
**Information technology — Coding of
audio-visual objects —**

Part 1:
Systems

**AMENDMENT 1: Usage of LAsER in MPEG-4
systems and Registration Authority for MPEG-4
descriptors**

*Technologies de l'information — Codage des objets audiovisuels —
Partie 1: Systèmes*

*AMENDEMENT 1: Emploi de LAsER dans les systèmes MPEG-4 et
autorité d'enregistrement pour descripteurs MPEG-4*

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work. In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of the joint technical committee is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the joint technical committee are circulated to national bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the national bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO and IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

Amendment 1 to ISO/IEC 14496-1:2010 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 29, *Coding of audio, picture, multimedia and hypermedia information*.

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Information technology — Coding of audio-visual objects —

Part 1: Systems

AMENDMENT 1: Usage of LAsER in MPEG-4 systems and Registration Authority for MPEG-4 descriptors

In Table 1, replace line:

0x6A-0xBF	Reserved for ISO use
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with lines:

0x6A-0x92	Reserved for Registration Authority
0x93-0xBF	Reserved for ISO use

In Table 2, replace line:

0x09-0xBF	Reserved for ISO (command tags)
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with lines:

0x09-0x63	Reserved for Registration Authority
0x64-0xBF	Reserved for ISO (command tags)

In Table 5, replace line:

0x09-0x1F	reserved for ISO use
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with lines:

0x09	LAsER stream (defined in ISO/IEC 14496-20:2008, clauses 6 and 12)
0x0A	SAF stream (defined in ISO/IEC 14496-20:2008, clause 7)
0x0B-0x1F	reserved for ISO use

In Table 6, replace:

0x0C - 0x1F	reserved for ISO use
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with:

0x0C	Application Multiplex Stream
0x0D - 0x5B	reserved for Registration Authority
0x5C - 0x1F	reserved for ISO use

In 7.2.6.7.2, add the following new paragraph at the end of the subclause:

For values of DecoderConfigDescriptor.objectTypeIndication that refer to streams complying with ISO/IEC 14496-20, the decoder specific information is a LAsErHeader() defined in 12.2.1 of ISO/IEC 14496-20:2008.

In Table 13, replace:

0x03 - 0xFF	reserved for ISO use
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with:

0x03 - 0x7B	reserved for Registration Authority
0x7C - 0xFF	reserved for ISO use

Add the following new annex after Annex J:

Annex K (informative)

Registration Authority for MPEG-4 Systems

K.1 Code points to be registered

The code-points that may be registered are:

- 1) Descriptor tags in the Object Descriptor Framework, as defined in Table 1.
- 2) Command tags in the Object Descriptor Framework, as defined in Table 2.
- 3) ObjectTypeIndication values, as defined in Table 5.
- 4) StreamType values, as defined in Table 6.
- 5) SLConfigDescriptor predefined values, as defined in Table 13

These code-points are referred to in the rest of this annex as registered identifiers, abbreviated as RIDs.

K.2 Procedure for the request of an MPEG-4 registered identifier value

Requesters of an MPEG-4 code point as detailed above to identify a private data format shall apply to the Registration Authority. Registration forms shall be available from the Registration Authority. The requester shall provide the information specified in K.4. Companies and organizations are eligible to apply.

K.3 Responsibilities of the Registration Authority

The primary responsibilities of the Registration Authority administrating the registration of the private data format identifiers are outlined in this annex; certain other responsibilities may be found in the JTC 1 Directives. The Registration Authority shall:

- a) implement a registration procedure for application for a unique RID in accordance with the JTC 1 Directives;
- b) receive and process the applications for allocation of an identifier from application providers;
- c) ascertain which applications received are in accordance with this registration procedure, and to inform the requester within 30 days of receipt of the application of their assigned RID;
- d) inform application providers whose request is denied in writing with 30 days of receipt of the application, and to consider resubmissions of the application in a timely manner;
- e) maintain an accurate register of the allocated identifiers. Revisions to format specifications shall be accepted and maintained by the Registration Authority;
- f) make the contents of this register available upon request to National Bodies of JTC 1 that are members of ISO or IEC, to liaison organizations of ISO or IEC and to any interested party;
- g) maintain a data base of RID request forms, granted and denied. Parties seeking technical information on the format of private data which has a RID shall have access to such information which is part of the data base maintained by the Registration Authority;
- h) report its activities annually to JTC 1, the ITTF, and the SC 29 Secretariat, or their respective designees; and
- i) accommodate the use of existing RIDs whenever possible.

K.4 Contact information for the Registration Authority

Web Site: <http://www.mp4ra.org>

K.5 Responsibilities of Parties Requesting a RID

The party requesting a format identifier shall:

- a) apply using the Form and procedures supplied by the Registration Authority;
- b) include a description of the purpose of the registered identifier, and the required technical details as specified in the application form;
- c) provide contact information describing how a complete description can be obtained on a non-discriminatory basis;
- d) agree to institute the intended use of the granted RID within a reasonable time frame; and

- e) to maintain a permanent record of the application form and the notification received from the Registration Authority of a granted RID.

K.6 Appeal Procedure for Denied Applications

The Registration Management Group is formed to have jurisdiction over appeals to denied request for a RID. The RMG shall have a membership who is nominated by P- and L-members of the ISO technical committee responsible for ISO/IEC 14496. It shall have a convenor and secretariat nominated from its members. The Registration Authority is entitled to nominate one non-voting observing member.

The responsibilities of the RMG shall be:

- a) to review and act on all appeals within a reasonable time frame;
- b) to inform, in writing, organizations which make an appeal for reconsideration of its petition of the RMGs disposition of the matter;
- c) to review the annual report of the Registration Authorities summary of activities; and
- d) to supply Member Bodies of ISO and National Committees of IEC with information concerning the scope of operation of the Registration Authority.

K.7 Registration Application Form

K.7.1 Contact Information of organization requesting a RID

Organization Name:

Address:

Telephone:

Fax:

E-mail:

Telex:

K.7.2 Request for a specific RID

NOTE — If the system has already been implemented and is in use, fill in this item and item K.7.3 and skip to K.7.5, otherwise leave this space blank and skip to K.7.3)