

[illegible]

LAO SEMIVOWEL SIGN NYO
uni0EBD

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LAO VOWEL SIGN E
uni0EC0

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LAO VOWEL SIGN EI
uni0EC1

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LAO VOWEL SIGN O
uni0EC2

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LAO VOWEL SIGN AY
uni0EC3

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LAO VOWEL SIGN AI
uni0EC4

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LAO KO LA
uni0EC6

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LAO TONE MAI EK
uni0EC8

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LAO TONE MAI THO
uni0EC9

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LAO TONE MAI TI
uni0ECA

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LAO TONE MAI CATAWA
uni0ECB

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LAO CANCELLATION MARK
uni0ECC

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LAO NIGGAHITA
uni0ECD

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LAO DIGIT ZERO
uni0ED0

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LAO DIGIT ONE
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LAO DIGIT TWO
uni0ED2

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LAO DIGIT THREE
uni0ED3

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LAO DIGIT FOUR
uni0ED4

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LAO DIGIT FIVE
uni0ED5

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LAO DIGIT SIX
uni0ED6

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LAO DIGIT SEVEN
uni0ED7

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LAO DIGIT EIGHT
uni0ED8

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LAO DIGIT NINE
uni0ED9

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LAO HO NO
uni0EDC

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LAO HO MO
uni0EDD

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LAO LETTER KHMU GO
uni0EDE

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maiEk-lao.narrow Ending "narrow" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	
maiTho-lao.narrow Ending "narrow" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	
maiTi-lao.narrow Ending "narrow" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	
maiCatawa-lao.narrow Ending "narrow" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	
karan-lao.narrow Ending "narrow" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	
niggahita-lao.narrow Ending "narrow" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	
niggahita_maiEk-lao.narrow Ending "narrow" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)	
niggahita_maiTho-lao.narrow Ending "narrow" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)	
niggahita_maiTi-lao.narrow Ending "narrow" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)	
niggahita_maiCatawa-lao.narrow Ending "narrow" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)	
niggahita_maiEk-lao.right Ending "right" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)	
niggahita_maiTho-lao.right Ending "right" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)	
niggahita_maiTi-lao.right Ending "right" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)	
niggahita_maiCatawa-lao.right Ending "right" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature (cannot find base glyph) (cannot find base glyph)	
uVowel-lao.small Ending "small" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	
uuVowel-lao.small Ending "small" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	
loVowel-lao.small Ending "small" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	
maiKanVowel-lao.center Ending "center" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	
maiKonVowel-lao.center Ending "center" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	
uVowel-lao.narrow Ending "narrow" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	
uuVowel-lao.narrow Ending "narrow" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	
loVowel-lao.narrow	

Ending "narrow" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



niggahita-lao.right

Ending "right" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character)
feature



the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are obese has increased by 100% (Flegal et al. 2002). In the United Kingdom, the prevalence of obesity has increased from 10% in 1980 to 22% in 1998 (Health Survey for England 2000). In the United States, the prevalence of obesity has increased from 15% in 1980 to 30% in 1998 (Flegal et al. 2002).

Obesity is a complex condition, and its aetiology is multifactorial. It is a result of an imbalance between energy intake and energy expenditure. The energy intake is determined by the amount of food and drink consumed, and the energy expenditure is determined by the amount of physical activity. The imbalance between energy intake and energy expenditure is the result of a combination of genetic, environmental, and behavioural factors.

Obesity is a major public health problem, and it is associated with a number of health problems, including type 2 diabetes, heart disease, and stroke. It is also associated with a number of psychological problems, including depression and anxiety. Obesity is a complex condition, and its aetiology is multifactorial. It is a result of an imbalance between energy intake and energy expenditure.

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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 1999). The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and for the way in which the public sector is funded.

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

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Obesity is a complex condition, and its aetiology is multifactorial. It is a result of an imbalance between energy intake and energy expenditure. The energy intake is determined by the amount of food and drink consumed, and the energy expenditure is determined by the amount of physical activity. The imbalance between energy intake and energy expenditure is the result of a combination of genetic, environmental, and behavioural factors.

Genetic factors play a role in the development of obesity. Some people are genetically predisposed to obesity, and this predisposition can be passed on from one generation to the next. Environmental factors also play a role in the development of obesity. The environment can influence the amount of food and drink consumed, and the amount of physical activity. Behavioural factors also play a role in the development of obesity. The amount of food and drink consumed, and the amount of physical activity, are both influenced by behaviour.

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

There are a number of reasons why the world's population is becoming more undernourished. First, the world's population is growing rapidly. The world population is projected to increase from 5.5 billion in 1990 to 7.5 billion in 2020 (UNEP 1992). Second, the world's population is becoming more urbanized. The world's population is projected to increase from 30% urban in 1990 to 50% urban in 2020 (UNEP 1992).

Third, the world's population is becoming more dependent on food imports. The world's population is projected to increase from 10% dependent on food imports in 1990 to 20% dependent on food imports in 2020 (UNEP 1992). Fourth, the world's population is becoming more dependent on food aid. The world's population is projected to increase from 10% dependent on food aid in 1990 to 20% dependent on food aid in 2020 (UNEP 1992).

There are a number of reasons why the world's population is becoming more dependent on food imports and food aid. First, the world's population is becoming more dependent on food imports because of the increasing demand for food. The world's population is projected to increase from 5.5 billion in 1990 to 7.5 billion in 2020 (UNEP 1992).

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There are a number of reasons for this increase. First, the world population has increased from 5 billion in 1987 to 6 billion in 1997, and is projected to reach 8 billion by 2025 (FAO 1996). Second, the world population is becoming increasingly urbanized, and this has led to a greater demand for food (FAO 1996).

Third, the world population is becoming increasingly aged, and this has led to a greater demand for food (FAO 1996).

Fourth, the world population is becoming increasingly mobile, and this has led to a greater demand for food (FAO 1996).

Fifth, the world population is becoming increasingly educated, and this has led to a greater demand for food (FAO 1996).

Sixth, the world population is becoming increasingly wealthy, and this has led to a greater demand for food (FAO 1996).

Seventh, the world population is becoming increasingly healthy, and this has led to a greater demand for food (FAO 1996).

Eighth, the world population is becoming increasingly mobile, and this has led to a greater demand for food (FAO 1996).

Ninth, the world population is becoming increasingly educated, and this has led to a greater demand for food (FAO 1996).

Tenth, the world population is becoming increasingly wealthy, and this has led to a greater demand for food (FAO 1996).

Eleventh, the world population is becoming increasingly healthy, and this has led to a greater demand for food (FAO 1996).

Twelfth, the world population is becoming increasingly mobile, and this has led to a greater demand for food (FAO 1996).

Thirteenth, the world population is becoming increasingly educated, and this has led to a greater demand for food (FAO 1996).

Fourteenth, the world population is becoming increasingly wealthy, and this has led to a greater demand for food (FAO 1996).

Fifteenth, the world population is becoming increasingly healthy, and this has led to a greater demand for food (FAO 1996).

Sixteenth, the world population is becoming increasingly mobile, and this has led to a greater demand for food (FAO 1996).

Seventeenth, the world population is becoming increasingly educated, and this has led to a greater demand for food (FAO 1996).

Eighteenth, the world population is becoming increasingly wealthy, and this has led to a greater demand for food (FAO 1996).

Nineteenth, the world population is becoming increasingly healthy, and this has led to a greater demand for food (FAO 1996).

Twentieth, the world population is becoming increasingly mobile, and this has led to a greater demand for food (FAO 1996).

Twenty-first, the world population is becoming increasingly educated, and this has led to a greater demand for food (FAO 1996).

Twenty-second, the world population is becoming increasingly wealthy, and this has led to a greater demand for food (FAO 1996).

Twenty-third, the world population is becoming increasingly healthy, and this has led to a greater demand for food (FAO 1996).

Twenty-fourth, the world population is becoming increasingly mobile, and this has led to a greater demand for food (FAO 1996).

Twenty-fifth, the world population is becoming increasingly educated, and this has led to a greater demand for food (FAO 1996).

