

**NAME**

Encode::CN - China-based Chinese Encodings

**SYNOPSIS**

```
use Encode qw/encode decode/;
$euc_cn = encode("euc-cn", $utf8); # loads Encode::CN implicitly
$utf8   = decode("euc-cn", $euc_cn); # ditto
```

**DESCRIPTION**

This module implements China-based Chinese charset encodings. Encodings supported are as follows.

Canonical	Alias	Description
euc-cn	<code>/\beuc.*cn\$/i</code> <code>/\bcn.*euc\$/i</code>	EUC (Extended Unix Character)
	<code>/\bGB[-_ ]?2312(?:\D.*\$ \$/i</code> (see below)	
gb2312-raw		The raw (low-bit) GB2312 character map
gb12345-raw		Traditional chinese counterpart to GB2312 (raw)
iso-ir-165		GB2312 + GB6345 + GB8565 + additions
MacChineseSimp		GB2312 + Apple Additions
cp936		Code Page 936, also known as GBK (Extended GuoBiao)
hz		7-bit escaped GB2312 encoding

To find how to use this module in detail, see *Encode*.

**NOTES**

Due to size concerns, GB 18030 (an extension to GBK) is distributed separately on CPAN, under the name *Encode::HanExtra*. That module also contains extra Taiwan-based encodings.

**BUGS**

When you see `charset=gb2312` on mails and web pages, they really mean `euc-cn` encodings. To fix that, `gb2312` is aliased to `euc-cn`. Use `gb2312-raw` when you really mean it.

The ASCII region (0x00-0x7f) is preserved for all encodings, even though this conflicts with mappings by the Unicode Consortium. See

<http://www.debian.or.jp/~kubota/unicode-symbols.html.en>

to find out why it is implemented that way.

**SEE ALSO**

*Encode*