Thanks for Mr. Obayashi.

First, Mr. Obayashi said that there is no evidence for the jamo letters which appeared in N2243. And now I would like to add it into this document.

(《訓民正音圖解》 국립중앙도서관 P13)
The above is the evidence of the Hyeobadak-sori letters. We can see these in the ancient book 《訓民正音圖解》, the first picture provided the combined syllables with these letters like 니, while the rest ones provided the usage of these letters in annotating the Mid-age Chinese's pronunciation, in the order of 开口正韻, 开口副韻, 合口正韻 and 合口副韻. And following will be the evidence of Mareummo-Mieum in 《華東正音通釋韻考》. (Pictures will be also captured on the e-book of 국립중앙도서관)
We can also see the single letter in the introduction of the book, but actually it is not necessary since the combined ones have been already provided above.

Second, although, as Mr. Obayashi have said, the letters like U-A, O-EO and so on are also against the rule of 훈민정음, they can exactly be separated into the letters which appeared in 훈민정음. BANMOEUM-I cannot, the other three consonants cannot either.

Third, Mr. Obayashi said that YESIEUNG is the variant form of IEUNG,
and so as PANSIOS and SIOS, in my perspective, that wouldn't be right, because they are completely different in annotating the Hanjas' pronunciation. You can read 훈민정음 and 동국정운 for reference.

And, about KIPA, these letters are also created by the scholars and could be used as IPA in many occasions, what's more, some of the letters created for 조선어 신철자법 are also quoted in the KIPA, such as LIEUL. So KIPA letters are actually no second to the ones in 조선어 신철자법.

Last but not least, my opinion is that, even if these jamos must be included in Unicode, we can use the IVSes instead of add them into new Code Points.
(RIEU > RIEUR, LIEUL > KAPYEOUN-RIEUR, UEUB > KAPYEOUN-PIEUP, BANMOEUM-I > I; HYEOPATAKSORI-TIKEUT > TIKEUT…; MAREUMMO-MIEUM > KAPYEOUN-MIEUM)

By the way, how did Mr. Obayashi know my Chinese name?

Thanks.

(End of document)