



Rock Salt Regular

2020-09-21 - 16:32.22
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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
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LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J
uni004A

J	J
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LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K
uni004B

K	K
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LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L
uni004C

L	L
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LATIN CAPITAL LETTER M
uni004D

M	M
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LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N
uni004E

N	N
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LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O
uni004F

O	O
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LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P
uni0050

P	P
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LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Q
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Q	Q
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LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R
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R	R
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LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S
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S	S
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LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T
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LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U
uni0055

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LATIN CAPITAL LETTER V
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V	V
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LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W
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W	W
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LATIN CAPITAL LETTER X
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X	X
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LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y
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Y	Y
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LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z
uni005A

Z	Z
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LEFT SQUARE BRACKET
uni005B

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REVERSE SOLIDUS
uni005C

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RIGHT SQUARE BRACKET
uni005D

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CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT
uni005E

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LOW LINE
uni005F

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GRAVE ACCENT
uni0060

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LATIN SMALL LETTER A
uni0061

a	A
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LATIN SMALL LETTER B
uni0062

b	B
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c	C
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LATIN SMALL LETTER C
uni0063

LATIN SMALL LETTER D uni0064	d	ᵀ
LATIN SMALL LETTER E uni0065	e	Ǝ
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	ı
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	Ō
LATIN SMALL LETTER P uni0070	p	P
LATIN SMALL LETTER Q uni0071	q	Q
LATIN SMALL LETTER R uni0072	r	℞
LATIN SMALL LETTER S uni0073	s	ſ
LATIN SMALL LETTER T uni0074	t	Ƨ
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	Ʒ
LATIN SMALL LETTER Z uni007A	z	ƹ
LEFT CURLY BRACKET uni007B	{	{
VERTICAL LINE uni007C		ℓ
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			

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LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH TILDE
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LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH GRAVE
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LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH ACUTE
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LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX
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LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH TILDE
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LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS
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DIVISION SIGN
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LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE
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LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH GRAVE
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LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH ACUTE
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LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH CIRCUMFLEX
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LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS
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LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH ACUTE
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LATIN SMALL LETTER THORN
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LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH DIAERESIS
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LATIN SMALL LETTER DOTLESS I
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LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH STROKE
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LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH STROKE
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LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE OE
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LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OE
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LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH CARON
uni0160

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LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH CARON
uni0161

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LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH DIAERESIS
uni0178

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LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH CARON
uni017D

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LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH CARON
uni017E

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MODIFIER LETTER CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT uni02C6	^ ^
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CARON uni02C7	
BREVE uni02D8	˘ ˘
DOT ABOVE uni02D9	˙ ˙
RING ABOVE uni02DA	˚ ˚
OGONEK uni02DB	˛ ˛
SMALL TILDE uni02DC	˜ ˜
DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT uni02DD	˝ ˝
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	• •
HORIZONTAL ELLIPSIS uni2026	… …
PER MILLE SIGN uni2030	‰ ‰
SINGLE LEFT-POINTING ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni2039	< <
SINGLE RIGHT-POINTING ANGLE QUOTATION MARK uni203A	> >
FRACTION SLASH uni2044	/ /
EURO SIGN uni20AC	€ €
MINUS SIGN uni2212	− −
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FI uniFB01	fi Fi
LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FL	

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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). The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is expected to be due to a combination of factors, including a decline in the birth rate, a decline in the death rate, and a decline in the rate of emigration.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is expected to have a significant impact on the UK's economy and society. The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is expected to lead to a decline in the number of people in the workforce, which will lead to a decline in the number of people who are able to pay taxes. This will lead to a decline in the amount of money that is available to the government to spend on public services, which will lead to a decline in the quality of public services.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is also expected to have a significant impact on the UK's health care system. The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is expected to lead to an increase in the number of people who are able to pay for health care, which will lead to an increase in the amount of money that is available to the government to spend on health care. This will lead to an increase in the quality of health care.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is also expected to have a significant impact on the UK's housing market. The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is expected to lead to an increase in the number of people who are able to pay for housing, which will lead to an increase in the amount of money that is available to the government to spend on housing. This will lead to an increase in the quality of housing.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is also expected to have a significant impact on the UK's education system. The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is expected to lead to an increase in the number of people who are able to pay for education, which will lead to an increase in the amount of money that is available to the government to spend on education. This will lead to an increase in the quality of education.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is also expected to have a significant impact on the UK's social services. The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is expected to lead to an increase in the number of people who are able to pay for social services, which will lead to an increase in the amount of money that is available to the government to spend on social services. This will lead to an increase in the quality of social services.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is also expected to have a significant impact on the UK's environment. The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is expected to lead to an increase in the number of people who are able to pay for environmental services, which will lead to an increase in the amount of money that is available to the government to spend on environmental services. This will lead to an increase in the quality of environmental services.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is also expected to have a significant impact on the UK's culture. The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is expected to lead to an increase in the number of people who are able to pay for cultural services, which will lead to an increase in the amount of money that is available to the government to spend on cultural services. This will lead to an increase in the quality of cultural services.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is also expected to have a significant impact on the UK's economy. The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is expected to lead to an increase in the number of people who are able to pay for economic services, which will lead to an increase in the amount of money that is available to the government to spend on economic services. This will lead to an increase in the quality of economic services.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

A third way in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved is by the introduction of performance targets. These targets can be used to measure the performance of public services and 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 the quality of public services is maintained, the need to ensure that the interests of the public are protected, and the need to ensure that the process is transparent.

Despite these challenges, there is a growing consensus that the efficiency of the public sector must be improved. This is in order to ensure that public resources are used effectively and that public services are of the highest quality.

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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 (Department of Health 1996).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector, and to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the public. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public sector organisations, and the introduction of performance measures. The aim of these initiatives is to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the public, in a cost-effective and efficient manner.

One of the key challenges facing the public sector is the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector. This is a complex task, and one that requires a number of different approaches. One of the key approaches is the introduction of competition. This involves the introduction of competition between public sector organisations, in order to ensure that they are able to deliver the services that are required by the public, in a cost-effective and efficient manner.

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There are a number of other initiatives that are being implemented, in order to improve the efficiency of the public sector. These include the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public sector organisations, and the introduction of performance measures. The aim of these initiatives is to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the public, in a cost-effective and efficient manner.

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