FPDAM for

Information Technology — Universal Multiple-Octet Coded Character Set (UCS) —

Part 1:

Architecture and Basic Multilingual Plane

AMENDMENT 17: CJK Unified Ideographs Extension A

Page 11, Clause 19

In the list of Block names, after the entry CJK COMPATIBLITY, insert new entry as follows:

CJK UNIFIED IDEOGRAPHS EXTENSION A   3400 - 4DBF

Page 15, Clause 25, Figure 4

In Figure 4, delete cross-hatching in the area from row 34 to 4D, delete the ruling between rows 3F and 40, and insert the words:

CJK Unified Ideographs Extension A

centred on the white background.

Page 262, Clause 26

- Replace page 262 with amended page attached here

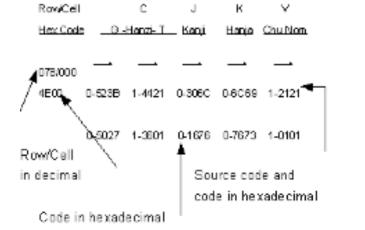*- Insert between pages 262 and 263 the 138 pages of tables of ideographs that are attached here.*

Page 700, Annex A

In the list of collection number and names, after 80 BRAILLE PATTERNS

insert a new entry as follows:

81 CJK UNIFIED IDEOGRAPHS EXTENSION A

26 CJK unified ideographs

Entries in the code tables for both CJK (Chinese / Japanese / Korean) Unified Ideographs and its Extension A are arranged as follows.

The leftmost column shows the code position in ISO/IEC 10646, giving the code representation both in decimal and in hexadecimal notation.

Each of the other columns shows the graphic symbol for the character, and its coded representation, as specified in a source standard for character sets that is also identified in the table entry. Each of these source standards is assigned to one of five groups indicated by G, T, J, K, or V as shown in the lists below. In each table entry, a separate column is assigned for the corresponding character (if any) from each of those groups of source standards.

An entry in any of the G, T, J, K, or V columns includes a sample graphic symbol from the source character set standard, together with its coded representation in that standard. The first line below the graphic symbol shows the coded representation in hexadecimal notation. The second line shows the coded representation in decimal notation which comprises two digits for section number followed by two digits for position number. Each of the coded representations is prefixed by a one-character source code identification followed by a hyphen. This source code character identifies the coded character set standard from which the character is taken as shown in the lists below.

Hanzi G sources are

G0   GB2312-80

G1   GB12345-90 with 58 Hong Kong and 92 Korean "Idu" characters

G3   GB7589-87 unsimplified forms

G5   GB7590-87 unsimplified forms

G7   General Purpose Hanzi List for Modern Chinese Language, and General List of Simplified Hanzi

GS   Singapore Characters

G8   GB8565-88

GE   GB16500-95

Hanzi T sources are

T1   TCA-CNS 11643-1992 1st plane

T2   TCA-CNS 11643-1992 2nd plane

T3   TCA-CNS 11643-1992 3rd plane with some additional characters

T4   TCA-CNS 11643-1992 4th plane

T5   TCA-CNS 11643-1992 5th plane

T6   TCA-CNS 11643-1992 6th plane

T7   TCA-CNS 11643-1992 7th plane

TF   TCA-CNS 11643-1992 15th plane

Kanji J sources are

J0   JIS X 0208-1990

J1   JIS X 0212-1990

JA   Unified Japanese IT Vendors Contemporary Ideographs, 1993

Hanja K sources are

K0   KS C 5601-1987

K1   KS C 5657-1991

K2   PKS C 5700-1 1994

K3   PKS C 5700-2 1994

ChuNom V sources are

V0   TCVN 5773:1993

V1   TCVN 6056:1995

For CJK (Chinese/Japanese/Korean) Ideographs in the BMP, the names shall be algorithmically constructed by appending their two-octet coded representation in hexadecimal notation to "CJK UNIFIED IDEOGRAPH-". For example, the first CJK ideograph character in the BMP has the name "CJK UNIFIED IDEOGRAPH-4E00".