For nearly 15 years, the repertoire of the Unicode Standard and ISO/IEC 10646 has been synchronized, and for many years, the fonts, tools and people used in preparing the code tables have been shared. Largely for historical reasons, the presentation of the code tables has used a different format for both standards. This document proposes that WG2 and UTC consider aligning the presentation of the code tables. See the summary of the proposal at the end of this document for details.

**Background**

Continuing with the existing practice has several undesirable consequences.

1. Despite the carefully synchronized repertoire, the standards appear different to the user – this is particularly undesirable now that 10646 is freely available online
2. Two different but incompatible means of providing informative annotations to the characters are being used – these are difficult to maintain and keep synchronized
3. The two formats represent additional workload for the small group of people who have jointly produced the code tables

There are two main parts for the code tables: the code tables for the unified CJK ideographs and all the other scripts (general code tables). Each presents different issues.

**CJK Code Tables**

For the unified CJK ideographs, the code tables in the Unicode Standard currently show a single glyph per character and the standard provides source information either in machine-readable format or via an online database. This situation is considered less than
ideal, and the Unicode Editorial Committee is actively pursuing the acquisition of the requisite technology to provide multiple-column code tables that correspond to those published in ISO/IEC 10646. Once this technology is available, joint production of CJK code tables would be feasible.

**General Code Tables**

For the general code tables, a single font collection and a single nameslist file have been used, which have been maintained jointly by several of the contributing editors and the Unicode Editorial Committee. The normative information (character code positions and character names) are therefore guaranteed to be synchronized. However, ISO/IEC 10646 provides a number of notes about particular characters in Annex P. These must be manually correlated to characters for which the nameslist contains a *. This process is inconvenient for the user, and labor intensive for the editors.

In contrast, the character code charts published for the Unicode Standard provide this information inline. That makes the information easier for the editors to maintain, and is much more convenient for the user. WG2 delegates are familiar with this extended format; it has been used by this contributing editor in his regular “Summary of Repertoire” documents for several years now. The extended format does not provide the row, plane or group numbers, as they are redundant and can be trivially deduced from the character code position (see clause 6.2). It also divides the code tables by block, not by half-row. As experience with the “Summary of Repertoire” documents has shown, these differences have not posed any problems to delegates using the documents to verify the repertoire.

The extended format provides several editorial elements that make reading the code tables and locating the correct characters much easier:

1. Subheaders inside a block group characters by category, such as consonants, vowels, punctuation marks
2. Informative aliases provide commonly used alternative names for characters, overcoming a key limitation when the same character is used by multiple groups for multiple purposes under different traditional names, but carries only a single, formal character name
3. Comments indicate usage information that allows users to choose the correct character when name and shape alone are insufficient
4. Cross references guide the user to related characters of similar appearance or similar name or function

In addition, the extended format provides a handy reference of the decomposition information needed by normalization. Except for the last item which is fixed, all the additional information, while helpful to the user, is purely editorial in nature. For the Unicode Standard, this information is contained in the nameslist and has been maintained by the editor of that file. The same person is already a contributing editor and the same file is already used in producing the ISO/IEC 10646 code tables; however, the additional material is
simply suppressed in the current format, while some of it is laboriously repeated in Annex P by the project editor.

**Conclusion**

If WG2 were to switch to the extended format, not only would the presentation of the code tables between the two standards better reflect the underlying synchronization of the repertoire, but it would be much more convenient to the users of ISO/IEC 10646. At the same time, there would no longer be a need for the project editor to manually maintain Annex P. Instead, editorial suggestions for annotations would be submitted to the editor in charge of the nameslist.

**Appendix 1: The Extended Format**

The following presents some additional information about the extended format.

**Latin-1 punctuation and symbols**

Based on ISO/IEC 8859-1 (aka Latin-1) from here.

- 00A0 \[\] NO-BREAK SPACE
  - commonly abbreviated as NBSP
  - → 0020 \[\] space
  - → 2007 \[\] figure space
  - → 202F \[\] narrow no-break space
  - → 2060 \[\] word joiner
  - → FEFF \[\] zero width no-break space
  - ≈ <noBreak> 0020 \[\]

- 00AE ® REGISTERED SIGN
  - registered trade mark sign (1.0)
  - → 24C7 \[\] circled latin capital letter r

- 01C9 lj LATIN SMALL LETTER LJ
  - → 0459 \[\] cyrillic small letter lje
  - ≈ 006C 1 006A j

- 2118 ☼ SCRIPT CAPITAL P
  - = Weierstrass elliptic function
  - actually this has the form of a lowercase calligraphic p, despite its name

- FE18 = PRESENTATION FORM FOR VERTICAL RIGHT WHITE LENTICULAR BRACKET
  - ※ PRESENTATION FORM FOR VERTICAL RIGHT WHITE LENTICULAR BRACKET
  - misspelling of "BRACKET" in character name is a known defect
  - ≈ <vertical> 3017 ☼

**Letters**

- 00DF β LATIN SMALL LETTER SHARP S
  - = Eszett
  - German
  - uppercase is "SS"
  - in origin a ligature of 017F f and 0073 s
  - → 03B2 β greek small letter beta

- 00E5 å LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE
  - Danish, Norwegian, Swedish, Walloon
  - ≈ 0061 a 030A ā

**Figure 1. Examples of character names and annotations in the extended format**

The examples shown above start with an example of a subheader and a notice; followed by a sampling of character entries selected to demonstrate different kinds of annotations. In the actual code charts, most characters do not carry any annotations. In the extended format, lines starting with a bullet are informative comments, including information on typical usage. Lines starting with → are informative cross references to characters that are different, but might be of interest to the reader, perhaps, because they might be better alternatives for the purpose, or for other reasons. Lines starting with = give alternative
common names (informative aliases); where such names were used in pre-merger Unicode 1.0, they are marked with “(1.0)”. Lines starting with ≡ or ≈ give the decomposition used in normalization. Finally, lines starting with ※ give the formal character name aliases which are used where character names have been misspelled. For the convenience of the reader, the extended format provides inline glyphs for all character codes.

The final pages of this document reproduce the Arabic block in the extended format as an example of what the code tables for an entire block would look like in the extended format.

**Appendix 2: Summary of Proposal**

This proposal requests WG2 to consider adopting the proposed Extended Code Table Format, including a new format for the list of character names, and to make the necessary associated changes to Annex P and elsewhere in the standard.

In order to speed up the transition, WG2 is encouraged to adopt this new format at the earliest available opportunity of processing amendments, for example FPDAM4.

A parallel request to the Unicode Consortium to provide multi-column CJK tables is in progress.

If WG2 adopts the proposal, the following actions would result

1) The convener to formally request permission from the Unicode Consortium for the use of the additional material present in the nameslist file.
2) The editor to review that all information present in annex P is already adequately covered by existing annotations in the nameslist file, otherwise to make the necessary changes.
3) The editor to remove the existing text from Annex P and replace it with information on how to use the new format. This text could be based on Appendix 1 of this document.
4) The principles and procedures document to point out the informative nature of the additional information and to define the procedures for further, joint, management of editorial changes and additions to the informative material.
5) The editor to update clauses 17 and 33 as necessary.
6) The editor to prepare the code tables for FPDAM4 in the new format.
About Code Table Format
Subtending marks

- 0600    ARABIC NUMBER SIGN
- 0601    ARABIC SIGN SANAH
- 0602    ARABIC FOOTNOTE MARKER
- 0603    ARABIC SIGN SAFHA

Currency sign

- 060B    AFGHANI SIGN

Punctuation

- 060C    ARABIC COMMA
  - also used with Thaana and Syriac in modern text
  → 002C \comma
- 060D    ARABIC DATE SEPARATOR

Poetic marks

- 060E    ARABIC POETIC VERSE SIGN
- 060F    ARABIC SIGN MISRA

Honorifics

- 0610    ARABIC SIGN SALLALLAHOU ALAYHE WASSALLAM
  - represents sallallahu alayhe wasallam “may God’s peace and blessings be upon him”
- 0611    ARABIC SIGN ALEF ALAYHE ASSALLAM
  - represents alayhe assalam “upon him be peace”
- 0612    ARABIC SIGN RAHMATULLAH ALAYHE
  - represents rahmatullah alayhe “may God have mercy upon him”
- 0613    ARABIC SIGN RADI ALLAHOU ANHU
  - represents radi allahu ‘anhu “may God be pleased with him”
- 0614    ARABIC SIGN TAKHALLUS
  - sign placed over the name or nom-de-plume of a poet, or in some writings used to mark all proper names

Koranic annotation sign

- 0615    ARABIC SMALL HIGH TAH
  - marks a recommended pause position in some Korans published in Iran and Pakistan
  - should not be confused with the small TAH sign used as a diacritic for some letters such as 0679  

Punctuation

- 061B    ARABIC SEMICOLON
  - also used with Thaana and Syriac in modern text
  → 003B \semicolon
- 061C    <reserved>
- 061D    <reserved>
- 061E    ARABIC TRIPLE DOT PUNCTUATION MARK
- 061F    ARABIC QUESTION MARK
  - also used with Thaana and Syriac in modern text
  → 003F ? question mark

Based on ISO 8859-6

- 0621    ARABIC LETTER HAMZA
  → 02BE \ modifier letter right half ring
- 0622    ARABIC LETTER ALEF WITH MADDA ABOVE
  → 0627 \ 0653 
- 0623    ARABIC LETTER ALEF WITH HAMZA ABOVE
  → 0627 \ 0654 

Points from ISO 8859-6

- 0624    ARABIC LETTER WAW WITH HAMZA ABOVE
  → 0648 \ 0654 
- 0625    ARABIC LETTER ALEF WITH HAMZA BELOW
  → 0627 \ 0655 
- 0626    ARABIC LETTER YEH WITH HAMZA ABOVE
  → 064A \ 0654 
- 0627    ARABIC LETTER ALEF
- 0628    ARABIC LETTER BEH
- 0629    ARABIC LETTER TEH MARBUTA
- 062A    ARABIC LETTER TEH
- 062B    ARABIC LETTER THEH
- 062C    ARABIC LETTER JEEM
- 062D    ARABIC LETTER HAH
- 062E    ARABIC LETTER KHAH
- 062F    ARABIC LETTER DAL
- 0630    ARABIC LETTER THAL
- 0631    ARABIC LETTER REH
- 0632    ARABIC LETTER ZAIN
- 0633    ARABIC LETTER SEEN
- 0634    ARABIC LETTER SHEEN
- 0635    ARABIC LETTER SAD
- 0636    ARABIC LETTER DAD
- 0637    ARABIC LETTER TAH
- 0638    ARABIC LETTER ZAH
- 0639    ARABIC LETTER AIN
  → 01B9  latin small letter ezh reversed
  → 02BF \ modifier letter left half ring
- 063A    ARABIC LETTER GHAIN
- 063B    <reserved>
- 063C    <reserved>
- 063D    <reserved>
- 063E    <reserved>
- 063F    <reserved>
- 0640    ARABIC TATWEEL
  - kashida
  - inserted to stretch characters
  - also used with Syriac
- 0641    ARABIC LETTER FEH
- 0642    ARABIC LETTER QAF
- 0643    ARABIC LETTER KAF
- 0644    ARABIC LETTER LAM
- 0645    ARABIC LETTER MEEM
- 0646    ARABIC LETTER NOON
- 0647    ARABIC LETTER HEH
- 0648    ARABIC LETTER WAW
- 0649    ARABIC LETTER ALEF MAKSURA
  - represents YEH-shaped letter with no dots in any positional form
- 064A    ARABIC LETTER YEH

Points from ISO 8859-6

- 064B    ARABIC FATHATAN
- 064C    ARABIC DAMMATAN
- 064D    ARABIC KASRATAN
- 064E    ARABIC FATHATAN
- 064F    ARABIC DAMMATAN
- 0650    ARABIC KASRA
- 0651    ARABIC SHADDA
- 0652    ARABIC SUKUN
  - marks absence of a vowel after the base consonant
  - used in some Korans to mark a long vowel as ignored
  - can have a variety of shapes, including a circular one and a shape that looks like 'ٔ'
  → 06E1  arabic small high dotless head of kah
Combining maddah and hamza
0653   ARABIC MADDAH ABOVE
0654   ARABIC HAMZA ABOVE
0655   ARABIC HAMZA BELOW

Other combining marks
0656   ARABIC SUBSCRIPT ALEF
0657   ARABIC INVERTED DAMMA
0658   ARABIC MARK NOON GHUNNA
  • Kashmiri and Baluchi
  • indicates nasalization in Urdu
0659   ARABIC ZWARAKAY
  • Pashto
065A   ARABIC VOWEL SIGN SMALL V ABOVE
065B   ARABIC VOWEL SIGN INVERTED SMALL V ABOVE
065C   ARABIC VOWEL SIGN DOT BELOW
065D   ARABIC REVERSED DAMMA
065E   ARABIC FATHA WITH TWO DOTS
  • Kalami

Arabic-Indic digits
These digits are used with Arabic proper; for languages of Iran, Pakistan, and India, see the Eastern Arabic-Indic digits at 06F0..06F9.
0660   ARABIC-INDIC DIGIT ZERO
0661   ARABIC-INDIC DIGIT ONE
0662   ARABIC-INDIC DIGIT TWO
0663   ARABIC-INDIC DIGIT THREE
0664   ARABIC-INDIC DIGIT FOUR
0665   ARABIC-INDIC DIGIT FIVE
0666   ARABIC-INDIC DIGIT SIX
0667   ARABIC-INDIC DIGIT SEVEN
0668   ARABIC-INDIC DIGIT EIGHT
0669   ARABIC-INDIC DIGIT NINE

Punctuation
066A   ARABIC PERCENT SIGN
066B   ARABIC DECIMAL SEPARATOR
066C   ARABIC THOUSANDS SEPARATOR
066D   ARABIC FIVE POINTED STAR

Archaic letters
066E   ARABIC LETTER DOTLESS BEH
066F   ARABIC LETTER DOTLESS QAF

Point
0670   ARABIC LETTER SUPERSCRIPT ALEF
  • actually a vowel sign, despite the name

Extended Arabic letters
0671   ARABIC LETTER ALEF WASLA
  • Koranic Arabic
0672   ARABIC LETTER ALEF WITH WAVY HAMZA ABOVE
  • Baluchi, Kashmiri
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>068E</td>
<td>ARABIC LETTER DUL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06C3</td>
<td>ARABIC LETTER KEHEH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>068F</td>
<td>ARABIC LETTER DAL WITH THREE DOTS ABOVE DOWNWARDS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06A9</td>
<td>PERSIAN, URDU, ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06AB</td>
<td>ARABIC LETTER KAF WITH RING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0690</td>
<td>ARABIC LETTER DAL WITH FOUR DOTS ABOVE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06AC</td>
<td>MAY APPEAR LIKE AN ARABIC KAF (0643) WITH A RING BELOW THE BASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0691</td>
<td>ARABIC LETTER RREH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06AD</td>
<td>ARABIC LETTER NG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0692</td>
<td>ARABIC LETTER REH WITH SMALL V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06AE</td>
<td>ARABIC LETTER KAF WITH THREE DOTS BELOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0693</td>
<td>ARABIC LETTER REH WITH RING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06AF</td>
<td>BERBER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0694</td>
<td>ARABIC LETTER REH WITH DOT BELOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06B0</td>
<td>ARABIC LETTER GAF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0695</td>
<td>ARABIC LETTER REH WITH SMALL V BELOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06B1</td>
<td>LAHnda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0696</td>
<td>ARABIC LETTER REH WITH DOT BELOW AND DOT ABOVE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06B2</td>
<td>ARABIC LETTER NGOEH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0697</td>
<td>ARABIC LETTER REH WITH TWO DOTS ABOVE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06B3</td>
<td>ARABIC LETTER QUEH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0698</td>
<td>ARABIC LETTER JEH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06B4</td>
<td>ARABIC LETTER GAF WITH THREE DOTS ABOVE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0699</td>
<td>ARABIC LETTER REH WITH FOUR DOTS ABOVE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06B5</td>
<td>NOT USED IN SINDHI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06A9</td>
<td>ARABIC LETTER SEEN WITH DOT BELOW AND DOT ABOVE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06B6</td>
<td>ARABIC LETTER LAM WITH SMALL V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06B7</td>
<td>ARABIC LETTER LAM WITH DOT ABOVE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06A0</td>
<td>ARABIC LETTER SEEN WITH THREE DOTS BELOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06B8</td>
<td>ARABIC LETTER LAM WITH THREE DOTS BELOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06A1</td>
<td>ARABIC LETTER AIN WITH THREE DOTS ABOVE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06B9</td>
<td>ARABIC LETTER NOON WITH DOT BELOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06A2</td>
<td>ARABIC LETTER SEEN WITH THREE DOTS BELOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06BA</td>
<td>ARABIC LETTER NOON GHUNNA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06A3</td>
<td>ARABIC LETTER AIN WITH THREE DOTS ABOVE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06BB</td>
<td>URDU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06A4</td>
<td>ARABIC LETTER DOTLESS FEH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06BC</td>
<td>ARABIC LETTER RNOON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06A5</td>
<td>ARABIC LETTER FEH WITH DOT BELOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06BD</td>
<td>ARABIC LETTER RNOON WITH RING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06A6</td>
<td>ARABIC LETTER PEHEH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06BE</td>
<td>ARABIC LETTER TAEHA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06A7</td>
<td>ARABIC LETTER PEHEH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06BF</td>
<td>ARABIC LETTER TCHAH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06A8</td>
<td>ARABIC LETTER QAF WITH DOT ABOVE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06C0</td>
<td>Forms aspirate digraphs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06A9</td>
<td>ARABIC LETTER QAF WITH THREE DOTS ABOVE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06C1</td>
<td>ARABIC LETTER KEHEH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06AA</td>
<td>Persian, Urdu, ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06AB</td>
<td>ARABIC LETTER SWASH KAF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06AC</td>
<td>Persian, Urdu, ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06AD</td>
<td>May appear like an Arabic KAF (0643) with a ring below the base</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06AE</td>
<td>ARABIC LETTER KAF WITH DOT ABOVE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06AF</td>
<td>Old Malay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06B0</td>
<td>ARABIC LETTER SWASH KAF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06B1</td>
<td>Persian, Urdu, ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06B2</td>
<td>ARABIC LETTER GAF WITH TWO DOTS BELOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06B3</td>
<td>ARABIC LETTER GAF WITH THREE DOTS ABOVE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06B4</td>
<td>Not used in Sindhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06B5</td>
<td>ARABIC LETTER KAF WITH THREE DOTS ABOVE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06B6</td>
<td>ARABIC LETTER KAF WITH DOT ABOVE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06B7</td>
<td>ARABIC LETTER KAF WITH DOT ABOVE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06B8</td>
<td>ARABIC LETTER KAF WITH DOT ABOVE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06B9</td>
<td>ARABIC LETTER KAF WITH DOT ABOVE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06BA</td>
<td>ARABIC LETTER KAF WITH DOT ABOVE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06BB</td>
<td>ARABIC LETTER KAF WITH DOT ABOVE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06BC</td>
<td>ARABIC LETTER KAF WITH DOT ABOVE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06BD</td>
<td>ARABIC LETTER KAF WITH DOT ABOVE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06BE</td>
<td>ARABIC LETTER KAF WITH DOT ABOVE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06BF</td>
<td>ARABIC LETTER KAF WITH DOT ABOVE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06C0</td>
<td>FORMS ASPIRATE DIGRAPHS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06C1</td>
<td>ARABIC LETTER KAF WITH DOT ABOVE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06C2</td>
<td>ARABIC LETTER KAF WITH DOT ABOVE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06C3</td>
<td>ARABIC LETTER KAF WITH DOT ABOVE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Extended Arabic letters for Parkari

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>06EE</td>
<td>ARABIC LETTER DAL WITH INVERTED V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06EF</td>
<td>ARABIC LETTER REH WITH INVERTED V</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Eastern Arabic-Indic digits

These digits are used with Arabic-script languages of Iran, Pakistan, and India (Persian, Sindhi, Urdu, etc.). For details of variations in preferred glyphs, see the block description for the Arabic script.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>06F0</td>
<td>EXTENDED ARABIC-INDIC DIGIT ZERO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06F1</td>
<td>EXTENDED ARABIC-INDIC DIGIT ONE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06F2</td>
<td>EXTENDED ARABIC-INDIC DIGIT TWO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06F3</td>
<td>EXTENDED ARABIC-INDIC DIGIT THREE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06F4</td>
<td>EXTENDED ARABIC-INDIC DIGIT FOUR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06F5</td>
<td>EXTENDED ARABIC-INDIC DIGIT FIVE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06F6</td>
<td>EXTENDED ARABIC-INDIC DIGIT SIX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06F7</td>
<td>EXTENDED ARABIC-INDIC DIGIT SEVEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06F8</td>
<td>EXTENDED ARABIC-INDIC DIGIT EIGHT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06F9</td>
<td>EXTENDED ARABIC-INDIC DIGIT NINE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Signs for Sindhi

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>06FD</td>
<td>ARABIC SIGN SINDHI AMPERSAND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06FE</td>
<td>ARABIC SIGN SINDHI POSTPOSITION MEN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Extended Arabic letter for Parkari

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>06FF</td>
<td>ARABIC LETTER HEH WITH INVERTED V</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>