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Part 1   Traceability of difference causes

It is a good way to explore this problem from the original source.

As it shows in GB 18030-2005 信息技术 中文编码字符集, U+5F50 is the radical character of 彗/彖/彘. This relationship can be seen more clearly in the code chart.

GB 18030-2005 信息技术 中文编码字符集

Code chart of URO

Obviously, only the glyph from G-source is different from other sources. This difference needs to

find an explanation path from the development history of dictionaries.

According to the timeline, the evolution of this radical has also become clear.

Dictionary Name	Radical in Checklists	Head characters
正字通 ZhengZiTong	彑 土一画至 五画止	彐 彑 归 帚 彖 彗 彘 彙
康熙字典 KangXi Zidian	彑部 彐彑同	彐 彑 归 彚 希 帚 彭 彖 彔 录 彗 彘 彝
中华大字典 Zhonghua Dazidian	彑 彐	彐 彑 归 妭 彭 希 彔 帚 彭 彖 彗 彘 彙 彝
新华字典 Xinhua Zidian	彐部 彐彑同	(52) 彐部 (彑彐) 归 2503 彐 5024 当 1127 1133 当郎 1128 录 2175 彗 3025 彘 4469 (彙) 3024 (彝) 6164 彝 6164
现代汉语词典 Xiandai Hanyu Cidian	50 彐 31 [50] (彑) 31	50 彐部 归 487 彐° 193 当° 258 261 寻 1483 灵 823 帚 1695 彗 583 (寻) 1483 (寻) 1483 (歸)° 487 彟 1606 (彟) 1606 [50] 彐部 录 843 [50] 彑部 彖 1322 彘 1682 (彙) 580 (彝) 1537 彝 1537 蠡° 793 796

According to the principle of merging approximate radicals to facilitate shape near glyphs retrieval,

the characters contain components ⼹/互/ ⴖ/ ⴘ are integrated into one dictionary catalogue. The traditional dictionaries determined the main radical as ⴖ, then the glyphs of sources except G are in accordance with traditional regulations. But characters have undergone a long period of reform in mainland China, some of the characters contain ⴘ are integrated to ⼹, then the quantity of characters with component ⼹ become a majority, the modern dictionaries of mainland China accept this adjustment and use ⼹ as the radical glyph. That's why only the G glyph is different to the others.

Part 2   Suggestions on the use of ID in Macao

Returning to the question raised by the representative of Macao.

The glyph ⼹ has been used as a person name on ID card. Unify the glyph to U+5F50 or add an UNC, bases on whether the civil affairs system of Macao compiles this glyph on code position 5F50. If yes, it would be better to unify to 5F50 and add a M-source. If no, adding to a new code point is feasible.

Part 3   China's opinion on G-source glyph

Previously, China believed that according to the radical rules of traditional dictionaries, the glyph should be modified to ⴖ to keep the code chart consistent, and ⼹ should added as a new character on another code point.

However, this idea does not take into account the risks in practical applications.

The technicians of the Ministry noticed also noticed the proposals on dis-unifying U+5F50 ⼹ (IRGN2414, IRGN2509, IRGN2538, IRGN2543) and thought it would be a great impact for affecting 56,000 person names and 400 place names in the ID system. Thus, keeping it unchanged or a compromise is hoped.

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