

ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 2 N 4278/WG2 N4419

DATE: 2013-04-30

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

DOC. TYPE	Summary of Voting/Table of Replies	
TITLE	Summary of Voting on ISO/IEC 10646:2012/DAM 2, Information technology -- Universal Coded Character Set (UCS) -- Amendment 2: Caucasian Albanian, Psalter Pahlavi, Old Hungarian, Mahajani, Grantha, Modi, Pahawh Hmong, Mende, and other characters	
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Ballot Information			
Reference	ISO/IEC 10646:2012/DAmD 2	Committee	ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 2
Edition number	1		
English title	Information technology -- Universal Coded Character Set (UCS) -- Amendment 2: Caucasian Albanian, Psalter Pahlavi, Old Hungarian, Mahajani, Grantha, Modi, Pahawh Hmong, Mende, and other characters		
French title	Technologies de l'information -- Jeu universel de caractères codés (JUC) -- Amendement 2: Titre manque		
Start date	2013-01-25	End date	2013-04-25
Opened by ISO/CS on	2013-01-25 00:01:16	Closed by ISO/CS on	2013-04-27 00:03:24
Status	Closed		
Voting stage	Enquiry	Version number	1
Note			

Result of voting
<p>P-Members voting: 15 in favour out of 17 = 88 % (requirement >= 66.66%)</p> <p><i>(P-Members having abstained are not counted in this vote.)</i></p> <p>Member bodies voting: 2 negative votes out of 19 = 11 % (requirement <= 25%)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Approved</i></p>

Votes by members					
Country	Member	Status	Approval	Disapproval	Abstention
Armenia	SARM	P-Member	X		
Australia	SA	P-Member			X
Austria	ASI	P-Member	X		
Belgium	NBN	P-Member			X
Canada	SCC	P-Member	X		
China	SAC	P-Member	X		
Côte d'Ivoire	CODINORM	P-Member			X
Czech Republic	UNMZ	P-Member			X
Denmark	DS	P-Member			X
Finland	SFS	P-Member	X		
France	AFNOR	P-Member	X		
Germany	DIN	P-Member	X *		
Hungary	MSZT	O-Member	X		
India	BIS	P-Member			X
Ireland	NSAI	P-Member		X *	
Italy	UNI	P-Member	X		
Jamaica	BSJ	P-Member			X
Japan	JISC	P-Member	X *		
Kazakhstan	KAZMEMST	O-Member			X
Kenya	KEBS	P-Member			
Korea, Republic of	KATS	P-Member		X *	
Lebanon	LIBNOR	P-Member			X
Malaysia	DSM	P-Member	X		
Malta	MCCAA	P-Member			X
Netherlands	NEN	P-Member			X
Nigeria	SON	P-Member	X		
Norway	SN	P-Member	X		
Pakistan	PSQCA	P-Member			
Poland	PKN	O-Member			X
Russian Federation	GOST R	P-Member	X		
Singapore	SPRING SG	P-Member			X
South Africa	SABS	P-Member			X
Spain	AENOR	P-Member			X
Sweden	SIS	P-Member			X
Switzerland	SNV	P-Member			X
Ukraine	DSSU	O-Member	X		

United Arab Emirates	ESMA	P-Member			X
United Kingdom	BSI	P-Member	X		
United States	ANSI	Secretariat	X *		
P-Member TOTALS Total of P-Members voting: 17			15	2	16
TOTALS			17	2	18
(*) A comment file was submitted with this vote					

Comments from Voters			
Germany	DIN	P-Member	ISO_IEC_10646_2012_DAmD_2_DIN.doc
Ireland	NSAI	P-Member	ISO_IEC_10646_2012_DAmD_2_NSAI.doc
Japan	JISC	P-Member	ISO_IEC_10646_2012_DAmD_2_JISC.doc
Korea, Republic of	KATS	P-Member	ISO_IEC_10646_2012_DAmD_2_KATS.doc
United States	ANSI	Secretariat	ISO_IEC_10646_2012_DAmD_2_ANSI.doc

Template for comments and secretariat observations

Date: 2013-04-22	Document: ISO/IEC 10646:2012/DAM2:2013	Project:
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MB/NC ¹	Line number (e.g. 17)	Clause/ Subclause (e.g. 3.1)	Paragraph/ Figure/ Table/ (e.g. Table 1)	Type of comment ²	Comments	Proposed change	Observations of the secretariat
DE				te	<p>The DAM2 (subject of this comment) contains the character: U+A7AF LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL OMEGA.</p> <p>Another document "Draft additional repertoire for ISO/IEC 10646:2014" (Document SC2/WG2 N4383, accepted as such according to SC2/WG2 N4398) contains the following two characters:</p> <p>A7B6 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER OMEGA</p> <p>A7B7 LATIN SMALL LETTER OMEGA</p> <p>Until now, it is common practice that Latin letters named after Greek letters resemble the small form of the Greek letter for both of the capital and small form. This is the case for the letters proposed in N4383.</p> <p>Also, until now it is common practice that the shape of "small capital" letters resembles the one of the (pure) capital form of the letter named the same beyond the script and case designation.</p> <p>Thus, a "Latin letter small capital omega" has to resemble the "Latin capital letter omega", which in turn resembles the "Greek small letter omega".</p> <p>However, A7AF resembles a Greek capital letter omega.</p> <p>Thus, "Latin letter small capital omega" is a misnomer.</p>	<p>Germany requests a name change for A7AF.</p> <p>Germany suggests the character to be named LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL GREEK OMEGA.</p>	

1 **MB** = Member body / **NC** = National Committee (enter the ISO 3166 two-letter country code, e.g. CN for China; comments from the ISO/CS editing unit are identified by **)

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

Irish comments on ISO/IEC 10646:2012/DAM 2

Reference: JTC1

Closes: 2013-04-25

Date: 2013-04-24

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

T1. Page 52, Row 10C8: Hungarian. With reference to ISO/IEC JTC1/SC2/WG2 N4374R “Old Hungarian/Szekely-Hungarian Rovas Ad-hoc Report”, and L2/13-049 “Declaration for declining the ‘Hungarian’ block of the DAM”, Ireland requests the change of the name of the script from HUNGARIAN to either OLD HUNGARIAN or to SZEKLER-HUNGARIAN in both the block names and the character names. Ireland notes the following from N4374R:

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

Discussions regarding the encoding of the Old Hungarian/Szekler-Hungarian script have not progressed efficiently, in part due to arguments similar to those given in L2/13-049. Those arguments have not been shared by our own Hungarian colleagues who have supported the encoding of this script as presented in ISO/IEC JTC1/SC2/WG2 N4268R “Consolidated proposal for encoding the Old Hungarian script in the UCS” and previous documents by that same document’s authors. Following the text given in N4197, we will describe the authors of L2/13-049 as “the Rovas side” in the discussion below.

With regard to the name of the script, it has been demonstrated that the common name of the script in the English language is “Old Hungarian”, and has been for many years. Members of “the Rovas side”, however, have attempted (for several years) to get the neologism “Rovás” into the standard, with doubtful argument about the meaning of the word “Old” and with obvious attempts (via editing of various Wikipedia articles etc.) to establish the term “Rovash” in various spellings in other European languages, thus leading to possible argument that evidence exists that the name in the English language “must” be “Székely-Hungarian Rovás”. This name, however, is not an acceptable name for the script in the English language, because the Hungarian word *rovás* is a general category word which means ‘incised script’ (Germanic runes, Ogham, and Old Turkic are also “incised scripts”). In point of fact, many attempts to devise a suitable compromise name have been attempted:

- 1) The first proposal was made using the preferred English term “Old Hungarian”, on the basis of an agreement made following on from a meeting in 2008-07 in Budapest, which some of the present objectors attended; they did not object to the term at the time.
- 2) “The Rovas side” objected, insisting on “Szekely-Hungarian Rovas”.
- 3) The committee chose the compromise “Hungarian Runic” (WG2 Dublin 2009-04).
- 4) “The Rovas side” objected, insisting on “Szekely-Hungarian Rovas”.
- 5) The committee switched back to “Old Hungarian” (WG2 Helsinki 2011-06).
- 6) “The Rovas side” objected, insisting on “Szekely-Hungarian Rovas”.

- 7) The committee chose the compromise “Hungarian” (WG2 Chiang Mai 2012-10).
- 8) “The Rovas side” has objected *yet again*, rejecting “Hungarian”.

All that the objections of “the Rovas side” do is prevent genuine users of this script from making use of it on computers in a standardized way. It is nearly five years since the meeting in Budapest—at the end of which there was general agreement on the proposal, which was subsequently drawn up as ISO/IEC JTC1/SC2/WG2 N3483 “Preliminary proposal for encoding the Old Hungarian script in the UCS”. Delays occasioned by repeated considerations by “the Rovas side” do not serve the majority of users of this script.

Document L2/13-049 makes the following unsupported claims:

- 1) The name of the script is erroneous and contradictory.

Ireland agrees that “Hungarian” on its own is problematic, since the usual script used for Hungarian is *Latin*. It is not clear to us what is “contradicted” by it, but we support shifting to “Old Hungarian” or “Szekler-Hungarian” as specified above. The name “Hungarian” on its own for this script is simply not found in the literature, and the name “*magyar írás*” seems to refer, in Hungarian, to the Latin alphabet as used for the Hungarian language. We note that “Szekler” does not require an accent where “Székely” ought to have one. Moreover, the name “Szekler” is more widely-used than “Székely” in English-language materials (Encyclopaedia Britannica, OED, etc.). Indeed the Szekler National Council <http://www.sznt.ro/en/> uses this as its name in English.

We also point out that the ad-hoc in Chiang Mai acted pro-actively in changing the name from “Old Hungarian” to “Hungarian” in the hope that “the Rovas side” would find itself in consensus with that term. *Since they reject it, the pro-active change can be said to have failed. It would be better to revert to the previously-used common English-language name for the script, namely “Old Hungarian”.* Failing that, the term “Szekler-Hungarian” could be used, as it has some arguments for it. We have sought clarification from the user community as regards which of these two would be preferable. Our first preference has always been “Old Hungarian”, and the preference of our contacts in the user community is also for “Old Hungarian”.

- 2) Significant part of the character names are erroneous.

This comment refers to the preference of “the Rovas side” to Latin-alphabet letter-names (A, AA, B, C, CS, D etc). The character names under ballot are based on the native names of the characters (A, AA, EB, EC, ECS, ED, etc) attested in primary documents (the Bologna MS, the Rudimenta MS, the Nikolsburg MS). The use of these names is not “erroneous”: it is well-justified and has been supported in working-group ad-hoc reports:

- ISO/IEC JTC1/SC2/WG2 N4110R “Hungarian Runic/Szekely-Hungarian Rovas Ad-hoc Report” 2011-06-08
- ISO/IEC JTC1/SC2/WG2 N4374R “Old Hungarian/Szekely-Hungarian Rovas Ad-hoc Report” 2012-11-12

These affirm the preference of the standardization committee for the names as presented in the primary source materials for the script. Those names are not “erroneous”.

3) Significant part of the glyph shapes of the characters are erroneous.

No explicit discussion of the glyph shapes of the characters has ever been offered by “the Rovas side”, and in fact previous balloted charts used a font distributed by them.

- ISO/IEC JTC1/SC2/WG2 N4196 “Code chart fonts for Old Hungarian”)

Examination of a wide variety of non-UCS fonts available shows that the glyphs in the code table are well within the range of acceptable glyphs for this script. They are not “erroneous”.

4) The order of the characters is erroneous.

The order of characters is based on that found in the primary source materials, as in the Nikolsburg MS (dated 1483). In general this follows the order of the Latin alphabet as used for Hungarian, while inserting a few ligatures and homorganic nasals into the sequence near their non-nasalized base characters (A, AA, EB, AMB, EC, ENC, ECZ, ED, AND. [...] EZ, EZS, [...]) This order is well-justified and, in fact, useful for finding text in ordered word-lists. It is not “erroneous”.

“The Rovas side” has never given a justification or description of its preferred order, but it is significant to note that the order presented in N4367 “Revised proposal for encoding the Rovas in the UCS” 2012-10-14 (A, AA, B, C, CS, D, [...] Z, ZS, AMB, AND, ANT, EMP, [...]) is completely different from the order presented in N4183 “Revised proposal for encoding the Szekely-Hungarian Rovas, Carpathian Basin Rovas and Khazarian Rovas scripts into the Rovas block in the SMP of the UCS” 2012-01-11 (A, AMB, AND, ANT, AA, B, C, CS, D, [...] Z, ZS).

5) The deficiency of the code set is substantially restricts the comprehensive use.

A number of mapping tables have been made demonstrating that the overwhelming majority of characters requested in the competing proposals is the same.

- ISO/IEC JTC1/SC2/WG2 N4042 “Mapping between Hungarian Runic proposals in N3697 and N4007” 2011-05-08
- ISO/IEC JTC1/SC2/WG2 N4064 “Comparison of Hungarian Runic and Szekely-Hungarian Rovas proposals” 2011-05-07
- ISO/IEC JTC1/SC2/WG2 N3532 “Mapping between Old Hungarian proposals in N3531, N3527, and N3526” 2008-11-02)

In general, “the Rovas side” has never responded to the specific technical arguments given in these mapping documents, nor to the decisions made and presented in the ad-hoc meeting reports. In particular, characters proposed by them but not accepted for encoding were not accepted due to a lack of convincing data and argument regarding their existence.

“Comprehensive use” of this script is well-served by the set of characters under ballot.

T2. **Page 87, Row 1E80: Mende.** With reference to ISO/IEC JTC1/SC2/WG2 N4396 “Rationale for script name change from Mende to Kikakui”, and after consultation with script expert

Konrad Tuchscherer cited in that document, Ireland requests the change of the name of the script from MENDE to MENDE KIKAKUI in both the block names and the character names. Ireland would not, however, support the change of the name of the script to KIKAKUI alone.


E1. **Page 49, Row 1035: Old Permic.** Ireland requests a change to the glyph of COMBINING OLD PERMIC LETTER ZATA so that it centres better over the dotted circle.

E3. **Page 86, Row 16B0: Pahawh Hmong.** Ireland requests that the following informative notes be used for two of the Pahawh Hmong characters:

- Ꞩ 16B5E PAHAWH HMONG NUMBER MILLIONS
= roob
- ꞩ 16B5F PAHAWH HMONG NUMBER HUNDRED MILLIONS
= neev

Template for comments and secretariat observations

Date:	Document:	Project:
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MB/ NC ¹	Line number (e.g. 17)	Clause/ Subclause (e.g. 3.1)	Paragraph/ Figure/ Table/ (e.g. Table 1)	Type of comment ²	Comments	Proposed change	Observations of the secretariat
JP				ge	Note that Japanese comments on this sheet, except the two, one on (a part of) the title and another on Siddham which is written as a comment against Clause 31, are all contained in the comment to CD 10646 (4th Ed.)	(No change is requested regarding this comment; this is just a comment on the comments.)	
JP		Title		ed	The title of this amendment contains a phrase "Old Hungarian", although the corresponding names, such as character names, the block name, and the collection name, in this amendment are HUNGARIAN (no "Old".)	Remove the word "Old" from the title.	
JP		Top of the first page		ed	There is a title of the standard with an extra dash at its end as follows: Information technology — Universal Coded Character Set (UCS) 	Remove the extra dash.	
JP		16.5	The second list to be inserted	ed	The second sentences of the third list item (for Phags-pa variation sequences) and the fifth list item (for CJK Unified Ideographs variation sequences) include a phrase "variation selector sequences". It should be "variation sequences" (without "selector").	Replace "variation selector sequences" with "variation sequences" (removing "selector".)	
JP		16.5	Last list item of the second list to be inserted	te	The current draft says that the newly introduced standardized variation sequences for CJK Unified Ideographs are equivalent to CJK Compatibility Ideographs and that they are preferred representation (over CJK Compatibility Ideographs), but such statements are misleading. The intention of this list item appears that "the visual appearances specified by these variation sequences are that of CJK compatibility ideographs" and that "if an application needs to normalize the text data, and it needs to distinguish compatibility ideographs and corresponding unified ideographs after the normalization, then use of the standardized variation sequences for CJK Unified Ideographs	Replace the list item with the following: CJK Unified Ideographs. Each of these variation sequences corresponds to a CJK compatibility ideograph. Its specified appearance is that of the corresponding CJK compatibility ideographs'. Replace the NOTE 7 to the list item with the following: NOTE 7 - If an application normalizes text data containing CJK compatibility ideographs, the CJK compatibility ideographs are replaced with the corresponding CJK unified ideographs, and the distinction between the two is lost. It makes lossless two-way code conversion impossible. On the other hand, variation sequences are	

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MB/ NC ¹	Line number (e.g. 17)	Clause/ Subclause (e.g. 3.1)	Paragraph/ Figure/ Table/ (e.g. Table 1)	Type of comment ²	Comments	Proposed change	Observations of the secretariat
					<p>may help."</p> <p>It is better to say the point simply. Note that the second sentence is just a hint to the users and not a requirement, and it appears better to be written as a part of the NOTE.</p>	<p>unchanged by normalization process. If an application needs normalization, and it needs to distinguish appearances of CJK compatibility ideographs and corresponding CJK unified ideographs, use of the standardized variation sequences for CJK Unified Ideographs in place of CJK compatibility ideographs may be a solution. No equivalence between these variation sequences and the corresponding compatibility ideographs are defined. Conversion considerations are out of scope of this International Standard.</p>	
JP		18	NOTE 3	te	<p>Normalization and compatibility ideographs are, in a sense, incompatible in both ways. Stating this fact from one side will mislead users.</p> <p>Also, the current sentence uses a vague phrase "the distinct identity of compatibility characters". Variation sequences are neither compatibility characters nor compatibility ideographs. As the standard says, variation sequences only specify appearance.</p> <p>There are some other problems in the current sentences: the NOTE 3 uses a phrase "compatibility characters" although the message strictly aims to users of compatibility ideographs as opposed to general compatibility characters.</p>	<p>Replace the NOTE 3 with the following:</p> <p>NOTE 3 - Because compatibility ideographs are not preserved through any normalization forms, use of standardized variation sequences for CJK Unified Ideographs (See 16.5) may be better if the application needs to perform normalization and the distinction between CJK compatibility ideographs and the corresponding CJK Unified ideographs needs to be preserved. Another alternative is to avoid normalization at all.</p>	
JP		21	NOTE 4	te	<p>The NOTE begins with "Because normalization forms preserve the variation selectors", assuming the reader knows it and the reader also understand normalization replaces some compatibility characters, specifically CJK compatibility ideographs, with the corresponding characters, although it is not always the case. 10646 doesn't explain normalization procedure and does refer to the Unicode Standard, so this NOTE is better to explain more on the point.</p> <p>Also, this NOTE tells the user only one side of the</p>	<p>Replace NOTE 4 with the following:</p> <p>NOTE 4 - In all of the four normalization forms, CJK Compatibility Ideographs are replaced with the corresponding CJK Unified Ideographs. Normalization, however, doesn't alter variation selectors, and variation sequences are preserved. Because of this, it may be better to use standardized variation sequences for CJK Unified Ideographs than to use CJK Compatibility Ideographs, in the context of normalization (See 16.5). In other words, if an application needs to</p>	

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MB/NC ¹	Line number (e.g. 17)	Clause/ Subclause (e.g. 3.1)	Paragraph/ Figure/ Table/ (e.g. Table 1)	Type of comment ²	Comments	Proposed change	Observations of the secretariat
					issue. Doing so is misleading.	use CJK Compatibility ideographs and the distinction between the corresponding CJK Unified Ideographs need to be preserved, use of normalization should be avoided.	
JP		31	Siddham block	te	The new Siddham block may be incomplete. See WG2N4407 for details. Japan wants WG2 to consider the proposal in N4407.	(No concrete change proposal is given at this time.)	
JP		31.2	The list item to be inserted	ed	The text says a TILDE precedes a variation sequence in the name list. However, in the actual name list, a SWUNG DASH does. The definition text and the actual name list should use the same character.	Change the TILDE sign that appears in "Variation sequences preceded by '~'," to a SWUNG DASH sign.	
JP		31.2	EXAMPLE	ed	The amendment introduces into the character name list a new sign (whichever TILDE or SWUNG DASH it is). The EXAMPLE for 31.2 should also be amended to show the usage of the new sign.	Add a new amendment text for 31.2 to add an appropriate part from the name list to show the use of "~" signs, e.g., a name list entry for 1820 (MONGOLIAN LETTER A), into the EXAMPLE.	
JP		1.1	The list item to be inserted	te	<p>The draft updates the definition of IDS by allowing private use characters as its DCs. Although Japan understands a requirement to allow something unencoded in UCS as a DC, it is afraid of opening up an unrestricted distribution of data containing private use characters.</p> <p>Yes, IRG did use some private use characters as DCs in its own use of IDC-look-alikes, it already caused some problems even in IRG works; many IRG editors misunderstood what shapes those particular private use characters were meant, because their PC showed a different private use characters in place. In practice, it is not easy to detect a given text data contained any private use characters.</p> <p>Japan considers it was a mistake that we used private use characters in IRG works. Japan worries about the issues IRG experienced may confuse world-wide UCS users.</p>	<p>Replace the following list item to be inserted</p> <p>"a private use character (as long as the interchanging parties have agreed that the particular private use character represents a particular ideograph or component of an ideograph)"</p> <p>with the following:</p> <p>"FFFD REPLACEMENT CHARACTER"</p>	

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MB/ NC ¹	Line number (e.g. 17)	Clause/ Subclause (e.g. 3.1)	Paragraph/ Figure/ Table/ (e.g. Table 1)	Type of comment ²	Comments	Proposed change	Observations of the secretariat
					As an alternative to private use characters, Japan would like to propose use of REPLACEMENT CHARACTER to represent a DC that is not encoded in UCS. REPLACEMENT CHARACTER is better than private use characters in the following ways: REPLACEMENT CHARACTER is expected to appear as its own glyph, that is very unlikely to be mistakenly recognized as an intended component of an ideograph by a receiving person. On the other hand, a private use code point may, by accident, have some ideograph-like character assigned by the receiver-side PC, and the receiving person may not be aware of the use of private character in the IDC, while he/she sees totally different shape than the sender's.		

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Template for comments and secretariat observations

1	2	(3)	4	5	(6)	(7)
MB ¹	Clause No./ Subclause No./ Annex (e.g. 3.1)	Paragraph/ Figure/Table/ Note (e.g. Table 1)	Type of com- ment ²	Comment (justification for change) by the MB	Proposed change by the MB	Secretariat observations on each comment submitted
KR	Annex I (Page 2220, Annex I)	a private use character (as long as the interchang- ing parties have agreed that the particular private use character represents a particular ideograph or component of an ideograph)	te	With this change, ISO/IEC allows users to use PUA chars fairly widely. It does not seem desirable.	Do not insert "a private use character\ (as ... ideograph). OR we could encode those chars in UCS. Furthermore, it is suggested that the list of those chars (and a font) be supplied somewhere publicly so that people can reference (and use).	

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

Template for comments and secretariat observations

Date: 2013-03-05

Document: ISO/IEC 10646:2012/DAM 2

1	2	(3)	4	5	(6)	(7)
MB ¹	Clause No./ Subclause No./ Annex (e.g. 3.1)	Paragraph/ Figure/Table/ Note (e.g. Table 1)	Type of com- ment ²	Comment (justification for change) by the MB	Proposed change by the MB	Secretariat observations on each comment submitted
US		Siddham	te.1	These characters represent a subset of the Siddham section marks proposed in WG2 N4336 and have been identified as required for representing the text in the Jogon and Annen traditions. Although no names have been identified, the usage of these characters and their attestation has been provided in WG2 N4391.	The US requests the addition of the following 7 Siddham section marks to the Siddham block, currently under ballot, with glyphs and properties as shown on pages 9 and 10 of N4336: U+115CB SIDDHAM SECTION MARK-2 U+115CC SIDDHAM SECTION MARK-3 U+115CE SIDDHAM SECTION MARK-5 U+115CF SIDDHAM SECTION MARK-6 U+115D0 SIDDHAM SECTION MARK-7 U+115D1 SIDDHAM SECTION MARK-8 U+115D4 SIDDHAM SECTION MARK-11	
US		Mende	te.2	The rationale is provided in WG2 N4396.	The US requests the block name for the “Mende” script be changed to “Kikakui” since the Mende language is most commonly written in a Latin-based orthography, and the script name “Kikakui” would be less ambiguous. The character names should also be changed accordingly.	
US		Miscellaneous Symbols and Picto- graphs	te.3	The original CLAPPER BOARD character derived from Emoji, and the design with lines was based on what is generally recognized as a clapper board in Japan. The reverted glyph more closely reflects the original shape of the Emoji character	The US requests the UCS glyph for U+1F3AC CLAPPER BOARD be reverted back to the glyph with the lines.	
US		page 1	ed.1.	“Hungarian” is the block name of the script under ballot.	The title of the ballot (page 1) currently reads “Old Hungarian”. This should be corrected to “Hungarian.”	

¹ **MB** = Member body (enter the ISO 3166 two-letter country code, e.g. CN for China; comments from the ISO/CS editing unit are identified by **)

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

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

Template for comments and secretariat observations

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1	2	(3)	4	5	(6)	(7)
MB ¹	Clause No./ Subclause No./ Annex (e.g. 3.1)	Paragraph/ Figure/Table/ Note (e.g. Table 1)	Type of com- ment ²	Comment (justification for change) by the MB	Proposed change by the MB	Secretariat observations on each comment submitted
US	16.5		ed.2	The current definition of a variation selector states that it only follows a decomposable base character. However, there are bases that contain decomposition mappings (cf. http://unicode.org/Public/6.2.0/ucd/StandardizedVariants.txt). The correction of the above text to “canonical decomposable base character” will correct the error.	The wording in section 16.5 “Variation selectors and variation sequences” of the 3rd edition should be adjusted, adding “canonical” before “decomposable base character” in the following text: Variation selectors are a specific class of combining characters immediately following a non decomposable base character and which indicate a specific variant form of graphic symbol for that character. A decomposable character is a character for which there exists an equivalent composite sequence. The character sequence consisting of a non decomposable base character followed by a variation selector is called a variation sequence.	

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