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Foreword

ISO (the International Organisation for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO and IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work.

In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1. Draft International Standards adopted by the joint technical committee are circulated to national bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the national bodies casting a vote.

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International Standard ISO/IEC 6937 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Coded character sets*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO/IEC 6937:1994), which has been technically revised.

Annex A forms an integral part of this International Standard. Annexes B, C, D, E, F, and G are for information only.

Introduction

This International Standard specifies a repertoire of graphic characters and their coded representations, for use in text communication.

Although, in general, text (see 4.16) consists of characters and pictures, this International Standard applies only to text made up of characters.

The specifications are based on 8-bit coding; Annex A specifies the 7-bit code for the character set of this International Standard.

Other annexes include:

- a) a description of the method used to define a short identifier for each character specified in this International Standard (Annex B);
- b) a summary of the use of non-spacing diacritical marks in combination with letters of the basic Latin alphabetic characters (Annex C);
- c) a summary of the use of Latin alphabetic characters in various languages (Annex D);
- d) an alternative coded representation of the repertoire with no non-spacing diacritical marks (Annex E);
- e) a bibliography (Annex F);
- f) a summary of differences between the 1994 (second) edition of ISO/IEC 6937, and the present (third) edition of this International Standard (Annex G).

Information technology - Coded graphic character set for text communication - Latin alphabet

1 Scope

This International Standard

- a) specifies the coded representation of the characters;
- b) specifies a repertoire of the Latin alphabetic and non-alphabetic characters for the communication of text in many European languages using the Latin script;
- c) specifies rules for the definitions and use of graphic character subrepertoires, i.e. subsets of the specified character repertoire.

2 Conformance and implementation

2.1 Conformance

2.1.1 Conformance of information interchange

A coded-character-data-element (CC-data-element) within coded information for interchange is in conformance with this International Standard if all coded representations of characters within that CC-data-element conform to the mandatory requirements of this International Standard.

A claim of conformance shall identify:

- the subrepertoire in accordance with clause 9, if one has been adopted,
- the 7-bit coding in accordance with Annex A, if it has been adopted.

2.1.2 Conformance of devices

A device is in conformance with this International Standard if it conforms to the requirements of 2.1.2.1 and either or both 2.1.2.2 and 2.1.2.3 below.

2.1.2.1 Device description

A device that conforms to this International Standard shall be the subject of a description that identifies the means by which the user may supply characters to the device, or may recognize them when they are made available to the user, as specified respectively in 2.1.2.2 and 2.1.2.3 below.

2.1.2.2 Originating devices

An originating device shall allow its user to supply any sequence of characters of the character repertoire, and shall be capable of transmitting their coded representations within a CC-data-element.

2.1.2.3 Receiving devices

A receiving device shall be capable of receiving and interpreting any coded representation of characters that are

within a CC-data-element, and that conform to 2.1.1 of this International Standard, and shall make the corresponding characters available to its user in such a way that the user can identify them among those of the repertoire, and can distinguish them from each other.

2.2 Implementation

The use of this character set requires definitions of its implementation in various media. For example, these could include magnetic and optical interchangeable media and transmission channels, thus permitting interchange of data to take place either indirectly by means of an intermediate recording on a physical medium, or by local connection of various units (such as input and output devices and computers) or by means of data transmission equipment.

The implementation of this coded character set in physical media and for transmission, taking into account the need for error checking, may be the subject of other International Standards.

3 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All Standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO/IEC 2022:1994, *Information technology - Character code structure and extension techniques*.

ISO/IEC 7350:1991, *Information technology - Registration of repertoires of the graphic characters from ISO/IEC 10367*.

ISO/IEC 10367:1991, *Information technology - Standardized coded graphic character sets for use in 8-bit codes*.

ISO/IEC 10538:1991, *Information technology - Control functions for text communication*.

ISO/IEC 10646:2000, *Information technology - Universal Multiple-Octet Coded Character Set (UCS) - Part 1: Architecture and Basic Multilingual Plane (BMP)*.

4 Definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard, the following definitions apply:

4.1 active position: The character position which is to image the graphic symbol representing the next graphic character or relative to which the next control function is to be executed.

4.2 bit combination: An ordered set of bits used for the representation of characters.

4.3 character: A member of a set of elements used for the organization, control or representation of data.

4.4 character position: The portion of a display that is imaging or is capable of imaging a graphic symbol.

4.5 coded-character-data-element (CC-data-element): An element of interchanged information that is specified to consist of a sequence of coded representations of characters, in accordance with one or more identified standards for coded character sets.

NOTE 1: In a communication environment in accordance with the Reference Model for Open Systems Interconnection of ISO 7498, a CC-data-element will form all or part of the information that corresponds to the Presentation-Protocol-Data-Unit (PPDU) defined in that International Standard.

NOTE 2: When information interchange is accomplished by means of interchangeable media, a CC-data-element will form all or part of the information that corresponds to the user data, and not that recorded during formatting and initialization.

4.6 coded character set; code: A set of unambiguous rules that establishes a character set and the one-to-one

relationship between the characters of the set and their bit combinations.

4.7 code extension: The techniques for the encoding of characters that are not included in the character set of a given code.

4.8 code table: A table showing the character allocated to each bit combination in a code.

4.9 control character: A control function the coded representation of which consists of a single bit combination.

4.10 control function: An element of a character set that affects the recording, processing, transmission or interpretation of data, and that has a coded representation consisting of one or more bit combinations.

4.11 device: A component of information processing equipment which can transmit, and/or receive, coded information within CC-data-elements.

NOTE: It may be an input/output device in the conventional sense, or a process such as an application program or gateway function.

4.12 escape sequence: A string of bit combinations that are used for control purposes in code extension procedures. The first of these bit combinations represents the control function ESCAPE.

NOTE: Formats and rules regarding the use of escape sequences are specified in ISO/IEC 2022.

4.13 graphic character: A character, other than a control function, that has a visual representation normally handwritten, printed or displayed, and that has a coded representation consisting of one or more bit combinations.

4.14 graphic symbol: A visual representation of a graphic character or of a control function.

4.15 repertoire: A specified set of characters that are represented by one or more bit combinations of a coded character set.

4.16 text: A representation of information for human comprehension that is intended for presentation in a two-dimensional form, for example printed on paper or displayed on a screen.

Text consists of symbols, phrases or sentences in natural or artificial languages, pictures, diagrams and tables.

NOTE: This International Standard applies only to text made up of characters.

4.17 text communication; communication of text: The transfer of text by means of telecommunications.

NOTE: In the context of this International Standard, text communication is by means of binary-coded representations of characters.

4.18 user: A person or other entity that invokes the services provided by a device.

NOTE 1: This entity may be a process such as an application program if the "device" is a code convertor or a gateway function, for example.

NOTE 2: The characters, as supplied by the user or made available to the user, may be in the form of codes local to the device, or of non-conventional visible representations, provided that 2.1.2 above is satisfied.

5 Notation, code table and names

5.1 Notation

The bits of the bit combinations of the 8-bit code are identified by b_8 , b_7 , b_6 , b_5 , b_4 , b_3 , b_2 and b_1 , where b_8 is the highest-order, or most significant bit and b_1 is the lowest-order, or least significant bit.

The bit combinations may be interpreted to represent numbers in the range 0 to 255 in binary notation by attributing the following weights to the individual bits:

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Bit | b_8 | b_7 | b_6 | b_5 | b_4 | b_3 | b_2 | b_1 |
| Weight | 128 | 64 | 32 | 16 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 |

In this International Standard, the bit combinations are identified by notations of the form xx/yy , where xx and yy are numbers in the range 00 to 15. The correspondence between the notations of the form xx/yy and the bit combinations consisting of the bits b_8 to b_1 , is as follows:

- xx is the number represented by b_8 , b_7 , b_6 and b_5 where these bits are given the weights 8, 4, 2 and 1, respectively;
- yy is the number represented by b_4 , b_3 , b_2 and b_1 where these bits are given the weights 8, 4, 2 and 1, respectively.

The notations of the form xx/yy are the same as the ones used to identify code table positions, where xx is the column number and yy is the row number (see 5.2).

5.2 Code table

An 8-bit code table consists of 256 positions arranged in 16 columns and 16 rows. The columns and rows are numbered 00 to 15.

The code table positions are identified by notations of the form xx/yy , where xx is the column number and yy is the row number.

The positions of the code table are in one-to-one correspondence with the bit combinations of the code. The notation of a code table position, of the form xx/yy , is the same as that of the corresponding bit combination.

5.3 Names

This International Standard assigns one name to each character. In addition, it specifies an acronym for the three characters SPACE, NO-BREAK SPACE and SOFT HYPHEN and a graphic symbol for the other graphic characters. By convention, only capital letters, space and hyphen are used for writing the names of characters. It is intended that the acronym and this convention be retained in all translations of the text of this International Standard.

The names chosen to denote graphic characters are intended to reflect their customary meaning. However, this International Standard does not define and does not restrict the meanings of graphic characters. Neither does it specify a particular style or font design for imaging the graphic characters.

6 Specifications of SPACE, NO-BREAK SPACE and SOFT HYPHEN

6.1 SPACE (SP): A graphic character that has a visual representation consisting of the absence of a graphic symbol. Its coded representation is 02/00.

6.2 NO-BREAK SPACE (NBSP): A graphic character, the visual representation of which consists of the absence of a graphic symbol, for use when a line break is to be prevented in the text as presented.

6.3 SOFT HYPHEN (SHY): A graphic character that is imaged by a graphic symbol identical with, or similar to, that representing HYPHEN-MINUS, for use when a line break has been established within a word.

7 Composition of the character repertoire

The repertoire of the graphic characters defined in this International Standard consists of

a) SPACE (SP)

and of 332 characters as follows

b) Latin alphabetic characters comprising

1) the 52 capital and small letters of the basic Latin alphabet,

2) accented letters, the graphic representations of which consist of combinations of basic Latin letters with diacritical marks,

3) special alphabetic characters which are neither basic Latin letters nor combinations of basic Latin letters with diacritical marks;

c) non-alphabetic characters, such as digits, fractions, punctuation and diacritical marks, monetary symbols etc.

The repertoire, excluding SPACE, is specified in table 4. In each table entry, the first column specifies the name of the character. The second column specifies its coded representation (see 8.3).

NOTE 1: A survey of the use of Latin characters in various languages is included in Annex D.

NOTE 2: Use of the following characters: LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH MIDDLE DOT, LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH MIDDLE DOT and LATIN SMALL LETTER N PRECEDED BY APOSTROPHE, is deprecated.

8 Specification of the coded character set

8.1 Character sets

The coded representations of the graphic characters of the repertoire defined in this International Standard make use of the character SPACE and of two character sets, that is "a primary set" and a "supplementary set".

The primary set shall consist of the graphic characters of the basic G0 set of ISO/IEC 10367, represented by bit combinations 02/01 to 07/14. The characters of the primary set shall not be used in combination with each other to generate graphic characters of the repertoire defined in this International Standard. The primary set contains the letters of the basic Latin alphabet, some spacing diacritical marks and a number of non-alphabetic characters.

The supplementary set contains graphic characters, represented by bit combinations 10/00 to 11/15 and 13/00 to 15/15, and non-spacing diacritical marks, represented by bit combinations 12/00 to 12/15. The graphic characters consist of a number of characters used in addition to those in the primary set.

A non-spacing diacritical mark shall be used only in combination with certain basic Latin letters, or with SPACE. The allowed combinations of non-spacing diacritical marks and letters are the ones needed to represent the accented letters included in table 4. This set of combinations is summarized in Annex C.

The code table for the primary and the supplementary sets of graphic characters is given in table 1. Shaded positions denote bit combinations which shall not be used.

The names of the characters in the primary set are specified in Table 2.

The names of the characters and non-spacing diacritical marks of the supplementary set are specified in Table 3. In order to stress that non-spacing diacritical marks are not characters, the names given to them are printed in lower case italics.

8.2 Explanations concerning the code table

8.2.1 Bit combinations 10/04 and 10/06 are reserved for future standardization, and shall not be used.

8.2.2 The non-spacing diacritical marks of column 12 are used only in combination with certain basic Latin letters, or with SPACE (see Annex C). The graphic symbols shown in column 12 represent diacritical marks as separate graphic characters.

8.2.3 Bit combinations 12/00, 12/09 and 12/12 are reserved for possible allocation of additional diacritical marks, and shall not be used.

8.2.4 Bit combinations 13/08 to 13/11 and 14/05 are reserved for future standardization, and shall not be used.

8.3 Coded representations of the graphic characters of the repertoire

The coded representations of the graphic characters of the repertoire defined in this International Standard are specified in table 4. The formats of the coded representations are as follows:

a) Accented letters

Each accented letter is represented by a sequence of bit combinations consisting of the coded representation of the relevant non-spacing diacritical mark (an element of the supplementary set), followed by the coded representation of the relevant basic Latin letter (an element of the primary set).

b) Diacritical marks as separate graphic characters

The diacritical marks that are elements of the primary set (GRAVE ACCENT, CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT and TILDE) are represented as separate graphic characters by the corresponding single bit combination in the range 02/01 to 07/14.

The other ten of the diacritical marks of column 12 are represented as separate graphic characters by a sequence of bit combinations consisting of the coded representation of the relevant non-spacing diacritical mark (an element of the supplementary set), followed by the coded representation of the character SPACE, i.e. the bit combination 02/00.

c) All other graphic characters of the repertoire

Any graphic character of the repertoire, other than an accented letter or a diacritical mark as a separate graphic character that is not an element of the primary set, is an element of either the primary set or the supplementary set and is represented by the corresponding single bit combination in the range 02/01 to 07/14 or 10/00 to 15/15.

Depending of the code extension techniques used, a bit combination, representing an element of either the primary or the supplementary set may have to be preceded by a code extension function invoking the character set concerned.

NOTES Explanations concerning certain letters:

NOTE 1: Accented letter LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH CEDILLA was named "small g with acute accent" in the 1983 edition of this International Standard. For compatibility purposes, the coded representation has been kept unchanged. The name has been aligned with that in ISO/IEC 10646-1. The cedilla, upturned, is placed above "g" for presentation purposes. The letter is intended for use in the Latvian language and corresponds to the character LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH CEDILLA.

NOTE 2: There is no LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ETH in this International Standard. There is a letter named LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D WITH

STROKE which will also serve as the capital form of Icelandic Eth, where this International Standard is used. It should be noted that ISO/IEC 10646, ISO/IEC 8859-1 and ISO/IEC 10367 provide for a LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ETH as well as a LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D WITH STROKE.

9 Graphic character subrepertoires

The purpose of defining character subrepertoires is to facilitate communication with equipment capable of presenting text using a limited set of graphic characters at one time. An example of equipment that might make use of subrepertoires is a text communication terminal containing an output device that has a changeable printing element (physical or other). However, in order to comply with the requirements of this International Standard, such a text communication terminal has to be capable of receiving and presenting all graphic characters of the repertoire in some manner, possibly using one or more alternative printing elements.

Subrepertoires are defined in accordance with the following rules:

- a) A subrepertoire shall include the character SPACE, the 26 Latin unaccented small letters and the 26 Latin unaccented capital letters.
- b) A subrepertoire shall include the 10 digits.
- c) A subrepertoire shall include the following characters:

| Graphic symbol | Name |
|----------------|-------------------|
| , | APOSTROPHE |
| (| LEFT PARENTHESIS |
|) | RIGHT PARENTHESIS |
| , | COMMA |
| - | HYPHEN-MINUS |
| . | FULL STOP |
| / | SOLIDUS |
| : | COLON |
| ? | QUESTION MARK |
| + | PLUS SIGN |
| = | EQUALS SIGN |

- d) A subrepertoire may include any other graphic characters of the repertoire defined in this International Standard.
- e) A subrepertoire shall not include any character not defined in this International Standard.
- f) Two or more graphic characters of the repertoire shall not be included as a single character in the subrepertoire.

The procedure for registration of subrepertoires is specified in ISO/IEC 7350.

The identifier assigned to a registered subrepertoire is intended to be used as a parameter value of the control function IDENTIFY GRAPHIC SUBREPERTOIRE (IGS) which is defined in ISO/IEC 10538.

10 Identification of options

10.1 Purpose and context of identification

CC-data-elements conforming to an option of this International Standard are intended to form all or part of a composite unit of coded information that is interchanged between a sender and a recipient. The identification of the options of this International Standard that have been adopted by the originator shall also be available to the recipient. The route by which such identification is communicated to the recipient is outside the scope of this International Standard.

However, some standards for interchange of coded information may permit, or require, that the coded representation of the identification applicable to the CC-data-elements forms part of the interchanged information. This clause specifies a coded representation for the identification of options of this International Standard. Such coded representations form all or part of an identifying data element, which may be included in information interchange in accordance with the relevant standard.

10.2 Identification of coding method

The coding method adopted shall be identified by means of one of the following announcer sequences:

ESC 02/00 04/10 shall identify 7-bit coding (as in Annex A);

ESC 02/00 04/11 shall identify 8-bit coding.

10.3 Identification of primary and supplementary sets

The escape sequences used to designate the primary and the supplementary sets are:

| | | |
|-----------------|---|--|
| ESC 02/08 04/02 | : | to designate the primary set of the present edition of this International Standard as the G0 set (ISO-IR 6); |
| ESC 02/13 05/02 | : | to designate the supplementary set of the present edition of this International Standard as the G1 set (ISO-IR 156); |
| ESC 02/14 05/02 | : | to designate the supplementary set of the present edition of this International Standard as the G2 set; |
| ESC 02/15 05/02 | : | to designate the supplementary set of the present edition of this International Standard as the G3 set. |

NOTE: The escape sequences used to designate the primary and the supplementary sets of ISO 6937/2:1983 are:

| | | |
|-----------------|---|---|
| ESC 02/08 04/00 | : | to designate the primary set as the G0 set (ISO-IR 2); |
| ESC 02/09 06/12 | : | to designate the supplementary set as the G1 set (ISO-IR 90); |
| ESC 02/10 06/12 | : | to designate the supplementary set as the G2 set; |
| ESC 02/11 06/12 | : | to designate the supplementary set as the G3 set. |

10.4 Identification of subrepertoire

The subrepertoire adopted shall be identified by the control function IDENTIFY GRAPHIC SUBREPERTOIRE (IGS) which is defined in ISO/IEC 10538. Parameter values identifying graphic character subrepertoires are registered in accordance with ISO/IEC 7350.

Table 1 - Primary and supplementary sets of graphic characters and non-spacing diacritical marks for text communication
 (coding when represented by bit combinations 02/01 to 07/14 and 10/00 to 15/15 of an 8-bit code)

| | 00 | 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | 06 | 07 | 08 | 09 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|------|----|----|----|----|-----|
| 00 | | | | 0 | @ | P | ‘ | p | | | NBSP | ◦ | | — | Ω | κ |
| 01 | | | ! | 1 | A | Q | a | q | | | ı | ± | ‘ | ı | Æ | æ |
| 02 | | | " | 2 | B | R | b | r | | | ç | ² | ˘ | ® | Ð | đ |
| 03 | | | # | 3 | C | S | c | s | | | £ | ³ | ^ | © | ª | ð |
| 04 | | | \$ | 4 | D | T | d | t | | | | × | ~ | ™ | Ĥ | ĥ |
| 05 | | | % | 5 | E | U | e | u | | | ¥ | μ | - | ♪ | | ı |
| 06 | | | & | 6 | F | V | f | v | | | | ¶ | ˘ | ¬ | ıı | ıı |
| 07 | | | ’ | 7 | G | W | g | w | | | § | · | · | | Ł | ł |
| 08 | | | (| 8 | H | X | h | x | | | ¤ | ÷ | ¨ | | Ł | ł |
| 09 | | |) | 9 | I | Y | i | y | | | ‘ | ’ | | | Ø | ø |
| 10 | | | * | : | J | Z | j | x | | | “ | ” | ◦ | | Œ | œ |
| 11 | | | + | ; | K | [| k | { | | | « | » | ¸ | | ◦ | β |
| 12 | | | , | < | L | \ | l | | | | ← | ¼ | | ⅛ | Ɔ | ɔ |
| 13 | | | - | = | M |] | m | } | | | ↑ | ½ | ” | ⅜ | Ʀ | Ʀ |
| 14 | | | . | > | N | ^ | n | ~ | | | → | ¾ | ¸ | ⅝ | Ŋ | ŋ |
| 15 | | | / | ? | O | _ | o | | | | ↓ | ı | ˘ | ⅞ | ň | SHY |

Table 2 - Specification of the primary character set in an 8-bit code

| Bit comb. | Name | Bit comb. | Name |
|-----------|------------------------|-----------|------------------------|
| | | 05/00 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P |
| 02/01 | EXCLAMATION MARK | 05/01 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Q |
| 02/02 | QUOTATION MARK | 05/02 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R |
| 02/03 | NUMBER SIGN | 05/03 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S |
| 02/04 | DOLLAR SIGN | 05/04 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T |
| 02/05 | PERCENT SIGN | 05/05 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U |
| 02/06 | AMPERSAND | 05/06 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER V |
| 02/07 | APOSTROPHE | 05/07 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W |
| 02/08 | LEFT PARENTHESIS | 05/08 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER X |
| 02/09 | RIGHT PARENTHESIS | 05/09 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y |
| 02/10 | ASTERISK | 05/10 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z |
| 02/11 | PLUS SIGN | 05/11 | LEFT SQUARE BRACKET |
| 02/12 | COMMA | 05/12 | REVERSE SOLIDUS |
| 02/13 | HYPHEN-MINUS | 05/13 | RIGHT SQUARE BRACKET |
| 02/14 | FULL STOP | 05/14 | CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT |
| 02/15 | SOLIDUS | 05/15 | LOW LINE |
| | | | |
| 03/00 | DIGIT ZERO | 06/00 | GRAVE ACCENT |
| 03/01 | DIGIT ONE | 06/01 | LATIN SMALL LETTER A |
| 03/02 | DIGIT TWO | 06/02 | LATIN SMALL LETTER B |
| 03/03 | DIGIT THREE | 06/03 | LATIN SMALL LETTER C |
| 03/04 | DIGIT FOUR | 06/04 | LATIN SMALL LETTER D |
| 03/05 | DIGIT FIVE | 06/05 | LATIN SMALL LETTER E |
| 03/06 | DIGIT SIX | 06/06 | LATIN SMALL LETTER F |
| 03/07 | DIGIT SEVEN | 06/07 | LATIN SMALL LETTER G |
| 03/08 | DIGIT EIGHT | 06/08 | LATIN SMALL LETTER H |
| 03/09 | DIGIT NINE | 06/09 | LATIN SMALL LETTER I |
| 03/10 | COLON | 06/10 | LATIN SMALL LETTER J |
| 03/11 | SEMICOLON | 06/11 | LATIN SMALL LETTER K |
| 03/12 | LESS-THAN SIGN | 06/12 | LATIN SMALL LETTER L |
| 03/13 | EQUALS SIGN | 06/13 | LATIN SMALL LETTER M |
| 03/14 | GREATER-THAN SIGN | 06/14 | LATIN SMALL LETTER N |
| 03/15 | QUESTION MARK | 06/15 | LATIN SMALL LETTER O |
| | | | |
| 04/00 | COMMERCIAL AT | 07/00 | LATIN SMALL LETTER P |
| 04/01 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A | 07/01 | LATIN SMALL LETTER Q |
| 04/02 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER B | 07/02 | LATIN SMALL LETTER R |
| 04/03 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C | 07/03 | LATIN SMALL LETTER S |
| 04/04 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D | 07/04 | LATIN SMALL LETTER T |
| 04/05 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E | 07/05 | LATIN SMALL LETTER U |
| 04/06 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER F | 07/06 | LATIN SMALL LETTER V |
| 04/07 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G | 07/07 | LATIN SMALL LETTER W |
| 04/08 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H | 07/08 | LATIN SMALL LETTER X |
| 04/09 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I | 07/09 | LATIN SMALL LETTER Y |
| 04/10 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J | 07/10 | LATIN SMALL LETTER Z |
| 04/11 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K | 07/11 | LEFT CURLY BRACKET |
| 04/12 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L | 07/12 | VERTICAL LINE |
| 04/13 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER M | 07/13 | RIGHT CURLY BRACKET |
| 04/14 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N | 07/14 | TILDE |
| 04/15 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O | | |

Table 3 - Specification of the supplementary character set in an 8-bit code

| Bit comb. | Name | Bit comb. | Name |
|-----------|--|-----------|---|
| 10/00 | NO-BREAK SPACE | 13/00 | HORIZONTAL BAR |
| 10/01 | INVERTED EXCLAMATION MARK | 13/01 | SUPERSCRIP ONE |
| 10/02 | CENT SIGN | 13/02 | REGISTERED SIGN |
| 10/03 | POUND SIGN | 13/03 | COPYRIGHT SIGN |
| 10/04 | (This position shall not be used) | 13/04 | TRADE MARK SIGN |
| 10/05 | YEN SIGN | 13/05 | EIGHTH NOTE |
| 10/06 | (This position shall not be used) | 13/06 | NOT SIGN |
| 10/07 | SECTION SIGN | 13/07 | BROKEN BAR |
| 10/08 | CURRENCY SIGN | 13/08 | (This position shall not be used) |
| 10/09 | LEFT SINGLE QUOTATION MARK | 13/09 | (This position shall not be used) |
| 10/10 | LEFT DOUBLE QUOTATION MARK | 13/10 | (This position shall not be used) |
| 10/11 | LEFT-POINTING DOUBLE ANGLE QUOTATION MARK | 13/11 | (This position shall not be used) |
| 10/12 | LEFTWARDS ARROW | 13/12 | VULGAR FRACTION ONE EIGHTH |
| 10/13 | UPWARDS ARROW | 13/13 | VULGAR FRACTION THREE EIGHTHS |
| 10/14 | RIGHTWARDS ARROW | 13/14 | VULGAR FRACTION FIVE EIGHTHS |
| 10/15 | DOWNWARDS ARROW | 13/15 | VULGAR FRACTION SEVEN EIGHTHS |
| | | | |
| 11/00 | DEGREE SIGN | 14/00 | OHM SIGN |
| 11/01 | PLUS-MINUS SIGN | 14/01 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE |
| 11/02 | SUPERSCRIP TWO | 14/02 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D WITH STROKE |
| 11/03 | SUPERSCRIP THREE | 14/03 | FEMININE ORDINAL INDICATOR |
| 11/04 | MULTIPLICATION SIGN | 14/04 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H WITH STROKE |
| 11/05 | MICRO SIGN | 14/05 | (This position shall not be used) |
| 11/06 | PILCROW SIGN | 14/06 | LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE IJ |
| 11/07 | MIDDLE DOT | 14/07 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH MIDDLE DOT |
| 11/08 | DIVISION SIGN | 14/08 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH STROKE |
| 11/09 | RIGHT SINGLE QUOTATION MARK | 14/09 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE |
| 11/10 | RIGHT DOUBLE QUOTATION MARK | 14/10 | LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE OE |
| 11/11 | RIGHT-POINTING DOUBLE ANGLE QUOTATION MARK | 14/11 | MASCULINE ORDINAL INDICATOR |
| 11/12 | VULGAR FRACTION ONE QUARTER | 14/12 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER THORN |
| 11/13 | VULGAR FRACTION ONE HALF | 14/13 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH STROKE |
| 11/14 | VULGAR FRACTION THREE QUARTERS | 14/14 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ENG |
| 11/15 | INVERTED QUESTION MARK | 14/15 | LATIN SMALL LETTER N PRECEDED BY APOSTROPHE |
| | | | |
| 12/00 | (This position shall not be used) | 15/00 | LATIN SMALL LETTER KRA |
| 12/01 | <i>non-spacing grave accent</i> | 15/01 | LATIN SMALL LETTER AE |
| 12/02 | <i>non-spacing grave accent</i> | 15/02 | LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH STROKE |
| 12/03 | <i>non-spacing circumflex accent</i> | 15/03 | LATIN SMALL LETTER ETH |
| 12/04 | <i>non-spacing tilde</i> | 15/04 | LATIN SMALL LETTER H WITH STROKE |
| 12/05 | <i>non-spacing macron</i> | 15/05 | LATIN SMALL LETTER DOTLESS I |
| 12/06 | <i>non-spacing breve</i> | 15/06 | LATIN SMALL LIGATURE IJ |
| 12/07 | <i>non-spacing dot above</i> | 15/07 | LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH MIDDLE DOT |
| 12/08 | <i>non-spacing diaeresis</i> | 15/08 | LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH STROKE |
| 12/09 | (This position shall not be used) | 15/09 | LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE |
| 12/10 | <i>non-spacing ring above</i> | 15/10 | LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OE |
| 12/11 | <i>non-spacing cedilla</i> | 15/11 | LATIN SMALL LETTER SHARP S |
| 12/12 | (This position shall not be used) | 15/12 | LATIN SMALL LETTER THORN |
| 12/13 | <i>non-spacing double acute accent</i> | 15/13 | LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH STROKE |
| 12/14 | <i>non-spacing ogonek</i> | 15/14 | LATIN SMALL LETTER ENG |
| 12/15 | <i>non-spacing caron</i> | 15/15 | SOFT HYPHEN |

Table 4 - Specification of the repertoire

| Name | Coded representation | |
|--|----------------------|-------|
| ACUTE ACCENT | 12/02 | 02/00 |
| AMPERSAND | | 02/06 |
| APOSTROPHE | | 02/07 |
| ASTERISK | | 02/10 |
| BREVE | 12/06 | 02/00 |
| BROKEN BAR | 13/07 | |
| CARON | 12/15 | 02/00 |
| CEDILLA | 12/11 | 02/00 |
| CENT SIGN | 10/02 | |
| CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT | | 05/14 |
| COLON | | 03/10 |
| COMMA | | 02/12 |
| COMMERCIAL AT | | 04/00 |
| COPYRIGHT SIGN | 13/03 | |
| CURRENCY SIGN | 10/08 | |
| DEGREE SIGN | 11/00 | |
| DIAERESIS | 12/08 | 02/00 |
| DIGIT EIGHT | | 03/08 |
| DIGIT FIVE | | 03/05 |
| DIGIT FOUR | | 03/04 |
| DIGIT NINE | | 03/09 |
| DIGIT ONE | | 03/01 |
| DIGIT SEVEN | | 03/07 |
| DIGIT SIX | | 03/06 |
| DIGIT THREE | | 03/03 |
| DIGIT TWO | | 03/02 |
| DIGIT ZERO | | 03/00 |
| DIVISION SIGN | 11/08 | |
| DOLLAR SIGN | | 02/04 |
| DOT ABOVE | 12/07 | 02/00 |
| DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT | 12/13 | 02/00 |
| DOWNWARDS ARROW | 10/15 | |
| EIGHTH NOTE | 13/05 | |
| EQUALS SIGN | | 03/13 |
| EXCLAMATION MARK | | 02/01 |
| FEMININE ORDINAL INDICATOR | 14/03 | |
| FULL STOP | | 02/14 |
| GRAVE ACCENT | | 06/00 |
| GREATER-THAN SIGN | | 03/14 |
| HORIZONTAL BAR | 13/00 | |
| HYPHEN-MINUS | | 02/13 |
| INVERTED EXCLAMATION MARK | 10/01 | |
| INVERTED QUESTION MARK | 11/15 | |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A | | 04/01 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH ACUTE | 12/02 | 04/01 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH BREVE | 12/06 | 04/01 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX | 12/03 | 04/01 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS | 12/08 | 04/01 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH GRAVE | 12/01 | 04/01 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH MACRON | 12/05 | 04/01 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH OGONEK | 12/14 | 04/01 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE | 12/10 | 04/01 |

Table 4 - (continued)

| Name | Coded representation | |
|--|----------------------|-------|
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH TILDE | 12/04 | 04/01 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE ¹ | 14/01 | |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER B | | 04/02 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C | | 04/03 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH ACUTE | 12/02 | 04/03 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH CARON | 12/15 | 04/03 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH CEDILLA | 12/11 | 04/03 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH CIRCUMFLEX | 12/03 | 04/03 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH DOT ABOVE | 12/07 | 04/03 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D | | 04/04 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D WITH CARON | 12/15 | 04/04 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D WITH STROKE | 14/02 | |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E | | 04/05 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH ACUTE | 12/02 | 04/05 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CARON | 12/15 | 04/05 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX | 12/03 | 04/05 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS | 12/08 | 04/05 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DOT ABOVE | 12/07 | 04/05 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH GRAVE | 12/01 | 04/05 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH MACRON | 12/05 | 04/05 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH OGONEK | 12/14 | 04/05 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ENG | 14/14 | |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER F | | 04/06 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G | | 04/07 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH BREVE | 12/06 | 04/07 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH CEDILLA | 12/11 | 04/07 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH CIRCUMFLEX | 12/03 | 04/07 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH DOT ABOVE | 12/07 | 04/07 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H | | 04/08 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H WITH CIRCUMFLEX | 12/03 | 04/08 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H WITH STROKE | 14/04 | |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I | | 04/09 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH ACUTE | 12/02 | 04/09 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH CIRCUMFLEX | 12/03 | 04/09 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS | 12/08 | 04/09 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DOT ABOVE | 12/07 | 04/09 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH GRAVE | 12/01 | 04/09 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH MACRON | 12/05 | 04/09 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH OGONEK | 12/14 | 04/09 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH TILDE | 12/04 | 04/09 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J | | 04/10 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J WITH CIRCUMFLEX | 12/03 | 04/10 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K | | 04/11 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K WITH CEDILLA | 12/11 | 04/11 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L | | 04/12 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH ACUTE | 12/02 | 04/12 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH CARON | 12/15 | 04/12 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH CEDILLA | 12/11 | 04/12 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH MIDDLE DOT | 14/07 | |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH STROKE | 14/08 | |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER M | | 04/13 |

NOTE 1: This letter was named LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE A E in the 1994 edition of this International Standard. The name has been aligned with that of ISO/IEC 10646-1.

Table 4 - (continued)

| Name | Coded representation | |
|--|----------------------|-------|
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N | | 04/14 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH ACUTE | 12/02 | 04/14 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH CARON | 12/15 | 04/14 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH CEDILLA | 12/11 | 04/14 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH TILDE | 12/04 | 04/14 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O | | 04/15 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH ACUTE | 12/02 | 04/15 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX | 12/03 | 04/15 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS | 12/08 | 04/15 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DOUBLE ACUTE | 12/13 | 04/15 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH GRAVE | 12/01 | 04/15 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH MACRON | 12/05 | 04/15 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE | 14/09 | |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH TILDE | 12/04 | 04/15 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P | | 05/00 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Q | | 05/01 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R | | 05/02 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH ACUTE | 12/02 | 05/02 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH CARON | 12/15 | 05/02 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH CEDILLA | 12/11 | 05/02 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S | | 05/03 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH ACUTE | 12/02 | 05/03 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH CARON | 12/15 | 05/03 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH CEDILLA ² | 12/11 | 05/03 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH CIRCUMFLEX | 12/03 | 05/03 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T | | 05/04 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH CARON | 12/15 | 05/04 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH CEDILLA ² | 12/11 | 05/04 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH STROKE | 14/13 | |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER THORN | 14/12 | |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U | | 05/05 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH ACUTE | 12/02 | 05/05 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH BREVE | 12/06 | 05/05 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH CIRCUMFLEX | 12/03 | 05/05 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS | 12/08 | 05/05 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DOUBLE ACUTE | 05/05 | 12/13 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH GRAVE | 12/01 | 05/05 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH MACRON | 12/05 | 05/05 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH OGONEK | 12/14 | 05/05 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH RING ABOVE | 12/10 | 05/05 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH TILDE | 12/04 | 05/05 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER V | | 05/06 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W | | 05/07 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W WITH CIRCUMFLEX | 12/03 | 05/07 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER X | | 05/08 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y | | 05/09 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH ACUTE | 12/02 | 05/09 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH CIRCUMFLEX | 12/03 | 05/09 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH DIAERESIS | 12/08 | 05/09 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z | | 05/10 |

NOTE 2: The letters used in the Romanian language LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH COMMA BELOW and LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH COMMA BELOW are different from the LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH CEDILLA and LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH CEDILLA. However, subject to the agreement of originator and receiver in information interchange, the letters WITH CEDILLA may be used to substitute for the letters WITH COMMA BELOW.

Table 4 - (continued)

| Name | Coded representation | |
|--|----------------------|-------|
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH ACUTE | 12/02 | 05/10 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH CARON | 12/15 | 05/10 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH DOT ABOVE | 12/07 | 05/10 |
| LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE IJ ³ | 14/06 | |
| LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE OE ³ | 14/10 | |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER A | | 06/01 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH ACUTE | 12/02 | 06/01 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH BREVE | 12/06 | 06/01 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX | 12/03 | 06/01 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS | 12/08 | 06/01 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH GRAVE | 12/01 | 06/01 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH MACRON | 12/05 | 06/01 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH OGONEK | 12/14 | 06/01 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE | 12/10 | 06/01 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH TILDE | 12/04 | 06/01 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER AE ⁴ | 15/01 | |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER B | | 06/02 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER C | | 06/03 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH ACUTE | 12/02 | 06/03 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH CARON | 12/15 | 06/03 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH CEDILLA | 12/11 | 06/03 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH CIRCUMFLEX | 12/03 | 06/03 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH DOT ABOVE | 12/07 | 06/03 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER D | | 06/04 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH CARON | 12/15 | 06/04 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH STROKE | 15/02 | |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER DOTLESS I | 15/05 | |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER E | | 06/05 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH ACUTE | 12/02 | 06/05 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CARON | 12/15 | 06/05 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX | 12/03 | 06/05 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS | 12/08 | 06/05 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DOT ABOVE | 12/07 | 06/05 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH GRAVE | 12/01 | 06/05 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH MACRON | 12/05 | 06/05 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH OGONEK | 12/14 | 06/05 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER ENG | 15/14 | |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER ETH | 15/03 | |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER F | | 06/06 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER G | | 06/07 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH BREVE | 12/06 | 06/07 |

NOTE 3: In the Dutch language, LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE IJ is considered a letter, and in the French language LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE OE is considered a letter.

NOTE 4: This letter was named LATIN SMALL LIGATURE A E in the 1994 edition of this International Standard. The name has been aligned with that in ISO/IEC 10646-1.

Table 4 - (continued)

| Name | Coded representation | |
|--|----------------------|-------|
| LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH CEDILLA ⁵ | 12/02 | 06/07 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH CIRCUMFLEX | 12/03 | 06/07 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH DOT ABOVE | 12/07 | 06/07 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER H | | 06/08 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER H WITH CIRCUMFLEX | 12/03 | 06/08 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER H WITH STROKE | 15/04 | |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER I | | 06/09 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH ACUTE | 12/02 | 06/09 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH CIRCUMFLEX | 12/03 | 06/09 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS | 12/08 | 06/09 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH GRAVE | 12/01 | 06/09 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH MACRON | 12/05 | 06/09 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH OGONEK | 12/14 | 06/09 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH TILDE | 12/04 | 06/09 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER J | | 06/10 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER J WITH CIRCUMFLEX | 12/03 | 06/10 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER K | | 06/11 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER K WITH CEDILLA | 12/11 | 06/11 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER KRA | 15/00 | |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER L | | 06/12 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH ACUTE | 12/02 | 06/12 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH CARON | 12/15 | 06/12 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH CEDILLA | 12/11 | 06/12 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH MIDDLE DOT | 15/07 | |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH STROKE | 15/08 | |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER M | | 06/13 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER N | | 06/14 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER N PRECEDED BY APOSTROPHE | 14/15 | |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH ACUTE | 12/02 | 06/14 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH CARON | 12/15 | 06/14 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH CEDILLA | 12/11 | 06/14 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH TILDE | 12/04 | 06/14 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER O | | 06/15 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH ACUTE | 12/02 | 06/15 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX | 12/03 | 06/15 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS | 12/08 | 06/15 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DOUBLE ACUTE | 12/13 | 06/15 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH GRAVE | 12/01 | 06/15 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH MACRON | 12/05 | 06/15 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE | 15/09 | |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH TILDE | 12/04 | 06/15 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER P | | 07/00 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER Q | | 07/01 |

NOTE 5: Accented letter LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH CEDILLA was named "small g with acute accent" in the 1983 edition of this International Standard. For compatibility purposes, the coded representation has been kept unchanged. The name has been aligned with ISO/IEC 10646-1. The letter is intended for use with Latvian and corresponds to the character LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH CEDILLA.

Table 4 - (continued)

| Name | Coded representation | |
|--|----------------------|-------|
| LATIN SMALL LETTER R | | 07/02 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH ACUTE | 12/02 | 07/02 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH CARON | 12/15 | 07/02 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH CEDILLA | 12/11 | 07/02 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER S | | 07/03 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH ACUTE | 12/02 | 07/03 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH CARON | 12/15 | 07/03 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH CEDILLA ⁶ | 12/11 | 07/03 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH CIRCUMFLEX | 12/03 | 07/03 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER SHARP S | 15/11 | |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER T | | 07/04 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH CARON | 12/15 | 07/04 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH CEDILLA ⁶ | 12/11 | 07/04 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH STROKE | 15/13 | |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER THORN | 15/12 | |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER U | | 07/05 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH ACUTE | 12/02 | 07/05 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH BREVE | 12/06 | 07/05 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH CIRCUMFLEX | 12/03 | 07/05 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS | 12/08 | 07/05 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DOUBLE ACUTE | 12/13 | 07/05 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH GRAVE | 12/01 | 07/05 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH MACRON | 12/05 | 07/05 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH OGONEK | 12/14 | 07/05 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH RING ABOVE | 12/10 | 07/05 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH TILDE | 12/04 | 07/05 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER V | | 07/06 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER W | | 07/07 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER W WITH CIRCUMFLEX | 12/03 | 07/07 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER X | | 07/08 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER Y | | 07/09 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH ACUTE | 12/02 | 07/09 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH CIRCUMFLEX | 12/03 | 07/09 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH DIAERESIS | 12/08 | 07/09 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER Z | | 07/10 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH ACUTE | 12/02 | 07/10 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH CARON | 12/15 | 07/10 |
| LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH DOT ABOVE | 12/07 | 07/10 |
| LATIN SMALL LIGATURE IJ ⁷ | 15/06 | |
| LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OE ⁷ | 15/10 | |
| LEFT CURLY BRACKET | | 07/11 |
| LEFT DOUBLE QUOTATION MARK | 10/10 | |

NOTE 6: The letters used in the Romanian language LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH COMMA BELOW and LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH COMMA BELOW are different from the LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH CEDILLA and LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH CEDILLA. However, subject to the agreement of originator and receiver in information interchange, the letters WITH CEDILLA may be used to substitute for the letters WITH COMMA BELOW.

NOTE 7: In the Dutch language, LATIN SMALL LIGATURE IJ is considered a letter, and in the French language LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OE is considered a letter.

Table 4 - (concluded)

| Name | Coded representation | |
|--|----------------------|-------|
| LEFT PARENTHESIS | | 02/08 |
| LEFT-POINTING DOUBLE ANGLE QUOTATION MARK | 10/11 | |
| LEFT SINGLE QUOTATION MARK | 10/09 | |
| LEFT SQUARE BRACKET | | 05/11 |
| LEFTWARDS ARROW | 10/12 | |
| LESS-THAN SIGN | | 03/12 |
| LOW LINE | | 05/15 |
| MACRON | 12/05 | 02/00 |
| MASCULINE ORDINAL INDICATOR | 14/11 | |
| MICRO SIGN | 11/05 | |
| MIDDLE DOT | 11/07 | |
| MULTIPLICATION SIGN | 11/04 | |
| NO-BREAK SPACE | 10/00 | |
| NOT SIGN | 13/06 | |
| NUMBER SIGN | | 02/03 |
| OGONEK | 12/14 | 02/00 |
| OHM SIGN | 14/00 | |
| PERCENT SIGN | | 02/05 |
| PILCROW SIGN | 11/06 | |
| PLUS SIGN | | 02/11 |
| PLUS-MINUS SIGN | 11/01 | |
| POUND SIGN | 10/03 | |
| QUESTION MARK | | 03/15 |
| QUOTATION MARK | | 02/02 |
| REGISTERED SIGN | 13/02 | |
| REVERSE SOLIDUS | | 05/12 |
| RIGHT CURLY BRACKET | | 07/13 |
| RIGHT DOUBLE QUOTATION MARK | 11/10 | |
| RIGHT PARENTHESIS | | 02/09 |
| RIGHT-POINTING DOUBLE ANGLE QUOTATION MARK | 11/11 | |
| RIGHT SINGLE QUOTATION MARK | 11/09 | |
| RIGHT SQUARE BRACKET | | 05/13 |
| RIGHTWARDS ARROW | 10/14 | |
| RING ABOVE | 12/10 | 02/00 |
| SECTION SIGN | 10/07 | |
| SEMICOLON | | 03/11 |
| SOFT HYPHEN | 15/15 | |
| SOLIDUS | | 02/15 |
| SPACE | 02/00 | |
| SUPERSCRRIPT ONE | 13/01 | |
| SUPERSCRRIPT THREE | 11/03 | |
| SUPERSCRRIPT TWO | 11/02 | |
| TILDE | | 07/14 |
| TRADE MARK SIGN | 13/04 | |
| UPWARDS ARROW | 10/13 | |
| VERTICAL LINE | | 07/12 |
| VULGAR FRACTION FIVE EIGHTHS | 13/14 | |
| VULGAR FRACTION ONE EIGHTH | 13/12 | |
| VULGAR FRACTION ONE HALF | 11/13 | |
| VULGAR FRACTION ONE QUARTER | 11/12 | |
| VULGAR FRACTION SEVEN EIGHTHS | 13/15 | |
| VULGAR FRACTION THREE EIGHTHS | 13/13 | |
| VULGAR FRACTION THREE QUARTERS | 11/14 | |
| YEN SIGN | 10/05 | |

Annex A (normative)

7-bit code

This Annex specifies the 7-bit code for the character sets of this International Standard.

Notation (see 5.1): The bits of the bit combinations of the 7-bit code are identified by b_7 , b_6 , b_5 , b_4 , b_3 , b_2 and b_1 , where b_7 is the highest-order, or most significant bit and b_1 is the lowest-order, or least significant bit.

The bit combinations may be interpreted to represent numbers in the range 0 to 127 in binary notation by attributing the following weights to the individual bits:

| | | | | | | | |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Bit | b_7 | b_6 | b_5 | b_4 | b_3 | b_2 | b_1 |
| Weight | 64 | 32 | 16 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 |

In this International Standard, the bit combinations are identified by notations of the form xx/yy , where xx is a number in the range 00 to 07 and yy a number in the range 00 to 15. The correspondence between the notations of the form xx/yy and the bit combinations consisting of the bits b_7 to b_1 , is as follows:

- xx is the number represented by b_7 , b_6 and b_5 where these bits are given the weights 4, 2 and 1, respectively;
- yy is the number represented by b_4 , b_3 , b_2 and b_1 where these bits are given the weights 8, 4, 2 and 1, respectively.

The notations of the form xx/yy are the same as the ones used to identify code table positions, where xx is the column number and yy is the row number (see 5.2).

Code table (see 5.2): A 7-bit code table consists of 128 positions arranged in 8 columns and 16 rows. The columns are numbered 00 to 07 and the rows are numbered 00 to 15.

G0, G1, G2 and G3 sets: In a 7-bit code, the elements of a G0 set are represented by bit combinations in the range 02/01 to 07/14, and the elements of a G1, G2 or G3 set of graphic characters are also represented by bit combinations in the range 02/00 to 07/15 after invocation by the appropriate code extension function in accordance with ISO 2022.

Table A.1 - Primary set of graphic characters for text communication (coding when represented by bit combinations 02/01 to 07/14 of a 7-bit code)

| | | | | | b ₇ | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------|----------------|----|----|----|----|----|---|
| | | | | | b ₆ | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | | | | | b ₅ | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| b ₄ | b ₃ | b ₂ | b ₁ | | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | 06 | 07 | |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 00 | | 0 | @ | P | ' | p | |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 01 | ! | 1 | A | Q | a | q | |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 02 | " | 2 | B | R | b | r | |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 03 | # | 3 | C | S | c | s | |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 04 | \$ | 4 | D | T | d | t | |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 05 | % | 5 | E | U | e | u | |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 06 | & | 6 | F | V | f | v | |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 07 | , | 7 | G | W | g | w | |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 08 | (| 8 | H | X | h | x | |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 09 |) | 9 | I | Y | i | y | |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 10 | * | : | J | Z | j | z | |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 11 | + | ; | K | [| k | { | |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 12 | , | < | L | \ | l | | |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 13 | - | = | M |] | m | } | |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 14 | . | > | N | ^ | n | ~ | |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 15 | / | ? | O | _ | o | | |

Table A.2 - Supplementary set of graphic characters and non-spacing diacritical marks for text communication (coding when represented by bit combinations 02/00 to 07/15 of a 7-bit code)

| | | | | | b ₇ | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------|----------------|------|----|----|----|----|-----|
| | | | | | b ₆ | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | | | | | b ₅ | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| b ₄ | b ₃ | b ₂ | b ₁ | | | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | 06 | 07 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 00 | | NBSP | ◦ | | — | Ω | κ |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 01 | | ı | ± | ‘ | ı | Æ | æ |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 02 | | ç | ² | ´ | ® | Ð | đ |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 03 | | £ | ³ | ^ | © | ª | ð |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 04 | | | × | ~ | ™ | ℍ | ℎ |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 05 | | ¥ | μ | - | ♪ | | ı |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 06 | | | ¶ | ˘ | ¬ | IJ | ij |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 07 | | § | • | • | | Ł | ł |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 08 | | ¤ | ÷ | ¨ | | Ł | ł |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 09 | | ‘ | ’ | | | Ø | ø |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 10 | | “ | ” | ◦ | | Œ | œ |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 11 | | « | » | ˘ | | ◦ | ß |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 12 | | ← | ¼ | | ⅛ | Ɔ | ɔ |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 13 | | ↑ | ½ | ˝ | ⅜ | Ʀ | ɹ |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 14 | | → | ¾ | ˘ | ⅝ | ŋ | ŋ |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 15 | | ↓ | ı | ˘ | ⅞ | ň | SHY |

Annex B (informative)

Method of definition of short identifiers of this International Standard

Characters are identified by their names as specified in the repertoire. In certain applications, these names may be too long for referencing. To serve this situation, a system of short identifiers is introduced.

NOTE 1: In the 1983 edition of this International Standard, these short identifiers were called "identifiers", and intended to identify characters. This practice is not continued in this International Standard, and is in fact deprecated.

For the purpose of this International Standard, a method has been developed which allows for a short form of identification of graphic characters. The method is shown in figure B.1.

Each short identifier consists of two capital letters and two digits.

The first letter indicates an alphabet or a character category (in the case of a non-alphabetic graphic character). Only L, N and S are used in this Annex, the other capital letters are reserved for future use.

The second letter indicates a letter of the alphabet or, in the case of a non-alphabetic graphic character, the group of characters.

In the case of an alphabetic character, the first digit indicates the presence of a diacritical mark or a special form, and the second digit indicates whether it is a capital or a small letter. The digits have no special meaning when the short identifier begins with an N or an S.

The numbering is used in a consistent manner so that each diacritical mark is always given the same number.

The numbering principle is shown in figure B.2.

Table B.1 provides the lists of short identifiers and names for the graphic characters of the repertoire defined in this International Standard.

NOTE 2: The following short identifiers have been changed from the second edition to the third edition:

| old | new | character |
|------|------|-------------------------------------|
| LG11 | LG41 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH CEDILLA |
| SM95 | SM65 | BROKEN BAR |
| SM96 | SM66 | NOT SIGN |

and the category LIGATURE has been removed from the method of definition of short identifiers.

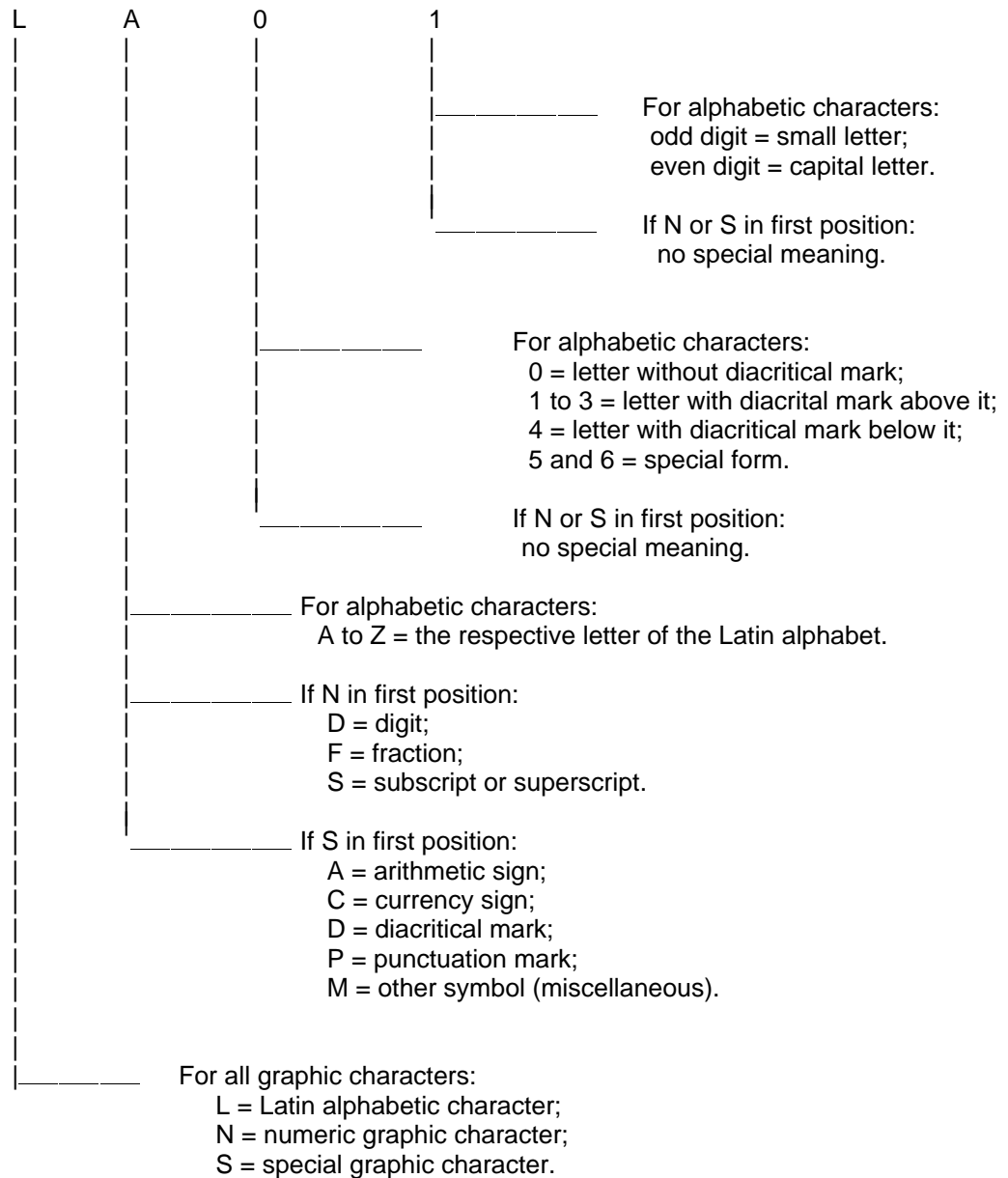


Figure B.1 - Method of definition of short identifiers

| | Small | Capital |
|---------------------------------|-------|---------|
| No diacritical mark | 01 | 02 |
| ACUTE ACCENT | 11 | 12 |
| GRAVE ACCENT | 13 | 14 |
| CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT | 15 | 16 |
| DIAERESIS | 17 | 18 |
| TILDE | 19 | 20 |
| CARON | 21 | 22 |
| BREVE | 23 | 24 |
| DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT | 25 | 26 |
| RING ABOVE | 27 | 28 |
| DOT ABOVE | 29 | 30 |
| MACRON | 31 | 32 |
| CEDILLA | 41 | 42 |
| OGONEK | 43 | 44 |
| Special forms: | | |
| AE | 51 | 52 |
| D WITH STROKE | 61 | 62 |
| H WITH STROKE | 61 | 62 |
| L WITH STROKE | 61 | 62 |
| O WITH STROKE | 61 | 62 |
| T WITH STROKE | 61 | 62 |
| DOTLESS I | 61 | - |
| KRA | 61 | - |
| ENG | 61 | 62 |
| SHARP S | 61 | - |
| ETH (see note 12 in clause 8.3) | 63 | 62 |
| L WITH MIDDLE DOT | 63 | 64 |
| N PRECEDED BY APOSTROPHE | 63 | - |
| THORN | 63 | 64 |
| IJ | 51 | 52 |
| OE | 51 | 52 |

Figure B.2 - Numbering principle for alphabetic characters

Table B.1 - List of short identifiers for the repertoire in alphabetic order of character names

| ID | Name |
|------|--|
| SD11 | ACUTE ACCENT |
| SM03 | AMPERSAND |
| SP05 | APOSTROPHE |
| SM04 | ASTERISK |
| SD23 | BREVE |
| SM65 | BROKEN BAR |
| SD21 | CARON |
| SD41 | CEDILLA |
| SC04 | CENT SIGN |
| SD15 | CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT |
| SP13 | COLON |
| SP08 | COMMA |
| SM05 | COMMERCIAL AT |
| SM52 | COPYRIGHT SIGN |
| SC01 | CURRENCY SIGN |
| SM19 | DEGREE SIGN |
| SD17 | DIAERESIS |
| ND08 | DIGIT EIGHT |
| ND05 | DIGIT FIVE |
| ND04 | DIGIT FOUR |
| ND09 | DIGIT NINE |
| ND01 | DIGIT ONE |
| ND07 | DIGIT SEVEN |
| ND06 | DIGIT SIX |
| ND03 | DIGIT THREE |
| ND02 | DIGIT TWO |
| ND10 | DIGIT ZERO |
| SA06 | DIVISION SIGN |
| SC03 | DOLLAR SIGN |
| SD29 | DOT ABOVE |
| SD25 | DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT |
| SM93 | EIGHTH NOTE |
| SM33 | DOWNWARDS ARROW |
| SA04 | EQUALS SIGN |
| SP02 | EXCLAMATION MARK |
| SM21 | FEMININE ORDINAL INDICATOR |
| SP11 | FULL STOP |
| SD13 | GRAVE ACCENT |
| SA05 | GREATER-THAN SIGN |
| SM12 | HORIZONTAL BAR |
| SP10 | HYPHEN-MINUS |
| SP03 | INVERTED EXCLAMATION MARK |
| SP16 | INVERTED QUESTION MARK |
| LA02 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A |
| LA12 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH ACUTE |
| LA24 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH BREVE |
| LA16 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX |
| LA18 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS |
| LA14 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH GRAVE |

Table B.1 - (continued)

| ID | Name |
|------|--|
| LA32 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH MACRON |
| LA44 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH OGONEK |
| LA28 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE |
| LA20 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH TILDE |
| LA52 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE |
| LB02 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER B |
| LC02 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C |
| LC12 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH ACUTE |
| LC22 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH CARON |
| LC42 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH CEDILLA |
| LC16 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH CIRCUMFLEX |
| LC30 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH DOT ABOVE |
| LD02 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D |
| LD22 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D WITH CARON |
| LD62 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D WITH STROKE |
| LE02 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E |
| LE12 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH ACUTE |
| LE22 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CARON |
| LE16 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX |
| LE18 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS |
| LE30 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DOT ABOVE |
| LE14 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH GRAVE |
| LE32 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH MACRON |
| LE44 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH OGONEK |
| LN62 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ENG |
| LF02 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER F |
| LG02 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G |
| LG24 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH BREVE |
| LG42 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH CEDILLA |
| LG16 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH CIRCUMFLEX |
| LG30 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH DOT ABOVE |
| LH02 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H |
| LH16 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H WITH CIRCUMFLEX |
| LH62 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H WITH STROKE |
| LI02 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I |
| LI12 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH ACUTE |
| LI16 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH CIRCUMFLEX |
| LI18 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS |
| LI30 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DOT ABOVE |
| LI14 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH GRAVE |
| LI32 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH MACRON |
| LI44 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH OGONEK |
| LI20 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH TILDE |
| LJ02 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J |
| LJ16 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J WITH CIRCUMFLEX |
| LK02 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K |
| LK42 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K WITH CEDILLA |
| LL02 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L |
| LL12 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH ACUTE |

Table B.1 - (continued)

| ID | Name |
|------|--|
| LL22 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH CARON |
| LL42 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH CEDILLA |
| LL64 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH MIDDLE DOT |
| LL62 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH STROKE |
| LM02 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER M |
| LN02 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N |
| LN12 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH ACUTE |
| LN22 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH CARON |
| LN42 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH CEDILLA |
| LN20 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH TILDE |
| LO02 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O |
| LO12 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH ACUTE |
| LO16 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX |
| LO18 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS |
| LO26 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DOUBLE ACUTE |
| LO14 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH GRAVE |
| LO32 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH MACRON |
| LO62 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE |
| LO20 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH TILDE |
| LP02 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P |
| LQ02 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Q |
| LR02 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R |
| LR12 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH ACUTE |
| LR22 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH CARON |
| LR42 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH CEDILLA |
| LS02 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S |
| LS12 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH ACUTE |
| LS22 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH CARON |
| LS42 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH CEDILLA |
| LS16 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH CIRCUMFLEX |
| LT02 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T |
| LT22 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH CARON |
| LT42 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH CEDILLA |
| LT62 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH STROKE |
| LT64 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER THORN |
| LU02 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U |
| LU12 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH ACUTE |
| LU24 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH BREVE |
| LU16 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH CIRCUMFLEX |
| LU18 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS |
| LU26 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DOUBLE ACUTE |
| LU14 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH GRAVE |
| LU32 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH MACRON |
| LU44 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH OGONEK |
| LU28 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH RING ABOVE |
| LU20 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH TILDE |
| LV02 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER V |
| LW02 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W |

Table B.1 - (continued)

| ID | Name |
|------|--|
| LW16 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W WITH CIRCUMFLEX |
| LX02 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER X |
| LY02 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y |
| LY12 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH ACUTE |
| LY16 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH CIRCUMFLEX |
| LY18 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH DIAERESIS |
| LZ02 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z |
| LZ12 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH ACUTE |
| LZ22 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH CARON |
| LZ30 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH DOT ABOVE |
| LI52 | LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE IJ |
| LO52 | LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE OE |
| LA01 | LATIN SMALL LETTER A |
| LA11 | LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH ACUTE |
| LA23 | LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH BREVE |
| LA15 | LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX |
| LA17 | LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS |
| LA13 | LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH GRAVE |
| LA31 | LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH MACRON |
| LA43 | LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH OGONEK |
| LA27 | LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE |
| LA19 | LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH TILDE |
| LA51 | LATIN SMALL LETTER AE |
| LB01 | LATIN SMALL LETTER B |
| LC01 | LATIN SMALL LETTER C |
| LC11 | LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH ACUTE |
| LC21 | LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH CARON |
| LC41 | LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH CEDILLA |
| LC15 | LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH CIRCUMFLEX |
| LC29 | LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH DOT ABOVE |
| LD01 | LATIN SMALL LETTER D |
| LD21 | LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH CARON |
| LD61 | LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH STROKE |
| LI61 | LATIN SMALL LETTER DOTLESS I |
| LE01 | LATIN SMALL LETTER E |
| LE11 | LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH ACUTE |
| LE21 | LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CARON |
| LE15 | LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX |
| LE17 | LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS |
| LE29 | LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DOT ABOVE |
| LE13 | LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH GRAVE |
| LE31 | LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH MACRON |
| LE43 | LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH OGONEK |
| LN61 | LATIN SMALL LETTER ENG |
| LD63 | LATIN SMALL LETTER ETH |
| LF01 | LATIN SMALL LETTER F |
| LG01 | LATIN SMALL LETTER G |
| LG23 | LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH BREVE |
| LG41 | LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH CEDILLA |

Table B.1 - (continued)

| ID | Name |
|------|---|
| LG15 | LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH CIRCUMFLEX |
| LG29 | LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH DOT ABOVE |
| LH01 | LATIN SMALL LETTER H |
| LH15 | LATIN SMALL LETTER H WITH CIRCUMFLEX |
| LH61 | LATIN SMALL LETTER H WITH STROKE |
| LI01 | LATIN SMALL LETTER I |
| LI11 | LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH ACUTE |
| LI15 | LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH CIRCUMFLEX |
| LI17 | LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS |
| LI13 | LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH GRAVE |
| LI31 | LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH MACRON |
| LI43 | LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH OGONEK |
| LI19 | LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH TILDE |
| LJ01 | LATIN SMALL LETTER J |
| LJ15 | LATIN SMALL LETTER J WITH CIRCUMFLEX |
| LK01 | LATIN SMALL LETTER K |
| LK41 | LATIN SMALL LETTER K WITH CEDILLA |
| LK61 | LATIN SMALL LETTER KRA |
| LL01 | LATIN SMALL LETTER L |
| LL11 | LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH ACUTE |
| LL21 | LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH CARON |
| LL41 | LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH CEDILLA |
| LL63 | LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH MIDDLE DOT |
| LL61 | LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH STROKE |
| LM01 | LATIN SMALL LETTER M |
| LN01 | LATIN SMALL LETTER N |
| LN63 | LATIN SMALL LETTER N PRECEDED BY APOSTROPHE |
| LN11 | LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH ACUTE |
| LN21 | LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH CARON |
| LN41 | LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH CEDILLA |
| LN19 | LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH TILDE |
| LO01 | LATIN SMALL LETTER O |
| LO11 | LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH ACUTE |
| LO15 | LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX |
| LO17 | LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS |
| LO25 | LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DOUBLE ACUTE |
| LO13 | LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH GRAVE |
| LO31 | LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH MACRON |
| LO61 | LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE |
| LO19 | LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH TILDE |
| LP01 | LATIN SMALL LETTER P |
| LQ01 | LATIN SMALL LETTER Q |
| LR01 | LATIN SMALL LETTER R |
| LR11 | LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH ACUTE |
| LR21 | LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH CARON |
| LR41 | LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH CEDILLA |
| LS01 | LATIN SMALL LETTER S |
| LS11 | LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH ACUTE |

Table B.1 - (continued)

| ID | Name |
|------|---|
| LS21 | LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH CARON |
| LS41 | LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH CEDILLA |
| LS15 | LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH CIRCUMFLEX |
| LS61 | LATIN SMALL LETTER SHARP S |
| LT01 | LATIN SMALL LETTER T |
| LT21 | LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH CARON |
| LT41 | LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH CEDILLA |
| LT61 | LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH STROKE |
| LT63 | LATIN SMALL LETTER THORN |
| LU01 | LATIN SMALL LETTER U |
| LU11 | LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH ACUTE |
| LU23 | LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH BREVE |
| LU15 | LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH CIRCUMFLEX |
| LU17 | LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS |
| LU25 | LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DOUBLE ACUTE |
| LU13 | LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH GRAVE |
| LU31 | LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH MACRON |
| LU43 | LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH OGONEK |
| LU27 | LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH RING ABOVE |
| LU19 | LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH TILDE |
| LV01 | LATIN SMALL LETTER V |
| LW01 | LATIN SMALL LETTER W |
| LW15 | LATIN SMALL LETTER W WITH CIRCUMFLEX |
| LX01 | LATIN SMALL LETTER X |
| LY01 | LATIN SMALL LETTER Y |
| LY11 | LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH ACUTE |
| LY15 | LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH CIRCUMFLEX |
| LY17 | LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH DIAERESIS |
| LZ01 | LATIN SMALL LETTER Z |
| LZ11 | LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH ACUTE |
| LZ21 | LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH CARON |
| LZ29 | LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH DOT ABOVE |
| LI51 | LATIN SMALL LIGATURE IJ |
| LO51 | LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OE |
| SM11 | LEFT CURLY BRACKET |
| SP21 | LEFT DOUBLE QUOTATION MARK |
| SP06 | LEFT PARENTHESIS |
| SP17 | LEFT-POINTING DOUBLE ANGLE QUOTATION MARK |
| SP19 | LEFT SINGLE QUOTATION MARK |
| SM06 | LEFT SQUARE BRACKET |
| SM30 | LEFTWARDS ARROW |
| SA03 | LESS-THAN SIGN |
| SP09 | LOW LINE |
| SD31 | MACRON |
| SM20 | MASCULINE ORDINAL INDICATOR |
| SM17 | MICRO SIGN |
| SM26 | MIDDLE DOT |

Table B.1 - (concluded)

| ID | Name |
|------|--|
| SA07 | MULTIPLICATION SIGN |
| SP30 | NO-BREAK SPACE |
| SM66 | NOT SIGN |
| SM01 | NUMBER SIGN |
| SD43 | OGONEK |
| SM18 | OHM SIGN |
| SM02 | PERCENT SIGN |
| SM25 | PILCROW SIGN |
| SA01 | PLUS SIGN |
| SA02 | PLUS-MINUS SIGN |
| SC02 | POUND SIGN |
| SP15 | QUESTION MARK |
| SP04 | QUOTATION MARK |
| SM53 | REGISTERED SIGN |
| SM07 | REVERSE SOLIDUS |
| SM14 | RIGHT CURLY BRACKET |
| SP22 | RIGHT DOUBLE QUOTATION MARK |
| SP07 | RIGHT PARENTHESIS |
| SP18 | RIGHT-POINTING DOUBLE ANGLE QUOTATION MARK |
| SP20 | RIGHT SINGLE QUOTATION MARK |
| SM08 | RIGHT SQUARE BRACKET |
| SM31 | RIGHTWARDS ARROW |
| SD27 | RING ABOVE |
| SM24 | SECTION SIGN |
| SP14 | SEMICOLON |
| SP32 | SOFT HYPHEN |
| SP12 | SOLIDUS |
| SP01 | SPACE |
| NS01 | SUPERSCRIFT ONE |
| NS03 | SUPERSCRIFT THREE |
| NS02 | SUPERSCRIFT TWO |
| SD19 | TILDE |
| SM54 | TRADE MARK SIGN |
| SM32 | UPWARDS ARROW |
| SM13 | VERTICAL LINE |
| NF20 | VULGAR FRACTION FIVE EIGHTHS |
| NF18 | VULGAR FRACTION ONE EIGHTH |
| NF01 | VULGAR FRACTION ONE HALF |
| NF04 | VULGAR FRACTION ONE QUARTER |
| NF21 | VULGAR FRACTION SEVEN EIGHTHS |
| NF19 | VULGAR FRACTION THREE EIGHTHS |
| NF05 | VULGAR FRACTION THREE QUARTERS |
| SC05 | YEN SIGN |

Annex C (informative)

Use of non-spacing diacritical marks

The supplementary set (see tables 1 and 3) contains 13 non-spacing diacritical marks which are used in combination with the letters of the basic Latin alphabet in the primary set, and with SPACE, to represent accented letters and diacritical marks as separate graphic characters.

The combinations of non-spacing diacritical marks and basic letters which are defined in this International Standard are given in table C.1 which also gives ligatures and other special letters.

NOTE 16: The term "non-spacing diacritical mark" is used in this International Standard in a metaphorical sense only. The "combination" of a non-spacing diacritical mark with a basic letter does not "generate" a new letter, but only indicates how a letter from the repertoire of this International Standard is to be coded.

Table C.1 - Combinations of diacritical marks and basic letters

| BASIC LETTER | acute | grave | circum flex | diae resis | tilde | caron | breve | double acute | ring above | dot above | macron | cedilla | ogonek | ligature | others |
|--------------|-------|-------|-------------|------------|-------|-------|-------|--------------|------------|-----------|--------|---------|--------|----------|--------|
| aA | áÁ | àÀ | âÂ | äÄ | ãÃ | | ăĂ | | âÂ | | āĀ | | ąĄ | | æÆ |
| cC | ćĆ | | êÊ | | | čČ | | | | ċĊ | | çÇ | | | |
| dD | | | | | | ďĎ | | | | | | | | | đĎ |
| eE | éÉ | èÈ | êÊ | ëË | | ěĚ | | | | ėĖ | ēĒ | | ęĘ | | |
| gG | | | ĝĜ | | | | ğĞ | | | ġĠ | | ġĠ | | | |
| hH | | | ĥĤ | | | | | | | | | | | | ħĦ |
| iI | íÍ | ìÌ | îÎ | ïÏ | ĩĨ | | | | | ı | īĪ | | įĮ | ijĲ | ı |
| jJ | | | ĵĴ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| kK | | | | | | | | | | | | ķĶ | | | κ |
| lL | ĺĹ | | | | | łŁ | | | | | | ļĻ | | | łŁ |
| nN | ńŃ | | | | ñÑ | ňŇ | | | | | | ņN | | | ŋŊ |
| oO | óÓ | òÒ | ôÔ | öÖ | õÕ | | | őŐ | | | ōŌ | | | œŒ | øØ |
| rR | řŘ | | | | | řŘ | | | | | | rR | | | |
| sS | śŚ | | șȘ | | | šŠ | | | | | | şŞ | | | ß |
| tT | | | | | | ťŤ | | | | | | tT | | | tʈɖ |
| uU | úÚ | ùÙ | ûÛ | üÜ | ũŨ | | ūŪ | űŰ | ūŪ | | ūŪ | | ųŲ | | |
| wW | | | ŵŴ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| yY | ýÝ | | ÿŶ | ÿŸ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| zZ | źŻ | | | | | žŽ | | | | žŽ | | | | | |
| (SP) | ´ | ` | ^ | ¨ | ~ | ˇ | ˘ | ˝ | ˆ | ˙ | - | | | | |

Annex D (informative)

Use of Latin alphabetic characters in various languages

Table D.1 summarizes the use of the Latin alphabetic characters defined in this International Standard in 41 different languages (39 European languages, Afrikaans and Esperanto).

The 26 basic letters of the Latin alphabet have not been included in the table because they are considered indispensable in all languages, even though several languages do not require letters such as q or w for their own orthographies.

Table D.1 is intended to provide justification for the composition of the alphabetic part of the graphic character repertoire. It does not attempt to define which characters should, and which ones should not, be used in any language.

NOTE 1: Usage within any country or areas is to some extent dependent on the text, its intended use and its form of presentation. Furthermore, it is common in many languages to include "loan words" taken from other languages. The requirements for these spécialités have not been shown in this table except where such loan words have such long-standing or widespread use that they are now considered to be "naturalized" rather than "foreign" words in a particular language.

NOTE 2: See clause 8.3 note 2.

NOTE 3: As a result of a spelling reform of Greenlandic in 1973, the following characters are depreciated, but still used in personal names:

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH TILDE
LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH TILDE
LATIN SMALL LETTER KRA
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH TILDE
LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH TILDE

NOTE 4: For spelling the Welsh language correctly, some more letters are in fact required. They are not included in the repertoire, but are only identified here:

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W WITH ACUTE
LATIN SMALL LETTER W WITH ACUTE
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W WITH GRAVE
LATIN SMALL LETTER W WITH GRAVE
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W WITH DIAERESIS
LATIN SMALL LETTER W WITH DIAERESIS
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH GRAVE
LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH GRAVE

Table D.1 - Use of Latin alphabetic characters

| Character | LLLLL | LLLLL | LLLLL | LLLLL | LLLLL | LLLLL | LL |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------|
| | AAAAA | AAAAA | CCCCC | DDDEE | EEEEE | EGGGG | HH |
| | 11111 | 22345 | 11224 | 26611 | 11223 | 41224 | 16 |
| | 13579 | 37131 | 15191 | 11313 | 57191 | 35391 | 51 |
| | | | | | | | |
| | 11112 | 22345 | 11234 | 26611 | 11233 | 41234 | 16 |
| | 24680 | 48242 | 26202 | 22224 | 68202 | 46402 | 62 |
| Languages | ááááã ĂĂĂĂĂ | ăăăăæ ĂĂĂĂÆ | ććććç ĆĆĆĆÇ | ďďďďè ĎĎĎĎĚ | êêêêë ÊÊÊÊË | ęęęęğ ĘĞĞĞĞ | ĥĥ ĤĤ |
| Afrikaans | x x | | | xx | xx | | |
| Albanian | | | x | | x | | |
| Basque | | | | | | | |
| Breton | | | | | x | | |
| Catalan | xx | | x | xx | | | |
| Croat | | | x x | x | | | |
| Czech | x | | x | x x | x | | |
| Danish | x | x x | | x | | | |
| Dutch | xx x | | | x | x | | |
| English | | | | xx | xx | | |
| Esperanto | | | x | | | x | x |
| Estonian | x | | | | | | |
| Faroese | x | x | | x | | | |
| Finnish | x | | | | | | |
| French | xx | x | x | xx | xx | | |
| Frisian | xx | | | x | xx | | |
| Galician | x | | | x | | | |
| German | x | | | | | | |
| Greenlandic | x x x | x x | | x | | | |
| Hungarian | x | | | x | | | |
| Icelandic | x | x | | xx | | | |
| Irish | x | | | x | | | |
| Italian | x | | | xx | | | |
| Lapp (Sami) | x xx | x x | x | x x | x | | |
| Latvian | | x | x | | x | x | |
| Lithuanian | | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Maltese | x | | x | x | | x | x |
| Norwegian | | x x | | x | | | |
| Occitan | xx | | x | xx | x | | |
| Polish | | x | x | | | x | |
| Portuguese | xxx x | | | x | x | | |
| Rhaeto-Romanic | xx | | | xx | x | | |
| Romanian | x | x | | xx | | | |
| (Scots) Gaelic | xx | | | x x | | | |
| Slovak | x x | | | | | | |
| Slovene | | | x | | | | |
| Sorbian | | | x x | | x | | |
| Spanish | x | | | | | | |
| Swedish | x x | x | | x | | | |
| Turkish | x | | x | x | x | x | |
| Welsh | xxxx | | | xx | xx | | |

Table D.1 - (continued)

| Character | LLLLL IIIII 11111 13579 11112 24680 | LLLLL IIIII 33456 01311 345 242 | LLLLL JKKLL 14612 51111 14 12 62 22 | LLLLL LLLNN 46611 11319 46612 22420 | LLLLL NNNNO 24661 11131 246 1 222 2 | LLLLL OOOOO 11112 35795 11122 46806 | LL OO 35 11 35 22 |
|----------------|---|---|--|---|---|---|--|
| Languages | íîïĩ îïîĩ | İıııı İİİ | ĵķĺı ĴĶ ĹŁ | ḷḷṇṇ ḶḶṆṆ | ňņņń N̄N̄ Ń Ó | òôõöő ÔÕÖŐ | ōœ ŌŒ |
| Afrikaans | xx | | | | x | xx | |
| Albanian | | | | | | | |
| Basque | | | | x | | | |
| Breton | | | | x | | | |
| Catalan | x x | | | x | x | x | |
| Croat | | | | | | | |
| Czech | x | | | | x x | | |
| Danish | x | | | | x | | |
| Dutch | x x | x | | | x | x | |
| English | | | | | | | |
| Esperanto | | | x | | x | xx | |
| Estonian | | | | | x | | |
| Faroese | x | | | | | x | |
| Finnish | | | | | | x | |
| French | xx | | | | | x | x |
| Frisian | x | | | | | xx | |
| Galician | x | | | x | x | | |
| German | | | | | | x | |
| Greenlandic | x x x | | x | | | x | |
| Hungarian | x | | | | x | x x | |
| Icelandic | x | | | | x | x | |
| Irish | x | | | | x | | |
| Italian | xx x | | | | x | x | |
| Lapp (Sami) | x | | | x | x | x | |
| Latvian | | x | x | x | x | | x |
| Lithuanian | | x | | | | | |
| Maltese | xx | | | | | x | |
| Norwegian | | | | | x | x | |
| Occitan | x x | | | | x | x | |
| Polish | | | | x x | x | | |
| Portuguese | x | | | | x | x x | |
| Rhaeto-Romanic | x | | | | | xxx | |
| Romanian | x | | | | | | |
| (Scots) Gaelic | x | | | | x | x | |
| Slovak | x | | xx | | x x | x | |
| Slovene | | | | | | | |
| Sorbian | | | | x x | x | | |
| Spanish | xx | | | x | x | | |
| Swedish | | | | | | x | |
| Turkish | x | x x | | | | x | |
| Welsh | xxxx | | | | x | xxx | |

Table D.1 - (concluded)

| Character | LLLLL ORRRR 61241 11111 61241 22222 | LLLLL SSSST 12462 51111 124 2 622 2 | LLLLL TTTUU 46611 11313 46611 22424 | LLLLL UUUUU 11122 57935 11222 68046 | LLLLL UUUWY 23411 71351 23411 82462 | LLLLL YYZZZ 11122 57119 11123 68220 |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Languages | øřřřš ØRRRS | ššššř ŠŠŠ Š | tttúú TTTUU | ûûûûú UUUUU | ûûûwý UUUWY | ÿÿÿÿz YYZZZ |
| Afrikaans | | | | x | | |
| Albanian | | | | | | |
| Basque | | | | x | | |
| Breton | | | x | x | | |
| Catalan | | | x | x | | |
| Croat | | x | | | | x |
| Czech | x | x x | x | | x x | x |
| Danish | x | | x | | | |
| Dutch | | | | x | | |
| English | | | | | | |
| Esperanto | | x | | x | | |
| Estonian | | x | | x | | x |
| Faroese | x | | x | | x | |
| Finnish | | | | | | |
| French | | | x | xx | | x |
| Frisian | | | x | xx | | |
| Galician | | | x | x | | |
| German | | x | | x | | |
| Greenlandic | x | | x | x x | | |
| Hungarian | | | x | x x | | |
| Icelandic | | | xx | | x | |
| Irish | | | x | | | |
| Italian | | | xx | | | |
| Lapp (Sami) | x | x | x | x | | x |
| Latvian | x | x | | | x | x |
| Lithuanian | | x | | | xx | x |
| Maltese | | | x | | | x |
| Norwegian | x | | | | | |
| Occitan | | | x | x | | |
| Polish | x | | | | | x x |
| Portuguese | | | x | x | | |
| Rhaeto-Romanic | | | | x | | |
| Romanian | | x | x | | | |
| (Scots) Gaelic | | | x | | | |
| Slovak | x | x x | x | | x | x |
| Slovene | | x | | | | x |
| Sorbian | x x | x | | | | xx |
| Spanish | | | x | x | | |
| Swedish | | | | x | | |
| Turkish | | x | | xx | | |
| Welsh | | | xx | xx | xx | xx |

Annex E

(informative)

Alternative coded representation of the repertoire with no non-spacing diacritical marks

The character repertoire of this International Standard can also be represented in an alternative coding which does not require the use of the non-spacing diacritical marks.

This coded representation is a version of ISO/IEC 4873 Level 2 or 3 that uses the following graphic character sets from ISO/IEC 10367:

- the Basic G0 set (ISO-IR 6),
- Latin alphabet No 1 supplementary set (ISO-IR 100) or Latin alphabet No 5 supplementary set (ISO-IR 148),
- Latin alphabet No 2 supplementary set (ISO-IR 101),
- Supplementary set for Latin alphabets No 1 or 5, and 2 (ISO-IR 154).

Annex F

(informative)

Bibliography

- [1] ISO/IEC 4873:1991, *Information technology - ISO 8-bit code for information interchange - Structure and rules for implementation.*
- [2] ISO/IEC 6429:1992, *Information technology - Control functions for coded character sets.*
- [3] ISO/IEC 8859-1:1998, *Information technology - 8-bit single-byte coded graphic character sets - Part 1: Latin alphabet No 1.*
- [4] ISO/IEC 8859-2:1999, *Information technology - 8-bit single-byte coded graphic character sets - Part 2: Latin alphabet No 2.*
- [5] ISO/IEC 8859-9:1999, *Information technology - 8-bit single-byte coded graphic character sets - Part 9: Latin alphabet No 5.*
- [6] ISO/IEC 8859-10:1998, *Information technology - 8-bit single-byte coded graphic character sets - Part 9: Latin alphabet No 6.*

Annex G

(informative)

Main differences between the 1994 (second) edition of ISO/IEC 6937, and the present (third) edition of this International Standard

- 1** Annex G of the second edition was replaced with a new text.
- 2** The names of LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AE and LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE AE have been changed to LATIN SMALL LETTER AE and LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE respectively, to align with ISO/IEC 10646-1.
- 3** For the same reason, the name MUSIC NOTE was changed to EIGHTH NOTE, and TRADEMARK SIGN was changed to TRADE MARK SIGN.
- 4** A number of short identifiers were changed as noted in annex B, NOTE 2.
- 5** A number of small corrections and clarifications were applied.