

Universal Multiple-Octet Coded Character Set
UCS

ISO/IEC JTC1/SC2/WG2 IRGN 1545

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Source:	IRG Ad Hoc
Title:	Changes to Annex S

Below in accordance with IRG resolution M31.6 is the IRG proposed additional section to Annex S of ISO/IEC 10646: 2003. This is the first of two documents produced under the WG2 endorsement of IRG review and feedback on Annex S given in WG2 resolution M51.36. (Suggested removals are highlighted in red, and additions in yellow.)

1) Addition to S.1.4.2

S.1.4.2 Different relative positions of components

The examples below illustrate rule b). Although the two ideographs in each pair have the same number of components, the relative positions of the components are different.

峰•峯, 荊•荊

When the left component can be made into an "L" shape, then "□XY" and "□XY" share the same abstract shape, as illustrated using the source glyphs for U+34F3:-

G T
U+34F3 𪗇 𪗈

2) Changes to the text of S.1.4.3

S.1.4.3 **Different number of components** Nonunifiable components

The examples below illustrate rule c). The structure of one (or more) corresponding components within the two ideographs in each pair is different, and they are considered nonunifiable.

3) add one more case to S.1.5

i) Differences of a small part.

辵•辵•之, 步•步, 者•者, 臭•臭, 專•專, 爲•為

4) Additonal section heading

S.4 Non-unification examples

In accordance with the unification procedures described in S.1 the pairs (or triplets) of ideographs shown below are not unified. The reason for non-unification is indicated by the reference which appears to the right of each pair (or triplet). For “non -cognate” see S.1.1.

NOTE – The reason for non-unification in these examples is different from the source separation rule described in clause S.1.6.