VCCI DAYORI

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Contents

Contribution

Circumstances with coffee in convenience stores in Taiwan

Masaru Sakai

Have you ever drunk coffee of convenience store – Seven Eleven in Japan? It is pretty good! Not a small number of people around me say that it is good enough for a cup of coffee after the lunch. It is understandable that the December 2013 edition of magazine "Nikkei Trendy" selected the "convini-coffee" of the Seven Eleven as one of the 30 best selling items of year 2013. It seems the coffee has been well penetrated in Japanese convenient store market.

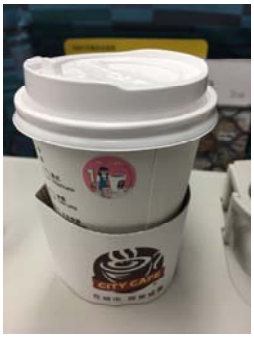
CITY CAFÉ's sign

However, as far as "conveni-coffee" is concerned not many people know that Taiwan is a great forerunner. It was more than 10 years ago (in 2004) that the Taiwanese Seven-Eleven started the sale of its own brand of coffee "City Café." That business was imitated by many convenience stores in Taiwan, so today almost all of them deal with coffee.

However, in Taiwan, the operation of coffee machines is not opened to the customers, which keeps store staff busy for operations. Also in order to treat customers without delays they install several machines in a store.


Unlike in Japan store clerks serve the coffee


Price list


A coffee cup served with a supporting base

The price of coffee in a large size cup is NT $45/cup (approximately 170 yen) as of March 2017. Since the price of coffee in a tea room is as expensive as in Japan or more, this price setting is attractive enough. The Taiwanese company owing Seven Eleven also operates Starbucks, so it is rumored that coffee beans used in Starbucks are also used in Seven Eleven. This is another reason why Taiwanese people love convenience coffee.

To tell the truth up until 20 years ago very small was the number of tea rooms serving coffee in Taiwan. So if Japanese want to drink coffee had to search for a UCC-owned coffee shop or family restaurant operated by Japanese. In those times tea drinking custom was seemingly still dominated by Chinese tea culture.

Now in the past 10 years or so, many inexpensive independent or chained charming coffee shops started their business where ordinary Taiwanese people enjoy drinking coffee normally.

Seven-Eleven in a waiting room for the Taiwan Bullet Train

In 2016 Mr. Berg Wu won the World Barista Championship which symbolizes the superheating Taiwanese coffee culture. I might remark in passing that Taiwanese coffee drinking culture is now at the height of its prosperity on top of traditional Chinese tea culture. In remarking in passing Starbucks debouched all over Chinese Taipei with over 400+ shops today. Taiwanese Seven Eleven, on the other hand, they are now operating 5,107 stores (at the end of 2016) in Taiwan which is said to be the densest convenience store network in the world. You may refer this situation to the most dense tea room chain in the world.

Seven-Eleven in the street of Taipei

In Chinese Taipei the MRT Airport line was opened on March 2 this year, which has long been awaited in the country. This train connects the airport and the Taipei railway station very conveniently only in 35 minutes which used to be approximately 1 hour before with bus and taxi. Why don't you visit and enjoy Taiwan in this opportunity and enjoy the differences of cultures brought about by Chinese tea and Coffee.

This is a good example of unknown realities that the root of not a small number of things wildly popularized in Japan was in Asian countries. Karaoke box is another example. It was originated in Taiwan. We Japanese are inclined to pay attention to Western countries for novelties, but Asian countries should not be overlooked for the hint of new businesses, I should say.

Masaru Sakai

Representative of Office Zero

Born in Tokyo on November 3, 1953. Graduated from the department of the science of law, Hitotsubashi University

Joined Mitsui Sumitomo Insurance in 1976. Mainly engaged in overseas marketing in the Asian regions as the top management of local affiliated companies in Hong Kong, Bangkok and Taipei for 15 years in total.

Executive Director of the company in 2007. Retired the company in 2010 and accepted the position of director in Brain Supply company as a certified social insurance labor consultant in 2012. Established Office Zero in 2015 as the President. Being engaged in consultations on personnel in small medium companies and on overseas business startup.

Committee Activities

● Board of Directors

Date	March 27, 2017
Agenda items	● 1. Business plan for FY2017 ● 2. Budgetary plan for FY2017
Decisions made and reports given	● Agenda item 1. Approved ● Agenda item 2. Approved ● Reporting item 1. Status on the research on technical requirements for the safety of electric appliances

● Steering Committee

Dates	February 22 and March 15, 2017
Agenda items	● 1. Business plan for FY2017 ● 2. Budgetary plan for FY2017 ● 3. Review of new members applications in January – February ● 4. Participation in the program of Information Communication Month ● 5. Guidance on the rules based on CISPR 32 Ed.2 ● 6. Draft program for workshop in COMPUTEX TAIPEI scheduled in June
Pending business	● Agenda item Agenda item 5
Decisions made and reports given	● Agenda item 1. Approved ● Agenda item 2. Approved as originally presented ● Agenda item 3. Approved ● Agenda item 4. Approved ● Agenda item 6. Approved as originally presented ● 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. Administrative matters (on membership changes and expenditure by project) for the period of January - February

● Technical Subcommittee

Date	March 21, 2017
Agenda items	● 1. Activities in FY2016 of Technical Subcommittee and WGs under it ● 2. Validation of influence of radiated emissions from EUT with wireless communication features ● 3. Impact to the measurement results of wireless communication equipment using the same band width as that of conducted emission measurement ● 4. Validation of NSA evaluation method ● 5. Proposal on the standardization of VHF-LISN in CISPR ● 6. Implementation of the 3 sets of guidance
Pending business	● Agenda items 2 through 6
Decisions made and reports given	● Report given: On the SISPR Singapore meeting

● International Relations Subcommittee

Dates	February 10, March 14 and April 14, 2017
Agenda items	● 1. Update of related standards in the world ● 2. Study of EMC situations in the world ● 3. Plan on VCCI International Forum 2017
Pending business	● Agenda item 1. ● Agenda item 2. Preparation for the study on Agenda item 2 ● Agenda item 3. Planning and preparation for 2017 International Forum
Decisions made and reports given	● Reporting item 1. Updated the ITE related standards in the world on March 30 ● Reporting item 2. Visited GSO of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for information exchange. The report was posted in the member only page. Details are given in this edition of Dayori.

● Market Sampling Test Subcommittee

Dates	February 6, March 6 and April 7, 2017
Agenda items	● 1. Treatment of cases judged tentative “fail” ● 2. Preferential treatment of members practicing proper EMC quality control ● 3. Document inspection ● 4. Fact-finding study on the marking ● 5. Budget for market sampling test for 2017 ● 6. Plan on the visit to the Taipei testing laboratory
Pending business	● Agenda item 4. It was decided to promote the invitation of non-VCCI member to VCCI and questioning VCCI members who failed to display the VCCI mark on their products ● Agenda item 6. Detailed plan on the Taipei visit including the target departments to visit, study items and presentations to make from VCCI side.
Decisions made and reports given	● 1. Finalized 2 cases passed and 5 cases failed of total 7 failed-tentative cases ● 2. Issued “passed notice” to all VCCI members who are proven to be implementing planned periodical inspections on mass-produced products ● 3. Of 40 document inspections performed, 36 cases were pointed out necessary clarifications on the test report and 4 cases were asked for retesting ● 4. Decided to do 100 cases of market sampling tests in FY2017, same as the previous year.

● Education Subcommittee

Dates	February 9, March 16 and April 14, 2017
Agenda items	● 1. Education program for FY2017 ● 2. Revisit to the texts to be used for education programs in FY2017 ● 3. Consider possible opening of new classes such as on measurement uncertainty etc. which is newly on demand
Pending business	● Agenda item 1. Development of texts for the three programs planned in FY 2017. They are “Basics,” “Training,” and “Automatic/Manual measurement” concerning CISPR 32. ● Agenda item 2. Continue revisiting education programs tailored to the VCCI operations based on CISPR 32 ● Agenda item 3. Continue studying needs for the development of new skills in, for example, handling of uncertainty in the measurement.
Decisions made and reports given	● Agenda item 1. In FY2016 5 classes were run to accept 97 trainees. In FY2017 we launched opening of three educational/training programs whose annual schedule was released in the VCCI website. The planned courses are as follows ・VCCI measurement engineer basic course ・VCCI training course for measurement below 1GHz for measurement engineers ・VCCI practical use of automatic/manual measurement

● Communication Subcommittee

Dates	February 17 and March 3, 2017
Agenda items	● 1. Business plan for FY2017 ● 2. Participation in exhibitions and design of panels used in them ● 3. Develop a list of EMI standard associated with CISPR 32 ● 4. Participation in Techno-frontier 2017
Pending business	● Agenda item 2. Design of panels of A0 size to be used in exhibitions
Decisions made and reports given	● 1. ● 3. Completed were both Japanese and English versions of the list of standards ● 4. Assigned VCCI explaining staff for Techno-frontier to be held in April ● Reporting item 1. Continue VCCI door sticker Ad in Tokyo metro Hibiya-line, Ad panel at Akihabara station and motion picture ad in the sales floor of Bic Camera

● Measurement Facility Registration Committee

Date	February 20, 2017
Agenda items	Reviewed the result of deliberations by the Measurement Facility Examination WG and concluded as follows
Decisions made and items completed	Conformity certified (including cases certified with qualification comments after checking of supplementary papers); 24 companies • Radiated EMI measuring facilities; 12 • Mains ports conducted EMI measuring facilities; 17 • Telecommunication ports conducted EMI measuring facilities; 7 • Radiated EMI measurement facilities above 1GHz; 4 Applications returned with comments; none Applications carried over to the next meeting; none
Date	March 21, 2017
Agenda items	Reviewed the result of deliberations by the Measurement Facility Examination WG and concluded as follows
Decisions made and items completed	Conformity certified (including cases certified with qualification comments after extra paper checking); 15 companies • Radiated EMI measuring facilities; 8 • Mains ports conducted EMI measuring facilities; 7 • Telecommunication ports conducted EMI measuring facilities; 2 • Radiated EMI measurement facilities above 1GHz; 8 Applications returned with comments; none Applications carried over to the next meeting; 1
Date	April 17, 2017
Agenda items	Reviewed the result of deliberations by the Measurement Facility Examination WG and concluded as follows
Decisions made and items completed	Conformity certified (including cases certified with qualification comments after extra paper checking); 17 companies • Radiated EMI measuring facilities; 8 • Mains ports conducted EMI measuring facilities; 9 • Telecommunication ports conducted EMI measuring facilities; 10 • Radiated EMI measurement facilities above 1GHz; 12 Applications returned with comments; none Applications carried over to the next meeting; none

● 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

Serial Article – 9

System of EMC standards and types

By Masamitsu Tokuda

1. Foreword

EMC standards are those developed by CISPR (International Special Committee on Radio Interference), IEC/TC77 (International Electrotechnical Commission – Electromagnetic Compatibility) for base standards, common standards and product group standards. In addition there are products standards developed by TC22 (Power electronics), TC62 (Electrical equipment in medical practice) and TC65 (Industrial-process measurement, control and automation). In this specific article I am explaining the differences between those standards.

2. System of EMC standards and definitions

IEC adopted IEC guide 107 Electromagnetic Compatibility which prescribes systems of standard with hierarchy as follows.

①Basic standards: Glossary, classification of electro-magnetic environment, specification of EMC levels, general requirements for electromagnetic immunity, and common measurement and testing methods among others. They are to be referred to by common standards, product group and product standards. As such the basic standards are not designed to specify the limits for specific environment and products, but gives basic philosophies about them. This stance is also applicable to testing methods.

②Common standards: Specify limits on emission and immunity for all products in the environment of home, commerce and industries. However, if there are product group standards and product standards established they have the presedent. As for testing method basic standards are referred to.

③Product group standards: Specify test methods and limits for specific product groups such as ITE, home appliances and the like.

④Products standards: Specify testing methods and limits tailored for specific products.

Standards systems with layered structure such as above is commonly adopted for ISO/IEC Guide 51 (guidelines for safety matters to be covered in standards) and IEC Guide 104 (The preparation of safety publications and the use of basic safety publications and group safety publications).

3. Relationship between common standards and products/product group standards.

Figure 1 indicates relationship between EMC product group standards, product standards and EMC common standards. While common standards are those applied to all products used in home environment and industrial environment, the product group standards and product standards are applied to specific product groups and products. Common standards are those developed to be applied to all products in the environment under EU where EMC Directives work. The system here is, define the limits with common standards with testing methods specified in basic standards. Note, however, that products/product groups with their standards have precedent over

EMC common standards. Therefore, TCs not satisfied with common standards went in their own ways and developed product specific EMC standards tailored to such product groups/products. However, IEC Guide 107 says that TC which wants to set the limits more relaxed than the common standard is required to consult with CISPR. Note that Guide 107 also covers guides for TCs in charge of product group/products to develop EMC standards.

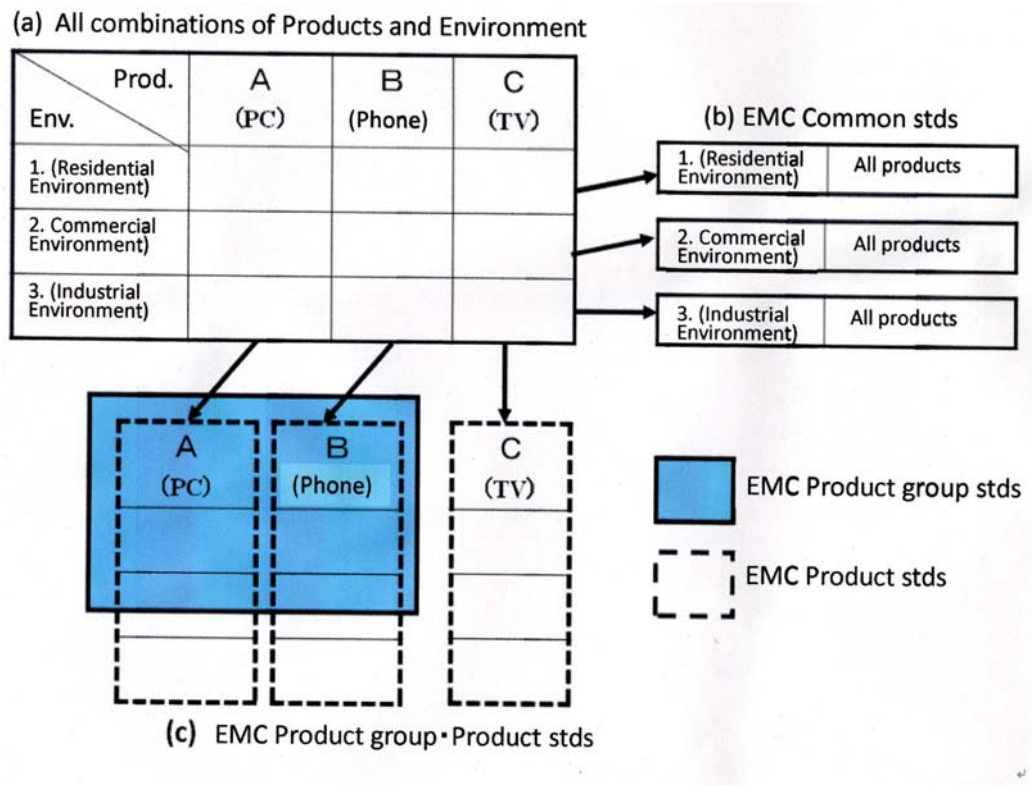


Figure 1 Relationship between Product group, Product standard and Common standard

References: (Note: referenced papers in Japanese were omitted)

(1) IEC Guide 107:2014 “Electromagnetic compatibility – Guide to the drafting of electromagnetic compatibility publications” IEC Webstore

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 CeBIT 2017 visitation

By Steering Committee

Date/Time : March 20 – March 22, 2017（The period CeBIT open: March 20 - 24）
Venue : Messegelande 30521 Hannover
Participants : Shinji Mine, Chair, Steering Committee (NEC)
Akira Oda, Senior Managing Director (VCCI)
Naoyuki Tsurumi, Director of administration (VCCI）

Theme of CeBIT 2017 : "D!conomy - no limits"（coinage of “digital” and “economy”）
Under the auspice of Deutsche Messe AG
No. of participating companies: Approximately 3,300
No. of visitors : 200,000 (estimated)
Exhibition themes : Digital business solutions, ECM・Input/Output solutions,
Marketing/Sales solutions, Big data business intelligence,
Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP), Human resources and commerce,
R&D, Business security, Public sector, Start up, Data Center,
System Software, IoT, Communication & Network, Resaler,
Business electronics facilities and Drone, etc.

・Japan pavilion
Concept: Create a New World with Japan! - Society 5 - Another Perspective
Under the auspice of JETRO, Booth area: 72,000m^2 (Bldg 4 and 12), Total 118 companies, Life Office Society (67 companies), Infrastructure Factory (35companies), Element (16 companies),
・Guests of honor: Chancellor Angela Merkel, Prime Minister Abe, JEITA President Higashihara, CIAJ chairman Yamamoto and others

1. The purpose of visit

CeBIT is the largest B to B IT related exhibition in the world. In 2017 Japan was selected “a partner country*,” so Japanese government and industry encouraged Japanese companies and organizations to participate in the exhibition to propagate IT strategy and technical trend to the world. By visiting CeBIT we had an opportunity to confirm the importance of maintaining good radio environment in Japan in the view of IoT and related businesses to grow. In this report we focus on “Japan Summit” and “IT equipment exhibitions.”

* Partner country scheme: Focus on specific countries to let the world know their plan, strategy and symbolic technologies and products

2. Japan summit (11:30 – 13:30 in Hall 8 Sakura Stage)

This event was designed to introduce Japanese efforts in the development of innovative applications of IoT by way of cooperative approaches with Germany and taking advantage of unique technologies and applications Japan is proud of. Japan summit was opened in the next day of the agreement (Hanover declaration) signed by Japan and Germany on the mutual cooperation in the field of Industry 4. What follows is a summary of the ceremony of signature.

(1) Following a welcome greeting of JETRO, the host of the event, speeches were given by the representatives of governments of Japan and Germany including JETRO, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry (up to here on Japan side) and the German Ministry of Economy

Summary of Speeches –

- Let us realize Society 5 by balancing between freedom and regulations
- Let us solve problems by realizing Industry 4 and Society 5 with private and public sectors cooperation
- We launched the Hanover Declaration toward the free exchanges of information beyond the national boundaries for the realization of IoT society. We commit to do the same in CEATEC 2017 in Japan. We expect a lot of people are exposed to technologies of Japanese companies.
- In the US things are not abundant while the Internet is advanced. Japan and Germany have a lot of opportunities to be realized with the MOU. In 21st century problem cannot be solved alone in one country. The important thing is to cooperate.

(2) Next, representatives of some international companies made speeches as follows

- Masami Yamamoto: Chairman of CIAJ

  IoT to drive the 4th Industrial Revolution has its problems too. Technical issues include the protection of personal information and information exchange beyond national boundaries. Economic issues are deeply related to IoT such as laborsaving and realization of IoT society harmonized with supply chain to create new services. I propose Japan and Germany cooperate in creation of business models in this regard.
- Torstein Daaks: Chairman of BITKOM

  It is important to digitize the society. The graying in the Japanese population pyramid is going 10 – 15 years ahead of Germany. The care of the aged needs solutions including robotation which has already been realized in Japan. We in Europe should learn from Japan.
- Bernd Leukert: Executive of SAP

  Society 5 already is a realty. Our ongoing projects include monitoring of bus drivers, seismic intensity on buildings, SAP HANA and SAP solutions to earthquake, flood and landslide. I like to cooperate with the efforts of rescue from disasters by downloading as big as 20TB of information from the space.
- Yoshiharu Inaba: Chairman and CEO, FANUC

Robots are not going to take away jobs from human being. Technological innovation will load people off whatever robots can do, so people can spend their time on more humanistic matters. Up to now focus on robotics was on functions a single robot can do, but from now on the focus will be on functions to be done by a group of robots cooperating each other.

- CEO of Hubert Leanhult Foyt

  Foyt company has deep knowledge about various machines and is challenging digital innovations. We wish to work with Japanese companies as our partner to win the business in Asia.

- Yoshiyuki Sankai: President and CEO of CYBERDYNE Inc. Manager of Cybernics research center, Tsukuba University

  Introduced innovative Cybernics system. Working on the connection of human brain nerves to devices, which is expected to help develop new therapy of brain problems and, therefore, will help reduce social cost for health care. IoT connects not only things but also human nerve networks. The plan is to develop social rules together with Germany from 2017.

(3) Ceremony of signature on MOU between Japan and Germany. Signatories were as follows.

- IoT Promotion Consortium: Jun Murai (President of the consortium, Professor, Department head of Environment and Information Department, Keio University)
- AIOTI: Kees Van Del (President of Philips Lightings)

(4) Panel discussion with Professor Murai as the moderator under the theme “The future of IoT and humanity (Society, technology, policy)

Panelists - Hening Gagarman, Chairman of Germany Engineering Academy (id “H”)
- Kenichiro Yamanishi, Chairman of board of directors, Mitsubishi Electric (id “Y”)
- Amarl Alcasaru, CEO Rohde & Schwarz Cybersecurity (id “A”)
- Ken Tamagawa, President of SORACOM (id “T”)

Discussion went as follows in netting

Q1: Who will take responsibility for the security of data communications? In the old days it was phone companies and in the Internet era it is ISP.

A1 (A): Important problem. We will need open and eco system (cyber security). Heavier responsibilities will be on the shoulders of manufactures and service providers ahead of time.

Q2: How will the contents of security be change if manufactures too are responsible?

A2 (Y): Manufactures should consider encryption and devices within machines for themselves.

Q3: What do you think about versatility of the responsible parties from a point of the government and of the users?

A3 (H): There will be three problems. ①Interoperability. Will need more time. International cooperation is the key. ②Relationship between the society, robots and human being. There are people who do not accept autodriving, so it is important how to create the system accepted by everybody. ③ Privacy: (A) Problems of IT protection and security should be solved on the international level.

Q4: In terms of collaborations with EU covering Japan and Germany, what will be the roles of the two countries?

A4 (T): From a view point of CEO of start-up company, IoT cannot be handled by just one company because it will require variety of technology combined – communications, securities, and cloud to name just a few. We should develop eco system. It will be great if Japan and Germany will show an example of IoT hand in hand to the world.

A4 (A): We have had a success case on the standardization of IT securities between the ministry of economy of Japan and Germany. There can be a similar scheme between the two nations by focusing on core areas such as cyber securities.

A4 (Y): In automatic driving area it is important to develop maps applicable in any country. We will start a project with overseas countries.

A4 (H): First of all ①cooperation. Next, ②quickly develop a prototypes and test them. ③ Create a platform for innovations, especially in the area of robotics.

A4 (H): A key is how the fruits of Japan – Germany collaboration can be proposed to International Standardization arena. In the EU the directions in 28 countries are scattered to make the standardization time consuming. We will need two routes, one is with Japan and the other is with EU. So it is important for Japan and Germany to share the knowledge with each other.

(5) Greeting by Hans Carl von Werthern, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Japan

Japan and Germany share a similar economic structure through the cooperative relations each other over past 150 years. Alike too is the big roles of small and medium enterprises in both countries. We share values of data securities, privacy, intellectual properties, so we two nations are very good partners to each other. If, for example, in the third countries in the South East Asia the both countries can cooperate each other, even in competitive situations. I hope Japan will utilize infrastructure of Germany (embassy etc.) in their business.

3. Visit to Exhibition by IT related equipment (March 20 – 22, Hall 8 and Hall 12 and other places including Japan pavilion)

(1) Life Office Society: Covered products and services to change the quality of people's life in home as consumers and in offices as workers including eating and consumption. In parallel there are zones for suppliers for such services. Exhibited by 67 companies and organizations including automobile companies, IT companies, enterprises handling information and media.

(2) Infrastructure Factory: Mechanism of energy supplies and transportation, smart factory to produce various things and systems, activities to solve variety of social problems, systems and services to promote innovations, companies to work on drones and robots, etc. 35 companies and organizations.

(3) Elements. Devises and elements and basic technologies to enable things in the above two zones. Semiconductors, sensors, companies working on information collection and analysis, etc. 16 companies

・ Industry 4: Proclaimed by Germany. In the 1st industrial revolution, production started with water and

steam as the energy source. In the 2nd industrial revolution the mass production was made possible with machines moved by the electricity and division of labor. In the 3rd industrial revolution automation was realized by IT electronics. What is coming next is Industry 4 (the 4th industrial revolution). Which is none other than the production based on Cyber Physical System.

- Society 5.0: The society to follow 1. Hunting society, 2. Farming society, 3. Industrial society, 4. Information society. Differences in the region to live, ages, sex, and language to use will disappear by the integration of cyber space with physical space. Thus people will be able to live comfortable lives in human centric society.

In what follows contents of the exhibition of major companies are introduced.

- SORACOM: Communication platform for IoT/M2M on the fusion of mobile communications and cloud (AWS). Sales point is private network and low cost. Collaborative exhibitions with several customers of SORACOM drew vistors attention. Mr. Tamagawa who participated in the Japan summit started the business two years ago with 35 members including those who quitted Amazon. Selected by METI as one of startup companies among those responded to METI program. A related company demonstrated an equipment utilizing the service of SORACOM. The catalog of the equipment had VCCI Class B mark. It was impressive that VCCI mark is recognized and followed by this kind of start-up company.
- Fujitsu: Demonstrated a system to detect the possibility of suicide from questioning by doctor. (Time was shortened to 5 seconds from 20 minutes of doctors face-to-face questioning.) The system was developed based on data provided by a Spanish medical institution. Others – Simultaneous translation of multiple spoken languages, as an application of deep learning. Automatic marking for gymnastic competitions as an application of 3D sensing. Prototype of a soaking cooling server.
- NEC: Demonstrated AI, face certification system. Just placing Aurora.
- Hitachi: System to sense human glance (Sushi selection game). Model of highspeed train
- Mitsubishi electric: High precision 3 dimensional map for road traffic system to avoid collisions. This is the technology necessary for road traffic. Established a company named “Dynamic Map Infrastructure development” to realize the 3D map with 9 car manufactures and 6 map developing companies. This booth was visited by prime ministers of Germany and Japan

4. Remarks

VCCI is now working on issues regarding the transient to CISPR 32 including preparation for better readiness to the new norms with promotional activities. We recognize there will be a lot of things we have to be ready for us to be accepted with appreciation. They include our self-control scheme to have harmonized with IoT, Big Data and AI to name just a few.

Among many things VCCI should focus on in the Hanover declaration is the cooperative international standardization on IoT and “Industry 4.” In “Society 5” variety of products and services will be released in the world in the environment in which wireless modules are embedded elsewhere around us including our home

environment. For this complex social setup to run without problems it will be more and more important to keep radio environment cleaner or at leaset harmless. This is where VCCI's self regulatory scheme will become more and more important in Japanese society. In order for us to be kept updated on the extension of this trend we commit we will keep our relations with related international organizations.

Signing Ceremony on Japan – Germany MoU
Jun Murai: IoT promotion consortium
(Chairman, Keio University)
AIOTI: Kees Van Del (President of Philips Lightings)

Both Prime Minister of Japan and Prime Minister of Germany visiting the Japan booth

In front of the Japan pavilion

Entrance to the CeBIT hall

Report on the onsite investigation of the unified regulation on EMC in Gulf States, Middle East

By International Relations Subcommittee

1. Date of visit

February 27, 2017

2. Purposes

The enforcement of the Gulf states common regulations on EMC of low voltage equipment was started on July 1, 2016. In this regulation subjected equipment are categorized into list (1) on self declaration and list (2) on Type approval, but actual implementation is only on (2) for the time being. It is expected that (1) will be added later. Presumably list (1) includes ITE and Audio Visual equipment among other things. However, information obtainable from the Web site is not sufficient to judge the timing and details of enforcement. This situation triggered out trip this time to Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) and to GCC Standardization Organization (GSO). What follows is a report on our investigation.

3. Visited offices

Gulf Standards Cooperative Organization (https://www.gso.org.sa/gso-website/?lang=en)

4. Attended by –

GSO

Mr. Nabi A. Molla, H.E. Secretary General

Dr. Sufyan Alirhaim, Head, Conformity Dept.

Mr. Abdesselam Benyaich, Head, Technical Regulation Section

Mr. Basem Salameh, Conformity Specialist

VCCI

Yukio Uchida, Chair, International Relations Subcommittee (Panasonic)

Kazuyuki Hori, Vice Chair, International Relations Subcommittee (Sony)

Yoko Inagaki (VCCI)

Disclaimer – Contents of this report is not necessarily guaranteed. Confirmation needs contact to the officials of the regulatory organization.

5. Results of the study

(1) Qualification of testing laboratories

Questions	Responses
Conformity assessment on the products in List (1) Annex（3）does not deal with any test report issued by other than accredited test laboratories or Notified Bodies Third party testing laboratories of manufactures recognized by ILAC MRA or IAF-MLA participating labs (e.g. 3rd party testing labs recognized by VLAC) are proven to be capable of their abilities. So we propose that Annex (3) be expanded in such a way that you also recognize test reports issued by third party testing labs accredited by members of ILAC MRA or IAF MLA for products listed in List (1). This modification should be added to Annex (3).	Agreed. GSO will propose Technical Council（TC）to update Annex（3）in response to your request. We will start the revision of rules as proposed so that test report issued by the third party labs will also be accepted.

(2) GCTS（Gulf Conformity Tracking Symbol）

Questions	Responses
Item 10 of Technical Rules BD09100501 on GCC conformity mark says that G marking on packages or, if it is not possible, in the attached papers is accepted if it is difficult to mark on the product itself. On the other hand, in accordance with items 1.5.1, 1.5.2 and 1.5.3 of GCTS rules issued by GSO in November, GCTS (including GC marking, ID number of Notified Body and QR code) should be indicated both on package and attached documents. Against that we like to propose that the mark can either be on the package or attached papers to honor BD09100501.	Agreed. GSO will propose that TC of GSO should amend item 1.54.3 as proposed. In terms of indication of GCTS it is mandatory on products and packages. If the product does not have space for the indication on it we will accept indication on the package and accompanying leaflet. Also we will accept stickers on the product.
Proposed that if it is difficult to indicate certification mark on the product itself due to its shape and structure suppliers should be given an option to indicate the mark either of on the package or in the operation manual.	Agreed.
This is about the new rules of GCTS released on November 14, 2016. We ask you to abandon the rule on size as minimum as in mm unit. Instead we guarantee that we will keep the smallest size.	1 mm is the least requirement in view of spacing of other indications

(3) Applied standards

Questions	Responses
It seems that member countries of GSO do not participate in CISPR of IEC in charge of the development of international standards on EMC. Under the circumstances how do you access to the information on EMC standards?	We plan to participate in the organization in the future.
International standards on EMC testing are renewed in every 2 – 3 years. How do we judge what edition we should refer to for product conformity?	In item 20 we say that the priority of applied standards is on GSO standard followed by IEC standards. Basically if the latest IEC standard is not referred to in the GSO web site they are the same as GSO standard (the web edition oftentimes delayed from the real status). As a basic rule the enforcement is started 2 years after the end of the transient period. In the transient period, manufactures are allowed to follow either the current or new standard.
We understand that CISPR standards including AMD and corrigendum will be enforced 2 years after the release. Under the circumstances do you have a plan on documentation?	
Is the standard referred to in DoC the effectuated international standards? Either that or Gulf standard？ If the latter is the case do you release the information what is the equivalent international standard?	IEC standard is acceptable.

* Deviation from IEC standard can be confirmed with, for example, in EC Bulletin.

* If a manufacturer needs additional grace period on top of the given 2 years for technical reasons it is allowed for the manufacture to discuss the matter with GSO.

(4) List（1）

Questions	Answers
About List（1）: What will be planned release date, grace period and the list of subjected products? We understand that all products out of List (2) are not necessarily in List (1). We like to confirm the position of GSO on this matter.	Discussion has already started on this issue in TC. TC argues that it is possible for GSO to accept concerns and proposal from manufactures. After discussions in TC, notice of WTO/TBT will be issued. That will be the timing for manufactures to be allowed to comment. In the end Board of Directors (made of ministers of seven member countries) is to approve List (1). The list will be released in late 2017. Today we commit to you that the transient period will be at least 6 months which will be the shortest period allowed.

(5) Notified Body（NB）

Questions	Answers
We would like to propose that you do not enforce the requirements on NB for the registration in the case of NCB equating NB in IECEE/CB scheme route.	Requirements of NBs will be the same in the case of NCB=NB in the IECEE route. Difference is, who do the registration, NB or manufactures? We like to ask manufactures to do the registration even if NB is not involved in List (1). This is not yet finalized. The purpose is to secure the traceability.
Interpretation of the rules oftentimes differs from NB to NB, which will get manufactures confused. We like to propose that NB's should unify the interpretation and implementation of the rules.	GSO would like to solve this problem in the future by convening workshops and the likes.
Mandatory rules communicated to NB is effectuated as enforced rules. Will this convention continue in the future too?	It is a rule of GSO to notify NBs. Each national body communicates the rules to manufactures in their countries.

(6) EMC regulations

Questions	Answers
Has there been any progress in the plan to separate EMC part from LV rules? We like to know this plan and the contents of the regulation. (Motivation behind this request – The EMC part should be the same as EU directives in its nature).	Draft EMC rules will be ready to be released in 3Q2017 (September). The rules will be very much alike the EMC Directives covering EMI and Immunity. The matter of the highest priority is to release List 1 followed by the release of EMC technical rules. List 1 will regulate voltage ranges 50 – 1000V/AC and 75-1500V/DC. A practical example is, a DC driven TV outside the voltage range will be off the regulation of low voltage EMC.

(7) Wireless regulation

Questions	Answers
Will there be a plan of unified wireless regulations as GCC?	Yes, but priority is low. Study will not be started in the next 3 – 5 years.

(8) Mechanism for rule setting

Questions	Answers
Please tell us about the rules for the initiation of regulations in GCC.	First, TC drafts the rules. In the final stage of this work, the contents will be notified to WTO/TBT which is led to solicitation of public comment. Then it is approved by Board of Directors of each nations and released after a grace period.
In implementing the GCC rules in each country is the rule first legislated in each member nations?	After the release of low voltage technical requirements each nation adopts it as their standard. Double regulations are not allowed. If there is rules in individual nations which addresses the same matter as the GSO rules, individual nation's law must be withdrawn. However, rules other than 13 categories of List (2) are the matter of individual nation and not interpreted as double regulations.
In the case of implementation of the GCC rules in each country what will be the effective date of the rules? Date of GCC rules solidified has the priority?	Effective date is specified in the technical requirements. There is no rule in nation's law to initiate technical rules. Rules of individual nations duplicated with GCC rules must be withdrawn.
Setting of sufficient transient period is important in starting new regulations. How is the transient time determined?	GSO determines the transient period. Proposal/suggestion by manufacturers will be honored.
Generally accepted practice in the implementation of new laws is first to solicit comments from general public via TBT notice and then release the draft via the gazette. Do you intend to follow this kind of practice?	Yes, we did so for the low voltage technical requirements.
The low voltage rules were implemented on July 1, 2016. Was the equivalent set of previous rules abolished on the same day in each nation?	Yes.

6. Conclusion

In the low voltage regulations for the gulf states, the key parameter is the voltage like in EU low voltage directives. However, the unique feature in the Gulf states case is that subjected products are classified into List (1) and List (2) and that Safety and EMC are bundled under a single rules. In the future List (1) will be expanded and, what is more, List (2) is also possibly revisited. This time we think that we successfully collected

necessary information in the Gulf States, but we are afraid that the clarification of List (1) may largely impact VCCI members and many questions will be asked about the interpretation of the laws behind which potential problems hide. Our investigative trip this time was to shed light on the potential problems of the matters and keep VCCI members informed of the reality. We also hope that our investigative trip this time will affirm our relations with Gulf regulatory people.

Lastly we appreciate very much the great help of GSO people for our investigative trips to the Gulf states this time.

Status on FY2016 Market Sampling Test Operations

Market Sampling Test Subcommittee

As of April 30, 2017

Planned number of market sampling tests	Loan-based	45	100
	Purchase-based	55	

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	108	8	0	100	100	0	93	2	5	0
Loan-based testing total	53	8	0	45	45	0	42	1	2	0
1st Quarter	22	5	0	17	17	0	15	1	1	0
2nd Quarter	12	1	0	11	11	0	10	0	1	0
3rd Quarter	19	2	0	17	17	0	17	0	0	0
4th Quarter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Purchase-based testing total	55	0	0	55	55	0	51	1	3	0
1st Quarter	17	0	0	17	17	0	15	0	2	0
2nd Quarter	9	0	0	9	9	0	9	0	0	0
3rd Quarter	12	0	0	12	12	0	12	0	0	0
4th Quarter	17	0	0	17	17	0	15	1	1	0

Final Result

Passed	Failed	Pending
95	5	0

Document inspection	Selected	Cancelled (withdrawal, etc)	Owner's consent pending	Inspectable samples	Inspection Completed	Judgment awaited	Judgment	
							Cleared	Problems identified
	41	1	0	40	40	0	36	4

Report from the Secretariat

● List of Members (February 2017 ～ April 2017)

New Members

Membership	Member No.	Company Name	Country
Regular	3785	SYNCLAYER INC.	JAPAN
Regular	3789	Mitsui Knowledge Industry Co., Ltd.	JAPAN
Regular	3790	Panasonic Mobile Communications Co., Ltd.	JAPAN
Regular	3796	ANZON CORP.	JAPAN
Regular	3797	LINE Corporation	JAPAN
Regular	3799	SATSUKI CO., LTD.	JAPAN
Regular	3782	Thales e-Security, Inc.	USA
Regular	3786	Microsemi Frequency & Time Corporation	USA
Regular	3787	Exablaze	AUSTRALIA
Regular	3788	KISAN TELECOM Co., LTD	KOREA
Regular	3791	EDGECORE NETWORKS CORPORATION	CHINESE TAIPEI
Regular	3795	Sungchang telecom co. ltd	KOREA
Regular	3798	LINKNEXT TECHNOLOGIES CO., LTD.	CHINESE TAIPEI
Supporting	3793	UL Verification Serives (Guangzhou) Co., Ltd., Song Shan Lake Branch	CHINA

Change of Company Name

Membership	Member No.	Company Name	Country	Former Company Name
Regular	451	SCREEN Graphic Solutions Co., Ltd.	JAPAN	SCREEN Graphic and Precision Solutions Co., Ltd.
Regular	2861	DKSH Japan K.K.	JAPAN	Emerson Japan, Ltd.
Regular	3451	HAKARU PLUS CORPORATION	JAPAN	TAKEMOTO DENKI CORPORATION
Regular	3690	LVHM WATCH & JEWERY JAPAN K.K.	JAPAN	LVHM Watch & Jewelry Japan K.K.
Regular	1182	Qlogic a Cavium company	USA	Qlogic Corporation
Regular	2597	Solace Corporation	CANADA	Solace Systems, Inc.
Regular	2608	New H3C Technologies Co., Ltd.	CHINA	Hangzhou H3C Technologies Co., Ltd.
Regular	2628	Edgewater Networks, Incorporated	USA	Edgewater Networks Inc.
Regular	3500	Ortronics, Inc	USA	Lastar Inc.
Regular	3719	THINKWARE CORPORATION	KOREA	THINKWARE SYSTEMS CORPORATION
Supporting	689	Kanagawa Institute of Industrial Science and Technology	JAPAN	Kanagawa Industrial Technology Center
Supporting	1251	Kagawa Industry Support Foundation (NEXT KAGAWA)	JAPAN	Kagawa Industry Support Foundation
Supporting	2024	Panasonic Smart Factory Solutions Co., Ltd.	JAPAN	Panasonic Factory Solutions Co., Ltd.
Supporting	564	Element Materials Technology Portland-Evergreen Inc.	USA	Northwest EMC, Inc.
Supporting	1132	Liberty Labs, Inc.	USA	Liberty Labs, Inc.

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	18	TB GROUP INC.	JAPAN
Regular	404	ZUKEN ELMIC, Inc.	JAPAN
Regular	547	NIPPON AVIONICS CO., LTD.	JAPAN
Regular	1238	NEC Engineering, Ltd.	JAPAN
Regular	1901	NEC Communication Systems, Ltd.	JAPAN
Regular	2504	Hitachi Chemical Co., Ltd.	JAPAN
Regular	2838	NETWORK VALUE COMPONENTS LTD.	JAPAN
Regular	3334	ELIIY Power Co., Ltd.	JAPAN
Regular	3344	TSUZUKI DENKI CO., LTD.	JAPAN
Regular	3366	PayPal Pte. Ltd. Tokyo Branch	JAPAN
Regular	3537	Corega Inc.	JAPAN
Regular	3585	TOYOTA TSUSHO CORPORATION	JAPAN
Regular	3600	Sumitomo Precistion Products Co., LTD.	JAPAN
Regular	3684	GLOBAL NETWORKS ZEN-EI CO., LTD	JAPAN
Regular	3701	Net One Systems Co., Ltd.	JAPAN
Regular	3735	FiberLabs Inc.	JAPAN
Regular	3748	GLOBAL TAX FREE., CO. LTD	JAPAN
Regular	224	Tatung Company	CHINESE TAIPEI
Regular	686	Eaton Corporation	USA
Regular	861	KYE SYSTEMS CORPORATION	CHINESE TAIPEI
Regular	1090	McAfee Inc	USA
Regular	1291	Mimio LLC	USA
Regular	1686	DXG Technology Corp.	CHINESE TAIPEI
Regular	1750	LIWANLI Innovation Co., Ltd.	CHINESE TAIPEI
Regular	1792	UTStarcom Telecom Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Regular	1831	Advanced Compliance Solutions, Inc.	USA
Regular	1919	Handlink Technologies Inc.	CHINESE TAIPEI
Regular	1943	Seagate Cloud Systems, Inc.	USA
Regular	2229	Toshiba Samsung Storage Technology Korea Corporation	KOREA
Regular	2274	Whalley Computer Associates, Inc.	USA
Regular	2407	Radware Ltd.	ISRAEL
Regular	2481	Lifesize, Inc.	USA
Regular	2636	HCS (Suzhou) Limited	China
Regular	2824	Drobo, Inc.	USA
Regular	2918	NETSCOUT	USA
Regular	2944	Anoto AB	SWEDEN
Regular	3036	Modacom Co., Ltd.	KOREA
Regular	3078	Google Inc.	USA
Regular	3248	DAEHAP HYPER-TECH CO., LTD	KOREA
Regular	3381	AIC Inc.	CHINESE TAIPEI
Regular	3383	Ciena	USA
Regular	3406	B&S Media Co., Ltd.	KOREA
Regular	3424	Affirmed Networks, Inc.	USA
Regular	3478	Connected Data, Inc.	USA
Regular	3489	Orbotix, Inc. dba Sphero	USA

Membership	Member No.	Company Name	Country
Regular	3490	Motorola Mobility LLC	USA
Regular	3518	Corero Network Security	USA
Regular	3519	Interface Masters Technologies, Inc.	USA
Regular	3535	Neophotonics (China) Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Regular	3541	AppNeta, Inc.	USA
Regular	3554	Aliphcom (a.k.a., Jawbone)	USA
Regular	3566	Ai-Logix (Asia) Limited	CHINA
Regular	3567	Luxshare Precision Industry Co., Ltd.	CHINESE TAIPEI
Regular	3580	HYUNDAI IT CO., LTD.	KOREA
Regular	3582	Honeywld Technology Corp.	CHINESE TAIPEI
Regular	3610	Jabil Circuit (Shanghai) Ltd.	CHINA
Regular	3612	Meta Company	USA
Regular	3617	Kinoma, Inc.	USA
Regular	3626	Tobii Technology AB	SWEDEN
Regular	3644	Beseye Cloud Security Co., Ltd.	CHINESE TAIPEI
Regular	3651	Skyport Systems, Inc.	USA
Regular	3654	C&A Licensing LLC	USA
Regular	3681	MOAI ELECTRONICS CORPORATION	CHINESE TAIPEI
Regular	3683	Kaonmedia Co., LTD.	KOREA
Regular	3689	BungBungame Inc.	CHINESE TAIPEI
Regular	3691	Guangdong Hybroad Vision Electronics Technology Company Ltd	CHINA
Regular	3700	OCZ Storage Solutions	USA
Regular	3771	TECO SMART TECHNOLOGIES CO. LTD.	CHINESE TAIPEI
Supporting	620	TUV SUD Japan Ltd.	JAPAN
Supporting	3356	Hyogo Prefectural Institute of Technology	JAPAN
Supporting	3577	OG GIKEN CO., LTD.	JAPAN
Supporting	909	Intertek Testing Services NA Inc. -ETL-	USA
Supporting	2411	LTA Co., Ltd.	KOREA
Supporting	2649	EMC Integrity, Inc.	USA
Supporting	3168	Compliance Worldwide, Inc.	USA
Supporting	3289	World Standardization Certification & Testing (Shenzhen) CO., LTD.	CHINA
Supporting	3373	Guangzhou GRG Metrology and Test CO., LTD	CHINA

● State of Conformance Report Submitted（V-2+VCCI 32-1）

（January 2017 ～ March 2017）

					January 2017			February 2017			March 2017		
			Class A	Class B	Class A	Class B	Total	Class A	Class B	Total	Class A	Class B	Total
Computer	Server	Super Computer, Server, etc.	A 2	a 2	21	1	22	23	2	25	26	6	32
	Tabletop type	WS, Desk-top PCs, etc.	B 2	b 2	0	19	19	1	14	15	0	20	20
	Portable type	Note PCs, Tablet PCs, etc.	C 2	c 2	0	52	52	0	34	34	3	48	51
	Others	Office Computer, Wearable computers, etc.	E 2	e 2	3	5	8	5	1	6	4	6	10
Peripherals/Terminals Equipment	Storage Device	HDD, SSD, USB Memory, Media drives, etc. Disk drives, NAS, DAS, SAN, etc.	G 2	g 2	4	37	41	8	12	20	15	40	55
	Printer	Printer (Compound equipment included), etc.	H 2	h 2	7	5	12	5	17	22	6	9	15
	Display	CRT displays, Monitor, projector, etc.	J 2	j 2	7	35	42	11	49	60	8	52	60
	Input/Output Device （excluding Auxiliary Memory, Printer, Display）	Image scanners, OCR, etc.	M 2	m 2	2	9	11	5	4	9	2	13	15
	General Purpose Terminal	Display control terminals, etc.	N 2	n 2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	3
	Exclusive Terminal	POS, Terminal for Financial and Insurance use, etc.	Q 2	q 2	3	1	4	9	1	10	11	3	14
	Other Peripherals Equipment	Others (PCI cards, Graphics cards, Mouse, Keyboard, etc.)	R 2	r 2	7	26	33	17	31	48	2	28	30
Audio visual equipment	Broadcast receivers	Television, Radio, Tuner, Video recorder, Set-top Boxes, etc.	K 2	k 2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Audio equipment	Speaker, Amplifier, IC recorder, MP3 player, Headsets, etc.	L 2	l 2	0	5	5	0	3	3	2	1	3
	Video/Camera equipment	Digital video cameras, Web cameras, Network cameras, Video players, Photo frames, Digital-camera, etc.	I 2	i 2	1	13	14	3	7	10	6	7	13
	Others	Other Audio visual equipment	P 2	p 2	1	2	3	2	2	4	0	0	0
Copying Machine/ Compound equipment	-	Copying Machine/Compound equipment, etc.	S 2	s 2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1
Communications Equipment	Terminal equipment	Mobilephone, Smartphone, PHS telephones	T 2	t 2	0	5	5	0	2	2	0	1	1
		Telephone Equipment (PBX, FAX, Key Telephone System, etc.), Cordless telephones	U 2	u 2	4	0	4	4	1	5	1	1	2
	Network related equipment	Network Channel Terminating Equipment (Modem, Digital Transmission Equipment, DSU, TA, etc.)	V 2	v 2	4	3	7	1	5	6	7	4	11
		LAN Equipment (Rooter, HUB, etc.), Switching-node, etc.	W 2	w 2	38	14	52	28	19	47	41	10	51
	Others	Other Communications Equipment	X 2	x 2	14	3	17	17	4	21	23	7	30
Entertainment and educational equipment	Electronic stationeries	Electronic dictionaries, Electronic book readers, etc.	D 2	d 2	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
	Electronic toys	Game machines, Game pads, Toy drones, etc.	Y 2	y 2	0	2	2	0	4	4	0	1	1
	Lighting control equipment for entertainment	Lighting control equipment for entertainment	Z 2	z 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Others	Others (Navigator, etc.)	F 2	f 2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others			O 2	o 2	8	3	11	24	1	25	14	8	22
Total					124	243	367	164	215	379	172	268	440

● State of Conformance Report Submitted（VCCI 32-2）

（January 2017 ～ March 2017）

					January 2017			February 2017			March 2017		
			Class A	Class B	Class A	Class B	Total	Class A	Class B	Total	Class A	Class B	Total
Computer	Server	Super Computer, Server, etc.	A 2	a 2	2	0	2	10	1	11	6	3	9
	Tabletop type	WS, Desk-top PCs, etc.	B 2	b 2	0	6	6	0	2	2	0	5	5
	Portable type	Note PCs, Tablet PCs, etc.	C 2	c 2	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	26	26
	Others	Office Computer, Wearable computers, etc.	E 2	e 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peripherals/Terminals Equipment	Storage Device	HDD, SSD, USB Memory, Media drives, etc. Disk drives, NAS, DAS, SAN, etc.	G 2	g 2	0	1	1	1	5	6	1	3	4
	Printer	Printer (Compound equipment included), etc.	H 2	h 2	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	1	1
	Display	CRT displays, Monitor, projector, etc.	J 2	j 2	1	1	2	0	8	8	0	4	4
	Input/Output Device （excluding Auxiliary Memory, Printer, Display）	Image scanners, OCR, etc.	M 2	m 2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	5	5
	General Purpose Terminal	Display control terminals, etc.	N 2	n 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Exclusive Terminal	POS, Terminal for Financial and Insurance use, etc.	Q 2	q 2	0	1	1	1	0	1	2	0	2
	Other Peripherals Equipment	Others (PCI cards, Graphics cards, Mouse, Keyboard, etc.)	R 2	r 2	0	0	0	1	3	4	0	1	1
Audio visual equipment	Broadcast receivers	Television, Radio, Tuner, Video recorder, Set-top Boxes, etc.	K 2	k 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Audio equipment	Speaker, Amplifier, IC recorder, MP3 player, Headsets, etc.	L 2	l 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
	Video/Camera equipment	Digital video cameras, Web cameras, Network cameras, Video players, Photo frames, Digital-camera, etc.	I 2	i 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
	Others	Other Audio visual equipment	P 2	p 2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Copying Machine/ Compound equipment	-	Copying Machine/Compound equipment, etc.	S 2	s 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Communications Equipment	Terminal equipment	Mobilephone, Smartphone, PHS telephones	T 2	t 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Telephone Equipment (PBX, FAX, Key Telephone System, etc.), Cordless telephones	U 2	u 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Network related equipment	Network Channel Terminating Equipment (Modem, Digital Transmission Equipment, DSU, TA, etc.)	V 2	v 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
		LAN Equipment (Rooter, HUB, etc.), Switching-node, etc.	W 2	w 2	0	0	0	2	0	2	4	1	5
	Others	Other Communications Equipment	X 2	x 2	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	3	4
Entertainment and educational equipment	Electronic stationeries	Electronic dictionaries, Electronic book readers, etc.	D 2	d 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Electronic toys	Game machines, Game pads, Toy drones, etc.	Y 2	y 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Lighting control equipment for entertainment	Lighting control equipment for entertainment	Z 2	z 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Others	Others (Navigator, etc.)	F 2	f 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others			O 2	o 2	0	0	0	7	0	7	5	0	5
Total					4	10	14	24	32	56	22	55	77

● State of Conformance Report Submitted for FY2016（V-2+VCCI 32-1）

					2016 (fiscal year)		
			Class A	Class B	Class A	Class B	Total
Computer	Server	Super Computer, Server, etc.	A 2	a 2	263	23	286
	Tabletop type	WS, Desk-top PCs, etc.	B 2	b 2	13	197	210
	Portable type	Note PCs, Tablet PCs, etc.	C 2	c 2	9	468	477
	Others	Office Computer, Wearable computers, etc.	E 2	e 2	29	47	76
Peripherals/Terminals Equipment	Storage Device	HDD, SSD, USB Memory, Media drives, etc. Disk drives, NAS, DAS, SAN, etc.	G 2	g 2	121	287	408
	Printer	Printer (Compound equipment included), etc.	H 2	h 2	76	95	171
	Display	CRT displays, Monitor, projector, etc.	J 2	j 2	162	614	776
	Input/Output Device （excluding Auxiliary Memory, Printer, Display）	Image scanners, OCR, etc.	M 2	m 2	41	172	213
	General Purpose Terminal	Display control terminals, etc.	N 2	n 2	9	8	17
	Exclusive Terminal	POS, Terminal for Financial and Insurance use, etc.	Q 2	q 2	98	21	119
	Other Peripherals Equipment	Others (PCI cards, Graphics cards, Mouse, Keyboard, etc.)	R 2	r 2	91	299	390
Audio visual equipment	Broadcast receivers	Television, Radio, Tuner, Video recorder, Set-top Boxes, etc.	K 2	k 2	0	6	6
	Audio equipment	Speaker, Amplifier, IC recorder, MP3 player, Headsets, etc.	L 2	l 2	2	62	64
	Video/Camera equipment	Digital video cameras, Web cameras, Network cameras, Video players, Photo frames, Digital-camera, etc.	I 2	i 2	48	97	145
	Others	Other Audio visual equipment	P 2	p 2	32	31	63
Copying Machine/ Compound equipment	-	Copying Machine/Compound equipment, etc.	S 2	s 2	24	24	48
Communications Equipment	Terminal equipment	Mobilephone, Smartphone, PHS telephones	T 2	t 2	0	41	41
		Telephone Equipment (PBX, FAX, Key Telephone System, etc.), Cordless telephones	U 2	u 2	20	16	36
	Network related equipment	Network Channel Terminating Equipment (Modem, Digital Transmission Equipment, DSU, TA, etc.)	V 2	v 2	34	28	62
		LAN Equipment (Rooter, HUB, etc.), Switching-node, etc.	W 2	w 2	532	168	700
	Others	Other Communications Equipment	X 2	x 2	202	100	302
Entertainment and educational equipment	Electronic stationeries	Electronic dictionaries, Electronic book readers, etc.	D 2	d 2	0	8	8
	Electronic toys	Game machines, Game pads, Toy drones, etc.	Y 2	y 2	2	39	41
	Lighting control equipment for entertainment	Lighting control equipment for entertainment	Z 2	z 2	0	1	1
	Others	Others (Navigator, etc.)	F 2	f 2	0	2	2
Others			O 2	o 2	114	39	153
Total					1922	2893	4815

● State of Conformance Report Submitted for FY2016（VCCI 32-2）

※As of after November 1, 2016

					2016 (fiscal year)		
			Class A	Class B	Class A	Class B	Total
Computer	Server	Super Computer, Server, etc.	A 2	a 2	21	4	25
	Tabletop type	WS, Desk-top PCs, etc.	B 2	b 2	0	13	13
	Portable type	Note PCs, Tablet PCs, etc.	C 2	c 2	0	34	34
	Others	Office Computer, Wearable computers, etc.	E 2	e 2	0	0	0
Peripherals/Terminals Equipment	Storage Device	HDD, SSD, USB Memory, Media drives, etc. Disk drives, NAS, DAS, SAN, etc.	G 2	g 2	2	9	11
	Printer	Printer (Compound equipment included), etc.	H 2	h 2	0	5	5
	Display	CRT displays, Monitor, projector, etc.	J 2	j 2	1	13	14
	Input/Output Device （excluding Auxiliary Memory, Printer, Display）	Image scanners, OCR, etc.	M 2	m 2	0	10	10
	General Purpose Terminal	Display control terminals, etc.	N 2	n 2	0	0	0
	Exclusive Terminal	POS, Terminal for Financial and Insurance use, etc.	Q 2	q 2	3	1	4
	Other Peripherals Equipment	Others (PCI cards, Graphics cards, Mouse, Keyboard, etc.)	R 2	r 2	1	4	5
Audio visual equipment	Broadcast receivers	Television, Radio, Tuner, Video recorder, Set-top Boxes, etc.	K 2	k 2	0	0	0
	Audio equipment	Speaker, Amplifier, IC recorder, MP3 player, Headsets, etc.	L 2	l 2	1	2	3
	Video/Camera equipment	Digital video cameras, Web cameras, Network cameras, Video players, Photo frames, Digital-camera, etc.	I 2	i 2	0	1	1
	Others	Other Audio visual equipment	P 2	p 2	2	0	2
Copying Machine/ Compound equipment	-	Copying Machine/Compound equipment, etc.	S 2	s 2	0	0	0
Communications Equipment	Terminal equipment	Mobilephone, Smartphone, PHS telephones	T 2	t 2	0	0	0
		Telephone Equipment (PBX, FAX, Key Telephone System, etc.), Cordless telephones	U 2	u 2	0	0	0
	Network related equipment	Network Channel Terminating Equipment (Modem, Digital Transmission Equipment, DSU, TA, etc.)	V 2	v 2	1	1	2
		LAN Equipment (Rooter, HUB, etc.), Switching-node, etc.	W 2	w 2	8	1	9
	Others	Other Communications Equipment	X 2	x 2	2	7	9
Entertainment and educational equipment	Electronic stationeries	Electronic dictionaries, Electronic book readers, etc.	D 2	d 2	0	0	0
	Electronic toys	Game machines, Game pads, Toy drones, etc.	Y 2	y 2	0	0	0
	Lighting control equipment for entertainment	Lighting control equipment for entertainment	Z 2	z 2	0	0	0
	Others	Others (Navigator, etc.)	F 2	f 2	0	0	0
Others			O 2	o 2	12	0	12
Total					54	105	159

● 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 2017 – April 2017)

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	Dark 3m	Dark 10m	Registration number	Effective date	Location	Contact to:
11705	KCTL Inc.	10M Chamber	-	-	-	○	○	R-4386	2019/6/24	52-20, Sinjeong-ro 41 beon-gil, Giheung-gu, Yongin-si, Gyeonggi-do, Korea	82-31-326-6750
11862	Bureau Veritas Consumer Products Services(H.K.) Ltd., Taoyuan Branch	Shielded Room D	-	-	-	-	-	C-20005	2019/12/11	No.49, Ln. 206, Wende Rd., Shangshan Tsuen, Chiung Lin Hsiang, Hsin Chu Hsien, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	03-318-3232
11867	Nemko AS	KJELLER Laboratory, 3m FAR CHAMBER	-	-	-	-	-	G-985	2020/2/19	Instituttveien 6, 2007 Kjeller, Norway	47-22-96-05-12
11868	SGS Taiwan Ltd.	SGS 966 Chamber No.1	-	-	-	○	-	R-4434	2020/1/15	No. 134. Wu Kung Road, Wuku Industrial Zone, Wuku District, New Taipei City, Taiwan	886-2-2299-3279
11869	洛菱テクニカ株式会社	洛菱・電波暗室	-	-	-	-	-	C-4916	2020/1/15	京都府長岡京市馬場図所 1 番地	075-958-3122
11882	Audix Technology Corporation	Audix Technology Corporation No.4 3 m Semi Anechoic Chamber	-	-	-	-	-	G-20011	2020/2/19	No.53-11, Dingfu, Linkou Dist., New Taipei City, Taiwan	886-2-2609-2133
11884	East China Institute of Telecommunications	Shielded room	-	-	-	-	-	C-20006	2020/1/15	7F, G Area, No.668, Beijing East Road,Huangpu District, Shanghai, P. R. China	86-21-63843300-8045
11900	TUV SUD PSB Pte Ltd	10m Semi-Anechoic Chamber	-	-	-	○	○	R-1335	2020/2/19	No.1 Science Park Drive, Singapore 118221	65-68851451
11903	SGS Taiwan Ltd.	Hua Ya Conduction Site No.B	-	-	-	-	-	C-4922	2020/2/19	No.2, Keji 1st Rd., Guishan District, Taoyuan City, Taiwan	886-2-2299-3279
11904	SGS Taiwan Ltd.	Hua Ya Conduction Site No.B	-	-	-	-	-	T-2399	2020/2/19	No.2, Keji 1st Rd., Guishan District, Taoyuan City, Taiwan	886-2-2299-3279
11912	SGS Taiwan Ltd.	SGS 966 Chamber No.1	-	-	-	-	-	G-20010	2020/2/19	No.134, Wu Kung Road, Wuku Industrial Zone, Wuku District, New Taipei City, Taiwan	886-2-2299-3279
11913	Global Certification Corp.	ISN-SJ	-	-	-	-	-	T-20005	2020/3/20	No. 146, Sec.2, Xiangzhang Rd., Xizhi Dist., New Taipei City 221, Taiwan, R.O.C.	886-2-26426992 #211

No	Company name	Equipment name	3 m	10 m	30 m	Dark 3m	Dark 10m	Registration number	Effective date	Location	Contact to:
11914	秋田県産業技術センター	3m 法電波暗室	-	-	-	-	-	C-20008	2020/2/19	〒010-1623 秋田県秋田市新屋町字砂奴寄 4-21	018-866-5800
11915	CETECOM GmbH	RC&EMC Laboratory, Shielded Room 03	-	-	-	-	-	T-20006	2020/2/19	Im Teelbruch 116, Essen, Germany	492054-9519254
11925	Bureau Veritas Consumer Products Services (H.K.) Ltd., Taoyuan Branch	Shielded Room D	-	-	-	-	-	T-20004	2020/2/19	No.49, Ln. 206, Wende Rd., Shangshan Tsuen, Chiung Lin Hsiang, Hsin Chu Hsien, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	03-318-3232
11939	Global Certification Corp.	OSA-SJ	-	○	-	-	-	R-4451	2020/4/16	No.146, Sec.2, Xiangzhang Rd., Xizhi Dist., New Taipei City 221, Taiwan	886-2-26426992 #211
11954	East China Institute of Telecommunications	Semi-anechoic Chamber	-	-	-	-	-	G-20012	2020/3/20	7F, G Area, No.668, Beijing East Road,Huangpu District, Shanghai, P. R. China	86-21-63843300-8045
11958	CETECOM GmbH	RC&EMC Laboraty Shielded Room 03	-	-	-	-	-	C-20009	2020/3/20	Im Teelbruch 116, Essen, Germany	492054-9519254
11959	秋田県産業技術センター	3m 法電波暗室	-	-	-	○	-	R-20001	2020/3/20	秋田県秋田市新屋町字砂奴寄 4-21	018-866-5800
11960	East China Institute of Telecommunications	Semi-anechoic Chamber	-	-	-	○	-	R-20002	2020/3/20	7-8F, G Area, No.668, Beijing East Road, Huangpu District, Shanghai, P.R.China	86-21-63843300-8045
11991	WH Technology Corp.	WH Technology Corp	-	-	-	-	-	G-20015	2020/4/16	No.120, Ln. 5, Hudong St., Xizhi Dist., New Taipei City 221, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886-277297707 #15
11992	East China Institute of Telecommunications	Shielded room	-	-	-	-	-	T-20007	2020/4/16	7-8F, G Area, No.668, Beijing East Road, Huangpu District, Shanghai, P.R.China	86-21-63843300
11993	CETECOM GmbH	RC&EMC Laboratory, SAR 3m, 1 GHz to 6 GHz	-	-	-	-	-	G-20013	2020/4/16	Im Teelbruch 116, Essen, Germany	492054-9519254
11995	BV 7Layers Communications Technology (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.	3m semi-anechoic Chamber	-	-	-	-	-	G-20016	2020/4/16	No. B102, Dazu Chuangxin Mansion, North of Beihuan Avenue, North Area, Hi-Tech Industry Park, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, China	86755-88696548
11996	Central Research Technology Co.	TR20	-	-	-	-	-	C-20010	2020/4/16	11, Lane41, Fushuen St., Jungshan Chiu, Taipei, Taiwan	886-2-25984542
11997	Central Research Technology Co.	TR20	-	-	-	-	-	T-20009	2020/4/16	11, Lane41, Fushuen St., Jungshan Chiu, Taipei, Taiwan	886-2-25984542

● VCCI Events Calendar

FY2017

April ・Exhibition at TECHNO FRONTIER	**May** ・Exhibition at Computex Taipei	**June** ・Release VCCI Dayori No.125
July ・VCCI Business Reporting Meeting ・Release Annual Report	**August**	**September** ・VCCI Training Basic Course for Measurement Engineers ・Release VCCI Dayori No.126
October ・VCCI Course for Measurement Engineers up to 1GHz ・Exhibition at CEATEC JAPAN ・VCCI International Forum	**November**	**December** ・VCCI Seminar on Automated and Manual Measurement ・Release VCCI Dayori No.127
January ・VCCI Technical Symposium	**February**	**March** ・Release VCCI Dayori No.128

Before putting down a pen

At a crumpet store

Tearooms really are elsewhere in the street of Osaka, and most of them claim themselves as “Specialized in specific brand of coffee and red tea. Adherence of the owner of tearoom may be strong. These day my wife has gotten hooked on red tea, so she led me to specific tearoom even by changing trains on holidays. The other day, having been informed by hearsay that there is a tea room where they serve crumpet, traditional English sweets, she proposed we visit there. Crumpet is sort of a hotcake according to her. Maybe my wife is hooked up by light refreshments rather than the tea. That tea room was located in a corner at the end of a winding alleyway where old stores, parking lot and a building shared by a number of independent business institutions. The corner where the tearoom stands had atmosphere of a western countryside. Inside of a lattice-door of the tea room there was darkish antique furniture to give an impression of a western tearoom of old days. We, following the guide of a clerk, sat hesitatingly at a corner of the room. The clerk explained many numbers of tea brands, but we after all picked up the first one on the list. As to crumpet we after all decided to take voluminous crumpet made of bacons and vegetable and others. Inside the tearoom there were many unfamiliar food items seemingly imported from the UK closely packed each other. While we were waiting for the ordered food to be served, we noticed that one young man was looking busily inside of the store from outside of the shop and finally came in. He ordered a cup of tea whose name I have never heard of before and he returned to book reading. Maybe tea must be his favorite drink, I was a bit relieved with the scene. While I was drinking hot and good tea the crumpet finally came to my table. It looked delicious. It was more voluminous with ingredients than I expected. It surely went beyond just tea cake. I was full. It tasted a bit sour. According to some information the sourness of crumpet came in the process of fermentation. This time I missed its delicate taste as I ate it greedily. Next time I like to eat crumpet covered with “golden syrup” as recommended by the restaurant owner. (K.K.)

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