



Script Encoding Working Group

Recommendations to UTC #186 (January 2026) on Script Proposals

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From: Jan Kučera, Deborah Anderson, Peter Constable, and Roozbeh Pournader

Based on notes by: Jan Kučera, Quinn Dombrowski, Manish Goregaokar, and Deborah Anderson

Also participating: Charlotte Buff, Eli Block, Kajama Chakma, Nicolas Datua, Quinn Dombrowski, Lorna Evans, Andrew Glass, Manish Goregaokar, Liang Hai, Ned Holbrook, Anushah Hossain, Kushim Jiang, Helena Kansa, James Kirby, Robin Leroy, Nunzio Mazzaferro, Kirk Miller, Denis Moyogo Jacquerye, Anshuman Pandey, Neil Patel, CheonHyeong Sim, Vyshantha Simha, Michel Suignard, Harald Tveiten, Ken Whistler, Lawrence Wolf-Sonkin, Daniel Yacob, Ben Yang, and Oreen Yousuf

The Script Encoding Working Group met on November 7, December 12, 2025, and January 2, 2026, in order to review proposals. This document represents feedback on proposals that were available when the group met.

Table of Contents

Topics in bold contain recommendations to the UTC.

1 New Scripts

- 1.1 **Mwangwego script**
- 1.2 **Shaaldaa script**
- 1.3 **Leke script**
- 1.4 **Luo Lakeside script**
- 1.5 **Rma script**
- 1.6 **Tanchangya script**
- 1.7 **Odùduwà script**
- 1.8 **N'ti script**
- 1.9 **Libyc script**

2 New Characters

- 2.1 **N'Ko Phonetic Extensions for Bambara**
- 2.2 **Devanagari JIHVAMULIYA and UPADHMANIYA**
- 2.3 **LHM compound tone diacritic**
- 2.4 **Romance dialectology symbols**
- 2.5 **Turned dotless i**
- 2.6 **Musical extension of cossic characters**
- 2.7 **Kaithi letter ZHA**
- 2.8 **Old Kurdish Alphabet**

2.9 **CT Ligature**

2.10 **Babylonian vocalization marks**

3 New Symbols

- 3.1 **Omani Rial Sign**
- 3.2 **Alchemical symbol for calx**

4 Changes to Characters

- 4.1 **Various glyph issues**
- 4.2 **EPA names consistency**
- 4.3 **Glyph for U+1F76D RETORT**
- 4.4 **ITA name changes**
- 4.5 **Sundanese Avagraha**
- 4.6 **Annotation Requests for Sundanese**

5 Other

- 5.1 **Ordering of kEH AltSeq**

6 Feedback

- 6.1 **Error in Small Seal table**

7 In Process

1. New Scripts

1.1 Mwangwego script #543

Documents:

[L2/26-029](#): Final Proposal for Encoding the Mwangwego Script in the UCS — Oreen Yousuf, Daniel Yacob

Recommendation:

1. **[186-C??] Consensus**: Provisionally assign 64 code points U+16E00..U+16E3F, in a new Mwangwego block, as described in L2/26-029. [Ref: 1.1 in L2/26-010]
2. **[186-A??] Action Item** for Ken Whistler, RMG: Update the Pipeline to include 64 provisionally assigned code points in a new Mwangwego block at U+16E00..U+16E3F, as described in L2/26-029. [Ref: 1.1 in L2/26-010]
3. **[186-A??] Action Item** for Debbie Anderson, SAH: Work the proposal authors to submit a compliant font for Mwangwego to Unicode. [Ref: 1.1 in L2/26-010]
4. **[186-A??] Action Item** for V.S. Umamaheswaran, SAH: Update the Roadmap to reflect the provisional assignment of the Mwangwego block at U+16E00..U+16E3F. [Ref: 1.1 in L2/26-010]

Comments:

This is an updated proposal to encode the Mwangwego script, an invented script for Malawi languages of Southeastern Africa. In our previous report, our main concern was a disagreement on whether the script should follow a logical or visual encoding model, with implications for collation and typing experience. The authors have conducted a survey amongst the community focused on these two aspects. Contrary to our expectations, it appears that the community prefers the currently proposed order (left-side spacing modifier, consonant, vowel, non-spacing modifier) for collation, which is also easier to implement by fonts. For input, they prefer consonant-vowel-modifier order, both in handwriting and typing on computers. Finally, for backspacing, they expect whole clusters to be removed on a single keystroke, alluding more to the models of Ethiopic or CJK.



The SEW was in consensus that we shouldn't be optimizing for backspace behavior. It is platform specific and can be addressed by modern input methods. The text rendering and typing is what affects users the most. Optimizing for typing in this case would mean requiring reordering characters in clusters, which is fragile and not always fully supported by all platforms. Following the current order optimizing for collation is also the simplest model for shaping, as font technology has progressed considerably. The working group was able to reach a consensus on recommending the encoding model proposed in this document and would like to show our appreciation for the research the proposals authors have done.

1.2 Shaaldaa script #389

Documents:

[L2/26-040R](#): Revised Proposal for Encoding the Shaaldaa Script in the UCS — Oreen Yousuf, Daniel Yacob

Related:

[L2/24-109](#): Proposal for Encoding the Sheek Bakrii Saphaloo Script (23MB) — Oreen Yousuf, Daniel Yacob

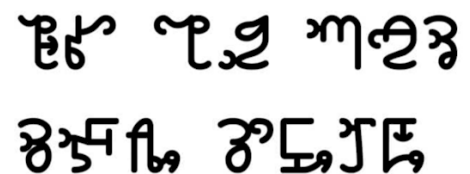
[L2/24-166](#): Recommendations to UTC #180 July 2024 on Script Proposals — Deborah Anderson, et al

Recommendation:

1. **[186-C??] Consensus**: Provisionally assign 804 code points U+1C800..U+1CB17 and U+1CB20..U+1CB2B in a new Shaaldaa block at U+1C800..U+1CB2F, as described in L2/26-040, section V. [Ref: 1.2 in L2/26-010]
2. **[186-A??] Action Item** for Ken Whistler, RMG: Update the Pipeline to include 804 provisionally assigned code points U+1C800..U+1CB17 and U+1CB20..U+1CB2B in a new Shaaldaa block at U+1C800..U+1CB2F, as described in L2/26-040, section V. [Ref: 1.2 in L2/26-010]
3. **[186-A??] Action Item** for Debbie Anderson, SAH: Work the proposal authors to submit a compliant font for Shaalda to Unicode. [Ref: 1.2 in L2/26-010]
4. **[186-A??] Action Item** for V.S. Umamaheswaran, SAH: Update the Roadmap to change the name of the Oromo (Sheek Bakrii Saphaloo) block to Shaalda and reflect its provisional assignment. [Ref: 1.2 in L2/26-010]

Comments:

This is a revised proposal to encode Sheek Bakrii Saphaloo Script used for the Oromo language in Ethiopia since 1956. In the revised proposal, the name of the script was changed to Shaaldaa as per community feedback. We had some discussion about the spelling of the new name, as there seems to be one English book called *Shalda*. It has been argued though that *Shaaldaa* is the preferred spelling by the community when writing in English.



There was also discussion on various sets of native digits, which were originally proposed using variant selectors. The document proposes to unify them into one set of digits and use font technology to allow users a choice of presentation. We believe all the outstanding questions and issues have been resolved in this proposal, and we recommend provisional assignment for the proposed characters.

1.3 Leke script #638

Documents:

[L2/26-037](#): Proposal to encode the Leke script into the Unicode Standard — Frank van de Kasteelen

[L2/25-249](#): Proposal to encode the Leke script into the Unicode Standard — Frank van de Kasteelen

Related:

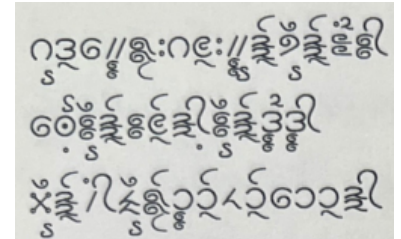
[L2/13-116](#): Revised Proposal to add the Leke Script — Erich Fickle, Martin Hosken

Recommendation:

1. **[186-C??] Consensus** : Provisionally assign 55 code points U+11B80..U+11B98, U+11B9C..U+11BAE, U+11BB0..U+11BBA in a new Leke block at U+11B80..U+11BBF, as described in L2/26-037, section 5.2. [Ref: 1.3 in L2/26-010]
2. **[186-A??] Action Item** for Ken Whistler, RMG: Update the Pipeline to include 55 provisionally assigned code points U+11B80..U+11B98, U+11B9C..U+11BAE, U+11BB0..U+11BBA in a new Leke block at U+11B80..U+11BBF, as described in L2/26-037, section 5.2. [Ref: 1.3 in L2/26-010]
3. **[186-A??] Action Item** for Debbie Anderson, SAH: Work the proposal authors to submit a compliant font for Leke to Unicode. [Ref: 1.3 in L2/26-010]
4. **[186-A??] Action Item** for V.S. Umamaheswaran, SAH: Update the Roadmap to reflect the provisional assignment of the Leke block at U+11B80..U+11BBF. [Ref: 1.3 in L2/26-010]

Comments:

This is a proposal to encode Leke scripts, also known as Chicken Scratch script, used to write the Pwo Eastern Karen language spoken by over a million people in Myanmar, as well as diaspora in Thailand. The encoding model is following Indic scripts based on Brahmi. The script has been already roadmapped based on an earlier proposal L2/13-116, and the received document builds on this proposal. We have been iterating on the new proposal since March 2025 and believe it is now ready to be recommended.



1.4 Luo Lakeside script #769

Documents:

[L2/26-027](#): Proposal to Encode the Luo Lakeside Script in the UCS (revised) — Oreen Yousuf

Related:

[L2/19-286](#): Recommendations to UTC #160 July 2019 on Script Proposals — Deborah Anderson, et al

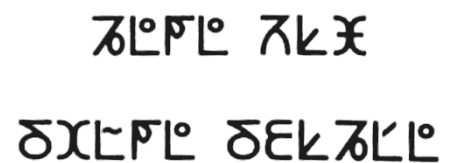
[L2/19-268](#): Addition of Luo Lakeside Script — Kefa Ombewa

Recommendation:

No action is requested of the UTC.

Comments:

This is a proposal for an alphabetical script invented between 2009 and 2012 and used to write the Luo languages of East Africa. A short proposal was originally submitted by the community in 2019, this document is supplementing it with new evidence and technical details. Like similar other scripts it is joining, with some letters joining on both sides, some only on the right side. The script was originally created as a unicameral alphabet, but later became bicameral, and went through some spelling changes, including the usage of digraphs, so we will be looking for a PAG review. Some of the capital letters are for historical use only, and we had some discussion about whether there is a case for encoding them. The feedback relayed to the author includes:



- do not include RESERVED lines in UnicodeData.txt;
- include case mapping information in UnicodeData.txt;
- reorganize the chart so that upper-case characters are next to lower-case ones, digits are at the end;
- split the historical characters into their own section, keep the character names but use "historic" in the subhead;
- add annotation that SHA is used for palatal click in Botswana.

The evidence is not the strongest, but usage outside of the script creator has been demonstrated. We are expecting an updated version of the proposal with the script name changed to Ndiko Jonam.

1.5 Rma script #168

Documents:

[L2/26-058](#): Proposal to encode Rma script to UCS — Eiso Chan, et al

Related:

[L2/25-129](#): Proposal to encode Rma script to UCS — Eiso Chan, et al

[L2/22-130](#): Preliminary proposal to encode Rma script — Eiso Chan, et al

Recommendation:

No action is requested of the UTC.

Comments:

This is a proposal to encode Rma, a script written by the Qian people in China to record the Qian language. The script was invented in 2016 and started being used in 2019. The script name is derived from the endonym of the community, which we would normally try to avoid, especially since the majority of the community uses Latin script. Naming script after the creator is preferred. Our other considerable concern is the stability of the script. The script is too new and sources indicate that the author is still working on the shapes of the glyphs.



Other feedback relayed to the proposal authors include:

- The proposal claims at the bottom of page 3 that it has abandoned ‘the concept of “dependent vowel” and “independent vowel” in favor of simple nomenclature’, but still uses them on pages 5 and 6.
- ENN is proposed with `ccc=210` (“Marks attached to the right”). A better value would be `ccc=204` (“Marks attached at the bottom right”). These values are defined in UAX #44, Table 15.
- The proposal should note that the syllable structures provided in section 2.6 will not be in normalized form. Since normalization moves characters of `ccc=220` (Below) before characters of `ccc=230` (Above), the low tone (Tl) will be moved before the dependent vowels and the high tone in both NFC and NFD. If the proposal wants to keep tone marks at the end, it would need to switch to an Indic model.
- Page 6 refers to a regular expression for R-type, but appears to not provide it. After further inspection, it seems that the regular expression is simply the single character ER. This should be explained better to avoid confusing readers.
- The proposal proposes adding the `Pattern_Syntax` property to the punctuation marks. But according to UAX #31, no more characters can be added to that class.
- The proposed ISO 15924 script code is also an endonym, which may not be revised.

1.6 Tanchangya script #762

Documents:

[L2/26-039](#): Preliminary Proposal to Encode the Tanchangya Script in UTC — Biswajit Mandal

Recommendation:

No action is requested of the UTC.

Comments:

This is a proposal to encode the Tanchangya script used in parts of Bangladesh and India. The script is based on the already encoded Chakma script, but to distinguish themselves, the Tanchangya community eventually changed some shapes and borrowed others from Burmese. To avoid a large number of confusables, the SEW would prefer having the few differing characters be encoded separately as an extension to the Chakma script. It was noted that in terms of character names, a precedent exists in the form of ARABIC LETTER PERSIAN XXX.



Other feedback included ensuring all figures are properly attributed to sources and providing better visual comparison between the Chakma, Burmese, Tanchangya and possibly Chak characters.

1.7 Odùduwà script #770

Documents:

[L2/26-026](#): Preliminary Proposal to Encode the Odùduwà Script in the UCS — Oreen Yousuf, Vyshantha Simha

Recommendation:

No action is requested of the UTC.

Comments:

This is a preliminary proposal to encode the Odùduwà script invented in 2011 and used to write the Yoruba language of West Africa. The script is unicameral and written right to left. It heavily ligates characters into sharing a vertical stem wherever possible, but there aren't examples on how this affects any diacritical marks. We are also interested in punctuation marks and if so, how they connect. There are several open questions and we continue working with the authors on advancing the proposal.



1.8 N'ti script #768

Documents:

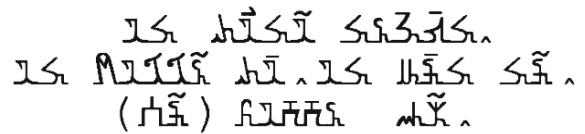
[L2/26-028](#): Preliminary Proposal for Encoding the N'ti Script in the UCS — Oreen Yousuf, Ibrahima Ceesay

Recommendation:

No action is requested of the UTC.

Comments:

This is a preliminary proposal to encode the N'ti script invented in 1966 used to write the Soninke languages of West Africa. The letters are proposed as joining, although several pieces of evidence indicate that at the start of words or in isolation, they do not necessarily have connecting strokes. This could be because font authors did not implement contextual behavior, but we would like to have some clarification on what the expectation is for



letters in isolation. The SEW is leaning towards treating the script as joining, although for left to right text that is currently only the case of Mongolian. The script has a close relationship to N'ko so they should be treated similarly in terms of behavior and representation.

The N'ti script contains identical diacritic marks to N'ko, plus an additional nukta-like mark (which could be conflated with Odùduwà acute). The diacritic marks even serve the same purpose, however, the directionality of N'ti and N'ko differs, which is an argument for disunification. The digits are also LTR, and can take the nukta character to denote ordinal numbers. It is unclear what that looks like for zero and multidigit numerals. We are looking forward to an updated version of the proposal.

1.9 Libyc script #490

Documents:

[L2/26-020](#): Introduction of the Libyc Script into the Unicode Standard — The North African History Society (SHNA)

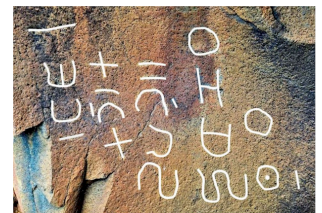
[L2/24-247](#): Submission Dossier for the Libyc Script to Unicode — Société d'Histoire Nord-Africaine (SHNA)

Recommendation:

No action is requested of the UTC.

Comments:

This document proposes to encode the Libyc script of North Africa, a historical script that is a predecessor of Tifinagh, from which the document seeks disunification. Over 1500 inscriptions have been found so far. Unfortunately this proposal is aiming at palaeographical representation with all glyph variants found in the inscriptions, which is not the level at which the Unicode Standard encodes characters. We encode abstract characters. The main concern of the SEW is that there is no need for text interchange demonstrated. Rather, the need seems to be for exchanging faithful illustrations of the inscriptions with arbitrary writing directions and character orientations. This is further evidenced by lack of any discussion of any text processing aspects such as searching or collation.



The proposal covers three different alphabets, without clarifying what is meant by alphabet: the Eastern, Western (partly undeciphered) and the Saharan. We are asked to make a decision on whether these should be unified or disunified, whether variations should be left to fonts, use variation selectors or be encoded atomically, but without active text interchange, we are unable to make these decisions, or we have to make them arbitrarily, risking not meeting the community's needs in the end. We are not in a position to invent how text should be interchanged. In order for the encoding of this script or scripts to progress further, we need a community to be exchanging text as text.

2. New Characters

2.1 N’Ko Phonetic Extensions for Bambara #374

Documents:

[L2/26-015](#): Revised Proposal to Encode N'ko Phonetic Extensions for Bambara — Boubacar Diakite, Neil Patel

Related:

[L2/25-081](#): Revised Proposal to Encode N’ko Phonetic Extensions for Malian Languages — Boubacar Diakite, Neil Patel

[L2/25-091R](#): Recommendations to UTC #183 (April 2025) on Script Proposals — SEW / Jan Kučera, et al

Recommendation:

- 1. **[186-A??] Action Item** for V.S. Umamaheswaran, SAH: Add N'Ko Supplement to the Roadmap at the following location:
U+1E960..U+1E97F. [Ref: 2.1 in L2/26-010]

Comments:

In this document, the proposal authors ask for encoding phonetic extensions to the N’Ko script for the Bambara language of Mali. The UTC has seen a previous version of this proposal in April 2025, in which the proposed phonetic extensions covered over a dozen languages. The SEW was concerned about stability and usage of the proposed characters and suggested focusing only on the well-attested ones.



This revised version considers extensions for only one of the languages, Bambara, which is the lingua franca in Mali and has evidence of use more readily available. Most of the 11 letters and 17 combining marks have been in use since 2019. There are technical difficulties with syncope characters, which are confusable with the existing N’Ko apostrophe characters, but only when using unconnected style of the script. This needs to be resolved, but otherwise the SEW believes the proposal is coming close to recommendation and would like to allocate it on the roadmap.

2.2 Devanagari JIHVAMULIYA and UPADHMANIYA #625

Documents:

[L2/26-019](#): Response to the encoding of Jihvamuliya and Upadhmaniya in Devanagari — Srinidhi A, Sridatta A

Related:

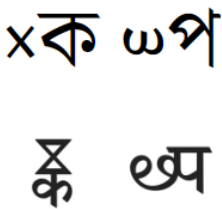
[L2/25-121](#): Proposal to encode JIHVAMULIYA and UPADHMANIYA in Devanagari — Srinidhi A

Recommendation:

- 1. **[186-C??] Consensus** : Provisionally assign 2 code points U+11B0B DEVANAGARI SIGN JIHVAMULIYA and U+11B0C DEVANAGARI SIGN UPADHMANIYA in the Devanagari Extended-A block, as described in L2/25-121. [Ref: 2.2 in L2/26-010]
- 2. **[186-A??] Action Item** for Ken Whistler, RMG: Update the Pipeline to include 2 provisionally assigned code points U+11B0B DEVANAGARI SIGN JIHVAMULIYA and U+11B0C DEVANAGARI SIGN UPADHMANIYA, as described in L2/25-121. [Ref: 2.2 in L2/26-010]
- 3. **[186-A??] Action Item** for Roozbeh Pournader, PAG: Remove scx=deva from U+1CF5 VEDIC SIGN JIHVAMULIYA and U+1CF6 VEDIC SIGN UPADHMANIYA. [Ref: 2.2 in L2/26-010]
- 4. **[186-A??] Action Item** for Debbie Anderson, SAH: Work the proposal authors to submit a compliant font for U+11B0B DEVANAGARI SIGN JIHVAMULIYA and U+11B0C DEVANAGARI SIGN UPADHMANIYA to Unicode. [Ref: 2.2 in L2/26-010]

Comments:

This is a follow-up on the proposal to encode Devanagari specific *jihvāmūliya* and *upadhmanīya*, since they participate in conjunct formation. The current characters in Vedic block, U+1CF5 VEDIC SIGN JIHVAMULIYA and U+1CF6 VEDIC SIGN UPADHMANIYA, were encoded based on Bengali sources, and we have been encoding script-specific characters for these signs in the past. In the previous report, the group raised some concerns about disrupting existing practices and asked the authors to review the situation. It was found that only one major font, Tiro Devanagari Sanskrit, uses the existing characters with proposed glyphs. They argue that the font should be considered experimental using a temporary measure to overcome the limitation. We reached out to the author of the font and he supports separate encoding of these characters and would update the font accordingly.



2.3 LHM compound tone diacritic #766

Documents:

[L2/26-031](#): Unicode request for LHM compound tone diacritic — Kirk Miller

Related:

[L2/23-208](#): Unicode request for compound tone diacritics II — Kirk Miller

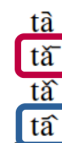
[L2/23-188](#): Unicode request for compound tone diacritics — Kirk Miller

Recommendation:

1. **[186-C??] Consensus**: Provisionally assign one code point [U+1AF1](#) COMBINING GRAVE-ACUTE-MACRON in the Combining Diacritical Marks Extended block, described in L2/26-031, as amended. [Ref: 2.3 in L2/26-010]
2. **[186-A??] Action Item** for Ken Whistler, RMG: Update the Pipeline to include one provisionally assigned code point [U+1AF1](#) COMBINING GRAVE-ACUTE-MACRON, described in L2/26-031, as amended. [Ref: 2.3 in L2/26-010]
3. **[186-A??] Action Item** for Debbie Anderson, SAH: Work the proposal authors to submit a compliant font for U+1AF1 COMBINING GRAVE-ACUTE-MACRON to Unicode. [Ref: 2.3 in L2/26-010]

Comments:

This is a proposal to encode a combining diacritical mark representing peaking tone that rises from low to high pitch and falls back to mid pitch, expanding the already encoded set of similar diacritics from L2/23-208. The evidence is not the strongest, but matches the previous proposals and the character is the opposite of U+1AD8 COMBINING MACRON-ACUTE-GRAVE.



2.4 Romance dialectology symbols #753

Documents:

[L2/26-030](#): Unicode request for Romance dialectology symbols — Nicolas Datua, Kirk Miller

Related:

[L2/25-251](#): Unicode request for Romance dialectology symbols — Nicolas Datua, Kirk Miller

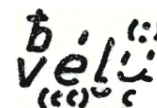
[L2/14-169R](#): Proposal to encode additional dialectology Latin characters (revised; replaces L2/13-172) — Denis Moyogo Jacquerye

Recommendation:

No action is requested of the UTC.

Comments:

This is a proposal for characters needed for phonetic notation used in nearly all French, Italian, and Spanish linguistic atlases of the 20th century, recording various dialects. The notation uses obscure conventions and stacking elements that are not necessarily plain text (sometimes even with UTC on record they are not), and the SEW had a long discussion about whether this is actually serving the community and whether we should continue considering similar proposals at all. A compromise arose to start with making sure that the basic building blocks are encoded to allow for layout flexibility in higher-level markup. Examples outside of the linguistic atlases would also be highly desirable. We are awaiting some reorganization and splitting of the proposal in this direction.



2.5 Turned dotless i #772 · #753

Documents:

[L2/26-023](#): Unicode request to accommodate diacritics below turned i — Nicolas Datua, Kirk Miller

Recommendation:

No action is requested of the UTC.

Comments:

This is a proposal that is part of the set of characters used in romance dialectology, asking for a way to attach diacritical marks to U+1D09 LATIN SMALL LETTER TURNED I and U+1D4E MODIFIER LETTER SMALL TURNED I. Authors are arguing for a new `Soft_Dotted_Below` property which was rejected by PAG. Without this property, the authors are seeking the encoding of corresponding dotless characters (which would require entries in `DoNotEmit.txt`). Apart from our general comments on this set of characters above, a question on using the existing `Soft_Dotted` property instead came up. Such proposals need to be addressed to the PAG. Once no other option remains, the SEW can consider encoding separate dotless characters.



2.6 Musical extension of cossic characters #776

Documents:

[L2/26-021](#): Unicode request for f and g with loop — Kirk Miller, Gavin Jared

Related:

[L2/26-054](#): Proposed Leibniz additions for Unicode 18.0 — Debbie Anderson, Peter Constable

WG2 [N5333](#): Proposal to encode 12 cossic characters L-2518 — Uwe Mayer, et al

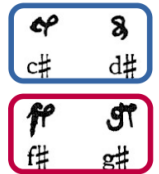
[L2/06-027](#): Proposal to add Medievalist characters to the UCS — Michael Everson

Recommendation:

No action is requested of the UTC.

Comments:

This document is a follow up to WG2 N5333 which proposed a LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH RIGHT LOOP and a LATIN SMALL LETTER D ROTUNDA WITH CROSSING LOOP, pointing out that these letters and two more (f and g with loop) were used to denote chromatic tones in music notation. A discussion whether these should be unified and whether U+A76D LATIN SMALL LETTER IS should be used to represent them is ongoing, see L2/26-054.



2.7 Kaithi letter ZHA #780 · #685

Documents:

[L2/26-018](#): Proposal to encode the Kaithi Letter ZHA in Unicode — Biswajit Mandal

[L2/26-051](#): Proposal to Encode Two-Dot Nukta in Kaithi — Srinidhi A, Sridatta A

Recommendation:

No action is requested of the UTC.

Comments:

These are two independent proposals seeking to represent the letter ZHA in Kaithi. One of them suggests a combining two-dot nukta, while the other one proposes an atomic character. While the SEW is leaning towards the option of atomic character, given this is the only letter in the script with this nukta and equivalent to the atomic U+0979 DEVANAGARI LETTER ZHA and U+0AF9 GUJARATI LETTER ZHA. However, we found the evidence unsatisfactory. Both proposals cite only one and the same source, which is a primer book. In order to progress the encoding of this letter, we would like to see more examples of usage in other texts.



2.8 Old Kurdish Alphabet #693

Documents:

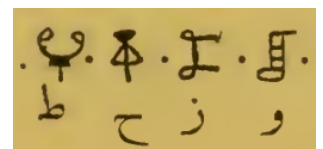
[L2/25-271](#): A Proposal to encode Old Kurdish Alphabet in UCS — Awira A, Eyyub Moradi

Recommendation:

No action is requested of the UTC.

Comments:

This proposal is asking to encode an alphabet or cypher referred to as Kurdish by Ibn Waḥṣīyyaʿ in his book *Ancient Alphabets and Hieroglyphic Characters Explained*, dated 856 CE. There is no independent reference to such an alphabet in any other publications to date. The proposal suggests the encoding is necessary "to show it is real, it is not fake", without providing any evidence to that effect. When encoding new scripts, we are looking for evidence of the script being used by more than a single person, and the need for digital interchange of text in the script. Digitization of one book does not meet this criteria and as such the SEW cannot recommend encoding this alphabet.



2.9 CT Ligature #751

Documents:

[L2/26-024](#): New letter for the Alphabetic Presentation Forms block - ct ligature — Finlay Liam Adkins

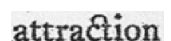
Recommendation:

No action is requested of the UTC.

Comments:

This is a proposal to encode the *ct* ligature. The currently encoded ligatures were encoded for compatibility only and do not justify encoding new ones. This is already covered by a FAQ on this very specific ligature:

https://www.unicode.org/faq/ligature_digraph#Lig3.



2.10 Babylonian vocalization marks #686

Documents:

[L2/26-038](#): Proposal to Encode Characters for the Babylonian and Palestinian Vocalization Systems of Hebrew — Aleksandr Andreev, et al

Related:

[L2/25-268](#): Proposal to Encode Characters for the Babylonian Vocalization System of Hebrew — Aleksandr Andreev, Christa Müller-Kessler

Recommendation:

No action is requested of the UTC.

Comments:

This is a follow-up on a proposal to add more vocalization marks to Hebrew. In our previous report, we indicated that SEW would be open to including these systems in the standard, but wanted to have a document considering all the vocalization systems in use and their interactions. L2/26-038 is a great step in that direction. However, it doesn't cover interactions of the Palestinian and Babylonian systems with the Tiberian system that is already encoded. It is common for there to be texts that are hybrid-annotated. There is also a Judeo-Arabic system of marks that is not covered. Given the issue with potential disunifications and unifications, it's unclear how many new characters would be needed. As such, we can't roadmap the extra space needed yet. A meeting with experts is planned after UTC to progress this proposal. Other feedback forward to the author includes:

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Palästinisch | ◌ֵ א | ◌ֶ א | ◌ִ א | ◌ֵ א | ◌ֶ א | ◌ִ א | ◌ֵ א |
| Tiberisch | ◌ֵ א | ◌ֶ א | ◌ִ א | ◌ֵ א | ◌ֶ א | ◌ִ א | ◌ֵ א |
| Babylonisch | ◌ֵ א | ◌ֶ א | ◌ִ א | ◌ֵ א | ◌ֶ א | ◌ִ א | ◌ֵ א |

1. Possible under-unification: There are characters that look identical or very similar across the three systems. For example, Babylonian Segol ≈ Palestinian Holam ≈ 0592 Tiberian Segol (U+0592), or Babylonian Hitfa ≈ Palestinian Patah ≈ Tiberian Rafe (U+05BF). There are several more. We need to have a good theory about the encoding model, so we don't have separate characters simply based on semantics.
2. Possible over-unification: The proposal proposes a single Palestinian Zaqef while three vastly different graphical forms exist. The proposal calls them zaqef 1, zaqef 2, and zaqef 3, discussing them on pages 15 and 16. The proposal claims that “although the zaqef can be realized via three very different graphemes, we propose only a single Unicode point for zaqef, because functionally these three graphemes are all equivalent, and in practice, scholars will simply utilize different fonts to select the relevant grapheme for any given manuscript publication.” This is problematic: Using the same logic, one can say the Babylonian Patah, the Palestinian Patah, and the Tiberian Patah (U+05B7) can be unified, despite looking very different.
3. The existence of three very different zaqefs in the Palestinian system means that there are (at least) three Palestinian subsystems. And we can't expect people wanting to discuss or compare the different systems to have three different Hebrew fonts, one for each subsystem simply to show the differences.

The problem becomes more obvious in the case of the Palestinian zarqa: its three shapes are a bar to the left, a dot at bottom-left, or a hook attached to top-left. These clearly need different canonical combining classes and can't be unified.

Note that we already have U+FB1E ֿ HEBREW POINT JUDEO-SPANISH VARIKA which is annotated as "a glyph variant of U+05BF ֿ HEBREW POINT RAFA" but does not have any kind of decomposition to it. This means that despite being an alternative shape of the same concept, it's a normal character to use in the Hebrew script. The core spec also lists U+FB1E among the normal pronunciation marks (<https://www.unicode.org/versions/Unicode17.0.0/core-spec/chapter-9/#G3635>). This means that in our existing model for Hebrew, we encode the visually distinct alternative forms for points separately.

4. The names of the proposed characters do not follow the pattern used for other Hebrew characters. They should instead be named HEBREW POINT/ACCENT BABYLONIAN/PALESTINIAN XXX.
5. The Palestinian zarqa is proposed as a left-side spacing combining mark. Apart from potential disunification (it has three vastly different forms), or unification (the bar form may be unifiable with U+05C0 ֿ HEBREW PUNCTUATION PASEQ = legarmeh), A left-side combining mark in a non-Indic script might pose architectural difficulties. In a similar case in Arabic, we simply encoded the character as a non-combining spacing mark (U+0888 ۞ ARABIC RAISED ROUND DOT).
6. The proposed canonical combining classes need careful review. For example, using ccc=1 for BABYLONIAN POINT DOTTED QAMATS does not seem correct. That class is reserved for overlaying combining marks such as U+0338 COMBINING LONG SOLIDUS OVERLAY.

3. New Symbols

3.1 Omani Rial Sign #778

Documents:

[L2/26-041](#): Request to Encode the Omani Rial Currency Symbol in the Unicode Standard — Central Bank of Oman

Recommendation:

1. **[186-C??] Consensus**: UTC accepts U+20C4 OMANI RIAL SIGN for encoding in the Currency Symbols block based on L2/26-041, for Unicode 18.0. [Ref: 3.1 in L2/26-010]
2. **[186-A??] Action Item** for Ken Whistler, RMG: Update the Pipeline to include one accepted character U+20C4 OMANI RIAL SIGN based on L2/26-041, for Unicode 18.0. [Ref: 3.1 in L2/26-010]
3. **[186-A??] Action Item** for Peter Constable, Charts: Send a compliant font for U+20C4 OMANI RIAL SIGN to Michel Suignard, for Unicode 18.0. [Ref: 3.1 in L2/26-010]

Comments:

The Central Bank of Oman has officially launched a new Omani Rial symbol on 19th November 2025 and we received a proposal for encoding this new currency symbol in the Unicode Standard. The proposal comes directly from the monetary authority and includes a supporting letter, evidencing this character is needed and will be used as soon as encoded, and as such the SEW recommends accepting the character for encoding in Unicode 18.0. As in other recent cases of new currency symbols, we encourage monetary authorities to reach out to Unicode before publicly announcing any new currency symbols to coordinate on their release, as encoding and implementation of new characters by vendors can take more than a year.



3.2 Alchemical symbol for calx #771 · #629

Documents:

[L2/26-017](#): Alchemical symbol for calx — Kirk Miller

Related:

[L2/25-238](#): Follow-up revised designs of the alchemical symbols block — Kirk Miller

[L2/25-125R](#): Follow-up glyph modifications for the alchemical symbols block — Kirk Miller

[L2/23-069R3](#): Revised designs of the alchemical symbols block (revision 3) — Kirk Miller

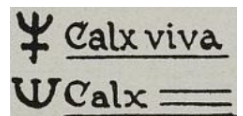
[L2/09-037R2](#): Proposal for Alchemical Symbols in Unicode (revised; WG2 N3584) — William R. Newman, et al

Recommendation:

1. **[186-C??] Consensus**: Provisionally assign one code point U+1CED1 ALCHEMICAL SYMBOL FOR CALX-2 in the Miscellaneous Symbols Supplement block, as described in L2/26-017. [Ref: 3.2 in L2/26-010]
2. **[186-A??] Action Item** for Ken Whistler, RMG: Update the Pipeline to include one provisionally assigned code point U+1CED1 ALCHEMICAL SYMBOL FOR CALX-2, as described in L2/26-017. [Ref: 3.2 in L2/26-010]
3. **[186-A??] Action Item** for Kirk Miller, SAH: Send a compliant font with the updated glyph for U+1CED1 ALCHEMICAL SYMBOL FOR CALX-2 to Michel Suignard. [Ref: 3.2 in L2/26-010]

Comments:

This document should offer a final resolution to the variability of glyphs for U+1F74C ALCHEMICAL SYMBOL FOR CALX. The UTC has previously rejected recommendations to change the representative glyph of this character, and after consultation with other experts the SEW concluded that since the shapes come from two different identities, a new character is justified and would serve the community best.



4. Changes to Characters

4.1 Various glyph issues #763

Documents:

[L2/26-016](#): Anomalies regarding the representative glyphs of some characters — Eduardo Marin Silva

Related:

[L2/25-157](#): Unicode request for stacked arrowheads — Kirk Miller

[L2/15-173R2](#): Proposal to Encode some Additional Symbols used in Church Slavonic Text (revised) — Aleksandr Andreev, et al

[L2/06-244R](#): Proposal to Encode Modifier Letter Low Circumflex Accent — Lorna Priest

[L2/05-097R2](#): Proposal to Encode Additional Latin Phonetic and Orthographic Characters (revision 2, 2005/08/11) — Peter Constable, Lorna Priest

[L2/02-141](#): Uralic Phonetic Alphabet characters for the UCS — Michael Everson

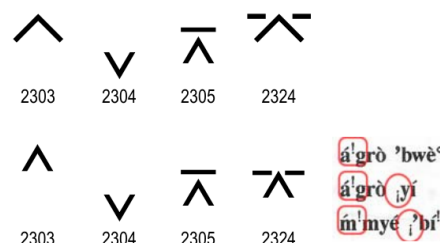
Recommendation:

1. **[186-C??] Consensus**: Update the reference glyphs for U+2303 UP ARROWHEAD and U+2324 UP ARROWHEAD BETWEEN TWO HORIZONTAL BARS to their original form, as described in L2/26-016. [Ref: 4.1 in L2/26-010]
2. **[186-A??] Action Item** for Michel Suignard, Charts: Revert the representative glyphs for U+2303 UP ARROWHEAD and U+2324 UP ARROWHEAD BETWEEN TWO HORIZONTAL BARS to the ones used before Unicode 7.0. [Ref: 4.1 in L2/26-010]
3. **[186-A??] Action Item** for Michel Suignard, Charts: Update the representative glyph of U+A71F MODIFIER LETTER LOW INVERTED EXCLAMATION MARK so that is below the baseline as described in L2/05-097R2. [Ref: 4.1 in L2/26-010]
4. **[186-A??] Action Item** for Lorna Evans, Charts: Create a glyph erratum for U+A71F MODIFIER LETTER LOW INVERTED EXCLAMATION MARK based on L2/26-016. [Ref: 4.1 in L2/26-010]
5. **[186-A??] Action Item** for Ken Whistler, EDC: Consider adding annotation to U+1D83 that the character should be represented using a single-storey *g*. [Ref: 4.1 in L2/26-010]

Comments:

In this document, the author raises several issues and inconsistencies with representative glyphs of various characters. The response to the feedback is as follows:

1. Regarding size of arrowhead modifier letters (U+02C2..U+02C5): We have found these characters in both sizes, small and large. Any requested change would need to be based on analysis of sources rather than fonts. The chart editor suggested the bar for changing the representative glyphs of these characters would need to be even higher, showing that the current glyphs are in fact incorrect.
2. Regarding the mismatching size of up and down arrowhead symbols (U+2303 vs U+2304): These characters matched in size from Unicode 1.0, but in Unicode 7.0, with the incorporation of Wingdings symbols, several glyphs were updated to match the ones in Wingdings. Since the characters were encoded as a pair, and all fonts that were presented during the meeting do have matching size, we support reverting the glyph to its original size. This also affects U+2324 UP ARROWHEAD BETWEEN TWO HORIZONTAL BARS, which is based on the same character.
3. Regarding inverted exclamation mark (U+A71F): We agree with the author that the current placement of the U+A71F MODIFIER LETTER LOW INVERTED EXCLAMATION MARK is indeed positioned in disagreement with the original proposal L2/05-097R2 and attestations therein. The SEW as well as the original proposal author agree this should be corrected and the character should be placed below baseline. Given some major fonts implemented the incorrect position, an erratum should be issued.
4. Regarding too narrow drum clefs (U+1D125, U+1D126): The SEW is not opposed to updating the representative glyphs of U+1D125 MUSICAL SYMBOL DRUM CLEF-1 and U+1D126 MUSICAL SYMBOL DRUM CLEF-2, but in order to do so would like to have a proposal to that effect that provides some evidence supporting the change and its necessity, as there appears to be some variation in the shapes in publications.
5. Regarding inconsistency in small *g* tails (U+0260 and U+1D83): The characters U+0260 LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH HOOK and U+1D83 LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH PALATAL HOOK appear most often in the form depicted by their current representative glyphs, i.e. as single-storey *g*, there is no benefit aligning them for the sake of consistency. Moreover, in some contexts such as the Swedish dialect alphabet, the different styles of *g* are used contrastively. It is noted that the double-storey form of U+1D83 in Times New Roman and Consolas fonts is unexpected and should be changed to match the representative glyph.
6. Regarding representative glyphs of some Urdu Arabic letters (U+06C1..U+06C3) not showing their isolated form: There is no benefit in changing the glyphs for consistency. The Core Specification already lists all forms of the characters, and the forms in charts represent the nominative forms of these characters (i.e. they remind people best of what the character identity is).
7. Regarding the identity of commas in U+2E49 DOUBLE STACKED COMMA: We agree that the stacked commas are meant to be U+002C COMMA and that a representative glyph using a semi-uncial style is unusual. However, we would be again looking for an actual proposal with stronger rationale to change the current glyph, including documentation of usage.



4.2 EPA names consistency #456

Related:

- [L2/24-277](#): Fifth Revised Proposal to encode characters for the English Phonotypic Alphabet (EPA) in the UCS — Karl Pentzlin
- [L2/25-010](#): Recommendations to UTC #182 (January 2025) on Script Proposals — Jan Kučera, et al
- WG2 [N4079](#): Third Revised Proposal to encode characters for the English Phonotypic Alphabet (EPA) — Karl Pentzlin (Germany)

Recommendation:

- [186-C??] Consensus** : Change the name of provisionally assigned character U+1DF7E LATIN CAPITAL LETTER REVERSED ENLARGED SMALL U to LATIN CAPITAL LETTER REVERSED U. [Ref: 4.2 in L2/26-010]
- [186-A??] Action Item** for Ken Whistler, RMG: Update the Pipeline to change the name of provisionally assigned character U+1DF7E LATIN CAPITAL LETTER REVERSED ENLARGED SMALL U to LATIN CAPITAL LETTER REVERSED U. [Ref: 4.2 in L2/26-010]
- [186-A??] Action Item** for Robin Leroy, PAG: Update the draft data to change the name of provisionally assigned character U+1DF7E LATIN CAPITAL LETTER REVERSED ENLARGED SMALL U to LATIN CAPITAL LETTER REVERSED U. [Ref: 4.2 in L2/26-010]

Comments:

In L2/25-010 the SEW recommended provisional assignment of 31 codepoints to English Phonetic Alphabet, which resulted in a consensus 182-C7. During data preparation by PAG, we received an internal feedback pointing out an unusual case pair of LATIN CAPITAL LETTER REVERSED ENLARGED SMALL U and LATIN SMALL LETTER REVERSED U. The SEW is in agreement with PAG and recommends changing the provisionally assigned name.

4.3 Glyph for U+1F76D RETORT #764

Documents:

- [L2/26-032](#): Alchemical symbol for retort — Kirk Miller
- [L2/26-056](#): On revision of 1F76D ALCHEMICAL SYMBOL FOR RETORT — Andreas Stötzner

Related:

- [L2/25-238](#): Follow-up revised designs of the alchemical symbols block — Kirk Miller
- [L2/25-125R](#): Follow-up glyph modifications for the alchemical symbols block — Kirk Miller
- [L2/23-069R3](#): Revised designs of the alchemical symbols block (revision 3) — Kirk Miller
- [L2/09-037R2](#): Proposal for Alchemical Symbols in Unicode (revised; WG2 N3584) — William R. Newman, et al

Recommendation:

- [186-C??] Consensus** : Update the representative glyph of U+1F76D ALCHEMICAL SYMBOL FOR RETORT as described in L2/26-032. [Ref: 4.3 in L2/26-010]
- [186-A??] Action Item** for Michel Suignard, Charts: Update the glyph of U+1F76D ALCHEMICAL SYMBOL FOR RETORT as described in L2/26-032. [Ref: 4.3 in L2/26-010]

Comments:

This is a follow-up regarding the proposed change of representative glyph for U+1F76D ALCHEMICAL SYMBOL FOR RETORT in L2/25-238. The document L2/26-056 expresses disagreement with the originally proposed, modern shape that was based on a single source. The L2/26-032 proposes a more conservative change based on more evidence.

| 2009 glyph | Current glyph | Proposed glyph |
|------------|---------------|----------------|
| Ⓒ | Ⓒ | Ⓒ |

4.4 ITA name changes #775

Documents:

- [L2/26-025](#): Ligature names in the Initial Teaching Alphabet — Kirk Miller

Related:

- [L2/24-273](#): Unicode request for Initial Teaching Alphabet — Kirk Miller

Recommendation:

No action is requested of the UTC.

Comments:

This is a proposal to change names of 6 provisionally assigned characters for Initial Teaching Alphabet, from names that described the glyphs to more generic names that reflect glyphs in recent publications. The group felt that changing the names for these characters, slated for 18.0, would be disruptive, since there is a long tradition of the older shapes. If more generic English-based glyphs appear widely, the group could consider unifying them, and a note in the Core Specification could be added.

4.5 Sundanese Avagraha #666

Documents:

[L2/26-035](#): On Unicode Character Database Update of U+1BBA — Febri Muhammad Nasrullah

Related:

[L2/21-221](#): Wrong Identities of Three Historical Sundanese Character — Ilham Nurwansah

[L2/09-251R](#): Proposal for encoding additional Sundanese characters for Old Sundanese (WG2 N3666) — Michael Everson

Recommendation:

No action is requested of the UTC.

Comments:

This document seeks changing several property values for U+1BBA SUNDANESE AVAGRAHA, including changing its general category from Lo to Mc. This character was originally encoded as avagraha, but later it became evident it was actually a spacing gemination mark. Logically, a gemination mark should immediately follow a consonant and precede dependent vowels, which need to be displayed on the consonant. That is not possible with Lo, the mark would need to become Mc.

However, changing the general category would change how text is supposed to be represented: Presently, sequences with a consonant, a vowel and this gemination mark need to be represented as CVG for them to display correctly. The "logical" sequence CGV presently results in the vowel displayed on the gemination mark, and prevents a left-side vowel marks reordering before the consonant. If we accept the proposal, the present sequence (CVG) would most probably result in a dotted circle and the proposed sequence (CGV) would show the present result of the CVG sequence. This means that no new kind of text would become representable, and some old texts would break, which is not desirable.

Furthermore, according to L2/21-221, the gemination mark may be separated from its preceding consonant by a spacing dependent vowel. If we accept this proposal, such sequence may not be representable in implementations based on USE.

Finally, the only evidence provided shows the gemination mark used with vowels above and below the consonant. The concern with left- and right-side vowels seems to be rather theoretical at this point. It is also noted that the proposal points out bugs in fonts supplied by some vendors. These have been fixed since, although Android seems to be shipping with fonts several years old. Either way, issues with fonts need to be reported to respective vendors, as Unicode has no means to fix them.

4.6 Annotation Requests for Sundanese #667

Documents:

[L2/26-034](#): Annotation Requests for Sundanese Characters — Febri Muhammad Nasrullah

Recommendation:

No action is requested of the UTC.

Comments:

This proposal is requesting annotations to several Sundanese letters, pointing out some of the characters are recent inventions and others should be deprecated as they have been "removed from the standard repertoire". The SEW does not find the request for marking characters as deprecated justified, especially as there is no danger from the characters being used incorrectly.

As for the "newly invented" characters, we reached out to another expert on the script. The Sundanese script was originally proposed in the form of Standard Sundanese Script recognized through consensus among experts, even though it was an update of the Old Sundanese script. As such, the encoded script should be regarded as the Standard Sundanese Script and does not require additional annotations indicating that some of the characters are "new".

5. Other

5.1 Ordering of kEH_AltSeq #788

Recommendation:

1. **[186-A??] Action Item** for Michel Suignard, SEW: Update the UAX #57 to specify ordering of codepoints in the kEH_AltSeq property to be based on the kEH_Cat property value. [Ref: 5.1 in L2/26-010]
2. **[186-A??] Action Item** for Debbie Anderson, Michel Suignard, EDC: Update the Core Specification to specify ordering of codepoints in the kEH_AltSeq property to be based on the kEH_Cat property value. [Ref: 5.1 in L2/26-010]

Comments:

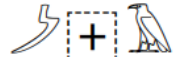
We received an internal feedback seeking clarification on the kEH_AltSeq property in the Unikemet database. The property defines a sequence of alternate code points for a given Egyptian Hieroglyph. In some occurrences, such as

overlaid compound characters, the sequence ordering is not obvious and may not be driven by the glyph appearance (z ordering) as glyphs may vary among typical sources. One solution could have been semantic reading (pronunciation order), but this being an extinct script, there is no final authority to rely on. To avoid confusion, we need a consistent rule about the sequence order. We considered using the code point value, however based on the fact that there are already two distinct blocks that are each ordered separately, it was determined that using an overall taxonomy number was preferable. As such the value provided by kEH_Cat should be used to determine the order.

13141



13333 13436 1313F



6. Feedback

6.1 Error in Small Seal table

Documents:

[ID20251219201218](#): Comments on Public Review Issues (Oct 6, 2025 - Dec 29, 2025) — Michelle Perham

Related:

WG2 [N5344R2](#): Proposal to encode the Small Seal Script in UCS, revised — Michel Suignard, Small Seal WG

WG2 [N5294](#): Considerations concerning the Small Seal encoding initiative — Michel Suignard, Project editor

Recommendation:

No action is requested of the UTC.

Comments:

This is a feedback pointing out wrong glyphs in the January 2025 version of the Small Seal code chart published in N5294. This document has been superseded by N5344 in October 2025 which has since corrected the issue.

7. In Process

Documents:

[L2/26-022](#): Comment on "Request for f and g with loop" by Miller & Jared — Andreas Stötzner

[L2/26-028R](#): Preliminary Proposal for Encoding the N'ti Script in the UCS — Oreen Yousuf, Ibrahima Ceesay

[L2/26-033](#): On Unencoded Characters for Old Sundanese — Febri Muhammad Nasrullah

[L2/26-036](#): Updated Proposal to Encode the Lampung Script (Second Revision) — Febri Muhammad Nasrullah

[L2/26-050](#): Proposal for the encoding of « KORE SEBELI » — Mohamed Bentoura Bangoura

[L2/26-053](#): Proposal to include Luri alphabets — Mohammad Mogoei, et al

[L2/26-055](#): Proposal to Encode the Ndiko Jonam Script in the UCS — Oreen Yousuf

[ID20251021090725](#): Comments on Public Review Issues (Oct 6, 2025 - Dec 29, 2025) — Michelle Perham

Comments:

The following submissions received during this period cannot be commented on as not all authors have signed Unicode Contributor License Agreement:

- Kharpa script

Appendix

List of documents covered by this proposal:

[L2/24-247](#): Submission Dossier for the Libyc Script to Unicode — Société d'Histoire Nord-Africaine (SHNA)
[L2/25-249](#): Proposal to encode the Leke script into the Unicode Standard — Frank van de Kasteelen
[L2/25-271](#): A Proposal to encode Old Kurdish Alphabet in UCS — Awira A, Eyyub Moradi
[L2/26-015](#): Revised Proposal to Encode N'ko Phonetic Extensions for Bambara — Boubacar Diakite, Neil Patel
[L2/26-016](#): Anomalies regarding the representative glyphs of some characters — Eduardo Marin Silva
[L2/26-017](#): Alchemical symbol for calx — Kirk Miller
[L2/26-018](#): Proposal to encode the Kaithi Letter ZHA in Unicode — Biswajit Mandal
[L2/26-019](#): Response to the encoding of Jihvamuliya and Upadhmuniya in Devanagari — Srinidhi A, Sridatta A
[L2/26-020](#): Introduction of the Libyc Script into the Unicode Standard — The North African History Society (SHNA)
[L2/26-021](#): Unicode request for f and g with loop — Kirk Miller, Gavin Jared
[L2/26-022](#): Comment on "Request for f and g with loop" by Miller & Jared — Andreas Stötzner
[L2/26-023](#): Unicode request to accommodate diacritics below turned i — Nicolas Datua, Kirk Miller
[L2/26-024](#): New letter for the Alphabetic Presentation Forms block - ct ligature — Finlay Liam Adkins
[L2/26-025](#): Ligature names in the Initial Teaching Alphabet — Kirk Miller
[L2/26-026](#): Preliminary Proposal to Encode the Odùduwà Script in the UCS — Oreen Yousuf, Vyshantha Simha
[L2/26-027](#): Proposal to Encode the Luo Lakeside Script in the UCS (revised) — Oreen Yousuf
[L2/26-028](#): Preliminary Proposal for Encoding the N'ti Script in the UCS — Oreen Yousuf, Ibrahima Ceesay
[L2/26-028R](#): Preliminary Proposal for Encoding the N'ti Script in the UCS — Oreen Yousuf, Ibrahima Ceesay
[L2/26-029](#): Final Proposal for Encoding the Mwangwego Script in the UCS — Oreen Yousuf, Daniel Yacob
[L2/26-030](#): Unicode request for Romance dialectology symbols — Nicolas Datua, Kirk Miller
[L2/26-031](#): Unicode request for LHM compound tone diacritic — Kirk Miller
[L2/26-032](#): Alchemical symbol for retort — Kirk Miller
[L2/26-033](#): On Unencoded Characters for Old Sundanese — Febri Muhammad Nasrullah
[L2/26-034](#): Annotation Requests for Sundanese Characters — Febri Muhammad Nasrullah
[L2/26-035](#): On Unicode Character Database Update of U+1BBA — Febri Muhammad Nasrullah
[L2/26-036](#): Updated Proposal to Encode the Lampung Script (Second Revision) — Febri Muhammad Nasrullah
[L2/26-037](#): Proposal to encode the Leke script into the Unicode Standard — Frank van de Kasteelen
[L2/26-038](#): Proposal to Encode Characters for the Babylonian and Palestinian Vocalization Systems of Hebrew — Aleksandr Andreev, et al
[L2/26-039](#): Preliminary Proposal to Encode the Tanchangya Script in UTC — Biswajit Mandal
[L2/26-040R](#): Revised Proposal for Encoding the Shaalada Script in the UCS — Oreen Yousuf, Daniel Yacob
[L2/26-041](#): Request to Encode the Omani Rial Currency Symbol in the Unicode Standard — Central Bank of Oman
[L2/26-050](#): Proposal for the encoding of « KORE SEBELI » — Mohamed Bentoura Bangoura
[L2/26-051](#): Proposal to Encode Two-Dot Nukta in Kaithi — Srinidhi A, Sridatta A
[L2/26-053](#): Proposal to include Luri alphabets — Mohammad Mogoei, et al
[L2/26-055](#): Proposal to Encode the Ndiko Jonam Script in the UCS — Oreen Yousuf
[L2/26-056](#): On revision of 1F76D ALCHEMICAL SYMBOL FOR RETORT — Andreas Stötzner
[L2/26-058](#): Proposal to encode Rma script to UCS — Eiso Chan, et al

List of feedback covered by this proposal:

[ID20251021090725](#): Comments on Public Review Issues (Oct 6, 2025 - Dec 29, 2025) — Michelle Perham
[ID20251219201218](#): Comments on Public Review Issues (Oct 6, 2025 - Dec 29, 2025) — Michelle Perham

List of action items per assignee:

Debbie Anderson, SAH

- Work the proposal authors to submit a compliant font for Mwangwego to Unicode.
- Work the proposal authors to submit a compliant font for Shaalada to Unicode.
- Work the proposal authors to submit a compliant font for Leke to Unicode.
- Work the proposal authors to submit a compliant font for U+11B0B DEVANAGARI SIGN JIHVAMULIYA and U+11B0C DEVANAGARI SIGN UPADHMANIYA to Unicode.
- Work the proposal authors to submit a compliant font for U+1AF1 COMBINING GRAVE-ACUTE-MACRON to Unicode.

Debbie Anderson, EDC

- Update the Core Specification to specify ordering of codepoints in the `KEH_A1tSeq` property to be based on the `KEH_Cat` property value.

Ken Whistler, RMG

- Update the Pipeline to include 64 provisionally assigned code points in a new Mwangwego block at U+16E00..U+16E3F, as described in L2/26-029.
- Update the Pipeline to include 804 provisionally assigned code points U+1C800..U+1CB17 and U+1CB20..U+1CB2B in a new Shaaldaa block at U+1C800..U+1CB2F, as described in L2/26-040, section V.
- Update the Pipeline to include 55 provisionally assigned code points U+11B80..U+11B98, U+11B9C..U+11BAE, U+11BB0..U+11BBA in a new Leke block at U+11B80..U+11BBF, as described in L2/26-037, section 5.2.
- Update the Pipeline to include 2 provisionally assigned code points U+11B0B DEVANAGARI SIGN JIHVAMULIYA and U+11B0C DEVANAGARI SIGN UPADHMANIYA, as described in L2/25-121.
- Update the Pipeline to include one provisionally assigned code point U+1AF1 COMBINING GRAVE-ACUTE-MACRON, described in L2/26-031, as amended.
- Update the Pipeline to include one accepted character U+20C4 OMANI RIAL SIGN based on L2/26-041, for Unicode 18.0.
- Update the Pipeline to include one provisionally assigned code point U+1CED1 ALCHEMICAL SYMBOL FOR CALX-2, as described in L2/26-017.
- Update the Pipeline to change the name of provisionally assigned character U+1DF7E LATIN CAPITAL LETTER REVERSED ENLARGED SMALL U to LATIN CAPITAL LETTER REVERSED U.

Ken Whistler, EDC

- Consider adding annotation to U+1D83 that the character should be represented using a single-storey g.

Kirk Miller, SAH

- Send a compliant font with the updated glyph for U+1CED1 ALCHEMICAL SYMBOL FOR CALX-2 to Michel Suignard.

Lorna Evans, Charts

- Create a glyph erratum for U+A71F MODIFIER LETTER LOW INVERTED EXCLAMATION MARK based on L2/26-016.

Michel Suignard, Charts

- Revert the representative glyphs for U+2303 UP ARROWHEAD and U+2324 UP ARROWHEAD BETWEEN TWO HORIZONTAL BARS to the ones used before Unicode 7.0.
- Update the representative glyph of U+A71F MODIFIER LETTER LOW INVERTED EXCLAMATION MARK so that is below the baseline as described in L2/05-097R2.
- Update the glyph of U+1F76D ALCHEMICAL SYMBOL FOR RETORT as described in L2/26-032.

Michel Suignard, SEW

- Update the UAX #57 to specify ordering of codepoints in the kEH_AltSeq property to be based on the kEH_Cat property value.

Peter Constable, Charts

- Send a compliant font for U+20C4 OMANI RIAL SIGN to Michel Suignard, for Unicode 18.0.

Robin Leroy, PAG

- Update the draft data to change the name of provisionally assigned character U+1DF7E LATIN CAPITAL LETTER REVERSED ENLARGED SMALL U to LATIN CAPITAL LETTER REVERSED U.

Roosbeh Pournader, PAG

- Remove scx=deva from U+1CF5 VEDIC SIGN JIHVAMULIYA and U+1CF6 VEDIC SIGN UPADHMANIYA.

V.S. Umamaheswaran, SAH

- Update the Roadmap to reflect the provisional assignment of the Mwangwego block at U+16E00..U+16E3F.
- Update the Roadmap to change the name of the Oromo (Sheek Bakrii Saphaloo) block to Shaalda and reflect its provisional assignment.
- Update the Roadmap to reflect the provisional assignment of the Leke block at U+11B80..U+11BBF.
- Add N'Ko Supplement to the Roadmap at the following location: U+1E960..U+1E97F.