

Universal Coded Character Set UCS
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1. China released the national standard GB/T 13000-2025 Information technology — Universal coded character set (UCS)  
中国发布国家标准 GB/T 13000—2025 《信息技术 通用编码字符集（UCS）》  
GB/T 13000—2025 Information technology — Universal coded character set (UCS), which is the Chinese adoption of ISO/IEC 10646:2020 and its Amendment 1, was issued as a voluntary national standard by the Standardization Administration of the P.R.C. in January 2025 and came into effect in August 2025.  
GB/T 13000-2025 信息技术通用编码字符集（UCS）是中国采用 ISO/IEC 10646:2020 及其第 1 号修改单的标准，于 2025 年 1 月由中华人民共和国国家标准化管理委员会作为推荐性国家标准发布，并于 2025 年 8 月生效。
2. G-Source references updates  
G-源参考文献更新  
China reviewed five documents related to the G-Source references updates on 1700 characters with G3-, G5-, G7-, GCH-, GCY-, GE-, GHC-, GXC-Sources, and provided two documents to merge them and make the values clearer.  
中国审查了与 G3、G5、G7、GCH、GCY、GE、GHC、GXC 来源有关的 1700 个字符的 G 源资源更新相关的五份提案，并提供了两份提案将其合并，使资源数值更清晰。
3. China's horizontal extensions  
中国的字形横向扩展  
China plans to do the horizontal extensions for 597 characters used for the Tangut ancient materials of the Xixia Dynasty, the linguistic research for different Chinese dialects and local art forms. The characters are collected by Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and Institute of Chinese Dialects, Jinan University and Culture and Art Publishing House.

中国计划对使用于西夏古典文献、不同汉语方言语言研究和地方艺术形式的 597 个汉字进行横向扩展。这些汉字由中国社会科学院民族学与人类学研究所、暨南大学汉语方言研究中心和文化艺术出版社收集。

4. Further research on the components encoding of The CJK Component Sorting Working Group

中国部件工作组的部件编码提案

The CJK Component Sorting Working Group established by China has undertaken further research into the encoding of CJK components. First, the working group incorporated the latest version of the 201 Hanzi Radicals specification document (GF 0011—2022) into its considerations and updated the repertoire submitted by China. Second, the working group submitted and obtained data from ORT, adding the repertoire acquired from ORT. Based on these two efforts, the working group updated and provided a new version of the repertoire for IRG review.

由中国设立的 CJK 部件整理工作组对 CJK 部件的编码进行了进一步研究。首先，该工作组将最新的 201 汉字部首规范文档（GF 0011—2022）纳入考虑范围，并更新了由中国提交的部件字汇。其次，该工作组提交了数据并从 ORT 获取了信息，补充了从 ORT 获得的部件。基于这两项工作，工作组更新并提交了一份新的部件字汇版本，供 IRG 审查。

5. Institute of Software Chinese Academy of Sciences (ISCAS, 中国科学院软件研究所) carried out research and development on the application of GB 18030-2022 and ISO/IEC 10646:2020/Amd 1:2023

中国科学院软件研究所开展汉字编码标准应用研发

(1) Continuously developing a series of software including Pinyin input method, Wubi input method, handwriting input method, fonts, dictionaries, etc. Currently, the supported character sets have been updated to Extension J.

(2) In view of the problem that non-GBK encoding areas in the Chinese information technology field cannot be used in the public service field, ISCAS has provided a complete information system upgrade and transformation scheme, to help upgrade the public service system and support the application of extension A to J.

（1）持续研发汉字拼音输入法、五笔输入法、手写输入法、字库、字典等一系列软件，目前所支持字符集已更新到扩展 J。

（2）针对中文信息技术领域非 GBK 编码区无法在公共服务领域通行使用的问题，中国科学院软件研究所提供了完整的信息系统升级改造方案，助力公共服务系统升级改造，支持扩展 A 至扩展 J 编码字符的应用。

6. Sichuan University launches third edition revision of Hanyu Dazidian

四川大学启动《汉语大字典》第三版修订工作

The revision of the Hanyu Dazidian (Third Edition) started in 2023, and Sichuan University have undertaken the program in terms of character shape, character supplementation, and phonetic and semantic interpretation. The new characters that appear in ISO/IEC 10646:2020/Amd 1:2023 and are discovered during the digitization process of literature will be included on the basis of the second edition. After the revision work is completed, Sichuan

University will submit a encoding proposal for the new characters to IRG.

《汉语大字典》（第三版）修订工作自 2023 年启动，由四川大学承担对《汉语大字典》字形修订、字符补充、音义补释等方面的修订工作。《汉语大字典》（第三版）将在第二版基础上，收录 ISO/IEC 10646:2020/Amd 1:2023 中出现的新字和文献数字化过程中发现的新字。修订工作完成后，四川大学将向 IRG 提交新字的编码提案。

7. The Compilation of Characters Used in Official Place Names and Personal Names by Sichuan International Studies University

四川外国语大学对官方地名、人名用字的整理工作

Center for Toponym Research of Sichuan International Studies University (四川外国语大学地名研究中心) has sorted out over 3,000 unencoded Chinese characters that are in urgent need of encoding. These characters are sourced from multiple materials, including the application materials for the review and approval of the pronunciation of characters used in place names from the second national toponym census (provided by the Ministry of Civil Affairs of the People's Republic of China), data on rare characters from topographic map databases (provided by the National Geomatics Center of China and surveying, mapping and geographic information departments of various provinces and municipality), data on rare characters used in personal names (provided by public security departments of various provinces and municipality), and other relevant materials. The center plans to submit these characters for encoding as soon as possible.

四川外国语大学地名研究中心已从中华人民共和国民政部提供的第二次全国地名普查地名用字读音审定申报材料、中国国家基础地理信息中心及各省测绘地理信息部门提供的测绘地形图生僻字资料、各地公安厅（局）提供的姓名生僻字资料及其他相关资料中，整理出 3000 余个急需编码的未编码汉字，并计划尽快提交编码这些字。

8. Progress in Digitalization of Literature of Zhonghua Book Company (中华书局)

中华书局文献数字化进展

(1) Zhonghua Book Company has continuously carried out the digital collation of Chinese characters in ancient books, and reached a strategic cooperation with Hebei University (河北大学) on the construction of the "Laboratory of Chinese Character Resource Construction and National Digital Governance (汉字资源建设与国家数字化治理实验室)".

(1) 持续进行古籍数字化汉字整理工作，与河北大学就“汉字资源建设与国家数字化治理实验室”建设达成战略合作。

(2) Completed the Research and Development of an ancient book OCR (Optical Character Recognition) model through detailed annotation and AIGC data generation. The recognition dictionary covers over 31,000 encoded Chinese characters, which has increased the overall effectiveness of this technology in real documents to over 99% for regular script and over 95% for running script and semi-cursive script.

(2) 利用“籍合网”古籍语料和“中华书局宋体”编码字符集，通过细化标注、AIGC 数据生成，完成古籍 OCR 模型研发，识别字典覆盖超过 31000 个编码汉字，使该项技术在真实文献上的整体效果提升至楷书超过 99%，行书、行楷超过 95%。

(3) The Zhonghua Book Company Song Typeface Font Library and the Gulian Character Lookup Tool have supplemented CJK Extension G, H, and I characters, supporting radical

retrieval and four-corner number retrieval.

(3) 中华书局宋体字库和古联查字工具已增补 CJK 扩 G、H、I 字符，支持部件检索和四角号码检索。

(4) Taking an active part in building both a collation system for ancient Chinese character data (including Shang and Zhou bronze inscriptions as well as Warring States scripts) and an achievement-dissemination platform.

(4) 通过合作共建、承担项目等方式，积极参与商周金文、战国文字等汉字古文字资料整理工作系统和成果发布系统建设。