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## Foreword

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

In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC1. Draft International Standards adopted by the joint technical committee are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75% of the national bodies casting a vote.

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

## Introduction

International standard codes ([coded character sets](#)) have been adopted for the interchange of information between information processing systems and within message transmission systems. However, circumstances occur where applications require additional characters not included in international standard ~~codes~~[codes](#), or require them with variant code positions.

Provision for additional characters is made by code extension techniques in which the additional characters or character sets are identified by escape sequences. The procedures for code extension and the structure and use of escape sequences are fully documented in ISO/IEC 2022. The ~~latter~~ [ISO/IEC 2023 standard](#) defines classes of escape sequences, but does not assign specific meanings to individual escape sequences. [Instead, it depends on ISO/IEC 2375 to assign the meanings.](#)

This International Standard specifies the procedures to be followed in preparing and maintaining a register of specific escape-sequence meanings. [The registry associates escape sequences to specific coded character sets.](#) The purpose of this register is to inform all concerned of [coded](#) character sets already developed and of the specific escape sequences ~~allocated~~ [assigned](#) to them.

The publication of the register should promote compatibility in international information interchange and avoid duplication of effort in developing application-oriented [coded](#) character sets. Registration provides ~~an identification~~ [a standard identifier](#) for a [coded](#) character set but ~~it~~ should not be ~~regarded construed~~ as a [procedure to standardize a coded character set—it is not a](#) standardization procedure. Nevertheless, as a matter apart from registration, the [coded](#) character set may, but need not, be the subject of an international, national, or other standard. When such a standard is prepared subsequent to the registration of an escape sequence, it would be appropriate ~~for to specify~~ the escape sequence identifying the [coded](#) character set ~~to be specified~~ in the standard.

Information technology —

Procedure for registration of escape sequences and coded character sets

## 1 Scope

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

## 2 Field of application

2.1 ISO/IEC 2022 describes the escape sequences referenced in this International Standard, with the exception of escape sequences described in ISO/IEC 2022 but reserved for private use.

2.2 The use of these escape sequences includes code extension, that is, the provision  
do not like the choice of using the word “provision” here but cannot think of a better word.] of additional sets of characters, or of additional control functions in accordance with ISO/IEC 2022.

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

## 3 Normative references

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

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

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

ISO/IEC 6937: 1994, *Information technology – Coded graphic set for text communication – Latin alphabet*.

ISO/IEC 10646-1: 1993, *Information technology – Universal Multiple-Octet Coded Character Set (UCS) – Part 1: Architecture and Basic Multilingual Plane*.

[Directives for the technical work of ISO: 19xx.](#)

[Add the normal ISO caveat about the cited standards being current at the time of](#)

[publication.](#)

## 4 Definitions

4.1 combining character A member of an identified subset of the coded character set of ISO/IEC 10646 intended for [graphical](#) combination with the preceding non-combining graphic character, or with a sequence of combining characters preceded by a non-combining character.

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

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

## 5 Registration Authority

5.1 The Registration Authority shall be an -organization nominated by the ISO/IEC JTC1 sub-committee concerned with coding and appointed by ISO to act as the Registration Authority for the purpose of this International Standard.

5.2 The Registration Authority shall maintain a register of the meanings assigned to escape sequences. The contents of this register shall be available upon request to ISO or IEC member bodies, to liaison organizations of ISO or IEC, and to any interested party.

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

## 6 Sponsoring Authorities

6.1 [Sponsoring Authorities can submit p](#)Proposals concerning the meanings of escape sequences [to the Registration Authority. may be made by the following, which f](#)For the purposes of this International Standard, ~~are~~ Sponsoring Authorities [are limited to the following:](#)

- any ISO or IEC technical committee or subcommittee;
- any group within the ISO/IEC JTC1 sub-committee concerned with coding in information processing, appointed by the subcommittee for purposes connected with code extension or the use of escape sequences;
- any member body of ISO or IEC;
- any **international** organization having liaison status with ISO or IEC or with any of their technical committees or subcommittees.

NOTE: In the instance of proposals concerning single additional control functions to be represented by the F s escape sequence (see ISO/IEC 2022), the only Sponsoring Authority shall be the coding subcommittee (see annex C). This is necessary because of the extremely limited number of escape sequences available for that purpose.

6.2 The responsibilities of a Sponsoring Authority shall be as follows.

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

6.2.2 A Sponsoring Authority shall effect such justification or coordination of these proposals as it may desire.

NOTE: This International Standard requires only that an application for registration meets the requirements of clause 7.3. ~~B~~ut a Sponsoring Authority is free to specify additional requirements to be met to receive its support.

6.2.3 A Sponsoring Authority shall forward ~~to the Registration Authority~~ those proposals that have its support to the Registration Authority.

6.2.4 A Sponsoring Authority shall make known within its respective country or organization the outcome of the registration procedure.

6.3 A Sponsoring Authority shall forward proposals to the Registration Authority on the prescribed form, the layout of which shall be available from the Registration Authority. (Annex E contains samples of the prescribed form.)

6.4 A Sponsoring Authority ~~should, when convenient and applicable, shall~~ propose mappings of the characters proposed in the registration to ISO/IEC 10646. The RA-JAC Sponsoring Authority shall note the (U+)xxxx or (U-)xxxxxxx code position and character name from ISO/IEC 10646 of each proposed character that has a corresponding character in ISO/IEC 10646. The Sponsoring Authority may request assistance from the Registration Authority in specifying the mapping to ISO/IEC 10646.

6.5 The Sponsoring Authority is the owner and has ultimate authority over the content of its coded character sets.

## 7 Registration procedure

7.1 With regard to the initial assignment of meanings to escape sequences and of subsequent additions to the register, the responsibilities of the Registration Authority shall be as follows.

7.2 The Registration Authority shall receive from sponsoring authorities proposals for meanings to be assigned to escape sequences.

7.3 The Registration Authority shall ascertain that the proposals received are formally in accordance with this International Standard, technically in accordance with ISO/IEC

2022, and, where applicable, with ISO/IEC 646 and ISO/IEC 4873; it shall ascertain that the proposals received meet the presentation practice of the the Registration Authority.

NOTE: Complete coding systems registered need not be in accordance with ISO/IEC 2022; see clause B.1.5. ~~It is Rather,~~ the registered escape sequence ~~which~~ must be in accordance with ISO/IEC 2022.

7.4 When required, the Registration Authority shall indicate to the Sponsoring Authority the changes needed to meet the requirements of 7.3 above.

7.5 The Registration Authority shall circulate the proposals first to the members of the Joint Advisory Committee as specified in clause 8 for a three-month review period, and subsequently shall circulate the proposals to the members of the coding subcommittee for a three-month information and comment period.

7.6 The Registration Authority shall consider comments received and, when appropriate, shall incorporate them in the final document.

7.7 The Registration Authority shall assign the escape sequence.

7.8 The Registration Authority shall promulgate to all the member bodies and liaison organizations of ISO/IEC JTC1 the meaning that has been assigned to each escape sequence.

QUERY: Promulgate to ALL of them?

7.9 When requested by the Sponsoring Authority, the Registration Authority shall request that the Registration Authority's Joint Advisory Committee assist the Sponsoring Authority with mapping the characters in the proposed registration to ISO/IEC 10646. (See clause 6.4.)

## 8 Review procedure

8.1 Review is a formal procedure by which the Registration Authority's Joint Advisory Committee (RA-JAC) examines a proposed registration for technical suitability prior to circulation to members of the coding subcommittee as specified in clause 7.5.

8.2 The RA-JAC shall be constituted as specified in annex D.

8.3 The RA-JAC shall verify which proposed coded characters mapped by the Sponsoring Authority to ISO/IEC 10646 correspond in fact to characters coded in ISO/IEC 10646.

8.4 The RA-JAC shall note the (U+)xxxx or (U-)xxxxxxx) code position of each proposed character that has a corresponding character in ISO/IEC 10646.

NOTE ~~1: It is strongly recommended that the Sponsoring Authority assist the RA-JAC~~



~~by providing a proposed ISO/IEC 10646 mapping, but it is not required that such a mapping be provided.~~

**NOTE 2:** The ultimate right of character identification and ownership of any registered coded character set ~~registered~~ remains with the Sponsoring Authority.

8.5 The RA-JAC shall determine whether or not character names proposed conform to the names of existing characters in ISO/IEC 10646. Where a character has been identified as being identical to a character encoded in ISO/IEC 10646, but where the name proposed does not conform to the name for that character in ISO/IEC 10646, the RA-JAC may propose the amendment of that name ~~in order~~ to ensure conformity.

NOTE: It is strongly recommended that the Sponsoring Authority ensure that the names of characters mappable to ISO/IEC 10646 characters conform to the names used in ISO/IEC 10646. Where ~~the a character~~ name in the proposed registration differs from the character name in ISO/IEC 10646 ~~differs in the source standard~~, the Registration Authority may provide the ISO/IEC 10646 name ~~may be provided~~ in addition to (but not in replacement of) the source name.

## 9 Withdrawal procedure

9.1 Withdrawal is a formal declaration by which the Sponsoring Authority informs the Registration Authority that it withdraws its support of the proposal.

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

9.3 The Registration Authority shall inform the interested parties of the reception of such a declaration.

9.4 After W~~withdrawal, has no effect on the registered proposal which the registration~~ shall remain in the register and continue to be identified by the allocated escape sequence.

9.5 After withdrawal, the Registration Authority shall note in the registry that the Sponsoring Authority withdrew the registration.

## 10 Correction procedure

10.1 The Registration Authority shall correct material errors, for example typographical errors and glyph errors, as soon as detected.

10.2 The Registration Authority shall add the date to the corrected pages and issue the ~~new~~ corrected ~~and dated~~ pages of the register.

## 11 Revision procedure

11.1 In general, no changes to registrations are permitted, as this would be contrary to

the principles on which the registrations are based. An exception to this is the case of upwardly-compatible versions as specified by ISO/IEC 2022.

11.2 The Registration Authority may exceptionally grant a waiver to international, governmental organizations issuing internationally recognized and world-wide implemented standards. However, for these types of registrations, the first application papers and the register shall mention the possibility that such a registration may be modified in future without the allocation of a new escape sequence.

## 12 Appeal procedure

12.1 Appeal by a Sponsoring Authority can be made in the following instances.

12.1.1 The Registration Authority will accept appeals only from the Sponsoring Authority, or from the subcommittee responsible for codes and character sets if at least four member bodies of the subcommittee object to a forthcoming publication of a registration by the Registration Authority.

12.1.2 The only acceptable reasons for appeals to the Sponsoring Authority are either

- disagreement with the Registration Authority on whether the application meets the requirement of clause 7.3, or;
- the Registration Authority refuses to grant a waiver according to clause 11.2.

12.2 Appeals shall be filed with the Registration Authority by registered mail

~~NOTE: For expediency, the appeal can be filed simultaneously by alternative parallel means such as e-mail. Such means must be made at the same time or subsequent to the registered mail posting.~~

- either within 30 days of reception of the refusal of the Registration Authority, or
- before the end of the circulation period to the member bodies according to clause 7.5.

NOTE 1: See the flowchart in annex F.

NOTE 2: Simultaneously with the registered mail posting, for expediency the appeal can be transmitted via parallel channels, for example, by electronic mail or facsimile.

12.3 ~~Appeals shall be submitted by the Registration Authority w~~Within 30 days, after receipt ~~in the case of 12.1.2 from the Sponsoring Authority, or after the end of the circulation period in the case of 12.1.4 to the members of the coding subcommittee, the Registration Authority shall submit the received appeal~~ to the members of the Joint Advisory Committee (see annex D). If the matter cannot be resolved by the Joint Advisory Committee, the appeal ~~will~~shall be submitted to the P-members of the subcommittee responsible for codes and character sets for vote according to ~~clause~~

3.4.2 of part 1 of the Directives for the technical work of ISO.

NOTE to SC2 Secretariat: please confirm this reference] [Remove the specification of the specific clause of the *Directives*. Rather, simply specify the correct title of the ISO document without a date. Include the document date in the Normative References clause and add the normal ISO warning about the standards being current at the time of publication. This avoids the problem of using the old procedure cited in the specific dated edition of the ISO Directives after ISO changes it. It also avoids the problem of needed to update the 2375 standard every time the ISO Directives change.]

Annex A  
(normative)  
Registration Authority

A.1 The Registration Authority shall be an organization actively participating in the work of the subcommittee concerned with coding. In particular a technical officer or officers of the Registration Authority shall attend the meetings of the subcommittee and of the working group(s) involved with the work on ISO/IEC 646, ISO/IEC 2022, ISO/IEC 4873, ISO/IEC 8859, ISO/IEC 10646, and on other coding standards where required.

A.2 The Registration Authority shall maintain an up-to-dated list of the parties interested in receiving the International Register. New registrations and any other pertinent communication concerning the register shall be sent to all persons or organizations on this list. The Registration Authority may request from time to time that the interested parties confirm their continuing interest in receiving new registrations and may drop from the list those having not confirmed such interest.

A.3 The Registration Authority shall maintain an explanatory document called "Practice of the Registration Authority" available upon request to all interested parties. It shall specify the pre-presentation requirements for applications for registration, for example fonts for the code table, terminology, identification of unused positions, etc., so as to ensure a uniform presentation of all registrations, thus making comparison among them easier.

Annex B  
(normative)  
International Register

B.1 Registration Documents

B.1.1 Layout

The International Register (IR) shall be issued in loose-leaf and electronic formats. Each registration shall comprise the following parts, as applicable, depending on the type of registration.

NOTE: A registration should be made available in electronic format, preferably [Adobe PDF \[\(registered\) trade marks?\]](#).

B.1.1.1 Cover page

The cover page shall list:

- the type of registration;
- the registration number;
- the date of registration;
- the allocated escape sequence;
- a short name for the character or character set;
- a short description;
- the Sponsoring Authority;
- the origin or originator of the character or character set;
- a general indication of the intended field of application.
- [as appropriate, a statement that the Sponsoring Authority withdrew the registration](#)

Where applicable, the standard(s) of which the [coded](#) character set is a part shall be mentioned in the short description or under “origin”.

B.1.1.2 Code tables

#### B.1.1.1.1 Graphic character sets

The layout of the code table shall be that given in annex E.1, E.2, and E.3 (derived from that of ISO/IEC 646 and ISO/IEC 4873, respectively), and for multiple-byte coded character sets in annex E.x (derived from ISO/IEC 10646). ~~For multiple-byte sets, multiple code tables of 16 rows by 16 columns shall be used (where appropriate).~~

#### B.1.1.1.2 Control functions

For C0 sets the layout of the tables shall be that given in annex E.4 (derived from columns 0 and 1, and 00 and 01 of ISO/IEC 646 and ISO/IEC 4873, respectively). For C1 sets the two-character escape sequences of type ESC F s shall be listed for 7-bit coding. For 8-bit coding, the table shall be that given in annex E.5 (derived from columns 08 and 09 of ISO/IEC 4873).

#### B.1.1.1.3 Character names and ISO/IEC 10646 code positions

B.1.1.3.1 The format of the layout of the table with the character names and code positions shall be given in Annex E.x.

B.1.1.3.2 The next pages of registrations ~~of for the case of~~ graphic character sets shall list all code positions in the code table and indicate the name of the character allocated to each position, ~~and for the case. The next pages of registrations~~ of control character sets shall list the control functions of the set indicating their name and ~~their~~ definition for each position.

B.1.1.3.23 Unused positions shall bear the mention “(This position shall not be used)”. In interchange the presence of the bit combinations correspond-ing to these positions shall be an error condition.

B.1.1.3.4 For each graphic character in a registration, the registration shall indicate the corresponding ISO/IEC 10646 character name and code position.

B.1.1.3.4.1 If the Sponsoring Authority chooses to retain a character name that is different from the corresponding ISO/IEC 10646 name, then the ISO/IEC 10646 name shall be included in parenthesis.

B.1.1.3.4.2 If the Sponsoring Authority and the Registration Authority disagree on the proper mapping of graphic characters in the registration into ISO/IEC 10646 characters, then the Registration Authority may describe alternate mappings in the registration.

B.1.1.3.4.3 Characters in the registration with no corresponding character in ISO/IEC 10646 shall indicate the ISO/IEC 10646 code position with the words “no mapping”.

B.1.1.3.35 Short notes may be added to the registrations of graphic character sets only where absolutely required for the understanding of the registration.

NOTE: UCS code positions may also be listed here.

B.1.1.3.4-6 “Combining characters” (~~as defined in ISO/IEC 2022~~) shall be identified as such in a note.

#### B.1.2 Use with other registered sets

If a registered set is intended for use in combination with one or more other registered sets, this shall be indicated.

#### B.1.3 Subsets and supersets

If a registered set is intentionally a subset or a superset of one or more other registered sets, this shall be indicated.

#### B.1.4 Revised standards

When a registered set is based on a standard that is subsequently revised, an additional page to the original registration shall be issued to identify the new registration.

#### B.1.5 Complete coding systems

Registration of complete coding systems other than those of ISO/IEC 2022 may, but need not, comprise only the cover page. The cover page shall indicate whether the return escape sequence ESC 2/5 4/0 applies.

Registration of a complete coding system can be registered only if:

- the proposed registration identifies the publicly available document that describes the complete coding system, or
- the proposed registration includes the code table and list of character names.

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

NOTE: A complete coding system may be a coded character set that is not in accordance with ISO/IEC 2022.

#### B.1.6 Identical sets

If a new application for registration contains a set of characters identical with an already-registered set, it shall not be registered, as its set will already have been identified by an escape sequence. Two sets are deemed to be identical if

- the number of characters is the same;
- the names of the characters are the same according to the terminology of the Regi-

stration Authority;

- the same code positions (values) are used for the same characters;
- both sets are of the same type, in particular both a C0 or a C1 set;
- the definitions of control characters are functionally equivalent (a more restricted definition is not considered equivalent);
- graphic characters have the same geometric shape apart from aesthetic variations between fonts;
- any “non-spacing [characters](#)” or “combining- [characters](#)” are in the same positions.

### B.1.7 Repertoire

For graphic character sets, the registration specifies only the characters of the set and their coded representations, as shown in the code table of the registration. It does not specify a repertoire of characters which can be obtained by combining the characters of the set, for example by means of sequences of BACKSPACE and “nonspacing characters” (for example, as defined in ISO/IEC 6937) or by means of sequences of base characters and “combining characters” (as defined in ISO/IEC 2022).

### B.2 Allocation of final characters

Final characters shall be allocated by the Registration Authority in ascending order. This allocation will only be made immediately prior to publication of the registration, that is, after completion of all procedural steps. No final character(s) can be reserved for future applications. A final character once allocated to a registered character or character set can never be re-allocated to another character or character set.

### B.3 Withdrawn registrations

When a registration has been withdrawn in accordance with clause 9 of ISO/IEC 2375, the Registration Authority shall inform all interested parties by issuing a new page of the International Register after the date of withdrawal. The withdrawn registration shall remain in the International Register [but the new cover page shall state that the Sponsoring Authority withdrew the registration.](#)

### B.4 Multiple registrations for the same application

B.4.1 [Provided that an identical registration does not exist, a](#)Any Sponsoring Authority is entitled to apply for registration of a [coded](#) character set for a given application, (for example a programming language or a natural language), whether or not a [prior](#) registration ~~already~~ exists [for the same application](#), even if ~~it the prior registration~~ originates from a national or International Standard.

B.4.2 The fact that a registration for exactly the same field of application exists cannot



be a reason for objection to the new registration.

## B.5 Valid grounds for appeals

B.5.1 The valid grounds for an appeal against a decision of the Registration Authority or a forthcoming publication of a registration application are listed in clause 12.1.2.

B.5.2 Appeals based on other reasons shall be considered invalid and shall be disregarded. In particular the following objections shall be considered invalid:

- there is one or more registrations with identically the same field of application;
- the [registration-coded character set in the proposed registration](#) is incompatible with Inter-national Standards, whether or not a char-acter from these International Standards is registered;
- an allegation is made that that the technical content of the registration does not achieve its alleged purpose;
- the “origin” field contains the name of a commercial organization or a trade mark;
- editorial comments are rejected by the Registration Authority.

B.5.3 A Sponsoring Authority [having specified may have](#) requirements for its support in addition to those of ISO/IEC 2375 [may include requirements of the above type in its own set of requirements. This matter shall be handled by](#) Additional requirements are [the responsibility of](#) each Sponsoring Authority and not [by](#) the Registration Authority.

## B.6 Identification of Registration

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

*Examples:*

ISO-IR 16

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

ISO-IR 48

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

NOTE: An exception to this would be where the origin field specifies a national or international standard. For example, “ISO/IEC 8859-14” [should is](#) be preferred to “ISO-IR 199”.

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

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

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

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

C.4 Only the subcommittee concerned with coding shall be the Sponsoring Authority for single control functions represented by ESC F s . Any candidate for such allocation shall first be submitted to this subcommittee ~~under clause 6 of this International Standard as~~ the a Sponsoring Authority for escape F s sequences ~~other than ESC F s~~.

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

Annex D  
(normative)

The Registration Authority's Joint Advisory Committee (JAC)

D.1 The subcommittee concerned with coding shall set up a Joint Advisory Committee of five members.

D.2 The RA-JAC shall consist of a representative of the Registration Authority and four other members elected by P-members of the subcommittee. These members may be members of the subcommittee or members of one or more bodies with a liaison relationship to the subcommittee. The members of the RA-JAC shall be appointed or confirmed at each plenary meeting of the subcommittee.

NOTE: The RA-JAC may consult relevant interested bodies and organizations, including liaisons. Examples [of these types of organization](#) valid at the time of publication of this International Standard ~~are: the~~ Unicode ~~Technical Committee Consortium~~, ~~and~~ JTC1 SC2/WG2/IRG.

D.3 The task of the RA-JAC shall be as follows.

D.3.1 The RA-JAC shall review each application for registration according to clause [67](#).

D.3.2 The RA-JAC shall consider appeals received by the Registration Authority.

D.3.3 The RA-JAC shall act as mediator between the Registration Authority and the appealing parties.

D.3.4 The Registration Authority shall yield if four-fifths of the members of the RA-JAC consider the appeal justified.

D.3.5 The RA-JAC shall, when necessary, require the Sponsoring Authority to edit the documents to be submitted to a vote according to clause 10.3.

Annex E  
(normative)  
Layout of code tables

E.1 7-bit graphic character sets: G0 set

[Add a description of the 16×16 code table to be used for multibyte coded character sets.](#)

[Add a description of the table that includes the code position, the character name, and the corresponding code position in ISO/IEC 10646.](#)

Annex F  
(informative)  
Flowchart showing the registration process  
(to be supplied)

Annex [HG](#)  
(informative)  
Example registration  
(to be supplied)

## Annex H (informative)

Principal differences between this fourth edition of ISO/IEC 2375 (1999-09-30) and the third edition of ISO 2375 (1985-11-01)

- Clauses have been renumbered.
- A new clause [6-8](#) “Review procedure” has been added.
- [New graphic character, registration proposals submitted after approval of this edition of the ISO/IEC 2375 standard are required to describe the mapping of the graphic characters to ISO/IEC 10646.](#)
- Clause 12 has been consolidated and simplified (but has the same content).
- Layouts of the code tables are no longer specified in annex B by reference to external standards but are instead presented in annex E.
- The term “non-spacing character” has been updated to the term “combining character” in B.1.1.[36 \[verify cross-reference after editing\]](#), with reference to ISO/IEC 2022.
- The possibility to attach code tables and character names to registrations of complete coding systems has been added to B.1.5. In such cases a publicly-available document, describing the coding system, is not now needed.