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**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 47681.2-2026

**Date and time - Code for calendar systems - Part 2: Chinese
historical calendar**

日期和时间 日历体系代码 第2部分：中国历史日历

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Foreword

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2.Chinese historical calendar National Standards of the People's Republic of China ICS 35.040CCS A

24 Date and Time Calendar System Code Part

2.Chinese Historical Calendar State Administration for Market Regulation The State Administration for Standardization issued a statement.

1.Scope This document specifies the general requirements and coding methods for Chinese historical calendars within the calendar system, and provides a list of the years of accession to the throne for princes. Code structure and code table for year, reign title year, Republic of China year, and sexagenary cycle year. This document applies to the coding and application of calendars related to Chinese history within the calendar system; it does not include the dates of ethnic minorities and religious days in my country. Calendars, such as the Tibetan calendar and the Buddhist calendar.

4 General Requirements

4.1 The dating methods that have been used and appeared in Chinese history can be mainly divided into four categories. --Years of accession to the throne by princes; --Era name system; --Republic of China calendar; --The sexagenary cycle for dating years.

Note. Calendar status is divided into two categories. historical calendar and current calendar. The sexagenary cycle (stem-branch calendar) has been used in Chinese history and is still in use today. Given that it was formed and perfected in [year missing], [the following text is incomplete and likely refers to a later period]. Since it was the primary

official method of dating in Chinese history for a long period, it is included in the Chinese historical calendar.

4.2 Historical periods corresponding to each type of dating method. --The chronology of the years of accession to the throne. corresponding to the period from the Yellow Emperor during the Five Emperors period to Emperor Jing of the Western Han Dynasty; --Reign title system. corresponding to the Jianyuan era of the Western Han Dynasty to the Xuanton era of the Qing Dynasty; --The Republican era calendar corresponds to January 1, 1912 to September 30, 1949 in the Gregorian calendar; --The sexagenary cycle. corresponds to the period from the first year of the Taichu era of the Western Han Dynasty to the present.

4.3 Each type of dating method shall have a corresponding coding method, which shall comply with the provisions of Chapter 4 of GB/T 47681.1-2026.

4.4 All items in the code representation of each type of year shall comply with the provisions of Chapter 5 of GB/T 47681.1-2026.

4.5 Separators in the code should be included in the total code length.

4.6 Numbers mentioned in the code should be Arabic numerals, and letters should be English letters.

5 Encoding Method

5.1 Encoding Rules The calendar system code encoding rules for Chinese historical calendars should comply with the provisions of section

4.1 of GB/T 47681.1-2026, based on the calendar status. It consists of a code, a separator "-", and a calendar type code. The calendar type code should consist of, in sequence, the country and region code, the separator ".", the year classification code, the separator ".", and the sequence number. Code composition.

5.2 Code Structure The code structure of the Chinese historical calendar system is shown in Figure 1.

5.3 Calendar Status Codes The calendar status code for the Chinese historical calendar should use a single letter "h".

5.4 Calendar Type Code

5.4.1 Country and region codes The country and region codes should conform to the provisions of GB/T 2659.1, and use the two letters "CN" to represent China.

5.4.2 Classification Codes for Chronological Methods The classification code for the year system should use a single digit, as shown below. --The number "1". indicates the year of the prince's accession to the throne; --The number "2". indicates the year in the reign title system; --The number "3". indicates the year in the Republic of China calendar; --The

number "4". indicates the sexagenary cycle year; --The numbers 0, 5~9 are reserved codes that can be used in other year reckoning methods.

5.4.3 Sequential Code Sequential codes should consist of numeric codes and separators ".", and should be segmented and coded according to each type of year reckoning.

a) The sequential code for the year of a prince's accession to the throne is composed as follows: - The first segment of the numerical code uses a 4-digit number "xxxx" to represent the dynasty code, which conforms to the provisions of Table A.1 in Appendix A; - The second segment of the numerical code uses two digits "xx" to represent the royal code, which conforms to the provisions of the third column of Table B.1 in Appendix B; - The third segment of the numeric code uses a 4-digit number "xxxx" to represent the year ordinal number.

b) The sequential code for reign titles is composed as follows: - The first segment of the numerical code uses a 4-digit number "xxxx" to represent the dynasty code, which conforms to the provisions of Table A.1; - The second segment of the numerical code uses two digits "xx" to represent the year code, which conforms to the provisions of the fourth column of Table C.1 in Appendix C; - The third segment of the numeric code uses two digits "xx" to represent the year ordinal number.

c) The sequence code for the Republic of China's years uses two digits "xx" to represent the ordinal number of the year.

d) The sequential code composition of the sexagenary cycle year system is as follows: - The first segment of the numerical code uses two digits "xx" to represent the sexagenary cycle code, which conforms to the provisions of the second column of Table D.1 in Appendix D; - The second segment of the numeric code uses two digits "xx" to represent the cycle number.

5.4.4 Extended Code Chinese historical calendars typically use the calendar year as the basic unit of time. When the calendar month or calendar day is used as the unit of time, its calendar type is... The code should be extended accordingly. The extended representation of calendar month and calendar day should comply with the provisions of Chapter 4 of GB/T 47681.1-2026. One of the following methods should be adopted for specific expansion.

a) When the calendar month or calendar day is used as the time unit for the Gregorian calendar, the extended code representation shall conform to GB/T 7408.1-2023. The provisions of 4.3.3a) and 4.3.5a) shall be specifically expressed as "MM" or "MMDD";
Example

1. The code for the third year of the Republic of China is "h-CN.3.03", the code for April of the third year of the Republic of China is "h-CN.3.03.04", and the code for April 5th of the third year of the Republic of China is "h- CN.3.03.0405.

b) When using calendar months or calendar days as the time unit for the lunar calendar, add the leap month identifier "x." to the basic structure of 5.4.4a). See the specific table below. The format is "x.MM" or "x.MMDD". The leap month identifier "x." is defined as "1." to indicate a non-leap month. "x" is set to "2." to indicate a leap month.

Note. In the lunar calendar, when a certain month appears twice, the second identical month is called a leap month. The first occurrence of this month is marked as "1"; the second occurrence is marked as "2". Currently, it is marked as "2", indicating that this is a leap month.

6 The year of accession of princes and dukes

6.1 The year code for the accession of a prince to the throne uses a 19-digit code, consisting of a calendar status code, a country/region code, a year-counting method classification code, and a reign code. The code consists of code, royal code, year ordinal number, separator "" and separator ".", as shown in Figure 2.

6.2 The chronological code table for the year of accession of princes should conform to the provisions of Appendix B.

6.3 Basic information on the year of accession of the princes is shown in Table 1. 7-year reign mark

7.1 The reign title code uses a 17-digit code, consisting of a calendar status code, country and region code, reign title classification code, dynasty code, and so on. The code consists of the year code, the year ordinal number, the separator "", and the separator ".", as shown in Figure 3.

7.2 The year code table shall comply with the provisions of Appendix C.

7.3 Basic information on the reign title system is shown in Table 2.

8 The Republican Era

8.1 The Republic of China's dating code uses a 9-digit code, consisting of a calendar status code, country and region code, dating method classification code, year ordinal number, and year number. It consists of the separator "" and the delimiter ".", and the code structure is shown in Figure 4.

8.2 The Republic of China calendar code table shall comply with the provisions of Appendix E.

8.3 Basic information on the chronology of the Republic of China is shown in Table 3.

9 Sexagenary Cycle Years

9.1 The sexagenary cycle year code uses a 12-digit code, consisting of a calendar status