳ	ẵ	ẳ	ẵ	ả
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND ACUTE	uni1EA4	Ả	Ẳ	Ẵ	Ẳ	Ẵ	Ả
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND ACUTE	uni1EA5	ả	ẳ	ẵ	ẳ	ẵ	ả
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND GRAVE	uni1EA6	Ầ	Ẳ	Ẵ	Ẳ	Ẵ	Ầ
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND GRAVE	uni1EA7	ầ	ẳ	ẵ	ẳ	ẵ	ầ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND HOOK ABOVE	uni1EA8	Ả	Ẳ	Ẵ	Ẳ	Ẵ	Ả
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND HOOK ABOVE	uni1EA9	ả	ẳ	ẵ	ẳ	ẵ	ả
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND TILDE	uni1EAA	Ã	Ẳ	Ẵ	Ẳ	Ẵ	Ã
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND TILDE	uni1EAB	ã	ẳ	ẵ	ẳ	ẵ	ã
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND DOT BELOW	uni1EAC	Ậ	Ẳ	Ẵ	Ẳ	Ẵ	Ậ
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND DOT BELOW	uni1EAD	ậ	ẳ	ẵ	ẳ	ẵ	ậ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND ACUTE	uni1EAE	Ắ	Ẳ	Ẵ	Ẳ	Ẵ	Ắ
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND ACUTE							

	uni1EAF	À	Á	Â	Ã	Ä	Å
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND GRAVE	uni1EB0	Ā	Ā	Ā	Ā	Ā	Ā
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND GRAVE	uni1EB1	ā	ā	ā	ā	ā	ā
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND HOOK ABOVE	uni1EB2	Ă	Ă	Ă	Ă	Ă	Ă
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND HOOK ABOVE	uni1EB3	ă	ă	ă	ă	ă	ă
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND TILDE	uni1EB4	Ȧ	Ȧ	Ȧ	Ȧ	Ȧ	Ȧ
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND TILDE	uni1EB5	ȧ	ȧ	ȧ	ȧ	ȧ	ȧ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND DOT BELOW	uni1EB6	Ạ	Ạ	Ạ	Ạ	Ạ	Ạ
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND DOT BELOW	uni1EB7	ạ	ạ	ạ	ạ	ạ	ạ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DOT BELOW	uni1EB8	Ǝ	Ǝ	Ǝ	Ǝ	Ǝ	Ǝ
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DOT BELOW	uni1EB9	ẹ	ẹ	ẹ	ẹ	ẹ	ẹ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH HOOK ABOVE	uni1EBA	Ě	Ě	Ě	Ě	Ě	Ě
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH HOOK ABOVE	uni1EBB	ě	ě	ě	ě	ě	ě
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH TILDE	uni1EBC	Ė	Ė	Ė	Ė	Ė	Ė
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH TILDE	uni1EBD	ė	ė	ė	ė	ė	ė
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND ACUTE	uni1EBE	Ế	Ế	Ế	Ế	Ế	Ế
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND ACUTE	uni1EBF	ế	ế	ế	ế	ế	ế
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND GRAVE	uni1EC0	Ê	Ê	Ê	Ê	Ê	Ê
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND GRAVE	uni1EC1	ê	ê	ê	ê	ê	ê
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND HOOK ABOVE	uni1EC2	Ě	Ě	Ě	Ě	Ě	Ě
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND HOOK ABOVE	uni1EC3	ě	ě	ě	ě	ě	ě
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND TILDE	uni1EC4	Ė	Ė	Ė	Ė	Ė	Ė
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND TILDE	uni1EC5	ė	ė	ė	ė	ė	ė
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND DOT BELOW	uni1EC6	Ė	Ė	Ė	Ė	Ė	Ė
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND DOT BELOW	uni1EC7	ė	ė	ė	ė	ė	ė
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH HOOK ABOVE	uni1EC8	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH HOOK ABOVE	uni1EC9	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DOT BELOW uni1ECA	İ	ı	İ	ı	İ	ı	İ
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH DOT BELOW uni1ECB	ì	ı̇	ì	ı̇	ì	ı̇	ì
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DOT BELOW uni1ECC	Ȯ	Ȯ̇	Ȯ	Ȯ̇	Ȯ	Ȯ̇	Ȯ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DOT BELOW uni1ECD	ȯ	ȯ̇	ȯ	ȯ̇	ȯ	ȯ̇	ȯ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH HOOK ABOVE uni1ECE	Ȫ	Ȫ̆	Ȫ	Ȫ̆	Ȫ	Ȫ̆	Ȫ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH HOOK ABOVE uni1ECF	ȫ	ȫ̆	ȫ	ȫ̆	ȫ	ȫ̆	ȫ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND ACUTE uni1ED0	Ȭ	Ȭ̆	Ȭ	Ȭ̆	Ȭ	Ȭ̆	Ȭ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND ACUTE uni1ED1	ȭ	ȭ̆	ȭ	ȭ̆	ȭ	ȭ̆	ȭ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND GRAVE uni1ED2	Ȯ	Ȯ̂	Ȯ	Ȯ̂	Ȯ	Ȯ̂	Ȯ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND GRAVE uni1ED3	ȯ	ȯ̂	ȯ	ȯ̂	ȯ	ȯ̂	ȯ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND HOOK ABOVE uni1ED4	Ȱ	Ȱ̆	Ȱ	Ȱ̆	Ȱ	Ȱ̆	Ȱ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND HOOK ABOVE uni1ED5	ȱ	ȱ̆	ȱ	ȱ̆	ȱ	ȱ̆	ȱ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND TILDE uni1ED6	Ȳ	Ȳ̃	Ȳ	Ȳ̃	Ȳ	Ȳ̃	Ȳ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND TILDE uni1ED7	ȳ	ȳ̃	ȳ	ȳ̃	ȳ	ȳ̃	ȳ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND DOT BELOW uni1ED8	ȴ	ȴ̇	ȴ	ȴ̇	ȴ	ȴ̇	ȴ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND DOT BELOW uni1ED9	ȵ	ȵ̇	ȵ	ȵ̇	ȵ	ȵ̇	ȵ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH HORN AND ACUTE uni1EDA	ȶ	ȶ̆	ȶ	ȶ̆	ȶ	ȶ̆	ȶ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH HORN AND ACUTE uni1EDB	ȷ	ȷ̆	ȷ	ȷ̆	ȷ	ȷ̆	ȷ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH HORN AND GRAVE uni1EDC	ȸ	ȸ̂	ȸ	ȸ̂	ȸ	ȸ̂	ȸ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH HORN AND GRAVE uni1EDD	ȹ	ȹ̂	ȹ	ȹ̂	ȹ	ȹ̂	ȹ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH HORN AND HOOK ABOVE uni1EDE	Ⱥ	Ⱥ̆	Ⱥ	Ⱥ̆	Ⱥ	Ⱥ̆	Ⱥ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH HORN AND HOOK ABOVE uni1EDF	Ȼ	Ȼ̆	Ȼ	Ȼ̆	Ȼ	Ȼ̆	Ȼ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH HORN AND TILDE uni1EE0	ȼ	ȼ̃	ȼ	ȼ̃	ȼ	ȼ̃	ȼ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH HORN AND TILDE uni1EE1	Ƚ	Ƚ̃	Ƚ	Ƚ̃	Ƚ	Ƚ̃	Ƚ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH HORN AND DOT BELOW uni1EE2	Ⱦ	Ⱦ̇	Ⱦ	Ⱦ̇	Ⱦ	Ⱦ̇	Ⱦ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH HORN AND DOT BELOW uni1EE3	ȿ	ȿ̇	ȿ	ȿ̇	ȿ	ȿ̇	ȿ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DOT BELOW uni1EE4	Ʊ	Ʊ̇	Ʊ	Ʊ̇	Ʊ	Ʊ̇	Ʊ
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DOT BELOW							

uni1EE5	Ů	ů	Ů	ů	Ů	ů	Ů
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH HOOK ABOVE uni1EE6	Ů̂	ů̂	Ů̂	ů̂	Ů̂	ů̂	Ů̂
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH HOOK ABOVE uni1EE7	ů̂	ů̂	ů̂	ů̂	ů̂	ů̂	ů̂
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH HORN AND ACUTE uni1EE8	Ụ́	ụ́	Ụ́	ụ́	Ụ́	ụ́	Ụ́
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH HORN AND ACUTE uni1EE9	ụ́	ụ́	ụ́	ụ́	ụ́	ụ́	ụ́
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH HORN AND GRAVE uni1EEA	Ụ̀	ụ̀	Ụ̀	ụ̀	Ụ̀	ụ̀	Ụ̀
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH HORN AND GRAVE uni1EEB	ụ̀	ụ̀	ụ̀	ụ̀	ụ̀	ụ̀	ụ̀
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH HORN AND HOOK ABOVE uni1EEC	Ụ̊̂	ụ̊̂	Ụ̊̂	ụ̊̂	Ụ̊̂	ụ̊̂	Ụ̊̂
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH HORN AND HOOK ABOVE uni1EED	ụ̊̂	ụ̊̂	ụ̊̂	ụ̊̂	ụ̊̂	ụ̊̂	ụ̊̂
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH HORN AND TILDE uni1EEE	Ů̃	ů̃	Ů̃	ů̃	Ů̃	ů̃	Ů̃
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH HORN AND TILDE uni1EEF	ů̃	ů̃	ů̃	ů̃	ů̃	ů̃	ů̃
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH HORN AND DOT BELOW uni1EF0	Ụ̊̇	ụ̊̇	Ụ̊̇	ụ̊̇	Ụ̊̇	ụ̊̇	Ụ̊̇
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH HORN AND DOT BELOW uni1EF1	ụ̊̇	ụ̊̇	ụ̊̇	ụ̊̇	ụ̊̇	ụ̊̇	ụ̊̇
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH GRAVE uni1EF2	Ỳ	ỳ	Ỳ	ỳ	Ỳ	ỳ	Ỳ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH GRAVE uni1EF3	ỳ	ỳ	ỳ	ỳ	ỳ	ỳ	ỳ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH DOT BELOW uni1EF4	Ỵ	ỵ	Ỵ	ỵ	Ỵ	ỵ	Ỵ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH DOT BELOW uni1EF5	ỵ	ỵ	ỵ	ỵ	ỵ	ỵ	ỵ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH HOOK ABOVE uni1EF6	Ỳ̂	ỳ̂	Ỳ̂	ỳ̂	Ỳ̂	ỳ̂	Ỳ̂
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH HOOK ABOVE uni1EF7	ỳ̂	ỳ̂	ỳ̂	ỳ̂	ỳ̂	ỳ̂	ỳ̂
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH TILDE uni1EF8	Ỹ	ỹ	Ỹ	ỹ	Ỹ	ỹ	Ỹ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH TILDE uni1EF9	ỹ	ỹ	ỹ	ỹ	ỹ	ỹ	ỹ
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER OMICRON WITH DASIA AND OXIA uni1F4D	Ό̂̇	ό̂̇	Ό̂̇	ό̂̇	Ό̂̇	ό̂̇	Ό̂̇
GREEK OXIA uni1FFD	΄	΄	΄	΄	΄	΄	΄
GREEK DASIA uni1FFE	͂	͂	͂	͂	͂	͂	͂
EN QUAD uni2000							
EM QUAD uni2001							
EN SPACE uni2002							
EM SPACE uni2003							

THREE-PER-EM SPACE uni2004						
FOUR-PER-EM SPACE uni2005						
SIX-PER-EM SPACE uni2006						
FIGURE SPACE uni2007						
PUNCTUATION SPACE uni2008						
THIN SPACE uni2009						
HAIR SPACE uni200A						
ZERO WIDTH SPACE uni200B						
EN DASH uni2013	—	—	—	—	—	—
EM DASH uni2014	—	—	—	—	—	—
HORIZONTAL BAR uni2015	—	—	—	—	—	—
DOUBLE LOW LINE uni2017	=	=	=	=	=	=
LEFT SINGLE QUOTATION MARK uni2018	‘	‘	‘	‘	‘	‘
RIGHT SINGLE QUOTATION MARK uni2019	’	’	’	’	’	’
SINGLE LOW-9 QUOTATION MARK uni201A	‚	‚	‚	‚	‚	‚
SINGLE HIGH-REVERSED-9 QUOTATION MARK uni201B	‚	‚	‚	‚	‚	‚
LEFT DOUBLE QUOTATION MARK uni201C	“	“	“	“	“	“
RIGHT DOUBLE QUOTATION MARK uni201D	”	”	”	”	”	”
DOUBLE LOW-9 QUOTATION MARK uni201E	„	„	„	„	„	„
DAGGER uni2020	†	†	†	†	†	†
DOUBLE DAGGER uni2021	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
BULLET uni2022	•	•	•	•	•	•
TWO DOT LEADER uni2025
HORIZONTAL ELLIPSIS uni2026
PER MILLE SIGN uni2030	‰	‰	‰	‰	‰	‰
PRIME uni2032	′	′	′	′	′	′
DOUBLE PRIME uni2033	″	″	″	″	″	″
SINGLE LEFT-POINTING ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni2039	<	<	<	<	<	<
SINGLE RIGHT-POINTING ANGLE QUOTATION MARK						

	uni203A	>	>	>	>	>	>
DOUBLE EXCLAMATION MARK	uni203C	!!	!!	!!	!!	!!	!!
FRACTION SLASH	uni2044	/	/	/	/	/	/
SUPERSCRIT FOUR	uni2074	4	4	4	4	4	4
SUPERSCRIT LATIN SMALL LETTER N	uni207F	n	n	n	n	n	n
FRENCH FRANC SIGN	uni20A3	₣	₣	₣	₣	₣	₣
LIRA SIGN	uni20A4	₺	₺	₺	₺	₺	₺
PESETA SIGN	uni20A7	₧	₧	₧	₧	₧	₧
DONG SIGN	uni20AB	₫	₫	₫	₫	₫	₫
EURO SIGN	uni20AC	€	€	€	€	€	€
CARE OF	uni2105	‰	‰	‰	‰	‰	‰
SCRIPT SMALL L	uni2113	ℓ	ℓ	ℓ	ℓ	ℓ	ℓ
NUMERO SIGN	uni2116	Nº	Nº	Nº	Nº	Nº	Nº
TRADE MARK SIGN	uni2122	™	™	™	™	™	™
OHM SIGN	uni2126	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω
ESTIMATED SYMBOL	uni212E	e	e	e	e	e	e
VULGAR FRACTION ONE EIGHTH	uni215B	1⁄8	1⁄8	1⁄8	1⁄8	1⁄8	1⁄8
VULGAR FRACTION THREE EIGHTHS	uni215C	3⁄8	3⁄8	3⁄8	3⁄8	3⁄8	3⁄8
VULGAR FRACTION FIVE EIGHTHS	uni215D	5⁄8	5⁄8	5⁄8	5⁄8	5⁄8	5⁄8
VULGAR FRACTION SEVEN EIGHTHS	uni215E	7⁄8	7⁄8	7⁄8	7⁄8	7⁄8	7⁄8
PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL	uni2202	∂	∂	∂	∂	∂	∂
INCREMENT	uni2206	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
N-ARY PRODUCT	uni220F	∏	∏	∏	∏	∏	∏
N-ARY SUMMATION	uni2211	Σ	Σ	Σ	Σ	Σ	Σ
MINUS SIGN	uni2212	−	−	−	−	−	−
DIVISION SLASH	uni2215	/	/	/	/	/	/
SQUARE ROOT	uni221A	√	√	√	√	√	√

INFINITY uni221E	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞
INTEGRAL uni222B	∫	∫	∫	∫	∫	∫	∫
ALMOST EQUAL TO uni2248	≈	≈	≈	≈	≈	≈	≈
NOT EQUAL TO uni2260	≠	≠	≠	≠	≠	≠	≠
LESS-THAN OR EQUAL TO uni2264	≤	≤	≤	≤	≤	≤	≤
GREATER-THAN OR EQUAL TO uni2265	≥	≥	≥	≥	≥	≥	≥
LOZENGE uni25CA	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇
uniF6C3							
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FI uniFB01	fi	fi	fi	fi	fi	fi	fi
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FL uniFB02	fl	fl	fl	fl	fl	fl	fl
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FFI uniFB03	ffi	ffi	ffi	ffi	ffi	ffi	ffi
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FFL uniFB04	ffl	ffl	ffl	ffl	ffl	ffl	ffl
ZERO WIDTH NO-BREAK SPACE uniFEFF							
OBJECT REPLACEMENT CHARACTER uniFFFC							
REPLACEMENT CHARACTER uniFFFD	?	?	?	?	?	?	?

0 0/9 frac feature	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0/9
1 1/8 frac feature	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1/8
2 2/7 frac feature	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2/7
3 3/6 frac feature	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3/6
4 4/5 frac feature	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4/5
5 5/4 frac feature	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5/4
6 6/3 frac feature	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6/3
7 7/2 frac feature	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7/2
8 8/1 frac feature	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8/1
9 9/0 frac feature	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9/0
C.ss03 ss03 feature	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	
G.ss03								

ss03 feature	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
S.ss03 ss03 feature	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
C.ss04 ss04 feature	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
G.ss04 ss04 feature	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
O.ss04 ss04 feature	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
D.ss05 ss05 feature	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Dcroat.ss05 ss05 feature	Đ	Đ	Đ	Đ	Đ	Đ	Đ
K.ss05 ss05 feature	K	K	K	K	K	K	K
OE.ss05 ss05 feature	Œ	Œ	Œ	Œ	Œ	Œ	Œ
R.ss05 ss05 feature	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
g.ss01 ss01 feature	g	g	g	g	g	g	g
a.ss03 ss03 feature	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
ae.ss03 ss03 feature	æ	æ	æ	æ	æ	æ	æ
c.ss03 ss03 feature	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
s.ss03 ss03 feature	s	s	s	s	s	s	s
k.ss05 ss05 feature	k	k	k	k	k	k	k
kgreenlandic.ss05 ss05 feature	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ	Ƨ
a.sc smcp feature	Ḃ	Ḃ	Ḃ	Ḃ	Ḃ	Ḃ	Ḃ
aaacute.sc smcp feature	Ḃ́	Ḃ́	Ḃ́	Ḃ́	Ḃ́	Ḃ́	Ḃ́
abreve.sc smcp feature	Ḃ̃	Ḃ̃	Ḃ̃	Ḃ̃	Ḃ̃	Ḃ̃	Ḃ̃
uni1EAF.sc smcp feature							
uni1EB7.sc smcp feature							
uni1EB1.sc smcp feature							
uni1EB3.sc smcp feature							
uni1EB5.sc smcp feature							
acircumflex.sc smcp feature	Ḃ̂	Ḃ̂	Ḃ̂	Ḃ̂	Ḃ̂	Ḃ̂	Ḃ̂
uni1EA5.sc smcp feature							
uni1EAD.sc							

smcp feature

uni1EA7.sc
smcp feature

uni1EA9.sc
smcp feature

uni1EAB.sc
smcp feature

adieresis.sc
smcp feature

uni1EA1.sc
smcp feature

agrave.sc
smcp feature

uni1EA3.sc
smcp feature

amacron.sc
smcp feature

aogonek.sc
smcp feature

aring.sc
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aringacute.sc
smcp feature

uni1E01.sc
smcp feature

atilde.sc
smcp feature

ae.sc
smcp feature

aeacute.sc
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b.sc
smcp feature

c.sc
smcp feature

cacute.sc
smcp feature

ccaron.sc
smcp feature

ccedilla.sc
smcp feature

ccircumflex.sc
smcp feature

cdotaccent.sc
smcp feature

d.sc
smcp feature

eth.sc
smcp feature

dcaron.sc
smcp feature

dcroat.sc
smcp feature

e.sc
smcp feature

eacute.sc

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smcp feature	é	é	é	é	é	é
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ebreve.sc smcp feature						
ecaron.sc smcp feature	ě	ě	ě	ě	ě	ě
ecircumflex.sc smcp feature	ê	ê	ê	ê	ê	ê
uni1EBF.sc smcp feature						
uni1EC7.sc smcp feature						
uni1EC1.sc smcp feature						
uni1EC3.sc smcp feature						
uni1EC5.sc smcp feature						
edieresis.sc smcp feature	ë	ë	ë	ë	ë	ë
edotaccent.sc smcp feature	è	è	è	è	è	è
uni1EB9.sc smcp feature						
egrave.sc smcp feature	è	è	è	è	è	è
uni1EBB.sc smcp feature						
emacron.sc smcp feature	ē	ē	ē	ē	ē	ē
eogonek.sc smcp feature	ę	ę	ę	ę	ę	ę
uni1EBD.sc smcp feature						
f.sc smcp feature	f	f	f	f	f	f
g.sc smcp feature	g	g	g	g	g	g
gbreve.sc smcp feature	ǧ	ǧ	ǧ	ǧ	ǧ	ǧ
gcircumflex.sc smcp feature	ĝ	ĝ	ĝ	ĝ	ĝ	ĝ
uni0123.sc smcp feature						
gdotaccent.sc smcp feature	ğ	ğ	ğ	ğ	ğ	ğ
h.sc smcp feature	h	h	h	h	h	h
hbar.sc smcp feature	ħ	ħ	ħ	ħ	ħ	ħ
hcircumflex.sc smcp feature	ĥ	ĥ	ĥ	ĥ	ĥ	ĥ
i.sc smcp feature	i	i	i	i	i	i
iacute.sc smcp feature	í	í	í	í	í	í

ibreve.sc
smcp feature

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icircumflex.sc
smcp feature

idieresis.sc
smcp feature

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i.locITRK.sc
smcp feature

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uni1ECB.sc
smcp feature

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igrave.sc
smcp feature

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uni1EC9.sc
smcp feature

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imacron.sc
smcp feature

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iogonek.sc
smcp feature

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itilde.sc
smcp feature

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j.sc
smcp feature

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jcircumflex.sc
smcp feature

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k.sc
smcp feature

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uni0137.sc
smcp feature

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l.sc
smcp feature

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lacute.sc
smcp feature

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lcaron.sc
smcp feature

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uni013C.sc
smcp feature

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ldot.sc
smcp feature

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lslash.sc
smcp feature

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m.sc
smcp feature

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uni1E3F.sc
smcp feature

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n.sc
smcp feature

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nacute.sc
smcp feature

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ncaron.sc
smcp feature

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uni0146.sc
smcp feature

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eng.sc
smcp feature

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ntilde.sc
smcp feature

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o.sc
smcp feature

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oacute.sc
smcp feature

obreve.sc
smcp feature

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ocircumflex.sc
smcp feature

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uni1ED1.sc
smcp feature

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uni1ED9.sc
smcp feature

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uni1ED3.sc
smcp feature

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uni1ED5.sc
smcp feature

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uni1ED7.sc
smcp feature

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odieresis.sc
smcp feature

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uni1ECD.sc
smcp feature

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ograve.sc
smcp feature

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uni1ECF.sc
smcp feature

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ohorn.sc
smcp feature

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uni1EDB.sc
smcp feature

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uni1EE3.sc
smcp feature

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uni1EDD.sc
smcp feature

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uni1EDF.sc
smcp feature

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uni1EE1.sc
smcp feature

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ohungarumlaut.sc
smcp feature

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omacron.sc
smcp feature

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oslash.sc
smcp feature

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oslashacute.sc
smcp feature

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otilde.sc
smcp feature

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oe.sc
smcp feature

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p.sc
smcp feature

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thorn.sc
smcp feature

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q.sc
smcp feature

r.sc
smcp feature

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racute.sc
smcp feature

rcaron.sc
smcp feature

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uni0157.sc
smcp feature

s.sc
smcp feature

S	S	S	S	S	S	S
ś	ś	ś	ś	ś	ś	ś

sacute.sc
smcp feature

scaron.sc
smcp feature

š	š	š	š	š	š	š
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scedilla.sc
smcp feature

scircumflex.sc
smcp feature

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uni0219.sc
smcp feature

germandbls.sc
smcp feature

ß	ß	ß	ß	ß	ß	ß
t	t	t	t	t	t	t

t.sc
smcp feature

tbar.sc
smcp feature

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ť	ť	ť	ť	ť	ť	ť

tcaron.sc
smcp feature

uni021B.sc
smcp feature

u.sc
smcp feature

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uacute.sc
smcp feature

ubreve.sc
smcp feature

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ucircumflex.sc
smcp feature

udieresis.sc
smcp feature

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uni1EE5.sc
smcp feature

ugrave.sc
smcp feature

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uni1EE7.sc
smcp feature

uhorn.sc
smcp feature

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uni1EE9.sc
smcp feature

uni1EF1.sc
smcp feature

uni1EEB.sc smcp feature						
uni1EED.sc smcp feature						
uni1EEF.sc smcp feature						
uhungarumlaut.sc smcp feature	Ű	ű	Ű	ű	Ű	ű
umacron.sc smcp feature	Ū	ū	Ū	ū	Ū	ū
uogonek.sc smcp feature	Ų	ų	Ų	ų	Ų	ų
uring.sc smcp feature	Ů	ů	Ů	ů	Ů	ů
utilde.sc smcp feature	Ũ	ũ	Ũ	ũ	Ũ	ũ
v.sc smcp feature	V	Ṽ	V	Ṽ	V	Ṽ
w.sc smcp feature	W	Ẁ	W	Ẁ	W	Ẁ
wacute.sc smcp feature	Ŵ	Ẅ	Ŵ	Ẅ	Ŵ	Ẅ
wcircumflex.sc smcp feature	Ŷ	Ẇ	Ŷ	Ẇ	Ŷ	Ẇ
wdieresis.sc smcp feature	Ẅ	Ẅ	Ẅ	Ẅ	Ẅ	Ẅ
wgrave.sc smcp feature	Ẁ	Ẁ	Ẁ	Ẁ	Ẁ	Ẁ
x.sc smcp feature	X	Ẁ	X	Ẁ	X	Ẁ
y.sc smcp feature	Y	Ẁ	Y	Ẁ	Y	Ẁ
yacute.sc smcp feature	Ŷ	Ẅ	Ŷ	Ẅ	Ŷ	Ẅ
ycircumflex.sc smcp feature	Ŷ	Ẇ	Ŷ	Ẇ	Ŷ	Ẇ
ydieresis.sc smcp feature	Ẅ	Ẅ	Ẅ	Ẅ	Ẅ	Ẅ
uni1EF5.sc smcp feature						
ygrave.sc smcp feature	Ỳ	ỳ	Ỳ	ỳ	Ỳ	ỳ
uni1EF7.sc smcp feature						
uni1EF9.sc smcp feature						
z.sc smcp feature	Z	Ẁ	Z	Ẁ	Z	Ẁ
zacute.sc smcp feature	Ẑ	Ẑ	Ẑ	Ẑ	Ẑ	Ẑ
zcaron.sc smcp feature	Ž	Ẁ	Ž	Ẁ	Ž	Ẁ
zdotaccent.sc smcp feature	Ẑ	Ẑ	Ẑ	Ẑ	Ẑ	Ẑ

c.sc.ss05 smcp ss05 feature	c	c	c	c	c	c
d.sc.ss05 smcp ss05 feature	d	d	d	d	d	d
g.sc.ss05 smcp ss05 feature	g	g	g	g	g	g
k.sc.ss05 smcp ss05 feature	k	k	k	k	k	k
o.sc.ss05 smcp ss05 feature	o	o	o	o	o	o
q.sc.ss05 smcp ss05 feature	q	q	q	q	q	q
r.sc.ss05 smcp ss05 feature	r	r	r	r	r	r
s.sc.ss05 smcp ss05 feature	s	s	s	s	s	s
alpha.ss02 ss02 feature	α	α	α	α	α	α
zero.If Inum feature	0	0	0	0	0	0
one.If Inum feature	1	1	1	1	1	1
two.If Inum feature	2	2	2	2	2	2
three.If Inum feature	3	3	3	3	3	3
four.If Inum feature	4	4	4	4	4	4
five.If Inum feature	5	5	5	5	5	5
six.If Inum feature	6	6	6	6	6	6
seven.If Inum feature	7	7	7	7	7	7
eight.If Inum feature	8	8	8	8	8	8
nine.If Inum feature	9	9	9	9	9	9
zero.sup Ending "sup" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	0	0	0	0	0	0
one.sup Ending "sup" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	1	1	1	1	1	1
two.sup Ending "sup" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	2	2	2	2	2	2
three.sup Ending "sup" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	3	3	3	3	3	3
four.sup Ending "sup" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	4	4	4	4	4	4
five.sup Ending "sup" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	5	5	5	5	5	5
six.sup Ending "sup" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)	6	6	6	6	6	6

	feature	7	7	7	7	7	7
Ending "sup" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)	seven.sup feature	8	8	8	8	8	8
Ending "sup" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)	eight.sup feature	9	9	9	9	9	9
Ending "sup" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)	nine.sup feature	0	0	0	0	0	0
	zero.sc smcp feature	1	1	1	1	1	1
	one.sc smcp feature	2	2	2	2	2	2
	two.sc smcp feature	3	3	3	3	3	3
	three.sc smcp feature	4	4	4	4	4	4
	four.sc smcp feature	5	5	5	5	5	5
	five.sc smcp feature	6	6	6	6	6	6
	six.sc smcp feature	7	7	7	7	7	7
	seven.sc smcp feature	8	8	8	8	8	8
	eight.sc smcp feature	9	9	9	9	9	9
	nine.sc smcp feature						
Ending "alt" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)	uni030C.alt feature						
It might be two unicodes: 030A + 0301 (most Arabic ccmp feature)	uni030A0301						
Ending "alt" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)	uni0328.alt feature						
	uni030A0301.case case feature						
	uni031B.case case feature						
	uni0337.case case feature						
	uni0338.case case feature						
	uni030A0301.sc smcp feature						
	uni0336.sc smcp feature						
	uni0337.sc smcp feature						
	uni0338.sc smcp feature						
	tonos.case case feature	/	/	/	/	/	/

uni1FFE.case
case feature

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uni1FDE
"Uni" in name but missing unicode: uni1FDE

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uni1FDE.case
case feature

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uni1FFD.case
case feature

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brevecombcy

Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

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descendercy

Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

?	?	?	?	?	?	?
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tailcy

Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

?	?	?	?	?	?	?
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hookcy

Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

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uni03060301

It might be two unicodes: 0306 + 0301 (most Arabic ccmp
feature)

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uni03060300

It might be two unicodes: 0306 + 0300 (most Arabic ccmp
feature)

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uni03060309

It might be two unicodes: 0306 + 0309 (most Arabic ccmp
feature)

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uni03060303

It might be two unicodes: 0306 + 0303 (most Arabic ccmp
feature)

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uni03020301

It might be two unicodes: 0302 + 0301 (most Arabic ccmp
feature)

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uni03020300

It might be two unicodes: 0302 + 0300 (most Arabic ccmp
feature)

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uni03020309

It might be two unicodes: 0302 + 0309 (most Arabic ccmp
feature)

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uni03020303

It might be two unicodes: 0302 + 0303 (most Arabic ccmp
feature)

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cyrillichookleft

Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

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largerighthook

Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

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NULL

Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

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crossbar

Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.

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

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public services, and the introduction of performance targets. These initiatives have led to a number of changes in the way that public services are delivered, and have led to a number of improvements in the efficiency of the public sector.

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

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

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

One of the main ways in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved is by the introduction of competition. This can be done by allowing private companies to compete for public contracts, or by allowing private companies to take over public services.

Another way in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved is by the restructuring of public services. This can be done by merging public services, or by transferring public services to private companies.

A third way in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved is by the introduction of performance targets. These targets can be used to measure the performance of public services, and can be used to reward public services that perform well.

There are a number of challenges associated with improving the efficiency of the public sector. These include the need to ensure that public services are of high quality, the need to ensure that public services are accessible to all, and the need to ensure that public resources are used efficiently.

Despite these challenges, there is a growing consensus that the efficiency of the public sector must be improved. This is because the public sector is a major part of the economy, and because the public sector is responsible for providing a number of essential services.

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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 public sector organisations. This has led to a number of initiatives to improve the efficiency of public sector organisations, including the introduction of performance indicators, the introduction of competition, and the introduction of private sector management practices.

The following sections of the paper discuss the impact of these initiatives on the public sector and the implications for the future.

The first section discusses the impact of performance indicators on the public sector. The second section discusses the impact of competition on the public sector. The third section discusses the impact of private sector management practices on the public sector.

The fourth section discusses the implications of these initiatives for the future. The fifth section discusses the implications of these initiatives for the public sector.

The sixth section discusses the implications of these initiatives for the public sector. The seventh section discusses the implications of these initiatives for the public sector.

The eighth section discusses the implications of these initiatives for the public sector. The ninth section discusses the implications of these initiatives for the public sector.

The tenth section discusses the implications of these initiatives for the public sector. The eleventh section discusses the implications of these initiatives for the public sector.

The twelfth section discusses the implications of these initiatives for the public sector. The thirteenth section discusses the implications of these initiatives for the public sector.

The fourteenth section discusses the implications of these initiatives for the public sector. The fifteenth section discusses the implications of these initiatives for the public sector.

The sixteenth section discusses the implications of these initiatives for the public sector. The seventeenth section discusses the implications of these initiatives for the public sector.

The eighteenth section discusses the implications of these initiatives for the public sector. The nineteenth section discusses the implications of these initiatives for the public sector.

The twentieth section discusses the implications of these initiatives for the public sector. The twenty-first section discusses the implications of these initiatives for the public sector.

The twenty-second section discusses the implications of these initiatives for the public sector. The twenty-third section discusses the implications of these initiatives for the public sector.

The twenty-fourth section discusses the implications of these initiatives for the public sector. The twenty-fifth section discusses the implications of these initiatives for the public sector.

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The twenty-eighth section discusses the implications of these initiatives for the public sector. The twenty-ninth section discusses the implications of these initiatives for the public sector.

The thirtieth section discusses the implications of these initiatives for the public sector. The thirty-first section discusses the implications of these initiatives for the public sector.

The thirty-second section discusses the implications of these initiatives for the public sector. The thirty-third section discusses the implications of these initiatives for the public sector.

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The thirty-sixth section discusses the implications of these initiatives for the public sector. The thirty-seventh section discusses the implications of these initiatives for the public sector.

The thirty-eighth section discusses the implications of these initiatives for the public sector. The thirty-ninth section discusses the implications of these initiatives for the public sector.

The fortieth section discusses the implications of these initiatives for the public sector. The forty-first section discusses the implications of these initiatives for the public sector.

The forty-second section discusses the implications of these initiatives for the public sector. The forty-third section discusses the implications of these initiatives for the public sector.

The forty-fourth section discusses the implications of these initiatives for the public sector. The forty-fifth section discusses the implications of these initiatives for the public sector.

The forty-sixth section discusses the implications of these initiatives for the public sector. The forty-seventh section discusses the implications of these initiatives for the public sector.

The forty-eighth section discusses the implications of these initiatives for the public sector. The forty-ninth section discusses the implications of these initiatives for the public sector.

The fiftieth section discusses the implications of these initiatives for the public sector. The fifty-first section discusses the implications of these initiatives for the public sector.

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One of the main reasons for the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector is the increasing pressure on public resources. This 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 public-private partnerships.

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 services, 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 for improvement.

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

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 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 in a civil partnership, with 1.5 million people in a civil partnership employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are in a common-law partnership, with 1.5 million people in a common-law partnership employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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

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The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are in a civil partnership, with 1.5 million people in a civil partnership employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are in a common-law partnership, with 1.5 million people in a common-law partnership employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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

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The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are parents, with 1.5 million parents 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 non-parents, with 1.5 million non-parents 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 homeowners, with 1.5 million homeowners 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 non-homeowners, with 1.5 million non-homeowners 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 car owners, with 1.5 million car owners 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 non-car owners, with 1.5 million non-car owners 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 pet owners, with 1.5 million pet owners 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 non-pet owners, with 1.5 million non-pet owners employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of older people. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a vision for the future of health and social care for older people, and the National Institute for Clinical Excellence (NICE) (2000) has published guidelines on the management of older people. The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a strategy for the future of health and social care for older people, and the National Institute for Clinical Excellence (NICE) (2000) has published guidelines on the management of older people.

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The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 65 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 65 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 70 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 70 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 75 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 75 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 80 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 80 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 85 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 85 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 90 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 90 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 95 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 95 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 100 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 100 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 105 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 105 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 110 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 110 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 115 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 115 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 120 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 120 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of older people. The Department of Health (2000) has published a strategy for older people, 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 improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to access the services and support that they need. The strategy is being implemented through a number of measures, including: (1) increasing the number of health and social care professionals who work with older people; (2) improving the training and skills of health and social care professionals; and (3) ensuring that older people are able to access the services and support that they need.

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 improve the mental health of all people; (2) to ensure that people are able to live independently and actively; and (3) to ensure that people are able to access the services and support that they need. 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) ensuring that people are able to access the services and support that they need.

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

The Department of Health (2000) has also published a strategy for Parkinson's disease, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of people with Parkinson's disease. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the lives of people with Parkinson's disease; (2) to ensure that people are able to live independently and actively; and (3) to ensure that people are able to access the services and support that they need. The strategy is being implemented through a number of measures, including: (1) increasing the number of Parkinson's disease professionals; (2) improving the training and skills of Parkinson's disease professionals; and (3) ensuring that people are able to access the services and support that they need.

The Department of Health (2000) has also published a strategy for multiple sclerosis, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of people with multiple sclerosis. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the lives of people with multiple sclerosis; (2) to ensure that people are able to live independently and actively; and (3) to ensure that people are able to access the services and support that they need. The strategy is being implemented through a number of measures, including: (1) increasing the number of multiple sclerosis professionals; (2) improving the training and skills of multiple sclerosis professionals; and (3) ensuring that people are able to access the services and support that they need.

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

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

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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.

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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.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1.2 million (Office for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 6.5 million by 2020, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 4.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of older people. The Department of Health (2000) has published a strategy for older people, 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 improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

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The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 65 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 65 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 70 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 70 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 75 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 75 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 80 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 80 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 85 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 85 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 90 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 90 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 105 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 105 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 110 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 110 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 115 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 115 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 120 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 120 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are 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 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 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 parents, with 1.5 million parents 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 non-parents, with 1.5 million non-parents 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 homeowners, with 1.5 million homeowners 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 non-homeowners, with 1.5 million non-homeowners 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 car owners, with 1.5 million car owners 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 non-car owners, with 1.5 million non-car owners 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 pet owners, with 1.5 million pet owners 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 non-pet owners, with 1.5 million non-pet owners employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are in a civil partnership, with 1.5 million people in a civil partnership employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are in a common-law relationship, with 1.5 million people in a common-law relationship employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are in a registered partnership, with 1.5 million people in a registered partnership employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are in a civil union, with 1.5 million people in a civil union employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1.2 million (Office for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 6.5 million by 2020, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 4.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of older people. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a strategy for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (3) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of objectives for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These objectives are: (1) to improve the health of older people; (2) to improve the social care of older people; (3) to improve the housing of older people; and (4) to improve the transport of older people.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of measures to achieve these objectives. These measures are: (1) to increase the number of health professionals who specialise in the care of older people; (2) to increase the number of health professionals who are trained in the care of older people; (3) to increase the number of health professionals who are qualified to provide care to older people; and (4) to increase the number of health professionals who are able to provide care to older people in their own homes.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of measures to improve the social care of older people. These measures are: (1) to increase the number of social workers who specialise in the care of older people; (2) to increase the number of social workers who are trained in the care of older people; (3) to increase the number of social workers who are qualified to provide care to older people; and (4) to increase the number of social workers who are able to provide care to older people in their own homes.

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The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of measures to improve the transport of older people. These measures are: (1) to increase the number of transport professionals who specialise in the care of older people; (2) to increase the number of transport professionals who are trained in the care of older people; (3) to increase the number of transport professionals who are qualified to provide care to older people; and (4) to increase the number of transport professionals who are able to provide care to older people in their own homes.

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

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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.

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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.

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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 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 parents, with 1.5 million parents 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 non-parents, with 1.5 million non-parents 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 homeowners, with 1.5 million homeowners 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 non-homeowners, with 1.5 million non-homeowners employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of older people. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a strategy for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively.

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

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There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of older people. The Department of Health (2000) has published a strategy for older people, 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 improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society. The strategy is based on the following key objectives: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

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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.

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There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of older people. The Department of Health (2000) has published a strategy for older people, 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 improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1.2 million (Office for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 6.5 million by 2020, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 4.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a strategy for the NHS to meet the needs of the ageing population. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that the NHS is able to meet the needs of the ageing population; (2) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a high quality of care; and (3) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a range of services that meet the needs of the ageing population.

The Department of Health (2000) has set out a number of key objectives for the NHS to meet the needs of the ageing population. These objectives are: (1) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a high quality of care; (2) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a range of services that meet the needs of the ageing population; (3) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a high level of patient safety; and (4) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a high level of patient satisfaction.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key actions for the NHS to meet the needs of the ageing population. These actions are: (1) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a high quality of care; (2) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a range of services that meet the needs of the ageing population; (3) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a high level of patient safety; and (4) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a high level of patient satisfaction.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key challenges for the NHS to meet the needs of the ageing population. These challenges are: (1) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a high quality of care; (2) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a range of services that meet the needs of the ageing population; (3) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a high level of patient safety; and (4) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a high level of patient satisfaction.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key opportunities for the NHS to meet the needs of the ageing population. These opportunities are: (1) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a high quality of care; (2) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a range of services that meet the needs of the ageing population; (3) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a high level of patient safety; and (4) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a high level of patient satisfaction.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key priorities for the NHS to meet the needs of the ageing population. These priorities are: (1) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a high quality of care; (2) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a range of services that meet the needs of the ageing population; (3) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a high level of patient safety; and (4) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a high level of patient satisfaction.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key outcomes for the NHS to meet the needs of the ageing population. These outcomes are: (1) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a high quality of care; (2) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a range of services that meet the needs of the ageing population; (3) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a high level of patient safety; and (4) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a high level of patient satisfaction.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key indicators for the NHS to meet the needs of the ageing population. These indicators are: (1) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a high quality of care; (2) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a range of services that meet the needs of the ageing population; (3) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a high level of patient safety; and (4) to ensure that the NHS is able to provide a high level of patient satisfaction.

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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 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, including the introduction of performance indicators, the establishment of public service companies, and the implementation of public sector reform.

The purpose of this paper is to review the literature on the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services and to discuss the implications for the future of public services.

The paper is organized as follows. Section 2 discusses the literature on the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services. Section 3 discusses the implications for the future of public services.

Section 4 discusses the implications for the future of public services. Section 5 discusses the implications for the future of public services.

Section 6 discusses the implications for the future of public services. Section 7 discusses the implications for the future of public services.

Section 8 discusses the implications for the future of public services. Section 9 discusses the implications for the future of public services.

Section 10 discusses the implications for the future of public services. Section 11 discusses the implications for the future of public services.

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Section 50 discusses the implications for the future of public services. Section 51 discusses the implications for the future of public services.

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1.2 million (Office for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 6.5 million by 2020, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 4.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of older people. The Department of Health (2000) has published a strategy for older people, 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 improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

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

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

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

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are in a civil partnership, with 1.5 million people in a civil partnership employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are in a common-law partnership, with 1.5 million people in a common-law partnership employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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

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The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are parents, with 1.5 million parents 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 non-parents, with 1.5 million non-parents 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 homeowners, with 1.5 million homeowners 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 non-homeowners, with 1.5 million non-homeowners 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 car owners, with 1.5 million car owners 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 non-car owners, with 1.5 million non-car owners 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 smokers, with 1.5 million smokers 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 non-smokers, with 1.5 million non-smokers 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 drinkers, with 1.5 million drinkers 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 non-drinkers, with 1.5 million non-drinkers employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are 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 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 parents, with 1.5 million parents 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 non-parents, with 1.5 million non-parents 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 homeowners, with 1.5 million homeowners 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 non-homeowners, with 1.5 million non-homeowners 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 car owners, with 1.5 million car owners 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 non-car owners, with 1.5 million non-car owners 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 smokers, with 1.5 million smokers 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 non-smokers, with 1.5 million non-smokers 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 drinkers, with 1.5 million drinkers 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 non-drinkers, with 1.5 million non-drinkers employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1.2 million (Office for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 7.5 million by 2020, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 5.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of older people. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a strategy for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (3) to ensure that older people are involved in decisions about their care; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to live independently for as long as possible.

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

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

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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 for improvement.

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 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.

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

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are 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 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1.2 million (Office for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 6.5 million by 2020, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 4.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of older people. The Department of Health (2000) has published a strategy for older people, 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 improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

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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.

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The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are in a civil partnership, with 1.5 million people in a civil partnership employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are in a common-law relationship, with 1.5 million people in a common-law relationship employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are in a registered partnership, with 1.5 million people in a registered partnership employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are in a civil union, with 1.5 million people in a civil union employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are in a registered partnership, with 1.5 million people in a registered partnership employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are in a civil union, with 1.5 million people in a civil union employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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.

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The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are in a partnership, with 1.5 million people in a partnership employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are in a family, with 1.5 million people in 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 in a household, with 1.5 million people in a household employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are in a community, with 1.5 million people in a community employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are in a country, with 1.5 million people in a country employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are in a world, with 1.5 million people in a world 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 UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1.2 million (Office for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 6.5 million by 2020, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 4.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of older people. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a vision for the future of health and social care for older people, and the National Institute for Clinical Excellence (NICE) has published guidelines on the management of older people with chronic conditions (NICE 2001). The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a vision for the future of health and social care for older people, and the National Institute for Clinical Excellence (NICE) has published guidelines on the management of older people with chronic conditions (NICE 2001).

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1.2 million (Office for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 6.5 million by 2020, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 4.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of older people. The Department of Health (2000) has published a strategy for older people, 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 improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

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The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 50 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 50 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 60 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 60 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 65 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 65 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 70 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 70 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 75 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 75 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 80 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 80 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 85 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 85 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 90 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 90 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 95 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 95 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 100 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 100 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 105 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 105 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 110 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 110 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 115 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 115 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 120 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 120 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 75 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 75 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 80 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 80 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 85 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 85 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 90 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 90 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 95 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 95 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 100 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 100 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 105 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 105 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 110 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 110 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 115 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 115 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 120 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 120 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of older people. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a strategy for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (3) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key objectives for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These objectives are: (1) to improve the health of older people; (2) to improve the social care of older people; (3) to improve the housing of older people; and (4) to improve the transport of older people.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key actions for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These actions are: (1) to improve the health of older people; (2) to improve the social care of older people; (3) to improve the housing of older people; and (4) to improve the transport of older people.

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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 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1.2 million (Office for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 6.5 million by 2020, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 4.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of older people. The Department of Health (1999) has set out a strategy for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (3) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The Department of Health (1999) has also set out a number of key objectives for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These objectives are: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and (4) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

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The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are in a civil partnership, with 1.5 million people in a civil partnership employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are in a common-law relationship, with 1.5 million people in a common-law relationship employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1.2 million (Office for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 6.5 million by 2020, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 4.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of older people. The Department of Health (2000) has published a strategy for older people, 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 improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

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There is a growing awareness of the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (2000) has identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' for health care, which is based on the principles of prevention, promotion and protection, rather than the current paradigm of cure. The new paradigm is based on the principles of 'active ageing', which is defined as 'the process of optimising the health and well-being of older people' (Department of Health 2000).

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

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The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 50 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 50 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 60 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 60 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 65 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 65 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 70 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 70 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 75 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 75 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 80 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 80 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 85 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 85 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 90 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 90 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 95 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 95 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 100 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 100 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 105 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 105 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 110 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 110 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 115 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 115 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 120 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 120 years of age employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1.2 million (Office for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 6.5 million by 2020, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 4.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of older people. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a vision for a new health service for the 21st century, which will be able to meet the needs of older people. The vision is based on the following principles: (1) a focus on the individual, (2) a focus on the community, (3) a focus on the family, (4) a focus on the carer, (5) a focus on the patient, and (6) a focus on the professional.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key objectives for the new health service. These include: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people, (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently for as long as possible, (3) to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need, and (4) to ensure that older people are able to participate in decisions about their care.

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The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key opportunities for the new health service. These include: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people, (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently for as long as possible, (3) to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need, and (4) to ensure that older people are able to participate in decisions about their care.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key lessons for the new health service. These include: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people, (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently for as long as possible, (3) to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need, and (4) to ensure that older people are able to participate in decisions about their care.

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

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There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of older people. The Department of Health (2000) has published a strategy for older people, 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 improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need. The strategy is based on the following key objectives: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need.

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