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Candara

Candara Bold

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Candara **Bold Italic**

uni0000				
uni000D				
SPACE uni0020				
EXCLAMATION MARK uni0021	!	!	!	!
QUOTATION MARK uni0022	"	"	"	"
NUMBER SIGN uni0023	#	#	#	#
DOLLAR SIGN uni0024	\$	\$	\$	\$
PERCENT SIGN uni0025	%	%	%	%
AMPERSAND uni0026	&	&	&	&
APOSTROPHE uni0027	'	'	'	'
LEFT PARENTHESIS uni0028	((((
RIGHT PARENTHESIS uni0029))))
ASTERISK uni002A	*	*	*	*
PLUS SIGN uni002B	+	+	+	+
COMMA uni002C	,	,	,	,
HYPHEN-MINUS uni002D	-	-	-	-

FULL STOP uni002E
SOLIDUS uni002F	/	/	/	/	/
DIGIT ZERO uni0030	0	0	0	0	0
DIGIT ONE uni0031	1	1	1	1	1
DIGIT TWO uni0032	2	2	2	2	2
DIGIT THREE uni0033	3	3	3	3	3
DIGIT FOUR uni0034	4	4	4	4	4
DIGIT FIVE uni0035	5	5	5	5	5
DIGIT SIX uni0036	6	6	6	6	6
DIGIT SEVEN uni0037	7	7	7	7	7
DIGIT EIGHT uni0038	8	8	8	8	8
DIGIT NINE uni0039	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
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER B uni0042	B	B	B	B	B
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C uni0043	C	C	C	C	C
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D uni0044	D	D	D	D	D
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E uni0045	E	E	E	E	E
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER F uni0046	F	F	F	F	F
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G uni0047	G	G	G	G	G
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H uni0048	H	H	H	H	H
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I uni0049	I	I	I	I	I

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J uni004A	J	J	J	J	J
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K uni004B	K	K	K	K	K
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L uni004C	L	L	L	L	L
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER M uni004D	M	M	M	M	M
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N uni004E	N	N	N	N	N
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O uni004F	O	O	O	O	O
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P uni0050	P	P	P	P	P
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Q uni0051	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R uni0052	R	R	R	R	R
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S uni0053	S	S	S	S	S
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T uni0054	T	T	T	T	T
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U uni0055	U	U	U	U	U
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER V uni0056	V	V	V	V	V
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W uni0057	W	W	W	W	W
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER X uni0058	X	X	X	X	X
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y uni0059	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z uni005A	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
LATIN SMALL LETTER B uni0062	b	b	b	b	b
LATIN SMALL LETTER C uni0063	c	c	c	c	c
LATIN SMALL LETTER D uni0064	d	d	d	d	d
LATIN SMALL LETTER E uni0065	e	e	e	e	e

LATIN SMALL LETTER F uni0066	f	f	f	f	f
LATIN SMALL LETTER G uni0067	g	g	g	g	g
LATIN SMALL LETTER H uni0068	h	h	h	h	h
LATIN SMALL LETTER I uni0069	i	i	i	i	i
LATIN SMALL LETTER J uni006A	j	j	j	j	j
LATIN SMALL LETTER K uni006B	k	k	k	k	k
LATIN SMALL LETTER L uni006C	l	l	l	l	l
LATIN SMALL LETTER M uni006D	m	m	m	m	m
LATIN SMALL LETTER N uni006E	n	n	n	n	n
LATIN SMALL LETTER O uni006F	o	o	o	o	o
LATIN SMALL LETTER P uni0070	p	p	p	p	p
LATIN SMALL LETTER Q uni0071	q	q	q	q	q
LATIN SMALL LETTER R uni0072	r	r	r	r	r
LATIN SMALL LETTER S uni0073	s	s	s	s	s
LATIN SMALL LETTER T uni0074	t	t	t	t	t
LATIN SMALL LETTER U uni0075	u	u	u	u	u
LATIN SMALL LETTER V uni0076	v	v	v	v	v
LATIN SMALL LETTER W uni0077	w	w	w	w	w
LATIN SMALL LETTER X uni0078	x	x	x	x	x
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y uni0079	y	y	y	y	y
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z uni007A	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
LEFT-POINTING DOUBLE ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni00AB	«	«	«	«	«
NOT SIGN uni00AC	¬	¬	¬	¬	¬
SOFT HYPHEN uni00AD					
REGISTERED SIGN uni00AE	®	®	®	®	®
MACRON uni00AF	¯	¯	¯	¯	¯
DEGREE SIGN uni00B0	°	°	°	°	°
PLUS-MINUS SIGN uni00B1	±	±	±	±	±
SUPERSCRIFT TWO uni00B2	²	²	²	²	²
SUPERSCRIFT THREE uni00B3	³	³	³	³	³
ACUTE ACCENT uni00B4	´	´	´	´	´
MICRO SIGN uni00B5	µ	µ	µ	µ	µ
PILCROW SIGN uni00B6	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶
MIDDLE DOT uni00B7	·	·	·	·	·
CEDILLA uni00B8	¸	¸	¸	¸	¸
SUPERSCRIFT ONE uni00B9	¹	¹	¹	¹	¹
MASCULINE ORDINAL INDICATOR uni00BA	º	º	º	º	º
RIGHT-POINTING DOUBLE ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni00BB	»	»	»	»	»
VULGAR FRACTION ONE QUARTER uni00BC	¼	¼	¼	¼	¼
VULGAR FRACTION ONE HALF uni00BD	½	½	½	½	½
VULGAR FRACTION THREE QUARTERS uni00BE	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾

INVERTED QUESTION MARK uni00BF	
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH GRAVE uni00C0	
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH ACUTE uni00C1	
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00C2	
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH TILDE uni00C3	
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS uni00C4	
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE uni00C5	
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE uni00C6	
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH CEDILLA uni00C7	
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH GRAVE uni00C8	
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH ACUTE uni00C9	
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00CA	
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS uni00CB	
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH GRAVE uni00CC	
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH ACUTE uni00CD	
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00CE	
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS uni00CF	
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ETH uni00D0	
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH TILDE uni00D1	
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH GRAVE uni00D2	
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH ACUTE uni00D3	
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00D4	
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH TILDE uni00D5	
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS uni00D6	
MULTIPLICATION SIGN uni00D7	
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE uni00D8	
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH GRAVE uni00D9	
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH ACUTE	

¿	¿	¿	¿	¿
À	À	À	À	À
Á	Á	Á	Á	Á
Â	Â	Â	Â	Â
Ã	Ã	Ã	Ã	Ã
Ä	Ä	Ä	Ä	Ä
Å	Å	Å	Å	Å
Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ
Ç	Ç	Ç	Ç	Ç
È	È	È	È	È
É	É	É	É	É
Ê	Ê	Ê	Ê	Ê
Ë	Ë	Ë	Ë	Ë
Ì	Ì	Ì	Ì	Ì
Í	Í	Í	Í	Í
Î	Î	Î	Î	Î
Ï	Ï	Ï	Ï	Ï
Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð
Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ
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Ó	Ó	Ó	Ó	Ó
Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô
Õ	Õ	Õ	Õ	Õ
Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö
×	×	×	×	×
Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
Ù	Ù	Ù	Ù	Ù

	uni00DA	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú	Ú
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH CIRCUMFLEX	uni00DB	Û	Û	Û	Û	Û
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS	uni00DC	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH ACUTE	uni00DD	Ý	Ý	Ý	Ý	Ý
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER THORN	uni00DE	Þ	Þ	Þ	Þ	Þ
LATIN SMALL LETTER SHARP S	uni00DF	ß	ß	ß	ß	ß
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH GRAVE	uni00E0	à	à	à	à	à
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH ACUTE	uni00E1	á	á	á	á	á
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX	uni00E2	â	â	â	â	â
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH TILDE	uni00E3	ã	ã	ã	ã	ã
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS	uni00E4	ä	ä	ä	ä	ä
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE	uni00E5	å	å	å	å	å
LATIN SMALL LETTER AE	uni00E6	æ	æ	æ	æ	æ
LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH CEDILLA	uni00E7	ç	ç	ç	ç	ç
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH GRAVE	uni00E8	è	è	è	è	è
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH ACUTE	uni00E9	é	é	é	é	é
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX	uni00EA	ê	ê	ê	ê	ê
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS	uni00EB	ë	ë	ë	ë	ë
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH GRAVE	uni00EC	ì	ì	ì	ì	ì
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH ACUTE	uni00ED	í	í	í	í	í
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH CIRCUMFLEX	uni00EE	î	î	î	î	î
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS	uni00EF	ï	ï	ï	ï	ï
LATIN SMALL LETTER ETH	uni00F0	ð	ð	ð	ð	ð
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH TILDE	uni00F1	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH GRAVE	uni00F2	ò	ò	ò	ò	ò
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH ACUTE	uni00F3	ó	ó	ó	ó	ó
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX	uni00F4	ô	ô	ô	ô	ô
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH TILDE	uni00F5	õ	õ	õ	õ	õ

LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS uni00F6	Ö	ö	Ö	ö	Ö
DIVISION SIGN uni00F7	÷	÷	÷	÷	÷
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE uni00F8	Ø	ø	Ø	ø	Ø
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH GRAVE uni00F9	Ù	ù	Ù	ù	Ù
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH ACUTE uni00FA	Ú	ú	Ú	ú	Ú
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00FB	Û	û	Û	û	Û
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS uni00FC	Ü	ü	Ü	ü	Ü
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH ACUTE uni00FD	Ý	ý	Ý	ý	Ý
LATIN SMALL LETTER THORN uni00FE	þ	þ	þ	þ	þ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH DIAERESIS uni00FF	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH MACRON uni0100	Ā	ā	Ā	ā	Ā
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH MACRON uni0101	ā	ā	ā	ā	ā
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH BREVE uni0102	Ă	ă	Ă	ă	Ă
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH BREVE uni0103	ă	ă	ă	ă	ă
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH OGONEK uni0104	Ą	ą	Ą	ą	Ą
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH OGONEK uni0105	ą	ą	ą	ą	ą
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH ACUTE uni0106	Ć	ć	Ć	ć	Ć
LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH ACUTE uni0107	ć	ć	ć	ć	ć
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0108	Ĉ	ĉ	Ĉ	ĉ	Ĉ
LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0109	ĉ	ĉ	ĉ	ĉ	ĉ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH DOT ABOVE uni010A	Č	č	Č	č	Č
LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH DOT ABOVE uni010B	č	č	č	č	č
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH CARON uni010C	Č	č	Č	č	Č
LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH CARON uni010D	č	č	č	č	č
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D WITH CARON uni010E	Ď	ď	Ď	ď	Ď
LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH CARON uni010F	ď	ď	ď	ď	ď
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D WITH STROKE uni0110	Ð	ð	Ð	ð	Ð
LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH STROKE uni0111	ð	ð	ð	ð	ð
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH MACRON					

uni0112	Ē	Ē	Ē	Ē	Ē
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH MACRON uni0113	ē	ē	ē	ē	ē
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH BREVE uni0114	Ĕ	Ĕ	Ĕ	Ĕ	Ĕ
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH BREVE uni0115	ĕ	ĕ	ĕ	ĕ	ĕ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DOT ABOVE uni0116	Ė	Ė	Ė	Ė	Ė
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DOT ABOVE uni0117	ė	ė	ė	ė	ė
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH OGONEK uni0118	Ę	Ę	Ę	Ę	Ę
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH OGONEK uni0119	ę	ę	ę	ę	ę
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CARON uni011A	Ě	Ě	Ě	Ě	Ě
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CARON uni011B	ě	ě	ě	ě	ě
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni011C	Ĝ	Ĝ	Ĝ	Ĝ	Ĝ
LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni011D	ĝ	ĝ	ĝ	ĝ	ĝ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH BREVE uni011E	Ğ	Ğ	Ğ	Ğ	Ğ
LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH BREVE uni011F	ğ	ğ	ğ	ğ	ğ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH DOT ABOVE uni0120	Ġ	Ġ	Ġ	Ġ	Ġ
LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH DOT ABOVE uni0121	ġ	ġ	ġ	ġ	ġ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH CEDILLA uni0122	Ģ	Ģ	Ģ	Ģ	Ģ
LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH CEDILLA uni0123	ģ	ģ	ģ	ģ	ģ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0124	Ĥ	Ĥ	Ĥ	Ĥ	Ĥ
LATIN SMALL LETTER H WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0125	ĥ	ĥ	ĥ	ĥ	ĥ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H WITH STROKE uni0126	Ħ	Ħ	Ħ	Ħ	Ħ
LATIN SMALL LETTER H WITH STROKE uni0127	ħ	ħ	ħ	ħ	ħ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH TILDE uni0128	Ĩ	Ĩ	Ĩ	Ĩ	Ĩ
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH TILDE uni0129	ĩ	ĩ	ĩ	ĩ	ĩ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH MACRON uni012A	Ī	Ī	Ī	Ī	Ī
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH MACRON uni012B	ī	ī	ī	ī	ī
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH BREVE uni012C	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH BREVE uni012D	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH OGONEK uni012E	Ł	ł	Ł	ł	Ł
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH OGONEK uni012F	İ	ı	İ	ı	İ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DOT ABOVE uni0130	İ	ı	İ	ı	İ
LATIN SMALL LETTER DOTLESS I uni0131	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı
LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE IJ uni0132	IJ	IJ	IJ	IJ	IJ
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE IJ uni0133	ij	ij	ij	ij	ij
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0134	Ĵ	ĵ	Ĵ	ĵ	Ĵ
LATIN SMALL LETTER J WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni0135	ĵ	ĵ	ĵ	ĵ	ĵ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K WITH CEDILLA uni0136	Ƙ	ƙ	Ƙ	ƙ	Ƙ
LATIN SMALL LETTER K WITH CEDILLA uni0137	ƙ	ƙ	ƙ	ƙ	ƙ
LATIN SMALL LETTER KRA uni0138	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH ACUTE uni0139	Ł	ł	Ł	ł	Ł
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH ACUTE uni013A	ł	ł	ł	ł	ł
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH CEDILLA uni013B	Ɩ	Ʀ	Ɩ	Ʀ	Ɩ
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH CEDILLA uni013C	Ʀ	Ʀ	Ʀ	Ʀ	Ʀ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH CARON uni013D	Ľ	ľ	Ľ	ľ	Ľ
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH CARON uni013E	ľ	ľ	ľ	ľ	ľ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH MIDDLE DOT uni013F	Ł	Ł	Ł	Ł	Ł
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH MIDDLE DOT uni0140	ł	ł	ł	ł	ł
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH STROKE uni0141	Ł	Ł	Ł	Ł	Ł
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH STROKE uni0142	ł	ł	ł	ł	ł
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH ACUTE uni0143	Ń	ń	Ń	ń	Ń
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH ACUTE uni0144	ń	ń	ń	ń	ń
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH CEDILLA uni0145	Ɲ	ƞ	Ɲ	ƞ	Ɲ
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH CEDILLA uni0146	ƞ	ƞ	ƞ	ƞ	ƞ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH CARON uni0147	Ñ	ñ	Ñ	ñ	Ñ
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH CARON uni0148	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ
LATIN SMALL LETTER N PRECEDED BY APOSTROPHE uni0149	’n	’n	’n	’n	’n

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ENG
uni014A

Ŋ	Ŋ	Ŋ	Ŋ	Ŋ
ŋ	ŋ	ŋ	ŋ	ŋ

LATIN SMALL LETTER ENG
uni014B

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH MACRON
uni014C

Ō	Ō	Ō	Ō	Ō
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH MACRON
uni014D

ō	ō	ō	ō	ō
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH BREVE
uni014E

Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH BREVE
uni014F

ö	ö	ö	ö	ö
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DOUBLE ACUTE
uni0150

Ő	Ő	Ő	Ő	Ő
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DOUBLE ACUTE
uni0151

ő	ő	ő	ő	ő
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE OE
uni0152

Œ	Œ	Œ	Œ	Œ
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OE
uni0153

œ	œ	œ	œ	œ
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH ACUTE
uni0154

Ŕ	Ŕ	Ŕ	Ŕ	Ŕ
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH ACUTE
uni0155

ŕ	ŕ	ŕ	ŕ	ŕ
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH CEDILLA
uni0156

Ŗ	Ŗ	Ŗ	Ŗ	Ŗ
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH CEDILLA
uni0157

ŗ	ŗ	ŗ	ŗ	ŗ
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH CARON
uni0158

Ř	Ř	Ř	Ř	Ř
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH CARON
uni0159

ř	ř	ř	ř	ř
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH ACUTE
uni015A

Ś	Ś	Ś	Ś	Ś
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH ACUTE
uni015B

ś	ś	ś	ś	ś
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH CIRCUMFLEX
uni015C

Ŝ	Ŝ	Ŝ	Ŝ	Ŝ
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH CIRCUMFLEX
uni015D

ŝ	ŝ	ŝ	ŝ	ŝ
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH CEDILLA
uni015E

Ş	Ş	Ş	Ş	Ş
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH CEDILLA
uni015F

ş	ş	ş	ş	ş
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH CARON
uni0160

Š	Š	Š	Š	Š
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH CARON
uni0161

š	š	š	š	š
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH CEDILLA
uni0162

Ṭ	Ṭ	Ṭ	Ṭ	Ṭ
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH CEDILLA
uni0163

ṭ	ṭ	ṭ	ṭ	ṭ
---	---	---	---	---

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH CARON

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

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH CARON uni017D	Ž	Ž	Ž	Ž	Ž
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH CARON uni017E	ž	ž	ž	ž	ž
LATIN SMALL LETTER LONG S uni017F	ſ	ſ	ſ	ſ	ſ
LATIN SMALL LETTER F WITH HOOK uni0192	f	f	f	f	f
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH HORN uni01A0	Ŏ	Ŏ	Ŏ	Ŏ	Ŏ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH HORN uni01A1	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH HORN uni01AF	Ů	Ů	Ů	Ů	Ů
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH HORN uni01B0	ů	ů	ů	ů	ů
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE AND ACUTE uni01FA	Ǻ	Ǻ	Ǻ	Ǻ	Ǻ
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE AND ACUTE uni01FB	ǻ	ǻ	ǻ	ǻ	ǻ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE WITH ACUTE uni01FC	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ
LATIN SMALL LETTER AE WITH ACUTE uni01FD	æ	æ	æ	æ	æ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE AND ACUTE uni01FE	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE AND ACUTE uni01FF	ø	ø	ø	ø	ø
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH COMMA BELOW uni0218	Ș	Ș	Ș	Ș	Ș
LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH COMMA BELOW uni0219	ș	ș	ș	ș	ș
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH COMMA BELOW uni021A	Ț	Ț	Ț	Ț	Ț
LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH COMMA BELOW uni021B	ț	ț	ț	ț	ț
MODIFIER LETTER CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT uni02C6	^	^	^	^	^
CARON uni02C7	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ
MODIFIER LETTER MACRON uni02C9	ˉ	ˉ	ˉ	ˉ	ˉ
BREVE uni02D8	˘	˘	˘	˘	˘
DOT ABOVE uni02D9	˙	˙	˙	˙	˙
RING ABOVE uni02DA	◌̊	◌̊	◌̊	◌̊	◌̊
OGONEK uni02DB	◌̣	◌̣	◌̣	◌̣	◌̣

SMALL TILDE uni02DC	~	~	~	~	~
DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT uni02DD	¨	¨	¨	¨	¨
COMBINING GRAVE ACCENT uni0300					
COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT uni0301					
COMBINING CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT uni0302					
COMBINING TILDE uni0303					
COMBINING MACRON uni0304					
COMBINING BREVE uni0306					
COMBINING DOT ABOVE uni0307					
COMBINING DIAERESIS uni0308					
COMBINING HOOK ABOVE uni0309					
COMBINING RING ABOVE uni030A					
COMBINING DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT uni030B					
COMBINING CARON uni030C					
COMBINING TURNED COMMA ABOVE uni0312					
COMBINING COMMA ABOVE RIGHT uni0315					
COMBINING DOT BELOW uni0323					
COMBINING COMMA BELOW uni0326					
COMBINING CEDILLA uni0327					
COMBINING OGONEK uni0328					
COMBINING GREEK DIALYTIKA TONOS uni0344					
GREEK NUMERAL SIGN uni0374	͵	Ͷ	ͷ	͸	͹
GREEK LOWER NUMERAL SIGN uni0375	ͺ	ͻ	ͼ	ͽ	Ϳ
GREEK QUESTION MARK uni037E	Ϳ	Ϳ	Ϳ	Ϳ	Ϳ
GREEK TONOS uni0384	Ϳ	Ϳ	Ϳ	Ϳ	Ϳ
GREEK DIALYTIKA TONOS uni0385	Ϳ	Ϳ	Ϳ	Ϳ	Ϳ
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER ALPHA WITH TONOS uni0386	Ϳ	Ϳ	Ϳ	Ϳ	Ϳ
GREEK ANO TELEIA uni0387	Ϳ	Ϳ	Ϳ	Ϳ	Ϳ

GREEK CAPITAL LETTER EPSILON WITH TONOS uni0388	Έ	Έ	Έ	Έ	Έ
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER ETA WITH TONOS uni0389	Ή	Ή	Ή	Ή	Ή
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER IOTA WITH TONOS uni038A	Ί	Ί	Ί	Ί	Ί
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER OMICRON WITH TONOS uni038C	Ό	Ό	Ό	Ό	Ό
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER UPSILON WITH TONOS uni038E	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER OMEGA WITH TONOS uni038F	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω
GREEK SMALL LETTER IOTA WITH DIALYTIKA AND TONOS uni0390	ΐ	ΐ	ΐ	ΐ	ΐ
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER ALPHA uni0391	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER BETA uni0392	Β	Β	Β	Β	Β
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER GAMMA uni0393	Γ	Γ	Γ	Γ	Γ
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER DELTA uni0394	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER EPSILON uni0395	Ε	Ε	Ε	Ε	Ε
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER ZETA uni0396	Ζ	Ζ	Ζ	Ζ	Ζ
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER ETA uni0397	Η	Η	Η	Η	Η
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER THETA uni0398	Θ	Θ	Θ	Θ	Θ
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER IOTA uni0399	Ι	Ι	Ι	Ι	Ι
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER KAPPA uni039A	Κ	Κ	Κ	Κ	Κ
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER LAMDA uni039B	Λ	Λ	Λ	Λ	Λ
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER MU uni039C	Μ	Μ	Μ	Μ	Μ
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER NU uni039D	Ν	Ν	Ν	Ν	Ν
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER XI uni039E	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER OMICRON uni039F	Ο	Ο	Ο	Ο	Ο
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER PI uni03A0	Π	Π	Π	Π	Π
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER RHO uni03A1	Ρ	Ρ	Ρ	Ρ	Ρ
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER SIGMA uni03A3	Σ	Σ	Σ	Σ	Σ
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER TAU uni03A4	Τ	Τ	Τ	Τ	Τ
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER UPSILON uni03A5	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER PHI uni03A6	Φ	Φ	Φ	Φ	Φ
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER CHI					

uni03A7	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER PSI uni03A8	Ψ	Ψ	Ψ	Ψ	Ψ
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER OMEGA uni03A9	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER IOTA WITH DIALYTIKA uni03AA	ϊ	ϊ	ϊ	ϊ	ϊ
GREEK CAPITAL LETTER UPSILON WITH DIALYTIKA uni03AB	ϣ	ϣ	ϣ	ϣ	ϣ
GREEK SMALL LETTER ALPHA WITH TONOS uni03AC	ά	ά	ά	ά	ά
GREEK SMALL LETTER EPSILON WITH TONOS uni03AD	έ	έ	έ	έ	έ
GREEK SMALL LETTER ETA WITH TONOS uni03AE	ή	ή	ή	ή	ή
GREEK SMALL LETTER IOTA WITH TONOS uni03AF	ί	ί	ί	ί	ί
GREEK SMALL LETTER UPSILON WITH DIALYTIKA AND TONOS uni03B0	ϛ	ϛ	ϛ	ϛ	ϛ
GREEK SMALL LETTER ALPHA uni03B1	α	α	α	α	α
GREEK SMALL LETTER BETA uni03B2	β	β	β	β	β
GREEK SMALL LETTER GAMMA uni03B3	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ
GREEK SMALL LETTER DELTA uni03B4	δ	δ	δ	δ	δ
GREEK SMALL LETTER EPSILON uni03B5	ε	ε	ε	ε	ε
GREEK SMALL LETTER ZETA uni03B6	ζ	ζ	ζ	ζ	ζ
GREEK SMALL LETTER ETA uni03B7	η	η	η	η	η
GREEK SMALL LETTER THETA uni03B8	θ	θ	θ	θ	θ
GREEK SMALL LETTER IOTA uni03B9	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι
GREEK SMALL LETTER KAPPA uni03BA	κ	κ	κ	κ	κ
GREEK SMALL LETTER LAMDA uni03BB	λ	λ	λ	λ	λ
GREEK SMALL LETTER MU uni03BC	μ	μ	μ	μ	μ
GREEK SMALL LETTER NU uni03BD	ν	ν	ν	ν	ν
GREEK SMALL LETTER XI uni03BE	ξ	ξ	ξ	ξ	ξ
GREEK SMALL LETTER OMICRON uni03BF	ο	ο	ο	ο	ο
GREEK SMALL LETTER PI uni03C0	π	π	π	π	π
GREEK SMALL LETTER RHO uni03C1	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ
GREEK SMALL LETTER FINAL SIGMA uni03C2	ς	ς	ς	ς	ς

GREEK SMALL LETTER SIGMA uni03C3	σ	σ	σ	σ	σ
GREEK SMALL LETTER TAU uni03C4	τ	τ	τ	τ	τ
GREEK SMALL LETTER UPSILON uni03C5	υ	υ	υ	υ	υ
GREEK SMALL LETTER PHI uni03C6	φ	φ	φ	φ	φ
GREEK SMALL LETTER CHI uni03C7	χ	χ	χ	χ	χ
GREEK SMALL LETTER PSI uni03C8	ψ	ψ	ψ	ψ	ψ
GREEK SMALL LETTER OMEGA uni03C9	ω	ω	ω	ω	ω
GREEK SMALL LETTER IOTA WITH DIALYTIKA uni03CA	ϊ	ϊ	ϊ	ϊ	ϊ
GREEK SMALL LETTER UPSILON WITH DIALYTIKA uni03CB	ϋ	ϋ	ϋ	ϋ	ϋ
GREEK SMALL LETTER OMICRON WITH TONOS uni03CC	ό	ό	ό	ό	ό
GREEK SMALL LETTER UPSILON WITH TONOS uni03CD	ύ	ύ	ύ	ύ	ύ
GREEK SMALL LETTER OMEGA WITH TONOS uni03CE	ώ	ώ	ώ	ώ	ώ
GREEK LETTER KOPPA uni03DE	Ϸ	Ϸ	Ϸ	Ϸ	Ϸ
GREEK SMALL LETTER KOPPA uni03DF	ϸ	ϸ	ϸ	ϸ	ϸ
GREEK LETTER SAMPI uni03E0	Ϻ	Ϻ	Ϻ	Ϻ	Ϻ
GREEK SMALL LETTER SAMPI uni03E1	ϻ	ϻ	ϻ	ϻ	ϻ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER IE WITH GRAVE uni0400	È	È	È	È	È
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER IO uni0401	Ë	Ë	Ë	Ë	Ë
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER DJE uni0402	Ђ	Ђ	Ђ	Ђ	Ђ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER GJE uni0403	Ѓ	Ѓ	Ѓ	Ѓ	Ѓ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER UKRAINIAN IE uni0404	Є	Є	Є	Є	Є
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER DZE uni0405	З	З	З	З	З
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER BYELORUSSIAN-UKRAINIAN I uni0406	І	І	І	І	І
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER YI uni0407	Ї	Ї	Ї	Ї	Ї
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER JE uni0408	Ј	Ј	Ј	Ј	Ј
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER LJE uni0409	Љ	Љ	Љ	Љ	Љ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER NJE uni040A	Њ	Њ	Њ	Њ	Њ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER TSHE uni040B	Ѧ	Ѧ	Ѧ	Ѧ	Ѧ

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER KJE
uni040C

Ќ	Ќ	Ќ	Ќ	Ќ
Й	Й	Й	Й	Й

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER I WITH GRAVE
uni040D

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER SHORT U
uni040E

Ў	Ў	Ў	Ў	Ў
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER DZHE
uni040F

Џ	Џ	Џ	Џ	Џ
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER A
uni0410

А	А	А	А	А
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER BE
uni0411

Б	Б	Б	Б	Б
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER VE
uni0412

В	В	В	В	В
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER GHE
uni0413

Г	Г	Г	Г	Г
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER DE
uni0414

Д	Д	Д	Д	Д
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER IE
uni0415

Е	Е	Е	Е	Е
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ZHE
uni0416

Ж	Ж	Ж	Ж	Ж
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ZE
uni0417

З	З	З	З	З
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER I
uni0418

И	И	И	И	И
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER SHORT I
uni0419

Й	Й	Й	Й	Й
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER KA
uni041A

К	К	К	К	К
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER EL
uni041B

Л	Л	Л	Л	Л
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER EM
uni041C

М	М	М	М	М
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER EN
uni041D

Н	Н	Н	Н	Н
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER O
uni041E

О	О	О	О	О
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER PE
uni041F

П	П	П	П	П
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ER
uni0420

Р	Р	Р	Р	Р
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ES
uni0421

С	С	С	С	С
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER TE
uni0422

Т	Т	Т	Т	Т
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER U
uni0423

У	У	У	У	У
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER EF
uni0424

Ф	Ф	Ф	Ф	Ф
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER HA
uni0425

Х	Х	Х	Х	Х
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER TSE
uni0426

Ц	Ц	Ц	Ц	Ц
---	---	---	---	---

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER CHE

uni0427	Ч	ч	Ч	ч	Ч
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER SHA uni0428	Ш	ш	Ш	ш	Ш
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER SHCHA uni0429	Щ	щ	Щ	щ	Щ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER HARD SIGN uni042A	Ъ	ъ	Ъ	ъ	Ъ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER YERU uni042B	Ы	ы	Ы	ы	Ы
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER SOFT SIGN uni042C	Ь	ь	Ь	ь	Ь
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER E uni042D	Э	э	Э	э	Э
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER YU uni042E	Ю	ю	Ю	ю	Ю
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER YA uni042F	Я	я	Я	я	Я
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER A uni0430	а	а	а	а	а
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER BE uni0431	б	б	б	б	б
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER VE uni0432	в	в	в	в	в
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER GHE uni0433	г	г	г	г	г
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER DE uni0434	д	д	д	д	д
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER IE uni0435	е	е	е	е	е
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ZHE uni0436	ж	ж	ж	ж	ж
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ZE uni0437	з	з	з	з	з
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER I uni0438	и	и	и	и	и
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER SHORT I uni0439	й	й	й	й	й
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER KA uni043A	к	к	к	к	к
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER EL uni043B	л	л	л	л	л
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER EM uni043C	м	м	м	м	м
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER EN uni043D	н	н	н	н	н
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER O uni043E	о	о	о	о	о
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER PE uni043F	п	п	п	п	п
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ER uni0440	р	р	р	р	р
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ES uni0441	с	с	с	с	с
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER TE uni0442	т	т	т	т	т

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER U uni0443	у	у	у	у	у
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER EF uni0444	Ѡ	Ѡ	Ѡ	Ѡ	Ѡ
	х	х	х	х	х
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER HA uni0445					
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER TSE uni0446	Ѥ	Ѥ	Ѥ	Ѥ	Ѥ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER CHE uni0447	Ѧ	Ѧ	Ѧ	Ѧ	Ѧ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER SHA uni0448	Ѩ	Ѩ	Ѩ	Ѩ	Ѩ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER SHCHA uni0449	Ѭ	Ѭ	Ѭ	Ѭ	Ѭ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER HARD SIGN uni044A	Ѯ	Ѯ	Ѯ	Ѯ	Ѯ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER YERU uni044B	Ѱ	Ѱ	Ѱ	Ѱ	Ѱ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER SOFT SIGN uni044C	Ѳ	Ѳ	Ѳ	Ѳ	Ѳ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER E uni044D	Ѵ	Ѵ	Ѵ	Ѵ	Ѵ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER YU uni044E	Ѷ	Ѷ	Ѷ	Ѷ	Ѷ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER YA uni044F	Ѹ	Ѹ	Ѹ	Ѹ	Ѹ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER IE WITH GRAVE uni0450	Ѽ	Ѽ	Ѽ	Ѽ	Ѽ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER IO uni0451	Ѿ	Ѿ	Ѿ	Ѿ	Ѿ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER DJE uni0452	Ѣ	Ѣ	Ѣ	Ѣ	Ѣ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER GJE uni0453	Ѥ	Ѥ	Ѥ	Ѥ	Ѥ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER UKRAINIAN IE uni0454	Є	Є	Є	Є	Є
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER DZE uni0455	Ҁ	Ҁ	Ҁ	Ҁ	Ҁ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER BYELORUSSIAN-UKRAINIAN I uni0456	і	і	і	і	і
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER YI uni0457	ї	ї	ї	ї	ї
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER JE uni0458	ј	ј	ј	ј	ј
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER LJE uni0459	љ	љ	љ	љ	љ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER NJE uni045A	њ	њ	њ	њ	њ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER TSHE uni045B	ћ	ћ	ћ	ћ	ћ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER KJE uni045C	ќ	ќ	ќ	ќ	ќ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER I WITH GRAVE uni045D	Ѣ	Ѣ	Ѣ	Ѣ	Ѣ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER SHORT U					

	uni045E	ӱ	ӱ	ӱ	ӱ	ӱ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER DZHE	uni045F	Ѹ	Ѹ	Ѹ	Ѹ	Ѹ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER YAT	uni0462	Ѡ	Ѡ	Ѡ	Ѡ	Ѡ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER YAT	uni0463	ѡ	ѡ	ѡ	ѡ	ѡ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER FITA	uni0472	Ѳ	Ѳ	Ѳ	Ѳ	Ѳ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER FITA	uni0473	ѳ	ѳ	ѳ	ѳ	ѳ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER IZHITSA	uni0474	Ѵ	Ѵ	Ѵ	Ѵ	Ѵ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER IZHITSA	uni0475	ѵ	ѵ	ѵ	ѵ	ѵ
CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER GHE WITH UPTURN	uni0490	Ҁ	Ҁ	Ҁ	Ҁ	Ҁ
CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER GHE WITH UPTURN	uni0491	ҁ	ҁ	ҁ	ҁ	ҁ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W WITH GRAVE	uni1E80	Ẁ	Ẁ	Ẁ	Ẁ	Ẁ
LATIN SMALL LETTER W WITH GRAVE	uni1E81	ẁ	ẁ	ẁ	ẁ	ẁ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W WITH ACUTE	uni1E82	Ẃ	Ẃ	Ẃ	Ẃ	Ẃ
LATIN SMALL LETTER W WITH ACUTE	uni1E83	ẃ	ẃ	ẃ	ẃ	ẃ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W WITH DIAERESIS	uni1E84	Ẅ	Ẅ	Ẅ	Ẅ	Ẅ
LATIN SMALL LETTER W WITH DIAERESIS	uni1E85	ẅ	ẅ	ẅ	ẅ	ẅ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH DOT BELOW	uni1EA0	Ạ	Ạ	Ạ	Ạ	Ạ
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH DOT BELOW	uni1EA1	ạ	ạ	ạ	ạ	ạ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH HOOK ABOVE	uni1EA2	Ả	Ả	Ả	Ả	Ả
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH HOOK ABOVE	uni1EA3	ả	ả	ả	ả	ả
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND ACUTE	uni1EA4	Ǻ	Ǻ	Ǻ	Ǻ	Ǻ
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND ACUTE	uni1EA5	ǻ	ǻ	ǻ	ǻ	ǻ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND GRAVE	uni1EA6	Ǽ	Ǽ	Ǽ	Ǽ	Ǽ
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND GRAVE	uni1EA7	ǽ	ǽ	ǽ	ǽ	ǽ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND HOOK ABOVE	uni1EA8	Ǻ̃	Ǻ̃	Ǻ̃	Ǻ̃	Ǻ̃
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND HOOK ABOVE	uni1EA9	ǻ̃	ǻ̃	ǻ̃	ǻ̃	ǻ̃
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND TILDE	uni1EAA	Ǽ̃	Ǽ̃	Ǽ̃	Ǽ̃	Ǽ̃
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND TILDE						

	uni1EAB	À	Á	Â	Ã	Ä
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND DOT BELOW	uni1EAC	Ả	Ằ	Ẳ	Ẵ	Ẹ
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND DOT BELOW	uni1EAD	ạ	Ằ	Ẳ	Ẵ	ẹ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND ACUTE	uni1EAE	Ǻ	Ǻ	Ǻ	Ǻ	Ǻ
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND ACUTE	uni1EAF	ǻ	ǻ	ǻ	ǻ	ǻ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND GRAVE	uni1EB0	Ǽ	Ǽ	Ǽ	Ǽ	Ǽ
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND GRAVE	uni1EB1	ǽ	ǽ	ǽ	ǽ	ǽ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND HOOK ABOVE	uni1EB2	Ǻ̃	Ǻ̃	Ǻ̃	Ǻ̃	Ǻ̃
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND HOOK ABOVE	uni1EB3	ǻ̃	ǻ̃	ǻ̃	ǻ̃	ǻ̃
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND TILDE	uni1EB4	Ǻ̃	Ǻ̃	Ǻ̃	Ǻ̃	Ǻ̃
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND TILDE	uni1EB5	ǻ̃	ǻ̃	ǻ̃	ǻ̃	ǻ̃
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND DOT BELOW	uni1EB6	Ạ̊́	Ạ̊́	Ạ̊́	Ạ̊́	Ạ̊́
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND DOT BELOW	uni1EB7	ạ̊́	ạ̊́	ạ̊́	ạ̊́	ạ̊́
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DOT BELOW	uni1EB8	Ǝ	Ǝ	Ǝ	Ǝ	Ǝ
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DOT BELOW	uni1EB9	ẹ	ẹ	ẹ	ẹ	ẹ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH HOOK ABOVE	uni1EBA	Ǝ̃	Ǝ̃	Ǝ̃	Ǝ̃	Ǝ̃
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH HOOK ABOVE	uni1EBB	ẽ	ẽ	ẽ	ẽ	ẽ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH TILDE	uni1EBC	Ẽ	Ẽ	Ẽ	Ẽ	Ẽ
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH TILDE	uni1EBD	ẽ	ẽ	ẽ	ẽ	ẽ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND ACUTE	uni1EBE	Ẻ	Ẻ	Ẻ	Ẻ	Ẻ
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND ACUTE	uni1EBF	ẻ	ẻ	ẻ	ẻ	ẻ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND GRAVE	uni1EC0	Ẻ̃	Ẻ̃	Ẻ̃	Ẻ̃	Ẻ̃
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND GRAVE	uni1EC1	ẻ̃	ẻ̃	ẻ̃	ẻ̃	ẻ̃
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND HOOK ABOVE	uni1EC2	Ẻ̃̃	Ẻ̃̃	Ẻ̃̃	Ẻ̃̃	Ẻ̃̃
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND HOOK ABOVE	uni1EC3	ẻ̃̃	ẻ̃̃	ẻ̃̃	ẻ̃̃	ẻ̃̃
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND TILDE	uni1EC4	Ẻ̃̃	Ẻ̃̃	Ẻ̃̃	Ẻ̃̃	Ẻ̃̃
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND TILDE	uni1EC5	ẻ̃̃	ẻ̃̃	ẻ̃̃	ẻ̃̃	ẻ̃̃
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND DOT BELOW	uni1EC6	Ẹ̉	Ẹ̉	Ẹ̉	Ẹ̉	Ẹ̉

LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND DOT BELOW uni1EC7	ê̇	ê̇	ê̇	ê̇	ê̇
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH HOOK ABOVE uni1EC8	İ̇	İ̇	İ̇	İ̇	İ̇
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH HOOK ABOVE uni1EC9	ı̇	ı̇	ı̇	ı̇	ı̇
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DOT BELOW uni1ECA	Ị̇	Ị̇	Ị̇	Ị̇	Ị̇
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH DOT BELOW uni1ECB	ı̣	ı̣	ı̣	ı̣	ı̣
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DOT BELOW uni1ECC	Ȯ	Ȯ	Ȯ	Ȯ	Ȯ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DOT BELOW uni1ECD	ȯ	ȯ	ȯ	ȯ	ȯ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH HOOK ABOVE uni1ECE	Ȫ	Ȫ	Ȫ	Ȫ	Ȫ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH HOOK ABOVE uni1ECF	ȫ	ȫ	ȫ	ȫ	ȫ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND ACUTE uni1ED0	Ố	Ố	Ố	Ố	Ố
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND ACUTE uni1ED1	ố	ố	ố	ố	ố
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND GRAVE uni1ED2	Ồ	Ồ	Ồ	Ồ	Ồ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND GRAVE uni1ED3	ồ	ồ	ồ	ồ	ồ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND HOOK ABOVE uni1ED4	Ô̂	Ô̂	Ô̂	Ô̂	Ô̂
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND HOOK ABOVE uni1ED5	ô̂	ô̂	ô̂	ô̂	ô̂
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND TILDE uni1ED6	Ỗ	Ỗ	Ỗ	Ỗ	Ỗ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND TILDE uni1ED7	ỗ	ỗ	ỗ	ỗ	ỗ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND DOT BELOW uni1ED8	Ộ	Ộ	Ộ	Ộ	Ộ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND DOT BELOW uni1ED9	ộ	ộ	ộ	ộ	ộ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH HORN AND ACUTE uni1EDA	Ớ	Ớ	Ớ	Ớ	Ớ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH HORN AND ACUTE uni1EDB	ớ	ớ	ớ	ớ	ớ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH HORN AND GRAVE uni1EDC	Ờ	Ờ	Ờ	Ờ	Ờ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH HORN AND GRAVE uni1EDD	ờ	ờ	ờ	ờ	ờ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH HORN AND HOOK ABOVE uni1EDE	Ơ̂	Ơ̂	Ơ̂	Ơ̂	Ơ̂
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH HORN AND HOOK ABOVE uni1EDF	ơ̂	ơ̂	ơ̂	ơ̂	ơ̂
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH HORN AND TILDE uni1EE0	Ỡ	Ỡ	Ỡ	Ỡ	Ỡ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH HORN AND TILDE uni1EE1	ỡ	ỡ	ỡ	ỡ	ỡ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH HORN AND DOT BELOW					

	uni1EE2	Ŏ	Ő	Ų	Ŵ	Ŷ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH HORN AND DOT BELOW	uni1EE3	ŏ	ŏ̇	ŭ	ŵ	ŷ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DOT BELOW	uni1EE4	Ū	Ŭ	Ů	Ű	Ų
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DOT BELOW	uni1EE5	ū	ū̇	ů	ű	ų
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH HOOK ABOVE	uni1EE6	Ů̂	Ů̃	Ů̄	Ů̅	Ů̆
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH HOOK ABOVE	uni1EE7	ů̂	ů̃	ů̄	ů̅	ů̆
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH HORN AND ACUTE	uni1EE8	Ů̇	Ů̈	Ů̉	Ů̊	Ů̋
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH HORN AND ACUTE	uni1EE9	ů̇	ů̈	ů̉	ů̊	ů̋
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH HORN AND GRAVE	uni1EEA	Ů̌	Ů̍	Ů̎	Ů̏	Ů̐
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH HORN AND GRAVE	uni1EEB	ů̌	ů̍	ů̎	ů̏	ů̐
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH HORN AND HOOK ABOVE	uni1EEC	Ů̑	Ů̒	Ů̓	Ů̔	Ů̕
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH HORN AND HOOK ABOVE	uni1EED	ů̑	ů̒	ů̓	ů̔	ů̕
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH HORN AND TILDE	uni1EEE	Ů̇̃	Ů̈̃	Ů̉̃	Ů̊̃	Ů̋̃
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH HORN AND TILDE	uni1EEF	ů̇̃	ů̈̃	ů̉̃	ů̊̃	ů̋̃
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH HORN AND DOT BELOW	uni1EF0	Ů̇̂	Ů̈̂	Ů̉̂	Ů̊̂	Ů̋̂
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH HORN AND DOT BELOW	uni1EF1	ů̇̂	ů̈̂	ů̉̂	ů̊̂	ů̋̂
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH GRAVE	uni1EF2	Ỳ	ỳ	Ỵ	ỵ	Ỷ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH GRAVE	uni1EF3	ỳ	ỷ	ỵ	ỷ	ỷ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH DOT BELOW	uni1EF4	Ỳ̇	Ỳ̈	Ỳ̉	Ỳ̊	Ỳ̋
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH DOT BELOW	uni1EF5	ỳ̇	ỳ̈	ỳ̉	ỳ̊	ỳ̋
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH HOOK ABOVE	uni1EF6	Ỳ̂	Ỳ̃	Ỳ̄	Ỳ̅	Ỳ̆
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH HOOK ABOVE	uni1EF7	ỳ̂	ỳ̃	ỳ̄	ỳ̅	ỳ̆
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH TILDE	uni1EF8	Ỳ̇̃	Ỳ̈̃	Ỳ̉̃	Ỳ̊̃	Ỳ̋̃
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH TILDE	uni1EF9	ỳ̇̃	ỳ̈̃	ỳ̉̃	ỳ̊̃	ỳ̋̃
HYPHEN	uni2010	-	-	-	-	-
EN DASH	uni2013	—	—	—	—	—
EM DASH	uni2014	—	—	—	—	—
HORIZONTAL BAR	uni2015	—	—	—	—	—

LEFT SINGLE QUOTATION MARK uni2018	‘	‘	‘	‘	‘
RIGHT SINGLE QUOTATION MARK uni2019	’	’	’	’	’
SINGLE LOW-9 QUOTATION MARK uni201A	‚	‚	‚	‚	‚
LEFT DOUBLE QUOTATION MARK uni201C	“	“	“	“	“
RIGHT DOUBLE QUOTATION MARK uni201D	”	”	”	”	”
DOUBLE LOW-9 QUOTATION MARK uni201E	„	„	„	„	„
DAGGER uni2020	†	†	†	†	†
DOUBLE DAGGER uni2021	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
BULLET uni2022	•	•	•	•	•
HORIZONTAL ELLIPSIS uni2026	…	…	…	…	…
PER MILLE SIGN uni2030	‰	‰	‰	‰	‰
SINGLE LEFT-POINTING ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni2039	<	<	<	<	<
SINGLE RIGHT-POINTING ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni203A	>	>	>	>	>
INTERROBANG uni203D	‽	‽	‽	‽	‽
FRACTION SLASH uni2044	/	/	/	/	/
SUPERSCRIT ZERO uni2070	⁰	⁰	⁰	⁰	⁰
SUPERSCRIT FOUR uni2074	⁴	⁴	⁴	⁴	⁴
SUPERSCRIT FIVE uni2075	⁵	⁵	⁵	⁵	⁵
SUPERSCRIT SIX uni2076	⁶	⁶	⁶	⁶	⁶
SUPERSCRIT SEVEN uni2077	⁷	⁷	⁷	⁷	⁷
SUPERSCRIT EIGHT uni2078	⁸	⁸	⁸	⁸	⁸
SUPERSCRIT NINE uni2079	⁹	⁹	⁹	⁹	⁹
SUPERSCRIT PLUS SIGN uni207A	⁺	⁺	⁺	⁺	⁺
SUPERSCRIT MINUS uni207B	⁻	⁻	⁻	⁻	⁻
SUPERSCRIT EQUALS SIGN uni207C	⁼	⁼	⁼	⁼	⁼
SUPERSCRIT LEFT PARENTHESIS uni207D	⁽	⁽	⁽	⁽	⁽
SUPERSCRIT RIGHT PARENTHESIS uni207E	⁾	⁾	⁾	⁾	⁾
SUPERSCRIT LATIN SMALL LETTER N					

uni207F	n	n	n	n	n
SUBSCRIPT ZERO uni2080	0	0	0	0	0
SUBSCRIPT ONE uni2081	1	1	1	1	1
SUBSCRIPT TWO uni2082	2	2	2	2	2
SUBSCRIPT THREE uni2083	3	3	3	3	3
SUBSCRIPT FOUR uni2084	4	4	4	4	4
SUBSCRIPT FIVE uni2085	5	5	5	5	5
SUBSCRIPT SIX uni2086	6	6	6	6	6
SUBSCRIPT SEVEN uni2087	7	7	7	7	7
SUBSCRIPT EIGHT uni2088	8	8	8	8	8
SUBSCRIPT NINE uni2089	9	9	9	9	9
SUBSCRIPT PLUS SIGN uni208A	+	+	+	+	+
SUBSCRIPT MINUS uni208B	−	−	−	−	−
SUBSCRIPT EQUALS SIGN uni208C	=	=	=	=	=
SUBSCRIPT LEFT PARENTHESIS uni208D	(((((
SUBSCRIPT RIGHT PARENTHESIS uni208E)))))
DONG SIGN uni20AB	₫	₫	₫	₫	₫
EURO SIGN uni20AC	€	€	€	€	€
SCRIPT SMALL L uni2113	ℓ	ℓ	ℓ	ℓ	ℓ
NUMERO SIGN uni2116	Nº	Nº	Nº	Nº	Nº
SOUND RECORDING COPYRIGHT uni2117	⒫	⒫	⒫	⒫	⒫
TRADE MARK SIGN uni2122	™	™	™	™	™
OHM SIGN uni2126	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω
ESTIMATED SYMBOL uni212E	e	e	e	e	e
PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL uni2202	∂	∂	∂	∂	∂
INCREMENT uni2206	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
N-ARY PRODUCT uni220F	∏	∏	∏	∏	∏
N-ARY SUMMATION uni2211	Σ	Σ	Σ	Σ	Σ

MINUS SIGN uni2212	—	–	−	‑	‐
DIVISION SLASH uni2215	/	/	/	/	/
BULLET OPERATOR uni2219	•	•	•	•	•
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	≥	≥	≥	≥	≥
CIRCLED DIGIT ONE uni2460	①	①	①	①	①
CIRCLED DIGIT TWO uni2461	②	②	②	②	②
CIRCLED DIGIT THREE uni2462	③	③	③	③	③
CIRCLED DIGIT FOUR uni2463	④	④	④	④	④
CIRCLED DIGIT FIVE uni2464	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤
CIRCLED DIGIT SIX uni2465	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥
CIRCLED DIGIT SEVEN uni2466	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦
CIRCLED DIGIT EIGHT uni2467	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧
CIRCLED DIGIT NINE uni2468	⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨
CIRCLED NUMBER TEN uni2469	⑩	⑩	⑩	⑩	⑩
CIRCLED NUMBER ELEVEN uni246A		⑪	⑪	⑪	⑪
CIRCLED NUMBER TWELVE uni246B		⑫	⑫	⑫	⑫
CIRCLED NUMBER THIRTEEN uni246C		⑬	⑬	⑬	⑬
CIRCLED NUMBER FOURTEEN uni246D		⑭	⑭	⑭	⑭
CIRCLED NUMBER FIFTEEN uni246E		⑮	⑮	⑮	⑮
CIRCLED NUMBER SIXTEEN uni246F		⑯	⑯	⑯	⑯
CIRCLED NUMBER SEVENTEEN uni2470		⑰	⑰	⑰	⑰
CIRCLED NUMBER EIGHTEEN					

uni2471		18	18	18	18
CIRCLED NUMBER NINETEEN uni2472		19	19	19	19
CIRCLED NUMBER TWENTY uni2473		20	20	20	20
CIRCLED DIGIT ZERO uni24EA		0	0	0	0
NEGATIVE CIRCLED NUMBER ELEVEN uni24EB		11	11	11	11
NEGATIVE CIRCLED NUMBER TWELVE uni24EC		12	12	12	12
NEGATIVE CIRCLED NUMBER THIRTEEN uni24ED		13	13	13	13
NEGATIVE CIRCLED NUMBER FOURTEEN uni24EE		14	14	14	14
NEGATIVE CIRCLED NUMBER FIFTEEN uni24EF		15	15	15	15
NEGATIVE CIRCLED NUMBER SIXTEEN uni24F0		16	16	16	16
NEGATIVE CIRCLED NUMBER SEVENTEEN uni24F1		17	17	17	17
NEGATIVE CIRCLED NUMBER EIGHTEEN uni24F2		18	18	18	18
NEGATIVE CIRCLED NUMBER NINETEEN uni24F3		19	19	19	19
NEGATIVE CIRCLED NUMBER TWENTY uni24F4		20	20	20	20
NEGATIVE CIRCLED DIGIT ZERO uni24FF		0	0	0	0
LOZENGE uni25CA	◊	◊	◊	◊	◊
WHITE CIRCLE uni25CB	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
DINGBAT NEGATIVE CIRCLED DIGIT ONE uni2776	①	①	①	①	①
DINGBAT NEGATIVE CIRCLED DIGIT TWO uni2777	②	②	②	②	②
DINGBAT NEGATIVE CIRCLED DIGIT THREE uni2778	③	③	③	③	③
DINGBAT NEGATIVE CIRCLED DIGIT FOUR uni2779	④	④	④	④	④
DINGBAT NEGATIVE CIRCLED DIGIT FIVE uni277A	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤
DINGBAT NEGATIVE CIRCLED DIGIT SIX uni277B	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥
DINGBAT NEGATIVE CIRCLED DIGIT SEVEN uni277C	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦
DINGBAT NEGATIVE CIRCLED DIGIT EIGHT uni277D	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧
DINGBAT NEGATIVE CIRCLED DIGIT NINE uni277E	⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨
DINGBAT NEGATIVE CIRCLED NUMBER TEN uni277F	⑩	⑩	⑩	⑩	⑩

LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FF uniFB00	ff	ff	ff	ff	ff
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FI uniFB01	fi	fi	fi	fi	fi
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FL uniFB02	fl	fl	fl	fl	fl
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FFI uniFB03	ffi	ffi	ffi	ffi	ffi
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FFL uniFB04	ffl	ffl	ffl	ffl	ffl

0 0/9 frac feature	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
1 1/8 frac feature	1 1	1 1/8	1 1/8	1 1/8	1 1/8	1 1/8	1 1/8
2 2/7 frac feature	2 2	2 2/7	2 2/7	2 2/7	2 2/7	2 2/7	2 2/7
3 3/6 frac feature	3 3	3 3/3	3 3/3	3 3/3	3 3/3	3 3/3	3 3/6
4 4/5 frac feature	4 4	4 4/4	4 4/4	4 4/4	4 4/4	4 4/4	4 4/5
5 5/4 frac feature	5 5	5 5/5	5 5/5	5 5/5	5 5/5	5 5/5	5 5/4
6 6/3 frac feature	6 6	6 6/6	6 6/6	6 6/6	6 6/6	6 6/6	6 6/3
7 7/2 frac feature	7 7	7 7/7	7 7/7	7 7/7	7 7/7	7 7/7	7 7/2
8 8/1 frac feature	8 8	8 8/8	8 8/8	8 8/8	8 8/8	8 8/8	8 8/1
9 9/0 frac feature	9 9	9 9/9	9 9/9	9 9/9	9 9/9	9 9/9	9 9/0

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.

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. 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 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 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.

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 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.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are pensioners, with 1.5 million pensioners 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 disabled, with 1.5 million disabled 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 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.

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 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 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 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.

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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 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.

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 10.5 million by 2026, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 7.5 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 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 the public sector is efficient and effective. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of performance indicators, the establishment of public sector bodies, and the implementation of public sector reform.

The purpose of this paper is to examine the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services and to identify the factors that influence the success of public sector reform.

The paper is organized as follows. Section 2 discusses the background to public sector reform. Section 3 discusses the impact of public sector reform on the quality of public services. Section 4 discusses the factors that influence the success of public sector reform. Section 5 discusses the conclusions of the paper.

2. Background to public sector reform

The public sector has been the subject of a number of reforms in the UK since the 1990s. These reforms have been aimed at improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the public sector and at reducing the cost of public services.

The first major reform was the introduction of the Public Finance Review (PFR) in 1990. The PFR was a comprehensive review of the public sector's finances and it identified a number of areas where the public sector was inefficient and ineffective.

The second major reform was the establishment of public sector bodies (PSBs) in 1991. PSBs are public sector organizations that are established to provide a specific public service. They are subject to a number of controls, including the need to publish an annual report and to be subject to a public inquiry.

The third major reform was the implementation of public sector reform (PSR) in 1992. PSR was a comprehensive reform of the public sector that aimed to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the public sector and to reduce the cost of public services.

PSR was implemented in a number of stages. The first stage was the implementation of the PFR. The second stage was the implementation of the PSBs. The third stage was the implementation of the PSR.

The fourth major reform was the introduction of the Public Sector Reform Bill (PSRB) in 1993. The PSRB was a comprehensive reform of the public sector that aimed to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the public sector and to reduce the cost of public services.

The PSRB was implemented in a number of stages. The first stage was the implementation of the PFR. The second stage was the implementation of the PSBs. The third stage was the implementation of the PSR.

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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 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 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 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 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 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.

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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 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 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 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 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.

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.

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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 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 partnership, with 1.5 million people in a civil partnership 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 unemployed, with 1.5 million unemployed 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 employed, with 1.5 million 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 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.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are pensioners, with 1.5 million pensioners 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 disabled, with 1.5 million disabled people 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 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 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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