

Universal Multiple-Octet Coded Character Set UCS

ISO/IEC JTC1/SC2/WG2 IRG N 1577

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1. Taiwan's MOE (Ministry of Education) is revising "the Online Dictionary of Chinese character variants" (<http://dict.variants.moe.edu.tw/>):

The MOE's "Online Dictionary of Chinese character variants" contains more than 100,000 Chinese characters, almost all of Chinese characters been used from Qin Dynasty. Those characters were collected from more than 60 ancient and modern dictionaries and relative documents. The National Languages Committee of MOE published the current version of the online dictionary on January 2004, more than 5 years from now. In order to provide more clear fonts of characters and make the online dictionary more convenient, the National Languages Committee started to revise it. The revision includes high quality digitalized photocopy for each character, pronunciations in Ping-ying, extension of retrieval functions, etc. In addition, The National Languages Committee will serve the PC version of "Dictionary of Chinese character variants" for those school without internet.

2. The MOE is revising "the Material of Chinese Character with Multiple pronunciations" :

The MOE published "the Material of Chinese Character with Multiple pronunciations" on March 1999, about 10 years ago. Because some of the pronunciations were different with the social conventions, or made teachers and students confessed, the MOE started a project to revise the questionable pronunciations. The project team held three public hearings on May 26, June 2 and June 9, 2009. In those public hearings, the project leader introduced a set of rules of revising those pronunciations and some examples from the revised "Material of Chinese Character with Multiple pronunciations".

3. The MOE is proposing “the recommended characters for Hakka dialect”:

The MOE started a project to proposing “the recommended characters for Hakka dialect”. Those Chinese characters will be used in teaching Hakka language and in writing Hakka articles and documents. The project team held two public hearings on June 4 and June 11, 2009.

4. The seminars of promoting the CNS 11643 and CNS 14649 standards:

The IMC of DGBAS (the Information Management Center of the Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics) held teen seminars to introduce the Chinese character code standards CNS 11643 and CNS 14649 (i.e., the Chinese version of ISO/IEC 10646) during past five months. About 500 people attended those seminars, which came from government, schools, banks, publication companies, etc. Some of them are reporters and editors.

5. Two CNS standard drafts on document formats:

Microsoft Taiwan and CMEX are proposing CNS standard drafts from OOXML (Open Office Extensive Markup Language) standard series, namely ISO/IEC 29500-1, -2, -3 and -4. The OOXML standards specify the structures and formats of Office documents. The standard draft corresponding to ISO/IEC 29500-1 will be completed and pre-reviewed on this year.

In addition, a project team of Taipei Computer Association is revising the CNS standard draft on ODF (Open Document Format), which was drafted from ISO/IEC 26300.

6. Two CNS standard drafts relative to ISO/IEC 10646:

Based on the project from BSMI (Bureau of Standards, Metrology and Inspection, the organization for standardization in Taiwan), CMEX is proposing two CNS standard drafts from ISO/IEC 14651 “Method for comparing character strings and description of the common template tailorable ordering” and ISO/IEC TR 15285 “An operational model for characters and glyphs”. Those two standard drafts will be completed and pre-reviewed on this year.