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 JTC 1/SC 2 N 3760 : ISO/IEC 10646: 2003/FPDAM 1, Information technology -- Universal Multiple-Octet Coded Character Set (UCS) -- AMENDMENT 1: Glagolitic, Coptic, Georgian and other characters
SOURCE	SC 2 Secretariat
PROJECT	JTC1.02.10646(18).00.01
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	Summary of Voting on ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 2 N 3760 : ISO/IEC 10646: 2003/FPDAM 1, Information technology -- Universal Multiple-Octet Coded Character Set (UCS) -- AMENDMENT 1: Glagolitic, Coptic, Georgian and other characters					
Q1 : FPDAM Consideration						
	Q1			Not yet voted	Comments Reasons
	Approve	Disapprove	Abstention		
P-Member						
Austria				X	
Belgium				X	
Canada	X*				See attachment
China	X*				See attachment
Denmark			X		
Egypt				X	
Finland	X				
France	X				See below
Germany	X				
Greece				X	
Iceland				X	
India				X	
Iran, Islamic Republic of	X*				See attachment
Ireland		X#			See attachment
Italy			X		
Japan		X#			See attachment
Korea, Democratic People's Republic				X	
Korea, Republic of	X				
Mongolia				X	
Morocco	X*				See below
Norway			X		See below
Poland	X				
Romania	X				
Russian Federation				X	
Serbia and Montenegro				X	
Singapore	X				
Slovakia				X	
Sweden	X				
Thailand	X				
Tunisia				X	
USA	X*				See attachment
Total (31)	**14**	**2**	**3**	**12**	
O-Member						
Israel					See attachment

*: Approve with comments
#: Acceptance of the reasons and appropriate changes in the text will change the vote to approval.

France

France supports document SC 2 N 2862 as contribution to our approval of ISO/IEC 10646:2003 FPDAM. 1

Morocco

See Document N2862 Link : http://anubis.dkung.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2

Norway

No expertise in this area.

Canada ACCEPTs the FPDAM1 text in document SC2 N3760, with the following comments.

1   Change the names of the following Tifinagh characters (Rationale is provided in document JTC1/SC2/WG2 N2862 from Morocco, Canada and France – P. Andries).

        2D34 TIFINAGH LETTER YAGHH
                (ending with YAGHH instead of YAGGH)
        2D35 TIFINAGH LETTER BERBER ACADEMY YAJ
                (replacing KABYLE in current name with BERBER ACADEMY)
        2D3F TIFINAGH LETTER YAKHH
                (ending with YAKHH instead of YAKKH)
        2D41 TIFINAGH LETTER BERBER ACADEMY YAH
                (replacing KABYLE in current name with BERBER ACADEMY)

2   Add annotations for the following Tifinagh characters (see N2862):

        2D53 TIFINAGH LETTER YU (Tuareg yaw)
        2D6F TIFINAGH MODIFIER LETTER LABIALIZATION (tamatart)

3   Add the following Tifinagh characters to the list of mirrored characters in Annex E.2 (Rationale is provided in document WG2 N2863 from Canada – P. Andries):

        Note: The new names proposed above are used in the list below. 2D4F and 2D50 have left to right symmetrical glyphs in the charts in FPDAM1. Rationale for including them here is also noted.

        2D39 TIFINAGH LETTER YADD
        2D3A TIFINAGH LETTER YADDH
        2D3E TIFINAGH LETTER TUAREG YAK
        2D41 TIFINAGH LETTER BERBER ACADEMY YAH
        2D49 TIFINAGH LETTER YI
        2D4D TIFINAGH LETTER YAL
        2D4E TIFINAGH LETTER YAM
        2D4F TIFINAGH LETTER YAN

          (Note: YAN has a symmetrical glyph in the charts; however, it may be slanted in the Tuareg variants to distinguish two consecutives YAN from a YAL, see section D.9 of WG2 document N2739.)

        2D50 TIFINAGH LETTER TUAREG YAGN

(Note: YAGN has a symmetric glyph in the charts – however, it is slanted in some Tuareg variants, see table on page 8 of WG2 document N2739.)

2D5B TIFINAGH LETTER YASH
2D5E TIFINAGH LETTER YACH
2D5F TIFINAGH LETTER YATT
2D62 TIFINAGH LETTER YAY
2D64 TIFINAGH LETTER TAWELLEMET YAZ

4   The following Coptic characters are all abbreviations of two or more letters. WG2 has rejected similar proposals for abbreviations in other scripts in the past. Other than stating that these are abbreviations, sufficient evidence that these should be encoded as separate characters has not been presented in WG2's document trail. These characters should be removed from the current FPDAM1 set of Coptic characters till more justification is provided.

2CE6 COPTIC SYMBOL PI RO.
N2744 states "*This symbol is used as a standard abbreviation for* '*pros*' */to/.*"

2CE7 COPTIC SYMBOL STAUROS.
N2744 states "*This symbol represents the word 'stauros' /cross/ in Bohairic texts.*"

2CE8 COPTIC SYMBOL TAU RO
N2744 states "*This symbol is used as a standard abbreviation for 'taur' /taur/ and "stauros" /cross/.*" The document at http://www.unicode.org/L2/L2004/04053-coptic.pdf claims that there is a distinct but similar looking symbol representing the number 900; the latter could be encoded as such, the abbreviation should not.

2CEA COPTIC SYMBOL SHIMA SIMA.
N2744 states "*This symbol is used as a standard abbreviation for 'côis' /lord/.*"

5.   Case-paired characters in Coptic

The amendment proposes to encode case variants (uppercase and lowercase) for the whole Coptic alphabet, despite the fact that the script has only fairly recently acquired casing behaviour and that some Old Coptic characters have never had this behaviour. Encoding case variants of these case-less Old Coptic letters therefore amounts to ISO 10646 inventing some new characters. The justification offered in document N2744 does not warrant this. Part of the

justification is "In order to facilitate modern casing operations...", which amounts to nothing since casing operations are based on character property files which list case properties for each character. Another part is a scenario (cast in the conditional by an explicit "would be") of an ALL CAPS title that would somehow use case-less letters. Such a hypothetical scenario does not justify encoding non-existent characters. It looks like what could be solved by proper selection of fonts is being forced into the encoding of these case-less characters as artificially cased characters! We request that the artificial case variants of the actually case-less subset of Coptic be removed.

```
To:       Miss Toshiko KIMURA
          SC 02 Secretariat
From:     Ms. Lin Ning
          Chinese Electronics Standardization Institute (CESI)
Subject:  Vote on SC2 n3760
Date:     2004-12-17
```

Dear Miss Toshiko KIMURA:

China is in favour of SC2 n3760 with following comments.

1.   U+23DA (EARTH GROUND)

The shape of U+23DA (EARTH GROUND) in the "Miscellaneous Technical" block is not the original that submitted (H-889A) by Hong Kong SAR. The shape adopted appears to be with one more horizontal line at the bottom. It is requested to keep the original shape like what submitted before. See picture below please.

2.   New Tai Lue

2.1. It is strongly required to use fonts provided by China, as agreed at ISO/IEC JTC1/SC2/WG2#45.

2.2. The name of U+19DF should be LAEV rather than LEW. It is consonant L + Vowel AE (U+19B6) + FINAL V (U+19C1).

2.3. It is requested to USE Dai rather than Tai.

3.   IICORE

The IICORE character list and source information should be updated according to IRG#23 resolutions.

Many thanks.

With regards,
Lin Ning
CESI

ISIRI believes that a font consistent with the current font used for the Arabic block (U+0600..U+06FF) should be used for rendering character tables for the new Arabic Supplement block (U+-0750..U+077F). Considering ISIRI's experience with the Arabic script languages, ISIRI volunteers to design such a font for this or a future revision of ISO/IEC 10646 and the Unicode Standard, according to the time requirements of the committees, provided a copy of the font already used for the Arabic block is provided to ISIRI as a reference.

Irish comments on FPDAM-1 for ISO/IEC 10646:2004

Reference: SC2 N3760
Closes: 2004-12-23
Date: 2004-12-23

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. In addition, it should be noted that Ireland confirms its strong support for the Tai Lue character set as it appears in the ballot, and we do not favour its alteration or deletion.

Technical comments

T1. **Page 1358, Annex B.1 List of all combining characters.** With reference to ISO/IEC JTC1/SC2/WG2 N2840 "Proposal to add HEBREW POINT HOLAM HASER FOR VAV to the BMP of the UCS", Ireland, which requested the addition (to PDAM-2) of HEBREW POINT HOLAM HASER FOR VAV at position U+05BA, requests that HEBREW POINT QAMATS QATAN here be moved from U+05BA to position U+05C7.

T2. **Page 1393, Annex P, Additional information on characters.** As with T1, 05BA here should be changed to 05C7, with an appropriate change to the first sentence in italics here.

T3. **Table 6 - Rows 01-02: Latin Extended-B.** With reference to ISO/IEC JTC1/SC2/WG2 N2860 "Revised Proposal to Encode Orthographic Glottal Stops in the UCS", Ireland requests the addition at 0242 of the character x-height LATIN SMALL LETTER GLOTTAL STOP as the casing partner of 0241 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER GLOTTAL STOP. It is clear that the capital and small glottal stop act in casing relation ship to one another in a natural orthography, which may itself coincide in plain text with a phonetic representation of Athabaskan languages which makes use of the neutral 0294 LATIN LETTER GLOTTAL STOP. If this letter is not added, we request the removal of the capital letter pending further study.

T4. **Hebrew Characters.** With reference to ISO/IEC JTC1/SC2/WG2 N2840 "Proposal to add HEBREW POINT HOLAM HASER FOR VAV to the BMP of the UCS", Ireland has requested the addition of HEBREW POINT HOLAM HASER FOR VAV at position U+05BA, which would entail moving HEBREW POINT QAMATS QATAN (under ballot in here) to position U+05C7.

T5. **Table 22 - Row 09: Bengali.** With reference to the examples given at the end of this document, Ireland requests the addition of the characters BENGALI DANDA at position U+09E4 and BENGALI DOUBLE DANDA at position U+09E5. Addition of these characters to PDAM-2 would satisfy us.

T6. **Table 101 - Row 2D: Tifinagh.** Ireland requests the following name changes: 2D34 change from "YAGGH" to "YAGHH", 2D35 change from "KABYLE" to "BERBER ACADEMY", 2D3F change from "YAKKH" to "YAKHH", 2D41 change from "KABYLE" to "BERBER ACADEMY". Ireland also requests the following name change: 2D6F change from "LABIALIZATION" to "TAMATART" on the grounds that "labialization" is a function and "TAMATART" is an actual name. Further, Ireland requests the deletion of the parenthetical notes "(Tuareg four-points)" and "(Tuareg staggered five-points)" on several grounds. The phraseology "four-points" and "five-points" is not an English nominal construction. The term is a graphic description of the character, which could as well be applied to many of the other characters; 2D42 also has four dots in it. "Staggered" does not accurately describe the dot positioning in 2D58. We do not favour other name changes to this set.

T7. **Table 115 - Row 31: CJK Basic Strokes.** With reference to ISO/IEC JTC1/SC2/WG2 N2864 "Proposal to add a block of CJK Basic Strokes to the UCS", Ireland requests the complete replacement of Table 115 in this FPDAM with the table on the last page of N2864. If necessary this table should be deleted from the FPDAM and added to PDAM-2 if it is considered that further

evaluation be considered for this character set. Ireland believes that the table as it is should not be accepted as part of the standard given the strong arguments in N2864.

Editorial comments

E1. **Page 21, Sub-clause 27.1. Source references for CJK Unified Ideographs.** Where "11-lines header" and "12-lines header" appear, check to see that these aren't supposed to be "11-line header" and "12-line header".

E2. **Page 21, Sub-clause 27.1. Source references for CJK Unified Ideographs.** Under Note 3 where it says "those indexes are converted" read "those indexes have been converted".

E3. **Page 22, Sub-clause 27.2. Source references for BMP Unified Ideographs.** Is this meant to be "CJK Unified Ideographs"? Check please. Also, change "When non empty" to "When non-empty", and at the end of the paragraph for "using a 'H-' prefix." read "using the prefix 'H-'."

E4. **Page 30-1348, Clause 33. Code Tables and list of character names.** Change "1st" to "first" please, and ensure that there are no other Word-induced superscripts of this type in the document.

E5. In the text at the bottom of page 5, first column, for "insert H Hanzi content" read "insert H-Hanzi content".

E6. **Page 1374, Annex F Alternate format characters.** For "and are thus represented, like the space characters, in the character code tables by dotted boxes" read "and, like the space characters, are represented in the character code tables by dotted boxes"

E7. **Page 1374, Annex F.1.1 Zero-width boundary indicators.** In the note, for "one of the two case" read "one of the two cases".

E8. **Page 1376, Annex F.2 Script-specific format characters.** The character does not actually "suppress an inherent vowel", and such suppression is not an example of formatting in any case. Replace this sentence with

> KHAROSHTHI VIRAMA (10A3F): This character, which indicates the suppression of an inherent vowel, when followed by a consonant, causes a combined form consisting of two or more consonants. When *not* followed by another consonant, it causes the consonant which precedes it to be written as subscript to the left of the letter before it and is not displayed as a visible stroke or dot as VIRAMAs are in other scripts.

E9. **Table 6 - Rows 01-02: Latin Extended-B.** Adjust the glyph of 0241 so that it has metrics which harmonize with, for instance, the O and Y on the same page. Ireland is prepared to provide the editor with such a glyph.

E10. **Table 10 - Row 03: Greek and Coptic.** The glyph at 03F9 should be the same as the glyph at 03FE but without the dot..

E11. **Table 19 - Row 07: Arabic Supplement.** The glyphs at 075B and 076A must have their outlines corrected so that the overlap error does not occur. Ireland is prepared to provide the editor with corrected glyphs.

E12. **Table 39 - Row 12: Ethiopic.** The glyphs at 125A-125D and 1260-1261 must be shown.

E13. **Table 69 - Row 20: Superscripts and Subscripts.** The glyph at 2094 should be the same as that of 2091 turned.
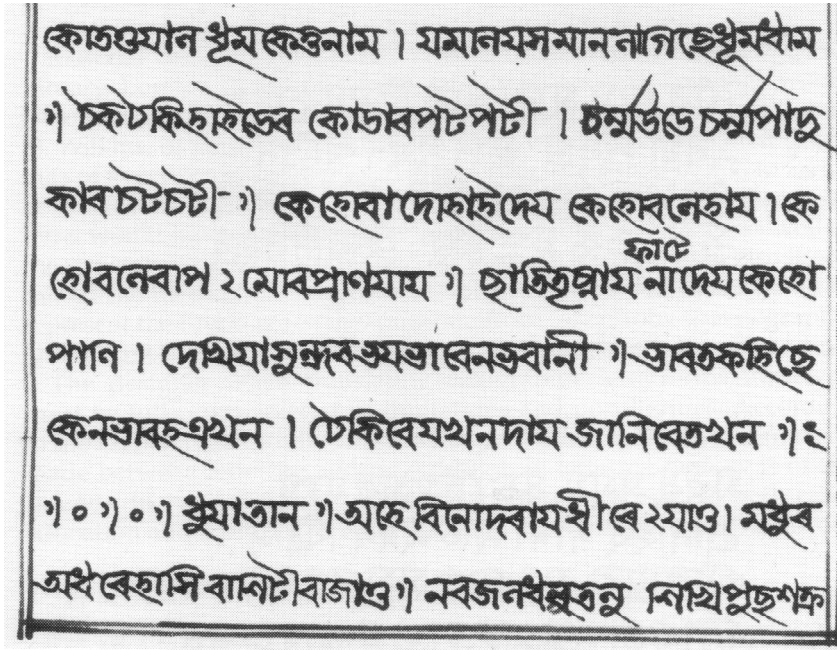
2

Figure 1. Bengali manuscript BL MS Add. 5593 – *Vidyāsundara*, in the British Library, showing traditional Bengali danda and double-danda, with characteristic left terminal at top and right terminal at bottom. Note the special form of the double danda in particular – a feature which did not persist in formal typography.

Figure 2. From Haughton's *Rudiments of Bengali grammar* (London, 1821), showing Bengali danda and double danda with rings at the top left and the slight sway at the bottom right.
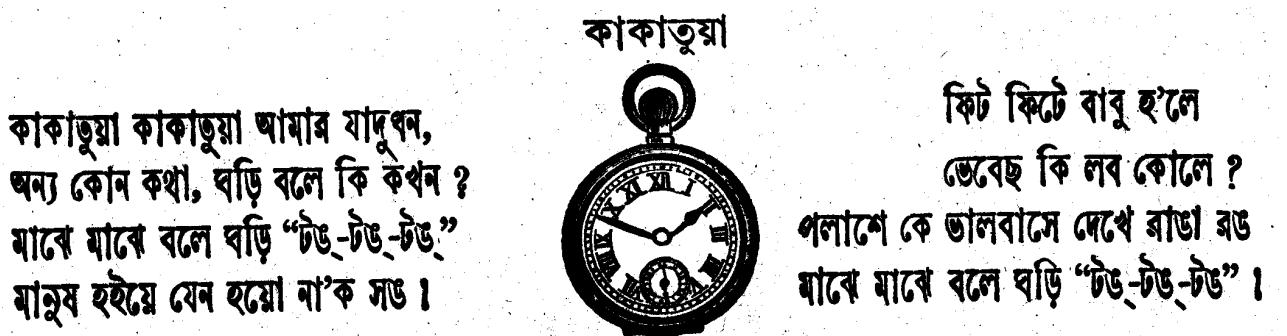

Figure 3. From *Ādarśalipi*, a modern children's reader (Calcutta, undated), showing the "serifed" Bengali danda alongside European punctuation.

3

36 ॥ তোতই তিহাস ॥ ৩৬

তাহার পর সে কন্যার পিতার নিকটে ঘটকের দ্বারা বাক্য প্রেরণ করিলেন,
যে আমি তোমার কন্যাকে বেবাহ করিতে চাহি. ঘটক এই কথা পিতার নি-
কটে কহিলেক; কন্যার পিতাও তাহাতে সম্মত হইয়া, আপন জাতির ধারা
আর শাস্ত্রমত রায়ের পুত্রের সহিত কন্যার বিবাহ দিলেন. পরে রায়ের পুত্র
সে কন্যা সুদ্ধা আপন বাটীতে যাইয়া, দুই জনে একত্র থাকিলেন. কএক

Figure 4. From Duncan Forbes, ed. *The Bengali reader* (London, 1862). The text makes use of European punctuation, but Bengali "serifed" double dandas are used flanking the page heading.

SPECIMEN OF PRINTING TYPES.
BENGALEE TYPE, No. II.
1. BENGALEE LANGUAGE.

এক ভদ্র লোকের সন্তানের যাত্রা দর্শনে, ও
কবিতা শুবণে, বড় আমোদ ছিল. এক রাত্রি
এক বাটীতে কবিতা শুনিতে গিয়া অলস লো-
কেরদের সহিত বসিল; সেই দিকে বড় গোল
হইলে বাটীর কর্তা সেই দিকের লোককে বেত্র
মারিতে লাগিল. তখন সে মনেই করিল, দেখ
অলসের সঙ্গে বসিলে অলসের সহিত গণিত
হইতে হয়, ও তাহারদের দশাধীনহইতে হয়.
অতএব এমন কবিতা শুবণেচ্ছাকে দমন করিয়া
ভাল জ্ঞান চেষ্টা করা আমার উপযুক্ত.

2. SUNSCRIT LANGUAGE.

উদরস্যাপরাক্রস্য চ পরম্পর° বিবাদো বভূব,
তত্র চ পরম্পর° জগাদ, অহমেব শরীর° বহামি
রক্ষামি চ। তত্রাক্ষ° পুনরেবেদমবদত্ নিজ-
শক্ত্যাহ° শরীর° বহামি তত্রাপুদরমেবমবদৎ
যদ্যহ° নাশ্যামি তদা ত্র° গন্ত° কিঞ্চিৎ কর্তুষ্বা
ন শক্কোসীতি ॥ যথা।
সহায়েন বিনা নৈব কার্য্য° কিমপি সিধ্যতি।
একেন চরণেনাপি গতিঃ কস্য প্রবর্ততে ॥

Figure 5. From *Specimen of printing types used at the Calcutta Baptist Mission Press* (Calcutta 1826), showing again the "serifed" Bengali danda and double danda.

4

Japan votes NO WITH COMMENT to SC2 N3760 because of the following concerns, and if the comments are satisfactorily resolved, Japan will change its vote to YES.

J1. **Align graphics for J3A Kanji with referred JIS.**

Regarding "Page 30-1348 Clause 33, Code Tables and...", on seven sub-tables shown after the text "In the CJK Unified Ideographs code tables, insert J3A Kanji content for the following entries:", replace the J column graphics in the sub-tables with the following graphics:

倶 剝 吞 嘘 姸 屛 幷

Rationale: This change makes the J column graphics exactly identical to the ones in the referred source standard (JIS X 0213:2004), making the reference as accurate as possible.　The graphics taken from the standard is shown here for easy reference. Japan is willing to provide high quality outline data of the above graphics for IS publication if this comment is accepted.

J2. **IICORE collection should be specified only by code points.**

Regarding "Page 1356, Annex A.5 Fixed collections...",

(a) The new complementary text file IICORE.txt contains unnecessary information other than UCS code points.　The file should be replaced with the one provided by IRG as N1095.

(b) In the second paragraph in new clause A.5.2, a phrase "Given its large size (9811 characters)" should be changed to "Given its large size (9810 character)".

(c) In the third paragraph in new clause A.5.2, any references to the 2nd or later fields should be removed.

Rationale: Per the consensus in the WG2 Markham meeting and IRG Jeju meeting, any information other than UCS code point should not be in the normative part of the standard.　Also, the IICORE agreed in IRG contains 9810 characters but 9811

J3. **The word "Basic" should be removed from block, collection and character names of CJK Basic Strokes.**

(a) Regarding "2. New tables.", the entry "Table 115 - Row 31: CJK Basic Strokes" should be changed to "Table 115 - Row 31: CJK Strokes".

(b) Regarding "Page 1349, Annex A.1 Collections of...", the entry "124 CJK BASIC STROKES　31C0-31EF" should be changed to "124 CJK STROKES　31C0-31EF".

(c) Regarding "Page 1352, Annex A.2.1 Blocks in the BMP", the entry "CJK BASIC STROKES　31C0-31EF" should be changed to "CJK STROKES　31C0-31EF".

(d) Regarding "Table 115 - Row 31: CJK Basic Strokes", the title of the table should be changed to "Table 115 - Row 31: CJK Strokes".

(e) In the same table as (d) above, change the names of the characters as follows:
"31C0 CJK BASIC STROKE T" to "31C0 CJK STROKE T",

"31C1 CJK BASIC STROKE WG" to "31C1 CJK STROKE WG",
"31C2 CJK BASIC STROKE XG" to "31C2 CJK STROKE XG",
"31C3 CJK BASIC STROKE XG-2" to "31C3 CJK STROKE BXG",
"31C4 CJK BASIC STROKE SZ" to "31C4 CJK STROKE SZ",
"31C5 CJK BASIC STROKE HZZ" to "31C5 CJK STROKE HZZ",
"31C6 CJK BASIC STROKE HZG" to "31C6 CJK STROKE HZG",
"31C7 CJK BASIC STROKE HP" to "31C7 CJK STROKE HP",
"31C8 CJK BASIC STROKE HZWG" to "31C8 CJK STROKE HZWG",
"31C9 CJK BASIC STROKE SZZG" to "31C9 CJK STROKE SZWG",
"31CA CJK BASIC STROKE HZT" to "31CA CJK STROKE HZT",
"31CB CJK BASIC STROKE HZZP" to "31CB CJK STROKE HZZP",
"31CC CJK BASIC STROKE HPWG" to "31CC CJK STROKE HGWG",
"31CD CJK BASIC STROKE HZW" to "31CD CJK STROKE HZW",
"31CE CJK BASIC STROKE HZZZ" to "31CE CJK STROKE HZZZ" and
"31CF CJK BASIC STROKE N" to "31CF CJK STROKE N".
(Also see the comment J4 below for 31C3, 31C9 and 31CC.)

Rationale: The word "basic" in the current names is misleading.   Although it came from the inherent definition of CJK strokes being the "basic, primitive elements that constitute CJK Ideographs", the word has a false impression that there were non-basic (extended?) strokes as well, since that is the way UCS uses the word "basic" in block names.   It is not the intention to classify CJK strokes into two sets: basic strokes and non-basic strokes.   Simply changing the names removes this possible confusion.

J4.   Change names of some CJK stroke characters to more appropriate ones.

In "Table 115 - Row 31: CJK Strokes" (after changing the title of the tables as in the comment J3 above), the names of three characters should be changed as follows:
    "31C3 CJK BASIC STROKE XG-2" to "31C3 CJK STROKE BXG",
    "31C9 CJK BASIC STROKE SZZG" to "31C9 CJK STROKE SZWG" and
    "31CC CJK BASIC STROKE HPWG" to "31CC CJK STROKE HGWG".
(Also see the comment J3 above.)

Rationale: For the character 31C3, if we follow character naming convention introduced in IRG N987 (Stroke types in CDL), it would make more sense to use combination of one letter abbreviated type names.   Note that the new abbreviation BXG stands for Biǎn-Xié-Gōu (扁-斜-钩).

For the character 31C9, the shape of the last segment for this stroke looks more like WG (弯-钩) rather than ZG (折-钩), so the name should reflect it.

For the character 31CC, the shape of the upper segment for this stroke looks more like HG (横-钩) rather than HP (横-撇), so the name should reflect it.

(END)

2

Date: November 18, 2004

Title: Comments accompanying the US positive vote on the FPDAM1 to   ISO/IEC 10646:2003 Source: US

The US National body is voting Yes on the FPDAM1 to ISO/IEC 10646:2003.

Technical Comments:

T.1 Clause 4 Clause 4 Terms and definitions
The sub-clause "4.14 Composite sequence" needs to be updated to allow both ZERO WIDTH JOINER and ZERO WIDTH NON-JOINER to maintain synchronization with the Unicode Standard Version 4.01 and above. As a result the definition of the Composite sequence should become:
A sequence of graphic characters consisting of a non-combining character followed by one or more combining characters, ZERO WIDTH JOINER, or ZERO WIDTH NON-JOINER (see also 4.xx).

T.2 Clause 18 Block Names
Currently ISO/IEC 10646 does not provide guidelines for the naming of blocks. The US is requesting to adopt the same guidelines as for characters (defined in Annex L of the standard) plus Latin lowercase letters a to z. All currently specified block names comply with these new guidelines.

T.3 Sub-clause 20.4 Variation selectors
The last part of Note 4 is ambiguous as it puts restriction on sequence content without explicitly restricting the scope to sequences containing variation selectors, which is the intended meaning. This should be clarified. Furthermore, the two last sentences of this note should be made normative if their intended meaning is preserved.

T.4 Usage of text element or similar terms versus CC-data element
The terms 'text element' and 'sequence of characters' should be replaced by 'CC-data-element' which is the formal definition of the concept in this standard. This applies to occurrences in the Note 3 of Clause 24, the introductory text of Annex F and sub-clause F.1.1.

T.5 Character sequence using UCS Sequences Identifiers (USI)
Following discussions held in meeting WG2 M44, consideration in document WG2 N2589 and resolution M44.16, the US is in favor of adding a list of USI names covering characters sequences resulting from (but not necessarily limited to) the HKSCS set (resolution M45.8).
These names should be listed in a similar way to the regular character names (linked file) in the same annex or a new annex. These names must not collide with regular characters names and must be built following the same guidelines (Annex L).

T.6 Latin Extended-B
The US is supporting the glyph change requested by document SC2 N2859 concerning the character 01B3 Ƴ LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH HOOK which would result on the hook moving from the left to the right. This would make the glyph consistent with the glyph used for the small letter form 01B4 ƴ SMALL LETTER Y WITH HOOK. The glyph with the hook on the right is also much more prevalent on African writing system where it used. The US is not in favor of the encoding of another capital character Y with the hook on the right.

T.7 Miscellaneous Symbols and Arrows
The following characters:

2B00 NORTH EAST WHITE ARROW
2B01 NORTH WEST WHITE ARROW
2B08 NORTH EAST BLACK ARROW
2B09 NORTH WEST BLACK ARROW

have either incorrect names or incorrect glyphs. Once standardized, names cannot be changed. At the same time the pattern used for 2B00-2B01 and 2B08-2B09 is already used for 2196-2199 and 21D6-21D9. However based on the immutability of character names the US is in favor of swapping the glyphs within 2B00-2B01 and 2B08-2B09 respectively.

T.8 CJK Basic strokes
Comparing the document WG2 N2817 (Proposal to add a block of CJK Unified Basic Strokes to the UCS) and WG2 N2808R (HKSCS and GB 18030 PUA…) it looks like the character proposed for 31C4 ⌊ CJK BASIC STROKE SZ was not correctly named. Given that the current repertoire is based on HKSCS input, it is important to preserve the glyph as proposed (not the other way around). Therefore the US requests to change the name as follows:
31C4 ⌊ CJK BASIC STROKE SW
This would make the text amendment compatible with WG2 N 2817.
In addition the name for 31C3 should be changed to:
31C3 ⌍ CJK BASIC STROKE WOG
'WOG' is short for 臥鉤 wogou (the Chinese name for this stroke type).

T.9 CJK Unified Ideographs H sources
According to resolution M45.8 (PUA of HKSCS-2001 and GB18030) and related document WG2 N2808, 42 new characters part of http://www.info.gov.hk/digital21/eng/hkscs/download/newchar.pdf should have been added as H-source reference. The US is asking their inclusion in the amendment according to the resolution.

T.10 CJK Unified Ideographs J sources
There are still many JIS X 213 ideographs not already identified as J0, J1 or JA source in the J data source file for BMP CJK Unified Ideographs. Examples of such characters are 69E9, 69EA which are both J3 level-3 characters. The US is asking for their inclusion in the amendment referenced as J3 (JIS X 0213:2000 level-3), J3A (JIS X 0213:2004 level-3) or J4 (JIS X 0213:2000 level-4) and possibly J4A (JIS X 0213:2004: level-4). This is assuming that all JIS X 213:2000 level-1 and level-2 are already referenced.
In addition, because the original J3 and J4 source as documented in JIS X 0213:2000 do not contain accurate ISO 10646 references for characters that were added later to the CJK Compatibility Ideograph block and to the CJK Unified Ideograph Extension B, the standard should mention that these references were provided in another JIS document (ISBN4-542-20129-5) published in 2002.
Lastly, the character U+9B1D which had a J4 source information: 2-93-27 or J4-7D3B (although not documented in ISO 10646:2003) has lost that source in JIS X 213:2004. However, following the principle mentioned in the newly introduced Note 2 of clause 27.1 (page 2 of the amendment), the original J4 source should be preserved for that ideograph.

T.11 Hebrew script
The US is in favor of moving the newly proposed Hebrew Qamats Qatan from
05BA   HEBREW POINT QAMATS QATAN
to
05C7A   HEBREW POINT QAMATS QATAN

T.12 Annex A.1
With the new additions of CJK Ideographs (Unified and Compatibility) two new collections should be added such as CJK UNIFIED IDEOGRAPHS-2005 adding 9FA6-9FBB to the content of collection 380 and CJK COMPATIBILITY IDEOGRAPHS-2005 adding FA70-FAD9 to the content of collection 382.

T.13 Supplemental punctuation
The chart names of newly proposed U+2E1C and U+2E1D do not correctly reflect the WG2 resolution M45.6. They should read as:

2E1C   LEFT LOW PARAPHRASE BRACKET
2E1D   RIGHT LOW PARAPHRASE BRACKET
Note that the list of the new mirrored characters in bidirectional context (page 10-13 of the amendment) has already the correct names for these two code positions. The linked file Am1names.txt is also correct.

T.14 Annex B List of Combining Characters
The list of combining characters should also contain the Variation selector-17 to 256 located in plane 0E.

T.15 Usage of sequences in Annex C (UTF-16) and Annex F
The usage and description of sequences in Annex C is not consistent with the formal definition in sub-clause 6.6 UCS Sequence Identifiers (USI). When USI are used in Annex C they should be formatted as specified in 6.6. In particular the usage of '[' , ']', '<' and '>' should not conflict with that formal specification. Annex F has many occurrences of the '<' '>' notation to bracket single short identifiers (UID) which is disallowed by sub-clause 6.6. Either that sub-clause needs to be amended or a new bracketing symbol pairs need to be used for referencing single UID within a character sequence.

T.16 Note concerning usage of SOFT-HYPHEN in Annex F
The note needs to be clarified to better use terminology from the standard. The suggested new text still uses the '<' and '>' notation that may be updated in response to comment T15.
Old text:
When a SOFT HYPHEN is used to represent a possible hyphenation point, the character representation is that of the text sequence without hyphenation (for example: "tug<00AD>gumi"). When encoding text that includes hard line breaks, including actual hyphenations, the character representation of the text sequence must reflect the changes due to hyphenation (for example: "tugg<2010>" / "gumi").
New text:
When a SOFT HYPHEN is inserted into a CC-data-element to encode a possible hyphenation point (for example: "tug<00AD>gumi"), the character representation remains otherwise unchanged. When encoding a CC-data-element that includes characters encoding hard line breaks, including actual hyphenations, the character representation of the text sequence must reflect any changes due to hyphenation (for example: "tugg<2010>" / "gumi", where / represents the line break).

T.17 Ancient Greek Numbers
Concerning the following proposed characters:
1015A GREEK ACROPHONIC HERMIONE ONE
10162 GREEK ACROPHONIC HERMIONIAN TEN
10168 GREEK ACROPHONIC HERMIONIAN FIFTY
The pattern of naming for the rest of the dialectal Greek acrophonic names would suggest that "HERMIONIAN" was actually intended for U+1015A. Its name should be changed accordingly in the chart and names list.

T.18 CJK Extension B characters
The document IRG1017 dated 2003.12.24 shows a list of 299 CJK Extension B Ideographs that should be updated in the chart pages. Of those 299 characters, 12 are mentioned to be more significant. The following table shows for these 12 code positions the following information: UCS code position, 10646-2:2001 glyph, 10646:2003 glyph, current G source glyph, current T source glyph and comment as appropriate.

UCS value	10646-2:2001	10646:2003	G source	T source	Comment
20BF6	哥	哥	哥	哥	GT sources, old glyph closer to T source
21BA7	罢	罢	罢	罢	GT sources, old glyph closer to T source
23031	數	數	數	數	T source, new glyph closer to both

230D4	嶃	嶃	嶃	嶃	GTKP sources, can't see the difference with old glyph
25962	窢	窢	窢	窢	GT sources, old glyph closer to T source
25ACD	龎	龎	龎	龎	GT sources, can't see difference
26165	繩	繩	繩	繩	T source, can't see difference
2630B	墨	墨	墨	墨	G source, old glyph closer to T source
264AB	翳	翳	翳	翳	G source, new glyph closer to both
26CD8	蒼	蒼	蒼	蒼	GT sources, new glyph closer to G source
285ED	遷	遷	遷	遷	GT sources, old glyph closer to T source
29FCE	鵪	鵪	鵪	鵪	J source, new glyph closer to J source 鵪

Assuming the current G source is used for the updated unified representation; the proposed changes seem acceptable and should be incorporated in the amendment. Some differences are very subtle (230D4, 25ACD and 26165) and may not need to be incorporated.

T.19 Status of Annex L Character naming guidelines
Given that the so-called guidelines are used normatively within the other clauses of the standard, that annex status should be changed to normative and the term 'guidelines' replaced with 'rules'.

Editorial Comments:

E.1 Clause Terms and definitions page 1
Add "4" after "Clause".

E.2 Clause 22 Compatibility characters
In the Note 1 remove the second sentence (See the definition…) as it refers incorrectly to a collection which does not include these twelve code positions.
In the fourth paragraph starting by "The CJK compatibility…" remove the two parenthetical notations "(characters that are part…)", as they only include a snapshot of these ideographs.

E.3 New Note for Annex F1.1. concerning COMBINING GRAPHEME JOINER page 13
The term "DIARESIS" needs to be replaced by "DIAERESIS" (two occurrences). In the last line 'should represent' should be replaced by 'should be used to represent' to be consistent with the rest of the sentence. Remove the extraneous period at the end of the note.

E.4 Clause 24 and 25 out of sequence
Clause 25 introduces issues such as alternate representation and order of combining mark which are addressed by Clause 24 (Normalization). Reversing the two clauses would create a better logical sequence in the standard.

End of US comments

The SII has studied the proposals currently discussed to add various new characters to the Hebrew script, and has the following comments:

1) The current issues and others which may be foreseen today should be consolidated in one comprehensive and coherent proposal.   Change is always disruptive and the number of times such disruption is imposed on users should be minimized.

2) Hebrew is an ancient and stable script, and a vast amount of Hebrew data exist, which conforms to standard ISO/IEC 10646 as published until now. Any change to the standard relative to the Hebrew script must not invalidate this mass of existing data.   In other words, existing data must remain conformant and software implementing the updated standard must be able to give the same results as before when applied to the existing data.

3) Most, if not all, current proposals concerning the Hebrew script are meant to answer the needs of scholars of Biblical Hebrew and other ancient texts.   Without denying the validity of such needs, SII is mainly concerned with the needs of users of modern Hebrew, which are satisfied by the current version of the standard.   Users of modern Hebrew constitute undoubtedly a much larger population than the scholars interested in ancient Hebrew text, and as an average probably a less sophisticated one. Whatever additions are made to the Hebrew script must not entail any change in the working habits of users of modern Hebrew or require from them linguistic abilities higher than as of today.

4) All interested parties must be given the opportunity to express their views and to suggest whatever addenda they see fit.   The intention is to solve all current and foreseeable issues, so as to ensure the long term stability which is so essential for any standard.

5) SII is very interested in this subject and volunteers to host a meeting of WG2 in which all current issues concerning the Hebrew script could be discussed, and hopefully resolved.

Therefore, we cannot accept the Hebrew related proposals and request that they be deleted from the present draft.

Jeu universel de caractères codés sur plusieurs octets (JUC)

Universal Multiple-Octet Coded Character Set (UCS)

Title:	**Modifications to Tifinagh character names**
Source:	Morocco-Canada-France (prepared by P. Andries – pandries@videotron.ca)
Action:	For WG2 consideration and adoption in Amendment 1 of ISO 10646:2003
Distribution:	ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 2/WG 2 and Liaison Organizations

Titre:	**Modifications aux noms de caractère tifinaghes**
Source:	Maroc-Canada-France (préparé par P. Andries – pandries@videotron.ca)
Action:	Pour considération par le GT2 et adoption dans l'amendement 1 of ISO 10646:2003
Distribution:	ISO/CEI JTC 1/SC 2/GT 2 et les organismes de liaison

1. Introduction

Après délibération, les organismes membres mentionnés ci-dessus proposent que les noms suivants — correspondants aux caractères tifinaghes proposés dans le document du GT2 du JTC1/SC2 n° N2739 — soient adoptés comme noms officiels dans les versions française et anglaise de l'amendement 1 de l'ISO 10646:2003.

Ce document remplace et annule les noms proposés dans le document n° N2828 du GT2 et ceux du FPDAM1.

2. Nature des changements

Aucun nouveau caractère n'a été ajouté, aucun caractère n'a été affecté à un nouveau numéro de caractère. Quelques noms de caractère proposés dans le document FPDAM1 ont cependant été modifiés.

3. Les noms du FPDAM1 changés

Voici les noms proposés du FPDAM1 que ce document change.

1. Introduction

After due deliberation, the members named above propose that the following names – corresponding to the characters proposed in the WG2 document of the JTC1/SC2 no. N2739 – be adopted as the official names in the French and English versions of Amendment 1 of ISO 10646:2003.

The names proposed in this document supersede those proposed in the WG2 document No. N2828 and those in the FPDAM1.

2. Nature of the changes proposed

No new character has been added, no character has seen its point code modified. A few character names proposed in document FPDAM1 have, however, been changed.

3. FPDAM1 names which are changed

Here are the proposed FPDAM1 names that this document changes.

Position	Anciens noms anglais (FPDAM1) *Previous English names (FPDAM1)*
2D34	TIFINAGH LETTER YAGGH
2D35	TIFINAGH LETTER KABYLE YAJ
2D3F	TIFINAGH LETTER YAKKH
2D41	TIFINAGH LETTER KABYLE YAH
2D53	TIFINAGH LETTER YU
2D6F	TIFINAGH MODIFIER LETTER LABIALIZATION

4. Académie berbère plutôt que kabyle

Le qualificatif *kabyle* proposé dans N2828 et le FPDAM1 ne reflète pas correctement l'origine ou la communauté qui emploie ces caractères. En effet, certains Kabyles n'emploient pas ces caractères mais plutôt des formes équivalentes touarègues. Il s'agit de lettres proposées par l'Académie berbère et ce qualificatif décrit mieux ces lettres.

5. Notation des fricatives

FPDAM1 note les fricatives (appelées « spirantes » dans la proposition originelle N2739) de plusieurs manières :

1. le redoublement de la dernière consonne suivi d'un H (YAGGH, YAKKH)
2. l'ajout d'un H final (U+2D3A YADDH, un d emphatique fricatif)

Ce dernier exemple illustre un problème avec cette convention : on ne sait pas si YADDH est un YAD fricatif ou un YADD fricatif.

L'utilisation systématique d'un simple H final pour marquer la friction est également impossible puisqu'il existe à la fois un YAK fricatif (U+2D3F) et un YAKH (U+2D45).

Nous suggérons donc l'adjonction d'un HH final pour noter les fricatives où le simple ajout d'un seul H final causerait un doublon de noms.

6. Suggestions

Nous proposons au GT2 de bien vouloir considérer les noms de caractères ci-dessous comme les noms officiels des caractères tifinaghes.

4. Berber Academy rather than Kabyle

The qualifier *kabyle* proposed in N2828 and FPDAM1 does not reflect correctly neither the origin nor the community using these characters. All Kabyles do not use these characters, some use Tuareg equivalent forms. These letters were proposed by the *Académie berbère* and this qualifier describes these characters better.

5. Notation for fricatives

FPDAM1 denotes the fricative sound (called "spirant" in the original proposal N2739) in different ways:

1. duplication of last consonant followed by a H (YAGGH, YAKKH)
2. addition of a final H (U+2D3A YADDH, a fricative emphatic d)

This last example illustrates a problem with this convention: confronted with YADDH, it is impossible to know whether it is a fricative YAD or a fricative YADD.

Using systematically a single final H to denote a fricative is also impossible since the alphabet contains a fricative YAK (U+2D3F) and a YAKH (U+2D45).

We therefore suggest adding a final HH to denote fricatives where adding a single H would generate a duplicate name.

6. Suggestions

We propose to the WG2 to consider the character names below to be the official Tifinagh character names.

Liste des noms officiels proposés
List of proposed official names

N° hexa *Hex no.*	Glyphe *Glyph*	Changé[1] ? *Changed?*	Nom français *French name*	Nom anglais *English name*
2D30	ⵀ		LETTRE TIFINAGHE YA	TIFINAGH LETTER YA
2D31	ⵁ		LETTRE TIFINAGHE YAB	TIFINAGH LETTER YAB
2D32	ⵂ		LETTRE TIFINAGHE YABH	TIFINAGH LETTER YABH
2D33	ⵃ		LETTRE TIFINAGHE YAG	TIFINAGH LETTER YAG
2D34	ⵄ	✔	LETTRE TIFINAGHE YAGHH	TIFINAGH LETTER YAGHH
2D35	ⵅ	✔	LETTRE TIFINAGHE YADJ ACADÉMIE BERBÈRE	TIFINAGH LETTER BERBER ACADEMY YAJ
2D36	ⵆ		LETTRE TIFINAGHE YADJ	TIFINAGH LETTER YAJ
2D37	ⵇ		LETTRE TIFINAGHE YAD	TIFINAGH LETTER YAD
2D38	ⵈ		LETTRE TIFINAGHE YADH	TIFINAGH LETTER YADH
2D39	ⵉ		LETTRE TIFINAGHE YADD	TIFINAGH LETTER YADD
2D3A	ⵊ		LETTRE TIFINAGHE YADDH	TIFINAGH LETTER YADDH
2D3B	ⵋ		LETTRE TIFINAGHE YEY	TIFINAGH LETTER YEY
2D3C	ⵌ		LETTRE TIFINAGHE YAF	TIFINAGH LETTER YAF
2D3D	ⵍ		LETTRE TIFINAGHE YAK	TIFINAGH LETTER YAK
2D3E	ⵎ		LETTRE TIFINAGHE YAK TOUAREG	TIFINAGH LETTER TUAREG YAK
2D3F	ⵏ	✔	LETTRE TIFINAGHE YAKHH	TIFINAGH LETTER YAKHH
2D40	ⵐ		LETTRE TIFINAGHE YAH (yab touareg)	TIFINAGH LETTER YAH (Tuareg yab)

[1] Par rapport au nom correspondant proposé dans le FPDAM1.

[2] *With regard to the corresponding name proposed in FPDAM1.*

N° hexa *Hex no.*	Glyphe *Glyph*	Changé[1] ? *Changed?*	Nom français *French name*	Nom anglais *English name*
2D41	Ø	✓	LETTRE TIFINAGHE YAH ACADÉMIE BERBÈRE	TIFINAGH LETTER BERBER ACADEMY YAH
2D42	⋮		LETTRE TIFINAGHE YAH TOUAREG	TIFINAGH LETTER TUAREG YAH
2D43	⋏		LETTRE TIFINAGHE YAHH	TIFINAGH LETTER YAHH
2D44	captⱶ		LETTRE TIFINAGHE YA'	TIFINAGH LETTER YAA
2D45	Ⲭ		LETTRE TIFINAGHE YAKH	TIFINAGH LETTER YAKH
2D46	∷		LETTRE TIFINAGHE YAKH TOUAREG (quatre-points en carré touareg)	TIFINAGH LETTER TUAREG YAKH (Tuareg four-points)
2D47	ⵇ		LETTRE TIFINAGHE YAQ‿	TIFINAGH LETTER YAQ‿
2D48	•••		LETTRE TIFINAGHE YAQ‿ TOUAREG	TIFINAGH LETTER TUAREG YAQ‿
2D49	ⵉ		LETTRE TIFINAGHE YI	TIFINAGH LETTER YI
2D4A	Ⲓ		LETTRE TIFINAGHE YAJ	TIFINAGH LETTER YAZH
2D4B	Ⲭ		LETTRE TIFINAGHE YAJ DE L'AHAGGAR	TIFINAGH LETTER AHAGGAR YAZH
2D4C	ⵌ		LETTRE TIFINAGHE YAJ TOUAREG	TIFINAGH LETTER TUAREG YAZH
2D4D	ⵍ		LETTRE TIFINAGHE YAL	TIFINAGH LETTER YAL
2D4E	ⵎ		LETTRE TIFINAGHE YAM	TIFINAGH LETTER YAM
2D4F	ⵏ		LETTRE TIFINAGHE YAN	TIFINAGH LETTER YAN
2D50	ⵐ		LETTRE TIFINAGHE YAGN TOUAREG	TIFINAGH LETTER TUAREG YAGN
2D51	ⵑ		LETTRE TIFINAGHE YANG TOUAREG	TIFINAGH LETTER TUAREG YANG
2D52	ⵒ		LETTRE TIFINAGHE YAP	TIFINAGH LETTER YAP

N° hexa *Hex no.*	Glyphe *Glyph*	Changé[1] ? *Changed?*	Nom français *French name*	Nom anglais *English name*
2D53	ⵓ	✓	LETTRE TIFINAGHE YOU (yaw touareg[3])	TIFINAGH LETTER YU (Tuareg yaw[4])
2D54	ⵔ		LETTRE TIFINAGHE YAR	TIFINAGH LETTER YAR
2D55	ⵕ		LETTRE TIFINAGHE YARR	TIFINAGH LETTER YARR
2D56	ⵖ		LETTRE TIFINAGHE YAGH	TIFINAGH LETTER YAGH
2D57	ⵗ		LETTRE TIFINAGHE YAGH TOUAREG	TIFINAGH LETTER TUAREG YAGH
2D58	ⵘ		LETTRE TIFINAGHE YAGH DE L'AÏR (yadj de l'Adrar, cinq-points en quinconce touareg)	TIFINAGH LETTER AYER YAGH (Adrar yaj, Tuareg staggered five-points)
2D59	ⵙ		LETTRE TIFINAGHE YAS	TIFINAGH LETTER YAS
2D5A	ⵚ		LETTRE TIFINAGHE YASS	TIFINAGH LETTER YASS
2D5B	ⵛ		LETTRE TIFINAGHE YACH	TIFINAGH LETTER YASH
2D5C	ⵜ		LETTRE TIFINAGHE YAT	TIFINAGH LETTER YAT
2D5D	ⵝ		LETTRE TIFINAGHE YATH	TIFINAGH LETTER YATH
2D5E	ⵞ		LETTRE TIFINAGHE YATCH	TIFINAGH LETTER YACH
2D5F	ⵟ		LETTRE TIFINAGHE YATT	TIFINAGH LETTER YATT
2D60	ⵠ		LETTRE TIFINAGHE YAV	TIFINAGH LETTER YAV
2D61	ⵡ		LETTRE TIFINAGHE YAW	TIFINAGH LETTER YAW
2D62	ⵢ		LETTRE TIFINAGHE YAY	TIFINAGH LETTER YAY
2D63	ⵣ		LETTRE TIFINAGHE YAZ	TIFINAGH LETTER YAZ
2D64	ⵤ		LETTRE TIFINAGHE YAZ TAWELLEMET (yaz harpon)	TIFINAGH LETTER TAWELLEMET YAZ

[3] Ajouter « yaw touareg ».

[4] *Add "Tuareg yaw".*

N° hexa Hex no.	Glyphe Glyph	Changé[1] ? Changed?	Nom français French name	Nom anglais English name
				(harpoon yaz)
2D65	ⵥ		LETTRE TIFINAGHE YAZZ	TIFINAGH LETTER YAZZ
2D66			(Cette position ne doit pas être utilisée)	(This position shall not be used)
2D67			(Cette position ne doit pas être utilisée)	(This position shall not be used)
2D68			(Cette position ne doit pas être utilisée)	(This position shall not be used)
2D69			(Cette position ne doit pas être utilisée)	(This position shall not be used)
2D6A			(Cette position ne doit pas être utilisée)	(This position shall not be used)
2D6B			(Cette position ne doit pas être utilisée)	(This position shall not be used)
2D6C			(Cette position ne doit pas être utilisée)	(This position shall not be used)
2D6D			(Cette position ne doit pas être utilisée)	(This position shall not be used)
2D6E			(Cette position ne doit pas être utilisée)	(This position shall not be used)
2D6F	ⵯ	✓	LETTRE MODIFICATIVE TIFINAGHE DE LABIALISATION (tamatart)[5]	TIFINAGH MODIFIER LETTER LABIALIZATION (tamatart)[6]
2D70			(Cette position ne doit pas être utilisée)	(This position shall not be used)
2D71			(Cette position ne doit pas être utilisée)	(This position shall not be used)
2D72			(Cette position ne doit pas être utilisée)	(This position shall not be used)
2D73			(Cette position ne doit pas être utilisée)	(This position shall not be used)
2D74			(Cette position ne doit pas être	(This position shall not be

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[5] Le FPDAM1 ne reprend pas le nom « tamatart » pourtant présent dans N2828. Ce néologisme devrait faire partie de l'amendement 1 à l'ISO/CEI 10646:2003.

[6] *FPDAM1 does not mention the name "tamatart" although it is found in N2828. This newly coined word should be included in Amendment 1 to ISO/IEC 10646:2003.*

N° hexa Hex no.	Glyphe Glyph	Changé[1] ? Changed?	Nom français French name	Nom anglais English name
			utilisée)	used)
2D75			(Cette position ne doit pas être utilisée)	(This position shall not be used)
2D76			(Cette position ne doit pas être utilisée)	(This position shall not be used)
2D77			(Cette position ne doit pas être utilisée)	(This position shall not be used)
2D78			(Cette position ne doit pas être utilisée)	(This position shall not be used)
2D79			(Cette position ne doit pas être utilisée)	(This position shall not be used)
2D7A			(Cette position ne doit pas être utilisée)	(This position shall not be used)
2D7B			(Cette position ne doit pas être utilisée)	(This position shall not be used)
2D7C			(Cette position ne doit pas être utilisée)	(This position shall not be used)
2D7D			(Cette position ne doit pas être utilisée)	(This position shall not be used)
2D7E			(Cette position ne doit pas être utilisée)	(This position shall not be used)
2D7F			(Cette position ne doit pas être utilisée)	(This position shall not be used)