

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

**Radio data system (RDS) – VHF/FM sound broadcasting in the frequency range
from 64,0 MHz to 108,0 MHz –
Part 4: Registered code tables**

INTERNATIONAL
ELECTROTECHNICAL
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CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	4
INTRODUCTION.....	6
1 Scope.....	7
2 Normative references	7
3 Terms, definitions, abbreviated terms and conventions.....	7
4 Registration procedure	7
4.1 Registration authority.....	7
4.2 Registration of a value in an existing table	8
4.3 Registration of a new table	8
5 Registered code tables for RDS and RDS2.....	8
5.1 Country identification	8
5.2 Basic and extended RDS character sets	13
5.3 Programme type codes	32
Annex A (informative) Translated PTY terms.....	36
Bibliography.....	57
Table 1 – ITU Region 1 – ECC and CI codes	9
Table 2 – ITU Region 2 – ECC and CI codes	11
Table 3 – ITU Region 3 – ECC and CI codes	12
Table 4 – Basic RDS character set	13
Table 5 – Non-transmitted UCS-2 equivalents.....	14
Table 6 – Character codes used in the European Broadcasting Area	21
Table 7 – Programme type codes and corresponding terms for display	33
Table 8 – Definition of the terms used to denote Programme Type (PTY).....	34
Table A.1 – PTY code descriptions and abbreviations in Bulgarian	37
Table A.2 – PTY code descriptions and abbreviations in Croatian.....	38
Table A.3 – PTY code descriptions and abbreviations in Czech	39
Table A.4 – PTY code descriptions and abbreviations in Danish	40
Table A.5 – PTY code descriptions and abbreviations in Dutch	41
Table A.6 – PTY code descriptions and abbreviations in Estonian	42
Table A.7 – PTY code descriptions and abbreviations in Finnish.....	43
Table A.8 – PTY code descriptions and abbreviations in French	44
Table A.9 – PTY code descriptions and abbreviations in German.....	45
Table A.10 – PTY code descriptions and abbreviations in Hungarian	46
Table A.11 – PTY code descriptions and abbreviations in Italian.....	47
Table A.12 – PTY code descriptions and abbreviations in Lithuanian	48
Table A.13 – PTY code descriptions and abbreviations in Norwegian.....	49
Table A.14 – PTY code descriptions and abbreviations in Polish.....	50
Table A.15 – PTY code descriptions and abbreviations in Portuguese	51
Table A.16 – PTY code descriptions and abbreviations in Romanian	52

Table A.17 – PTY code descriptions and abbreviations in Russian.....	53
Table A.18 – PTY code descriptions and abbreviations in Slovene.....	54
Table A.19 – PTY code descriptions and abbreviations in Spanish.....	55
Table A.20 – PTY code descriptions and abbreviations in Swedish	56

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FOREWORD

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International Standard IEC 62106-4 has been prepared by technical area 1: Terminals for audio, video and data services and contents, of IEC technical committee 100: Audio, video and multimedia systems and equipment.

This first edition, together with IEC 62106-1, IEC 62106-2, IEC 62106-3, IEC 62106-5 and IEC 62106-6, cancels and replaces IEC 62106:2015, and constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to IEC 62106:2015:

- Provision has been made to carry RDS on multiple data-streams (RDS2).
- The country identification table has been updated by adding some countries.
- Translated PTY terms for 20 languages have been added.

The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

CDV	Report on voting
100/2908/CDV	100/3058/RVC

Full information on the voting for the approval of this International Standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This document has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

A list of all parts in the IEC 62106 series, published under the general title *Radio data system (RDS) – VHF/FM sound broadcasting in the frequency range from 64,0 MHz to 108,0 MHz*, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under "<http://webstore.iec.ch>" in the data related to the specific document. At this date, the document will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

A bilingual version of this publication may be issued at a later date.

INTRODUCTION

Since the mid-1980s a fascinating development has taken place. Most of the multimedia applications and standards have been created or redefined significantly. Hardware has become extremely powerful with dedicated software and middleware. In the mid-1980s, Internet as well as its protocols did not exist. Navigation systems became affordable in the late 1990s, and a full range of attractive smartphones now exist. The computing power of all these new products is comparable with that of the mainframe installations in that era.

Listener expectations have grown faster than the technology. Visual experience is now very important, like the Internet look and feel. Scrolling text or delivering just audio is nowadays perceived as insufficient for FM radio, specifically for smartphone users. New types of radio receivers with added value features are therefore required. RDS has so far proven to be very successful.

FM radio with RDS is an analogue-digital hybrid system, which is still a valid data transmission technology and only the applications need adaptation. Now the time has come to solve the only disadvantage, the lack of sufficient data capacity. With RDS2, the need to increase the data capacity can be fulfilled.

RDS was introduced in the early 1980s. During the introductory phase in Europe, the car industry became very involved and that was the start of an extremely successful roll-out. Shortly afterwards, RDS (RBDS) was launched in the USA.

The RDS Forum has investigated a solution to the issue of limited data capacity. For RDS2, both sidebands around the RDS 57 kHz subcarrier can be repeated a few times, up to three, centred on additional subcarriers higher up in the FM multiplex still remaining compatible with the ITU Recommendations.

The core elements of RDS2 are the additional subcarriers, which will enable a significant increase of RDS data capacity to be achieved, and then only new additional data applications will have to be created, using the RDS-ODA feature, which has been part of the RDS standard IEC 62106 for many years.

In order to update IEC 62106:2015 to the specifications of RDS2, IEC 62106 has been restructured as follows:

Part 1: Modulation characteristics and baseband coding

Part 2: RDS message format, coding and definition of RDS features

Part 3: Usage and registration of Open Data Applications ODAs

Part 4: Registered code tables

Part 5: Marking of RDS and RDS2 devices

Part 6: Compilation of technical specifications for Open Data Applications in the public domain

The following future parts are planned:

Part 7: RBDS

Part 8: Universal Encoder Communication Protocol UECP

The original specifications of the RDS system have been maintained and the extra functionalities of RDS2 have been added.

Obsolete or unused functions from the original RDS standard have been deleted.

**RADIO DATA SYSTEM (RDS) –
VHF/FM SOUND BROADCASTING IN THE FREQUENCY
RANGE FROM 64,0 MHz TO 108,0 MHz –**

Part 4: Registered code tables

1 Scope

This part of IEC 62106 provides a number of tables for use in the implementation of the RDS system. This document specifies the procedure for registering a new value in an existing table or the registration of a new table.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 62106 (all parts), *Radio Data System (RDS) – VHF/FM sound broadcasting in the frequency range from 64,0 MHz to 108,0 MHz*

ISO/IEC 10646, *Information technology – Universal Coded Character Set (UCS)*