

**ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 2**  
**Coded Character Sets**  
 Secretariat: [Japan \(JISC\)](#)

<b>DOC. TYPE</b>	Summary of Voting/Table of Replies	
<b>TITLE</b>	Summary of voting on SC 2 N 4268, ISO/IEC CD 10646 (Ed.4), Information technology -- Universal Coded Character Set (UCS)	
<b>SOURCE</b>	SC 2 Secretariat	
<b>PROJECT</b>	JTC1.02.10646.00.00.00.04	
<b>STATUS</b>	This document is forwarded to WG 2 for resolution of comments. WG 2 is requested to prepare a disposition of comments report, revised text and a recommendation for further processing.	
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<b>DUE DATE</b>		
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## Result of voting

### Ballot Information

<b>Ballot reference</b>	ISO/IEC CD 10646 (Ed.4)
<b>Ballot type</b>	CD
<b>Ballot title</b>	Information technology -- Universal Coded Character Set (UCS)
<b>Opening date</b>	2012-11-21
<b>Closing date</b>	2013-03-21
<b>Note</b>	

### Member responses:

<b>Votes cast (22)</b>	Canada (SCC) China (SAC) Egypt (EOS) Finland (SFS) France (AFNOR) Germany (DIN) Hungary (MSZT) Iceland (IST) India (BIS) Indonesia (BSN) Ireland (NSAI) Japan (JISC) Korea, Republic of (KATS) Lithuania (LST) Norway (SN) Poland (PKN) Russian Federation (GOST R) Serbia (ISS) Sweden (SIS) Ukraine (DSSU) United Kingdom (BSI) United States (ANSI)
<b>Comments submitted (0)</b>	
<b>Votes not cast (6)</b>	Austria (ASI) Greece (ELOT) Mongolia (MASM) Sri Lanka (SLSI) Thailand (TISI) Tunisia (INNORPI)

### Questions:

<b>Q.1</b>	"Do you agree with approval of the CD text?"
<b>Q.2</b>	"If you approve the CD text with comments, would you please indicate which type ? (General, Technical or Editorial)"

<b>Q.3</b>	"If you disapprove the draft, would you please indicate if you accept to change your vote to Approval if the reasons and appropriate changes will be accepted?"
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Votes by members	Q.1	Q.2	Q.3
<b>Canada (SCC)</b>	Approval as presented	Ignore	Ignore
<b>China (SAC)</b>	Approval with comments	All	Ignore
<b>Egypt (EOS)</b>	Approval with comments	All	Yes
<b>Finland (SFS)</b>	Approval as presented	Ignore	Ignore
<b>France (AFNOR)</b>	Approval as presented	Ignore	Ignore
<b>Germany (DIN)</b>	Approval as presented	Ignore	Ignore
<b>Hungary (MSZT)</b>	Approval as presented	Ignore	Ignore
<b>Iceland (IST)</b>	Abstention	Ignore	Ignore
<b>India (BIS)</b>	Approval as presented	Ignore	Ignore
<b>Indonesia (BSN)</b>	Abstention	General	Ignore
<b>Ireland (NSAI)</b>	Disapproval of the draft	All	Yes
<b>Japan (JISC)</b>	Approval with comments	All	Ignore
<b>Korea, Republic of (KATS)</b>	Approval as presented	Ignore	Ignore
<b>Lithuania (LST)</b>	Approval as presented	Ignore	Ignore
<b>Norway (SN)</b>	Approval as presented	Ignore	Ignore
<b>Poland (PKN)</b>	Abstention	Ignore	Ignore
<b>Russian Federation (GOST R)</b>	Approval as presented	Ignore	Ignore
<b>Serbia (ISS)</b>	Abstention	Ignore	Ignore
<b>Sweden (SIS)</b>	Abstention	Ignore	Ignore
<b>Ukraine (DSSU)</b>	Approval as presented	Ignore	Ignore
<b>United Kingdom (BSI)</b>	Approval as presented	Ignore	Ignore
<b>United States (ANSI)</b>	Disapproval of the draft	Ignore	Yes

Answers to Q.1: "Do you agree with approval of the CD text?"		
<b>12 x</b>	<b>Approval as presented</b>	<b>Canada (SCC) Finland (SFS)</b>

		France (AFNOR) Germany (DIN) Hungary (MSZT) India (BIS) Korea, Republic of (KATS) Lithuania (LST) Norway (SN) Russian Federation (GOST R) Ukraine (DSSU) United Kingdom (BSI)
3 x	Approval with comments	China (SAC) Egypt (EOS) Japan (JISC)
2 x	Disapproval of the draft	Ireland (NSAI) United States (ANSI)
5 x	Abstention	Iceland (IST) Indonesia (BSN) Poland (PKN) Serbia (ISS) Sweden (SIS)

Answers to Q.2: "If you approve the CD text with comments, would you please indicate which type ? (General, Technical or Editorial)"		
1 x	General	Indonesia (BSN)
0 x	Technical	
0 x	Editorial	
4 x	All	China (SAC) Egypt (EOS) Ireland (NSAI) Japan (JISC)
17 x	Ignore	Canada (SCC) Finland (SFS) France (AFNOR) Germany (DIN) Hungary (MSZT) Iceland (IST) India (BIS) Korea, Republic of (KATS) Lithuania (LST) Norway (SN) Poland (PKN) Russian Federation (GOST R) Serbia (ISS) Sweden (SIS) Ukraine (DSSU) United Kingdom (BSI) United States (ANSI)

Answers to Q.3: "If you disapprove the draft, would you please indicate if you accept to change your vote to Approval if the reasons and appropriate changes will be accepted?"		
3 x	Yes	Egypt (EOS) Ireland (NSAI) United States (ANSI)

<b>0 x</b>	<b>No</b>	
<b>19 x</b>	<b>Ignore</b>	<b>Canada (SCC)</b> <b>China (SAC)</b> <b>Finland (SFS)</b> <b>France (AFNOR)</b> <b>Germany (DIN)</b> <b>Hungary (MSZT)</b> <b>Iceland (IST)</b> <b>India (BIS)</b> <b>Indonesia (BSN)</b> <b>Japan (JISC)</b> <b>Korea, Republic of (KATS)</b> <b>Lithuania (LST)</b> <b>Norway (SN)</b> <b>Poland (PKN)</b> <b>Russian Federation (GOST R)</b> <b>Serbia (ISS)</b> <b>Sweden (SIS)</b> <b>Ukraine (DSSU)</b> <b>United Kingdom (BSI)</b>

Comments from Voters		
Member:	Comment:	Date:
<b>China (SAC)</b>	<b><i>Comment File</i></b>	2013-03-21 07:23:38
<a href="#">CommentFiles/ISO_IEC_CD_10646_(Ed.4)_SAC.doc</a>		
<b>Egypt (EOS)</b>	<b><i>Comment File</i></b>	2013-03-20 09:01:02
<a href="#">CommentFiles/ISO_IEC_CD_10646_(Ed.4)_EOS.doc</a>		
<b>Ireland (NSAI)</b>	<b><i>Comment File</i></b>	2013-03-22 01:38:45
<a href="#">CommentFiles/ISO_IEC_CD_10646_(Ed.4)_NSAI.doc</a>		
<b>Japan (JISC)</b>	<b><i>Comment File</i></b>	2013-03-21 08:02:26
<a href="#">CommentFiles/ISO_IEC_CD_10646_(Ed.4)_JISC.doc</a>		
<b>United States (ANSI)</b>	<b><i>Comment File</i></b>	2013-03-22 14:26:21
<a href="#">CommentFiles/ISO_IEC_CD_10646_(Ed.4)_ANSI.doc</a>		

Comments from Commenters		
Member:	Comment:	Date:

Chin is in favor of CD of ISO/IEC 10646 Ed. 4 with comments to code charts and CJKU\_SR.txt.

G source of U+03828 𠄎 should be changed from GHZ-10810.02 to GHZ-10810.03 according to Hanyu Da Zidian (漢語大字典).

Both U+0400B 𠄎 and U+2A279 𠄎 have G source GHZ-74611.05, the latter glyph is correct according to Hanyu Da Zidian (漢語大字典). It is suggested to remove G source of U+0400B and keep its T source.

The G source of U+03ABF 𠄎 is recorded GHZ, but it is not found in Hanyu Da Zidian (漢語大字典). It is suggested to remove its G source and kept its T source and J source.

Template for comments and secretariat observations

Date:	Document:	Project:ISO/IEC CD 10646
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MB/NC <sup>1</sup>	Line number (e.g. 17)	Clause/ Subclause (e.g. 3.1)	Paragraph/ Figure/ Table/ (e.g. Table 1)	Type of comment <sup>2</sup>	Comments	Proposed change	Observations of the secretariat
EG		Range code:  1.0600-06FF: Arabic  2. FE70- FEFF: Arabic Presentation Forms-B  3. FB50- FDFF: Arabic Presentation Forms-A  4. 1EE00-1EEFF: Arabic Mathematical Alphabetic Symbols  5. 0750-077F: Arabic Supplement  6. 08A0-08FE: Arabic Extended-A		Ed	<p><b>The Arabic characters names as per the current citation of the standard document are not the letter names used in the Arabic references and consequently used by the native Arabic speakers.</b></p> <p><b>That is why we suggest here to use the naming as pronounced by the Arabic speakers.</b></p> <p><b>The use of the suggested naming will facilitate the understanding of these characters by all Arabic speaking users.</b></p> <p>Note: Another ranges that may need to be changed accordingly like Farsi ranges.</p>	Replace all Arabic letter BEH occurrences with BA' ب  Replace all Arabic letter TEH occurrences with low TA' ت  Replace all Arabic letter THEH occurrences with THA' ث  Replace all Arabic letter HAH occurrences with HA' ح  Replace all Arabic letter KHAH occurrences with KHA' خ  Replace all Arabic letter REH occurrences with RA' ر  Replace all Arabic letter ZAIN occurrences with ZAY ز  Replace all Arabic letter TAH occurrences with High TA' ط  Replace all Arabic letter ZAH occurrences with DHA' ظ  Replace all Arabic letter FEH occurrences with FA' ف  Replace all Arabic letter HEH occurrences with	

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2 Type of comment: ge = general te = technical ed = editorial

## Template for comments and secretariat observations

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MB/ NC <sup>1</sup>	Line number (e.g. 17)	Clause/ Subclause (e.g. 3.1)	Paragraph/ Figure/ Table/ (e.g. Table 1)	Type of comment <sup>2</sup>	Comments	Proposed change	Observations of the secretariat
						<p>HHH' هـ</p> <p>Replace all Arabic letter YEH occurrences with YA' ي</p>	
EG				TE	<p>Add more codes for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1- Arabic mathematical Operators (like Ranges U+2200 : U+22FF )</li> <li>2- Arabic mathematical symbols (like 1D700:1D7FF) ,because alphabetic symbols (1EEXX) is not enough.</li> </ol>	<p>Separate Proposal will be prepared and sent to SC later:</p> <p>Add function (Lim (نها) , cos (جتا) ,..... )</p> <p>Add mathematical symbols ( Integration , limited integration, differentiation ,.....)</p>	

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# Irish comments on ISO/IEC CD 10646:2014

Reference: SC2 N4268

Closes: 2013-03-21

Date: 2013-03-21

Ireland **disapproves** the draft with the technical and editorial comments given below. Acceptance of these comments and appropriate changes to the text will change our vote to approval.

T1. **Page 1061, Row A720: Latin Extended-D.** Ireland reiterates its support for the encoding of the character at A78F and opposes further attempts to delay or prevent the encoding of this character. We note the following facts:

- Andrew West proposed this character in N3567 (2009-01-24, revised 2009-04-04) on the basis that his scientific work in Tangut and 'Phags-Pa requires a letter for transliteration of the letter 𐞀 [ʔ] whose transliteration is represented by a kind of dot, a use which goes back to Sinologists Dragonov in the 1930s and Karlgren in the 1940s and was taken over by Chinese scholars as well. Typography in these sources was not uniform, but a good practice can be established from them for modern use. We recommend the change of the character name from LATIN LETTER MIDDLE DOT to LATIN LETTER GLOTTAL DOT, and addition of an additional informative note to assist font developers and to reduce what the US National Body has suggested might be a measure of confusion about the character:
- A78F LATIN LETTER GLOTTAL DOT
  - *used for transliteration for Phags-Pa and for phonetic transcription for Tangut*
  - *glyph is about 50% larger than the dots of a colon and is centred on the x-height line*

An example can be seen here of what appears to be the clearest practice:

Tangut: •üge•ü: 'Phags-pa

The Irish National Body continues to believe that a disservice has been done to Andrew West, who helped to encode 'Phags-pa, who is helping to encode Tangut, and who is a linguist and expert who clearly understands the UCS and the meaning of character properties. The US National Body has opposed the encoding of LATIN LETTER GLOTTAL DOT, but they have acknowledged that a character with the "letter" property is a valid requirement of West. The character they have proposed, however (02D1 MODIFIER LETTER HALF TRIANGULAR COLON), *cannot* be used for transliteration of 'Phags-pa 𐞀, because that would be disruptive of the character identity and recommended glyph shape for the IPA half-length mark.

The correct solution here is not for SC2 to continue to delay waiting for more argument, since no *new* argument has been offered since N3678. One NB has made its argument but has failed to offer a solution superior to the requested new character which is on the ballot. Their suggestion suggests that they agree that a character with a letter property should be used for this purpose but since 02D1 MODIFIER LETTER HALF TRIANGULAR COLON is not suitable and there is no other alternative, the Irish National Body requests that A78F LATIN LETTER GLOTTAL DOT be encoded without further delay. It is already three years

since West's publication of his work on Tangut and 'Phags-pa linguistics has been put off due to this unnecessary impasse based on a superficial evaluation a glyph shape.

**T2. Page 1061, Row A720: Latin Extended-D.** Ireland requests that two characters be moved:

α A7AE LATIN SMALL LETTER INVERTED ALPHA  
 Ω A7AF LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL OMEGA

should be moved to

α AB60 LATIN SMALL LETTER INVERTED ALPHA  
 Ω AB61 LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL OMEGA

**T3. Page 1222, Row 108E: Hatran.** Ireland requests the deletion of three characters and the movement of one character:

I 108F9 HATRAN NUMBER ONE  
 II 108FA HATRAN NUMBER TWO  
 III 108FB HATRAN NUMBER THREE  
 IIII 108FC HATRAN NUMBER FOUR

should be changed to

I 108FC HATRAN NUMBER ONE

**T4. Page 1244, Row 10C8: Hungarian.** With reference to ISO/IEC JTC1/SC2/WG2 N4374R "Old Hungarian/Szekely-Hungarian Rovas Ad-hoc Report", Ireland would like to note that it would not oppose a change of the script name from "Hungarian" to "Szekely-Hungarian" or "Szekler-Hungarian". Ireland notes the following from N4374R:

In N4197 "Remarks on Old Hungarian and other scripts with regard to N4183", it is noted that "the preferred term in current Hungarian scientific literature is 'székely írás' i.e. 'Szekler script'." Other terms for the script which have been used are "Hungarian Runic", "Hungarian script", and "Szekler-Hungarian script" (the last of which is similar to "Székely-Hungarian Rovas" promoted by "the Rovas side").

The name "Hungarian" on its own for this script is simply not found in the literature, and the name "*magyar írás*" seems to refer, in Hungarian, to the Latin alphabet as used for the Hungarian language. We note that "Szekler" does not require an accent where "Székely" ought to have one.

**T5. Page 1272, Row 1158: Siddham.** Ireland requests the change of two character names.

115C4 SIDDHAM SEPARATOR-1  
 115C5 SIDDHAM SEPARATOR-2

should be changed to names which describe the shape of the characters:

115C4 SIDDHAM SEPARATOR DOT  
 115C5 SIDDHAM SEPARATOR VERTICAL BAR

**T6. Page 1298, Row 1248: Early Dynastic Cuneiform.** Ireland requests that the gap at 124D2 be closed up by moving the following characters up one position.

**T7. Page 1321, Row 1440: Anatolian Hieroglyphs.** Ireland requests the addition of several character annotations:

𐎠 144A0 ANATOLIAN HIEROGLYPH A134  
= syllabic ara/i  
≡ 𐎠 1449F 𐎡 145B1

𐎢 14546 ANATOLIAN HIEROGLYPH A290  
= syllabic hara/i  
≡ 𐎢 14548 𐎡 145B1

𐎣 14562 ANATOLIAN HIEROGLYPH A315  
= syllabic kar  
≡ 𐎣 14561 𐎡 145B1

𐎤 145A4 ANATOLIAN HIEROGLYPH A371A  
= iudex+ra/i, tara/i-x  
≡ 𐎤 145A3 𐎡 145B1

**E1. Page 1222, Row 108E: Hatran.** Ireland requests a change to the glyph of HATRAN LETTER RESH so that it looks more like HATRAN LETTER DALETH.

**E2. Page 1227, Row 109A: Meroitic Cursive.** Ireland requests that the size of the glyphs in this block be reduced in size so that they fit better in the code chart cells.

**E3. Page 1259, Row 1118: Sharada.** Ireland the correction of the encoding error in the informative note to 111CC.

**E4. Page 1320, Row 1440: Anatolian Hieroglyphs.** Ireland requests the addition of the dotted circle in the glyph for 𐎡 145B1 ANATOLIAN HIEROGLYPH A383 COMBINING RA OR RI.

**E5. Page 1321, Row 1440: Anatolian Hieroglyphs.** Ireland the correction of the encoding error in the informative notes to this block.

## Template for comments and secretariat observations

Date:	Document:	Project:
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JP		Before 1		ed	Just before "1 Scope", there is a title of the standard with an extra dash at its end as follows:  Information technology — Universal Coded Character Set (UCS) —	Remove the extra dash.	
JP		4.18	NOTE	te	This NOTE looks strange. Although the NOTE says that DELETE and FORM FEED <i>do not correspond to formal character names</i> , they actually do. DELETE and FORM FEED are formal names given by ISO/IEC 6429. (ESC is not; its official name is ESCAPE.)  To make this NOTE valid, the <i>names</i> following "such as" should only include commonly-used but unofficial ones.	Change "DELETE, FORM FEED, ESC" to "DEL, FF, ESC".	
JP		4.21	NOTE	ed	The note refers to F.2.2 and F.2.3. However, there are three subclauses in F.2 that mention <i>default state</i> . Listing only two of three is not a good practice.	Replace "See F.2.2 and F.2.3" to "See F.2.2, F.2.3 and F.2.4."	
JP		4.25		ed	"NF" in the abbreviation "NFC" stands for "normalization form", so saying "normalization form NFC" is redundant. Clause 21 (correctly) defines the format as "normalization form C" or "NFC".	Replace "normalization form NFC" with "normalization form C".	
JP		4.25	NOTE 2	ed	"NF" in the abbreviation "NFC" stands for "normalization form", so saying "normalization form NFC" is redundant.	Replace "normalization form NFC" with "normalization form C".	
JP		9.2	Table 4	ed	In the upper left, upper right, and lower left cells, there are 17 "x", but there should be 16.	Remove an extra "x" (one per a cell) from the upper left, upper right, and the lower left table cells.	
JP		10.7		te	UTF-16 encoding schemes and UTF-32 encoding schemes are specified in a symmetric way. 10.2 UTF-16BE and 10.5 UTF-32BE contain similar words in a same order, and 10.3 UTF-16LE and 10.6 UTF-32BE contain similar words in a same order. However, 10.4 UTF-16 and 10.7 UTF-32	Add the following paragraph between the first and last paragraphs of 10.7:  In the UTF-32 encoding scheme, the initial signature read as <00 00 FE FF> indicates that the more significant octets precede the less	

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					<p>have a big difference; 10.7 has only two paragraphs, while 10.4 has three paragraphs.</p> <p>The first and last paragraphs of 10.4 and 10.7 match well. The second paragraph of 10.4 specifies the semantics of the signature in the UTF-16 encoding scheme. 10.7 (or anywhere else in the standard) does not contain corresponding information for the UTF-32 encoding scheme.</p> <p>The UTF-32 version of the second paragraph of 10.4 should be added.</p>	<p>significant octets, and &lt;FF FE 00 00&gt; the reverse. The signature is not part of the textual data.</p>	
JP		12.2	1st paragraph	te	<p>The standard text says "the identification of a UCS encoding form", but each of the listed designation sequences specifies both an encoding form and an encoding scheme.</p>	<p>Insert</p> <p>"and a UCS encoding scheme (see 10)"</p> <p>after</p> <p>"the identification of a UCS encoding form (see 9)"</p>	
JP		12.2	NOTE 1	ed	<p>The control character ESC were missing from some of the listed <i>escape</i> sequences.</p> <p>The final character 04/11 in the last escape sequence is written as 04/011.</p>	<p>Replace</p> <p>"ESC 02/05 02/15 04/00, ESC 02/05 02/15 04/01, ESC 02/05 02/15 04/03, ESC 02/05 02/15 04/04, 02/05 02/15 04/07, 02/05 02/15 04/08, 02/05 02/15 04/10, 02/05 02/15 04/011"</p> <p>with</p> <p>"ESC 02/05 02/15 04/00, ESC 02/05 02/15 04/01, ESC 02/05 02/15 04/03, ESC 02/05 02/15 04/04, ESC 02/05 02/15 04/07, ESC 02/05 02/15 04/08, ESC 02/05 02/15 04/10, ESC 02/05 02/15 04/11"</p>	
JP		12.2	NOTE 2	te	<p>The current content of the NOTE 2 appears ambiguous and problematic.</p> <p>This note is the only reference to ESC 02/05 04/07 in this standard, and this is a NOTE. That means this particular escape sequence is not a part of 10646 normative specifications, i.e., no conforming devices nor conforming interchanges</p>	<p>Remove NOTE 2 and its contents a usual standard text (at the same place.)</p> <p>Rename NOTE 1 to NOTE.</p> <p>In the last sentence of NOTE to 12.5, add "(except for ESC 02/05 04/07)" after "identification of UCS".</p>	

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					<p>are allowed to use this escape sequence.</p> <p>If this interpretation is correct, the statement in this NOTE 2 is <i>false</i>, because it says ESC 02/05 04/07 <i>may be used</i>, while the standard prohibits it.</p> <p>There is another interpretation, however.</p> <p>When this NOTE was first introduced into 10646, i.e., in Amendment 2 to 10646-1:1993, published in 1996, the ISO/IEC Directives allowed <i>normative notes</i>, i.e., a NOTE was allowed to contain normative requirements. It is possible that the NOTE was intended to be a part of normative specification when first appeared, then the Directives changed, but we WG 2 failed to update this particular part of the standard to align with the new rules.</p> <p>Based on the second interpretation, Japan proposes to make the contents of NOTE 2 a usual specification text.</p> <p>An additional modification to the NOTE to 12.5 is required if we take this, because ESC 02/05 04/07 doesn't include octet 02/15, i.e., ESC 02/05 04/07 is a designation of a coding system <i>with standard return</i>.</p>		
JP		16.5		ge	<p>The organization of 16.5 (Variation selectors and variation sequences) appears confusing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It begins with defining <i>variation selector</i> and <i>variation sequence</i> (this is fine),</li> <li>The second paragraph essentially says "nothing else" (this is also fine),</li> <li>The third paragraph essentially says "IVSes are registered in IVD" without introducing the term IVS or Ideographic Variation Sequence,</li> </ul>	<p>Insert the following new subclause heading after the heading for 16.5:</p> <p>"16.5.1 General"</p> <p>Insert the following paragraph after NOTE 1:</p> <p>A variation sequence whose variation selector is from VARIATION SELECTORS block is called a standardized variation sequence. The variant form of a graphic symbol specified by a standardized variation sequence is called a standardized variant. A variation sequence whose</p>	

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					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Then, the standard defines the format of the "UCSVariants.txt", whose purpose ("that specifies standardized variation sequence") is hidden in the detailed format specification, (it also uses a term Standardized Variants without giving its definition,)</li> <li>Then the categories of Standardized Variation Sequences are discussed, without explaining what is the Standardized Variation Sequence is at all.</li> </ul> <p>Japan proposes to re-organize 16.5 as follows:</p> <p>16.5.1 General</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Introduction of variation selector and variation sequence (the current paragraph #1),</li> <li>Introduction of standardized variation sequence, standardized variant, and ideographic variation sequence,</li> <li>The "nothing else" paragraph (the current paragraph #2),</li> </ul> <p>16.5.2 Standardized variation sequences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Specify that the standardized variation sequences are defined by the attached text file,</li> <li>Definition of the "UCSVariants.txt" file format,</li> <li>Discussion of the categories of standardized variation sequences,</li> </ul> <p>16.5.3 Ideographic variation sequences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Definition of ideographic variation sequence,</li> <li>IVSes are registered in IVD (the current paragraph #3.)</li> </ul>	<p>base character is a CJK unified ideograph and whose variation selector is from VARIATION SELECTORS SUPPLEMENT block is called an ideographic variation sequence.</p> <p>Keep the second paragraph as it currently is.</p> <p>Postpone the third paragraph (that begins with "Variations sequences composed of a unified ideograph...") along with NOTE 2.</p> <p>Insert the following subclause heading and a new paragraph before the fourth paragraph (that begins with "The content linked to is ..."):</p> <p>16.5.2 Standardized variation sequences</p> <p>Standardized variation sequences are defined by a machine-readable format that is accessible as a link.</p> <p>Remaining parts of the current 16.5 comes here.</p> <p>Insert the following subclause heading, the postponed third paragraph and NOTE 2 at the end of 16.5:</p> <p>"16.5.3 Ideographic variation sequences"</p> <p>Update the numbers of NOTEs accordingly throughout 16.5.</p>	

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JP		16.5	2nd list	ed	The second sentences of the third list item (for Phags-pa variation sequences) and the fifth list item (for CJK Unified Ideographs variation sequences) include a phrase "variation selector sequences". It should be "variation sequences" (without "selector").	Replace "variation selector sequences" with "variation sequences" (removing "selector".)	
JP		16.5	Last list item	te	<p>The current standard says that the newly introduced standardized variation sequences for CJK Unified Ideographs are equivalent to CJK Compatibility Ideographs and that they are preferred representation (over CJK Compatibility Ideographs), but such statements are misleading.</p> <p>The intention of this list item appears that "the visual appearances specified by these variation sequences are that of CJK compatibility ideographs" and that "if an application needs to normalize the text data, and it needs to distinguish compatibility ideographs and corresponding unified ideographs after the normalization, then use of the standardized variation sequences for CJK Unified Ideographs may help."</p> <p>It is better to say the point simply. Note that the second sentence is just a hint to the users and not a requirement, and it appears better to be written as a part of the NOTE.</p>	<p>Replace the list item with the following:</p> <p>CJK Unified Ideographs. Each of these variation sequences corresponds to a CJK compatibility ideograph. Its specified appearance is that of the corresponding CJK compatibility ideographs'.</p> <p>Replace the NOTE 7 to the list item with the following:</p> <p>NOTE 7 - If an application normalizes text data containing CJK compatibility ideographs, the CJK compatibility ideographs are replaced with the corresponding CJK unified ideographs, and the distinction between the two is lost. It makes lossless two-way code conversion impossible. On the other hand, variation sequences are unchanged by normalization process. If an application needs normalization, and it needs to distinguish appearances of CJK compatibility ideographs and corresponding CJK unified ideographs, use of the standardized variation sequences for CJK Unified Ideographs in place of CJK compatibility ideographs may be a solution. No equivalence between these variation sequences and the corresponding compatibility ideographs are defined. Conversion considerations are out of scope of this International Standard.</p>	
JP		18	NOTE 3	te	<p>Normalization and compatibility ideographs are, in a sense, incompatible in both ways. Stating this fact from one side will mislead users.</p> <p>Also, the current sentence uses a vague phrase</p>	<p>Replace the NOTE 3 with the following:</p> <p>NOTE 3 - Because compatibility ideographs are not preserved through any normalization forms, use of standardized variation sequences for CJK</p>	

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					<p>"the distinct identity of compatibility characters". Variation sequences are neither compatibility characters nor compatibility ideographs. As the standard says, variation sequences only specify appearance.</p> <p>There are some other problems in the current sentences: the NOTE 3 uses a phrase "compatibility characters" although the message strictly aims to users of compatibility ideographs as opposed to general compatibility characters.</p>	Unified Ideographs (See 16.5) may be better if the application needs to perform normalization and the distinction between CJK compatibility ideographs and the corresponding CJK Unified ideographs needs to be preserved. Another alternative is to avoid normalization at all.	
JP		21	NOTE 4	te	<p>The NOTE begins with "Because normalization forms preserve the variation selectors", assuming the reader knows it and the reader also understand normalization replaces some compatibility characters, specifically CJK compatibility ideographs, with the corresponding characters, although it is not always the case. 10646 doesn't explain normalization procedure and does refer to the Unicode Standard, so this NOTE is better to explain more on the point.</p> <p>Also, this NOTE tells the user only one side of the issue. Doing so is misleading.</p>	<p>Replace NOTE 4 with the following:</p> <p>NOTE 4 - In all of the four normalization forms, CJK Compatibility Ideographs are replaced with the corresponding CJK Unified Ideographs. Normalization, however, doesn't alter variation selectors, and variation sequences are preserved. Because of this, it may be better to use standardized variation sequences for CJK Unified Ideographs than to use CJK Compatibility Ideographs, in the context of normalization (See 16.5). In other words, if an application needs to use CJK Compatibility ideographs and the distinction between the corresponding CJK Unified Ideographs need to be preserved, use of normalization should be avoided.</p>	
JP		22.4	2nd list	ed	<p>In each item on the list, a regular expression simply follows a text describing the field content. It is not clear that the regular expression specifies the format of the field.</p>	<p>Add "in the following format" between the describing text and the regular expression, e.g.,</p> <p>1st field: UCS code point or sequence, <b>in the format</b> (hhhh   hhhhh) (&lt;space&gt; (hhhh   hhhhh)) *</p>	
JP		22.4	last paragraph before "Click on this	te	<p>The current specification says the 'h' in the format definition is a decimal unit, but it is not. In the "EmojiSrc.txt" file, the UCS code points and various Shift-JIS codes are in hexadecimal notation. A 'h' in a format definition should be a</p>	<p>Change "a decimal unit" to "a hexadecimal unit".</p>	

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			highlighted text..."		hexadecimal unit.		
JP		22.4	last paragraph before "Click on this highlighted text..."	te	The regular expression for the 1st field uses an asterisk to indicates "0, 1, or more iteration" Such use of an asterisk in a regular expression may be common, but the 10646 text has no specification of it.	Add the following sentence at the end of the paragraph:  An ASTERISK indicates zero, one, or more iteration of the preceding pattern.	
JP		23.1	text for GCYY source	ed	The Chinese name for the GCYY source appears wrong. Better to be verified by Chinese national body.	Change  "中国测绘科学院用字"  to  "中国测绘科学研究院用字"	
JP		23.3.1	1st paragraph	ed	In the International Standard, references to a figure should not use a phrase like "the following figure." See 6.6.7.4 of ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, 2011. (NOTE that, although the specification in the Directives says "for example", a Japanese expert on Directives, Part 2 believes that 6.6.7.4 requests that all references to Figures and Tables are in a form Figure X or Table X, where X is the number of the figure/table.)	Change "The following figure" to "Figure 2".	
JP		23.3.1	2nd paragraph	ed	In the International Standard, references to a figure should not use a phrase like "the following figure."	Change "The following figure" to "Figure 2".	
JP		23.3.2	1st paragraph	ed	In the International Standard, references to a figure should not use a phrase like "the following figure."	Change "The following figure" to "Figure 3".	
JP		23.3.2	2nd paragraph	ed	In the International Standard, references to a figure should not use a phrase like "the following figure."	Change "The following figure" to "Figure 3".	
JP		23.3.3	1st paragraph	ed	In the International Standard, references to a figure should not use a phrase like "the following	Change "The following figure" to "Figure 4".	

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					figure."		
JP		23.3.3	2nd paragraph	ed	In the International Standard, references to a figure should not use a phrase like "the following figure."	Change "The following figure" to "Figure 4".	
JP		23.3.4	1st paragraph	ed	In the International Standard, references to a figure should not use a phrase like "the following figure."	Change "The following figure" to "Figure 5".	
JP		23.3.4	2nd paragraph	ed	In the International Standard, references to a figure should not use a phrase like "the following figure."	Change "The following figure" to "Figure 5".	
JP		23.5	NOTE	ed	CJK COMPATIBILITY block contains no CJK unified ideograph.	Change "CJK COMPATIBILITY block" to "CJK COMPATIBILITY <b>IDEOGRAPHS</b> block".	
JP		23.5	4th paragraph	ed	In the International Standard, references to a figure should not use a phrase like "the following figure."	Change "The following figure" to "Figure 6".	
JP		24.3		te	<p>24.3 says "Each entity named in this standard shall be given only one name." However, Japan believes there is an exception to this rule: a (normative) character name alias.</p> <p>When the standard gives a (normative) character name alias to an existing character, the official (non-alias) character name doesn't change, and it is still considered as a normative name of the character. So, the character has two normative entity names.</p> <p>This subclause should be reworded to cover the cases.</p>	<p>Add the following to the end of the sentence:</p> <p>... with an exception that a character may be given two or more names; one character name and one or more character name aliases.</p>	
JP		24.5.4		te	The first three lines in 24.5.4 define one of essential rules on the names, using a term "medial HYPHEN-MINUS." The definition of the term "medial HYPHEN-MINUS" does not present anywhere in the 10646's normative text, but only in the NOTE 1 of 24.5.4, which is an informative text. Because the meaning of the term is not	<p>Remove NOTE 1 and either</p> <p>Put the exact sentence currently in NOTE 1 as the last sentence of the first paragraph of 24.5.4.</p> <p>or</p> <p>Create an entry for the term "medial HYPHEN-</p>	

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					trivial, the standard should define the term explicitly under a normative context.	MINUS" in 4 Terms and Definitions, giving the phrase after the word "is" of the sentence currently in NOTE 1 as its definition.	
JP		24.7		ed	The first level of a list should use a "lower case letter" not a number. See 5.2.5 of ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, 2011.	Replace "1)", "2)", "3)", ... for the list to "a)", "b)", "c)", ... Also update references to the items appropriately, e.g., "7) Carry out steps 1 to 4 as described above" should be changed to "g) Carry out steps a to d as described above".	
JP		24.7	The paragraph just before "7)"	ed	The paragraph just before "7)" is currently indented as if it is a part of the list item "6)". However, the content of the paragraph is not a part of the list item "6)".	Begin the paragraph ("For each Hangul syllable character ...") at the normal left margin (unindented.)	
JP		24.7 8)	EXAMPLE	te	In the Last sentence of the EXAMPLE below list item 8), the term "additional information" is used. It is called "annotation" in some other places, e.g., a paragraph before 7), and the term "annotation" better matches the title of clause 24.	Change "additional information" to "annotation".	
JP		24.7	Table 5	te	Title of the Table 5 uses the term "additional information". It is called "annotation" in some other places, including a table heading of the table.	Change "additional information" in the table title to "annotation".	
JP		25	2nd paragraph	ed	"NF" in the abbreviation "NFC" stands for "normalization form", so saying "normalization form NFC" is redundant.	Replace "normalization form NFC" with "normalization form C".	
JP		26-30	Figure 7-12	ge	The figures show block names, but some names are abbreviated. The fact should be noted explicitly to avoid users' confusion.	Add the following NOTE to each of Figure 7-12: NOTE Block names in the figure may be abbreviated due to the space limitations. See A.2 for unabbreviated names.	
JP		28	2nd paragraph	ed	The phrase "compatibility CJK ideographs" appears a mistake.	Change "compatibility CJK ideographs" to "CJK compatibility ideographs".	
JP		31	2nd paragraph	te	The current text says "Each code chart is followed by a corresponding character names list, except the CJK UNIFIED IDEOGRAPHS blocks and the HANGUL SYLLABLES block." However,	Change "except the CJK UNIFIED IDEOGRAPHS blocks and the HANGUL SYLLABLES block"	

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					code charts for CJK compatibility ideographs are not followed by character names list. They should also be excepted.	to "except blocks for CJK ideographs and hangul syllables."	
JP		31.1		te	31.1 specifies the format of code chart, but the specification is not applicable to those for CJK ideographs.	Add the following sentences as a second paragraph in 31.1: Code charts for CJK ideographs have different formats. See Clause 23.	
JP		31.1	NOTE	ed	See 6.6.7.3.1 of ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, 2011. (The wording of the directive is ambiguous, but this clause is generally understood that we need to say as "Clause X" when referring to a clause X.)	Change "See 13." to "See Clause 13."	
JP		31.2		te	The second item of the second list says "Subheads grouping various subsets of a given block." The word <i>subsets</i> may be misleading, because 10646 usually use the term <i>subset</i> to refer to that specified in Clause 8. Use of other wording will be better.	Change "Subheads grouping various subsets" to "Subheads grouping various parts".	
JP		31.2	The last list item (for variation sequences)	ed	The text says a TILDE precedes a variation sequence in the name list. However, in the actual name list, a SWUNG DASH does. The definition text and the actual name list should use a same character for the purpose.	Change the TILDE sign that appears in "Variation sequences preceded by '~'," to a SWUNG DASH sign. "	
JP		31.2	EXAMPLE	ed	The example lacks use of a "~" sign for variation sequences.	Add an appropriate part from the name list to show the use of "~" signs, e.g., a name list entry for 1820 (MONGOLIAN LETTER A), in the EXAMPLE.	
JP		31.3	Code Chart for CJK UNIFIED IDEOGRAPHS EXTENSION A	te	IRG resolved to report to WG 2 for two deletions and a modification of G source. Excerpts from IRG N 1896 that the IRG resolution M39.2 refers to follows:  3.1 Errors in CJKU_SR.txt  The editorial group reviewed IRGN1884 and	Change the G-source reference "GHZ-10810.02" for 3828 to "GHZ-10810.03".  Remove the G-source reference "GHZ" for 3ABF.  Remove the G-source reference "GHZ-74611.05" for 400B.	

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					<p>agreed that China would report to WG2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• G source of U+03828 should be changed from GHZ-10810.02 to GHZ-10810.03 according to Hanyu Da Zidian (漢語大字典)</li> <li>• G sources of U+0400B and U+03ABF should be deleted because the real sources are not found so far.</li> </ul> <p>The changes are better to be included in the 4th ed.</p> <p>(Note that both 3ABF and 400B have other source references than G-source, so each of the code points will not be an orphan after removing the G-source reference.)</p>	Also update "CJK_SR.txt" accordingly.	
JP		31.3	Code chart for CJK UNIFIED IDEOGRAPHS	ed	<p>The K2-6F42 glyph is missing for 9A3A.</p> 	Add an appropriate K2-6F42 glyph for 9A3A.	
JP		Annex F		ge	<p>The layout of the texts for F.1, F.2, F.3, F.6, F.7 and F.8 is confusing. They consist of per-character explanation, sometimes preceded by general introductory paragraph(s) for a group of characters. The problem is that it is unclear which paragraph is an introductory and which is a part of explanation of a particular character.</p> <p>For example, F.1.1 currently has the following structure:</p> <p>F.1.1 Zero-width boundary indicators</p> <p>The following characters are ...</p> <p>SOFT HYPHEN: ...</p> <p>The inserted graphic symbol, ...</p> <p>When encoding text that includes ...</p>	<p>Organize Annex F in a suitable structure reflecting the grouping of the text. For example, F.1.1 can be organized as follows:</p> <p>F.1.1 Zero-width boundary indicators</p> <p>The following characters are ...</p> <p>a) SOFT-HYPHEN: ...</p> <p>The inserted graphic symbol, ...</p> <p>When encoding text that includes ...</p> <p>When a SOFT HYPHEN is inserted ...</p> <p>b) ZERO WIDTH SPACE: ...</p> <p>c) WORD JOINER and ZERO WIDTH...</p> <p>The following characters are ...</p>	

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					<p>When a SOFT HYPHEN is inserted ... ZERO WIDTH SPACE: ... WORD JOINER and ZERO WIDTH... The following characters are ... ZERO WIDTH NON-JOINER: ... ZERO WIDTH JOINER: ... BRHMI NUMBER JOINER: ...</p> <p>The three paragraphs between the paragraph beginning with "SOFT HYPHEN" and the paragraph beginning with "ZERO WIDTH SPACE" are parts of the explanation of SOFT HYPHEN, but a paragraph between the paragraph beginning with "WORD JOINER" and "ZERO WIDTH NON-JOINER" is not a part of the explanation of WORD JOINER. It is not easy for a reader to know that.</p> <p>The "The following characters" on the first paragraph refers to the first four characters, while the same phrase on the 8th paragraph refers to remaining three. Such grouping is better expressed as a subclause and/or list structure.</p>	<p>a) ZERO WIDTH NON-JOINER: ... b) ZERO WIDTH JOINER: ... c) BRHMI NUMBER JOINER: ...</p>	
JP		F.1.1	NOTE 2 and NOTE 3	ed	In F.1.1, there are NOTE 2 and NOTE 3 but no NOTE 1.	Change "NOTE 2" to "NOTE 1", and "NOTE 3" to "NOTE 2".	
JP		F.2.1		ed	The wording "discouraged" is inappropriate for International Standards. (See Annex H of ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.)	Change "The use of these character is discouraged." to "These characters should not be used."	
JP		F.5		te	The current F.5 looks strange.  Firstly, the text says the character explained in F.5 is used to subtend, just in a same way as in F.4, but the clause title says "Supertending format	Move "0605 ARABIC NUMBER MARK ABOVE" to the list in F.4.  Remove F.5, updating the following clause	

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					<p>character" (contrary to F.4) It will be better to say that 0605 ARABIC NUMBER MARK ABOVE is one of subtending format characters, especially because 070F SYRIAC ABBREVIATION MARK, which has a very similar function as 0605, has been called a subtending format character in 10646 for a long time, causing no problem.</p> <p>Secondly, It is also questionable that 10646 explicitly defines the scope of 0605, although the standard says vaguely "as defined in the Unicode Standard for ARABIC END OF AYAH" for other subtending characters. There is no need to specify more details on 0605 than other subtending format characters.</p>	numbers accordingly.	
JP		F.7		ed	Both F.6 and F.7 explains format characters dedicated for the shorthand writing systems. It appears better to merge F.7 into F.6. We can break the (new) F.6 into two subclauses, F.6.1 and F.6.2, if sub-grouping is necessary.	Add a new clause title "F.6 Shorthand format characters", changing the current F.6 and F.7 as F.6.1 and F.6.2.	
JP		F.8	1st Sentence	te	<p>The current text reads "where punctuation or SPACE may be omitted". "SPACE" is written in all capital, and it is interpreted as a character name. It is suspicious the statement is valid, then.</p> <p>We have no definition for <i>punctuation</i> here. It is used as a general or vague word. It is strange that the paired word SPACE is so strict that only U+0020 is allowed. It may be better to replace the word "SPACE" with "space", an ordinary English word but a character name, as in 16.1's sense.</p>		
JP		Annex I	Table I.1	ed	<p>There is a NOTE below the Table I.1 that uses an asterisk "*" to point to a figure for IDC-OVL. It appears such style is not following ISO/IEC Directives.</p> <p>In the directives, a NOTE can't point to a</p>	<p>Remove an asterisk "*" from the "Relative positions of DCs" column of the bottom row.</p> <p>Remove an asterisk before the word "NOTE" of the NOTE.</p>	

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					<p>particular part of the standard through a mark such as "***". We need to make it a footnote if we use "***" mark. (See 6.5.2 of ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, 2011.) Footnotes have different forms if used against a table, however, and we can't use "***" in a table but need to use a super script a, b, c, ... for footnoting. (See 6.6.6.7.)</p> <p>The better way is to make it a NOTE to a table. (See 6.6.6.6.) A NOTE to a table, like a NOTE to a text, can't use "***" or similar marks to identify which part of the table is under discussion, but we can always write some wording to make the subject of a note clear.</p> <p>Also note that table NOTES should be enclosed in the table border. (See an EXAMPLE to 6.6.6.6 of ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, 2011.)</p>	<p>Insert "In IDC-OVL, " at the beginning of the NOTE.</p> <p>Enclose the NOTE in a table border.</p>	
JP		I.1	The third item in the first list	te	<p>The CD updated the definition of IDS by allowing private use characters as its DCs. Although Japan understands a requirement to allow something unencoded in UCS as a DC, it is afraid of opening up an unrestricted distribution of data containing private use characters.</p> <p>Yes, IRG did use some private use characters as DCs in its own use of IDC-look-alikes, it already caused some problems even in IRG works; many IRG editors misunderstood what shapes those particular private use characters were meant, because their PC showed a different private use characters in place. In practice, it is not easy to detect a given text data contained any private use characters.</p> <p>Japan considers it was a mistake that we used private use characters in IRG works. Japan worries about the issues IRG experienced may confuse world-wide UCS users.</p> <p>As an alternative to private use characters, Japan</p>	<p>Replace the following item</p> <p>"a private use character (as long as the interchanging parties have agreed that the particular private use character represents a particular ideograph or component of an ideograph)"</p> <p>with the following:</p> <p>"FFFD REPLACEMENT CHARACTER"</p>	

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## Template for comments and secretariat observations

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MB/NC <sup>1</sup>	Line number (e.g. 17)	Clause/Subclause (e.g. 3.1)	Paragraph/Figure/Table/ Table/ (e.g. Table 1)	Type of comment <sup>2</sup>	Comments	Proposed change	Observations of the secretariat
					would like to propose use of REPLACEMENT CHARACTER to represent a DC that is not encoded in UCS. REPLACEMENT CHARACTER is better than private use characters in the following ways: REPLACEMENT CHARACTER is expected to appear as its own glyph, that is very unlikely to be mistakenly recognized as an intended component of an ideograph by a receiving person. On the other hand, a private use code point may, by accident, have some ideograph-like character assigned by the receiver-side PC, and the receiving person may not be aware of the use of private character in the IDC, while he/she sees totally different shape than the sender's.		
JP		Annex L	(several places)	ed	Annex L contains a phrase "Character names and named UCS Sequence Identifiers" several times. This appears inappropriate.  "character names" is fine. "named UCS Sequence Identifiers" is problematic, because it is not a <i>name</i> . A "UCS Sequence Identifier" or USI for short, is a <i>notation</i> of the form "<UID1, UID2, ..., UIDn>" as specified in 6.6, and a "named UCS Sequence Identifier" or NUSI for short, is "a USI associated to a name". So, NUSI is a special kind of USI and is not a name that is associated to a USI. Japan believes distinction between an object and its name is important. We should not confuse NUSI itself and its name.  We have no good wording to refer to a name that is associated with a USI (or NUSI), so we need to use some verbose phrase.	Replace any occurrences of a phrase "character names and named UCS Sequence Identifiers" with "character names and named UCS Sequence Identifier names"	
JP		Annex L	NOTE 1 of Guideline 4	ed	The Guideline 4 has only one NOTE.	Change "NOTE 1" to "NOTE".	
JP		Annex L	EXAMPLES of Guideline	ed	The last line of the EXAMPLES lacks the character's example glyph.	Add an appropriate glyph at the left most column for the last item (LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U	

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			4			WITH OGONEK AND ACUTE)	
JP		Annex L		ge	Organization of Annex L is unordinary. It is better to be in an ordinary structure defined by the Directives.	Break the current Annex L into the series of clauses as follows:  L.1 General  (The first two paragraphs of Annex L.)  L.2 Guideline 1  L.3 Guideline 2  ...  L.12 Guideline 11	
JP		Annex M	First paragraph	ed	The current sentence "National and international standards are listed first for each category, followed by relevant publications references." is unclear on the point that the entire Annex M is grouped by the category, first.	Add the following sentence before the sentence "National and ..."  The sources are grouped by their categories.	
JP		Annex M		ed	One of the headings of Annex M currently reads "Egyptian Hieroglyphic". It appears strange. The term Hieroglyphic in Egyptology refers to a particular style of Hieroglyph (as in, e.g., "Egyptian Hieroglyph has three major styles of writing: Hieroglyphics, Hieratic, and Demotic.") This heading is for the script, not a particular style of writing.	Change a heading "Egyptian Hieroglyphic" to "Egyptian Hieroglyph".	
JP		Annex M		ed	In the 3rd reference under the heading "Glagolitic", the word "Prosveshchenie" is hyphenated as Prosvesh-chenie, but it is inappropriate. This is a Latin transliteration of a Russian word "просвещение", and "shch" corresponds to a single letter щ. A hyphen should not break in a single letter.	Change the hyphenation of "Prosvesh-chenie" to "Prosveshchenie".	
JP		Annex P		te	Contribution WG 2 N4173 (aka IRG N1838) lists 25 CJK-B code points that contained <i>errors</i> , and proposes to add to the standard some information on those errors.	Add the following 23 entries in Annex P. (Note that the following list is arranged in a same order as N4173 for easy verification. They should be re-arranged in ascending sequence of their code	

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MB/ NC <sup>1</sup>	Line number (e.g. 17)	Clause/ Subclause (e.g. 3.1)	Paragraph/ Figure/ Table/ (e.g. Table 1)	Type of comment <sup>2</sup>	Comments	Proposed change	Observations of the secretariat
					<p>In the current CD 10646, two issues discussed in N4173 have been solved in other ways (i.e., T5-4C6E source reference has been removed from U+21F12 and moved to U+21F2C, and a complaint on U+29450 GKX glyph appears to be covered by the NOTE 3 in 23.1.) Other 23 code points still require some clarification.</p> <p>Japan prefers to add appropriate information in Annex P.</p> <p>Note that WG 2 N4173 contains a typo regarding 27B1F. The contribution text says the problematic source glyph is of GHZ-65018.09, but it actually is GHZ-64018.09 as in the code chart. The suggested addition on the right contains the correction.</p>	<p>points before actual addition, as required by the Annex P compilation policy.)</p> <p>2382C UCS2003 glyph for this code point was mistakenly designed.</p> <p>23EE4 T7-243F source glyph was mistakenly unified to this code point.</p> <p>24369 UCS2003 glyph for this code point was mistakenly designed.</p> <p>27555 UCS2003 glyph for this code point was mistakenly designed.</p> <p>27B1F GHZ-64018.09 source glyph was mistakenly unified to this code point.</p> <p>27D41 UCS2003 glyph for this code point was mistakenly designed.</p>	

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						<p>28B75</p> <p>Shape of TF-686D source glyph in TCA CNS standard has been changed after the publication of CJK UNIFIED IDEOGRAPHS EXTENSION B in ISO/IEC 10646-2. For consistency with TCA CNS standard, TF-686D glyph needs to be as in this International Standard, although the glyph is not usually unified with UCS2003 glyph of this code point.</p> <p>293FB</p> <p>Shape of T5-7C22 source glyph in TCA CNS standard has been changed after the publication of CJK UNIFIED IDEOGRAPHS EXTENSION B in ISO/IEC 10646-2. For consistency with TCA CNS standard, T5-7C22 glyph needs to be as in this International Standard, although the glyph is not usually unified with GHZ-74512.13 glyph and/or UCS2003 glyph of this code point.</p> <p>29C52</p> <p>Shape of T7-5666 source glyph in TCA CNS standard has been changed after the publication of CJK UNIFIED IDEOGRAPHS EXTENSION B in ISO/IEC 10646-2. For consistency with TCA CNS standard, T7-5666 glyph needs to be as in this International Standard, although the glyph is not usually unified with UCS2003 glyph of this code point.</p> <p>2A0B8</p> <p>Shape of T7-523a source glyph in TCA CNS standard has been changed after the publication</p>	

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						<p>of CJK UNIFIED IDEOGRAPHS EXTENSION B in ISO/IEC 10646-2. For consistency with TCA CNS standard, T7-523A glyph needs to be as in this International Standard, although the glyph is not usually unified with GKX-1494.15 glyph and/or UCS2003 glyph of this code point.</p> <p>299FB Shape of GCH glyph for this code point has been changed after the publication of CJK UNIFIED IDEOGRAPHS EXTENSION B in ISO/IEC 10646-2. The GCH glyph needs to be as in this International Standard, although the glyph is not usually unified with UCS2003 glyph of this code point.</p> <p>235F1 UCS2003 glyph for this code point was mistakenly designed.</p> <p>28599 V4-5565 source glyph was mistakenly unified to this code point.</p> <p>20885 T5-3669 source glyph was mistakenly unified to this code point.</p> <p>24A8A UCS2003 glyph for this code point was mistakenly</p>	

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						<p>designed.</p> <p>24F15 UCS2003 glyph for this code point was mistakenly designed.</p> <p>25089 UCS2003 glyph for this code point was mistakenly designed.</p> <p>2A6C0 GKX-1538.20 source glyph was mistakenly unified to this code point.</p> <p>22936 T5-6777 source glyph was mistakenly unified to this code point.</p> <p>28321 T6-632A source glyph was mistakenly unified to this code point.</p> <p>22BA3 GKX-0440.17 source glyph was mistakenly unified to this code point.</p> <p>23023</p>	

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						T5-6C34 source glyph was mistakenly unified to this code point.  24229 GKX-0672.02 source glyph was mistakenly unified to this code point.	
JP		Annex P		te	In the code chart for CJK UNIFIED IDEOGRAPHS EXTENSION B, the code point 25B88 has a same issue as in 2382C (in the previous comment.) Same words are required in Annex P.  WG 2 N4173 doesn't contain a note on 25B88, but It <b>is</b> included in the revised version of IRG N1838. The current WG 2 N4173 is a copy of the previous version of IRG N 1838 that lacked 25B88 as an editorial mistake.	Add the following entry in Annex P: 25B88 UCS2003 glyph for this code point was mistakenly designed.	
JP		Annex P		te	In the code chart for CJK UNIFIED IDEOGRAPHS EXTENSION B, the T7-2F4B has mistakenly dis-unified from 24381 and allocated to a separate code point 243BE; <b>and</b> the glyph for 243BE was wrong in 10646-2:2001. The IRG recognized that this was an error, but the consensus in its Chongqing meeting was to keep 243BE's source reference to T7-2F4B.  Since this appears an error to be corrected, we need some explanation in Annex P.	Add the following entry in Annex P: 243BE  The source glyph for T7-2F4B should have been unified with 24381 but was allocated here by a mistake. The UCS2003 glyph for this code point should have been based on T7-2F4B but showed different shape by a mistake. For consistency with TCA CNS standards, 24381's source reference to T7-2F4B is kept as in this International Standard.	
JP		Annex R		te	Annex R uses the term "additional information" (twice). It is called "annotation" in some other places, including the title of 24.	Change two occurrences of "additional information" to "annotation".	
JP		S.1.5 d)		te	In the second pair for "Differences in protrusion at the folded corner of strokes", the right-hand figure was changed in a wrong way, and the intended difference in actual shapes that was clear in the older editions has disappeared in the recent	Revert the figure back as in 2011 edition.	

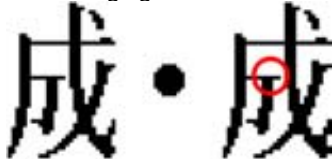
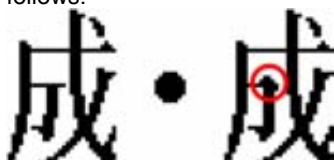
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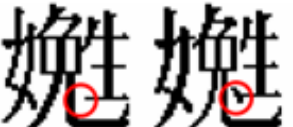
MB/NC <sup>1</sup>	Line number (e.g. 17)	Clause/ Subclause (e.g. 3.1)	Paragraph/ Figure/ Table/ (e.g. Table 1)	Type of comment <sup>2</sup>	Comments	Proposed change	Observations of the secretariat
					<p>edition, making this example useless. (It appeared broken in the 3rd Ed.)</p> <p>The wrong figure in this CD follows:</p>  <p>The correct figure that was in 2nd Ed (2011) follows:</p> 		
JP		S.1.6	NOTEs	ed	S.1.6 currently has two NOTEs.	The first NOTE should be "NOTE 1" and the second "NOTE 2".	
JP		S.3	clause title	ed	S.3 is titled as "Source code separation examples", but the "source code separation" is an old wording. We now call it "source separation."	Change the title to "Source separation examples"	
JP		S.3	NOTE	ed	The last sentence of the NOTE reads "The source groups that correspond to these letters are identified at the beginning of this annex." However, the exact location the letters are identified is in S.1.6.	Change "identified at the beginning of this annex" to "identified in S.1.6."	
JP		S.3 and S.4	Example glyph pairs (and triples)	te	<p>S.3 and S.4 are sorts of records to show what the group did when it first created CJK UNIFIED IDEOGRAPHS. The current example pairs and triples in S.3 and S.4 are, however, typeset with fonts that are different from that used when CJK UNIFIED IDEOGRAPHS was first created, making the list less useful.</p> <p>For an example, the following pair taken from S.3 is for a source separation caused by T source.</p>	Revert all figures used in S.3 and S.4 to those used in earlier editions, i.e., 2003 edition.	

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MB/ NC <sup>1</sup>	Line number (e.g. 17)	Clause/ Subclause (e.g. 3.1)	Paragraph/ Figure/ Table/ (e.g. Table 1)	Type of comment <sup>2</sup>	Comments	Proposed change	Observations of the secretariat
					 <p>媿媿 T</p> <p>5B0E 5B14</p> <p>However, this is strange; CJK Unified Ideographs are arranged in their radical-stroke order. Why a character with an extra dot has a smaller code point than that without, then?</p> <p>Because, the current figure is wrong. The following figure is taken from 2003 edition, that preserved the original intention from the early days:</p>  <p>媿媿 T</p> <p>5B0E 5B14</p> <p>A shape with a dot is on 5B14, and that without is on 5B0E. Also note the significant difference of the vertical position of the dot (between the 5B0E shape of the current CD and the 5B14 shape of the 2003 edition.) This difference is not important in this particular pair, but might have been if occurred in other pairs.</p> <p>S.3 and S.4 examples are frequently referred to to clarify the borders between unification and dis-unification, we should avoid changes that obscure the purposes of these examples as much as possible.</p>		

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JP		(many)		ed	<p>6.6.7.3.1 of ISO/IEC Directives, part 2, 2011 specifies as follows:</p> <p>Imprecise references such as "this Clause" and "This Annex" shall not be used.</p> <p>The wording is ambiguous, but the general understanding of this sentence is</p> <p>References of the form "this Clause" and "This Annex" are considered imprecise and shall not be used.</p> <p>and is not</p> <p>References of the form "this Clause" and "This Annex" shall not be used when imprecise (and they may be used when precise).</p>	Avoid use of the wording "this Clause", "this subclause" and "this Annex" entirely, and replace them with references using explicit numbers, e.g., "Clause X", "X.X", "Annex X".	
JP		(many)		ed	5.2.4 of ISO/IEC Directives, part 2, 2011 prohibits <i>hanging paragraphs</i> , although 10646 contains many. (See EXAMPLE in 5.2.4 of the Directives for <i>hanging paragraph</i> .)	Avoid <i>hanging paragraphs</i> .	
JP		(many)	tables	ed	ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, 2011 does not explicitly specify it by words, but the general understanding of the clause 6.6.6.6 (Notes to tables) is that any NOTES to a table shall be enclosed in the table border, as in the EXAMPLE to 6.6.6.6.	Enclose any NOTES to a table in the table border.	

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## Template for comments and secretariat observations

Date: 2013-03-05

Document: SC 2 N 4268, ISO/IEC CD 10646 (Ed. 4)

1	2	(3)	4	5	(6)	(7)
MB <sup>1</sup>	Clause No./ Subclause No./ Annex (e.g. 3.1)	Paragraph/ Figure/Table/ Note (e.g. Table 1)	Type of com- ment <sup>2</sup>	Comment (justification for change) by the MB	Proposed change by the MB	Secretariat observations on each comment submitted
US		Latin Extended-D	te.1	Justification for removing this character is contained in WG2 N3678, with further rationale in WG2 N4340 "Comments to Irish Comments on Middle Dot" and WG2 N4339 "Examples of Collation Tailoring for U+00B7 MIDDLE DOT."	The US again requests the removal of U+A78F LATIN LETTER MIDDLE DOT. We deem the character unnecessary, is a damaging duplication for the standard, and should be removed from the amendment. If this change is made, along with te.3, the USNB will change its vote to Yes.	
US		Old Italic	te.2	The proposal WG2 N4395 has demonstrated that Raetic can amply be covered by the Old Italic script.	The US requests the addition of U+1032F OLD ITALIC LETTER TTE, as proposed in WG2 N4395.	
US		Hatran	te.3	In Hatran, RESH and DALETH have fallen together, so there is no need to separately encode the two characters separately. The name change to HATRAN LETTER DALETH-RESH reflects the collapse of the two letters.	The US requests the removal of U+108F3 HATRAN LETTER RESH, moving the following two characters up to fill the hole. We also request U+108E3 HATRAN LETTER DALETH be renamed HATRAN LETTER DALETH-RESH. If these changes are made, along with te.1, the USNB will change its vote to Yes.	
US		Early Dynastic Cuneiform	te.4	A duplicate character had earlier been located at U+124D2, but it has since been removed. Contact with experts has confirmed that there is no reason to leave the hole.	The US requests the hole at U+124D2 be closed up, and all the following characters be moved up by one code point.	
US			ed.1	Incorrect characters appear in various annotations for new characters.	The US requests the Editor check all new annotations, because (U+FFFD) now appears in the annotations for various characters, such as at U+111CC (Sharada block) and U+14413 (Anatolian Hieroglyphs block).	

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**NOTE** Columns 1, 2, 4, 5 are compulsory.

## Template for comments and secretariat observations

Date: 2013-03-05

Document: SC 2 N 4268, ISO/IEC CD 10646 (Ed. 4)

1	2	(3)	4	5	(6)	(7)
<b>MB<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Clause No./ Subclause No./ Annex</b> (e.g. 3.1)	<b>Paragraph/ Figure/Table/ Note</b> (e.g. Table 1)	<b>Type of com- ment<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Comment (justification for change) by the MB</b>	<b>Proposed change by the MB</b>	<b>Secretariat observations</b> on each comment submitted

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