



2020-09-24 - 08:46.22  
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Wire One

Print this page

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
DIGIT ONE uni0031	1	1
DIGIT TWO uni0032	2	2
DIGIT THREE uni0033	3	3
DIGIT FOUR uni0034	4	4
DIGIT FIVE uni0035	5	5
DIGIT SIX uni0036	6	6
DIGIT SEVEN uni0037	7	7
DIGIT EIGHT uni0038	8	8
DIGIT NINE uni0039	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
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER B uni0042	B	B
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C uni0043	C	C
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D uni0044	D	D
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E uni0045	E	E
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER F uni0046	F	F
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G uni0047	G	G
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H uni0048	H	H
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I uni0049	I	I
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J uni004A	J	J

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K  
uni004B

Kk

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L  
uni004C

Ll

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER M  
uni004D

Mm

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N  
uni004E

Nn

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O  
uni004F

Oo

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P  
uni0050

Pp

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Q  
uni0051

Qq

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R  
uni0052

Rr

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S  
uni0053

Ss

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T  
uni0054

Tt

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U  
uni0055

Uu

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER V  
uni0056

Vv

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W  
uni0057

Ww

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER X  
uni0058

Xx

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y  
uni0059

Yy

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z  
uni005A

Zz

LEFT SQUARE BRACKET  
uni005B

[ ]

REVERSE SOLIDUS  
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RIGHT SQUARE BRACKET  
uni005D

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CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT  
uni005E

^ ^

LOW LINE  
uni005F

\_ \_

GRAVE ACCENT  
uni0060

` `

LATIN SMALL LETTER A  
uni0061

a a

LATIN SMALL LETTER B  
uni0062

b b

LATIN SMALL LETTER C  
uni0063

c c

LATIN SMALL LETTER D  
uni0064

d d

LATIN SMALL LETTER E  
uni0065

e e

LATIN SMALL LETTER F  
uni0066

f f

LATIN SMALL LETTER G uni0067	g	g
LATIN SMALL LETTER H uni0068	h	h
LATIN SMALL LETTER I uni0069	i	i
LATIN SMALL LETTER J uni006A	j	j
LATIN SMALL LETTER K uni006B	k	k
LATIN SMALL LETTER L uni006C	l	l
LATIN SMALL LETTER M uni006D	m	m
LATIN SMALL LETTER N uni006E	n	n
LATIN SMALL LETTER O uni006F	o	o
LATIN SMALL LETTER P uni0070	p	p
LATIN SMALL LETTER Q uni0071	q	q
LATIN SMALL LETTER R uni0072	r	r
LATIN SMALL LETTER S uni0073	s	s
LATIN SMALL LETTER T uni0074	t	t
LATIN SMALL LETTER U uni0075	u	u
LATIN SMALL LETTER V uni0076	v	v
LATIN SMALL LETTER W uni0077	w	w
LATIN SMALL LETTER X uni0078	x	x
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y uni0079	y	y
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z uni007A	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
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
SUPERSCRIFT THREE uni00B3	³	³
ACUTE ACCENT uni00B4	´	´
MICRO SIGN uni00B5	μ	μ
PILCROW SIGN uni00B6	¶	¶
MIDDLE DOT uni00B7	·	·
CEDILLA uni00B8	¸	¸
SUPERSCRIFT ONE uni00B9	¹	¹
MASCULINE ORDINAL INDICATOR uni00BA	º	º
RIGHT-POINTING DOUBLE ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni00BB	»	»
VULGAR FRACTION ONE QUARTER uni00BC	¼	¼
VULGAR FRACTION ONE HALF uni00BD	½	½

VULGAR FRACTION THREE QUARTERS uni00BE	¾	¾
INVERTED QUESTION MARK uni00BF	¿	¿
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH GRAVE uni00C0	À	À
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH ACUTE uni00C1	Á	Á
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00C2	Â	Â
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH TILDE uni00C3	Ã	Ã
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS uni00C4	Ä	Ä
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE uni00C5	Å	Å
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE uni00C6	Æ	Æ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH CEDILLA uni00C7	Ç	Ç
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH GRAVE uni00C8	È	È
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH ACUTE uni00C9	É	É
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00CA	Ê	Ê
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS uni00CB	Ë	Ë
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH GRAVE uni00CC	Ì	Ì
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH ACUTE uni00CD	Í	Í
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00CE	Î	Î
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS uni00CF	Ï	Ï
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ETH uni00D0	Ð	Ð
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH TILDE uni00D1	Ñ	Ñ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH GRAVE uni00D2	Ò	Ò
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH ACUTE uni00D3	Ó	Ó
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00D4	Ô	Ô
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH TILDE uni00D5	Õ	Õ
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS uni00D6	Ö	Ö
MULTIPLICATION SIGN uni00D7	×	×
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE uni00D8	Ø	Ø
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH GRAVE		

uni00D9	Ù	ù
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH ACUTE uni00DA	Ú	ú
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00DB	Û	û
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS uni00DC	Ü	ü
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH ACUTE uni00DD	Ý	ý
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER THORN uni00DE	Þ	þ
LATIN SMALL LETTER SHARP S uni00DF	ß	ß
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH GRAVE uni00E0	à	à
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH ACUTE uni00E1	á	á
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00E2	â	â
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH TILDE uni00E3	ã	ã
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS uni00E4	ä	ä
LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE uni00E5	å	å
LATIN SMALL LETTER AE uni00E6	æ	æ
LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH CEDILLA uni00E7	ç	ç
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH GRAVE uni00E8	è	è
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH ACUTE uni00E9	é	é
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00EA	ê	ê
LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS uni00EB	ë	ë
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH GRAVE uni00EC	ì	ì
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH ACUTE uni00ED	í	í
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00EE	î	î
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS uni00EF	ï	ï
LATIN SMALL LETTER ETH uni00F0	ð	ð
LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH TILDE uni00F1	ñ	ñ
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH GRAVE uni00F2	ò	ò
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH ACUTE uni00F3	ó	ó
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00F4	ô	ô

LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH TILDE uni00F5	õ	õ
	ö	ö
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS uni00F6		
DIVISION SIGN uni00F7	÷	÷
LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE uni00F8	ø	ø
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH GRAVE uni00F9	ù	ù
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH ACUTE uni00FA	ú	ú
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH CIRCUMFLEX uni00FB	û	û
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS uni00FC	ü	ü
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH ACUTE uni00FD	ý	ý
LATIN SMALL LETTER THORN uni00FE	þ	þ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH DIAERESIS uni00FF	ÿ	ÿ
LATIN SMALL LETTER DOTLESS I uni0131	ı	ı
LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE OE uni0152	Œ	Œ
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OE uni0153	œ	œ
MODIFIER LETTER CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT uni02C6	^	^
CARON uni02C7	ˇ	ˇ
BREVE uni02D8	˘	˘
DOT ABOVE uni02D9	˙	˙
RING ABOVE uni02DA	˚	˚
OGONEK uni02DB	˛	˛
SMALL TILDE uni02DC	~	~
DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT uni02DD	˝	˝
GREEK SMALL LETTER MU uni03BC	μ	μ
EN DASH uni2013	—	—
EM DASH uni2014	—	—
LEFT SINGLE QUOTATION MARK uni2018	‘	‚



RIGHT SINGLE QUOTATION MARK uni2019	'	'
SINGLE LOW-9 QUOTATION MARK uni201A	'	'
	“	”
LEFT DOUBLE QUOTATION MARK uni201C		
RIGHT DOUBLE QUOTATION MARK uni201D	”	”
DOUBLE LOW-9 QUOTATION MARK uni201E	”	”
BULLET uni2022	•	•
SINGLE LEFT-POINTING ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni2039	<	<
SINGLE RIGHT-POINTING ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni203A	>	>
FRACTION SLASH uni2044	/	/
SUPERSCRIPT FOUR uni2074	⁴	⁴
EURO SIGN uni20AC	€	€
MINUS SIGN uni2212	—	—
DIVISION SLASH uni2215	/	/
uniE0FF		
uniEFFD		∅
uniF000	Hi	

nonmarkingreturn Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.	?	?
noBreak Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.	?	?
ampersand.alt Ending "alt" ≠ OT Feature (cannot display this character) feature	&	⌘
nonmarkingreturn Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.	?	?
foundryicon Cannot display because feature tag is missing in name.	?	?

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

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of public services and to ensure that public services are delivered in a cost-effective manner. This has led to a number of initiatives to improve the quality of public services and to ensure that public services are delivered in a cost-effective manner.

The following are some of the initiatives that have been implemented to improve the quality of public services and to ensure that public services are delivered in a cost-effective manner:

1. The introduction of the National Health Service (NHS) reforms in 1991, which aimed to improve the quality of health care and to ensure that health care was delivered in a cost-effective manner.

2. The introduction of the Local Government Finance Act 1992, which aimed to improve the quality of local government services and to ensure that local government services were delivered in a cost-effective manner.

3. The introduction of the Education Reform Act 1988, which aimed to improve the quality of education and to ensure that education was delivered in a cost-effective manner.

4. The introduction of the Social Security Act 1998, which aimed to improve the quality of social security services and to ensure that social security services were delivered in a cost-effective manner.

5. The introduction of the Housing Act 1996, which aimed to improve the quality of housing and to ensure that housing was delivered in a cost-effective manner.

6. The introduction of the Transport Act 1999, which aimed to improve the quality of transport services and to ensure that transport services were delivered in a cost-effective manner.

7. The introduction of the Environment Act 1995, which aimed to improve the quality of the environment and to ensure that the environment was delivered in a cost-effective manner.

8. The introduction of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, which aimed to improve the quality of planning and to ensure that planning was delivered in a cost-effective manner.

9. The introduction of the Freedom of Information Act 2000, which aimed to improve the quality of information and to ensure that information was delivered in a cost-effective manner.

10. The introduction of the Access to Information Act 2000, which aimed to improve the quality of access to information and to ensure that access to information was delivered in a cost-effective manner.

11. The introduction of the Data Protection Act 1998, which aimed to improve the quality of data protection and to ensure that data protection was delivered in a cost-effective manner.

12. The introduction of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988, which aimed to improve the quality of copyright, designs and patents and to ensure that copyright, designs and patents were delivered in a cost-effective manner.

13. The introduction of the Trade Marks Act 1994, which aimed to improve the quality of trade marks and to ensure that trade marks were delivered in a cost-effective manner.

14. The introduction of the Patents Act 1977, which aimed to improve the quality of patents and to ensure that patents were delivered in a cost-effective manner.

15. The introduction of the Copyright Act 1911, which aimed to improve the quality of copyright and to ensure that copyright was delivered in a cost-effective manner.

16. The introduction of the Copyright Act 1956, which aimed to improve the quality of copyright and to ensure that copyright was delivered in a cost-effective manner.

17. The introduction of the Copyright Act 1988, which aimed to improve the quality of copyright and to ensure that copyright was delivered in a cost-effective manner.

18. The introduction of the Copyright Act 1992, which aimed to improve the quality of copyright and to ensure that copyright was delivered in a cost-effective manner.

19. The introduction of the Copyright Act 1997, which aimed to improve the quality of copyright and to ensure that copyright was delivered in a cost-effective manner.

20. The introduction of the Copyright Act 2000, which aimed to improve the quality of copyright and to ensure that copyright was delivered in a cost-effective manner.

21. The introduction of the Copyright Act 2002, which aimed to improve the quality of copyright and to ensure that copyright was delivered in a cost-effective manner.

22. The introduction of the Copyright Act 2003, which aimed to improve the quality of copyright and to ensure that copyright was delivered in a cost-effective manner.

23. The introduction of the Copyright Act 2004, which aimed to improve the quality of copyright and to ensure that copyright was delivered in a cost-effective manner.

24. The introduction of the Copyright Act 2005, which aimed to improve the quality of copyright and to ensure that copyright was delivered in a cost-effective manner.

25. The introduction of the Copyright Act 2006, which aimed to improve the quality of copyright and to ensure that copyright was delivered in a cost-effective manner.





the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 13.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased from 4.5 million to 6.5 million (Office of National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 16.5 million by 2020, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 8.5 million (Office of National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people in the UK. The Department of Health (2000) has published a strategy for older people, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

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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 new management practices. 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 new management practices.

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

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Finally, the efficiency of the public sector can be improved by the introduction of new management practices. These practices can include the introduction of new management systems, the introduction of new management techniques, and the introduction of new management tools.

There are a number of challenges associated with improving the efficiency of the public sector. These challenges 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 consensus is based on a number of factors, including the increasing pressure on public resources, the need to ensure that public services are delivered in a cost-effective manner, and the need to ensure that public services are delivered in a timely manner.

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

Finally, the efficiency of the public sector can be improved by the introduction of new management practices. These practices can include the introduction of new management systems, the introduction of new management techniques, and the introduction of new management tools.

There are a number of challenges associated with improving the efficiency of the public sector. These challenges 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 consensus is based on a number of factors, including the increasing pressure on public resources, the need to ensure that public services are delivered in a cost-effective manner, and the need to ensure that public services are delivered in a timely manner.

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