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## ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 2/WG 2

Universal Multiple-Octet Coded Character Set (UCS) - ISO/IEC 10646

Secretariat: ANSI

<b>Title:</b>	China's Statement of BrdaRten ad hoc
<b>Source:</b>	China National Body
<b>Action:</b>	For consideration by WG2#44
<b>Distribution:</b>	SC2/WG2 Experts
<b>Reference</b>	2558, 2621, 2661

1. During the ad hoc, the discussion encouraged mutual understanding, but no consensus reached.
2. China respects the encoding principle, however, the sequence DO NO SATISFY TIBETAN REQUIREMENT, hence, the precondition of "no new character" dose not exist. This fact should be respected too. China against any DUAL CRETERIA for pre-composed character encoding.
3. Two encoding models co-existence will not necessarily lead JEOPARDY, say Latin has two models. For specific script, E.g. Pinyin, the ü is widely used, not u +¨ , this dose not cause contradiction across platforms & applications. The conversion and protocol between the two kinds of applications /implementations are needed, but is out of the scope of the standard.

4. USI has not become a standard until its usability and suitability is proved out, it could not be treated as an alternate for BrdaRten.
5. China opposes to encode those scripts less alive than BrdaRten into BMP since now on.