As mentioned in the IRG N690, UTC commented on the Japanese requirements to add characters of JIS X0213. This document shows some evidences and explains usages.

1. Rationale and Evidence of usage

(1) DOUBLE PLUS , TRIPLE PLUS

These symbols are used, to represent some "strength" or "levels," in discipline including clinical medicine. They represent twice and treble levels, respectively, of the level the PLUS SIGN does.

(2) Dentist’s symbols

These symbols are used in dentistry when drawing XXX together with some BOX DRAWING characters. The proposal includes two types of characters; those used in single-line drawing and those in triple-line drawing.
Symbols to be used in triple-line drawing:

Example single line drawing

Example triple-line drawing

(3) DOUBLE HYPHEN

Recommended in KOUSEI-HIKKEI and Japan Book Publishers Association. Historically, this symbol was derived from duplex form of two HYPHENs or EN DASHes. It is used in katakana-written foreign names to indicate a break between surname and given name, to preserve a hyphen in alphabet-written form of a compound surname, etc. It has a totally different semantics than EQUALS SIGN (U+003D.)
Recommended in KOUSEI-HIKKEI and Japan Book Publishers Association.

In the example shown rightward, FISHEYE (U+25C9) is used in the upper column and CIRCLED BULLET is used lower column. It can be seen that these characters are used distinguished.
(6) DOUBLE ASTERISK ★★
Recommended in KOUSEI-HIKKEI and Japan Book Publishers Association.

(7) ITERATION MARK ㎝
ITERATION MARK is used to indicate to repeat one character.
This character is recommended in KOUSEI-HIKKEI and Japan Book Publishers Association.

(8) MASU MARK ☐
This symbol is derived from a pictogram for a 桝 (pronounced as "MASU"; a traditional square measure-cup made with woods.) It is used [in informal contexts] as an abbreviation for a Japanese word "MASU" [which frequently appears at the end of a sentence.]
(9) KATAKANA DIGRAPH KOTO

This is a digraph of KATAKANA KO followed vertically by KATAKANA TO. It is actually used in several used law texts.

(10) HIRAGANA DIGRAPH YORI

This is a digraph of HIRAGANA YO followed vertically by HIRAGANA RI. It is used in newspapers.
These characters are adopted in the ISO/IEC 1541-1 DAM.3 and IOS/IEC 9541-2 DAM.1. See the documents for explanation about these characters.
2. Sources
Some characters shown above are recommended in KOUSEI-HIKKEI and HENSYUU-HIKKEI. These are widely referenced in Japan. Hence, proposed characters taken from them are regarded as actually being used in information interchange.

Kyodo News Services' K-JIS: Kyodo News Services' proprietary character codeset for news delivery. It is used when news or other information is delivered to news publishers in Japan. Based on JIS X 0208, it includes additional symbols as proprietary extension.

3. Pre-Composed characters
3.1 Enclosed numbers
As UTC has never proposed concrete composition methods for additional circled numerals, we considered that we cannot represent those characters by composition in UCS/Unicode. So, we keep proposing to assign independent code points for those proposed characters.

3.2 KANA extensions
Kana extension for Ainu is an integral part of the writing system used by aborigines in Japan. Such an extension has already been done for many other scripts in UCS, so the proposed addition must be reasonable.

Also, characters in this group represent independent sounds from their _base_ characters, so it is inappropriate to implement using combining methods for accented Latin characters.

3.3 RISING SYMBOL, FALLING SYMBOL

In Unicode book 2.0, these characters can be produced with another two characters such as low
But according to linguist’s comment in Japan, it is misunderstanding. IPA aims (pitch) + (pitch) => (rising)

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