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ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 2 Coded Character Sets Secretariat: Japan (JISC)	Circulated to P- and O-members, and to technical committees and organizations in liaison for: - discussion at - comment by - voting by (P-members only) **2001-03-11** Please return all votes and comments in electronic form directly to the SC 2 Secretariat by the due date indicated.

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Contents

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and nongovernmental, 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 JTC1. Draft International Standards adopted by the joint technical committee are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75% of the national bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO/IEC 2375 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC1, Information technology, Subcommittee SC2, Coded character sets.

Introduction

International standard coded character sets have been adopted for the interchange of information between information processing systems and within message transmission systems. However, circumstances occur where applications require characters which are not included in a single international standard character code or which are in a character code which is not an international standard.

Provision for additional characters is made by code extension techniques in which the additional coded character sets are identified by escape sequences. The procedures for code extension and the structure and use of escape sequences are fully documented in ISO/IEC 2022, which defines classes of escape sequences, but does not assign specific meanings to individual escape sequences. Instead, it depends on ISO/IEC 2375 to assign the meanings.

This International Standard specifies the procedures to be followed in preparing and maintaining a register of specific escape-sequence meanings. The register associates escape sequences with specific coded character sets. The purpose of this register is to inform interested parties about coded character sets already developed and of the specific escape sequences assigned to them.

The publication of the register should promote compatibility in international information interchange and avoid duplication of effort in developing application-oriented coded character sets. Registration provides a standardized identifier for a coded character set, but it is not a procedure to standardize a coded character set. Nevertheless, as a matter apart from registration the coded character set may, but need not, be the subject of an international, national, or other standard. When such a standard is prepared after the registration of an escape sequence, it would be appropriate to specify the escape sequence which identifies the coded character set in the standard itself.

Information technology – Procedure for registration of escape sequences and coded character sets

1 Scope

1.1 This International Standard specifies the procedures to be followed by the Registration Authority responsible for preparing, maintaining, and publishing a register of escape sequences and of the coded character sets they identify.

1.2 The registration process specified in ISO/IEC 2375 is *not* a procedure for standardization of characters or coded character sets. Organizations that wish ISO to create an international standard for a coded character set or that wish ISO to code additional characters into ISO/IEC 10646 shall follow the ISO procedures for doing so. In particular,

– Registration of a coded character set according to the procedures specified by this standard implies no commitment by ISO to adopt the coded character set as an ISO standard.

– The existence of a character in an approved registration does not imply a commitment by ISO to encode that character into ISO/IEC 10646.

2 Field of application

2.1 ISO/IEC 2022 describes the escape sequences referenced in this International Standard, except for escape sequences reserved in ISO/IEC 2022 for private use.

2.2 The use of these escape sequences includes code extension, that is, the provision of additional sets of characters, or of additional control functions, in accordance with ISO/IEC 2022.

2.3 An escape sequence registered in accordance with this International Standard shall serve as an identification of the character, the set of characters, or the control function associated with it in the register.

2.4 The registration itself does not specify the rules in accordance with which a character or character set identified by an escape sequence is to be used. Rather, the registration shall identify the documents (for example, standards), which specify such rules.

3 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions, which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of ISO/IEC 2375. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on ISO/IEC 2375 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards listed below. ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO/IEC 646: 1991, *Information processing – ISO 7-bit coded character set for information interchange.*

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

ISO/IEC 4873: 1991, *Information technology – ISO 8-bit code for information interchange – Structure and rules for implementation.*

ISO/IEC 6429: 1992, *Information technology – Control functions for coded character sets.*

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

ISO Directives – Part 1: Procedures for the technical work, 3rd Edition, 1995.

4 Definitions

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

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

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

4.3 coded character set; code: A set of unambiguous rules that establishes a character set and the relationship between the characters of the set and their coded representation.

4.4 code position: That part of a code table identified by its column and row coordinates.

4.5 code table: A table showing the characters allocated to each bit combination in a code.

4.6 combining character: A member of an identified subset of the coded character set intended for graphical combination (a) with the preceding non-combining graphic character, or with a sequence of combining characters preceded by a non-combining character (as, for example, in ISO/IEC 10646), or (b) with the following non-combining graphic character, or

with a sequence of combining characters followed by a non-combining character (as, for example, in ISO/IEC 6927).

4.7 combining sequence: A sequence of graphic characters consisting of (a) a non-combining character followed by one or more combining characters (as, for example, in ISO/IEC 10646), or (b) a non-combining character preceded by one or more combining characters (as, for example, in ISO/IEC 6927).

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

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

4.10 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.

4.11 octet: An ordered sequence of eight bits considered as a unit.

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

5 International register

5.1 Content of a registration

A registration consists of a cover page, and a general description of the coded character set. Optionally, it may also contain a mapping to ISO/IEC 10646. Annex A describes the details of such a mapping.

5.2 Location of the international register

The international register is located on the Internet. Clause 7.3 identifies the Registration Authority and the location of the register.

6 ISO/IEC supervisory body

The ISO/IEC JTC1 subcommittee concerned with coded character sets (particularly, ISO/IEC 646, ISO/IEC 2022, ISO/IEC 4873, and ISO/IEC 10646) has administrative responsibility for this standard and the content of the register. At the time of publication, subcommittee ISO/IEC JTC1/SC2, Coded character sets, has this responsibility.

7 Registration Authority

7.1 Appointment

7.1.1 The Registration Authority shall be an organization nominated by the ISO/IEC JTC1 subcommittee concerned with coded character sets and appointed by ISO to act as the Registration Authority for the purpose of this International Standard.

7.1.2 The Registration Authority shall be an organization actively participating in the work of the subcommittee concerned with coded character sets.

7.2 Responsibilities

7.2.1 The Registration Authority shall maintain the ISO/IEC 2375 register of the meanings assigned to escape sequences.

7.2.2 The Registration Authority shall manage the execution of the registration procedure, including processing of:

– applications for registration (as specified in clauses 12 and 13);

– appeals (as specified in clause 16);

– corrections and revisions to existing registrations (as specified in clauses 17 and 18);

– withdrawal of existing registrations (as specified in clause 19).

7.2.3 The Registration Authority shall make the contents of this register available to any interested party. In particular, the contents of the register shall be made available over the Internet.

7.2.4 The Registration Authority shall maintain an up-to-date list of the parties interested in receiving a paper copy of the International Register. New registrations and any other pertinent communication concerning the register shall be sent to all persons or organizations on this list. The Registration Authority may request from time to time that the interested parties confirm their continuing interest in receiving new registrations and may drop from the list those having not confirmed such interest.

7.2.5 The Registration Authority shall maintain a document called "Practice of the Registration Authority" to specify the specific form and presentation requirements for applications for registration (for example fonts for the code table, terminology, identification of unused positions, etc.), so as to ensure a uniform presentation of all registrations and make comparison between them easier. The "Practice

of the Registration Authority" shall be available over the Internet to all interested parties and may also be available in other electronic formats and on paper.

7.2.6 One or more representatives of the Registration Authority shall attend the meetings of the subcommittee concerned with coded character sets and of its working group(s) involved with the work on ISO/IEC 646, ISO/IEC 2022, ISO/IEC 4873, ISO/IEC 8859, ISO/IEC 10646, and on other coding standards where required.

7.3 Identity

ISO maintains a list of Maintenance Agencies and Registration Authorities on the Internet at

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http://www.iso.ch/infoe/agency/agenlist.html
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The ISO list identifies the Registration Authority and where the Registration Authority has published the 2375 Register on the Internet.

8 Owner of Origin

8.1 The Owner of Origin is the organization or individual responsible for the development of a coded character set.

8.2 The Owner of Origin has ultimate authority over the content of its coded character sets.

9 Copyright Owner

The Copyright Owner is the organization or individual holding the copyright for a publication that specifies a coded character set.

10 Sponsoring Authority

10.1 Identity

10.1.1 A Sponsoring Authority can submit applications concerning the meanings of escape sequences to the Registration Authority. For the purposes of this International Standard, Sponsoring Authorities are limited to the following:

– any ISO or IEC technical committee or subcommittee

– any group within the ISO/IEC JTC1 subcommittee concerned with coded character sets, appointed by the subcommittee for purposes connected with code extension or the use of escape sequences

– any member body of ISO or IEC

– any organization having liaison status with ISO or IEC or with any of their technical committees or subcommittees

10.1.2 A Sponsoring Authority may, but need not, be the Owner of Origin and/or the Copyright Owner.

10.2 Responsibilities

10.2.1 A Sponsoring Authority is responsible for:

– Submission of applications for registration;

– Actions relating to approved registrations which it sponsored.

10.2.2 Submission of Applications for Registration

10.2.2.1 A Sponsoring Authority shall receive proposals concerning the meanings of escape sequences from within its respective countries or organizations.

10.2.2.2 This International Standard requires only that an application for registration meets the requirements of clause 13.3. However, a Sponsoring Authority may specify additional requirements to be met for a proposed registration to receive its support. Such additional requirements are the responsibility of each Sponsoring Authority and not of the Registration Authority.

10.2.2.3 If the Sponsoring Authority is not the Copyright Owner, then the Sponsoring Authority shall obtain copyright permission from the Copyright Owner so that the Registration Authority may reproduce the publication that specifies the coded character set in the International Register if the application for registration is approved. If the application is for registration of an ISO or ISO/IEC standard, this requirement is waived. If the Copyright Owner no longer exists and has no successor organization, this requirement is waived.

10.2.2.4 If a character set proposed for registration is intended to be a code for a particular application, the Sponsoring Authority shall obtain the endorsement of the developer of that application to register the coded character set. If the application is for registration of an ISO or ISO/IEC standard, this requirement is waived.

10.2.2.5 When convenient and applicable, a Sponsoring Authority should prepare a table mapping the characters proposed in the registration to ISO/IEC 10646 equivalents where they exist. (Annex A.4 describes the information to be provided in the mapping table.) The Sponsoring Authority should include the mapping table in the application for registration.

10.2.2.6 A Sponsoring Authority shall prepare an application for registration in the prescribed format in accordance with the "Practice of the Registration Authority" (see clause 7.2.5), annexes A and D, and clause 12, and forward the application to the Registration Authority.

10.2.2.7 When requested by the Registration Authority, a Sponsoring Authority shall make updates and corrections to a registration application.

10.2.3 Responsibilities of Sponsoring Authority for its approved registrations

10.2.3.1 A Sponsoring Authority shall announce the outcome of a registration application within its respective country, or countries, or organizations.

10.2.3.2 When a Sponsoring Authority identifies an error in a registration, it shall notify the Registration Authority of the error and provide corrected materials so that the Registration Authority may correct the registration.

10.2.3.3 A Sponsoring Authority may request the Registration Authority to withdraw a registration as specified in clause 19.

11 The Registration Authority's Joint Advisory Committee

11.1 Composition

11.1.1 The Registration Authority's Joint Advisory Committee (RA-JAC) shall consist of a representative of the Registration Authority and four other members who shall be representatives from national bodies on the subcommittee concerned with coded character sets or representatives from organizations with a liaison relationship to the subcommittee.

> NOTE – The RA-JAC may consult experts from interested organizations, for example, the Unicode Consortium and JTC1 SC2/WG2/IRG.

11.1.2 The chair of the RA-JAC shall be the representative of the Registration Authority.

11.2 Appointment

11.2.1 The subcommittee concerned with coded character sets shall appoint the members of the RA-JAC.

11.2.2 The subcommittee shall appoint or confirm the members of the RA-JAC at its plenary meetings.

11.3 Responsibilities

11.3.1 The responsibilities of the RA-JAC shall be as follows:

11.3.2 The RA-JAC, as representative of the subcommittee concerned with coded character sets, has the ultimate authority for the mapping to ISO/IEC 10646. The RA-JAC shall not change the mapping provided with an application without the permission of the Sponsoring Authority. However, the RA-JAC may add supplementary information to the mapping without the permission of the Sponsoring Authority.

11.3.3 If the registration application does not include a mapping to ISO/IEC 10646, the RA-JAC shall not create such a mapping. Although at the request of the Sponsoring Authority, the RA-JAC may provide assistance in preparing a mapping, the RA-JAC shall not be required to do so.

11.3.4 The RA-JAC shall examine each application that contains a mapping to ISO/IEC 10646 according to clause 14 prior to circulation to members of the subcommittee concerned with coded character sets, as specified in clause 13.5.

11.3.5 The RA-JAC, in conjunction with the Sponsoring Authority, shall review comments on the mapping received from the members of the subcommittee concerned with codes and character sets and decide whether to accommodate the comments and if so, how to accommodate them.

11.3.6 The RA-JAC shall consider appeals received by the Registration Authority (see clause 16).

11.3.7 The RA-JAC shall act as mediator between the Registration Authority and the appealing party or parties.

12 Application for registration

12.1 Component parts of an application

12.1.1 The Sponsoring Authority shall submit the cover sheet as specified in annex A.3.1 for all applications for registration. Only the cover page is required for an application to register an approved ISO or ISO/IEC coded character set standard.

12.1.2 Registration applications, except those for approved ISO or ISO/IEC coded character set standards, require a description of the coded character set (see annex A.3.2). Registration applications for coding systems not conformant with ISO/IEC 2022 (see annex B.1) shall include the document describing the coded character set even if the registration will

reference a publicly available document to describe the coded character set.

12.1.3 If applicable, the Sponsoring Authority shall submit permissions and endorsements as specified in clauses 10.2.2.3 and 10.2.2.4.

12.1.4 The Sponsoring Authority is strongly encouraged to provide a mapping to ISO/IEC 10646 (see annex A.4) but the provision of such a mapping is optional.

13 Registration procedure

13.1 The Sponsoring Authority shall prepare an application for registration according to clause 12.

13.2 The Sponsoring Authority shall submit an application for registration of a coded character set to the Registration Authority.

13.3 The Registration Authority shall examine each application received. It shall ascertain that

– the application is formally in accordance with this International Standard and with ISO/IEC 2022, and, where applicable, with ISO/IEC 646 and ISO/IEC 4873.

– the proposed coded character set is not identical to a coded character set already registered (see annex B.2).

– the application for registration meets the presentation practice of the Registration Authority (see clause 7.2.5).

– the application includes the elements required from the Sponsoring Authority for the cover page (see clause 12.1.1).

– the application for registration includes the required description of the coded character set (see clause 12.1.2).

– the application for registration includes any required copyright permissions and endorsements (see clause 12.1.3).

– the application is from the subcommittee concerned with coded character sets, if the application is for registration of a single additional control function to be represented by the F_S escape sequence (see ISO/IEC 2022), in accordance with annex C.

13.4 The Registration Authority shall inform the Sponsoring Authority of any changes needed to meet the administrative requirements of clause 13.3. If the Registration Authority requires that the code table and/or the list of character names be revised, before

the Registration Authority accepts the revision, the Owner of Origin shall certify that the character shapes and character names in the revision are accurate with respect to the coded character set as it was originally published.

13.5 The Registration Authority shall circulate any registration application with a mapping to ISO/IEC 10646 first to the members of the RA-JAC for a technical review of not more than two months. Clause 14 specifies the review procedure. No review is required if the application is for a coded character set standard approved by the subcommittee concerned with coded character sets.

13.6 The Registration Authority shall inform the Sponsoring Authority of any required technical changes identified by the RA-JAC in its review.

13.7 If the Sponsoring Authority disagrees with RA-JAC concerns about the mapping to ISO/IEC 10646, then the Registration Authority shall include the mapping from the Sponsoring Authority and add any alternative mapping and other mapping information from the RA-JAC in the registration.

13.8 When an application for registration has passed the administrative and technical review, the Registration Authority shall circulate the application to the members of the subcommittee concerned with coded character sets for a three-month information and comment period. No information and comment period is required if the application is for a coded character set standard approved by the subcommittee concerned with coded character sets.

13.9 The Registration Authority shall consider comments received and, when appropriate, shall incorporate them in the final registration or reject the application.

13.9.1 The Registration Authority shall submit any comments on the mapping to the Sponsoring Authority and RA-JAC for, at most, a 30-day review.

13.9.2 This review shall not delay the Registration Authority from registering and publishing the coded character set. However, the Registration Authority shall not publish the mapping table in the registration until after the Sponsoring Authority and RA-JAC review period.

13.9.3 After the review period, the RA-JAC after consulting with the Sponsoring Authority shall decide whether to change the mapping table or the RA-JAC technical comments to the mapping table, or to reject the comments. The RA-JAC shall inform the Registration Authority of the decision and provide any required updates.

13.10 The Registration Authority shall process approved applications in accordance with clause 15.

14 Technical review of mapping to ISO/IEC 10646

14.1 The RA-JAC shall examine any mapping included in an application for technical suitability according to Annex A.4.

14.2 The RA-JAC shall report the results of its evaluation to the Registration Authority and shall describe any technical concerns with the proposed mapping.

15 Processing of an approved application

15.1 The Registration Authority shall assign the escape sequence.

– Final characters shall be allocated by the Registration Authority in ascending order. This allocation shall only be made immediately prior to publication of the registration, that is, after completion of all procedural steps.

– No final character(s) shall be reserved for future registration applications.

– A final character once allocated to a registered character or coded character set shall never be re-allocated for another registration.

15.2 If an application contains a mapping to ISO/IEC 10646 and the members of the subcommittee concerned with coded character sets had no comments on the mapping, the Registration Authority shall make the mapping (including any technical comments from the RA-JAC) available in machine-readable form (see annex A.4). Otherwise, after the Sponsoring Authority and the RA-JAC have reviewed the comments on the mapping and modified the mapping as appropriate, then the Registration Authority shall add the mapping to the registration,

15.3 The Registration Authority shall publish the approved registration in the ISO/IEC 2375 register.

15.4 The Registration Authority shall notify the Sponsoring Authority of the publication of the registration.

15.5 The Registration Authority shall promulgate to the list of interested parties (see clause 7.2.4) the meaning that has been assigned to each escape sequence.

16 Appeals

16.1 Appeals against registration

16.1.1 The Registration Authority shall accept appeals only from the subcommittee concerned with coded character sets if at least four member bodies of the subcommittee object to a forthcoming publication of a registration by the Registration Authority.

16.1.2 The Registration Authority shall accept appeals from the subcommittee concerned with coded character sets for the following reasons only:

– disagreement with the Registration Authority on whether the application meets the technical or administrative requirements for a registration in clause 13.3;

– disagreement when the Registration Authority grants a waiver according to clause 18.1.2.

16.2 Appeals against rejection of application

The Registration Authority shall accept appeals from the Sponsoring Authority against rejection of an application for the following reasons only:

– disagreement with the Registration Authority on whether the application meets the technical or administrative requirements for a registration in clause 13.3;

– disagreement when the Registration Authority refuses to grant a waiver according to clause 18.1.2.

16.3 Invalid reasons for appeals

The following objections shall be considered invalid as grounds for an appeal:

– one or more registrations exist with identically the same field of application (see annex B.3);

– the coded character set in the registration application is incompatible with International Standards;

– an allegation is made that that the technical content of the registration does not achieve its alleged purpose;

– the "origin" field contains the name of a commercial organization or a trade mark;

– editorial comments are rejected by the Registration Authority;

– the Sponsoring Authority and the RA-JAC disagree on the mapping to ISO/IEC 10646;

– an allegation by members of the subcommittee concerned with coded character sets that the mapping to ISO/IEC 10646 has one or more mistakes.

16.4 Procedure for filing an appeal

Appeals shall be filed with the Registration Authority by registered mail, facsimile, or electronic mail either

– within 30 days of receipt of the refusal of the Registration Authority, or

– within 30 days after the end of the circulation period to the member bodies according to clause 13.7.

16.5 Resolution of an appeal

16.5.1 Within 30 days after receipt of an appeal, the Registration Authority shall submit the appeal to the members of the RA-JAC (cee clause 11).

16.5.2 If four-fifths of the members of the RA-JAC consider the appeal from a Sponsoring Authority to be administratively or technically justified, the Registration Authority shall approve the registration application.

16.5.3 If four-fifths of the members of the RA-JAC consider the appeal from the subcommittee concerned with coded character sets to be administratively or technically justified, the Registration Authority shall disapprove the registration application.

16.5.4 If four-fifths of the members of the RA-JAC cannot agree on how to resolve an appeal, then the appeal shall be submitted to the P-members of the subcommittee concerned with coded character sets for vote according to the Directives for the technical work of ISO.

17 Corrections

17.1 The Registration Authority in conjunction with the Sponsoring Authority (and the Owner of Origin and Copyright Owner, as required) shall correct material errors to the information included in a registration, for example typographical errors and errors in the character shapes (glyphs), as soon as detected. Although the Registration Authority may request corrections to external documents referenced in a registration, the Registration Authority shall not be required to correct them.

17.2 The Registration Authority shall add the date of the correction to the corrected pages, add the date and reason for the change to the cover sheet, and publish the new corrected pages of the registration. The

Registration Authority is not required to publish changes to external documents referenced by a registration but shall note such changes on the cover sheet.

18 Revisions

18.1 Revisions to the coded character set

18.1.1 In general, no changes to the description of a coded character set in a registration are permitted, as this would be contrary to the principles on which the registrations are based. An exception to this is the case of upwardly compatible versions as specified by ISO/IEC 2022.

18.1.2 Under exceptional conditions, the Registration Authority may grant a waiver of clause 18.1 to international, governmental organizations issuing internationally recognized and worldwide implemented standards. However, for these types of registrations to receive a waiver, the first application papers and the register shall mention the possibility that such a registration may be modified in the future without the allocation of a new escape sequence.

18.1.3 When a new registration application is based on a revision to a registered standard such that the revised coded character set is not identical to the originally registered coded character set standard and when clause 18.1.2 does not apply, then the Registration Authority shall create a new registration. The Registration Authority shall also add cross-reference notes to the two registrations.

18.2 Adding or revising the 10646 mapping

18.2.1 The Sponsoring Authority is responsible for monitoring revisions to ISO/IEC 10646 and submitting a revised mapping table when required, for example, when characters in a registration are added to ISO/IEC 10646.

18.2.2 If the original registration did not include a mapping to ISO/IEC 10646, the Sponsoring Authority may submit a mapping to the Registration Authority for addition to the registration.

18.2.3 If an error or omission is discovered in the registered mapping to ISO/IEC 10646, the Sponsoring Authority may submit a revised mapping to the Registration Authority to replace the mapping in the registration.

18.2.4 The Sponsoring Authority shall prepare an application to add or revise the mapping to ISO/IEC 10646 and submit the application and mapping table to

the Registration Authority. The application shall identify the approved registration and request the addition of a mapping table or the revision of the mapping table.

18.2.5 The Registration Authority shall submit the new or revised mapping table to the same review process that the mapping would have undergone had it been submitted with the original registration application. After processing the mapping application according to clauses 13.5, 13.6, and 13.7, the Registration Authority shall submit any comments received on the revised mapping from the members of the subcommittee concerned with coded character sets to the RA-JAC and Sponsoring Authority for 30 days for review and resolution.

18.2.6 After the review process and after any comments are resolved, the Registration Authority shall publish the new or revised mapping and any RA-JAC technical comments.

19 Withdrawal

19.1 Withdrawal is a formal declaration by which the Sponsoring Authority informs the Registration Authority that it withdraws its support of a registration application or of an existing registration that it has sponsored.

19.2 Such a declaration may, but need not, be accompanied by a statement of the reasons for the withdrawal.

19.3 Withdrawal of an application for registration

19.3.1 When the Registration Authority is notified, it shall take no further action to process the application.

19.3.2 If the application for registration is being circulated for comment according to clause 13.7, the Registration Authority shall notify the members of the subcommittee concerned with coded character sets that the application has been withdrawn.

19.4 Withdrawal of an existing registration

19.4.1 After withdrawal, the registration shall remain in the register and continue to be identified by the allocated escape sequence.

19.4.2 The Registration Authority shall issue a new cover page for the registration after the date of withdrawal and shall note in the register that the Sponsoring Authority withdrew the registration and, if available, include the reason for withdrawing the registration.

19.4.3 The Registration Authority shall inform the interested parties of the withdrawal of a registration.

Annex A
(normative)
International register

A.1 Content of the International Register

The International Register shall consist of two parts: a set of registrations, and indices to the registrations.

A.2 Format of the International Register

The International Register (IR) shall be available in electronic format and may also be available on paper.

A.3 Content of a registration

Each registration shall comprise the following parts, as applicable, depending on the type of registration:

– Cover page

– Description of the coded character set

– Mapping to ISO/IEC 10646

A.3.1 Cover page

The cover page shall be provided for all registrations.

A.3.1.1 The Sponsoring Authority shall provide the following elements of the cover page:

– the type of coded character set registration

  – graphic coded character set

    – 94-character graphic character set with one intermediate byte

    – 94-character graphic character set with second intermediate byte

    – 96-character graphic character set

    – 8-bit coded graphic character set

    – multiple-octet graphic character set

  – control functions

    – C0-control character set

    – C1-control character set

    – single control function (ISO/IEC 2022, Fs escape sequence)

  – coding systems not conformant with ISO/IEC 2022

    – coding system that use the standard return

    – coding system that does not use the standard return

– a short name for the coded character set

– a short description

– the Sponsoring Authority

– the Owner of Origin of the character or coded character set

– a general indication of the intended field of application

– the description will state if any of the following conditions apply:

  – a mapping to ISO/IEC 10646 is included

  – the coded character set is intended for use in combination with one or more other registered sets

  – the coded character set is intentionally a subset or a superset of one or more other registered sets. (If the coded character set is a part of one or more standards, the standard or standards shall be included either in the short description or under "origin".)

  – the registration is for a coding system not conformant with ISO/IEC 2022 and the return escape sequence ESC 2/5 4/0 applies

  – where a publicly available document describing the coding system not conformant with ISO/IEC 2022 can be obtained if the registration does not include the code table and list of character names

  – the registration may be subject to future modification (see clause 18.1.2).

  – the registration is a revision to a previously registered standard and the identity of the coded character set standard (see clause 18.1.3)

A.3.1.2 The Registration Authority shall provide the following elements of the cover page:

– the registration number

– the date of registration

– the allocated escape sequence

– if the registration were changed, the date and description of each change

– if the Sponsoring Authority withdrew the registration, the date of the withdrawal (and the reason, if it is available)

– if the registration is for a revision of a standard that was previously registered, the new registration shall be identified on the cover sheet of the original registration and the original registration shall be noted on the cover sheet of the new registration (see clause 18.1.3)

A.3.2 Description of the coded character set

The description of the coded character set shall contain both a code table and a list of character names. A description of the coded character set is not required to be included in the registration for an ISO or ISO/IEC coded character set standard or a coding system not conformant with ISO/IEC 2022 but documented in a publicly available document (see annex B.1). All other registration applications shall describe the coded character set.

A.3.2.1 Code table

A.3.2.1.1 Graphic character set

For 94-character coded graphic character sets, the layout of the code table should be that shown in annex D.1. For 96-character coded graphic character sets, the layout of the code table should be that shown in annex D.2. For 8-bit (single-octet) coded graphic character sets, the layout of the code table should be that shown in annex D.3. For multiple-octet coded graphic character sets, the layout should be multiple code tables of 24 rows by 24 columns as shown in annex D.4.

> NOTE – It may be appropriate to use multiple code tables with other arrangements, as necessary. ISO-IR 169, for instance, uses code tables of 24 rows by 8 columns.

A.3.2.1.2 Control functions

For C0 sets the layout of the tables should be that shown in annex 0. For C1 sets, the table should be that given in annex D.6. For C1 sets the two-character escape sequences of type ESC Fs shall be listed for 7-bit coding.

A.3.2.2 List of character names

A.3.2.2.1 Graphic character sets

For graphic character sets, the list of character names shall show all the code positions in the code table and indicate the name of the character allocated to each code position as the name appears in the coded character set being registered. Combining characters shall be identified as such, by adding the text "(Combining character)" immediately following the character name.

A.3.2.2.2 Control functions

For character sets of control functions, the list of character names shall show the control functions of the set by indicating the name and definition for each code position in the code table as the name appears in the coded character set being registered. Following the list of character names, registrations shall list the control functions of the set indicating the name and definition for each code position.

A.3.2.2.3 Unused positions

Unused positions shall be shown in the list of character names. Instead of a character name, unused positions shall be indicated by the text "(This position shall not be used)". For a contiguous range of unused positions, the list may show the range of code positions as a single entry, where the code position shows the first code position in the range, the word "to", and the last code position, and the text for the character name shall be "(These positions shall not be used)".

A.3.2.2.4 Notes in the list of character names

When absolutely required for the understanding of a graphic character, a short note for the character may be included in the list of character names.

A.4 Mapping to ISO/IEC 10646

A.4.1 A mapping of the characters in the coded character set in the registration to ISO/IEC 10646 equivalents shall be optional.

A.4.2 The mapping shall identify the applicable part and edition of ISO/IEC 10646 plus any amendments and corrigenda on which the mapping is based.

A.4.3 The mapping to ISO/IEC 10646 shall be in machine-readable form. (A registration application should include a printed copy of the mapping.)

A.4.4 The mapping shall equate each character in the coded character set to exactly one of these alternatives:

– a single character in ISO/IEC 10646

– a combining sequence in ISO/IEC 10646

– no ISO/IEC 10646 character, or when no equivalent character is in ISO/IEC 10646, a character in either the private use area or private use planes of ISO/IEC 10646

A.4.5 Unused code positions in the coded character set shall not be included in the mapping table.

A.4.6 For each character in the registration, the mapping shall contain the following two elements:

– the code position in the registered coded character set.

– the corresponding code position or sequence of code positions for a combining sequence in ISO/IEC 10646.

A.4.7 If a mapping to ISO/IEC 10646 does not exist for a character in the registration, then the mapping shall make this clear, for example the word "none" may replace the ISO/IEC 10646 code position. As an alternative, to retain round trip integrity when the mapping for a character in the registration matches no ISO/IEC 10646 character, then the mapping may specify a code position in the private use area of the basic multilingual plane or one of the private use planes of ISO/IEC 10646. If a private use area is specified, the mapping should highlight this, for example, with the text "(Private use character)".

A.4.8 If combining characters are included in the registration, the mapping documentation shall indicate whether the base character precedes or follows the corresponding combining character or characters in the combining sequence for the registered coded character set.

A.4.9 The description of the mapping shall to be precise and unambiguous. The description should also describe alternate mappings and special situations an implementer should consider. The following guidelines may be used but are not required since they may not be appropriate to all situations:

– The mapping for each character should be in a single line of text. Any alternate mapping should be on a separate line.

– Each record in an individual character mapping should contain the elements specified in the same order. A character from the registration needs to be clearly separated and distinguishable from the corresponding character or characters in ISO/IEC 10646. For example, registration code positions could be separated from the corresponding ISO/IEC 10646 code position or code positions by the character tabulation control character U+0009 of ISO/IEC 6429. (This control character is

frequently called a horizontal tab character.) Code positions for combining sequences could be separated from each other by a comma.

– Code positions should use hexadecimal (base 16) notation (the digits "0" through "9", and the Latin letters "A" through "F" (or "a" through "f").

– Records should be ordered by the code position of the character in the registration.

A.4.10 The mapping may include other information for clarification, e.g., an alternate mapping or a special situation.

A.4.11 The mapping shall include the date that the mapping was approved by the Registration Authority.

A.4.12 The Registration Authority may add alternate mapping and additional information approved by the RA-JAC to the registration for the benefit of users of the mapping. The Registration Authority shall insert this additional information at the end of the mapping and identify it under the heading, "Additional information provided by the ISO/IEC 2375 Registration Authority".

A.4.13 The Registration Authority may specify additional presentation and information guidelines for the mapping in its "Practices of the Registration Authority" (see clause 7.2.5).

A.4.14 Annex E shows an example of a mapping.

A.5 Indices to the registrations

The international register shall contain indices to the registration of coded character sets by

– the registration number

– the escape sequence assigned by the Registration Authority

– the coded character set identifier assigned by the Owner of Origin if provided by the Sponsoring Authority

– the type of coded character set registration

– the coded character sets with a mapping to ISO/IEC 10646

– other indices as deemed appropriate by the Registration Authority or as requested by the subcommittee concerned with coded character sets

A.6 Repertoire

For graphic coded character sets, the registration specifies only the characters of the set and their coded

representations, as shown in the code table of the registration. It does not specify a repertoire of characters which can be obtained by combining the characters of the set, for example by means of backspace sequences, or of combining sequences.

A.7 Identification of a registration

A.7.1 Reference to an existing registration

A reference to an existing registration should be made by using the prefix "ISO-IR" followed by a space and the registration number.

Examples:

>   ISO-IR 16

identifies the particular version of ISO/IEC 646 for the Portuguese language registered on 1976-12-30.

>   ISO-IR 48

identifies the set of control functions registered on 1981-07-15.

A.7.2 Exception for reference to international and national standards

Reference to an international or national standard in the Register should be made by using the identifier assigned by ISO/IEC or ISO (for international standards) or the national body (for national standards). The registration number should not be used to refer to international or national standards.

Examples:

"ISO/IEC 8859-14" is preferred to "ISO-IR 199".

"JIS X 0208-1990" is preferred to "ISO-IR 168".

Annex B
(normative)
Coded character sets with special consideration

B.1 Coding systems not conformant with ISO/IEC 2022

B.1.1 A coding system not conformant with ISO/IEC 2022 can be registered only if:

– the application identifies the publicly available document that describes the complete coding system, coded character set, or

– the application includes the code table and list of character names.

B.1.2 If the registration does not include the code table and list of character names, the cover page shall indicate where a publicly available document describing the coding system can be obtained.

B.1.3 Although the coding system is not conformant with ISO/IEC 2022, the registered escape sequence for the coding system shall be in accordance with ISO/IEC 2022.

B.2 Identical sets

B.2.1 If a new application for registration contains a coded character set identical with an already-registered coded character set, it shall not be registered, because it is already identified by an escape sequence.

B.2.2 Two coded character sets are deemed to be identical if

– both sets are of the same type, for example, both a C0 or both a C1 coded character set

– the number of characters is the same

– the names of the characters are the same according to the terminology of the Registration Authority

– the same code positions (values) are used for the same characters

– the definitions of control characters are functionally equivalent (a more restricted definition is not considered equivalent)

– graphic characters have the same geometric shape apart from aesthetic variations between fonts

B.3 Multiple registrations for the same application

Provided that identical registrations do not occur (see annex B.2), a given application (for example a programming language or a natural language) may have multiple coded character sets in the register.

Annex C
(normative)
Criteria for the allocation of ESC F_S sequences

C.1 ISO/IEC 2022 provides for a very limited number of ESC F_S sequences. Priority in the allocation of ESC F_S sequences will be given to control functions used for general code extension purposes.

C.2 Other candidates for ESC F_S representation should be of a general nature with broad applicability. The action of such control functions should be largely independent of the graphic or control character sets invoked at the time.

C.3 The control function should be logically independent from other control functions, except if it forms one half of a complementary pair, for example in an ON/OFF action.

C.4 The only Sponsoring Authority for single control functions represented by ESC F_S shall be the subcommittee concerned with coded character sets. (See clause 6.) Other Sponsoring Authorities, under clause 10 of this International Standard, which want to request to register ESC F_S escape sequences shall first submit such requests to the subcommittee concerned with coded character sets.

C.5 Any application for registration for a new ESC F_S sequence shall include (a) a complete definition of the control function with an indication of the overall environment in which it will be used, and (b) justification for the need for a more efficient coding of the control function.

Annex D
(informative)
Layout of code tables

D.1 94-character graphic character sets

The shaded positions in the code tables correspond to code positions reserved in ISO/IEC 2022 for control characters. For registration of character sets not conforming to that standard such shading need not be included.

b7		0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	
b6		0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	
b5		0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	
b4 b3 b2 b1		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	hex
0 0 0 0	0	▨	▨	▨						0
0 0 0 1	1	▨	▨							1
0 0 1 0	2	▨	▨							2
0 0 1 1	3	▨	▨							3
0 1 0 0	4	▨	▨							4
0 1 0 1	5	▨	▨							5
0 1 1 0	6	▨	▨							6
0 1 1 1	7	▨	▨							7
1 0 0 0	8	▨	▨							8
1 0 0 1	9	▨	▨							9
1 0 1 0	10	▨	▨							A
1 0 1 1	11	▨	▨							B
1 1 0 0	12	▨	▨							C
1 1 0 1	13	▨	▨							D
1 1 1 0	14	▨	▨							E
1 1 1 1	15	▨	▨						▨	F
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	hex

D.2 96-character graphic character sets

The shaded positions in the code tables correspond to code positions reserved in ISO/IEC 2022 for control characters. For registration of character sets not conforming to that standard such shading need not be included.

					b_7	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	
					b_6	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	
					b_5	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	
b_4	b_3	b_2	b_1			0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
0	0	0	0	0										0
0	0	0	1	1										1
0	0	1	0	2										2
0	0	1	1	3										3
0	1	0	0	4										4
0	1	0	1	5										5
0	1	1	0	6										6
0	1	1	1	7										7
1	0	0	0	8										8
1	0	0	1	9										9
1	0	1	0	10										A
1	0	1	1	11										B
1	1	0	0	12										C
1	1	0	1	13										D
1	1	1	0	14										E
1	1	1	1	15										F
						0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	hex

D.3 8-bit graphic character sets

The shaded positions in the code tables correspond to code positions reserved in ISO/IEC 2022 for control characters. For registration of character sets not conforming to that standard such shading need not be included.

				b8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
				b7	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	
				b6	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	
				b5	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	
b4	b3	b2	b1		00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	
0	0	0	0	00																	0
0	0	0	1	01																	1
0	0	1	0	02																	2
0	0	1	1	03																	3
0	1	0	0	04																	4
0	1	0	1	05																	5
0	1	1	0	06																	6
0	1	1	1	07																	7
1	0	0	0	08																	8
1	0	0	1	09																	9
1	0	1	0	10																	A
1	0	1	1	11																	B
1	1	0	0	12																	C
1	1	0	1	13																	D
1	1	1	0	14																	E
1	1	1	1	15																	F
					0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F	hex

D.4 Multi-octet graphic character sets

							b_7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
							b_6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
							b_5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
							b_4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
							b_3	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	
							b_2	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	
							b_1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	
b_7	b_6	b_5	b_4	b_3	b_2	b_1		01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
0	1	0	0	0	0	1	01																									00
0	1	0	0	0	1	0	02																									01
0	1	0	0	0	1	1	03																									02
0	1	0	0	1	0	0	04																									03
0	1	0	0	1	0	1	05																									04
0	1	0	0	1	1	0	06																									05
0	1	0	0	1	1	1	07																									06
0	1	0	1	0	0	0	08																									07
0	1	0	1	0	0	1	09																									08
0	1	0	1	0	1	0	10																									09
0	1	0	1	0	1	1	11																									0A
0	1	0	1	1	0	0	12																									0B
0	1	0	1	1	0	1	13																									0C
0	1	0	1	1	1	0	14																									0D
0	1	0	1	1	1	1	15																									0E
0	1	1	0	0	0	0	16																									0F
0	1	1	0	0	0	1	17																									10
0	1	1	0	0	1	0	18																									11
0	1	1	0	0	1	1	19																									12
0	1	1	0	1	0	0	20																									13
0	1	1	0	1	0	1	21																									14
0	1	1	0	1	1	0	22																									15
0	1	1	0	1	1	1	23																									16
0	1	1	1	0	0	0	24																									17
								00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	0A	0B	0C	0D	0E	0F	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	hex

D.5 C0 control function sets

The shaded positions in the code tables correspond to code positions reserved in ISO/IEC 2022 for control characters. For registration of character sets not conforming to that standard such shading need not be included.

b_4	b_3	b_2	b_1		0	1	hex
				b_7	0	0	
				b_6	0	0	
				b_5	0	1	
0	0	0	0	0			0
0	0	0	1	1			1
0	0	1	0	2			2
0	0	1	1	3			3
0	1	0	0	4			4
0	1	0	1	5			5
0	1	1	0	6			6
0	1	1	1	7			7
1	0	0	0	8			8
1	0	0	1	9			9
1	0	1	0	10			A
1	0	1	1	11			B
1	1	0	0	12			C
1	1	0	1	13			D
1	1	1	0	14			E
1	1	1	1	15			F

b_4	b_3	b_2	b_1		00	01	hex
				b_8	0	0	
				b_7	0	0	
				b_6	0	0	
				b_5	0	1	
0	0	0	0	00			0
0	0	0	1	01			1
0	0	1	0	02			2
0	0	1	1	03			3
0	1	0	0	04			4
0	1	0	1	05			5
0	1	1	0	06			6
0	1	1	1	07			7
1	0	0	0	08			8
1	0	0	1	09			9
1	0	1	0	10			A
1	0	1	1	11			B
1	1	0	0	12			C
1	1	0	1	13			D
1	1	1	0	14			E
1	1	1	1	15			F

D.6 C1 control function sets

The shaded positions in the code tables correspond to code positions reserved in ISO/IEC 2022 for control characters. For registration of character sets not conforming to that standard such shading need not be included.

					08	09	
b_4	b_3	b_2	b_1				
0	0	0	0	00			0
0	0	0	1	01			1
0	0	1	0	02			2
0	0	1	1	03			3
0	1	0	0	04			4
0	1	0	1	05			5
0	1	1	0	06			6
0	1	1	1	07			7
1	0	0	0	08			8
1	0	0	1	09			9
1	0	1	0	10			A
1	0	1	1	11			B
1	1	0	0	12			C
1	1	0	1	13			D
1	1	1	0	14			E
1	1	1	1	15			F
					8	9	hex

Column header bits:
b_8 = 1, 1
b_7 = 0, 0
b_6 = 0, 0
b_5 = 0, 1

Annex E
(informative)
Example mapping table

Name: ISO 5426: 1983 to ISO/IEC 10646-1:2000

Table version: 1.0

Date: 2000-11-02

General notes:

This table contains the finalized mapping of the characters of ISO 5426: 1983 to ISO/IEC 10646-1:2000, as agreed upon by ISO/TC 46/SC 4/WG 1 at its meeting on 2000-05-09.

In ISO 5426, combining characters precede the base character.

The following code positions are unassigned in ISO 5426: 1983 and do not appear in the mapping table:

33, 34, 35, 5C, 60, 63, 64, 65, 67, 6B, 6D, 6E, 6F, 70, 74, 77, 7D, 7E

Notes for implementers follow the mapping table.

Format: Two tab-separated columns

Column #1 is the ISO 5426 code (in hex as XX)

Column #2 is the ISO/IEC 10646 value (in hex as U+XXXX)

The entries are in the order of code positions in ISO 5426.

Code	Value		Code	Value
20	U+0020		2B	U+00AB
21	U+00A1		2C	U+266D
22	U+201E		2D	U+00A9
23	U+00A3		2E	U+2117
24	U+0024		2F	U+00AE
25	U+00A5		30	U+02BB
26	U+2020		31	U+02BC
27	U+00A7		32	U+201A
28	U+2032		36	U+2021
29	U+2018		37	U+00B7
2A	U+201C		38	U+2033
			39	U+2019
			3A	U+201D
			3B	U+00BB
			3C	U+266F
			3D	U+02B9
			3E	U+02BA
			3F	U+00BF
			40	U+0309
			41	U+0300
			42	U+0301
			43	U+0302
			44	U+0303
			45	U+0304
			46	U+0306
			47	U+0307
			48	U+0308
			49	U+0308
			4A	U+030A
			4B	U+0315
			4C	U+0312
			4D	U+030B
			4E	U+031B
			4F	U+030C
			50	U+0327
			51	U+031C
			52	U+0326
			53	U+0328
			54	U+0325
			55	U+032E
			56	U+0323
			57	U+0324
			58	U+0332
			59	U+0333
			5A	U+0329
			5B	U+032D
			5D	U+FE20
			5E	U+FE21
			5F	U+FE23
			61	U+00C6

```
62   U+0110
66   U+0132
68   U+0141
69   U+00D8
6A   U+0152
6C   U+00DE
71   U+00E6
72   U+0111
73   U+00F0
75   U+0131
76   U+0133
78   U+0142
79   U+00F8
7A   U+0153
7B   U+00DF
7C   U+00FE
```

Notes for Implementers on Specific ISO 5426 Characters (Informative)

48 TREMA, DIAERESIS & 49 UMLAUT
These two characters are unified in this mapping. If the distinction between the characters must be preserved for a particular application, U+0308 should be used for one and a Private Use value for the other.

5D LEFT HALF OF LIGATURE SIGN AND OF DOUBLE TILDE
This character is mapped to U+FE20 COMBINING LIGATURE LEFT HALF. Two alternative mappings are possible: a more exact mapping that takes the base character into account, and one (described under the following characters) that maps to the whole form "double diacritic" character instead of to the compatibility "halves."

The left half of the ligature sign is used with various letters in transliterations (the example of use shows transliterated Russian). The left half of the double tilde is intended for use with the letter "n" (upper or lower case) in the ligature "ng with tilde" of Tagalog.

When the base character is taken into account, a more sophisticated mapping is possible, i.e.,

IF the base character in the ISO 5426 source data = N|n

THEN map 5D to U+FE22
ELSE map 5D to U+FE20

62 SLASH D – CAPITAL LETTER
This ISO 5426 letter is "used in Croatian, Icelandic, etc." and is mapped to U+0110 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D WITH STROKE, one of the three possible choices.

If more precise language-based mapping is needed, coded language information in the bibliographic record may be used to map 62 to the appropriate character: U+00D0 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ETH, U+0110 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D WITH STROKE, or U+0189 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AFRICAN D.

Annex F
(informative)
Principal differences between this fourth edition of ISO/IEC 2375 and the third edition of ISO 2375 (1985-11-01)

– The standard has been reorganized to make it easier to use.

– New clauses were added

  – Clause 5, "International register"

  – Clause 6, "ISO supervisory body"

  – Clause 8, "Owner of Origin"

  – Clause 9, "Copyright Owner"

  – Clause 14, "Technical review of registration applications"

– Clause 16 "Appeals" has been consolidated and clarified.

– This edition adds an option to include a mapping from the characters in a registration to ISO/IEC 10646.

– Annex B, "Coded character sets with special consideration" consolidates this information in one place.

– Annex D provides examples of the layouts of code tables to reduce the need to reference an external document.

– The term "non-spacing character" has been updated to the term "combining character" in clause 4. For clarification, the term "complete coding systems" was replaced by the term "coding systems not conformant with ISO/IEC 2022.

– The possibility to attach code tables and character names to registrations of coding systems not conformant with ISO/IEC 2022. In such cases a publicly available document describing the coding system is not required for the registration but is required as part of the application.