

VCCI DAYORI

No.121 2016.7

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Paddling in the Sea of Japan

Ryuji Kato

Genesis of canoe

The origin of canoe is a bored trunk of a big tree. It was a measure of navigation on rivers. Also it was most likely used as a tool for hunting and collecting foods. A canoe made approximately 6,000 years ago is preserved in the Mesopotamian civilization ruins. There is even a view that says the history of canoe days back to 10,000 years. In Japan approximately 160 boats of 7,500 years ago were excavated. Recently excavated were boats of 7,000 years old (in Shimane prefecture) and 7,500 years ago (in Chiba prefecture). The Jomon canoe is a highly efficient one. The fact that arrowheads made of obsidian of the Izu Kohzushima islands have been excavated in Jomon archaeological prospection in the Aomori prefecture and Saga prefecture indicates that there were sea way trades using Jomon canoes. The Jomon remains are discovered also in Hachijo-jima island located in further down south (500km away from Tokyo). This fact indicates that Jomon people actively paddled all over the seas of Japan.

Northern people (Inuit and others), on the other hand, developed their own kayak culture independently. They paddled skin kayaks for hunting made of base frame made of bones and driftwood covered by seal skins. Their kayak paddling skills were excellent with which they expanded their territories all over the North Poll area. However, the south most line of their territory was the northern part of Kamchatka and the Kurile Islands as there was no trace that their kayaks had ever come down to Japan.

From a tool for the life to a tool for sports and leisure

Engines and screw propellers were invented after the Industrial Revolution, so canoes as a tool for life were replaced by engine-driven boats. Thus the roles of canoe were ended, but they keep evolving as an item for sports and leisure even today. In 1924 the International Canoe Federation was founded and in 1930 the world championships meeting was convened. In 1936 it was promoted to one of the official items of Berlin Olympic. This was when canoe was introduced as sports in Japan.

It is said that England is the birthplace of the leisure canoe. In 1980s innovative canoe manufacturing technology was commercially made available with the availability of new materials such as FRP and polyethylene which contributed to the advancement of canoe molding productivity for the wider diffusion of canoes.

In my student days I was engaged in racing canoe (now called “canoe sprint”). In 1981 I made entry to the canoe world championship held in Nottingham UK. On that occasion I encountered s sea canoe (used for rescue from the seashore) made of FRP for the first time.

Started after that was manufacturing of canoe (sea kayak) made of FRP imitating the skin kayak of northern tribal. Then it was on mass production lines when outdoor activities were popularized. The FRP sea kayaks were imported to Japan too via the North America – Canada. At last the kayak culture reached Japan from northern areas thousands years later.

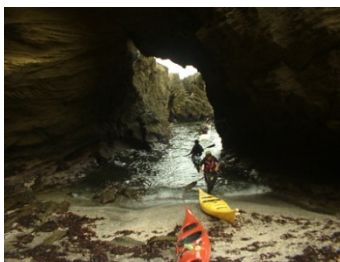


Japanese kayak style

Do you know that the coast-line of Japan is approximately 3,295km (as of 2012) ranked the 6th in the world, longer than that of Australia and the USA? An island country stretched south to north, with snow covered mountains, rich forests extending to the seashore and complex and manifold seashores. The island seas are a treasure-house full of marine products as many rivers carry minerals of mountains into them.

You can encounter a wide variety of creatures in the seas stretched from subarctic to subtropics with countless archipelagos. In addition there is a field of miraculous condition met in the open sea near the Boso offing. There the Kurile current and the Japan Current come across each other. Its extent is too large so you cannot reach its end if traveling it in your life time.

I think the sea kayak is a boat good for enjoying the seas of Japan. There is no motor but manpower to move it.



If you master paddling skills and develop bodily strength you will be able to move it forward at the speed of 7 – 8km/h. The body of the kayak has cockpit for man and partition behind which is a watertight storeroom. It is light enough to carry on you back and is car top mountable. Recent Japanese high-tech kayak is highly functional. The body and bulkhead is of en bloc casting of epoxy resin and prepreg which is light and strong.

Okay, let's paddle out to the sea

The archipelago of Japan is located east of the continent, influenced by seasonal winds and over which pass are typhoons and low atmospheric pressure. The weather is likely to change in a short span which makes it difficult to make reliable weather forecast. In recent years, however, it has become easier to get updated detailed weather information with the help of the Internet and mobile terminals. Yet localized irregularity can occur. So it is necessary to always be ready to act safely in severe condition which can occur such as sudden changes of weather and ocean currents. In order to enjoy the sea life safely it is necessary to accumulate necessary knowledge and wisdoms and obtain skills matching with the purpose of the activity. Rules and manners for the sea life are no less important, not to mention.

Going out to the sea needs collection of necessary information beforehand and making a plan based on it. Consult the map to determine the routes. Check the weather forecast to adjust the original plan with, if necessary, determine where to procure drinking water and food (which is a vital fuel for the kayak) among others.

Now let's imagine a kayak trip. On a weekend day, get together with congenial group of people at the starting point of the seashore. Pack the baggage in a kayak and started paddling out to the sea. The goal is seashore of a nameless island where the group is planning to do beach camping. Keep touring free from care by enjoying the scenery, no hurry at all. Land on the beach surrounded by woods. No trails on the island. Fishes caught easily. Make a fire with driftwoods, boil the rice, boil the fish and enjoy drinking sake while watching the bonfire, just like Jomon people did long long time ago.



The history of paddling in the seas of Japan Its history has just begun.

Ryuji Kato

President of Kato Canoeing School
<http://www.katocanoe.com>



Started canoeing in the Canoe club, Taisho University

1980 – 1981 Won all events in Japan Championship
(K-1, K-2, K-4, 500m, 1,000m and 10,000m)

1981 Made entry to World Championship representing Japan
(Nottingham, UK)

Won MVP Award in All Japan University Canoe Championship Meet

Current undertaking: Run a canoe school in Hayama, Kanagawa

Safety instructor for the Shonan Marina Fiesta Canoe Race Executive Committee

Committee Activities

● Board of Directors

| Date | March 31, 2016 |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Agenda items | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 1. Business plan for FY2016 ● 2. Budgetary plan for FY2016 ● 3. Election of members of the Steering Committee |
| Decisions made and reports given | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Agenda item 1. Approved as proposed ● Agenda item 2. Approved as proposed ● Agenda item 3. Approved as proposed ● Reporting item. Status on the deliberation of the revision of VCCI rules |

● Steering Committee

| Dates | February 24 and March 23, 2016 |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Agenda items | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 1. Members admitted in January through February ● 2. Activity plan for FY2016 ● 3. Budgetary plan for FY2016 ● 4. Proposed revision of the Agreement of VCCI based on CISPR 32 ● 5. Plan on workshop in Singapore |
| Pending business | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Agenda item 3 ● Agenda item 4 |
| Decisions made and reports given | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Decision 1. Agenda item 1 approved ● Decision 2. Agenda item 2. Approved with partial modification ● Decision 3. Agenda item 5. Approved as proposed ● Reporting item 1. Activity report for the months of January through February by subcommittees (Technical Subcommittee, International Relations Subcommittee, Market Sampling Test Subcommittee, Communication Subcommittee and Education Subcommittee) ● Reporting item 2. Secretariat report on membership changes and the number of conformity verification reports filed for the period of January – February ● Reporting item 3. 2015 budgetary execution status (on membership fees and expenditure of each project) for the period of January – February ● Reporting item 4. Trip report on the Singapore Workshop and IDA visit |

● Technical Subcommittee

| | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Dates | February 1 and March 14, 2015 |
| Agenda items | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 1. 2016 Activity and budgetary plan of each working group under the Technical Subcommittee ● 2. New technical requirements based on CISPR 32 ● 3. MIC validated CISPR 16-1-1 and 16-1-4 ● 4. Influence of material of EUT table to the EMI measurement ● 5. Evaluation method for the test volume size of EUT ● 6. Draft CISPR standard on VHF-LISN ● 7. Verification of the reference measurement value of antenna for FAR ● 8. Verification of new functions to be added to CISPR 32 |
| Pending business | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Agenda items 2, 4, 5, 6 and 8 |
| Decisions made and reports given | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reporting item: SC-H deliberation at CISPR Amsterdam meeting |

● International Relations Subcommittee

| | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Dates | February 9, March 4 and April 8, 2016 |
| Agenda items | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 1. Study of Korean standards on EMC ● 2. Development of information sharing system on the direction of standardization ● 3. Activity plan for FY 2016 ● 4. Study of EMC standards in the world for FY2016 ● 5. FY2016 VCCI International Form |
| Pending business | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Agenda item 2 ● Agenda item 4 ● Agenda item 5 |
| Decisions made and reports given | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Visited RRA of Korea to have a meeting on questions being asked by VCCI members on KN32/KN35. Obtained response was uploaded to VCCI web site as flash information ● It was decided to hold VCCI International Forum 2016 collocated with CEATEC Japan 2016 |

● Market Sampling Test Subcommittee

| | |
|------------------|--|
| Dates | February 8, March 7 and April 22, 2016 |
| Agenda items | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 1. Policy on sampling in FY2016 ● 2. Document inspection ● 3. Revision of rule and policy on CISPR based implementation ● 4. Test failed level ● 5. FY2016 activity plan and budget ● 6. Report on fact-finding study on the mark indication status |
| Pending business | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Agenda item 1. Instead of random samples selection as in the past, select samples from strategically prioritized categories. Also consider successive selection of products from different categories of mass filing members |

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|---|--|
| <p>Decisions made and reports given</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Agenda item 2. Completed 40 cases of document inspection. 4 cases needs measurement again and “cleared” 36 cases (including rewriting of report needed for clarification). The nature of things pointed out was almost the same with those in previous year. ● Agenda item 3. Revision of technical requirements and the review of the readiness for new CISPR standards. The revision of the technical requirements was delayed about 6 months due to the load to follow MIC CISPR 32 deliberations. Major items to be revised include the treatment of testing arrangement different from that at product registration to VCCI, consistency in terminology usages among other things ● Agenda item 4. Failed tentative <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Company A: Cutting potter. Cause: Internal circuit misaligned due to fitting error. Judged as the error of the specific unit only. Confirmed assembly instruction corrected. Changed to “Pass.” 2. Company B: Home power monitor. No EMI checking at the time of the change of circuit board. Judged “Failed.” 3. Company C: Control panel of a game machine. No action taken at the time of revision of the machine. Judged “Failed.” 4. Company D: HDD connected via USB3.0. Statistical evaluation indicated nominal data transmission rate is questionable but finally it was revealed that cause was the restriction of internal circuit. Judged “Passed.” 5. Company E: Projector. The specific HDMI cable attached was proven defect. Judged “Passed” after confirmation of correction of assembly manual. 6. Company F: Telephone for conference. The cause was not pursued as the product was no longer manufactured. No follow-on product registered. Action is being delayed. Judged “Failed.” Will keep asking for take corrective actions. 7. Company G: Small server. Admitted there is design error in power supply system. Judged “Failed.” Asked the company to take corrective measures. ● Agenda item 5. Business and budget plan for FY2016 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ① Market Sampling Test: 100 cases of which purchase base 55 and borrow case 45 ② Continue the checking of correctness of VCCI mark indication with special focus on Class A ITE and multimedia equipment ③ Planed 40 cases of document inspections ④ Study of Market Sampling Test and the item list for Document Inspection to be performed under the new technical requirements to be effectuated. Budget requested based on the plan above was approved for FY2016. ● Agenda item 6. Report on Fact-finding study on VCCI mark display in the retail market. Checked 1,666 products of 116 suppliers, of which products of VCCI members take up 90%+ . In terms of the ration of number of VCCI members was 70% -. Facts on the mark display were almost par with the past year. It was revealed that products without VCCI mark shown (no confirmation possible) were those subjected to other Acts, option A/B or audiovisual equipment. |
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● Education Subcommittee

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| Dates | February 18, March 10 and April 13, 2016 |
| Agenda items | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 1: Responses to questionnaires on the 1st course on automatic and manual measurement ● 2: Plan on the course for FY2016 ● 3: Education plan for the new technical requirements |
| Pending business | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Agenda item 3: Continue planning |
| Decisions made and reports given | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Agenda item 1. Majority was “satisfied.” Comments of respondents included “Thanks for having started long awaited course,” “I got a new perspective,” “My understanding was deepened by actual demonstrations on wave forms” and others ● Agenda item 2. Plan for FY2016 124 engineers participated in 7 courses in FY 2015. 2,866 people have taken lectures in the past 20 years. Planned for FY2016 are the following 6 courses whose annual schedule is opened in the VCCI web site. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic course for VCCI measurement engineers • Course for VCCI measurement engineers • Antenna calibration/NSA measurement course • 1GHz+ EMI measurement course • VCCI operation course • VCCI automatic/manual measurement course ● Overview of FY2015 programs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 trainees attended the 1st course on Automatic/Manual measurement held on February 2015. |

● Communication Subcommittee

| | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Dates | February 12, March 11 and April 15, 2016 |
| Agenda items | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 1. Budget and business plan for FY2016 ● 2. Renewal of the website ● 3. Renewal of PR information |
| Pending business | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Agenda item 3. Continue Ad with a sticker in Subway Hibiya-line with renewed design |
| Decisions made and reports given | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Agenda item 1. Continue the illuminated board ads in JR Tokyo station and Akihabara station. Discontinue ads on various magazines, but continue VCCI movie add in TV floor of Bic Camera. Continue the participation in exhibitions in Japan (2 times) and overseas (1 time). ● Agenda item 2. Will open the final version partially amended on May 16 (planned) |

● Measurement Facility Registration Committee

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|------------------------------------|---|
| Date | February 22, 2016 |
| Agenda items | Reviewed the result of deliberations by the Measurement Facility Examination WG and concluded as follows |
| Decisions made and items completed | <p>Conformity certified (including cases certified with qualification comments after checking of supplementary papers); 16 companies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Radiated EMI measuring facilities; 16 • Mains ports conducted EMI measuring facilities; 16 • Telecommunication ports conducted EMI measuring facilities; 11 • Radiated EMI measurement facilities above 1GHz: 14 <p>Applications returned with comments; none Applications carried over to the next meeting; none</p> |
| Date | March 14, 2016 |
| Agenda items | Reviewed the result of deliberations by the Measurement Facility Examination WG and concluded as follows |
| Decisions made and items completed | <p>Conformity certified (including cases certified with qualification comments after extra paper checking); 10 companies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Radiated EMI measuring facilities; 5 • Mains ports conducted EMI measuring facilities; 7 • Telecommunication ports conducted EMI measuring facilities; 5 • Radiated EMI measurement facilities above 1GHz: 8 <p>Applications returned with comments; none Applications carried over to the next meeting; none</p> |
| Date | April 27, 2016 |
| Agenda items | Reviewed the result of deliberations by the Measurement Facility Examination WG and concluded as follows |
| Decisions made and items completed | <p>Conformity certified (including cases certified with qualification comments after extra paper checking); 20 companies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Radiated EMI measuring facilities; 14 • Mains ports conducted EMI measuring facilities; 18 • Telecommunication ports conducted EMI measuring facilities; 18 • Radiated EMI measurement facilities above 1GHz: 15 <p>Applications returned with comments; none Applications carried over to the next meeting; none</p> |

● LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS used in Committee Activities section

| Abbreviation | Full Name |
|--------------|---|
| AAN | Asymmetric Artificial Network |
| AMN | Artificial Mains Network |
| ANSI | American National Standards Institute |
| APD | Amplitude Probability Distribution |
| APLAC | Asia Pacific Laboratory Accreditation Corporation |
| AQSIQ | General Administration of Quality Supervision , Inspection and Quarantine of the People's Republic of China |
| BSMI | Bureau of Standards, Metrology and Inspection |
| CALTS | Calibration Test Site |
| CB | Certification Body |
| CB | Competent Body |
| CCC | China Compulsory Product Certification |
| CD | Committee Draft |
| CDN | Coupling Decoupling Network |
| CDNE | Coupling Decoupling Network for Emission |
| CDV | Committee Draft for Vote |
| CEMC | China Certification Center for Electromagnetic Compatibility |
| CEN | European Committee for Standardization |
| CENELEC | European Committee for Electro Technical Standardization |
| CISPR | International Special Committee on Radio Interference |
| CMAD | Common Mode Absorbing Device |
| CQC | China Quality Certification Center |
| CSA | Classical (Conventional) Site Attenuation |
| CSA | Canadian Standards Association |
| DAF | Dual Antenna Factor |
| DC | Document for Comment |
| DoC | Declaration of Conformity |
| DOW | Date of Withdrawal |
| DTI | Department of Trade and Industry |
| DUT | Device Under Test |
| ECANB | EC Association of Notified Bodies |
| Ecma | European association for standardizing information and communication systems |
| EICTA | European Information, Communications and Consumer Electronics Technology Industry Association |
| EMCC | Electro Magnetic Compability Conference |
| EMCAB | Electromagnetic Compatibility Advisory Bulletin |
| EMF | Electromagnetic Field |
| EMF | Electromotive Force |
| ETSI | European Telecommunication Standards Institute |
| EUANB | European Union Association of Notified Bodies |
| EUT | Equipment Under Test |
| FAR | Fully Anechoic Room |
| FDIS | Final Draft International Standard |
| GB | guo jia biao zhun (National Standard of China) |
| ICES | Interference-Causing Equipment Standards |
| ICNIRP | International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection |
| IS | International Standard |
| ISM | Industrial Scientific and Medical |
| ISN | Impedance Stabilization Network |
| ITE | Information Technology Equipment |
| LCL | Longitudinal Conversion Loss |
| MOU | Memorandum of Understanding |
| MP | Magnetic Probe |
| MRA | Mutual Recognition Agreement/Arrangement |

| Abbreviation | Full Name |
|--------------|---|
| NCB | National Certification Body |
| NICT | National Institute of Information and Communications Technology |
| NIST | National Institute of Standards and Technology |
| NP | New Proposal |
| NSA | Normalized Site Attenuation |
| NWIP | New Work Item Proposal |
| OFDM | Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplex |
| PAS | Publicly Available Specification |
| PLT | Power Line Telecommunication |
| R&TTE | Radio & Telecommunications Terminal Equipment |
| RBW | Resolution Band Width |
| REF | Reference |
| RRA | Radio Research Agency |
| RRT | Round Robin Test |
| RSM | Reference Site Method |
| RVC | Reverberation Chamber |
| SAC | Semi Anechoic Chamber |
| SN | Signal to Noise ratio |
| TF | Task Force |
| TG | Tracking Generator |
| UPS | Uninterruptible Power Supply |
| VBW | Video Band Width |
| VHF-LISN | Very High Frequency-Line Impedance Stabilization Network |
| VSWR | Voltage Standing Wave Ratio |
| WP | Working Party |

The history of IEC/TC77 – Part 2

By Masamitsu Tokuda

3. Establishment of TC77 and its progression afterward (sequel to the previous article)

In the plenary meeting of TC77 held in Budapest, Hungary in 1990, Mr. Goldberg of the Switzerland, the chair of TC77, proposed that TC77 be reorganized drastically in order to follow the EMC directives effectuated in 1989 for the market consolidation. As a result in the Plenary meeting of TC77 held in Rome, Italy, in May 1992 the title was changed simply to “Electromagnetic Compatibility” by crossing out the specific qualification “...between electric units including systems” so it is now applicable to EMC of general electric and electronic equipment. At the same time the titles of SCs were changed extensively to SC77A “EMC - Low frequency phenomena” and SC77B “EMC - High frequency phenomena.” Here the border between low frequency and high frequency is 9 kHz. The most of low frequency phenomena are associated with power line frequencies. High frequency phenomena, on the other hand, include radio waves transmission as well as such natural phenomena as electrostatics discharge and thunder. In addition to them SC77C was newly established which deals with the immunity to high altitude nuclear electromagnetic pulse (HEMP). After that the title of SC77C was changed to “High power transient phenomena” (over 100V/m) and given the responsibility for immunity to such phenomena as well as HEMP8). The organization chart as of 2016 is given in Figure 2. Here MT (Maintenance Team) is responsible for the maintenance of existing standards. JWG (Joint Working Group) is made of CISPR/SC-A and SC77B. Today the chairman of TC77 is Professor Hiroyuki Ohsaki of the University of Tokyo starting from June 2011. Before that (April 2009 -) the chair was myself while I was a professor of Tokyo City University. Now (June 2011 -) Dr. Hiroyuki Ohsaki of the University of Tokyo is in the position of the chair of IEC/TC77.

4. Japanese formation for the deliberation regarding TC77

Professor Hiroshi Miyakawa of the University of Tokyo who attended the 1st meeting of IEC/TC77 convened in September 1974 became the first Chairman of TC77 Japan national committee established under the Japanese Electrotechnical Committee of the Institute of Electrical Engineers. However, since Professor Miyakawa passed away in September 1985, Professor Eisuke Masada of the same university took over the position of the chair of TC77 Japan national committee. Then after 1998 myself (then professor of the Musashi institute of technology) served the Chair’s position for TC77 Japan national committee. From 2005 Professor Hiroyuki Ohsaki of the University of Tokyo assumed the position as myself had to serve the chair’s position of TC77. Then when Professor Hiroyuki Ohsaki was elected the chair of IEC/TC77 Professor Noboru Shibuya of the Takushoku University, then chair of SC77B Japan national committee, served the position of the TC77 Japan national committee from April 2011.

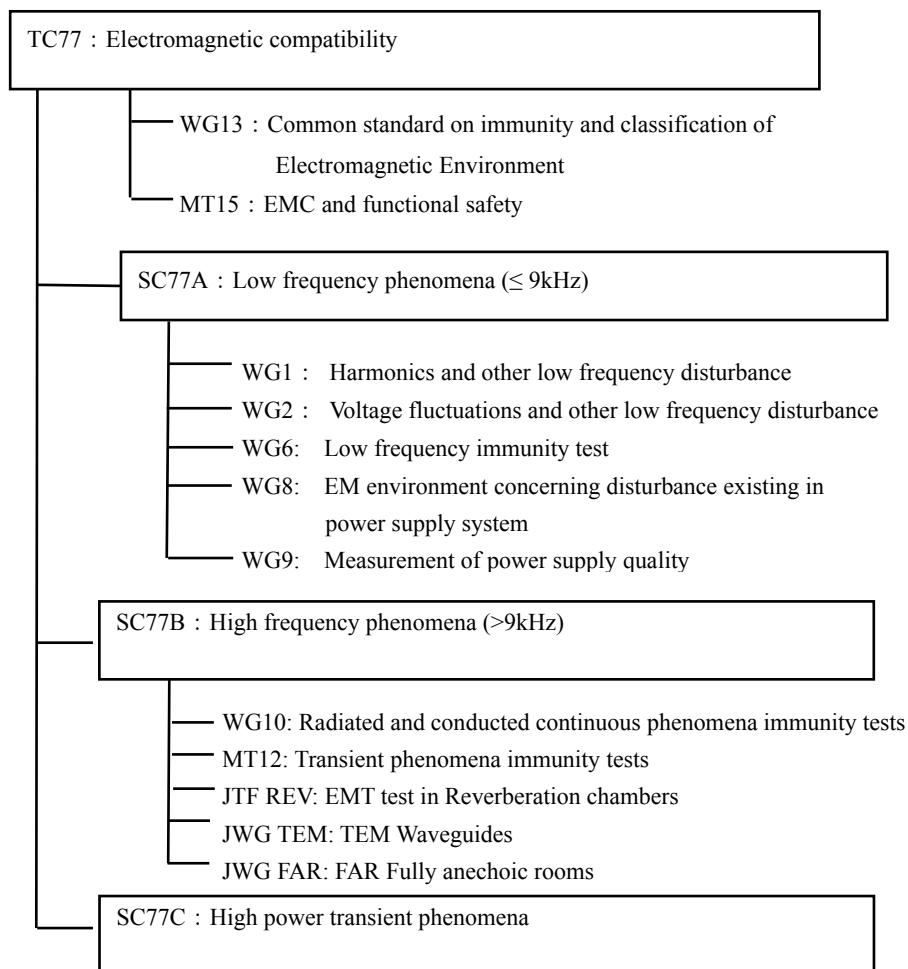


Figure 2 Organization of TC77 in 2016

SC77A and SC77B National Committees were established in December 1993 under the Institute of Electrical Engineers of Japan (IEEJ) in addition to the TC77 National Committee. This was to align Japanese committees to the substantially reorganized TC77 in 1992. SC77A NC was chaired by Mr. Eiji Sakashita of Hitachi and SC77B NC was chaired by myself of the then NTT Telecommunication Network Laboratory (as of 1993).

As for SC77C it was taken care in 1993 by a working group under the TC77 national committee but when its title was changed to “High electromagnetic transient phenomena” SC77C took the responsibility for it. Under the circumstances SC77C national committee chaired by Mr. Toru Kimoto of Hitachi was established under the Japanese Electrotechnical Committee of IEEJ.

Then in 1999 the EMC standardization committee was established under IEEJ which functioned as TC77 national committee. Through the complex organizational alignment and realignment that followed the following three committees were established each corresponding to parent IEC committees. They are SC77A, SC77B and SC77C national committees under the EMC standardization committee.

References: (Omitted as they are all Japanese documents)



Masamitsu Tokuda

- 1967 Graduated from Electronics Engineering Department of Hokkaido University
- 1969 Joined NTT, assigned to the Electrical Communications Laboratories
- 1987 Leader of EMC study group
- 1996 Professor of Electric Engineering Department , Kyushu Institute of Technology
- 2001 Professor of Electronic communication department, Musashi Engineering University
- 2010 Professor emeritus of Tokyo City University, Visiting co-researcher of the department of new region creation science of the graduate school of Tokyo University

Major prize received

- 1986 Merit award – IEICE (on the design theory and evaluation method for optical fiber cables)
- 1997 Information communication merit award by MPT (on EMC technology development)
- 2003 Industrial standard merit award by the minister of METI
- 2004 IEICE fellow
- 2007 Promoted to IEEE fellow

Report on VCCI workshop in Singapore

By VCCI Steering Committee

Overseas workshop is a good affair to increase new VCCI members while serving VCCI members overseas, but recently we have not engaged in it as frequently as before due to various reasons. This time, however, we convened the workshop in Singapore with the cooperation of Rohde & Schwarz company (a VCCI member) after 3 years of void period following Hong Kong workshop. While we were in Singapore we made a courtesy visit to the regulatory office of Singapore (IDA: Information Communication Development Agent) for the purpose of information exchange.

1. Dates

February 18 and 19, 2016

2. Purposes

- Promotion of VCCI activities in Singapore by way of convening VCCI workshop
- Improve the connection with VCCI overseas members
- Exchange opinions with IDA on EMC

3. Contents

(1) VCCI Singapore seminar

Date/Time: February 18, 2016 10:30 – 16:30

Venue: Rohde & Schwarz Asia Pte Ltd. (9 chngi Business Park Vista #01-01, Singapore 486041)

No. of participants: 20

Presentations

- ① Greeting and introduction of VCCI Council
Mr. Oda, Senior Managing Director, VCCI
- ② EMC Regulation in Japan and VCCI Council
Mr. Mine, Chair, VCCI Steering Committee
- ③ Market Sampling Test
Mr. Kanno, Chair, Market Sampling Test Committee
- ④ Measurement facility registration
Mr. Tsurumi, Director of General Affairs
- ⑤ Outline of VCCI Technical requirements and Procedure or Report of Compliance
Mr. Hoshi, Chair, Technical Subcommittee

⑥ DENAN-LAW(Safety law), other related law, Industrial Guidelines

Mr. Uchida, Chair, International Relations Subcommittee

⑦ Qs & As

<Summary of the seminar>

Following Mr. Oda's thank-you remark the seminar was proceeded with the agenda. Majority of the audience were VCCI members so they seemed to have practical knowledge about EMC control. Q and A that followed presentations included the following.

Q1: Can you ship a product in Japan without VCCI mark attached?

A1: Although there is no legal penalty against it, the product will not be accepted in Japanese market as the VCCI's endorsement is missing

Q2: When VCCI started the application of CISPR 32, will AV equipment be subjected to VCCI control?

A2: It is under the assessment.

Q3: What is the percentage of being picked by the market sampling test?

A3: One time in 3 years per a member in average.

Q4: Is not the CE regulatory control values & frequency band Japan unique requirement?

A4: VCCI meets CISPR 22 so there is no deviation;

Q5: Why don't you use measurement antenna with wider frequency ranges not today' bicon (30 – 300MHz) and log periodic antenna (300 – 1000MHz)?

A5: VCCI does not recommend the use of hybrid antenna for official measurement from a viewpoint of reliability of data.

Q6: Will products having passed the current VCCI technical requirements (CISPR 22) be required to go through the test again with the new VCCI technical requirements (CISPR 32)?

A6: You can keep it in the market even after April 1, 2019. Products to be registered after April 1, 2019 will be required to pass the new technical requirements (CISPR 32).



(2) Visit to IDA (Information Communication Development Agency)

Date/Time: February 19, 2016 14:00 – 15:30

Venue: IDA (Infocomm Development Authority of Singapore)

(10 Pasir Panjang Road, #10-01, Maple tree Business City (MBC) Singapore)

People we met:

Ms. Woo Yim Leng, Senior Manager, Resource Management & Standards

Mr. Hong Tse Min, Senior Manager, Resource Management & Standards

Ms. Salamah Hasim, Manager, Competition & Resource Development

VCCI participants:

Mr. Mine, Chair, VCCI Steering Committee

Mr. Uchida, Chair, International Relations Subcommittee

Mr. Hoshi, Chair, Technical Subcommittee

Mr. Kanno, Chair, Market Sampling Test Committee

Mr. Oda, Senior Managing Director, VCCI

Mr. Tsurumi, Director of General Affairs

Ms. Inagaki, Program manager

The flow of the meeting: Greetings/Introduction, Briefing of business by both party, Discussion on EMC related matters and others.

Topics covered include:

The relationship between MIC and VCCI, regulation on immunity in Japan, MRA, the starting date of CISPR 32 Ed. 2 in Singapore, regulation on drones, FAR, safety standards (IEC 60065 + IEC 60950-1 → IEC 62368-1), ITU-T, thunder serge, etc.



4. Remarks

Serving VCCI overseas members which take up more than the half of total number of VCCI members is very important for VCCI to maintain/strengthen VCCI operations based on autonomous control of EMC. One of the ways to do so is holding a workshop in overseas but hurdle to do so is not low in terms of finding the venue, assignment of speakers and the likes, so we have not fulfilled what we should do for approximately three years. Execution of workshop this time in Singapore has cleared the debts, we believe. We appreciate Rohde & Schwarz company for their support to VCCI this time. The recognition of VCCI overseas is fairly high thank to efforts of people before us. In order to maintain the state of VCCI as de facto standard in Japan, continuous efforts are needed to have VCCI system understood not only in Japan but also in overseas countries especially by regulatory officials. Therefore, we should continue this activity further, especially in the near future when VCCI is ready to implement CISPR 32 based operation.

Report on Trip to Korea on Radio Wave Regulations

By VCCI International Relations Subcommittee

1. Dates

March 8 through 11, 2016

2. Purposes

In Korean regulatory environment KN 22 and KN 24 were abolished and KN 32 and KN 35 are enforced now. As to KN 35, Korea has implemented it while the base CISPR 35 has not been finalized yet. So the situation in Korea needs to be clarified by visiting RRA of Korea responsible for the law enforcement.

3. Visited offices

A) Office related to radio wave act.

National Radio Research Agency (RRA) <http://www.rra.go.kr>

B) RRA Certification laboratory

HCT Co., Ltd. <http://www.hct.co.kr>

4. VCCI participants from International Relations Subcommittee

Naoki Hashimoto TÜV Rheinland Japan,

Takeshi Fukuzawa Canon Ltd.

Yoko Inagaki VCCI

Note that we cannot guarantee what we report here. If needed please directly contact RRA.

For important information confirmed by RRA upon our request they were uploaded to VCCI member only page. (Members▼Technical Materials▼EMC Research: News Letter)

5. Results of information gathering

① About KN 32

(1) KN 32 will not be applied to equipment subjected to the Radio Wave Act.

(2) Evaluation method for conducted emission from fiber ports with shield or tension member is the same as the case using 1-port ISN.

(3) The newest version is “KN 32 2015-12”.

(4) No particular guideline will be available for individual testing laboratories.

(5) There is a plan to adopt CISPR 32: 2015 (normally published within 6 month after CISPR document)

is released.

(6) Major differences between CISPR 32 and KN 32 are as follows.

| | CISPR 32 | KN 32 |
|---|---|--|
| 1 | Include FM automobile radio | FM automobile radio is subject to KN 41 |
| 2 | Will test both digital and analog modes | For equipment with both digital and analog modes, only digital mode will be tested |
| 3 | Channel to test is not specified (due to wide scope) | Test only one channel |
| 4 | 3m, 10m and FAR are accepted for the measurement below 1GHz | 3m and 10m are allowed for the measurement below 1GHz only for FM receivers |
| 5 | Test on antenna terminal disturbance will be applicable only to Class B equipment | Test on antenna terminal disturbance will be applied to Class A and B equipment |
| 6 | Frequency range to be tested is not clear (the range is wide) | Only the following 3 points will be tested – beginning, middle and end |

② About KN 35

- (1) The newest version at this time is KN 35 2015-12.
- (2) To follow or not to follow “6.2 of KN 35 2015-12 Guide for end users” is optional.
- (3) Measurement guideline for testing laboratories is not available.
- (4) There is a plan to adopt the above guideline upon the official release of CISPR 35 (usual lead time is 6 months after the release of CISPR).
- (5) Major differences between CISPR 35 and KN 35 are as follows.

| | CISPR 35 | KN 35 |
|---|--|---|
| 1 | Alarms are out of scope | Alarms are subjected |
| 2 | IEC 61000-4-20 and 21 are usable in the RS test | Not usable |
| 3 | Impulse noise testing is required | Impulse noise testing is not required |
| 4 | Receive mode of the receiver: international | Receive mode of the receiver: only for Korean broadcasting |
| 5 | Environmental condition for display equipment: 15 – 20 lux | No conditions specified for display equipment |
| 6 | Both digital and analog mode are subject to testing | For equipment with both digital and analog functions, only digital mode is subjected to testing |

- ③ On Voice output testing in KN 35 radiated EMI immunity testing and in conducted EMI immunity testing
- (1) There are few differences from KN 20 in testing method
 - (2) For equipment both with a voice output connector and speaker, both are subject to testing. How to select either one, however, is under investigation
 - (3) Replaying mp3 file of 1kHz tone is adopted for the sound source of note type PCs
 - (4) S/N ratio with which to judge pass or fail is created from 20dB S/N on 1kHz tone
 - (5) At the time of voice output testing it is required to use 1kHz filter against the influence of cooling fan. Either that or the cooling fan should be turned off.
- ④ For products on which KN 22/KN 24 conformity testing was completed
- (1) Retesting of KN 32/KN 35 will not be required forever as long as the product is not changed
 - (2) Examples of concrete individual cases
 - “Changed only design on 2017-12-01” → application only, no retesting
 - “Changed only design on 2018-01-01” → application only, no retesting
 - “Power capacity reduced on the same circuit on 2017-12-01” → application only, no retesting
 - “Power capacity reduced on the same circuit on 2018-01-01” → application only, no retesting
 - “Changed “electrical circuit” on 2017-12-01 → Retesting with KN 22/KN 24
 - “Changed “electrical circuit” on 2018-01-01 → Retesting with KN 32/KN 35
- ⑤ About KN 11
- (1) KN 11:2015 will be enforced from April 3, 2016
 - (2) Retesting with KN 11 will not be required forever if product is not modified
 - (3) Allowance on KN 11 described in the attached table 3 (p.20 – 32) specifies all the allowances including portions changed
 - (4) Examples of concrete cases
 - Changed design only on 2017-12-01 → Only application needed, no need for retesting
 - Changed design only on 2018-01-01 → Only application needed, no need for retesting
 - Reduced electric power capacity with no change to electric circuit on 2017-12-01 → Only application needed, no need for retesting
 - “Power capacity reduced on the same circuit on 2018-01-01” → application only, no retesting
 - “Changed “electrical circuit” on 2017-12-01 → Retesting with KN 11:2011
 - “Changed “electrical circuit” on 2018-01-01 → Retesting with KN 11:2015
- ⑥ Market sampling test
- Performs once a year. Employs both the testing on purchase base and testing on lease base
- ⑦ SAR measurement procedure
- IEC 62209-1 Ed.2 (to be effectuated on May 31, 2016) is already adopted in Korea

⑧ Others

- (1) RRA Public Notice No. 2015-110 says the following. “If you wish to change the product which has passed conformity assessment you can adopt the previous testing method for ITE and Broadcasting equipment in the window opened until December 31, 2017. Here “change of the product” means “change of the electricity.”
- (2) On November 30, 2015 RRA released “The notice of conformity assessment for equipment to be employed for broadcasting (revised)” reflecting the expansion of the scope for conformity registration. For applicable tested subjects after the revision please see attachment 1.
- (3) Attached table numbers assigned to KN 32 and KN 35 were changed due to the consolidation of EMI prevention standard and EMI protection standard.
- (4) (omitted as a language specific note)
- (5) RRA Notice No. 2015-110 summarizes references for each testing method.
- (6) RRA is an extended agency of MSIP (Ministry of Science, ICT and Future Planning)

6. Details on the visitation

A) Radio Research Agency (RRA)

Time: March 9, 2016 14:00 – 16:30

Place: 767, bitgaram-ro, Naju-si, Jeollanam-do 58217, Korea

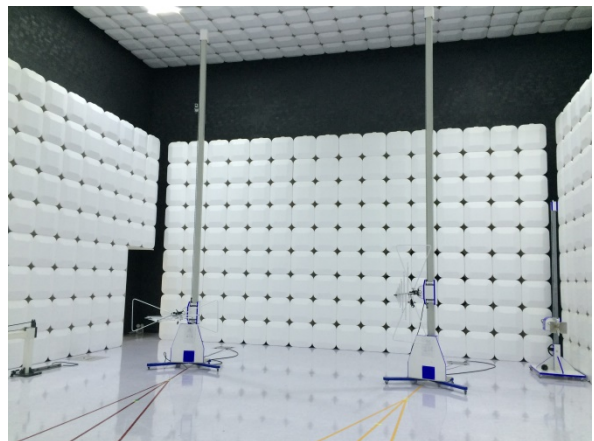
People: we met

Mr. Yang Jungyu Radio Environment Safety Division/Ph. D.

Mr. Bae, Seok-Hee Principle Researcher/Deputy Director

Summary of the visit:

- RRA is a KC certification body based on the Radio wave act. As to KC certification based on the Radio act, only the test report issued by the certification laboratories accredited by RRA.
- RRA is located in Naju, a local city, 2-hour ride away from Seoul in KTX bullet train. Naju is one of such cities to function like Seoul on the program for the development of local cities.





B) HCT Co., Ltd. (RRA Certification laboratory)

Date: March 10, 2016 10:00 – 14:30

Location: 74, Seoicheon-ro 578-gil, Majang-myoen, Icheon-si, Gyeonggi-do, Korea 467-811

People we met:

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Mr. Soo Chan Lee | President / CEO |
| Mr. Bong Jai, Hur | Vice president / Executive officer Product Compliance Division |
| Mr. Sang Jun Lee | Team Leader RF TEAM Certification Division |
| Mr. Hur, Se Young | Certification/Marketing Team Certification Division |

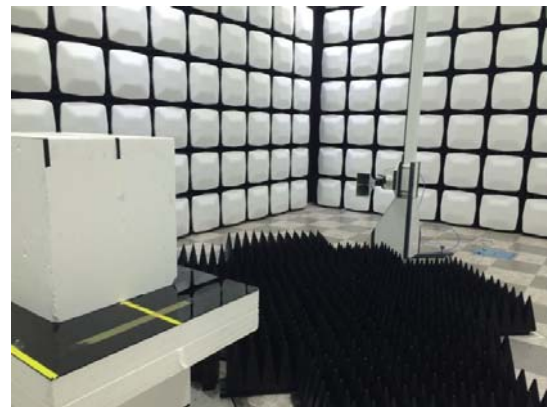
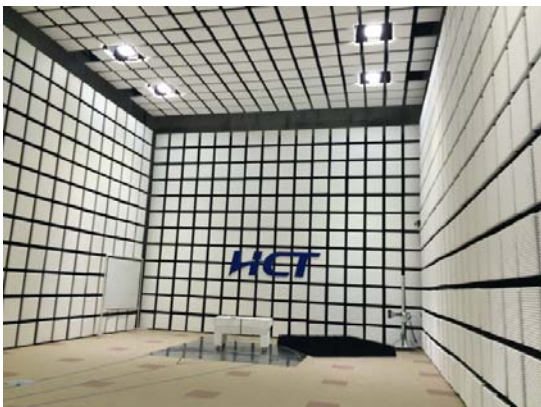
Profile of the company:

2000 Founded the Hyundai Calibration Certification Technology company branched off from Hyundai Electronics

2007 Changed the name of the company to HCT Co., Ltd.

2011 Relocated the headquarters to Icheon-si

- Has record of obtainment of certifications in more than 100 countries around the world. Has rich and replete facilities for testing of mobile phones and wireless equipment.
- Especially as to SAR testing machines they have as many as seven machines which are all fully operated 24 hours (with three shifts)



7. Challenges

It is expected that various revisions will occur on KN 32 and KN 35 and various other standards and regulations. This time we think we were able to get information expected by many of VCCI members directly from RRA. In the near future, however, more concrete questions will be asked about the interpretation of the laws and the likes. To cope with that kind of situation we think it is important to cultivate practical connections with the Korean authorities for the betterment of the relationship based on mutual trust.

8. In closing

In our visit to RRA this time we were able to catch a glimpse of policy and philosophy of RRA reflected on the adoption of CISPR 35 and IEC 62209-1 Ed.2 before their official release. It is important for us to continue information exchange meetings with Korean regulatory authorities like in this time and build up reliable channels with them.

Lastly, we like to thank people of RRA and HCT Co.,Ltd for their kind support to us having visited with a short notice and for answering our many questions.

Status on FY2015 Market Sampling Test Operations

Market Sampling Test Subcommittee

As of April 30, 2016

| Planned number of market sampling tests | Loan-based | | 50 | | 110 | | | | | |
|---|----------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------|--------------------|----------------|---------|
| | Purchase-based | | 60 | | | | | | | |
| Sampling test Grand total | Selected | Cancelled (unrealized shipment, etc) | Owner's consent pending | Testable samples | Test completed | Judgment awaited | Judgment | | | |
| | | | | | | | Passed | Failed - tentative | | |
| | | | | | | | | Finally passed | Finally failed | Pending |
| Grand total | 114 | 4 | 0 | 110 | 110 | 0 | 102 | 4 | 4 | 0 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|----|---|---|----|----|---|----|---|---|---|
| Loan-based testing total | 53 | 3 | 0 | 50 | 50 | 0 | 48 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 st Quarter | 14 | 2 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 nd Quarter | 24 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 24 | 0 | 22 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 3 rd Quarter | 14 | 1 | 0 | 13 | 13 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 th Quarter | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----|---|---|----|----|---|----|---|---|---|
| Purchase-based testing total | 61 | 1 | 0 | 60 | 60 | 0 | 54 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| 1 st Quarter | 20 | 1 | 0 | 19 | 19 | 0 | 17 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 nd Quarter | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 3 rd Quarter | 20 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 20 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 4 th Quarter | 11 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 11 | 0 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 0 |

Final Result

| Passed | Failed | Pending |
|--------|--------|---------|
| 106 | 4 | 0 |

| Document inspection | Selected | Cancelled (withdrawal, etc) | Owner's consent pending | Inspectable samples | Inspection Completed | Judgment awaited | Judgment | |
|---------------------|----------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|------------------|----------|---------------------|
| | | | | | | | Cleared | Problems identified |
| | 40 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 40 | 0 | 36 | 4 |

| | |
|--|--|
| Company name | Platform Co. Ltd. |
| Model/Type | OpenBlocks IoT EX1 : OBSEX1 |
| Measurement results | Comm port : 16.9dB excess at 29.2MHz Mains port : 14.1dB excess at 0.62MHz |
| Cause, measures (to be) taken and actions for the prevention of the recurrence | <p>Cause: This product equipped with three power supply methods was filed to VCCI as conformed with Class B DTE. Initially the company planned to sell the body of the product without dedicated +5V AC adapter, but in actuality the company marketed it packaged with an AC adapter (Class A level) not the same one tested for VCCI filing. Also they designed the the unit to work both with 48V supplies for telephone offices and 12V supplied by a battery which they found defective in terms of performance, so they applied engineering changes to the machine but they skipped emission reconfirmation test that should have been followed.</p> <p>Measures (to be) taken on shipped and stocked products :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For products in the stock marketing was stopped. Also abolished specification for 12V supply (as to 48V supply it is realized with a new board with different machine type) • For products already shipped change AC adapter to the one for Class B <p>Actions for the prevention of the recurrence:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Make sure that products containing AC adapter is measured in combination with the adapter and registered them in a package to VCCI 2. If parts used are the same but the layout is different, then do VCCI measurement anew 3. Technical management department will review the registration of machine types for marketing of home manufactured products. |

Report from the Secretariat

● List of Members (February 2016 ~ April 2016)

New Members

| Membership | Member No. | Company Name | Country |
|------------|------------|---|---------|
| Regular | 3715 | Miura Corporation | JAPAN |
| Regular | 3717 | TECHNO BROAD, INC. | JAPAN |
| Regular | 3732 | IOT Co.,Ltd. | JAPAN |
| Regular | 3733 | Tama Electronics Industry Corp. | JAPAN |
| Regular | 3712 | Netronome Systems, Inc. | USA |
| Regular | 3713 | Tintri, Inc. | USA |
| Regular | 3720 | G-SMATT Co., Ltd. | KOREA |
| Regular | 3725 | BI-Search International Inc | USA |
| Regular | 3727 | Technicolor(China) Technology Co., Ltd. | CHINA |
| Regular | 3729 | ZPE Systems | USA |
| Supporting | 3707 | Savvius, Inc. | USA |
| Supporting | 3718 | QAI Laboratories, Ltd. | CANADA |

Change of Company Name

| Membership | Member No. | Company Name | Country | Former Company Name |
|------------|------------|--|---------|---|
| Regular | 5 | Toshiba Platform Solution Corporation | JAPAN | TOSHIBA PERSONAL COMPUTER SYSTEM CORPORATION |
| Regular | 293 | Sanyo Chemical Co., Ltd. | JAPAN | Sanyo Chemical Co., Ltd. 2013/10/21 ASUMO CO., LTD |
| Regular | 856 | Sony Interactive Entertainment Inc. | JAPAN | Sony Computer Entertainment Inc. |
| Supporting | 1849 | Sony Global Manufacturing & Operations Corporation | JAPAN | Sony EMCS Corporation |
| Regular | 636 | Cherry GmbH | GERMANY | ZF Friedrichshafen AGF · Electronics GmbH |
| Regular | 2636 | HCS (Suzhou) Limited | China | Home Control Singapore Pte Ltd |
| Regular | 3249 | Sophos Ltd | UK | Sophos Technology GmbH |

Request : In case of any change in your company name, please kindly advise VCCI.
Use the "Notice of Change" at VCCI Website.

Withdrawal Members

| Membership | Member No. | Company Name | Country |
|------------|------------|---|---------|
| Regular | 79 | NTT DATA CUSTOMER SERVICE CORPORATION | JAPAN |
| Regular | 128 | NIDEC COPAL CORPORATION | JAPAN |
| Regular | 173 | Hitachi Solutions, Ltd. | JAPAN |
| Regular | 512 | MINEBEA CO., LTD. | JAPAN |
| Regular | 2916 | Hitachi High-Tech Solutions Corporation | JAPAN |
| Regular | 3432 | eflow inc. | JAPAN |
| Regular | 3637 | Y's corporation | JAPAN |
| Regular | 3694 | Kimura Electric Co., Ltd. | JAPAN |
| Supporting | 424 | UL Japan, Inc. | JAPAN |

● VCCI Events Calendar

FY2016

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| <p>April</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VCCI Basic Course for Measurement Engineers • Exhibition at TECHNO FRONTIER | <p>May</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VCCI Course for Measurement Engineers • Computex Taipei | <p>June</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VCCI Course on Radiated EM/ Measurement Above 1GHz • Release VCCI Dayori No.121 |
| <p>July</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VCCI Business Reporting Meeting • VCCI Course of Rules for Voluntary Control Measures (tentative) • Release Annual Report | <p>August</p> | <p>September</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VCCI Basic Course for Measurement Engineers • Release VCCI Dayori No.122 |
| <p>October</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VCCI Course for Measurement Engineers • Exhibition at CEATEC JAPAN • VCCI International Forum | <p>November</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VCCI Course on Radiated EM/ Measurement Above 1GHz • VCCI Course on Antenna Calibration and NSA Measurement | <p>December</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VCCI Seminar on Automated and Manual Measurement • Release VCCI Dayori No.123 |
| <p>January</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VCCI Technical Symposium | <p>February</p> | <p>March</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Release VCCI Dayori No.124 |

● State of Conformance Report Submitted

February 2016 ~ March 2016

| Classification | | Corresponding M o n t h | February 2016 | | | March 2016 | | |
|---|--|----------------------------|---------------|-----|-------|------------|-----|-------|
| | | C l a s s | A | B | Total | A | B | Total |
| Mainframe Computer (Super Computer, Server, etc) | | | 17 | 1 | 18 | 30 | 1 | 31 |
| Personal Computer | Desk-top type, etc. | | 2 | 10 | 12 | 4 | 16 | 20 |
| | Note type, etc. | | 0 | 24 | 24 | 0 | 48 | 48 |
| | Palm top type, etc. | | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| Office Computer, Mini-Computer, Workstation, etc. | | | 4 | 4 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 13 |
| Peripherals/Terminals Equipment | Auxiliary Memory (Storage Device) | | 15 | 32 | 47 | 16 | 52 | 68 |
| | Printer | | 4 | 7 | 11 | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| | Display (LCD, CRT Display, etc.) | | 10 | 29 | 39 | 11 | 45 | 56 |
| | Input/Output Device (excluding Auxiliary Memory, Printer, and Display) | | 6 | 15 | 21 | 3 | 22 | 25 |
| | General Purpose Terminal (Display, Typewriter Terminal, etc.) | | 2 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| | Exclusive Terminal (POS, Terminal for Medical, Financial, and Insurance use, etc.) | | 6 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| | Others Peripherals | | 9 | 10 | 19 | 13 | 18 | 31 |
| Copying Machine | | | 6 | 7 | 13 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Communications Equipment | Telephone Equipment (Fax, PBX, Telephone, Key Telephone System, etc.) | | 7 | 6 | 13 | 5 | 4 | 9 |
| | Network Channel Terminating Equipment (Modem, Digital Transmission Equipment, DSU, Terminal Adapter, etc.) | | 1 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| | LAN Equipment (HUB, Repeater, Switching-node, Router, etc.) | | 42 | 19 | 61 | 35 | 27 | 62 |
| | Other Communications Equipment (Switching Equipment in a Telecom Center, etc.) | | 14 | 1 | 15 | 21 | 2 | 23 |
| Others (Digital-camera, Navigator, toy, MP3 Player, etc.) | | | 10 | 19 | 29 | 10 | 31 | 41 |
| Total | | | 155 | 194 | 349 | 172 | 286 | 458 |

● State of Conformance Report Submitted for FY2015

| Classification | | Corresponding M o n t h | 2015 (fiscal year) | | |
|--|---|----------------------------|--------------------|------|-------|
| | | C l a s s | A | B | Total |
| Mainframe Computer (Super Computer, Server, etc) | | | 303 | 26 | 329 |
| Personal Computer | Desk-top type, etc | | 18 | 226 | 244 |
| | Note type, etc | | 5 | 433 | 438 |
| | Palm top type, etc | | 0 | 21 | 21 |
| Office Computer, Mini-Computer, Workstation, etc | | | 54 | 41 | 95 |
| Peripherals/Terminals Equipment | Auxiliary Memory (Storage Device) | | 131 | 318 | 449 |
| | Printer | | 50 | 110 | 160 |
| | Display (LCD, CRT Display, etc.) | | 125 | 596 | 721 |
| | Input/Output Device (excluding Auxiliary Memory, Printer, and Display) | | 56 | 297 | 353 |
| | General Purpose Terminal (Display, Typewriter Terminal, etc.) | | 6 | 23 | 29 |
| | Exclusive Terminal (POS, Terminal for Medical, Financial, and Insurance use, etc.) | | 115 | 27 | 142 |
| | Others Peripherals | | 124 | 275 | 399 |
| Copying Machine | | | 27 | 21 | 48 |
| Communications Equipment | Telephone Equipment (Fax, PBX, Telephone, Key Telephone System, etc) | | 46 | 36 | 82 |
| | Network Channel Terminating Equipment (Modem, Digital Transmission Equipment, DSU, Terminal Adapter, etc) | | 20 | 55 | 75 |
| | LAN Equipment (HUB, Repeater, Switching-node, Router, etc) | | 583 | 226 | 809 |
| | Other Communications Equipment (Switching Equipment in a Telecom Center, etc) | | 192 | 82 | 274 |
| Others (Digital-camera, Navigator, toy, MP3 Player, etc) | | | 138 | 249 | 387 |
| Total | | | 1993 | 3062 | 5055 |

● State of Registration of Measurement Facilities (Newly registered or renewed)

The following table indicates the status on registration of measuring facilities in the most recent three months.

Facilities listed here are only those made open by registering members in principle. Members with those facilities whose valid period expired are kindly advised to contact VCCI to inform of the status they are in. Status to choose from are, renewal application being filed, new application being filed, waiting for the next issue to carry, or terminating the registration (all facilities are posted in the Web site).

Facilities in Japan are listed in Japanese.

List of newly registered or renewed facilities (February 2016 – April 2016)

R: Field strength measuring facility C: Mains Port Conducted interference measuring facility T: Communication Port Conducted interference measuring facility G: Radiated EMI measurement facilities above 1GHz

| No | Company name | Equipment name | 3 m | 10 m | 30 m | Dar k 3m | Dar k 10m | Registration number | Effective date | Location | Contact to: |
|-------|---|---|-----|------|------|----------|-----------|---------------------|----------------|---|-----------------|
| 11465 | CCIC Southern Electronic Product Testing (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd. | CCIC-SET standard 10 meter EMC anechoic chamber | - | - | - | - | ○ | R-4321 | 2019/3/13 | Electric Testing Building, Shahe Road, Xili, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, P.R. China | 86-755-26624938 |
| 11466 | CCIC Southern Electronic Product Testing (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd. | CCIC-SET Shielded Room No.2 | - | - | - | - | - | C-4816 | 2019/3/13 | Electric Testing Building, Shahe Road, Xili, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, P.R. China | 86-755-26624938 |
| 11467 | CCIC Southern Electronic Product Testing (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd. | CCIC-SET Shielded Room No.1 | - | - | - | - | - | T-2318 | 2019/3/13 | Electric Testing Building, Shahe Road, Xili, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, P.R. China | 86-755-26624938 |
| 11468 | CCIC Southern Electronic Product Testing (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd. | CCIC-SET standard 10 meter EMC anechoic chamber | - | - | - | - | - | G-923 | 2019/3/13 | Electric Testing Building, Shahe Road, Xili, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, P.R. China | 86-755-26624938 |
| 11541 | 株式会社 ノイズ研究所 | オープンサイト No.3 | ○ | ○ | - | - | - | R-4341 | 2019/3/13 | 千葉県船橋市金堀町 69 | 047-457-2496 |
| 11542 | 株式会社 ノイズ研究所 | シールドルーム No.1 | - | - | - | - | - | C-4835 | 2019/3/13 | 千葉県船橋市金堀町 69 | 047-457-2496 |
| 11543 | ヤマハ株式会社 | シールドルーム 3 (ヤマハ EMC センター シールドルーム 3) | - | - | - | - | - | T-2333 | 2019/3/13 | 静岡県浜松市中区中沢町 10-1 | 053-460-2379 |
| 11544 | Sporton International Inc. | Hwa Ya 3m Semi-anechoic Chamber 03CH10-HY | - | - | - | ○ | - | R-4342 | 2019/3/13 | No.58, Aly. 75, Ln. 564, Wenhua 3rd Rd., Guishan Dist., Taoyuan City, Taiwan | 886-3-327-3456 |
| 11545 | Sporton International Inc. | Hwa Ya 3m Semi-anechoic Chamber 03CH06-HY | - | - | - | - | - | G-943 | 2019/3/13 | No.52, Huaya 1st Rd., Guishan Dist., Taoyuan City 333, Taiwan | 886-3-327-3456 |
| 11546 | Sporton International Inc. | Hwa Ya 3m Semi-anechoic Chamber 03CH10-HY | - | - | - | - | - | G-944 | 2019/3/13 | No.58, Aly. 75, Ln. 564, Wenhua 3rd Rd., Guishan Dist., Taoyuan City, Taiwan | 886-3-327-3456 |
| 11547 | Compliance Certification Services Inc. | CCS 10M Chamber | - | - | - | - | ○ | R-4343 | 2019/3/13 | No.139, Wugong Rd., Wugu District, New Taipei City 24891, Taiwan | 886-3-3240332 |

| No | Company name | Equipment name | 3 m | 10 m | 30 m | Dar k 3m | Dar k 10m | Registration number | Effective date | Location | Contact to: |
|-------|--|------------------------------|--------|---------|---------|----------------|-----------------|------------------------|-------------------|---|-----------------|
| 11548 | Compliance Certification Services Inc. | CCS 10M Chamber | - | - | - | - | - | G-945 | 2019/3/13 | No.139, Wugong Rd., Wugu District, New Taipei City 24891, Taiwan | 886-3-3240332 |
| 11555 | Quietek Corporation | CB 8 (Semi-anechoic Chamber) | - | - | - | - | - | G-947 | 2019/3/13 | No.5-22, Rueishu Keng, Linkou Dist., New Taipei City, 24451, Taiwan | 886-2-8601-3788 |

Before putting down a pen

The month of June invariably reminds us of "June bride". While in Japan June is getting hot and steamy day by day with frequent Tsuyu rainfalls mingled, in Europe June is the most refreshing month in the year because of the least rainfall in the month in a given year. Also June is the time the Corpus Christi is held so the whole Europe gets into the mood of festival. It is said, therefore, that June bride will lead a happy life. Talking about the music to lead a happy couple into the ceremony hall it is selected from music of wide genre in recent years. Standard one is Lohengrin (Wagner) and A Midsummer Night's Dream Wedding March (Mendelssohn). While the music of Wagner is solemn the music of Mendelssohn is exuberant. What are the stories behind them?

Lohengrin by Wilhelm Richard Wagner:

Elza, a young noble woman of Herzogtum Brabant, was forced to fight duel as accused of murder of her younger brother. She was rescued by Swan Knight she dreamed about in a duel in place of her. The knight won the battle and proposed a marriage to the noble woman. The knight told Elza not to ask him to give himself away. But she could

not shut herself up in the first night from her anxiety and asked him for his name. No sooner she asked the knight the question he left her as he said he could not stay with her as being questioned unanswerable question. The noble woman died there due to her deep desperation.

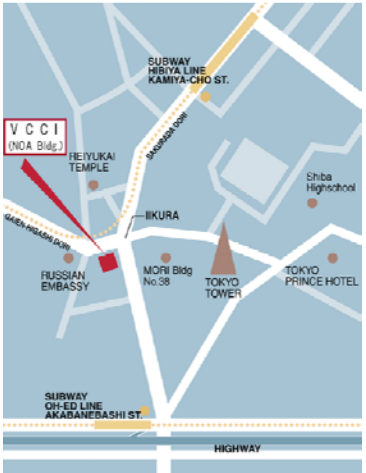
A Midsummer Night's Dream by Shakespeare:

A noble woman Hermia ran off with her lover Lysander. Demetrius who loves Hermia and Helena who loves Demetrius followed them.

Fairy king and his wife are under matrimonial quarrel. Fairy king orders Fairy Puck to make his wife to take an aphrodisiac. However, Fairy Puck made a mistake and let Lysander and Demetrius take aphrodisiac too in addition to noble woman Hermia. Therefore, both Lysander and Demetrius came to love Helena and started a duel. Hermia who thought she was stolen her lover got into a big quarrel with Helena. Then cool Fairy King removed the effect of poison from Herm (what about Demetrius?). After that all couples lived happily.

Which story do you like among those slapstick comedies?
(Y.H.)

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