

Revised Disposition to US-0075

Agreed; to address this issue, the following changes will be made to entries in the table in Part 4, §2.18.66, pages 1,771–1,777:

Enumeration Value	Description
aiueo (AIUEO Order HiraganaKatakana)	<p>Specifies that the sequence shall consist of <u>one or more occurrences of a single hiraganakatakana characters from the set listed below</u>, in the traditional a-i-u-e-o order.</p> <p><u>To determine the text that is displayed for any value, this sequence specifies a set of characters that represent positions 1–46 and then repeats those same characters using the logic defined below to construct all other values.</u></p> <p><u>The set of characters used by this numbering format for values 1–46 is U+FF71–U+FF9C, U+FF66, and U+FF9D, respectively.</u></p> <p><u>For values greater than 46, the text displayed shall be constructed as follows:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Repeatedly subtract the size of the set (46) from the value until the result is equal to or less than the size of the set.</u> 2. <u>The remainder determines which character to use from the set above, and the same character is written once and then repeated the number of times the size of the set was subtracted from the original value.</u> <p><u>[Example: The numbering for these items should be represented by the following pattern: ア,イ,ウ... ヲ,ン,アア, イイ, ウウ... end example]</u>[Example: ア,イ,ウ. endexample]</p>
aiueoFullWidth (Full-Width AIUEO Order HiraganaKatakana)	<p>Specifies that the sequence shall consist of <u>one or more occurrences of a single full-width hiraganakatakana characters from the set listed below</u>, in the traditional a-i-u-e-o order.</p> <p><u>To determine the text that is displayed for any value, this sequence specifies a set of characters that represent positions 1–46 and then repeats those same characters using the logic defined below to construct all other values.</u></p> <p><u>The set of characters used by this numbering format for values 1–46 is U+30A2, U+30A4, U+30A6, U+30A8, U+30AA, U+30AB, U+30AD,</u></p>

Enumeration Value	Description
	<p>U+30AF, U+30B1, U+30B3, U+30B5, U+30B7, U+30B9, U+30BB, U+30BD, U+30BF, U+30C1, U+30C4, U+30C6, U+30C8, U+30CA, U+30CB, U+30CC, U+30CD, U+30CE, U+30CF, U+30D2, U+30D5, U+30D8, U+30DB, U+30DE, U+30DF, U+30E0, U+30E1, U+30E2, U+30E4, U+30E6, U+30E8, U+30E9, U+30EA, U+30EB, U+30EC, U+30ED, U+30EF, U+30F0, U+30F1, U+30F2, and U+30F3, respectively.</p> <p>For values greater than 46, the text displayed shall be constructed as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Repeatedly subtract the size of the set (46) from the value until the result is equal to or less than the size of the set. 2. The remainder determines which character to use from the set above, and that character is written once and then written once and then written once and then repeated the number of times the size of the set was subtracted from the original value. <p>[Example: The numbering for the items should be represented by the following pattern: ア, イ, ウ, ... ヲ, ン, アア, イイ, ウウ, ... end example] [Example: ア, イ, ウ, end example]</p>
arabicAbjad (Arabic Abjad Numerals)	<p>Specifies that the sequence shall consist of one or more occurrences of a single ascending Abjad numeral from the set listed below.</p> <p>To determine the text that is displayed for any value, this sequence specifies a set of characters that represent positions 1–28 and then repeats those same characters using the logic defined below to construct all other values.</p> <p>The set of characters used by this numbering format for values 1–28 is U+0623, U+0628, U+062C, U+062F, U+0647, U+0648, U+0632, U+062D, U+0637, U+064A, U+0643, U+0644, U+0645, U+0646, U+0633, U+0639, U+0641, U+0635, U+0642, U+0631, U+0634, U+062A, U+062B, U+062E, U+0630, U+0636, U+063A, and U+0638, respectively.</p> <p>For values greater than 28, the text displayed shall be constructed as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Repeatedly subtract the size of the set (28) from the value until the result is equal to or less than the size of the set. 2. The remainder determines which character to use from the set above, and that character is written once and then written once and then written once and then repeated the number of times the size of the set was subtracted from the

Enumeration Value	Description
	<p>original value.</p> <p>[Example: The numbering for the items should be represented by the following pattern: أ, ب, ج, ... ظ, غ, ... ج, ب, أ, أ, غ, ظ, ... ج, ب, أ, أ, غ, ظ, ... end example][Example: أ, ب, ج, ... endexample]</p>
arabicAlpha (Arabic Alphabet)	<p>Specifies that the sequence shall consist of one or more occurrences of a single characters in the Arabic alphabet from the set listed below.</p> <p>To determine the text that is displayed for any value, this sequence specifies a set of characters that represent positions 1–28 and then repeats those same characters using the logic defined below to construct all other values.</p> <p>The set of characters used by this numbering format for values 1–28 is U+0623, U+0628, U+062A, U+062B, U+062C, U+062D, U+062E, U+062F, U+0630, U+0631, U+0632, U+0633, U+0634, U+0635, U+0636, U+0637, U+0638, U+0639, U+063A, U+0641, U+0642, U+0643, U+0644, U+0645, U+0646, U+0647, U+0648, and U+064A, respectively.</p> <p>For values greater than 28, the text displayed shall be constructed as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Repeatedly subtract the size of the set (28) from the value until the result is equal to or less than the size of the set. 2. The remainder determines which character to use from the set above, and that character is written once and then written once and then repeated the number of times the size of the set was subtracted from the original value. <p>[Example: The numbering for the items should be represented by the following pattern: أ, ب, ت, ... و, ... ي, أ, ب, ت, ... و, ... ي, أ, ب, ت, ... end example][Example: أ, ب, ت, ... endexample]</p>
bullet (Bullet)	<p>Specifies that the sequence shall consist of the bullet characters defined by the lvlText element (§2.9.12).</p> <p>[Example: ●end example]</p>
cardinalText (Cardinal Text)	<p>Specifies that the sequence shall consist of cardinal text of the run language.</p> <p>This sequence is a set of strings each of which is the textual representation, in the language of the lang element (§2.3.2.18), of a different unique position in that sequence.</p>

Enumeration Value	Description
	<p><u><i>[Example: The numbering for the items in Spanish should be represented by the following pattern: Uno, Dos, Tres, ...,Nueve, Diez, Once, ... Diecinueve, Veinte, Veintiuno, ... end example]</i></u><i>[Example: one, two, three. end example]</i></p>
chicago (Chicago Manual of Style)	<p>Specifies that the sequence shall consist of <u>one or more occurrences of a single character</u>s from the set listed belowas defined in the Chicago Manual of Style.</p> <p><u>To determine the text that is displayed for any value, this sequence specifies a set of characters that represent positions 1–4 and then repeats those same characters using the logic defined below to construct all other values.</u></p> <p><u>The set of characters used by this numbering format for values 1–4 is U+002A,U+2020,U+2021, and U+00A7, respectively.</u></p> <p><u>For values greater than 4, the text displayed shall be constructed as follows:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>1. Repeatedly subtract the size of the set (4) from the value until the result is equal to or less than the size of the set.</u> <u>2. The remainder determines which character to use from the set above, and that character is written once and then written once and then repeated the number of times the size of the set was subtracted from the original value.</u> <p><u><i>[Example: The first nine items in this format are: *, †, ‡, §, **, ††, ††, §§, ***.end example]</i></u><i>[Example: *, †, †. end example]</i></p>
chineseCounting (Chinese Counting System)	<p>Specifies that the sequence shall consist of <u>one or more occurrences of a single ascending number</u>s from the Chinese counting system, from the set listed below.</p> <p><u>To determine the text that is displayed for any value, this sequence specifies a set of characters that represent positions 1–10 and then repeats those same characters using the logic defined below to construct all other values. ○ represents the number zero.</u></p> <p><u>The set of characters used by this numbering format for values 0–10 is U+25CB, U+4E00, U+4E8C, U+4E09, U+56DB, U+4E94, U+516D, U+4E03, U+516B, U+4E5D, and U+5341, respectively.</u></p> <p><u>For values greater than 10, the text displayed shall be constructed as follows:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>1. Divide the value by 10 and write the symbol that represents</u>

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	<p><u>the remainder.</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. <u>If the quotient is less than 10, then write 十 to the left of the symbol, which represents the remainder.</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. <u>Divide the quotient of the previous division by 10, and write the symbol, which represents the remainder, to the left of the existing characters.</u> 3. <u>Repeat step 2 until the remaining value is equal to zero.</u> <p><u>[Example: The numbering for the items should be represented by the following pattern: 一, 二, 三, ... 九, 十, 十一, 十二.... 十九, 二十, 二十一, ... 九十九, 一〇〇, 一〇一, ... end example]</u><u>[Example: 一, 二, 三, 四. end example]</u></p>																				
chineseCountingThousand (Chinese Counting Thousand System)	<p>Specifies that the sequence shall consist of <u>one or more occurrences of a single sequential numbers</u> from the Chinese counting thousand system, <u>from the set listed below.</u></p> <p><u>To determine the text that is displayed for any value, this sequence specifies a set of characters that represent positions 1–10, 100, 1,000, and 10,000, and then repeats those same characters using the logic defined below to construct all other values.</u></p> <p><u>The set of characters used by this numbering format is U+96F6, U+4E00, U+4E8C, U+4E09, U+56DB, U+4E94, U+516D, U+4E03, U+516B, U+4E5D, U+5341, U+767E, U+5343, and U+4E07.</u></p> <p><u>To construct a value that is beyond the set, but less than one hundred thousand, work from largest groups to smallest following these steps:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Create as many groups as possible that contain ten thousand in each group.</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. <u>Write down the symbol representing that value (1–9):</u> <table border="1" data-bbox="656 1444 992 1843"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="656 1444 813 1486">Digit</th> <th data-bbox="813 1444 992 1486">Character</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="656 1486 813 1528"><u>1</u></td> <td data-bbox="813 1486 992 1528"><u>一 (U+4E00)</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="656 1528 813 1570"><u>2</u></td> <td data-bbox="813 1528 992 1570"><u>二 (U+4E8C)</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="656 1570 813 1612"><u>3</u></td> <td data-bbox="813 1570 992 1612"><u>三 (U+4E09)</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="656 1612 813 1654"><u>4</u></td> <td data-bbox="813 1612 992 1654"><u>四 (U+56DB)</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="656 1654 813 1696"><u>5</u></td> <td data-bbox="813 1654 992 1696"><u>五 (U+4E94)</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="656 1696 813 1738"><u>6</u></td> <td data-bbox="813 1696 992 1738"><u>六 (U+516D)</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="656 1738 813 1780"><u>7</u></td> <td data-bbox="813 1738 992 1780"><u>七 (U+4E03)</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="656 1780 813 1822"><u>8</u></td> <td data-bbox="813 1780 992 1822"><u>八 (U+516B)</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="656 1822 813 1843"><u>9</u></td> <td data-bbox="813 1822 992 1843"><u>九 (U+4E5D)</u></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><u>If no groups are formed, do not write any characters.</u></p> 	Digit	Character	<u>1</u>	<u>一 (U+4E00)</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>二 (U+4E8C)</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>三 (U+4E09)</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>四 (U+56DB)</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>五 (U+4E94)</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>六 (U+516D)</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>七 (U+4E03)</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>八 (U+516B)</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>九 (U+4E5D)</u>
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	<p>b. <u>If groups were formed, write down the symbol representing ten thousand: 万</u></p> <p>2. <u>Repeat step 1 for groups of one thousand (千) using the corresponding symbol to indicate the groups (so five thousand would be 五千).</u></p> <p>a. <u>If the original value was between 10,000 and 100,000 and If no groups are formed (and the number is not a multiple of thousand) write the symbol 零instead (so ten thousand and five would be一万零五)</u></p> <p>3. <u>Repeat step 1 for groups of one hundred (百) using the corresponding symbol to indicate the groups (so five hundred would be 五百).</u></p> <p>a. <u>If the original value was between 1,000 and 10,000 and if no groups are formed (and the number is not a multiple of hundred) write the symbol 零instead (so one thousand and five would be一千零五)</u></p> <p>4. <u>Repeat step 1 for groups of ten (十) using the corresponding symbol to indicate the groups (so fifty would be 五十).</u></p> <p>a. <u>If the original value was between 100 and 1000 and If no groups are formed (and the number is not a multiple of ten) write the symbol 零 instead (so one hundred and five would be 一百零五)</u></p> <p>5. <u>Write down the symbol for the remaining number.</u></p> <p><u>If the number is larger than one hundred thousand but less than one hundred million, perform the cycle for the numbers above one thousand, but use two characters to represent each group. So, for example, groups of one hundred thousand are represented as ten ten thousands (一十万). An additional symbol for counting groups is introduced at one hundred million (because 10 million is one thousand ten thousands).</u></p> <p><u>[Example: The numbering for the items should be represented by the following pattern: 一, 二, 三, ..., 八, 九, 一十, 一十一, 一十二, ... 一十九, 二十, 二十一, ... 九九, 一百, 一百一, ... end example]</u><u>[Example: 一, 二, ..., 九, 一〇. endexample]</u></p>
chineseLegalSimplified (Chinese Legal Simplified Format)	Specifies that the sequence shall consist of <u>one or more occurrences of a single sequential numbers from the Chinese simplified legal format, from the set listed below.</u>

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	<p data-bbox="467 285 1268 422"><u>To determine the text that is displayed for any value, this sequence specifies a set of characters that represent positions 1–9 and then those are combined with additional characters to represent the corresponding power of ten.</u></p> <p data-bbox="467 464 1279 562"><u>The set of characters used by this numbering format for values 1–10 is U+96F6, U+58F9, U+8D30, U+53C1, U+8086, U+4F0D, U+9646, U+67D2, U+634C, and U+7396, respectively.</u></p> <p data-bbox="467 604 1284 669"><u>To construct a number that is less than one hundred thousand, work from largest groups to smallest following these steps:</u></p> <ol data-bbox="516 711 1268 777" style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Create as many groups as possible that contain ten thousand in each group.</u> <ol data-bbox="609 783 1268 848" style="list-style-type: none"> a. <u>Write down the symbol representing that value (1–9):</u> <table border="1" data-bbox="656 852 992 1255"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="656 852 781 888">Digit</th> <th data-bbox="784 852 992 888">Character</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="656 892 781 928"><u>1</u></td> <td data-bbox="784 892 992 928"><u>壹(U+58F9)</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="656 932 781 968"><u>2</u></td> <td data-bbox="784 932 992 968"><u>貳(U+8D30)</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="656 972 781 1008"><u>3</u></td> <td data-bbox="784 972 992 1008"><u>叁(U+53C1)</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="656 1012 781 1047"><u>4</u></td> <td data-bbox="784 1012 992 1047"><u>肆(U+8086)</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="656 1052 781 1087"><u>5</u></td> <td data-bbox="784 1052 992 1087"><u>伍(U+4F0D)</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="656 1092 781 1127"><u>6</u></td> <td data-bbox="784 1092 992 1127"><u>陆(U+9646)</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="656 1131 781 1167"><u>7</u></td> <td data-bbox="784 1131 992 1167"><u>柒(U+67D2)</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="656 1171 781 1207"><u>8</u></td> <td data-bbox="784 1171 992 1207"><u>捌(U+634C)</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="656 1211 781 1247"><u>9</u></td> <td data-bbox="784 1211 992 1247"><u>玖(U+7396)</u></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="609 1262 1279 1289"><u>If no groups are formed, do not write any characters.</u></p> <ol data-bbox="516 1295 1268 1856" style="list-style-type: none"> <ol data-bbox="609 1295 1268 1360" style="list-style-type: none"> b. <u>If groups were formed, write down the symbol representing ten thousand: 万</u> 2. <u>Repeat step 1 for groups of one thousand (仟) using the corresponding symbol to indicate the groups (so five thousand would be 伍仟).</u> <ol data-bbox="609 1482 1268 1677" style="list-style-type: none"> a. <u>If the original value was between 10,000 and 100,000 and If no groups are formed (and the number is not a multiple of thousand) write the symbol 零 instead (so ten thousand and five would be 壹万零伍)</u> 3. <u>Repeat step 1 for groups of one hundred (佰) using the corresponding symbol to indicate the groups (so five hundred would be 伍佰).</u> <ol data-bbox="609 1829 1268 1856" style="list-style-type: none"> a. <u>If the original value was between 1,000 and 10,000</u> 	Digit	Character	<u>1</u>	<u>壹(U+58F9)</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>貳(U+8D30)</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>叁(U+53C1)</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>肆(U+8086)</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>伍(U+4F0D)</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>陆(U+9646)</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>柒(U+67D2)</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>捌(U+634C)</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>玖(U+7396)</u>
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	<p><u>and if no groups are formed (and the number is not a multiple of hundred) write the symbol 零instead (so one thousand and five would be壹仟零伍)</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. <u>Repeat step 1 for groups of ten (拾) using the corresponding symbol to indicate the groups (so fifty would be伍拾).</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. <u>If the original value was between 100 and 1000 and If no groups are formed (and the number is not a multiple of ten) write the symbol 零 instead (so one hundred and five would be壹佰零伍)</u> 5. <u>Write down the symbol for the remaining number.</u> <p><u>If the number is larger than one hundred thousand but less than one hundred million, perform the cycle for the numbers above one thousand but use two characters to represent each group. So, for example, groups of one million are represented as one hundred ten thousands (佰万). An additional symbol for counting groups is introduced at one hundred million (because 10 million is one thousand ten thousands).</u></p> <p><u>[Example: The numbering for the items should be represented by the following pattern: 壹, 贰叁, ... 捌, 玖, 壹拾, 壹拾壹, 壹拾贰, ... , 壹拾玖, 贰拾, 贰拾壹, ... 玖玖, 壹佰, 壹佰零壹, ... end example]</u><u>[Example: 壹, ..., 肆, 伍. endexample]</u></p>
chosung (Korean Chosung Numbering)	<p><u>Specifies that the sequence shall consist of one or more occurrences of a single sequential numbers from the Korean Chosung format, from the set listed below.</u></p> <p><u>To determine the text that is displayed for any value, this sequence specifies a set of characters that represent positions 1–14 and then repeats those same characters using the logic defined below to construct all other values.</u></p> <p><u>The set of characters used by this numbering format for values 1–14 is U+3131, U+3134, U+3137, U+3139, U+3141, U+3142, U+3145, U+3147, U+3148, U+314A, U+314B, U+314C, U+314D, and U+314E, respectively.</u></p> <p><u>For values greater than 14, the text displayed shall be constructed as follows:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Repeatedly subtract the size of the set (14) from the value until the result is equal to or less than the size of the set.</u>

Enumeration Value	Description
	<p>2. The remainder determines which character to use from the set above, and that character is written once and then repeated the number of times the size of the set was subtracted from the original value.</p> <p>[Example: The numbering for the items should be represented by the following pattern: ㄱ, ㄴ, ㄷ, ... ㅍ, ㅎ, ㄱㄱ, ㄴㄴ, ㄷㄷ, ... end example]</p> <p>[Example: ㄱ, ㄴ, ... endexample]</p>
decimal (Decimal Numbers)	<p>Specifies that the sequence shall consist of decimal numbering.</p> <p>To determine the text that is displayed for any value, this sequence specifies a set of characters that represent positions 1–9 and then those same characters are combined with each other and 0 (represents the number zero) to construct the remaining values.</p> <p>The set of characters used by this numbering format for values 0–9 is U+0030–U+0039, respectively.</p> <p>Continue the sequence by using the following steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increment the rightmost position. 2. Every time the end of the set is reached, for a given position, increment the position to the immediate left (if there is no position to the immediate left, create a new position and start the sequence of the new position at 1) and reset the current position to 0. <p>[Example: The numbering for the items should be represented by the following pattern: 1,2,3,... 8,9, 10, 11, 12, ..., 18, 19, 20, 21, ... end example][Example: 1, 2, 3, ..., 9, 10, 11. endexample]</p>
decimalEnclosedCircle (Decimal Numbers Enclosed in a Circle)	<p>Specifies that the sequence shall consist of decimal numbering enclosed in a circle, using the enclosed alphanumeric glyph character.</p> <p>This system uses a set of characters to represent the numbers 1–20.</p> <p>The set of characters used by this numbering format for values 1–20 is U+2460–U+2473, respectively.</p> <p>For values greater than the size of the set, the items fall back to the decimal format.</p> <p>[Example: The numbering for the items should be represented by the following pattern: ①,②,③ ... ⑱,⑳, 21, ... end example][Example: ①, ②, ③, ... endexample]</p>

Enumeration Value	Description
decimalEnclosedCircleChinese (Decimal Numbers Enclosed in a Circle)	<p><u>Identical to decimalEnclosedCircle.</u></p> <p>Specifies that the sequence shall consist of decimal numbering enclosed in a circle, using the enclosed alphanumeric glyph character.</p> <p>[Example: ①, ②, ③, ... endexample]</p>
decimalEnclosedFullstop (Decimal Numbers Followed by a Period)	<p>Specifies that the sequence shall consist of decimal numbering followed by a period, using the enclosed alphanumeric glyph character. <u>using the appropriate character, as described below.</u></p> <p><u>This system uses a set of characters to represent the numbers 1–20.</u></p> <p><u>The set of characters used by this numbering format for values 1–20 is U+2488–U+249B, respectively.</u></p> <p><u>For values greater than the size of the set, the items fall back to the decimal format.</u></p> <p><u>[Example: The numbering for the items should be represented by the following pattern: 1., 2., 3., ... 19., 20., 21., ... end example]</u> [Example: 1., 2., 3., ... endexample]</p>
decimalEnclosedParen (Decimal Numbers Enclosed in Parentheses)	<p>Specifies that the sequence shall consist of decimal numbering enclosed in parentheses, using the enclosed alphanumeric glyph character. <u>appropriate character, as described below.</u></p> <p><u>This system uses a set of characters to represent the numbers 1–20.</u></p> <p><u>The set of characters used by this numbering format for values 1–20 is U+2474–U+2487, respectively.</u></p> <p><u>For values greater than the size of the set, the items fall back to the decimal format.</u></p> <p><u>[Example: The numbering for the items should be represented by the following pattern: (1), (2), (3), ... (19), (20), 21, 22, ... end example]</u> [Example: (1), (2), (3), ... endexample]</p>
decimalFullWidth (Double Byte Arabic Numerals)	<p>Specifies that the sequence shall consist of double-byte Arabic numbering.</p> <p><u>To determine the text that is displayed for any value, this sequence specifies a set of characters that represent positions 1–9 and then those same characters are combined with each other and 0 (represents the number zero) to construct the remaining values.</u></p> <p><u>The set of characters used by this numbering format for values 0–9</u></p>

Enumeration Value	Description
	<p><u>is U+FF10–U+FF19, respectively.</u></p> <p><u>For values greater than the size of the set, the number is constructed by following these steps:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Divide the value by 10 and write the symbol which represents the remainder.</u> 2. <u>Divide the quotient of the previous division by 10 and write the symbol, which represents the remainder, to the left of the existing position.</u> 3. <u>Repeat step 2 until the remaining value is equal to zero.</u> <p><u>[Example: The numbering for the items should be represented by the following pattern: 1, 2, 3, ... 8, 9, 1 0, 1 1, 1 2, ... 1 8, 1 9, 2 0, 2 1, ... end example]</u>[Example: 1, 2, 3 .endexample]</p>
<p>decimalFullWidth2 (Double Byte Arabic Numerals Alternate)</p>	<p>Specifies that the sequence shall consist of an alternative set of double-byte Arabic numbering, if one exists in the run font.</p> <p><u>To determine the text that is displayed for any value, this sequence specifies a set of characters that represent positions 1–9 and then those same characters are combined with each other and 0 (represents the number zero) to construct the remaining values.</u></p> <p><u>The set of characters used by this numbering format for values 0–9 is U+FF10–U+FF19, respectively.</u></p> <p><u>For values greater than the size of the set, the number is constructed by following these steps:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Divide the value by 10 and write the symbol which represents the remainder.</u> 2. <u>Divide the quotient of the previous division by 10 and write the symbol, which represents the remainder, to the left of the existing position.</u> 3. <u>Repeat step 2 until the remaining value is equal to zero.</u> <p><u>[Example: The numbering for the items should be represented by the following pattern: 1, 2, 3, ... 8, 9, 1 0, 1 1, 1 2, ... 1 8, 1 9, 2 0, 2 1, ... end example]</u>[Example: 1, 2, 3 .endexample]</p>
<p>decimalHalfWidth (Single Byte Arabic Numerals)</p>	<p>Specifies that the sequence shall consist of single-byte Arabic numbering.</p> <p><u>To determine the text that is displayed for any value, this sequence specifies a set of characters that represent positions 1–9 and then</u></p>

Enumeration Value	Description
	<p><u>those same characters are combined with each other and 0 (represents the number zero) to construct the remaining values.</u></p> <p><u>The set of characters used by this numbering format for values 0–9 is U+0030–U+0039, respectively.</u></p> <p><u>For values greater than the size of the set, the number is constructed by following these steps:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Divide the value by 10 and write the symbol which represents the remainder.</u> 2. <u>Divide the quotient of the previous division by 10 and write the symbol, which represents the remainder, to the left of the existing position.</u> 3. <u>Repeat step 2 until the remaining value is equal to zero.</u> <p><u>[Example: The numbering for the items should be represented by the following pattern: 1,2,3,... 8,9, 10, 11, 12, ..., 18, 19, 20, 21, ... end example]</u>[Example: 1, 2, 3. endexample]</p>
decimalZero (InitialZeroArabicNumerals)	<p>Specifies that the sequence shall consist of Arabic numbering with a leading zero added to numbers one through nine.</p> <p><u>To determine the text that is displayed for any value, this sequence specifies a set of paired characters (zero followed by an additional symbol) that represent positions 1–9 and then those same characters are combined with each other to construct the remaining values.</u></p> <p><u>The set of characters used by this numbering format for values 0–9 is U+0030–U+0039.</u></p> <p><u>For values greater than the size of the set, the number is constructed by following these steps:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Divide the value by 10 and write the symbol which represents the remainder.</u> 2. <u>Divide the quotient of the previous division by 10 and write the symbol, which represents the remainder, to the left of the existing position.</u> 3. <u>Repeat step 2 until the remaining value is equal to zero.</u> <p><u>[Example: The numbering for the items should be represented by the following pattern: 01,02,03,... 08,09, 10, 11, 12, ..., 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, ... 98, 99, 100, 101, ... end example]</u>[Example: 01, 02, 03, ..., 09, 10. endexample]</p>

Enumeration Value	Description
ganada (Korean Ganada Numbering)	<p>Specifies that the sequence shall consist of <u>one or more occurrences of a single</u> sequential numbers from the Korean Ganada format, <u>from the set listed below</u>.</p> <p><u>To determine the text that is displayed for any value, this sequence specifies a set of characters that represent positions 1–14 and then repeats those same characters using the logic defined below to construct all other values.</u></p> <p><u>The set of characters used by this numbering format for values 1–14 is U+AC00, U+B098, U+B2E4, U+B77C, U+B9C8, U+BC14, U+C0AC, U+C544, U+C790, U+CC28, U+CE74, U+D0C0, U+D30C, and U+D558, respectively.</u></p> <p><u>For values greater than 14, the text displayed shall be constructed as follows:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Repeatedly subtract the size of the set (14) from the value until the result is equal to or less than the size of the set.</u> <u>The remainder determines which character to use from the set above, and that sequence of character is repeated the number of times the size of the set was subtracted from the original value.</u> <p><u>[Example: The numbering for the items should be represented by the following pattern: 가, 나, 다, ... 꺠, 하, 가가, 나나, 다다, ... end example]</u> [Example: 가, 나, ... end example]</p>
hebrew1 (Hebrew Numerals Letters)	<p>Specifies that the sequence shall consist of Hebrew numerals letters from the set listed below.</p> <p><u>To determine the text that is displayed for any value, this sequence specifies a set of characters that represent positions 1–9, each multiple of ten (less than 100), each multiple of 100 (less than 1000), etc. which are then combined with each other to construct the remaining values.</u></p> <p><u>The set of characters used by this numbering format is U+05D0–U+05D9, U+05DB, U+05DC, U+05DE, U+05E0–U+05E2, U+05E4, U+05E6–U+05EA, U+05E7–U+05E9, U+05EA, U+05DA, U+05DD, U+05DF, U+05E3, and U+05E5, respectively.</u></p> <p><u>To construct the text for any value, convert it from its decimal equivalent following these steps (writing right to left):</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Replace the thousands digit with the appropriate symbol:</u>

Enumeration Value	Description																																																		
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hebrew2 (Hebrew Alphabet)	<p data-bbox="467 1581 1243 1612">Specifies that the sequence shall consist of the Hebrew alphabet.</p> <p data-bbox="467 1654 1269 1791">To determine the text that is displayed for any value, this sequence specifies a set of characters that represent positions 1–22 and then repeats those same characters using the logic defined below to construct all other values.</p> <p data-bbox="467 1833 1281 1896">The set of characters used by this numbering format for values 1–22 is U+05D0–U+05D9, U+05DB, U+05DC, U+05DE, U+05E0–U+05E2,</p>																																				

Enumeration Value	Description
	<p>U+05E4, and U+05E6–U+05EA, respectively.</p> <p>For values greater than the size of the set, the number is constructed by following these steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Repeatedly subtract the size of the set (22) from the value until the result is equal to or less than the size of the set. 2. Write the symbol represented by the result value. 3. Then the ׀ symbol is repeated (to the right of the first symbol) for each time the size of the set was subtracted from the original value. 4. Reordering a number group will not change its value. If a number spells out a Hebrew word with a negative or positive connotation, the number group can be rearranged. <p>[Example: The numbering for the items should be represented by the following pattern: א, ב, ג, ..., תא, תב, ... end example][Example: א,ב,ג, ..., endexample]</p>
hex (Hexadecimal Numbering)	<p>Specifies that the sequence shall consist of hexadecimal numbering.</p> <p>To determine the text that is displayed for any value, this sequence specifies a set of characters that represent positions 1–15 and then those same characters are combined with each other and 0 (represents the number zero) to construct the remaining values.</p> <p>The set of characters used by this numbering format for values 0–15 is U+0030–U+0039, and U+0041–U+0046, respectively.</p> <p>For values greater than the size of the set, the number is constructed by following these steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Divide the value by 16 and write the symbol which represents the remainder. 2. Divide the quotient of the previous division by 16 and write the symbol, which represents the remainder, to the left of the existing position. 3. Repeat step 2 until the remaining value is equal to zero. <p>[Example: The numbering for the items should be represented by the following pattern: 1, 2, 3, ... E, F, 10,11, 12, ..., 1E, 1F, 20, 21, ... end example][Example: 1, 2, 3, ..., 9, A, B. endexample]</p>
hindiConsonants (Hindi Consonants)	<p>Specifies that the sequence shall consist of one or more occurrences of a single Hindi consonants from the set listed below.</p> <p>To determine the text that is displayed for any value, this sequence specifies a set of characters that represent positions 1–18 and then</p>

Enumeration Value	Description
	<p>repeats those same characters using the logic defined below to construct all other values.</p> <p>The set of characters used by this numbering format for values 1–18 is U+0905–U+0914, U+0905 combined with U+0902, and U+0905 combined with U+0903, respectively.</p> <p>For values greater than the size of the set, the number is constructed by following these steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Repeatedly subtract the size of the set (18) from the value until the result is equal to or less than the size of the set. 2. The result value determines which character to use, and the same character is written once and then repeated for each time the size of the set was subtracted from the original value. <p>[Example: The numbering for the items should be represented by the following pattern: अ, आ, इ, ..., अं, अः, अअ, आआ, इइ, .. अंअं, अःअः, अअअ, आआआ, इइइ, ... end example][Example: अ, आ, इ, .. endexample]</p>
hindiCounting (Hindi Counting System)	<p>Specifies that the sequence shall consist of sequential numbers from the Hindi counting system.</p> <p>This sequence is a set of strings each of which is the full name, in Hindi, of the next value in that sequence.</p> <p>[Example: The numbering for the items should be represented by the following pattern: एक, दो, तीन, चार, पाँच, छः, सात, आठ, नौ, दस, ... end example][Example: एक, दो, तीन, ... endexample]</p>
hindiNumbers (Hindi Numbers)	<p>Specifies that the sequence shall consist of one or more occurrences of a single Hindi numbers from the set listed below.</p> <p>To determine the text that is displayed for any value, this sequence specifies a set of characters that represent positions 1–9 and then those same characters are combined with each other and ० (U+0966, which represents the number zero) to construct the remaining values.</p> <p>The set of characters used by this numbering format for values 1–9 is U+0967, U+0968, U+0969, U+096A, U+096B, U+096C, U+096D, U+096E, and U+096F, respectively.</p>

Enumeration Value	Description
	<p>For values greater than the size of the set, the number is constructed by following these steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Divide the value by 10 and write the symbol which represents the remainder.</u> 2. <u>Divide the quotient of the previous division by 10 and write the symbol, which represents the remainder, to the left of the existing position.</u> 3. <u>Repeat step 2 until the remaining value is equal to zero.</u> <p><u>[Example: The numbering for the items should be represented by the following pattern: १, २, ३, ... ८, ९, १०, ११, १२, ..., १८, १९, २०, २१, ... end example]</u><i>[Example: १, २, ३, ... endexample]</i></p>
hindiVowels (Hindi Vowels)	<p>Specifies that the sequence shall consist of <u>one or more occurrences of a single Hindi vowels</u> from the set listed below.</p> <p><u>To determine the text that is displayed for any value, this sequence specifies a set of characters that represent positions 1–37 and then repeats those same characters using the logic defined below to construct all other values.</u></p> <p><u>The set of characters used by this numbering format for values 1–37 is U+0915–U+0939, respectively.</u></p> <p>For values greater than the size of the set, the number is constructed by following these steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Repeatedly subtract the size of the set (37) from the value until the result is equal to or less than the size of the set.</u> 2. <u>The result value determines which character to use, and the same character is written once and then repeated for each time the size of the set was subtracted from the original value.</u> <p><u>[Example: The numbering for the items should be represented by the following pattern: क, ख, ग, ..., स, ह, कक, खख, गग, ..., सस, हह, ककक, खखख, गगग, ... end example]</u><i>[Example: क, ख, ग, ... endexample]</i></p>
ideographDigital (Ideographs)	<p>Specifies that the sequence shall consist of sequential numerical ideographs <u>enclosed in a circle</u>, using the appropriate character(s), <u>as described below.</u></p> <p><u>To determine the text that is displayed for any value, this sequence specifies a set of characters that represent positions 1–9 and then</u></p>

Enumeration Value	Description
	<p>those same characters are combined with each other and 〇 (represents the number zero) to construct the remaining values.</p> <p>The set of characters used by this numbering format for values 0–9 is U+3007, U+4E00, U+4E8C, U+4E09, U+56DB, U+4E94, U+516D, U+4E03, U+516B, and U+4E5D, respectively.</p> <p>For values greater than the size of the set, the number is constructed by following these steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Divide the value by 10 and write the symbol which represents the remainder. 2. Divide the quotient of the previous division by 10 and write the symbol, which represents the remainder, to the left of the existing position. 3. Repeat step 2 until the remaining value is equal to zero. <p>[Example: The numbering for the items should be represented by the following pattern: 一, 二, 三, ... 八, 九, 一〇, 一一, 一二, ... 一八, 一九, 二〇, 二一, ... end example][Example: 一, 二, 三, 四, ... end example]</p>
ideographEnclosedCircle (Ideographs Enclosed in a Circle)	<p>Specifies that the sequence shall consist of sequential numerical ideographs enclosed in a circle, using the appropriate character, as described below.</p> <p>To determine the text that is displayed for any value, this sequence specifies a set of characters that represent positions 1–10.</p> <p>The set of characters used by this numbering format for values 1–10 is U+3220–U+3229, respectively.</p> <p>For values greater than the size of the set, the items fall back to the decimal format.</p> <p>[Example: The numbering for the items should be represented by the following pattern: (一), (二), (三), ... (九), (十), 11,12, ...end example][Example: ①, ②, ③, ... end example]</p>
ideographLegalTraditional (Traditional Legal Ideograph Format)	<p>Specifies that the sequence shall consist of sequential numerical traditional legal ideographs.</p> <p>This system uses a set of characters to represent the numbers 1–9 and then those are combined with additional characters to represent the corresponding power of ten.</p> <p>The set of characters used by this numbering format is U+58F9,</p>

Enumeration Value	Description																				
	<p>U+8CB3, U+53C3, U+8086, U+4F0D, U+9678, U+67D2, U+634C, U+7396, U+62FE, U+4F70, U+4EDF, and U+842C, respectively.</p> <p>To construct a number that is less than hundred thousand, you work from largest groups to smallest following these steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Create as many groups as possible that contain ten thousand in each group. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Write down the symbol representing that value (1–9): <table border="1" data-bbox="656 604 992 1005"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="656 604 781 642">Digit</th> <th data-bbox="784 604 992 642">Character</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="656 646 781 684">1</td> <td data-bbox="784 646 992 684">壹 (U+58F9)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="656 688 781 726">2</td> <td data-bbox="784 688 992 726">貳 (U+8CB3)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="656 730 781 768">3</td> <td data-bbox="784 730 992 768">參 (U+53C3)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="656 772 781 810">4</td> <td data-bbox="784 772 992 810">肆 (U+8086)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="656 814 781 852">5</td> <td data-bbox="784 814 992 852">伍 (U+4F0D)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="656 856 781 894">6</td> <td data-bbox="784 856 992 894">陸 (U+9678)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="656 898 781 936">7</td> <td data-bbox="784 898 992 936">柒 (U+67D2)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="656 940 781 978">8</td> <td data-bbox="784 940 992 978">捌 (U+634C)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="656 982 781 1020">9</td> <td data-bbox="784 982 992 1020">玖 (U+7396)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>If no groups are formed, do not write any characters.</p> b. If groups were formed, write down the symbol representing ten thousand (the power of ten represented by that position): 萬 2. Repeat this for groups of one thousand (仟), one hundred (佰) and ten (拾) using the corresponding symbol to indicate the groups (so five hundred would be 伍佰 and fifty would be 伍拾). 3. Write down the symbol for the remaining number. <p>If the number is larger than hundred thousand but less than one hundred million, you perform the cycle for the numbers above one thousand but use two characters to represent each group. So, for example, groups of one million are represented as one hundred ten thousands (拾萬). An additional symbol for counting groups is introduced at one hundred million (because 10 million is one thousand ten thousands).</p> <p>[Example: The numbering for the items should be represented by the following pattern: 壹, 貳, 參, ... 捌, 玖, 壹拾, 壹拾壹, 壹拾貳... 壹拾玖, 貳拾, 貳拾壹, ... end example][Example: 壹, 貳, 參, ... end example]</p>	Digit	Character	1	壹 (U+58F9)	2	貳 (U+8CB3)	3	參 (U+53C3)	4	肆 (U+8086)	5	伍 (U+4F0D)	6	陸 (U+9678)	7	柒 (U+67D2)	8	捌 (U+634C)	9	玖 (U+7396)
Digit	Character																				
1	壹 (U+58F9)																				
2	貳 (U+8CB3)																				
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7	柒 (U+67D2)																				
8	捌 (U+634C)																				
9	玖 (U+7396)																				
ideographTradition	Specifies that the sequence shall consist of sequential numerical																				

Enumeration Value	Description
al (Traditional Ideograph Format)	<p>traditional ideographs.</p> <p><u>This system uses a set of characters (elements in the Chinese Sexagenary cycle) to represent the numbers 1–10. For values greater than the size of the set, the items fall back to the decimal format.</u></p> <p><u>The set of characters used by this numbering format for values 1–10 is U+7532, U+4E59, U+4E19, U+4E01, U+620A, U+5DF1, U+5E9A, U+8F9B, U+58EC, and U+7678, respectively.</u></p> <p><u>[Example: The numbering for the items should be represented by the following pattern: 甲, 乙, 丙, 丁, ... 壬, 癸, 11, 12, ... end example]</u> [Example: 甲, 乙, 丙, ... endexample]</p>
ideographZodiac (Zodiac Ideograph Format)	<p>Specifies that the sequence shall consist of sequential zodiac ideographs.</p> <p><u>This system uses a set of characters (animals in the Chinese Sexagenary cycle). to represent the numbers 1–12. For values greater than the size of the set, the items fall back to the decimal format.</u></p> <p><u>The set of characters used by this numbering format for values 1–12 is U+5B50, U+4E11, U+5BC5, U+536F, U+8FB0, U+5DF3, U+5348, U+672A, U+7533, U+9149, U+620C, and U+4EA5, respectively.</u></p> <p><u>[Example: The numbering for the items should be represented by the following pattern: 子, 丑, 寅, ... 戌, 亥, 13, 14, ... end example]</u> [Example: 子, 丑, 寅, ... endexample]</p>
ideographZodiacTr additional (Traditional Zodiac Ideograph Format)	<p>Specifies that the sequence shall consist of sequential traditional zodiac ideographs.</p> <p><u>This system uses a set of character pairs (all of the element-animal combinations of the Chinese sexagenary cycle) to represent the numbers 1–60 and then those same character pairs are repeated to construct the remaining values.</u></p> <p><u>The set of character pairs used by this numbering format for values 1–60 is U+7532, U+5B50; U+4E59, U+4E11; U+4E19, U+5BC5; U+4E01, U+536F; U+620A, U+8FB0; U+5DF1, U+5DF3; U+5E9A, U+5348; U+8F9B, U+672A; U+58EC, U+7533; U+7678, U+9149; U+7532, U+620D; U+4E59, U+4EA5; U+4E19, U+5B50; U+4E01, U+4E11; U+620A, U+5BC5; U+5DF1, U+536F; U+5E9A, U+8FB0; U+8F9B, U+5DF3; U+58EC, U+5348; U+7678, U+672A; U+7532, U+7533; U+4E59, U+9149; U+4E19, U+620D; U+4E01, U+4EA5;</u></p>

Enumeration Value	Description
	<p>U+620A, U+5B50; U+5DF1, U+4E11; U+5E9A, U+5BC5; U+8F9B, U+536F; U+58EC, U+8FB0; U+7678, U+5DF3; U+7532, U+5348; U+4E59, U+672A; U+4E19, U+7533; U+4E01, U+9149; U+620A, U+620D; U+5DF1, U+4EA5; U+5E9A, U+5B50; U+8F9B, U+4E11; U+58EC, U+5BC5; U+7678, U+536F; U+7532, U+8FB0; U+4E59, U+5DF3; U+4E19, U+5348; U+4E01, U+672A; U+620A, U+7533; U+5DF1, U+9149; U+5E9A, U+620D; U+8F9B, U+4EA5; U+58EC, U+5B50; U+7678, U+4E11; U+7532, U+5BC5; U+4E59, U+536F; U+4E19, U+8FB0; U+4E01, U+5DF3; U+620A, U+5348; U+5DF1, U+672A; U+5E9A, U+7533; U+8F9B, U+9149; U+58EC, U+620D; U+7678, U+4EA5, respectively.</p> <p>For values greater than the size of the set, the number is constructed by following these steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Repeatedly subtract the size of the set (60) from the value until the result is equal to or less than the size of the set. 2. The result value determines which character pair to use. <p>[Example: The numbering for the items should be represented by the following pattern: 甲子,乙丑,丙寅, ..., 壬戌, 癸亥, 甲子,乙丑, 丙寅, ...,end example][Example: 甲子, 乙丑, 丙寅, ... endexample]</p>
iroha (Iroha Ordered Katakana)	<p>Specifies that the sequence shall consist of the iroha.</p> <p>To determine the text that is displayed for any value, this sequence specifies a set of characters that represent positions 1–48 and then repeats those same characters using the logic defined below to construct all other values.</p> <p>The set of characters used by this numbering format for values 1–48 is U+FF72, U+FF9B, U+FF8A, U+FF86, U+FF8E, U+FF8D, U+FF84, U+FF81, U+FF98, U+FF87, U+FF99,U+FF66, U+FF9C, U+FF76, U+FF96, U+FF80, U+FF9A, U+FF7F, U+FF82, U+FF88, U+FF85, U+FF97, U+FF91, U+FF73, U+30F0, U+FF89, U+FF75, U+FF78, U+FF94, U+FF8F, U+FF79, U+FF8C, U+FF7A, U+FF74, U+FF83, U+FF71, U+FF7B, U+FF77, U+FF95, U+FF92, U+FF90, U+FF7C, U+30F1, U+FF8B, U+FF93, U+FF7E, U+FF7D, and U+FF9D, respectively.</p> <p>For values greater than the size of the set, the number is constructed by following these steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Repeatedly subtract the size of the set (48) from the value until the result is equal to or less than the size of the set. 2. The result value determines which character to use.

Enumeration Value	Description
	<p><u>[Example: The numbering for the items should be represented by the following pattern: イ, ロ, ハ, ..., ス, シ, イ, ロ, ハ, ... end example]</u>[Example: イ, ロ, ハ, ... endexample]</p>
irohaFullWidth (Full-Width Iroha Ordered Katakana)	<p>Specifies that the sequence shall consist of the full-width forms of the iroha.</p> <p><u>To determine the text that is displayed for any value, this sequence specifies a set of characters that represent positions 1–48 and then repeats those same characters using the logic defined below to construct all other values.</u></p> <p><u>The set of characters used by this numbering format for values 1–48 is U+30A4, U+30ED, U+30CF, U+30CB, U+30DB, U+30D8, U+30C8, U+30C1, U+30EA, U+30CC, U+30EB, U+30F2, U+30EF, U+30AB, U+30E8, U+30BF, U+30EC, U+30BD, U+30C4, U+30CD, U+30CA, U+30E9, U+30E0, U+30A6, U+30F0, U+30CE, U+30AA, U+30AF, U+30E4, U+30DE, U+30B1, U+30D5, U+30B3, U+30A8, U+30C6, U+30A2, U+30B5, U+30AD, U+30E6, U+30E1, U+30DF, U+30B7, U+30F1, U+30D2, U+30E2, U+30BB, U+30B9, and U+30F3, respectively.</u></p> <p><u>For values greater than the size of the set, the number is constructed by following these steps:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>1. Repeatedly subtract the size of the set (48) from the value until the result is equal to or less than the size of the set.</u> <u>2. The result value determines which character to use.</u> <p><u>[Example: The numbering for the items should be represented by the following pattern: イ, ロ, ハ, ..., ス, シ, イ, ロ, ハ, ... end example]</u>[Example: イ, ロ, ハ, ... endexample]</p>
japaneseCounting (Japanese Counting System)	<p>Specifies that the sequence shall consist of sequential numbers from the Japanese counting system.</p> <p><u>This system uses a set of characters to represent the numbers 1–9 and then those are combined with additional characters to represent the corresponding power of ten.</u></p> <p><u>The set of characters used by this numbering format is U+3007, U+4E00, U+4E8C, U+4E09, U+56DB, U+4E94, U+516D, U+4E03, U+516B, U+4E5D, U+5341, U+5343, and U+767E, respectively.</u></p>

Enumeration Value	Description																				
	<p><u>To construct a number that is less than ten thousand, you work from largest groups to smallest following these steps:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Create as many groups as possible that contain one thousand in each group.</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. <u>Write down the symbol representing that value (1–9):</u> <table border="1" data-bbox="656 495 992 898"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="656 495 769 533"><u>Digit</u></th> <th data-bbox="769 495 992 533"><u>Character</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="656 533 769 571"><u>1</u></td> <td data-bbox="769 533 992 571"><u>一 (U+4E00)</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="656 571 769 609"><u>2</u></td> <td data-bbox="769 571 992 609"><u>二 (U+4E8C)</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="656 609 769 646"><u>3</u></td> <td data-bbox="769 609 992 646"><u>三 (U+4E09)</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="656 646 769 684"><u>4</u></td> <td data-bbox="769 646 992 684"><u>四 (U+56DB)</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="656 684 769 722"><u>5</u></td> <td data-bbox="769 684 992 722"><u>五 (U+4E94)</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="656 722 769 760"><u>6</u></td> <td data-bbox="769 722 992 760"><u>六 (U+516D)</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="656 760 769 798"><u>7</u></td> <td data-bbox="769 760 992 798"><u>七 (U+4E03)</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="656 798 769 835"><u>8</u></td> <td data-bbox="769 798 992 835"><u>八 (U+516B)</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="656 835 769 898"><u>9</u></td> <td data-bbox="769 835 992 898"><u>九 (U+4E5D)</u></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><u>If no groups are formed, do not write any characters.</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> b. <u>If groups were formed, write down the symbol representing one thousand (the power of ten represented by that position): 千</u> 2. <u>Repeat this for groups of one hundred (百) and ten (十) using the corresponding symbol to indicate the groups (so five hundred would be五百and fifty would be五十).</u> 3. <u>Write down the symbol for the remaining number.</u> <p><u>If the number is larger than ten thousand but less than one hundred million, you perform the cycle for the numbers above one thousand but use two characters to represent each group. So, for example, groups of one million are represented as one hundred ten thousands (百万). An additional symbol for counting groups is introduced at one hundred million (because 10 million is one thousand ten thousands).</u></p> <p><u>[Example: The numbering for the items should be represented by the following pattern: 一, 二, 三, ...八, 九, 十, 十一, 十二, ... 十八, 十九, 二十, 二十一, ... end example]</u><u>[Example: 一, 二, ..., 九, 十, 十一, 十二, ... endexample]</u></p> 	<u>Digit</u>	<u>Character</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>一 (U+4E00)</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>二 (U+4E8C)</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>三 (U+4E09)</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>四 (U+56DB)</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>五 (U+4E94)</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>六 (U+516D)</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>七 (U+4E03)</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>八 (U+516B)</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>九 (U+4E5D)</u>
<u>Digit</u>	<u>Character</u>																				
<u>1</u>	<u>一 (U+4E00)</u>																				
<u>2</u>	<u>二 (U+4E8C)</u>																				
<u>3</u>	<u>三 (U+4E09)</u>																				
<u>4</u>	<u>四 (U+56DB)</u>																				
<u>5</u>	<u>五 (U+4E94)</u>																				
<u>6</u>	<u>六 (U+516D)</u>																				
<u>7</u>	<u>七 (U+4E03)</u>																				
<u>8</u>	<u>八 (U+516B)</u>																				
<u>9</u>	<u>九 (U+4E5D)</u>																				
japaneseDigitalTen Thousand (Japanese Digital Ten Thousand Counting System)	<p>Specifies that the sequence shall consist of sequential numbers from the Japanese digital ten thousand counting system.</p> <p><u>To determine the text that is displayed for any value, this sequence specifies a set of characters that represent positions 1–9 and then</u></p>																				

Enumeration Value	Description								
	<p>those same characters are combined with each other and 〇 (represents the number zero) to construct the remaining values.</p> <p>The set of characters used by this numbering format for values 0–9 is U+3007, U+4E00, U+4E8C, U+4E09, U+56DB, U+4E94 U+516D, U+4E03, U+516B, and U+4E5D, respectively.</p> <p>For values greater than the size of the set, the number is constructed by following these steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Divide the value by 10 and write the symbol which represents the remainder. 2. Divide the quotient of the previous division by 10 and write the symbol, which represents the remainder, to the left of the existing position. 3. Repeat step 2 until the remaining value is equal to zero. <p>[Example: The numbering for the items should be represented by the following pattern: 一, 二, 三, ... 八, 九, 一〇, 一一, 一二, ... 一八, 一九, 二〇, 二一, ... end example][Example: 一, 二, ..., 九, 一〇, 一一, 一二, ... end example]</p>								
japaneseLegal (Japanese Legal Numbering)	<p>Specifies that the sequence shall consist of sequential numbers from the Japanese legal counting system.</p> <p>This system uses a set of characters to represent the numbers 1–9 and then those are combined with additional characters to represent the corresponding power of ten.</p> <p>The set of characters used by this numbering format for values is U+58F1, U+5F10, U+53C2, U+56DB, U+4F0D, U+516D, U+4E03, U+516B, U+4E5D, U+62FE, U+767E, U+842C, and U+9621, respectively.</p> <p>To construct a number that is less than hundred thousand, you work from largest groups to smallest following these steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Create as many groups as possible that contain ten thousand in each group. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Write down the symbol representing that value (1–9): <table border="1" data-bbox="656 1724 992 1885"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="656 1724 773 1766">Digit</th> <th data-bbox="773 1724 992 1766">Character</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="656 1766 773 1808">1</td> <td data-bbox="773 1766 992 1808">壺(U+58F1)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="656 1808 773 1850">2</td> <td data-bbox="773 1808 992 1850">弍(U+5F10)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="656 1850 773 1892">3</td> <td data-bbox="773 1850 992 1892">参(U+53C2)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> 	Digit	Character	1	壺(U+58F1)	2	弍(U+5F10)	3	参(U+53C2)
Digit	Character								
1	壺(U+58F1)								
2	弍(U+5F10)								
3	参(U+53C2)								

Enumeration Value	Description												
	<table border="1" data-bbox="656 243 989 489"> <tr> <td><u>4</u></td> <td><u>四(U+56DB)</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>5</u></td> <td><u>伍(U+4F0D)</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>6</u></td> <td><u>六(U+516D)</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>7</u></td> <td><u>七(U+4E03)</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>8</u></td> <td><u>八(U+516B)</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>9</u></td> <td><u>九(U+4E5D)</u></td> </tr> </table> <p data-bbox="613 493 1284 525"><u>If no groups are formed, do not write any characters.</u></p> <p data-bbox="613 562 1214 667">b. <u>If groups were formed, write down the symbol representing ten thousand (the power of ten represented by that position): 萬</u></p> <ol data-bbox="516 674 1284 856" style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Repeat this for groups of one thousand (阡), one hundred (百) and ten (拾) using the corresponding symbol to indicate the groups (so five hundred would be 伍百 and fifty would be 伍拾).</u> <u>Write down the symbol for the remaining number.</u> <p data-bbox="467 894 1284 1140"><u>If the number is larger than one hundred thousand but less than one hundred million, you perform the cycle for the numbers above one thousand but use two characters to represent each group. So, for example, groups of one million are represented as one hundred ten thousands (拾萬). An additional symbol for counting groups is introduced at one hundred million (because 10 million is one thousand ten thousands).</u></p> <p data-bbox="467 1178 1284 1325"><u>[Example: The numbering for the items should be represented by the following pattern: 壹, 貳, 參, ..., 八, 九, 壹拾, 壹拾壹, 壹拾貳, ..., 壹拾八, 壹拾九, 貳拾, 貳拾壹, ... end example]</u> <u>[Example: 壹, 貳, 參, ..., end example]</u></p>	<u>4</u>	<u>四(U+56DB)</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>伍(U+4F0D)</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>六(U+516D)</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>七(U+4E03)</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>八(U+516B)</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>九(U+4E5D)</u>
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<u>8</u>	<u>八(U+516B)</u>												
<u>9</u>	<u>九(U+4E5D)</u>												
koreanCounting (Korean Counting System)	<p data-bbox="467 1346 1284 1409">Specifies that the sequence shall consist of sequential numbers from the Korean counting system.</p> <p data-bbox="467 1451 1256 1551"><u>This system uses a set of characters to represent the numbers 1–9 and then those are combined with additional characters to represent the corresponding power of ten.</u></p> <p data-bbox="467 1593 1219 1730"><u>The set of characters used by this numbering format is U+C77C, U+C774, U+C0BC, U+C0AC, U+C624, U+C721, U+CE60, U+D314, U+AD6C, U+C2ED, U+B9CC, U+CC9C, and U+BC31, respectively.</u></p> <p data-bbox="467 1772 1284 1835"><u>To construct a number that is less than hundred thousand, you work from largest groups to smallest following these steps:</u></p>												

Enumeration Value	Description																				
	<p>1. <u>Create as many groups as possible that contain ten thousand in each group.</u></p> <p>a. <u>Write down the symbol representing that value (1–9):</u></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="656 390 1045 793"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="656 390 810 426">Digit</th> <th data-bbox="810 390 1045 426">Character</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="656 426 810 468"><u>1</u></td> <td data-bbox="810 426 1045 468"><u>일 (U+C77C)</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="656 468 810 510"><u>2</u></td> <td data-bbox="810 468 1045 510"><u>이 (U+C774)</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="656 510 810 552"><u>3</u></td> <td data-bbox="810 510 1045 552"><u>삼 (U+C0BC)</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="656 552 810 594"><u>4</u></td> <td data-bbox="810 552 1045 594"><u>사 (U+C0AC)</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="656 594 810 636"><u>5</u></td> <td data-bbox="810 594 1045 636"><u>오 (U+C624)</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="656 636 810 678"><u>6</u></td> <td data-bbox="810 636 1045 678"><u>육 (U+C721)</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="656 678 810 720"><u>7</u></td> <td data-bbox="810 678 1045 720"><u>칠 (U+CE60)</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="656 720 810 762"><u>8</u></td> <td data-bbox="810 720 1045 762"><u>팔 (U+D314)</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="656 762 810 793"><u>9</u></td> <td data-bbox="810 762 1045 793"><u>구 (U+AD6C)</u></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><u>If no groups are formed, do not write any characters.</u></p> <p>b. <u>If groups were formed, write down the symbol representing ten thousand (the power of ten represented by that position): 만</u></p> <p>2. <u>Repeat this for groups of one thousand (천), one hundred (백) and ten (십) using the corresponding symbol to indicate the groups (so five hundred would be 오백 and fifty would be 오십).</u></p> <p>3. <u>Write down the symbol for the remaining number.</u></p> <p><u>If the number is larger than one hundred thousand but less than one hundred million, you perform the cycle for the numbers above one thousand but use two characters to represent each group. So, for example, groups of one million are represented as one hundred ten thousands 십일만. An additional symbol for counting groups is introduced at one hundred million (because 10 million is one thousand ten thousands).</u></p> <p><u>[Example: The numbering for the items should be represented by the following pattern: 일, 이, 삼, ... 팔, 구, 십, 십일, ... end example]</u> [Example: 일, 이, ... end example]</p>	Digit	Character	<u>1</u>	<u>일 (U+C77C)</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>이 (U+C774)</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>삼 (U+C0BC)</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>사 (U+C0AC)</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>오 (U+C624)</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>육 (U+C721)</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>칠 (U+CE60)</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>팔 (U+D314)</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>구 (U+AD6C)</u>
Digit	Character																				
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<u>7</u>	<u>칠 (U+CE60)</u>																				
<u>8</u>	<u>팔 (U+D314)</u>																				
<u>9</u>	<u>구 (U+AD6C)</u>																				
koreanDigital (Korean Digital Counting System)	<p>Specifies that the sequence shall consist of sequential numbers from the Korean digital counting system.</p> <p><u>To determine the text that is displayed for any value, this sequence specifies a set of characters that represent positions 1–9 and then</u></p>																				

Enumeration Value	Description
	<p>those same characters are combined with each other and 영 (represents the number zero) to construct the remaining values.</p> <p>The set of characters used by this numbering format for values 0–9 is U+C601, U+C77C, U+C774, U+C0BC, U+C0AC, U+C624, U+C721, U+CE60, U+D314, and U+AD6C, respectively.</p> <p>For values greater than the size of the set, the number is constructed by following these steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Divide the value by 10 and write the symbol which represents the remainder. 2. Divide the quotient of the previous division by 10 and write the symbol, which represents the remainder, to the left of the existing position. 3. Repeat step 2 until the remaining value is equal to zero. <p>[Example: The numbering for the items should be represented by the following pattern: 일, 이, 삼, ... 팔, 구, 일영, 일일, ... end example]</p> <p>[Example: 일, 아, ... end example]</p>
koreanDigital2 (Korean Digital Counting System Alternate)	<p>Specifies that the sequence shall consist of sequential numbers from the Korean digital counting system.</p> <p>To determine the text that is displayed for any value, this sequence specifies a set of characters that represent positions 1–9 and then those same characters are combined with each other and 零 (represents the number zero) to construct the remaining values.</p> <p>The set of characters used by this numbering format for values 0–9 is U+96F6, U+4E00, U+4E8C, U+4E09, U+56DB, U+4E94, U+516D, U+4E03, U+516B, and U+4E5D, respectively.</p> <p>For values greater than the size of the set, the number is constructed by following these steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Divide the value by 10 and write the symbol which represents the remainder. 2. Divide the quotient of the previous division by 10 and write the symbol, which represents the remainder, to the left of the existing position.

Enumeration Value	Description																																								
	<p>3. Repeat step 2 until the remaining value is equal to zero.</p> <p>[Example: The numbering for the items should be represented by the following pattern: 一, 二, 三, ... 八, 九, 一零, 一一, ... end example][Example: 일, 아, ... end example]</p>																																								
<p>koreanLegal (Korean Legal Numbering)</p>	<p>Specifies that the sequence shall consist of sequential numbers from the Korean legal numbering system.</p> <p>This system uses a set of characters to represent the numbers 1–9 and then those are combined with additional characters which represent the multiples of ten (less than one hundred).</p> <p>The set of characters used by this numbering format is U+D558, U+B098, U+B458, U+C14B, U+B137, U+B2E4, U+C12F, U+C5EC, U+C12F, U+C77C, U+ACF1, U+C5EC, U+B35F, U+C544, U+D649, U+C5F4, U+C2A4, U+BB3C, U+C11C, U+B978, U+B9C8, U+D754, U+C270, U+C608, U+C21C, U+C77C, U+D754, U+C5EC, U+B4E0, U+C544, and U+D754, respectively.</p> <p>They are assigned according to the following table:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="516 1024 1297 1465"> <thead> <tr> <th>Digit</th> <th>Characters</th> <th>Digit</th> <th>Characters</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>하나 (U+D558, U+B098)</td> <td>10</td> <td>열 (U+C5F4)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>둘 (U+B458)</td> <td>20</td> <td>스물 (U+C2A4, U+BB3C)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>셋 (U+C14B)</td> <td>30</td> <td>서른 (U+C11C, U+B978)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>넷 (U+B137)</td> <td>40</td> <td>마흔 (U+B9C8, U+D754)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>다섯 (U+B2E4, U+C12F)</td> <td>50</td> <td>쉰 (U+C270)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>여섯 (U+C5EC, U+C12F)</td> <td>60</td> <td>예순 (U+C608, U+C21C)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>일곱 (U+C77C, U+ACF1)</td> <td>70</td> <td>일흔 (U+C77C, U+D754)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>여덟 (U+C5EC, U+B35F)</td> <td>80</td> <td>여든 (U+C5EC, U+B4E0)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9</td> <td>아홉 (U+C544, U+D649)</td> <td>90</td> <td>아흔 (U+C544, U+D754)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>[Example: The numbering for the items should be represented by the following pattern: 하나 둘 셋 ...아홉 열 열하나열둘...스물스물하나...end example][Example: 하나, 열, ... end example]</p>	Digit	Characters	Digit	Characters	1	하나 (U+D558, U+B098)	10	열 (U+C5F4)	2	둘 (U+B458)	20	스물 (U+C2A4, U+BB3C)	3	셋 (U+C14B)	30	서른 (U+C11C, U+B978)	4	넷 (U+B137)	40	마흔 (U+B9C8, U+D754)	5	다섯 (U+B2E4, U+C12F)	50	쉰 (U+C270)	6	여섯 (U+C5EC, U+C12F)	60	예순 (U+C608, U+C21C)	7	일곱 (U+C77C, U+ACF1)	70	일흔 (U+C77C, U+D754)	8	여덟 (U+C5EC, U+B35F)	80	여든 (U+C5EC, U+B4E0)	9	아홉 (U+C544, U+D649)	90	아흔 (U+C544, U+D754)
Digit	Characters	Digit	Characters																																						
1	하나 (U+D558, U+B098)	10	열 (U+C5F4)																																						
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<p>lowerLetter (Lowercase Latin Alphabet)</p>	<p>Specifies that the sequence shall consist of one or more occurrences of a single letter of the Latin alphabet in lower case from the set described below.</p>																																								

Enumeration Value	Description
	<p><u>This system uses a set of characters to represent the numbers 1 to the length of the language of the alphabet and then those same characters are combined to construct the remaining values.</u></p> <p><u>The characters used by for this numbering format is determined by using the language of the lang element (§2.3.2.18). Specifically:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>When the language in use is derived from the modern Latin alphabet (a–z), that alphabet is used. [Example: For Norwegian (Norsk), The following Unicode characters are used by this numbering format: U+0061–U+007A, U+00E6, U+00F8, U+00E5. end example]</u> • <u>When the language in use is based on any other system, the characters U+0061–U+007A are used.</u> <p><u>For values greater than the size of the set, the number is constructed by following these steps:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Repeatedly subtract the size of the set from the value until the result is equal to or less than the size of the set.</u> 2. <u>The result value determines which character to use and the same character is written once and then repeated for each time the size of the set was subtracted from the original value.</u> <p><u>[Example: For English, the numbering for the items should be represented by the following pattern: a, b, c... y, z, aa, bb, cc..., yy, zz, aaa, bbb, ccc... end example]</u>[Example: a, b, c. end example]</p>
lowerRoman (Lowercase Roman Numerals)	<p>Specifies that the sequence shall consist of lowercase roman numerals.</p> <p><u>This system uses a set of characters to represent the numbers 1, 5, 10, 50, 100, 500, and 1000 and then those are combined with each other to construct the remaining values.</u></p> <p><u>The set of characters used by this numbering format is U+0069, U+0076, U+0078, U+006C, U+0063, U+0064, U+006D, respectively.</u></p> <p><u>To construct a number that is outside the set, you work from largest groups to smallest following these steps:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Create as many groups as possible that contain one thousand in each group.</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. <u>The symbol representing one thousand (the power of ten represented by that position): m is repeated for the number of groups formed.</u> <u>___ If no groups are formed, do not write any symbol.</u>

Enumeration Value	Description
	<p>2. Repeat this for groups of nine hundred (cm), five-hundred (d), four-hundred (cd), one-hundred (c), ninety (xc), fifty (l), forty (xl), ten (x), nine (ix), five (v), four (iv) and finally one (i) using the corresponding symbol to indicate the groups (so four-hundred fifty would be cdl and forty-five would be xlv).</p> <p>[Example: The numbering for the items should be represented by the following pattern: i, ii, iii, iv, ... xviii, xix, xx, xxi, ... end example] [Example: i, ii, iii. endexample]</p>
none (No Numbering)	Specifies that the sequence shall not display any numbering.
numberInDash (Number With Dashes)	<p>Specifies that the sequence shall consist of the Arabic numbering surrounded by dash characters.</p> <p>To determine the text that is displayed for any value, this sequence specifies a set of characters that represent positions 1–9 and then those same characters are combined with each other and 0 (U+0030, which represents the number zero) to construct the remaining values.</p> <p>The set of characters used by this numbering format is U+002D (-) and, for values 1–9, U+0031–U+0039, respectively.</p> <p>For values greater than the size of the set, the number is constructed by following these steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Divide the value by 10 and write the symbol which represents the remainder. 2. Divide the quotient of the previous division by 10 and write the symbol, which represents the remainder, to the left of the existing position. 3. Repeat step 2 until the remaining value is equal to zero. 4. Place the final number between two dashes. <p>[Example: The numbering for the items should be represented by the following pattern: - 1 -, - 2 -, - 3 -, ... - 8 -, - 9 -, - 10 -, - 11 -, - 12 -, ..., - 18 -, - 19 -, - 20 -, - 21 -, ... end example][Example: - 1 -, - 2 -, - 3 -. endexample]</p>
ordinal (Ordinal)	<p>Specifies that the sequence shall consist of ordinals decimal numbering with the corresponding ordinal indicator written in of the run language.</p> <p>This sequence is therefore a set of strings each of which is the textual representation, in the language of the lang element (§2.3.2.18), of a different unique position in that sequence.</p>

Enumeration Value	Description
	<p><u>[Example: The numbering for the items in French should be represented by the following pattern: 1er, 2e, 3e, ..., 9e, 10e, 11e, ... 19e, 20e, 21e, ... end example]</u>[Example: 1st, 2nd, 3rd. end example]</p>
ordinalText (Ordinal Text)	<p>Specifies that the sequence shall consist of <u>the non-numeric form of the ordinal number text of in</u> the run language.</p> <p><u>This sequence is therefore a set of strings each of which is the textual representation, in the language of the lang element (§2.3.2.18), of a different unique position in that sequence.</u></p> <p><u>[Example: The numbering for the items in German should be represented by the following pattern: Erste, Zweite, Dritte... Neunte, Zehnte, Elfte ... Neunzehnte, Zwanzigste, Einundzwanzigste, ... end example]</u>[Example: first, second, third. end example]</p>
russianLower (Lowercase Russian Alphabet)	<p>Specifies that the sequence shall consist of the <u>one or more occurrences of a single letters</u> of the Russian alphabet in lower case, <u>from the set listed below.</u></p> <p><u>To determine the text that is displayed for any value, this sequence specifies a set of characters that represent positions 1–29 and then repeats those same characters using the logic defined below to construct all other values.</u></p> <p><u>The set of characters used by this numbering format for values 1–29 is U+0430–U+0438, U+043A–U+043F, U+0440–U+0449, U+044B, U+044D, U+044E, and U+044F, respectively.</u></p> <p><u>For values greater than the size of the set, the number is constructed by following these steps:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Repeatedly subtract the size of the set (29) from the value until the result is equal to or less than the size of the set.</u> 2. <u>The result value determines which character to use and the same character is written once and then repeated for each time the size of the set was subtracted from the original value.</u> <p><u>[Example: The numbering for the items should be represented by the following pattern: а, б, в, ... ю, я, аа, бб, вв, ... юю, яя, ааа, ббб, ввв, ... end example]</u>[Example: а, б, в. end example]</p>
russianUpper (Uppercase Russian Alphabet)	<p>Specifies that the sequence shall consist of <u>one or more occurrences of a single the</u> letters of the Russian alphabet in upper case, <u>from the set listed below.</u></p>

Enumeration Value	Description
	<p><u>To determine the text that is displayed for any value, this sequence specifies a set of characters that represent positions 1–29 and then repeats those same characters using the logic defined below to construct all other values.</u></p> <p><u>The set of characters used by this numbering format for values 1–29 is U+0410–U+0418, U+041A–U+041F, U+0420–U+0429, U+042B, U+042D, U+042E, and U+042F, respectively.</u></p> <p><u>For values greater than the size of the set, the number is constructed by following these steps:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Repeatedly subtract the size of the set (29) from the value until the result is equal to or less than the size of the set.</u> 2. <u>The result value determines which character to use and the same character is written once and then repeated for each time the size of the set was subtracted from the original value.</u> <p><u>[Example: The numbering for the items should be represented by the following pattern: A,Б,В, ... Ю, Я, АА,ББ,ВВ, ... ЮЮ, ЯЯ, ААА,БББ,ВВВ, ... end example]</u>[Example: A, Б, В. endexample]</p>
taiwaneseCounting (Taiwanese Counting System)	<p>Specifies that the sequence shall consist of sequential numbers from the Taiwanese counting system.</p> <p><u>To determine the text that is displayed for any value, this sequence specifies a set of characters that represent positions 1–9 and then those same characters are combined with each other and 〇 (U+25CB, which represents the number zero) to construct the remaining values.</u></p> <p><u>The set of characters used by this numbering format for values 1–10 is U+4E00, U+4E8C,U+4E09, U+56DB, U+4E94, U+516D, U+4E03, U+516B, U+4E5D, and U+5341, respectively.</u></p> <p><u>For values greater than the size of the set, the number is constructed by following these steps:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Divide the value by 10 and write the symbol which represents the remainder.</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. <u>If the quotient is less than 10 then write 十 to the left of the symbol, which represents the remainder.</u> 2. <u>Divide the quotient of the previous division by 10 and write the symbol, which represents the remainder, to the left of the existing positions.</u> 3. <u>Repeat step 2 until the remaining value is equal to zero.</u>

Enumeration Value	Description																				
	<p><u>[Example: The numbering for the items should be represented by the following pattern: 一, 二, 三, ... 九, 十, 十一, 十二.... 十九, 二十, 二十一, ... 九十九, 一〇〇, 一〇一, ... end example]</u><u>[Example: 一, 二, ..., 九, 十. end example]</u></p>																				
taiwaneseCounting Thousand (Taiwanese Counting Thousand System)	<p>Specifies that the sequence shall consist of sequential numbers from the Taiwanese counting thousand system.</p> <p><u>This system uses a set of characters to represent the numbers 1–10 and then those are combined with additional characters to construct the remaining characters.</u></p> <p><u>The set of characters used by this numbering format is U+4E00, U+4E8C, U+4E09, U+56DB, U+4E94, U+516D, U+4E03, U+516B, U+4E5D, U+842C, U+5343, U+5341, U+767E, and U+96F6.</u></p> <p><u>To construct a number that is beyond the set but less than hundred thousand, you work from largest groups to smallest following these steps:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Create as many groups as possible that contain ten thousand in each group.</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. <u>Write down the symbol representing that value (1–9):</u> <table border="1" data-bbox="656 1119 1023 1524"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="656 1119 810 1161">Digit</th> <th data-bbox="810 1119 1023 1161">Character</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="656 1161 810 1203"><u>1</u></td> <td data-bbox="810 1161 1023 1203"><u>一 (U+4E00)</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="656 1203 810 1245"><u>2</u></td> <td data-bbox="810 1203 1023 1245"><u>二 (U+4E8C)</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="656 1245 810 1287"><u>3</u></td> <td data-bbox="810 1245 1023 1287"><u>三 (U+4E09)</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="656 1287 810 1329"><u>4</u></td> <td data-bbox="810 1287 1023 1329"><u>四 (U+56DB)</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="656 1329 810 1371"><u>5</u></td> <td data-bbox="810 1329 1023 1371"><u>五 (U+4E94)</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="656 1371 810 1413"><u>6</u></td> <td data-bbox="810 1371 1023 1413"><u>六 (U+516D)</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="656 1413 810 1455"><u>7</u></td> <td data-bbox="810 1413 1023 1455"><u>七 (U+4E03)</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="656 1455 810 1497"><u>8</u></td> <td data-bbox="810 1455 1023 1497"><u>八 (U+516B)</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="656 1497 810 1524"><u>9</u></td> <td data-bbox="810 1497 1023 1524"><u>九 (U+4E5D)</u></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><u>If no groups are formed, do not write any characters.</u></p> b. <u>If groups were formed, write down the symbol representing ten thousand: 萬</u> 2. <u>Repeat step 1 this for groups of one thousand (千) using the corresponding symbol to indicate the groups (so five thousand would be 五千).</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> c. <u>If the original value was between 10,000 and 100,000 and If no groups are formed (and the number is not a multiple of ten) write the symbol 零</u> 	Digit	Character	<u>1</u>	<u>一 (U+4E00)</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>二 (U+4E8C)</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>三 (U+4E09)</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>四 (U+56DB)</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>五 (U+4E94)</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>六 (U+516D)</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>七 (U+4E03)</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>八 (U+516B)</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>九 (U+4E5D)</u>
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Enumeration Value	Description
	<p><u>instead (so ten thousand and five would be 一萬零五)</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. <u>Repeat step 1 this for groups of one hundred (百) using the corresponding symbol to indicate the groups (so five hundred would be 五百).</u> 4. <u>The value 10 uses the symbol 十. For all other groups of ten use the corresponding symbol to indicate the groups (so fifty would be 五十).</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> d. <u>If the original value was between 100 and 1000 and if no groups are formed (and the number is not a multiple of ten) write the symbol 零 instead (so one hundred and five would be 一百零五)</u> 5. <u>Write down the symbol for the remaining number.</u> <p><u>If the number is larger than one hundred thousand but less than one hundred million, you perform the cycle for the numbers above one thousand but use two characters to represent each group. So, for example, groups of one million are represented as one hundred ten thousands (十萬). An additional symbol for counting groups is introduced at one hundred million (because 10 million is one thousand ten thousands).</u></p> <p><u>[Example: The numbering for the items should be represented by the following pattern: 一, 二, 三, ...八, 九, 一十, 十一, 十二...十九, 二十, 二十一, ...九九, 一百, 一百零一, ... end example]</u><u>[Example: 一, 二, ..., 九, 一〇. end example]</u></p>
taiwaneseDigital (Taiwanese Digital Counting System)	<p><u>Specifies that the sequence shall consist of sequential numbers from the Taiwanese digital counting system.</u></p> <p><u>To determine the text that is displayed for any value, this sequence specifies a set of characters that represent positions 1–9 and then those same characters are combined with each other and 〇 (represents the number zero) to construct the remaining values.</u></p> <p><u>The set of characters used by this numbering format for values 0–9 is</u> <u>U+25CB, U+4E00, U+4E8C,U+4E09, U+56DB, U+4E94, U+516D, U+4E03, U+516B, and U+4E5D, respectively.</u></p> <p><u>For values greater than the size of the set, the number is constructed by following these steps:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Divide the value by 10 and write the symbol which represents the remainder.</u> 2. <u>Divide the quotient of the previous division by 10 and write</u>

Enumeration Value	Description
	<p>the symbol, which represents the remainder, to the left of the existing position.</p> <p>3. Repeat step 2 until the remaining value is equal to zero.</p> <p>[Example: The numbering for the items should be represented by the following pattern: 一, 二, ..., 八, 九, 一〇, 一一, 一二, ... 一八, 一九, 二〇, 二一, ... end example][Example: 一, 二, ..., 九, 一〇. endexample]</p>
thaiCounting (Thai Counting System)	<p>Specifies that the sequence shall consist of sequential numbers from the Thai counting system.</p> <p>This sequence is a set of strings each of which is the full name, in Thai, of the next value in that sequence.</p> <p>[Example: The numbering for the items should be represented by the following pattern: หนึ่ง, สอง, สาม, สี่, ห้า, หก, เจ็ด, แปด, เก้า, สิบ, ...endexample][Example: หนึ่ง, สอง, สาม. endexample]</p>
thaiLetters (Thai Letters)	<p>Specifies that the sequence shall consist of one or more occurrences of a single Thai letters from the set listed below.</p> <p>To determine the text that is displayed for any value, this sequence specifies a set of characters that represent positions 1–41 and then repeats those same characters using the logic defined below to construct all other values.</p> <p>The set of characters used by this numbering format for values 1–41 is U+0E01, U+0E02, U+0E04, U+0E07–U+0E23, U+0E25, and U+0E27–U+0E2E, respectively.</p> <p>For values greater than the size of the set, the number is constructed by following these steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Repeatedly subtract the size of the set (41) from the value until the result is equal to or less than the size of the set. The result value determines which character to use and the same character is written once and then repeated for each time the size of the set was subtracted from the original value. <p>[Example: The numbering for the items should be represented by the following pattern: ก, ข, ค... อ, ฮ, กก, ขข, คค..., ออ, ฮอ, กกก, ขขข, คคค... end example][Example: ก, ข, ค. endexample]</p>
thaiNumbers (Thai Numerals)	<p>Specifies that the sequence shall consist of Thai numerals.</p> <p>To determine the text that is displayed for any value, this sequence</p>

Enumeration Value	Description
	<p><u>specifies a set of characters that represent positions 1–9 and then those same characters are combined with each other and 0 (represents the number zero) to construct the remaining values.</u></p> <p><u>The set of characters used by this numbering format for values 0–9 is</u> <u>U+0E50, U+0E51, U+0E52, U+0E53, U+0E54, U+0E55, U+0E56, U+0E57, U+0E58, and U+0E59, respectively.</u></p> <p><u>For values greater than the size of the set, the number is constructed by following these steps:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Divide the value by 10 and write the symbol which represents the remainder.</u> 2. <u>Divide the quotient of the previous division by 10 and write the symbol, which represents the remainder, to the left of the existing position.</u> 3. <u>Repeat step 2 until the remaining value is equal to zero.</u> <p><u>[Example: The numbering for the items should be represented by the following pattern: ๑,๒,๓,... ๔,๕, ๖๐, ๖๑, ๖๒,... ๖๔, ๖๕, ๗๐, ๗๑, ๗๒,... ๗๔, ๗๕, ... end example]</u>[Example: ๒, ๓, ๔. end example]</p>
<p>upperLetter (Uppercase Latin Alphabet)</p>	<p><u>Specifies that the sequence shall consist of one or more occurrences of a single the letters of the Latin alphabet in upper case, from the set listed below.</u></p> <p><u>This system uses a set of characters to represent the numbers 1 to the length of the language of the alphabet and then those same characters are combined to construct the remaining values.</u></p> <p><u>The characters used by this numbering format is determined by using the language of the lang element (§2.3.2.18). Specifically:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>When the language in use is derived from the modern Latin alphabet (A–Z), that alphabet is used. [Example: For Norwegian (Norsk), The following Unicode characters are used by this numbering format: U+0041–U+005A, U+00C6, U+00D8, U+00C5. end example]</u> • <u>When the language in use is based on any other system, the characters U+0041–U+005A are used.</u> <p><u>For values greater than the size of the set, the number is constructed by following these steps:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Repeatedly subtract the size of the set from the value until the result is equal to or less than the size of the set.</u>

Enumeration Value	Description
	<p>2. The result value determines which character to use, and the same character is written once and then repeated for each time the size of the set was subtracted from the original value.</p> <p>[Example: For English, the numbering for the items should be represented by the following pattern: A, B, C... Y, Z, AA, BB, CC..., YY, ZZ, AAA, BBB,CCC... end example][Example: A, B, C. endexample]</p>
upperRoman (Uppercase Roman Numerals)	<p>Specifies that the sequence shall consist of uppercase roman numerals.</p> <p>This system uses a set of characters to represent the numbers 1, 5, 10, 50, 100, 500, and 1000 and then those characters are combined with each other to construct the remaining values.</p> <p>The set of characters used by this numbering format is U+0049, U+0056, U+0058, U+004C, U+0043, U+0044, U+004D, respectively.</p> <p>To construct a number that is outside the set, you work from largest groups to smallest following these steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Create as many groups as possible that contain one thousand in each group. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The symbol representing one thousand (the power of ten represented by that position): M is repeated for the number of groups formed. If no groups are formed, do not write any symbol. 2. Repeat this for groups of nine hundred (CM), five-hundred (D), four-hundred (CD), one-hundred (C), ninety (XC), fifty (L), forty (XL), ten (X), nine (IX), five (V), four (IV) and finally one (I) using the corresponding symbol to indicate the groups (so four-hundred fifty would be CDL and forty-five would be XLV). <p>[Example: The numbering for the items should be represented by the following pattern: I, II, III, IV, ... XVIII, XIX, XX, XXI, ... end example][Example: I, II, III. endexample]</p>
vietnameseCounting (Vietnamese Numerals)	<p>Specifies that the sequence shall consist of Vietnamese numerals.</p> <p>This sequence is a set of strings each of which is the full name, in Vietnamese, of the next value in that sequence.</p> <p>[Example: một, hai, ba, bốn, năm, sáu, bảy, tám, chín, mười. endexample][Example: một, hai, ba. endexample]</p>