

# VCCI DAYORI

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## Contribution

# From Measurement Sites to Standards Development: My Journey as an EMC Engineer

Kazuyuki Makimoto

I became involved in EMC work soon after I joined the company. My role was to assist in measuring emissions from AV equipment such as analog TVs for the Japanese, US, European, and Australian markets. There, I learned about the differences between analog TV signal formats such as NTSC and PAL, and between various countries' standards and regulations. Over the course of these countless TV measurements, I wondered why limits and measurement methods varied by country even when measuring the same object, but I was too busy with my duties to delve deeply into the reasons.

A few years later, my supervisor arranged an opportunity for me to participate in VCCI's Education Subcommittee, where I served as a committee member. This was my first time participating in a committee outside the company, so I started out rather lost as to what was being discussed. However, in the process of creating educational textbooks for the committee members, I had to study up on antenna shapes, the definition of "QP detection," specified limits, and so on. Through these studies, supplemented by feedback from committee members well-versed in the subject, I gained a basic understanding of EMC. Later, I served as a lecturer at regular training seminars for measurement engineers, and at various other events such as technical seminars in regional communities, and VCCI measurement courses in Taiwan. I feel blessed to have been able to build such a wide range of experience, which helped me to promote greater understanding of EMC technologies and to enhance my skills as a lecturer. I am sincerely grateful to the team at VCCI for these opportunities.

After that, I joined the Technical Subcommittee, where we discussed technical analyses and experimental proposals in response to revised standards. A common issue faced by both Subcommittees was the question of how to inform VCCI members on methods of conducted-emissions measurement for telecommunication ports. Such tests had just been added to the CISPR 22 measurement criteria and were due to be incorporated into VCCI regulations, but few members understood the topic at the time, and the relevant facilities were still lacking. Educational textbooks needed to be created separately for this topic, in addition to those for standards and regulations. Specifically, this work involved verifying how measurement results were affected by differences in LCL, communication speed, and cabling, and investigating the basis for limits and the structure of the ISN# model. During this process, I learned that the basis for determining standardized limits had been established not simply through theoretical calculations, but also through numerous experimental verifications and international discussions. I also learned that Japan had been especially prolific in contributing articles and submitting verification results.

After concluding our discussion on telecommunication ports, we moved on to a similar discussion regarding radiated-emissions measurements above 1 GHz, for which I created educational materials and lectured on the topic. My wealth of experience in experimental verification served me well in this role.

Before becoming a VCCI Subcommittee member, I was contracted to perform on-site assessments for radiated-emissions measurements above 1 GHz, and tasked with conducting verification tests at our company's Tsuru EMC Testing Laboratory. These tests aimed to provide verification results for determining the validity of the content of CISPR/A/342/CD, which was based on NSA concepts, even at frequencies above 1 GHz, and whether the content was appropriate for standardization under CISPR 16-1-4. We wrote a waveform-acquisition program to help us complete the verification within a short lead time, but the sheer volume of measurements to be verified required us to work all through the night. Determined to contribute to revising the standards, we plowed through with single-minded devotion and successfully met our deadline, yielding good experimental results. Unfortunately, our proposal was rejected upon review, and the now-mainstream S-VSWR-based verification method was adopted instead. Despite this, I personally found every step of the process, from theoretical calculation to experimental verification, to be an extremely valuable learning experience.

From my experience participating in numerous committees on topics such as CISPR/I, I have found that there is indeed some basis to the values defined in standards. I have experienced firsthand how investigating the background and reasoning behind these standards broadens one's understanding and proves beneficial to discussions. CISPR 32 and CISPR 35 are currently being revised to address issues regarding wireless functionality, and I believe these standards could benefit from the perspectives of not only EMC-industry professionals, but also professionals involved in the wireless-telecommunication industry. Additionally, the presentation of a wide range of verification results can lead to significant changes during standards revision. Going forward, I hope to further enhance these activities with the help of all relevant industrial associations.



**Kazuyuki Makimoto**

Background:  
March 2000

Graduated from the Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, Hosei University

April 2000

Entered the Japan Quality Assurance Organization (JQA)

April 2013

Registered as an international expert on CISPR/I

June 2017

Registered as an examiner on the Voluntary EMC Laboratory Accreditation Center Inc. (VLAC)

April 2021

Registered as a CTL Expert Task Force 10 Member

April 2023

Registered as a REDCA Member

April 2025 to present

Manager of the EMC Dept., Safety and EMC Center and Deputy Senior Manager of the Cyber Security Div., Testing Dept., Safety and EMC Center, Japan Quality Assurance Organization

#: ISN: Impedance Stabilization Network

# Committee Activities

## ● Steering Committee

Date	November 14 and December 17, 2025	
Agenda items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Agenda item 1      Selection of the Chair and nomination of the Vice Chair (tentative) of the Steering Committee for FY 2027 onward</li> <li>● Agenda item 2      Subcommittee business plan (planned activities + budget) (draft) for FY 2026</li> <li>● Agenda item 3      “Guidance for Rules for Voluntary Control Measures” VCCI 32-1-J: 2025 (draft)</li> <li>● Agenda item 4      New members (September to November)</li> </ul>	
Continuing agenda items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Agenda item 2</li> </ul>	
Decisions and reported items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Agenda item 1      Approved</li> <li>● Agenda item 3      Approved</li> <li>● Agenda item 4      Approved</li> <li>● Reported item 1    Activity reports for the period from September to December were made by the dedicated subcommittees (Technical, International Relations, Market Sampling Test, Public Relations, Education, and Measurement Facilities).</li> <li>● Reported item 2    Secretariat work (member entry and withdrawal trends, the number of registrations of product conformity, income and expenditure records, etc.)</li> <li>● Reported item 3    Report on Participation in CEATEC 2025 (draft)</li> <li>● Reported item 4    Program for the 2026 Rules Briefing and Technical Symposium (draft)</li> <li>● Reported item 5    Report on VCCI Council 40th Anniversary Event (press version)</li> </ul>	

● Technical Subcommittee

Date	October 1 and December 1, 2025	
Agenda items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Agenda item 1</li> <li>● Agenda item 2</li> <li>● Agenda item 3</li> <li>● Agenda item 4</li> <li>● Agenda item 5</li> <li>● Agenda item 6</li> </ul>	<p>Technical Subcommittee's planned activities for FY 2025</p> <p>Activities for the standardization of mains-cable termination conditions</p> <p>Antenna-height-scan verification during pre-scan measurements in radiated-emission measurements above 1 GHz</p> <p>Verification and RRT of the voltage/current conversion ratio of improved transformer-coupled AANs</p> <p>Verification of NSA measurement methods that use hybrid antennas</p> <p>2026 Rules Briefing and Technical Symposium</p>
Continuing agenda items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Agenda items 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6</li> </ul>	

● International Relations Subcommittee

Date	October 8, November 6, and December 10, 2025	
Agenda items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Agenda item 1</li> <li>● Agenda item 2</li> <li>● Agenda item 3</li> </ul>	<p>Preparations for speeches commemorating VCCI Council 40th anniversary</p> <p>Deliberation on overseas surveys</p> <p>Deliberation on planned activities (draft) and budget (draft) for FY 2026</p>
Continuing agenda items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Agenda item 1</li> <li>● Agenda item 2</li> </ul>	<p>Assistance by the Subcommittee with speeches commemorating VCCI Council 40th anniversary (translation of presentation materials)</p> <p>Deliberation on overseas surveys</p>
Decisions and reported items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Reported item 1</li> <li>● Reported item 2</li> </ul>	<p>Assistance by the Subcommittee with speeches commemorating VCCI Council 40th anniversary on November 28 (Fri) (including simultaneous interpretation, meetings with speakers, speech attendances, and participant guidance)</p> <p>China was specified as a target country of the FY 2025 overseas surveys. Responses were received through questionnaires sent to relevant institutions instead of visits to the country.</p>

● Market Sampling Test Subcommittee

Date	October 9, November 7, and December 11, 2025	
Agenda items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Agenda item 1 Market sampling test reports</li> <li>● Agenda item 2 Document inspection report</li> <li>● Agenda item 3 Provisional guidance document “Rules for Market Sampling Tests”</li> <li>● Agenda item 4 Planned activities for FY 2026 (draft)</li> </ul>	
Continuing agenda items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Agenda item 3</li> </ul>	
Decisions and reported items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Agenda item 1 Up to 66 products were selected for the FY 2025 sampling tests, and tests are underway. Results show that 1 product received a “Failed-tentative” result in the third quarter, and is being investigated by the applicable member.</li> <li>● Agenda item 2 For the FY 2025 document inspections, up to 53 products were selected, and inspections were completed for 40 products.</li> <li>● Agenda item 4 Planned activities for FY 2026 were discussed and approved.</li> </ul>	

● Public Relations Subcommittee

Date	October 3, November 7, and December 8, 2025	
Agenda items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Agenda item 1 Future booth design for TECHNO-FRONTIER</li> <li>● Agenda item 2 Report on Participation in CEATEC 2025</li> <li>● Agenda item 3 Details on exhibits at future exhibitions</li> <li>● Agenda item 4 Planned activities (draft) and budget (draft) for FY 2026</li> <li>● Agenda item 5 Tour of the exhibition</li> </ul>	
Continuing agenda items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Agenda item 3 Ongoing discussions on VHF-LISNs (actual devices), poster exhibits, and uniform redesigns</li> <li>● Agenda item 5 We are considering participating in overseas exhibitions other than COMPUTEX TAIPEI. We will tour the exhibition first for observation purposes, and consider participating if conditions allow. We are investigating the schedule and details of each exhibition. Tour costs will be included in the FY 2026 budget (draft).</li> </ul>	
Decisions and reported items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Agenda item 1 Upon deliberation, we have decided to pay an additional fee to secure a corner booth for the exhibition.</li> <li>● Agenda item 2 We reported on our participation in the exhibition (see page 19).</li> <li>● Agenda item 4 The planned activities (draft) for FY 2026 were approved, and a budget (draft) was created accordingly. The budget (draft) is subject to revision.</li> </ul>	

● Education Subcommittee

Date	October 27 and December 18, 2025
Agenda items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Agenda item 1 Status of preparations for FY 2025 education and training</li> <li>● Agenda item 2 Textbook revisions in FY 2025</li> <li>● Agenda item 3 Results of FY 2025 education and training</li> <li>● Agenda item 4 Deliberation on planned activities for FY 2026</li> </ul>
Continuing agenda items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Agenda items 1, 2, 3, and 4</li> </ul>
Decisions and reported items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Agenda item 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The application period for “The basic of electromagnetic waves, EMI measurement technique” (classroom seminars: December 4 to 5; hands-on training at KEC: December 11 to 12) and “The basic of electromagnetic waves, EMI measurement technique” (classroom seminars: December 4 to 5, hands-on training atTELEC: December 18 to 19) has ended, and preparations are underway.</li> <li>- The application period for “The level up of the EMI measurement technique (January 30, 2026)” and “EMI measurement instrumentation uncertainty (MIU) (February 5 to 6, 2026)” has ended, and preparations are underway.</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Agenda item 2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- For “EMI measurement instrumentation uncertainty (MIU);” textbooks were revised due to the incorporation of “MIU using a hybrid antenna” in guidance documents.</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Agenda item 3 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- “The basic technique of EMI measurement (October 3)” was held in a hybrid online-offline-group format, with certificates of attendance given to all 11 attendees.</li> <li>- “The basic of electromagnetic waves, EMI measurement technique” (classroom seminars: December 4 to 5, hands-on training at KEC: December 11 to 12), “The basic of electromagnetic waves, EMI measurement technique” (classroom seminars: December 4 to 5, hands-on training atTELEC: December 18 to 19): Classroom seminars were held in hybrid online-offline-group format and hands-on training was held in groups face to face, with completion certificates given to a total of 12 attendees.</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Agenda item 4 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- “Notice on the application method for FY 2026 training seminars” and “FY 2026 event schedule” were posted on the “Topics” page of the VCCI website. These posts describe the revision to the method of entering information related to payment of attendance fees when applying for attendance, which takes effect from FY 2026.</li> <li>- For FY 2026, we are planning to hold the following four courses: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) The basic technique of EMI measurement (planned to be held in the first and second halves of the fiscal year)</li> <li>(2) The basic of electromagnetic waves, EMI measurement technique (planned to be held in the first and second halves of the fiscal year)</li> <li>(3) The level up of the EMI measurement technique (planned to be held in the second half of the fiscal year)</li> <li>(4) EMI measurement instrumentation uncertainty (MIU) (planned to be held in the second half of the fiscal year)</li> </ol> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>

● Registration Committee for Measurement Facilities

Date	October 27, 2025
Agenda items	● Reviewed the results of deliberations by the Measurement Facility Examination WG.
Decisions and reported items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Conformity certified (including cases certified with qualification comments after checking of supplementary papers): 24 companies</li> <li style="padding-left: 20px;">Radiated emission measurement facilities below 1 GHz: 14</li> <li style="padding-left: 20px;">AC-mains-ports-conducted emission measurement facilities: 17</li> <li style="padding-left: 20px;">Wired-telecommunication-port-conducted emission measurement facilities: 14</li> <li style="padding-left: 20px;">Radiated emission measurement facilities above 1 GHz: 8</li> <li style="padding-left: 20px;">Applications returned with comments: None</li> <li style="padding-left: 20px;">Applications carried over to the next meeting: None</li> </ul>
Date	November 17, 2025
Agenda items	● Reviewed the results of deliberations by the Measurement Facility Examination WG.
Decisions and reported items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Conformity certified (including cases certified with qualification comments after checking of supplementary papers): 18 companies</li> <li style="padding-left: 20px;">Radiated emission measurement facilities below 1 GHz: 13</li> <li style="padding-left: 20px;">AC-mains-ports-conducted emission measurement facilities: 6</li> <li style="padding-left: 20px;">Wired-telecommunication-port-conducted emission measurement facilities: 6</li> <li style="padding-left: 20px;">Radiated emission measurement facilities above 1 GHz: 13</li> <li style="padding-left: 20px;">Applications returned with comments: None</li> <li style="padding-left: 20px;">Applications carried over to the next meeting: None</li> </ul>
Date	December 22, 2025
Agenda items	● Reviewed the results of deliberations by the Measurement Facility Examination WG.
Decisions and reported items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Conformity certified (including cases certified with qualification comments after checking of supplementary papers): 18 companies</li> <li style="padding-left: 20px;">Radiated emission measurement facilities below 1 GHz: 12</li> <li style="padding-left: 20px;">AC-mains-ports-conducted emission measurement facilities: 12</li> <li style="padding-left: 20px;">Wired-telecommunication-port-conducted emission measurement facilities: 10</li> <li style="padding-left: 20px;">Radiated emission measurement facilities above 1 GHz: 10</li> <li style="padding-left: 20px;">Applications returned with comments: None</li> <li style="padding-left: 20px;">Applications carried over to the next meeting: None</li> </ul>

# My First Encounter with EMC and My International Standardization Activities at CISPR

Amemiya EMC Consulting Representative  
Fujio Amemiya

## 1. Introduction

In the last (5<sup>th</sup>) instalment of this series, *My First Encounter with EMC* (part 3), I outlined my work addressing noise caused by electromagnetic emissions from an electronic telephone undergoing research commercialization. Specifically, I worked on resolving an issue where received audio output heard from the speaker was coupled onto the audio output of a nearby TV receiver. Here, in *My First Encounter with EMC* (part 4), I will discuss my encounters in the process of research commercialization of a telephone (hereinafter, "digital telephone") to be used when communication networks from telecommunication centers to customer homes were digitized.

## 2. On the brainstorming conducted when starting R&D for a digital telephone

In April 1977, the staff at Musashino ECL's Telephone Laboratory (except for the group in charge of call quality) were assigned to Yokosuka ECL. This is when I began working on R&D for a digital telephone that would be introduced when digital communication networks capable of simultaneous multiplex transmission of media such as audio, images, and video were successfully built. At the time, however, investigations into research commercialization criteria for the digital telephone were not yet complete, and our immediate priorities on which issues to tackle were still unclear. In view of this, we held frequent brainstorming sessions involving electronic-telephone circuit engineers.

I had a dedicated notepad where I'd jot down the key points of our deliberation process and preliminary experimental results along with new ideas raised at each brainstorming session. When I was transferred to Musashino ECL to work on the launch of the INS model system (experimental system for digital integrated-communications networks), leaving my digital-telephone research-commercialization work behind, I gave this notepad to another member of our brainstorming sessions. Unfortunately, the notepad has since gone missing, so I will not be able to share the details of our brainstorming sessions. I do, however, recall that our basic stance on research commercialization was equivalent to our stance on conventional standard telephones, as shown in the following two points:

- (a) The digital telephone's functionality for making, receiving, and handling calls, and its operability were equivalent to that of conventional standard telephones (such as push-button dial phones), and all of these circuits operated on power supplied by the telephone exchange office. Therefore, there was no power consumption when the telephone was in standby mode awaiting incoming calls.
- (b) Because the digital telephone would be the standard telephone used in the age of digital communication networks, it had to be usable under equivalent environmental conditions (temperature, humidity, surrounding atmosphere, gas environment, and electromagnetic environment) to those of conventional telephones. The digital telephone also had to be usable maintenance-free over the long term.

Thanks to my intimate involvement with EMC issues in electronic telephones, I could identify potential EMC issues based on the electromagnetic environment where the digital telephone would be installed and used. Therefore, I was assigned the role of studying solutions to these issues and applying them to research commercialization.

Upon reviewing the initial EMC issues we faced during research commercialization of the electronic telephone, and the entire process we went through to solve these issues, I reaffirmed the following two points:

1. I first encountered EMC issues in a new telephone prototype, after installing multiple units of this prototype at a building for conducting practical in-office tests and commencing trial use during regular business operations.
2. Afterwards, I frequently visited the building (the practical in-office test site) to launch and conduct an investigation into the situation, find the cause, and figure out a solution.

At our first brainstorming session, I emphasized the need for an exchange simulator at the field-experiment site to perform on-site mutual communication between digital telephones, because digital-telephone configurations required far more complex circuits than those of conventional electronic telephones. We also needed an exchange simulator because there would be no digital communication line to the terminal equipment on site. Nobody objected to my suggestion, but it was followed by a stream of questions, opinions, and proposals relating to our EMC investigation project. Given this, we decided to come up with proposals for our future experimental approach taking these opinions into account, and debate these proposals at our brainstorming sessions. The following is an overview of my proposal.

[Overview of my proposed future approach to the digital-telephone field experiments]

I anticipated that EMC in digital telephones, unlike in conventional electronic telephones, would involve many challenging forays into uncharted territory. I therefore proposed that rather than waiting until the telephone prototype was complete to start our field experiments, we build an experimental telephone to use instead. This could be built, for example, by installing the respective functional blocks of the digital telephone on a printed-wiring board roughly measuring several tens of cm squared. These blocks, along with the handset, dial, bell circuit, and so on would all be installed on a slightly thick Bakelite (or acrylic) board measuring several tens of centimeters squared, resulting in a digital telephone built specifically for field experiments. Upon completing our experimental telephone, we would be able to jump into our experiments right away.

I proposed this because during my investigation into the issue of electromagnetic waves entering the electronic telephone to find a noise-prevention solution, all circuits (dialing, ringing, and call circuits) were densely packed on the circuit board in the telephone enclosure. This meant that it might not be easy to connect the measuring equipment's probe terminals to the IC and individual component terminals to check the results of our countermeasures. I explained that this would be the case not only when measuring and observing the effects of electromagnetic waves entering from the outside, but also when implementing proposed countermeasures based on the field-experiment results and verifying subsequent effectiveness.

Also, for the time being, such verification experiments had to be conducted by traveling to specific electromagnetic environments. I therefore suggested that first and foremost, we prioritize advancing preparations for the field experiments, and that meanwhile, we plan to examine the selection of field-experiment sites and specification of investigation criteria. All brainstorming members agreed, but the following question was raised, which I answered as follows:

[Question]

I have no objection to the proposal to conduct field experiments in poor electromagnetic environments, but do you have any specific candidate sites in mind, or plans to consider such sites in the future?

[Answer]

The first site I have in mind is near the transmit antennas for NHK's AM-radio broadcasts (Kuki City, Saitama Prefecture). Another site is the Tokyo Bureau of Communications, where I worked on solving an EMC issue caused by TV broadcast waves that occurred during our field experiments on an electronic telephone. I'm also considering sites directly under high-voltage power lines or along electric railway lines, and plan to compile a list of candidate sites very soon.

No one objected to this answer or raised any follow-up questions.

### **3. Preparing a digital telephone for field experiments and commencing the verification and evaluation of EMC properties through field experiments**

Regarding my work addressing EMC issues in the research-commercialization stage of this digital telephone, I'll first give an overview of the field experiment we conducted near the AM-radio-broadcast antennas.

(1) Overview of our first field experiment conducted near NHK's Radio 1 and Radio 2 AM-broadcast antennas

(a) Selection and access to the field-experiment site

The site we selected for our first field experiment was near NHK's Radio 1 and Radio 2 AM-broadcast transmit antennas (hereinafter abbreviated to "NHK's AM-radio broadcast antennas") in Kuki City, Saitama Prefecture. There, we outlined and explained our experiment to the relevant department at the Kuki Telegraph and Telephone Office (hereinafter abbreviated to "KukiTTO") and asked for their cooperation. They readily agreed, so we asked them to propose a site for us; preferably in a low-traffic location near the antennas where we would have no difficulty parking the lab's rental vehicle. Days later, we received a response from KukiTTO containing detailed diagrams and documents specifying the location and method of access to the site. We began sharing this information with relevant parties at the lab while finalizing the plan for our experiment and checking which EUTs, measuring equipment, and components for EMC countermeasures to take to the site.

(b) Commencing the field experiment near NHK's AM-radio broadcast antennas

Upon arriving at the field-experiment site, we immediately set up a wooden lab bench and began driving in the grounding rod to be used as reference ground for the equipment (including measuring equipment) to be used in the experiment. Grabbing the grounding rod with my bare hands gave me a rather strong tingling sensation (determined to have been caused by the strong electric field from the AM-broadcast waves), so I wore rubber gloves when driving it in. I also determined that we would need to lower ground resistance as much as possible, and did so by scooping a bucket of water from a nearby ditch (waterway) and pouring it liberally over the center of the grounding rod.

(2) Overview of the EMC field experiment conducted near NHK's AM-radio broadcast antennas

In this instalment of my series, I will outline the field experiment we conducted by traveling to an environment exhibiting a strong electromagnetic field caused by AM-radio broadcast waves. The experiment's main purpose was to check whether mutual communication could be established between two digital telephones hand-made specifically for field experiments.

(a) Checking whether mutual communication was possible between the experimental digital telephones

The transmission power for NHK's Radio-1 and Radio-2 AM broadcasts were 300 kW and 500 kW respectively, and the distance between the digital telephones' installation site and the transmit antennas was about 300 m. Given such a strong electric field, everyone present watched with bated breath to see whether our experimental setup would work as it had during past experiments in the lab. Unfortunately, despite several attempts, we were unable to establish mutual communication between the digital telephones at this time.

(b) Investigating the cause of the preceding (a) and developing improvement measures

Without establishing mutual communication between the digital telephones, we could not proceed with further field experiments, so we quickly gathered around the bench where we'd set up our experimental telephones and began discussing corrective measures, exchanging candid opinions and proposals. After some discussion, I recall one of us making the following comment proposing a countermeasure, prefaced by "I'm not sure if this will work, but..."

[Comment and proposed countermeasure]

Maybe the two telephones are exchanging digital signals, but these signals are being masked by extremely strong AM-broadcast waves induced on the communication line, interfering with both telephones' ability to reproduce the desired (digital) signal. Why don't we try attaching, say, common-mode choke coils (hereinafter abbreviated to "CMCs") at both ends of the communication line to see if we can reduce the induction of broadcast waves on the communication line?

My response was, "That's got to be it. Thanks for noticing we forgot to attach the CMCs to the communication line!" We quickly got to work attaching the CMCs we'd brought to the ends of the communication line between the two telephones. I can't say we did it perfectly, but this solution proved extremely effective. Therefore, we agreed to bring several types of CMCs to our next field experiment, double check them, and keep a record of the quantitative data.

#### 4. On subsequent digital-telephone field experiments we conducted after reviewing the results of this experiment

In this instalment, I told part of the story of how I began conducting R&D for a digital telephone designed for use in the digital age of communication networks. I discussed how we began our field experiments at a site near NHK's AM-radio broadcast antennas using experimental digital telephones configured on a breadboard. Later, we conducted further EMC field experiments, for example using direct connection mode between two telephones, and an experimental setup where a digital service unit (abbreviated to "DSU") was inserted in the communication line connecting the two telephones. Due to space constraints, I will outline these subsequent experiments in the coming instalments.



Fujio Amemiya

- 1967 Majored in Electrical Engineering Group, School of Engineering, Tohoku University
- 1971 Graduated from the Electronic Communication Department, School of Engineering, Tohoku University
- 1973 Completion of Master's Programs in Electrical and Telecommunications engineering at the Graduate School of Engineering, Tohoku University
- 1973 Joined the Customer Premises Developmental Research Department, Telephone Laboratory, Musashino ECL (Electrical Communication Laboratories), Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation and researched electronic telephone circuits
- 1977 Transferred to NTT's Yokosuka ECL and researched digital telephones
- 1985 Transferred to NTT's Musashino ECL and operated and evaluated an experimental ISDN system
- 1988 Transferred to NTT's Telecommunication Networks Laboratories, began researching telecommunications EMC and worked on CISPR standardization
- 1992 Transferred to NTT Technical Assistance & Support Center and worked on EMC failure countermeasures in telecommunications equipment and devices, and CISPR standardization
- 1996 Transferred to NTT's Telecommunication Networks Laboratory, researched ITS communication networks, and worked on CISPR standardization
- 2000 Transferred to NTT Advanced Technology Corporation, provided consulting for EMC testing, evaluation, and countermeasures, and worked on CISPR standardization
- 2019 Left NTT Advanced Technology Corporation, founded "Amemiya EMC Consulting", and joined VCCI as Technical Adviser (his present position)

# Report on Participation in the EMC Europe 2025 Symposium

Technical Subcommittee

This is a report on our participation in the EMC Europe 2025 symposium.

- Venue: Sorbonne University (Campus Pierre et Marie Curie), Paris, France
- Trip duration (participation in the symposium): September 1 (Mon) to 4 (Thu), 2025
- Academic conference period: September 1 (Mon) to 5 (Fri), 2025
- Participants: Nozomi Miyake, member of the Technical Subcommittee (NEC Corporation),  
Hidenori Muramatsu (VCCI Council)

## 1. EMC Europe 2025 symposium <Overview>

The symposium was held in face-to-face format, as was the case last year.

We participated in this symposium to present papers submitted by the VCCI Council, listen to other paper presentations, and collect information through observation.

The symposium was a great success, with presentations by 772 participants from 41 countries, the highest number of participants on record. 278 papers were submitted from 34 countries. The technical program consisted of 2 keynote speeches, 48 workshop and tutorial sessions, and 46 technical sessions. Additionally, 32 companies exhibited at the exhibition venue.

## 2. Papers presented by the VCCI Council

- Date and time: September 4 (Thu) 12:30 to 14:20
- Session: Poster Session 2
- Paper title: Experimental Evaluation of the Voltage/Current Conversion Factor of Transformer-Type AANs for 8-Wire Unscreened Balanced Pairs by Round Robin Test
- Authors: Nozomi Miyake (NEC Corporation),  
Naoya Haraguchi (Fujifilm Business Innovation Corporation),  
Nobuo Kuwabara (Kyushu Institute of Technology), Fujio Amemiya (VCCI Council),  
Hidenori Muramatsu (VCCI Council)
- Presenter: Nozomi Miyake (NEC Corporation)
- Presentation overview: When using AANs to measure conducted emissions converted from differential-mode telecommunications signals to common mode in wired-network ports, changes in EUT impedance cause the AAN voltage/current conversion factor to deviate from the 43.5-dB  $\Omega$  value defined by CISPR 32. Improved transformer-type AANs have been proposed as a solution to this problem. Mock EUTs were created and measured at five testing laboratories, and the reported results showed that even across different testing-laboratory environments, the voltage/current conversion factor was not affected by EUT impedance, remaining at 43.5 dB  $\Omega$ .

- Impressions: The poster session drew 6 to 7 visitors, and was photographed by some of the participants. Topics garnering the most attention from participants included the ability to acquire highly correlated measurement results across testing laboratories by using improved transformer-type AANs, and mock-EUT circuit configurations that could simulate conversion from differential mode to common mode. In particular, participants from medical-equipment manufacturers commented that the content was challenging and would serve as an excellent reference when considering measurement using wired-network ports under CISPR 11. Our impression was that eventgoers appreciated the VCCI Council's technical-verification activities.

### **3. Keynote overview**

#### (1) Keynote 1

- Title: Artificial Intelligence: Transforming the Engineering Landscape
- Presenter: Alexandre Briot
- Affiliation: Group Artificial Intelligence Manager, Applied Machine Learning Team, Valeo Senior Expert
- Overview: This presentation began by revisiting the key definitions and overall concepts behind machine learning, emphasizing the importance of data in particular. The focus then turned to the attractive possibilities of generative AI, exploring these possibilities and current limitations. The presentation concluded with a summary and discussion of practical use cases, showing how AI could be applied to enhance EMC activities.

#### (2) Keynote 2

- Title: Toward sustainable power electronics technology, state of the art and perspectives
- Presenter: Jean-Christophe Crébier
- Affiliation: CNRS senior researcher, G2Elab, Grenoble Electrical Engineering Lab, member of Power Electronics group
- Overview: This presentation outlined the real-life limitations on ecodesign and environmental-optimization approaches, showing the need to consider design approaches that would be resistant to influences such as the rebound effect. Next, the presentation focused on power electronics, and design methodologies, guidelines, and concepts expected to steer a broader swathe of electronics toward a circular economy. Socioeconomic and regulatory considerations were presented as crucial elements in the realization of sustainable technologies.

#### 4. Overview of Special & Oral Sessions

##### (1) Measurement Techniques (Part 1)

- Title: On the Estimation of Radiated Emissions from Common Mode Cable Currents
- Presenter: Mr. Sajjad Sadeghi
- Country: Austria
- Affiliation: TU GRAZ
- Overview: A report was given on the results of evaluating a method of estimating radiated emissions based on the common-mode current flowing through the cables of electronic devices. Simulations were performed by simulating the current state of consumer electronic devices such as TVs and laptops, changing the cable length and connection-point impedance, and calculating the cable current and radiated emissions. The simulations used four estimation methods: (1) estimation using a simple frequency-dependent formula, (2) estimation assuming constant radiation impedance, (3) estimation using the analytical formula for a finite-length dipole antenna, and (4) a hybrid estimation method combining (1) to (3). These methods were used to evaluate the estimation system based on mean error. The evaluation results showed that in the frequency range 30 MHz to 300 MHz, mean error was 4 dB or less, indicating high accuracy. Estimation method (4) was found to be the most accurate, with a mean error of 3 dB or less. However, it was reported that estimation accuracy decreased in some cases, for example in large devices such as TVs where factors other than cables influenced radiated emissions.
- Impressions: Estimation of radiated emissions from common-mode current in cables is extremely useful in the development of electronic devices. However, in large devices, factors other than cables lower estimation accuracy, and radiation from non-cable sources is not currently estimated, meaning that radiated emissions from electronic devices as a whole cannot be estimated. Future research is expected to address this issue.

## (2) Measurement Techniques (Part 2)

- Title: Time-Domain Measurement Method for Simultaneous Evaluation of 16 Measurement Points for Intrinsic-Testing Electric Drive Systems
- Presenter: Mr. Michael Fuchs
- Country: Germany
- Affiliation: Volkswagen AG
- Overview: This presentation proposed a new time-domain measurement method for radiated-emissions measurement in the high-voltage electric-drive systems of electric vehicles. By performing simultaneous evaluation of up to 16 measurement points in the time domain, in addition to existing frequency-domain measurements, the behavior of current and voltage in common and differential modes can be determined in detail. Measurements were based on CISPR 25 and performed in a configuration and under load conditions closely resembling those of a vehicle. The validity of measurement results was verified through comparison with radiated-emissions measurement data in the frequency domain and with simulation models. The verification results showed that simultaneous measurement of 16 points made it possible to identify noise sources and their main coupling paths. It was found that non-linear behavior due to filter-element saturation and the system resonance point (around 300 kHz to 400 kHz) could be clearly identified from the time-domain measurement data. Correlations with the simulation model were also found, contributing to improved model accuracy. It was also reported that the proposed measurement method supported a wide bandwidth up to 100 MHz, enabling evaluation under conditions close to those of a vehicle environment.
- Impressions: The proposed measurement method complements existing frequency-domain-centric EMC evaluation, and is effective in identifying issues and verifying models in initial stages of development. This could be a powerful tool for quickly identifying noise sources and developing measures to address them, especially in complex electric drive systems. Going forward, we hope to focus on research findings to assess the possibility of applying this method to multimedia equipment, which falls under the scope of CISPR 32.

## (3) Measurement Techniques (Part 3)

- Title: Effects of Resonant Frequency Variation in a Vibrating Intrinsic Reverberation Chamber
- Presenter: Mr. Matthias Weidmeier
- Country: Germany
- Affiliation: Technische Universität Braunschweig
- Overview: This presentation proposed a method of using fluctuations in the resonant frequencies inside a vibrating intrinsic reverberation chamber (VIRC) to evaluate mode-stirring efficiency. Using this method, the resonant mode could be changed by mechanically vibrating the wall, and the resulting frequency fluctuations could be analyzed to determine stirring uniformity and efficiency, helping to develop optimal stirring strategies.
- Impressions: These findings might be applied to CISPR 32 Edition 3.0 to regulate the use of reverberation chambers. We hope to focus on the effectiveness of this method in relation to other types of reverberation chambers, and on correlations between radiated-emissions measurement results obtained from the improved reverberation chamber, and results obtained from existing semi-anechoic chambers.

#### (4) Wireless Power Transfer Systems and their impact on EMC and EMF Safety (Part 1)

- Title: Laboratory WPT3 11 kW Wireless Power Transfer System compliant to IEC 61980 Class B H-Field Limits based on Reference Designs
- Presenter: Mr. Maximilian Hollenbach
- Country: Germany
- Affiliation: Institut für Automation und Kommunikation e.V.
- Overview: The development of an 11-kW-class WPT system based on reference designs from IEC 61980-3 and SAE J2954 was reported, along with EMC design and evaluation methods to meet IEC 61980-1 Class-B limits on magnetic-field radiated-emissions (9 kHz to 30 MHz). Detailed processes were given for identifying and addressing noise sources affecting each system-configuration component, and improving designs based on actual measurements.
- Impressions: The results of radiated-emissions measurements of WPT systems contain numerous findings directly applicable to developing WPT-emissions-measurement methods for multimedia equipment, such as standards-based measurement methods, noise-source identification, evaluation reflecting the implementation environment, worst-case scenario exploration, and constructive design feedback. These findings will prove extremely useful in the EMC evaluation and design of future WPT-equipped devices.

#### (5) Wireless Power Transfer Systems and their impact on EMC and EMF Safety (Part 2)

- Title: Multi-objective Optimization of a WPT System for UAVs
- Presenter: Mr. Mohammed TERRAH
- Country: France
- Affiliation: Université Paris-Saclay/ Sorbonne Université/ Institut Polytechnique des Sciences Avancées Paris
- Overview: This presentation presented a methodology for simultaneously optimizing efficiency, weight, and radiated magnetic fields in wireless power transfer (WPT) systems for UAVs (unmanned aerial vehicles). It was reported that a simulation combining the finite element method (FEM) and circuit model was used to evaluate the effects of various design parameters (such as the number of coil turns and ferrite shape) on efficiency and magnetic-field strength. A neural network was used to perform multi-objective optimization via metamodels and genetic algorithms.
- Impressions: We saw many findings in the evaluation of WPT-system emissions that would be useful for multimedia-equipment applications, including the specification of measurement positions and conditions, effects of system-configuration elements, optimization of multiple parameters, and integration of experiments and simulations. In particular, the importance of measurement methods anticipating actual device-installation environments and use conditions was emphasized. We expect this to inform future considerations of emissions-measurement methods.

### 5. Exhibition overview

While the focus was on trends in companies that were already regular participants in exhibitions, 32 companies participated in the exhibition booths, which included exhibits from Japanese manufacturers.

## 6. Impressions

Sessions relating to multimedia equipment contained a lot of information on RVC and WPT. Because radio waves used by the equipment operate in the high-frequency band, measurement sites for the 18-to-40-GHz bands are being evaluated, and measurement devices and limits are being considered. Going forward, we hope to focus on trends in measurement equipment, antennas, and other equipment operating in the high-frequency band.

Therefore, we felt that RVC, WPT, and emissions-measurement methods for verification methods in the 18-to-40-GHz bands, which will be new deliberation topics for the next revision of CISPR 32 and CISPR, must be incorporated into the Technical Subcommittee's activities.

Upon considering trends in the content of presented papers, we found that many papers proposed new measurement methods and novel research findings while comparing and verifying simulation results and actual measurement results, and confirming the validity of simulations.

We plan to continue submitting papers to APEMC, IEEE EMC+SIPI, and EMC EUROPE 2026 while focusing on trends in revisions being deliberated on for CISPR 32. Papers are planned to focus on research findings on topics such as verification of mains-cable termination devices and improved AANs that could improve the reproducibility of measurement results.

RVC: Reverberation Chamber

WPT: Wireless Power Transfer

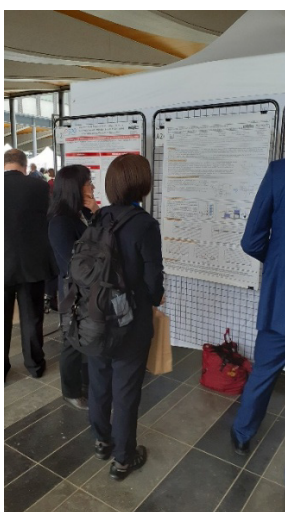
AAN: Asymmetric Artificial Network



Entrance to the venue



Poster-session venue and exhibition booth



Committee member  
Ms. Miyake's poster session

# Report on Participation in CEATEC 2025

Public Relations Subcommittee

This is a report on our participation in the CEATEC 2025 exhibition.

Exhibition name: CEATEC 2025

<https://www.ceatec.com/en/>

Venue: Makuhari Messe  
Exhibition period: October 14 (Tue) to 17 (Fri), 2025  
Total number of registered visitors: 98,884  
Number of exhibitors: 810 companies and organizations



## 1. Purpose of exhibition

CEATEC is Asia's largest international exhibition for information technology and electronics, attracting not only engineers from Japan and overseas, but also many general consumers including students. For this reason, we participated to raise awareness of the VCCI Council's activities and the VCCI mark.

## 2. VCCI Council booth

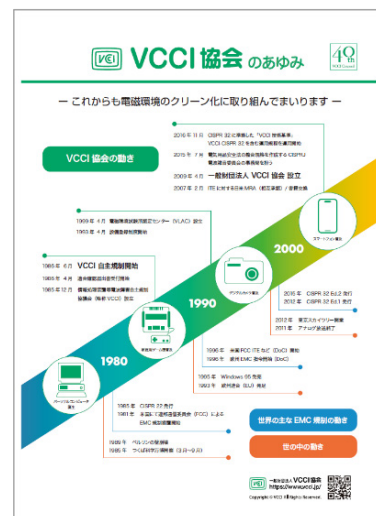
The booth showcased documents relating to enrollment along with two types of display panels playing introductory videos on the VCCI Council.

### ●Panels

Two types of LED panels displayed new content created for "History of the VCCI Council" and "Do you know this mark?".

### ●Materials (the asterisk (\*) indicates materials also offered in English.)

- Introduction to VCCI Council (triple-folded pamphlet)\*
- Information on VCCI enrollment\*
- Annual Report 2023\*
- Scope of the international standard CISPR 32\*
- Guide to VCCI Council's education and training



### ●Introductory videos (Japanese version)

Three themes: “Do you know this mark?,” “Acquiring the VCCI mark,” and “Scope of VCCI”  
(20 approx.. 7 minutes)

### ●Number of booth visitors

About 142 people visited our booth during the exhibition period (126 from Japan, 11 from China, 3 from Taiwan, and 2 from Poland).

Among these, 53 responded to our questionnaire.

Respondents were given novelty goods in return (such as a 2026 desktop calendar and ball-point pen used at the event).

Days later, we sent emails thanking them for their attendance.

### 3. Web page containing exhibitor information

Exhibitor information was posted online as required by the organizers.



Appearance of the exhibitor-information page

### 4. Future issues

We received feedback from boothgoers, and plan to discuss the following measures to attract more visitors to our booth in future exhibitions:

- Exhibiting actual VHF-LISNs
- Enhancing PR relating to education and training seminars, etc.

## 5. Impressions

The venue was bustling with attendees, many of whom visited our booth.

Many visitors did not know of the VCCI Council or the VCCI mark, so this was a good opportunity to attract their interest. This year, there was a notable number of attendees from Asia (China and Taiwan), so we took the opportunity to familiarize them with the VCCI mark signifying voluntary control in Japan.

Going forward, we intend to continue holding these exhibitions as useful PR opportunities for the VCCI Council's activities and the VCCI mark.



VCCI Council booth

# Report on VCCI Council 40th Anniversary Event

VCCI Council Secretariat

On December 19, 2025, the VCCI Council welcomed the 40th anniversary of its founding (under its former name, "VCCI (Voluntary Control Council for Interference by Information Technology Equipment)"). To commemorate this occasion, commemorative speeches and a commemorative ceremony were held at KKR Hotel Tokyo in Ōtemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo on November 28, 2025. The following report gives an overview of the event.

[Details of commemorative speeches]

Date and time: November 28 (Fri), 2025 14:00 to 17:30

Venue: Grand Banquet Hall "Kujaku", 11F, KKR Hotel Tokyo

[Speech topics]

## 1. Speeches related to overseas laws and regulations

- "Conformity Assessments in Europe A journey through time (1892-2027)"

Speaker: Mr. Holger Bentje (REDCA chairperson)

The speech gave an overview spanning the birth of EMC regulations in Germany in 1892 to the new EU laws and regulations due to take effect in 2027. Also discussed were new risk-assessment guidelines relating to RED (Radio Equipment Directive), the Cyber Resilience Act, relevant harmonized standards, and the Artificial Intelligence Act.

- "Draft ANSI C63.4 :202? A review" (ANSI C63.4:202? draft review)

Speaker: Mr. Andy Griffin (ANSI C63.4 WG chairperson)

The speaker discussed the latest status and key updates to revision considerations for ANSI C63.4, relevant KDBs, and issues and realistic solutions regarding methods for measuring unnecessary electromagnetic radiation at frequencies above 1 GHz.

- "The Current State of Electrical and Electronic EMC Regulation in China and Relevant Information on Other EMC Regulations"

Speaker: Ms. Liang Min (CCIC JAPAN, CQC Japan branch)

This speech covered EMC regulation in China from the perspectives of CCC certification, GB standards, and industry standards. It was explained that in China, even products not subject to legal regulation must satisfy conditions in EMC standards if the products fall under relevant GB standards. A case example was presented in which EMC certification was obtained at CQC for service robots.

The speaker also explained that China has recently been focusing on rapid domestic standardization based on international standards.

- “The latest developments of the EU electrical, electronic and machinery legislation”

Speaker: Mr. Nikos Michailidis (EU Commission) (recorded-video broadcast)

Topics included the EMC Directive in the EU, Low Voltage Directive, Radio Equipment Directive (RED), new machinery regulations to be fully enforced from January 20, 2027, and the Cyber Resilience Act (CRA) to be fully enforced from December 11, 2027. The speaker also discussed the Artificial Intelligence Act, whose step-by-step implementation began in August 2024, and presented the latest information on omnibus proposals relating to digitalization and common specifications.

## 2. Special awards for the founding anniversary

Mr. Hirai presented the aforementioned four speakers with special awards commemorating the 40th anniversary, in appreciation of the organizations to which the speakers belong.

(In the case of the EU Commission, Mr. Martin Mitov of the Delegation of the European Union to Japan received an award as the Commission’s representative.)

## 3. Speech from a VCCI-Council associate

- “On radiated-emissions measurement based on the VHF-LISN guidance document (VCCI 32-1-L:2024)”

Speaker: Mr. Kunihiro Osabe (VCCI Council)

Balanced VHF-LISN, which was proposed by VCCI, was included in CISPR 16-1-4 Edition 5, which was published in October 2025. This device improves the reproducibility of measurement results across test sites conducting radiated-emissions measurement in the VHF band (30 MHz to 300 MHz). The speech also gave an overview of a guidance document published by VCCI on radiated-emissions measurement using this device, and recommended radiated-emissions measurement based on this document.

## 4. Special lectures

- “The current state of radio-wave utilization and future challenges” – Reflecting CISPR standards in domestic policy

Speaker: Ms. Chihomi Mukai, Director of the Electromagnetic Environment Division, Radio Department, Telecommunications Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications

The speaker discussed the rising number of radio stations, WX-promotion strategies, a case example of radio disturbances in solar photovoltaic energy systems, and the status of domestic implementation of CISPR standards.

- “Trends surrounding product safety administration”: Centering electrical appliances and materials safety

Speaker: Mr. Masashi Morimoto, Director of the Product Safety Division, Industrial and Product Safety Policy Group and Minister’s Secretariat at the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

This speech covered revisions to laws such as the Consumer Product Safety Act, addressing the spread of online transactions, and ensuring safety in children’s products (legally enforced in December 2025). The speaker also discussed the status of international harmonization of the Electrical Appliances and Materials Safety Act.

[Overview of commemorative speeches]

After an introductory speech from VCCI President Mr. Hirai, guest speakers from overseas spoke on the latest regulatory trends in their respective countries. VCCI's speaker presented technical information, and the speakers from the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry discussed the latest status of domestic regulation by their respective ministries.

Amidst these speeches, an awards ceremony was held in which commemorative plaques and gifts were presented to four overseas organizations who had provided generous support for VCCI's past activities.

The day's events attracted about 110 participants, mostly consisting of Japanese VCCI-member manufacturers and testing laboratories. The commemorative speeches concluded successfully with a strong turnout.



VCCI President Mr. Atsuo Hirai



Mr. Holger Bentje



Mr. Andy Griffin



Ms. Liang Min



Photo with overseas speakers commemorating the awards ceremony



Mr. Kunihiro Osabe

After concluding the commemorative speeches, we moved to another venue where the commemorative ceremony was held.

[Details of the commemorative ceremony]

Date and time: November 28 (Fri), 2025 18:00 to 20:00

Venue: Grand Banquet Hall "Zuiho", 10F, KKR HotelTokyo

[Program for the ceremony]

1. Opening speech

VCCI Council President Mr. Atsuo Hirai

2. Congratulatory address from guests of honor

Ms. Chihomi Mukai, Director of the Electromagnetic Environment Division, Radio Department, Telecommunications Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications

Mr. Tomoshige Nambu, Director of the IT Industry Division, Commerce and Information Policy Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

3. Saké-barrel opening ceremony (participants)

Ms. Chihomi Mukai, Director of the Electromagnetic Environment Division, Radio Department, Telecommunications Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications

Mr. Masashi Morimoto, Director of the Product Safety Division, Industrial and Product Safety Policy Group and Minister's Secretariat at the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

Mr. Tomoshige Nambu, Director of the IT Industry Division, Commerce and Information Policy Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

Mr. Holger Bentje (REDCA Chairperson)

Mr. Andy Griffin (Chair of ANSI C63.4 WG)

Mr. Liu Yanbin (President of CCIC JAPAN, CQC Japan branch)

Mr. Martin Mitov (Delegation of the European Union to Japan)

Mr. Jens Medler (Rohde & Schwarz)

Mr. Hiroyuki Ohsaki, Head Councilor, VCCI Council

Mr. Atsuo Hirai, President, VCCI Council

Mr. Akira Oda, Executive Director, VCCI Council

4. Toast and opening address

Mr. Hiroyuki Ohsaki, Head Councilor, VCCI Council

5. Commemorative photo of associates
  
6. Informal discussion (including greetings)
  - Mr. Holger Bentje
  - Mr. Andy Griffin
  - Mr. Liu Yanbin, Ms. Liang Min
  - Mr. Martin Mitov
  - Mr. Jens Medler
  
7. Entertainment (shamisen performance)
  - Mr. Katsukuni Sawada and Mr. Katsunori Sawada
  
8. Closing address
  - Mr. Akira Oda, Executive Director, VCCI Council

[Overview of the commemorative ceremony]

The ceremony began with an opening speech from VCCI President Mr. Hirai thanking the invited speakers, guests of honor, and participants, including reflections on VCCI's founding 40 years ago. This was followed by the ceremony, which proceeded according to the program.

After congratulatory speeches from the guests of honor, two barrels of saké were provided for the saké-barrel opening ceremony, and VCCI Head Councilor Mr. Hiroyuki Ohsaki was asked to give a toast. The toast was followed by a commemorative photo of everyone present.

At the informal discussion, guests from overseas congratulated VCCI Council on its 40th anniversary, and Mr. Katsukuni Sawada and Mr. Katsunori Sawada livened up the venue with a Tsugaru-shamisen performance.

Finally, VCCI Executive Director Mr. Oda gave a closing address, and the venue was closed at 8 p.m. There were about 120 participants.



Commemorative photo with overseas guests and guests of honor



Mr. Martin Mitov



Mr. Holger Bentje



Mr. Andy Griffin



Mr. Liu Yanbin



Ms. Liang Min



Mr. Jens Medler



Mr. Katsunori Sawada Mr. Katsukuni Sawada

# Status on FY 2025 Market Sampling Tests

Market Sampling Test Subcommittee

As of December 25, 2025

Planned number of market sampling tests	Purchase-based	65
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Terms of sampling tests	Selected samples	Cancelled (Not shipped, etc.)	Testable samples	Test completed (breakdown below)	Judgment			
					Passed	Failed - tentative		
						Finally passed	Finally failed	Pending
Grand total	67	2	63	43	42	0	0	1

Loan-based testing total		67	2	63	43	42	0	0	1
Term (breakdown)	1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter	23	2	21	21	21	-	-	-
	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter	23	-	23	22	21	-	-	-
	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter	16	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter	5	-	4	-	-	-	-	-

FY 2025 total	Passed	Failed	Pending
	42	0	1

Document inspection	Planned number of market sampling tests	Selected samples	Cancelled (withdrawal, etc.)	Inspectable samples	Pre-check completed	Judgment completed	Judgment	
							Cleared	Problems identified
	50	53	2	45	44	40	39	1

## Report from the Secretariat

### ● List of Members (October 2025- December 2025)

#### New members

Membership	Member No.	Company name	Country or region
Regular	4468	IGUAZU Corporation	JAPAN
Regular	4472	NewNet, Inc.	JAPAN
Regular	4473	ITOCHU Techno-Solutions Corporation	JAPAN
Regular	4478	ZUNDA Inc.	JAPAN
Regular	4486	ChatVoice Corporation	JAPAN
Regular	4490	NHP SOLUTION CO., LTD.	JAPAN
Regular	4463	Tools For Humanity Corporation	USA
Regular	4466	RealSense, Inc.	USA
Regular	4467	ZINIK	KOREA
Regular	4469	FLYTECH TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	TAIWAN
Regular	4470	LENGDA (XIAMEN) COMPANY LIMITED.	CHINA
Regular	4474	Anhui Wenxiang Information Technology Co.,Ltd.	CHINA
Regular	4475	Shanghai Xiangcheng Communication Technology Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Regular	4476	LDA Technologies Ltd.	CANADA
Regular	4477	KORE Wireless Inc.	USA
Regular	4479	Trezor Company s.r.o.	CZECH
Regular	4480	EcoFlow Inc.	CHINA
Regular	4482	IGRS ENGINEERING LAB LTD.	CHINA
Regular	4483	Shanghai Longcheer Technology Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Regular	4484	Securelink Co., Ltd.	KOREA
Regular	4485	Atomos Global Pty Ltd	AUSTRALIA
Regular	4487	ModRetro, Inc.	USA
Regular	4488	ALT Co., Ltd.	KOREA
Regular	4489	SIRETTA LIMITED	UK
Regular	4492	Aria Networks, Inc.	USA
Supporting	4464	Intertek Testing Services Zhejiang Ltd.	CHINA
Supporting	4471	DongGuan ShuoXin Electronic Technology Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Supporting	4481	Xingsheng Certification Service (Hefei) Co., Ltd.	CHINA

## Company name change

Membership	Member No.	Company name	Country or region	Old company name
Regular	279	NTT, Inc.	JAPAN	NIPPON TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CORPORATION (NTT)
Regular	394	NTT ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION	JAPAN	NTT Advanced Technology Corporation
Regular	1394	Sharp Display Solutions, Ltd.	JAPAN	Sharp NEC Display Solutions, Ltd.
Regular	4413	AI storm Co., Ltd	JAPAN	Gexeed Co., Ltd.
Regular	1960	Penguin Solutions Corporation	USA	SMART Modular Technologies, Inc.
Regular	3124	ATP Electronics Taiwan Inc., STSP Branch	TAIWAN	ATP Electronics Taiwan Inc.
Regular	3925	Pacific Smart Systems Limited	HONG KONG	Pismo Labs Technology Limited
Regular	4223	xFusion Digital Technologies Co., Ltd.	CHINA	xFusion Digital Technologies Co., Limited
Supporting	4036	Bay Area Compliance Laboratories Corp. (Chengdu)	CHINA	Bay Area Compliance Laboratories (Chengdu)
Supporting	4361	LabSure Testing Services (Tianjin) Co., Ltd.	CHINA	Tianjin Dongdian Testing Service Co., Ltd.
Supporting	4408	LabSure Testing Services (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	CHINA	Suzhou Dongdian Testing Service Co., Ltd.

Note: Please fill out and submit "Form 9 Change Notification" on the website when a company name has been changed.

● FY 2026 Schedule of VCCI Events and Training Seminars

April	May	June <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•COMPUTEX TAIPEI</li> <li>•Release VCCI Dayori No. 161</li> </ul>
July <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•TECHNO-FRONTIER 2026</li> </ul>	August <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Release Annual Report</li> </ul>	September <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Release VCCI Dayori No. 162</li> </ul>
October <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•CEATEC 2026</li> </ul>	November	December <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Release VCCI Dayori No. 163</li> </ul>
January	February <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Technical Symposium (plan)</li> </ul>	March <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Release VCCI Dayori No. 164</li> </ul>

● Status of Registration of Product Conformity

October 2025 – December 2025 (Product names are examples and are not limiting)

Classification of MME (Product types are not limited to only the following examples.)			Classification code		October 2025			November 2025			December 2025				
			Class A	Class B	Class A	Class B	Total	Class A	Class B	Total	Class A	Class B	Total		
ITE	Computer	Large	Super computer, Server, etc.	A 2	a 2	34	0	34	21	4	25	34	1	35	
		Stationary	Workstation, Desktop PC, etc.	B 2	b 2	5	17	22	0	27	27	11	25	36	
		Portable	Laptop PC, Tablet PC, etc.	C 2	c 2	0	36	36	0	76	76	2	59	61	
		Other computers	Wearable computers, Wearable device, Smart watch, Smart glass, etc.	E 2	e 2	6	8	14	4	0	4	4	0	4	
	Peripheral / Terminal	Memory device	HDD, SSD, USB Memory, Media drive, Disk device, NAS, DAS, SAN, etc.	G 2	g 2	9	17	26	19	12	31	13	13	26	
		Printer device	Printer including multifunction machine, etc. (portable)	H 2	h 2	8	1	9	4	3	7	2	3	5	
		Display device	CRT display, Monitor, Projector, etc.	J 2	j 2	3	59	62	13	75	88	3	94	97	
		Other I/O devices	Image scanner, OCR, Pen tablet, Stylus pen, etc.	M 2	m 2	1	3	4	0	3	3	2	12	14	
		General purpose terminal	Display controller terminal, etc.	N 2	n 2	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	
		Special purpose terminal	POS, Terminal for finance, insurance, etc.	Q 2	q 2	2	4	6	1	5	6	3	4	7	
		Other peripheral	PCI Card, Graphics Card, Mouse, Keyboard, Cradle, etc.	R 2	r 2	3	44	47	6	40	46	9	31	40	
		Copying machine/Multifunction copying machine	Copying machine, Multifunction copying machine, etc. (Stationary)	S 2	s 2	2	1	3	0	0	0	1	1	2	
		Communications equipment	Terminal equipment	Mobile phone, Smart phone, PHS phone, etc.	T 2	t 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Telephone device such as PBX, FAX, Key telephone systems, Cordless phone, etc.			U 2	u 2	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	2	
	Network-related equipment		Communication line connecting device including Modem, Digital transmission unit, DSU, TA, Media converter, etc.	V 2	v 2	3	0	3	0	3	3	6	0	6	
			LAN-related device, including Router, HUB, etc. Local switch, etc.	W 2	w 2	63	16	79	60	24	84	38	21	59	
	Other communication equipment		Other communication equipment	X 2	x 2	1	6	7	4	5	9	3	6	9	
	Broadcast receiver equipment	TV, Radio, Tuner, Video recorder, Set-top box, etc.	/	k 2	/	0	0	/	1	1	/	2	2		
	Audio equipment	Speaker, Amplifier, IC recorder, Digital audio player, Headset, DTM, AI speaker, etc.	L 2	l 2	0	3	3	0	2	2	0	4	4		
	Video equipment	Video equipment	Digital video camera, Web camera, Network camera, Video player, Photo frame, Digital camera, Drive recorder, etc.	I 2	i 2	5	7	12	15	7	22	3	11	14	
		Other video equipment	VR goggles, Scan converter, etc.	P 2	p 2	2	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	3	
	Entertainment lighting control equipment	Entertainment lighting control equipment, etc.	Z 2	z 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Other MME	Entertainment / Education equipment	Electronic stationery	Electronic dictionary, e-book reader, Translator, Calculator, etc.	D 2	d 2	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0
			Electronic toy	Game console, Game pad, toy drone, etc.	Y 2	y 2	1	5	6	0	1	1	0	0	0
Other Entertainment / Education equipment			Navigator, AI robot, etc.	F 2	f 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other MME		MME other than the above	O 2	o 2	3	4	7	5	8	13	7	4	11		
Total					152	233	385	152	300	452	146	293	439		

## ● Registration Status of Measurement and Other Facilities

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 members of application for registration 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 (October 2025- December 2025)

Company name	Equipment name	3m	10m	30m	Dark 3m	Dark 10m	Registration number	Effective date	Location
3CTest Ltd	Anechoic Chamber 3	-	-	-	-	-	C-20214	October 26, 2028	Silverstone Technology Park, Silverstone Circuit, Nort hamptonshire, United Kingdom
BTL Inc. (Dongguan)	DGGDC01-1	-	-	-	-	-	C-20212	October 26, 2028	Room 102 & 702, Building A3, No. 9, Jinshagang 1st Road, Dalang, Dongguan, Guangdong, China
BTL Inc. (Dongguan)	DGGDC01-1	-	-	-	-	-	T-20214	October 26, 2028	Room 102 & 702, Building A3, No. 9, Jinshagang 1st Road, Dalang, Dongguan, Guangdong, China
Nemko Korea Co., Ltd.	Shield Room #3 AC mains power ports	-	-	-	-	-	C-20217	October 26, 2028	165-51, Yurim-ro, Cheoin-gu, Yongin-si, Gyeonggi-do, Republic of Korea
Nemko Korea Co., Ltd.	Shield Room #3 Telecommunicatio n (Wired) ports	-	-	-	-	-	T-20219	October 26, 2028	165-51, Yurim-ro, Cheoin-gu, Yongin-si, Gyeonggi-do, Republic of Korea
Guangzhou Jingce Testing Technology Co., Ltd.	Hefeng No. 2 3 m Semi-anechoic chamber	-	-	-	✓	-	R-20259	October 26, 2028	No. 10, Hefeng No.1 street, Huangpu District, Guangzhou, Guangdong, China
Guangzhou Jingce Testing Technology Co., Ltd.	10 m Semi- anechoic chamber	-	-	-	✓	✓	R-20260	October 26, 2028	No. 246, Shenzhou Road, Huangpu District, Guangzhou, Guangdong, China
Guangzhou Jingce Testing Technology Co., Ltd.	Hefeng CE Shielded room	-	-	-	-	-	T-20216	October 26, 2028	No. 10, Hefeng No. 1 street, Huangpu District, Guangzhou, Guangdong, China
Guangzhou Jingce Testing Technology Co., Ltd.	10 m Semi- anechoic chamber	-	-	-	-	-	G-20248	October 26, 2028	No. 246, Shenzhou Road, Huangpu District, Guangzhou, Guangdong, China
Guangzhou Jingce Testing Technology Co., Ltd.	Hefeng CE Shielded room	-	-	-	-	-	C-20211	October 26, 2028	No. 10, Hefeng No. 1 street, Huangpu District, Guangzhou, Guangdong, China
CSA Group Test and Certification Singapore Pte. Ltd (EMC)	10 m semi- anechoic chamber - RE measurement below 1 GHz	-	-	-	-	✓	R-20261	October 26, 2028	7 Science Park Drive, #01- 21/24, GENE0, Singapore

Company name	Equipment name	3m	10m	30m	Dark 3m	Dark 10m	Registration number	Effective date	Location
CCIC-CSA International Certification Co., Ltd. Kunshan Branch	10 m Semi-anechoic chamber	-	-	-	-	-	G-20249	October 26, 2028	2F-1, Building C12, No. 555 Dujuan Road, Kunshan Economic & Technical Development Zone Kunshan, Jiangsu, China
CCIC-CSA International Certification Co., Ltd. Kunshan Branch	Shielded room	-	-	-	-	-	C-20216	October 26, 2028	2F-1, Building C12, No. 555 Dujuan Road, Kunshan Economic & Technical Development Zone Kunshan, Jiangsu, China
CCIC-CSA International Certification Co., Ltd. Kunshan Branch	Shielded room	-	-	-	-	-	T-20218	October 26, 2028	2F-1, Building C12, No. 555 Dujuan Road, Kunshan Economic & Technical Development Zone Kunshan, Jiangsu, China
CCIC-CSA International Certification Co., Ltd. Kunshan Branch	10 m Semi-anechoic chamber	-	-	-	-	✓	R-20263	October 26, 2028	2F-1, Building C12, No. 555 Dujuan Road, Kunshan Economic & Technical Development Zone Kunshan, Jiangsu, China
Xingsheng Certification Service (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	SR1	-	-	-	-	-	C-20218	October 26, 2028	Building 1, Xinjiacun Industrial Zone, Changqiao Subdistrict, Wuzhong District, Suzhou, Jiangsu, China
Xingsheng Certification Service (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	SR1	-	-	-	-	-	T-20220	October 26, 2028	Building 1, Xinjiacun Industrial Zone, Changqiao Subdistrict, Wuzhong District, Suzhou, Jiangsu, China
CSA Group Test and Certification Singapore Pte. Ltd (EMC)	10 m semi-anechoic chamber - RE measurement above 1 GHz	-	-	-	-	-	G-20252	October 26, 2028	7 Science Park Drive, #01-21/24, GENE0, Singapore
CSA Group Test and Certification Singapore Pte. Ltd (EMC)	Conducted Emission Room-AC mains power port	-	-	-	-	-	C-20215	October 26, 2028	7 Science Park Drive, #01-21/24, GENE0, Singapore
SONY EMCS (MALAYSIA) SDN. BHD	CE1 Shielded Room	-	-	-	-	-	C-20213	October 26, 2028	Lot 5, Jalan Kemajuan, Bangi Industrial Estate, Bandar Baru Bangi, Selangor, Malaysia
SONY EMCS (MALAYSIA) SDN. BHD	RE2 3 m Semi-Anechoic Chamber	-	-	-	✓	-	R-20258	October 26, 2028	Lot 5, Jalan Kemajuan, Bangi Industrial Estate, Bandar Baru Bangi, Selangor, Malaysia
SONY EMCS (MALAYSIA) SDN. BHD	RE2 3 m Semi-Anechoic Chamber	-	-	-	-	-	G-20246	October 26, 2028	Lot 5, Jalan Kemajuan, Bangi Industrial Estate, Bandar Baru Bangi, Selangor, Malaysia
SONY EMCS (MALAYSIA) SDN. BHD	CE1 Shielded Room	-	-	-	-	-	T-20215	October 26, 2028	Lot 5, Jalan Kemajuan, Bangi Industrial Estate, Bandar Baru Bangi, Selangor, Malaysia
Huarui 7layers High Technology (Suzhou) Co., Ltd	3 m Semi-anechoic Chamber	-	-	-	✓	-	R-20262	October 26, 2028	Tower N, Innovation Center, 88 Zuyi Road, High-tech District, Suzhou City, Anhui Province, People's Republic of China
Kiwa Netherlands B.V.	Kiwa Netherlands B.V.	-	-	-	✓	-	R-20264	October 26, 2028	Wilwersdorf 50, Apeldoorn, the Netherlands

Company name	Equipment name	3m	10m	30m	Dark 3m	Dark 10m	Registration number	Effective date	Location
BTL Inc.	CB25	-	-	-	-	-	C-20219	October 26, 2028	No. 85, Ln. 298, Wengong 1st Rd., Guishan Dist., Taoyuan City, Taiwan
SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS Co., Ltd.	Samsung Suwon EMC Test R4 Lab	-	-	-	-	-	T-20217	October 26, 2028	(Maetan dong) 129, Samsung-ro, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do, Republic of Korea
BTL Inc	CB25	-	-	-	-	-	T-20222	November 16, 2028	No. 85, Ln. 298, Wengong 1st Rd., Guishan Dist., Taoyuan City 333001, Taiwan
BTL Inc	CB25	-	-	-	-	-	G-20251	November 16, 2028	No. 85, Ln. 298, Wengong 1st Rd., Guishan Dist., Taoyuan City 333001, Taiwan
Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd.	No. 2 RE test site in Shanghai (10 m chamber)	-	-	-	-	✓	R-20265	November 16, 2028	Huawei Lianqiu Lake R&D Center, Jinze Town, Qingpu District, Shanghai, China
Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd.	No. 1 RE test site in Shanghai (3 m chamber)	-	-	-	-	-	G-20255	November 16, 2028	Huawei Lianqiu Lake R&D Center, Jinze Town, Qingpu District, Shanghai, China
Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd.	No. 1 CE test site in Shanghai	-	-	-	-	-	C-20220	November 16, 2028	Huawei Lianqiu Lake R&D Center, Jinze Town, Qingpu District, Shanghai, China
Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd.	No. 1 CE test site in Shanghai	-	-	-	-	-	T-20221	November 16, 2028	Huawei Lianqiu Lake R&D Center, Jinze Town, Qingpu District, Shanghai, China
Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd.	No. 1 RE test site in Shanghai (3 m chamber)	-	-	-	-	-	R-20266	November 16, 2028	Huawei Lianqiu Lake R&D Center, Jinze Town, Qingpu District, Shanghai, China
Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd.	No. 2 RE test site in Shanghai (10 m chamber)	-	-	-	-	-	G-20254	November 16, 2028	Huawei Lianqiu Lake R&D Center, Jinze Town, Qingpu District, Shanghai, China
Guangzhou Jingce Testing Technology Co., Ltd.	Hefeng No. 2 3 m Semi-anechoic chamber	-	-	-	-	-	G-20247	November 16, 2028	No. 10, Hefeng No.1 street, Huangpu District, Guangzhou, Guangdong, China
CSA Group Bayern GmbH	FAR SER3	-	-	-	-	-	G-20253	November 16, 2028	Straubinger Strasse 100, D-94447 Plattling, Germany
DongGuan ShuoXin Electronic Technology Co., Ltd.	Conduction Room AC	-	-	-	-	-	C-20222	December 21, 2028	Zone A, 1F, No. 6, XinGang Road YuanGang Street, XinAn District, ChangAn Town, DongGuan City, GuangDong, China
DongGuan ShuoXin Electronic Technology Co., Ltd.	966 Chamber 1 up to 1 GHz	-	-	-	✓	-	R-20269	December 21, 2028	Zone A, 1F, No. 6, XinGang Road YuanGang Street, XinAn District, ChangAn Town, DongGuan City, GuangDong, China
Huarui 7layers High Technology (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	3 m Semi-anechoic Chamber	-	-	-	-	-	G-20250	December 21, 2028	Tower N, Innovation Center, 88 Zuyi Road, High-tech District, Suzhou City, Anhui Province, People's Republic of China
DongGuan ShuoXin Electronic Technology Co., Ltd.	966 Chamber 1 Above 1 GHz	-	-	-	-	-	G-20258	December 21, 2028	Zone A, 1F, No. 6, XinGang Road YuanGang Street, XinAn District, ChangAn Town, DongGuan City, GuangDong, China

Company name	Equipment name	3m	10m	30m	Dark 3m	Dark 10m	Registration number	Effective date	Location
DongGuan ShuoXin Electronic Technology Co., Ltd.	Conduction Room ISN	-	-	-	-	-	T-20223	December 21, 2028	Zone A, 1F, No. 6, XinGang Road YuanGang Street, XinAn District, ChangAn Town, DongGuan City, GuangDong, China
Nemko Korea Co., Ltd.	10 m Chamber #2 above 1 GHz	-	-	-	-	-	G-20256	December 21, 2028	165-51, Yurim-ro, Cheoin-gu, Yongin-si, Gyeonggi-do, Republic of Korea
Nemko Korea Co., Ltd.	10 m Chamber #2 below 1 GHz	-	-	-	✓	✓	R-20267	December 21, 2028	165-51, Yurim-ro, Cheoin-gu, Yongin-si, Gyeonggi-do, Republic of Korea
Shenzhen BALUN Technology Co., Ltd.	Yanluo-3 m Chamber	-	-	-	-	-	G-20257	December 21, 2028	Building 2, Intelligent Connected Vehicle Industrial Park, No. 55, Xiangshan Road, Luotian Community, Yanluo Sub-district, Bao'an District, Shenzhen, GuangDong Province, P. R. China
Shenzhen BALUN Technology Co., Ltd.	Yanluo-10 m Chamber	-	-	-	-	✓	R-20268	December 21, 2028	Building 2, Intelligent Connected Vehicle Industrial Park, No. 55, Xiangshan Road, Luotian Community, Yanluo Sub-district, Bao'an District, Shenzhen, GuangDong Province, P. R. China
Shenzhen BALUN Technology Co., Ltd.	Yanluo-CE	-	-	-	-	-	C-20221	December 21, 2028	Building 2, Intelligent Connected Vehicle Industrial Park, No. 55, Xiangshan Road, Luotian Community, Yanluo Sub-district, Bao'an District, Shenzhen, GuangDong Province, P. R. China

R: Radiated EMI measurement facilities below 1GHz  
T: Telecommunication-port-conducted EMI measurement facilities

C: AC-mains-ports-conducted EMI measurement facilities  
G: Radiated EMI measurement facilities above 1GHz

## Closing words

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I am writing as of January 2026, but back in November and December 2025, influenza was ripping through the population. My children's school had temporary class closures, and every year, the flu had some sort of impact on our daily lives.

This made me wonder if there had ever been a time when influenza didn't circulate, and come to think of it, I didn't hear much about influenza during the COVID-19 pandemic, so I decided to investigate in detail.

According to online newspapers, influenza did not circulate from 2020 to 2021, and an article from March 2021 summarizes the situation as follows:

"The reason there were few flu patients was that this year, the flu had too strong a rival- COVID. Being infected by one virus makes it less likely to contract other, similar types of viruses at the same time. For example, when the flu spreads, the spread of RSV (respiratory syncytial virus) diminishes, and this is a phenomenon observed globally. This sort of 'viral interference' might have been at play here. COVID-19 and the flu are similar in that they enter the body

through the nose or throat. In past winters, the flu had no rivals. However, this winter, the presence of a strong rival, COVID-19, likely left little opportunity for the flu to spread on a wide scale."

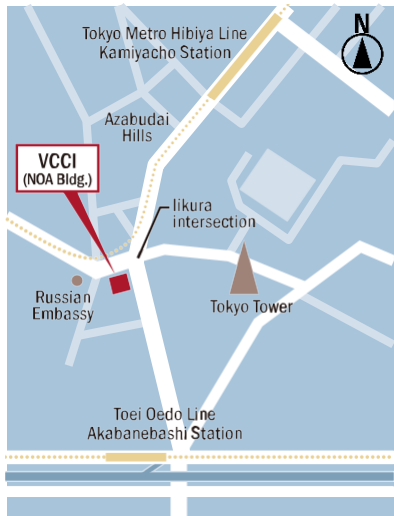
On reading this, I thought, "So, it's possible for influenza not to circulate, but only if some other virus is running rampant instead... We can't get rid of epidemics entirely..." This sent me down another rabbit hole, reading about the long history of infectious diseases and immunity in humans, and I found much to learn.

If we can't get rid of epidemics or pandemics, then as we all know, we need to *prevent* infections in the first place, and in the event we are infected, we need to make sure *not to pass it on*. We mustn't forget measures like gargling and hand-washing, and living healthy lifestyles that boost our immunity (as difficult as that can be). This little foray served as a reminder for me to keep doing what I could to prevent the spread of infectious disease.

(N.H.)

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