VCCI DAYORI

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Contents

Contribution

Paving the Way To the Future Through Physics-Based Electromagnetic-Field Measurement

Michitaka Ameya

Group Leader of the Electromagnetic Fields Standards Group
Research Institute for Physical Measurement
National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology

Exactly one year ago, in April 1, 2025, I was appointed Group Leader of the Electromagnetic Fields Standards Group of the Research Institute for Physical Measurement. Over the course of this year, I have come to truly appreciate the importance and depth of the field of the electromagnetic- field measurement. Here, I have attempted to put my personal thoughts on electromagnetic-field measurement into writing. Pardon my clumsy wordsmanship, but I hope you give it a read.

Being involved in the field of electromagnetic-field measurement has given me a strong appreciation for the importance of not only "measuring accurately", but also "quantitatively demonstrating the accuracy of measurement results"; that is, evaluating uncertainty. Measurement values are not just numbers; they are pieces of information that only become useful for decision-making when accompanied by some indication of their reliability.

One concrete example of the importance of evaluating uncertainty is the disparity in understanding regarding antenna radiation pattern measurements using near-field to far-field transformation. Near-field to far-field transformation is an established, theoretically sound method that has been a subject of research since the 1960s. In practice, though, we still hear misinterpretations such as "direct far-field measurements are more accurate", and vague concerns around transformation methods. The cause of these misunderstandings is not the transformation theory itself, but the lack of "presentation of quantitative indicators" on how measurement uncertainty is propagated to the far field. To me, this exemplifies how essential it is to "measure accurately" while "clearing up misunderstandings and promoting correct technical evaluation" by quantitatively indicating uncertainty.

Building upon this personal background, I have been conducting R&D based on the belief that physics-based measurement and uncertainty evaluation are the two pillars underpinning electromagnetic environments.

Here are the main topics I have been working on thus far:

(1) Development of millimeter-band antenna-gain calibration devices
I developed antenna-gain calibration devices for the purpose of establishing traceable gain standards in the millimeter band.

(2) Development of antenna radiation pattern measurement devices using planar, cylindrical, and spherical near-field measurement
The purpose of this development was to identify error sources and measure the far-field radiation patterns of all kinds of antennas, taking uncertainty into account.

(3) Evaluation of millimeter-wave metasurface reflectors using a compact range
The purpose of this evaluation was to evaluate the performance of millimeter-wave metasurface reflectors under conditions close to those of actual environments, and ensure the reliability of that performance.

Through this work, I have come to increasingly recognize that measurement is not simply the acquisition of values, but rather the "act of presenting physical quantities alongside their level of reliability".

Going forward, the main research topics I would like to pursue in the field of electromagnetic-field measurement are as follows:

A. Development of wavefront-controlled radiated immunity test systems
I aim to generate diverse wavefronts to more fundamentally evaluate the comprehensive electromagnetic characteristics of electronic equipment, while replicating electromagnetic environments for more stringent radiated-immunity testing.

B. Evaluation of the accuracy of reverberation-chamber measurements
I will evaluate measurement uncertainty in statistical electromagnetic environments and compare their performance with that of existing anechoic-chamber measurement methods.

C. Application of phase information in radiated emissions testing
By applying phase information, I aim to improve the accuracy of separation of noise sources across the frequency, time, and space axes while improving analytical capabilities, including identification of noise sources.

D. Automation of EMC testing via LLMs (large language models) and robotics
I aim to develop an EMC-testing system that simultaneously saves labor, improves reproducibility, and enhances operational sustainability, by promoting automatic-field measurements in EMC testing and auto-generation of evaluation reports.

Electromagnetic environments are expected to grow increasingly complex in the future. This means that in addition to "accurate measurement", there will be a growing need for "measurement that clearly indicates its level of accuracy". Given the future proliferation of AI applications, the quality of measurement data will also become more important than ever. I believe that measurement data that includes uncertainty data will form the foundation of future value.

There are still many things I'd like to do in my research on electromagnetic-field measurement, and there's no knowing how far I'll be able to pursue them in the remainder of my career. However, I hope to continue working toward my research goals while building partnerships with my associates in Japan. If you have any interest in these future research topics, I encourage you to reach out to me. Thank you.

Michitaka Ameya

March 2003	Graduated from the Department of Electronics and Information Engineering, School of Engineering, Hokkaido University
March 2005	Completed a Master's Program at the Graduate School of Engineering, Hokkaido University
March 2008	Completed a Doctor of Engineering degree at the Graduate School of Engineering, Hokkaido University
April 2008	Joined the National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (then an Incorporated Administrative Agency)
April 2025 to present	Appointed Group Leader of the Electromagnetic Fields Standards Group, Research Institute for Physical Measurement, National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (now a National Research and Development Agency)

Committee Activities

● Board

Date	March 31, 2026
Agenda items	● Agenda item 1 FY 2026 business plan (draft) ● Agenda item 2 FY 2026 budget (draft) ● Agenda item 3 Selection of committee members for the Registration Committee for Measurement Facilities
Decisions and reported items	● Agenda item 1 Approved ● Agenda item 2 Approved ● Agenda item 3 Approved

● Steering Committee

Date	January 21, February 18, and March 18, 2026
Agenda items	● Agenda item 1 Nomination of the Vice Chair of the Steering Committee ● Agenda item 2 FY 2026 business plans (activity plans + budgets) (draft) of each subcommittee ● Agenda item 3 "Guidance for Rules for Market Sampling Tests" (draft) VCCI 32-3-A:2026 ● Agenda item 4 Topics of the 60th board meeting (March 31) "FY 2026 business plan (draft)" ● Agenda item 5 Approval of new members
Decisions and reported items	● Agenda item 1 Approved ● Agenda item 2 Approved ● Agenda item 3 Approved ● Agenda item 4 No particular objections ● Agenda item 5 Approved ● Reported item 1 Report on the VCCI seminar at Cool.revo Inc. ● Reported item 2 Report on the 2026 Rules Briefing and Technical Symposium ● Reported item 3 "Guidance for Rules for Voluntary Control Measures (English draft)" VCCI 32-1-J:2025 ● Reported item 4 Report on the VCCI seminar at TECHNO HORIZON Co., LTD. ● Reported item 5 Lecture at the broadcast technical seminar ● Reported item 6 Activities of subcommittees (Technical, International Relations, Market Sampling Test, Public Relations, and Education) in the period from January to March ● Reported item 7 Secretariat work (member entry and withdrawal trends, the number of new registrations of product conformity, income and expenditures, etc.)

● Technical Subcommittee

Date	January 27 and March 4, 2026
Agenda items	● Agenda item 1 FY 2025 activity plan and results of the Technical Subcommittee ● Agenda item 2 Activities for promoting standardization of mains cable termination conditions ● Agenda item 3 Verification of antenna-height scanning in pre-scan measurements for radiated emission measurements above 1 GHz ● Agenda item 4 Verification and RRT of voltage/current conversion ratios regarding improved transformer-coupled AANs ● Agenda item 5 Verification of NSA method using hybrid antennas ● Agenda item 6 Report on the 2026 Rules Briefing and Technical Symposium
Continuing agenda items	● Agenda items 2, 3, 4, and 5
Decisions and reported items	● Agenda item 1 Deliberation complete ● Agenda item 6 Holding of 2026 Rules Briefing and Technical Symposium on February 13 (see page 14)

● International Relations Subcommittee

Date	January 14, February 18, and March 11, 2026
Agenda items	● Agenda item 1 Discussion of overseas surveys ● Agenda item 2 Discussion of FY 2026 business plan (draft) and budget ● Agenda item 3 Confirmation and discussion of the status of South Korea's adoption of CISPR 32 Edition 3 and CISPR 35 Edition 2 as part of our overseas survey
Continuing agenda items	● Agenda item 1
Decisions and reported items	● Reported item 1 For this fiscal year's overseas survey, we decided to confirm China's EMC-related regulations. A list of questions was compiled and sent to the CQC head office in China via the Japan Branch (currently pending response). ● Reported item 2 We decided to inquire with South Korea's RRA (National Radio Research Agency) on the status of South Korea's adoption of CISPR 32 Edition 3 and CISPR 35 Edition 2.

● Market Sampling Test Subcommittee

Date	January 15, February 13, and March 13, 2026	
Agenda items	● Agenda item 1 ● Agenda item 2 ● Agenda item 3 ● Agenda item 4	Market sampling test report Document inspection report "Guidance for Rules for Market Sampling Tests" (draft) FY 2026 planned activities (draft)
Decisions and reported items	● Agenda item 1 ● Agenda item 2 ● Agenda item 3 ● Agenda item 4	For the FY 2025 sampling tests, up to 67 products were selected, and are currently being tested. As a result, in the fourth quarter, 1 product failed to meet the standards, and is being investigated by the applicable member. For the FY 2025 document inspections, up to 54 documents were selected, of which 49 have been inspected. Deliberations on "Guidance for Rules for Market Sampling Tests" (draft) were concluded, and presented to the Steering Committee. Based on budget-revision instructions from the Steering Committee, proposed corrections to the FY 2026 activity plan were deliberated on and approved.

● Public Relations Subcommittee

Date	January 9, February 1, and March 2, 2026	
Agenda items	● Agenda item 1 ● Agenda item 2 ● Agenda item 3	On the exhibiting of actual VHF-LISNs at exhibitions FY 2026 activity budget (draft) On COMPUTEX TAIPEI
Continuing agenda items	● Agenda item 1 ● Agenda item 3	We plan to exhibit actual VHF-LISNs at future exhibitions. We are drafting anticipated questions and answers, and are creating pamphlets and other materials. We have completed our exhibit application, and will decide on particulars such as the layout and display panels when the booth position is finalized.
Decisions and reported items	● Agenda item 1 ● Agenda item 2	We have created a list of anticipated questions and answers. Going forward, this will be shared among members. Pamphlet creation is now underway. The proposed corrections were approved.

● Education Subcommittee

Date	February 12, 2026
Agenda items	● Agenda item 1 Confirmation of status of preparations for FY 2025 education and training ● Agenda item 2 Results of FY 2025 education and training ● Agenda item 3 FY 2026 activity plan
Continuing agenda items	● Agenda item 3
Decisions and reported items	● Agenda item 1 - Education and training for FY 2025 were completed as planned. ● Agenda item 2 - "The level up of the EMI measurement technique" (January 30) was held in hybrid format (online and in-person groups), and 10 people attended. All attendees received attendance certificates. - "The EMI measurement instrumentation uncertainty (MIU)" (February 5 to 6) was held in in-person groups, and 12 people attended. All attendees received attendance certificates. ● Agenda item 3 - The FY-2026 event schedule was published on the VCCI website. - "The basic technique of EMI measurement" (June 5) and "The basic of electromagnetic waves, EMI measurement technique" (classroom lectures: July 3 to 4, hands-on training (JQA): July 10 to 11) are now accepting attendance applications. - The system now requires entering of attendance-fee payment details upon application for attendance.

● Registration Committee for Measurement Facilities

Date	January 19, 2026
Agenda items	● Reviewed the results of deliberations by the Measurement Facility Examination WG.
Decisions and reported items	● Conformity certified (including cases certified with qualification comments after checking of supplementary papers): 15 companies Radiated emission measurement facilities below 1 GHz: 10 AC-mains-ports-conducted emission measurement facilities: 11 Wired-telecommunication-port-conducted emission measurement facilities: 8 Radiated emission measurement facilities above 1 GHz: 10 Applications returned with comments: None Applications carried over to the next meeting: None
Date	February 16, 2026
Agenda items	● Reviewed the results of deliberations by the Measurement Facility Examination WG.
Decisions and reported items	● Conformity certified (including cases certified with qualification comments after checking of supplementary papers): 18 companies Radiated emission measurement facilities below 1 GHz: 11 AC-mains-ports-conducted emission measurement facilities: 10 Wired-telecommunication-port-conducted emission measurement facilities: 9 Radiated emission measurement facilities above 1 GHz: 9 Applications returned with comments: None Applications carried over to the next meeting: None
Date	March 16, 2026
Agenda items	● Reviewed the results of deliberations by the Measurement Facility Examination WG.
Decisions and reported items	● Conformity certified (including cases certified with qualification comments after checking of supplementary papers): 10 companies Radiated emission measurement facilities below 1 GHz: 5 AC-mains-ports-conducted emission measurement facilities: 7 Wired-telecommunication-port-conducted emission measurement facilities: 5 Radiated emission measurement facilities above 1 GHz: 6 Applications returned with comments: None Applications carried over to the next meeting: None

7th instalment

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

Amemiya EMC Consulting Representative
Fujio Amemiya

1. Introduction

Previously, in the 6th instalment of this series, I discussed my encounter with EMC during the research commercialization of a telephone designed to be used when communication networks from telecommunication centers to customer homes were digitized (hereinafter, "digital telephone"). During the research-commercialization process, we built a digital telephone for field experiments by gathering individual components for dialing, ringing, and call functions, and implementing the components on a miniature printed-wiring board. Then, we visited a site near NHK's AM radio broadcast antennas experiencing a strong electric field, and began our field experiment. This was the first of a series of field experiments we conducted by revisiting the site several times. In this instalment, I would like to outline the field experiments conducted at this time, and the field experiments we conducted later at a site near transmit antennas for international broadcasts to various countries.

We also incorporated the field experiments' findings into the commercialization process and conducted the IC implementation of telephone circuits, eventually completing a prototype digital telephone implementing all circuits inside the telephone enclosure. At the time, the ability to simultaneously transmit telephone and non-telephone services over a single line was considered a key selling point of the Integrated Digital Services Network (ISDN). In this instalment of my series, *My First Encounter with EMC* (part 4, continued), I would like to tell the story of an unusual phenomenon that occurred during our demonstration. That is, the phenomenon where simultaneous telephone-and-FAX service, which was normally available over a single line, became limited to telephone calls for some reason.

2. Further investigation into the EMC issue in the digital telephone for field experiments in poor electromagnetic environments

In the last instalment of this series, I discussed our field experiments at a site with a poor electromagnetic environment, in which we connected two digital telephones in direct connection mode. This time, I will discuss the results of our investigation into an EMC issue by using digital service units (hereinafter, "DSUs") to connect two digital telephones via a communication line to a communication facility inside a telephone exchange office.

Because we had prepared and confirmed the tests in the laboratory in advance, they could be quickly deployed during our field experiments. However, when our communication line connecting the DSUs (a "subscriber line" connecting a customer home and telephone exchange office) spanned multiple meters, a DSU began emitting smoke from the inside, preventing us from continuing our DSU-connected field experiments. I still clearly remember how shocked I was when the induction of NHK's AM-radio broadcast waves on the DSU's internal circuitry caused part of the circuitry to catch fire. (The DSU's circuitry was contained in a miniature enclosure, so as external observers, we had no idea which areas had burned.)

Afterwards, we compiled the results of these field experiments and created a table outlining our future action on the matter. We then held a meeting with our associates at the Transmission Systems Research Laboratory, Yokosuka Telecommunications Laboratory regarding the burn damage to the DSU. There, we presented a full report on the incident and requested that R&D be conducted immediately on a DSU that could provide good-quality line termination even in environments with a strong electromagnetic field. The request was approved.

Due to the aforementioned DSU, we could no longer conduct our planned field experiments on EMC in the signal transmission section. Therefore, we canceled our field experiments on radio-wave induction at our existing site near NHK's Radio 1 and Radio 2 broadcast antennas (Kuki City, Saitama Prefecture). Then, we launched an investigation similar to our hitherto field experiments near NHK's Radio 1 and Radio 2 broadcast antennas, at a location not too far from our former site. Our new site was located near the overseas-shortwave-broadcast antennas (Nasaki and Yamata transmitting stations) installed and operated by Koga City, Ibaraki Prefecture.

However, this was not a field-experiment project we had planned in advance, so we faced a challenge. Multiple antennas were laid out across a vast area, and the time, duration, and direction of radiation of radio waves differed for each antenna. (Each antenna transmitted radio waves for about 30 minutes.) This meant that we would not have time to relocate the digital telephone's opposing communication device in sync with the transmissions from each antenna over the course of our field experiments. Therefore, for these field experiments, we decided to set up the digital telephone's opposing communication device at a fixed location with a clear view of many of the antennas.

During these field experiments, broadcasts sent overseas from the Nasaki and Yamata transmitting stations switched between multiple antennas at roughly 30-minute intervals, changing destinations (regions) at a rapid pace. Partly due to this effect, our preliminary investigation into broadcast-signal degradation due to shortwave-broadcast waves in regions with strong electric fields showed similar results to those of our field experiments near NHK's Radio 1 and Radio 2 broadcast antennas: no unusual circumstances were found. For this reason, I will not report the details of this matter here.

3. EMC issues encountered in the prototype digital telephone

Since the events of the previous chapter regarding our digital telephone for field experiments, subsequent research commercialization led to advances in the IC implementation and LSI implementation of telephone circuits. This resulted in the emergence of a form of telephone widely used today, featuring an enclosure equivalent to a handset/base set combo in which all circuits are

densely packed. Then, thanks to further research commercialization, a prototype digital telephone was created containing all circuits inside its enclosure. *My First Encounter with EMC* (part 4, continued) covers the story of an unusual phenomenon that occurred at this stage (where simultaneous telephone-and-FAX service, which was normally available over a single line, became limited to telephone calls for some reason).

While I forgot the exact date and time, the phenomenon occurred at the Yokosuka Telecommunications Laboratory when we set up the digital-telephone and digital-FAX machines on the dialing and ringing sides respectively. We were to hold a demonstration showing that simultaneous two-way communication was possible between telephone and FAX machines over a pair of metallic communication lines by connecting the machines to an exchange simulator via DSU using a digital line. The (then) Minister of Posts and Telecommunications happened to be at the Yokosuka laboratory for an inspection, and would attend the event. To promote the digitization of communication networks, our demonstration would showcase the latest developments in the research commercialization of home telephone equipment, image-communication equipment, digital-subscriber-line transmission methods, and cell-phone equipment for encouraging the widespread adoption of mobile communications. This would give the many participants a glimpse into the future of electronic communication networks.

Before the demonstration, which I had been tasked with, I gave a presentation on simultaneous communication between digital-telephone and digital-FAX machines, showing the actual devices we would be using, followed by a Q&A session. The Minister of Posts and Telecommunications was present, and after the Director of the R&D headquarters gave a speech holding a wireless microphone in one hand, I began the demonstration, saying, "Now, let's observe this simultaneous communication in action." The simultaneous communication had worked perfectly when we tested it in advance, but during the demonstration itself, communication could only be established between the telephones, and not between the FAX machines! Unfortunately, we never did get the demonstration to work, and I recall the Director of the R&D headquarters eventually coming to our rescue. He said, "Looks like we're experiencing the VIP effect. Let's come back to this later, if we have the time," and led the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications and his group to the next exhibit.

After the exhibition, we were called to the Director's office of the Yokosuka laboratory, where the Director of the R&D headquarters said, "We need to identify and address what caused the issue in this demonstration. Please start investigating this and discussing corrective measures immediately."

While I couldn't be sure, I had a strong suspicion that the wireless microphone the Director was holding during the demonstration (in other words, EMC) might be the cause. As for why the proximity of radio waves from the wireless microphone would affect the FAX machine and not the telephone, the telephone had been repeatedly field-tested in poor electromagnetic environments, and immediately redesigned to reflect the results. Meanwhile, according to a FAX-machine development engineer I spoke with right after the exhibition, the FAX machine had not undergone such rigorous testing.

Therefore, for this project, we built a separate simultaneous-communication setup using digital-telephone and digital-FAX machines similar to that used in the exhibition, and used the wireless microphone from the exhibition to replicate the experiment. When we used the wireless microphone near the digital-telephone and digital-FAX machines, we were able to replicate the EMC issue, to shouts of surprise from many people present. I said that our only solution was to reduce the noise induced on the FAX machine's communication-line terminal, and conducted the experiment again, this time attaching the common-mode-choke coil I brought to the cable connecting the digital-FAX machine and DSU. Despite several attempts, the issue with the digital-FAX machine did not occur, confirming that stable simultaneous communication was possible between telephone and FAX machines. Afterwards, I heard many R&D personnel in the audience saying, "EMC is going to be a crucial consideration in the product-development process." I agreed, responding, "The Telephone Laboratory has started digitizing telephones and doing R&D on digitization, and conducting field studies on EMC at sites with relatively poor electromagnetic environments. I believe we'll need to keep doing these studies going forward." To that, many of our associates there said, "We'd like to consult with you if we ever run into any EMC issues in the future." I recall telling them I'd be happy to help.

4. Afterword

In this instalment, I outlined an EMC issue found in our digital telephone for field experiments during our investigation into poor electromagnetic environments, and an EMC issue encountered during a live demonstration using digital-telephone and digital-FAX machines. (Both of these were in the prototyping stage.)

In the seven instalments I've published so far, I have outlined the EMC issues I encountered when developing a telephone, specifically in the research-commercialization stage, and recounted how we developed solutions to these issues. This instalment concludes the story of my R&D work relating to these EMC encounters over the course of our research commercialization. In the next instalment, I will describe the events leading up to my participation in standardization activities at the IEC's special committee CISPR (International Special Committee on Radio Interference). I will also discuss my attendance at the conference between CISPR Subcommittee G (jurisdiction: EMC standards for personal computers, communication devices, etc.) and its working groups G/WG1, G/WG2, and G/WG3, held at Philips in Eindhoven, the Netherlands, in December 1985. Finally, I will cover the background to my participation in standardization activities at CISPR/G and the subsequently founded CISPR/I (which merged CISPR/E (jurisdiction: EMC standardization for broadcast receivers) and CISPR/G), focusing on the main topics raised at the conference.

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 the 2026 Rules Briefing and Technical Symposium

Technical Subcommittee

The 2026 Rules Briefing and Technical Symposium was held on February 13 (Fri), 2026 at the Kikai Shinko Kaikan in face-to-face format. 81 members participated.

In Part 1, the Rules Briefing, we explained the contents of a guidance document that was revised in FY 2025.

In Part 2, the Technical Symposium, the Chair of the Technical Subcommittee spoke on the FY-2025 activities of the Technical Subcommittee and working groups and outlined their FY-2026 activity plans. After that, each working group gave detailed reports on the results of their FY-2025 activities. At the Q&A session, there were many questions on the activity reports of each working group. The details of the reports were consistent with our goal to inform members of the results of the Subcommittee and WGs' activities.

The special lecture titled "Validity of the Application of Balanced VHF-LISN and Measurement Based on the Guidance (VCCI 32-1-L:2024)" gave a detailed explanation of the background and standardization deliberations regarding our proposed VHF-LISN terminals. The explanation also covered the necessary preparations and procedures for conducting radiated emission measurement based on the guidance document. Given the recent incorporation of VHF-LISNs into CISPR 16-1-4 Edition 5, published in October 2025, CISPR committee co-convener and chief examiner Mr. Osabe was asked to present this special lecture. This was a natural choice considering that Mr. Osabe had been working tirelessly on VHF-LISNs' incorporation into the CISPR standards for many years.

In addition to the special lecture, considering the recent standardization of VHF-LISNs, we exhibited an actual commercially available VHF-LISN and a prototype VHF-LISN that was used in the international round-robin test. We saw some of the many participants express keen interest in the VHF-LISNs, picking them up and taking pictures.

2026 Rules Briefing and Technical Symposium program

No.	Theme	Presenter
1-1	Overview of VCCI Council	Akira Oda VCCI Council Executive Director
Part 1: Rules Briefing		
1-2	Guidance for Rules for Voluntary Control Measures VCCI 32-1-J:2025	Minoru Hirata VCCI Council Technical Counselor
Part 2: Technical Symposium		
2-1	Technical Subcommittee Opening Considerations for the Technical Symposium	Takeshi Uchida Mitsubishi Electric Corporation Chair, Technical Subcommittee
2-2	Technical Subcommittee- CISPR Project Working Group Deliberation Efforts for CISPR Standards and Progress of Domestic Endorsement	Takashi Harada TOYO EMC Engineering Convener, CISPR Project WG, Technical Subcommittee
2-3	Technical Subcommittee- VHF-LISN Working Group Trends in the Inclusion of VHF-LISN in the CISPR Standards and Initiatives to Address Related Issues	Kunihiro Osabe VCCI Council CISPR/SC-A/I JAHG6 Co-Convener Convener, VHF-LISN WG, Technical Subcommittee
2-4	Technical Subcommittee – Radiated Emission Working Group Examination Relating to Antenna-Height Steps During Premeasurement of Radiated Emissions Above 1 GHz	Kazuhiko Tokuda Fujitsu Limited Convener, Radiated Emission WG, Technical Subcommittee
2-5	Technical Subcommittee – Conducted Emission Working Group Report on RRT Verification of Prototype Improved Transformer-Coupled 8W-AAN	Masaaki Yokoi Daikin Industries, Ltd. Convener, Conducted Emission WG, Technical Subcommittee
2-6	Technical Subcommittee – Antenna Calibration and Site Validation Working Group Verification of Effectiveness of NSA Evaluation Using Hybrid Antennas and Examination of Issues	Takeshi Yamanaka Intertek Japan K. K. Member, Antenna Calibration and Site Validation WG, Technical Subcommittee
Special Lecture		
3	Validity of the Application of Balanced VHF-LISN and Measurement Based on the Guidance (VCCI 32-1-L:2024)	Kunihiro Osabe VCCI Council CISPR/SC-A/I JAHG6 Co-Convener Convener, VHF-LISN WG, Technical Subcommittee

Presenters' group photo

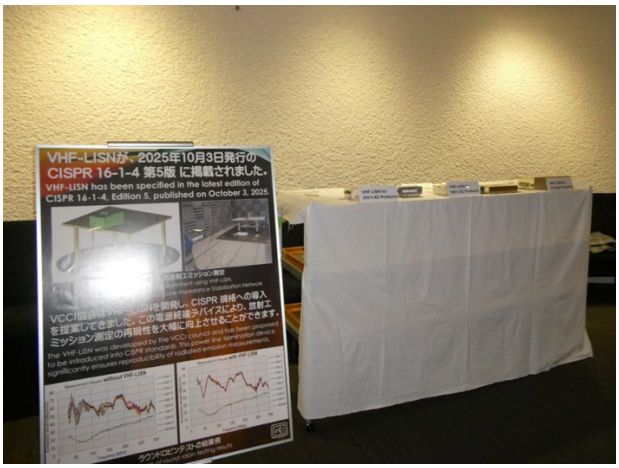


Exhibit of actual VHF-LISNs

Status on FY 2025 Market Sampling Tests

Market Sampling Test Subcommittee

As of March 31, 2026

Planned number of market sampling tests	Purchase-based	65

Terms of sampling tests	Selected samples	Cancelled (Not shipped, etc.)	Testable samples	Test completed (breakdown below)	Judgment awaited	Judgment			
						Passed	Failed - tentative		
							Finally passed	Finally failed	Pending
Grand total	67	2	65	65	1	62	0	0	2

Loan-based testing total		67	2	65	65	1	62	0	0	2
Term (breakdown)	1st Quarter	23	2	21	21	0	21	–	–	–
	2nd Quarter	23	0	23	23	0	22	–	–	1
	3rd Quarter	16	0	16	16	0	15	–	–	1
	4th Quarter	5	0	5	5	1	4	–	–	–

FY 2025 total	Passed	Failed	Pending
	62	0	2

Document inspection	Planned number of market sampling tests	Selected samples	Cancelled (withdrawal, etc.)	Inspectable samples	Pre-check completed	Judgment awaited	Judgment completed	Judgment	
								Cleared	Problems identified
	50	54	4	50	50	1	49	46	3

Report from the Secretariat

● List of Members (January 2026- March 2026)

New members

Membership	Member No.	Company name	Country or region
Regular	4494	Fortinet Japan G.K.	JAPAN
Regular	4497	Siba Service Inc.	JAPAN
Regular	4493	Hangzhou Leshun Information Technology Co., Ltd	CHINA
Regular	4449	Qingdao Hisense Medical Equipment Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Regular	4450	DEEPEX Co., Ltd.	KOREA
Regular	4452	Nexthop Systems Inc.	USA
Regular	4496	SuperX AI Technology Limited	SINGAPORE
Regular	4498	Cooler Master Co., Ltd.	TAIWAN

Company name change

Membership	Member No.	Company name	Country or region	Old company name
Regular	3477	Benesse Corporation	JAPAN	Benesse Holdings, Inc.
Regular	4210	NTTPC Communications, Inc.	JAPAN	NTT PC Communications Incorporated
Supporting	943	Carrier Japan Corporation	JAPAN	Carrier Japan Engineering Corporation
Supporting	997	Microwave Factory Co., Ltd.	JAPAN	E&C Engineering K.K.
Supporting	1115	GENERAL EMC Laboratory Inc.	JAPAN	FUJITSU GENERAL EMC LABORATORY LIMITED
Regular	1090	Musarubra US LLC	USA	Musarubra US LLC (Trellix)
Regular	3076	IQSIGHT	NETHERLANDS	Bosch Security Systems
Regular	3996	AMD/Pensando	USA	Pensando Systems, Inc.
Regular	4269	Ubiqconn Technology Inc.	TAIWAN	RuggON Corporation
Regular	4484	Z3SOFT Co., LTd.	KOREA	Securelink Co., Ltd.
Supporting	757	Eurofins Electrical and Electronic Testing NA, LLC	USA	Eurofins Electrical and Electronic Testing NA, Inc.

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 •COMPUTEX TAIPEI •Release VCCI Dayori No. 161
July •TECHNO-FRONTIER 2026	August •Release Annual Report	September •Release VCCI Dayori No. 162
October •CEATEC 2026	November	December •Release VCCI Dayori No. 163
January	February •Technical Symposium (plan)	March •Release VCCI Dayori No. 164

● Status of Registration of Product Conformity

January 2026 – March 2026 (Product names are examples and are not limiting)

Classification of MME (Product types are not limited to only the following examples.)				Classification code		January 2026			February 2026			March 2026		
				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	16	1	17	25	2	27	35	0	35
		Stationary	Workstation, Desktop PC, etc.	B 2	b 2	3	9	12	2	17	19	7	9	16
		Portable	Laptop PC, Tablet PC, etc.	C 2	c 2	0	80	80	1	49	50	0	84	84
		Other computers	Wearable computers, Wearable device, Smart watch, Smart glass, etc.	E 2	e 2	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	5	5
	Peripheral / Terminal	Memory device	HDD, SSD, USB Memory, Media drive, Disk device, NAS, DAS, SAN, etc.	G 2	g 2	9	17	26	5	43	48	19	58	77
		Printer device	Printer including multifunction machine, etc. (portable)	H 2	h 2	6	3	9	5	6	11	2	0	2
		Display device	CRT display, Monitor, Projector, etc.	J 2	j 2	16	74	90	6	57	63	4	63	67
		Other I/0 devices	Image scanner, OCR, Pen tablet, Stylus pen, etc.	M 2	m 2	0	5	5	3	3	6	0	3	3
		General purpose terminal	Display controller terminal, etc.	N 2	n 2	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Special purpose terminal	POS, Terminal for finance, insurance, etc.	Q 2	q 2	2	2	4	7	2	9	2	0	2
		Other peripheral	PCI Card, Graphics Card, Mouse, Keyboard, Cradle, etc.	R 2	r 2	5	35	40	9	28	37	8	36	44
		Copying machine/ Multifunction copying machine	Copying machine, Multifunction copying machine, etc. (Stationary)	S 2	s 2	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	1
	Communications equipment	Terminal equipment	Mobile phone, Smart phone, PHS phone, etc.	T 2	t 2	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	2	2
			Telephone device such as PBX, FAX, Key telephone systems, Cordless phone, etc.	U 2	u 2	0	0	0	3	0	3	2	0	2
		Network-related equipment	Communication line connecting device including Modem, Digital transmission unit, DSU, TA, Media converter, etc.	V 2	v 2	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	1	3
			LAN-related device, including Router, HUB, etc. Local switch, etc.	W 2	w 2	63	19	82	81	18	99	86	19	105
		Other communication equipment	Other communication equipment	X 2	x 2	3	6	9	7	11	18	13	11	24
Broadcast receiver equipment			TV, Radio, Tuner, Video recorder, Set-top box, etc.		k 2		0	0		0	0		0	0
Audio equipment			Speaker, Amplifier, IC recorder, Digital audio player, Headset, DTM, AI speaker, etc.	L 2	l 2	0	7	7	0	3	3	0	5	5
Video equipment		Video equipment	Digital video camera, Web camera, Network camera, Video player, Photo frame, Digital camera, Drive recorder, etc.	I 2	i 2	3	4	7	1	4	5	5	6	11
		Other video equipment	VR goggles, Scan converter, etc.	P 2	p 2	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	1	1
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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Electronic toy	Game console, Game pad, toy drone, etc.	Y 2	y 2	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
		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	7	3	10	7	3	10	12	1	13
Total						136	273	409	164	258	422	198	305	503

● 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 (January 2026- March 2026)

Company name	Equipment name	3m	10m	30m	Dark 3m	Dark 10m	Registration number	Effective date	Location
Shenzhen Central Standard International Center Co., Ltd.	Shielded room	-	-	-	-	-	T-20224	Jan. 18, 2029	Room 201, Building 1, Mogen Fashion Industrial Park, No. 10, ShilongzaiRoad, Xinshi Community, Dalang Street, Longhua District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, China
Shenzhen Central Standard International Center Co., Ltd.	Shielded room	-	-	-	-	-	C-20223	Jan. 18, 2029	Room 201, Building 1, Mogen Fashion Industrial Park, No. 10, ShilongzaiRoad, Xinshi Community, Dalang Street, Longhua District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, China
Shenzhen Central Standard International Center Co., Ltd.	3 m Semi Anechoic Chamber	-	-	-	✓	-	R-20270	Jan. 18, 2029	Room 201, Building 1, Mogen Fashion Industrial Park, No. 10, ShilongzaiRoad, Xinshi Community, Dalang Street, Longhua District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, China
Shenzhen Central Standard International Center Co., Ltd.	3 m Chamber	-	-	-	-	-	G-20259	Jan. 18, 2029	Room 201, Building 1, Mogen Fashion Industrial Park, No. 10, ShilongzaiRoad, Xinshi Community, Dalang Street, Longhua District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, China
DT&C VINA., JSC	DT&C VINA_EMC LAB	-	-	-	-	✓	R-20271	Jan. 18, 2029	Lot 01A-RD02, R&D Zone, Hoa Lac Industrial Park, Km29, Thang Long Avenue, Hoa Lac Commune, Hanoi City, Vietnam
DT&C VINA., JSC	DT&C VINA_EMC LAB	-	-	-	-	-	T-20225	Jan. 18, 2029	Lot 01A-RD02, R&D Zone, Hoa Lac Industrial Park, Km29, Thang Long Avenue, Hoa Lac Commune, Hanoi City, Vietnam
DT&C VINA., JSC	DT&C VINA_EMC LAB	-	-	-	-	-	G-20260	Jan. 18, 2029	Lot 01A-RD02, R&D Zone, Hoa Lac Industrial Park, Km29, Thang Long Avenue, Hoa Lac Commune, Hanoi City, Vietnam
DT&C VINA., JSC	DT&C VINA_EMC LAB	-	-	-	-	-	C-20224	Jan. 18, 2029	Lot 01A-RD02, R&D Zone, Hoa Lac Industrial Park, Km29, Thang Long Avenue, Hoa Lac Commune, Hanoi City, Vietnam
愛媛県産業技術研究所	愛媛県産業技術研究所 電波暗室	-	-	-	-	-	C-20225	Jan. 18, 2029	愛媛県松山市久米窪田町487-2
愛媛県産業技術研究所	愛媛県産業技術研究所 電波暗室	-	-	-	-	-	T-20226	Jan. 18, 2029	愛媛県松山市久米窪田町487-2

Company name	Equipment name	3m	10m	30m	Dark 3m	Dark 10m	Registration number	Effective date	Location
Guangdong Global Testing Technology Co., Ltd.	RE B-3	-	-	-	-	✓	R-20272	Feb. 15, 2029	No. 10, Hefeng No. 1 street, Huangpu District, Guangzhou, Guangdong, China
Intertek Testing Services Zhejiang Ltd.	EMI Shielded Room	-	-	-	-	-	C-20226	Feb. 15, 2029	Building No. 2, Juanhu Science and Technology Innovation Park, No. 500 Shuiyueting East Road, Haining City, Zhejiang Province, China
Intertek Testing Services Zhejiang Ltd.	EMI Shielded Room	-	-	-	-	-	T-20227	Feb. 15, 2029	Building No. 2, Juanhu Science and Technology Innovation Park, No. 500 Shuiyueting East Road, Haining City, Zhejiang Province, China
Intertek Testing Services Zhejiang Ltd.	10 m Semi-anechoic Chamber	-	-	-	-	-	G-20261	Mar. 15, 2029	Building No. 2, Juanhu Science and Technology Innovation Park, No. 500 Shuiyueting East Road, Haining City, Zhejiang Province, China
Intertek Testing Services Zhejiang Ltd.	10 m Semi-anechoic Chamber	-	-	-	-	✓	R-20273	Mar. 15, 2029	Building No. 2, Juanhu Science and Technology Innovation Park, No. 500 Shuiyueting East Road, Haining City, Zhejiang Province, China
CTK Co., Ltd.	CTK Unhak 2 SAC	-	-	-	-	-	G-20262	Mar. 15, 2029	5, Dongbu-ro 221beon-gil, Cheoin-gu, Yongin-si, Gyeonggi-do, Republic of Korea
CTK Co., Ltd.	CTK Unhak 2 SAC	-	-	-	-	✓	R-20274	Mar. 15, 2029	5, Dongbu-ro 221beon-gil, Cheoin-gu, Yongin-si, Gyeonggi-do, Republic of Korea
CTK Co., Ltd.	CTK Unhak 2 Shielded Room	-	-	-	-	-	C-20227	Mar. 15, 2029	5, Dongbu-ro 221beon-gil, Cheoin-gu, Yongin-si, Gyeonggi-do, Republic of Korea
CTK Co., Ltd.	CTK Unhak 2 Shielded Room	-	-	-	-	-	T-20228	Mar. 15, 2029	5, Dongbu-ro 221beon-gil, Cheoin-gu, Yongin-si, Gyeonggi-do, Republic of Korea

R: Radiated EMI measurement facilities below 1GHz
C: AC-mains-ports-conducted EMI measurement facilities
T: Telecommunication-port-conducted EMI measurement facilities
G: Radiated EMI measurement facilities above 1GHz

Closing words

As an avid *tonkatsu* (Japanese pork cutlet) enthusiast, I go to a restaurant to eat *tonkatsu* almost every week.

I've been a regular there for over ten years now.

This month, I'd like to talk about a rare delicacy not often available on the market: the "Tokachi Royal Mangalica pig".

Designated a national treasure of Hungary, the land of gourmet cuisine, Mangalica pigs are covered in long, curly wool from head to toe, earning themselves the nickname "wooly pig" (or "sheep pig", given their exceedingly sheep-like coat).

About 50 years ago, these pigs were driven to the brink of extinction as highly productive breeds became widespread.

This exceptionally rare breed was later imported to the Tokachi region of Hokkaido, which lies at roughly the same latitude as Hungary, where it was successfully bred and reared as the "Tokachi Royal Mangalica pig".

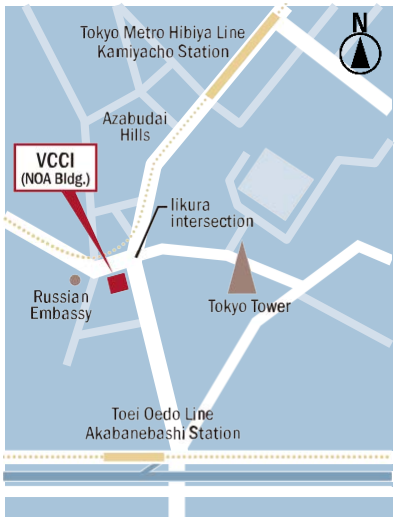
The pigs are raised in a healthy, free-range environment by a Tokachi-based pork producer on the Tokachi Royal Mangalica farm, where they are free to roam and graze throughout the property.
Their feed consists of a proprietary blend made using locally sourced Tokachi ingredients such as soy beans, wheat, and seaweed, and managed under a strict quality-control system. Production and shipment of the pork began in July 2018. The pork is only served at a select number of restaurants in Japan; in Tokachi, it can be enjoyed at a restaurant in Tokachi Hills. It is not available for purchase at supermarkets.

As for the flavor, the pigs develop high-quality fat to endure the harsh Tokachi winters, which melts smoothly the instant it touches your tongue, producing a silky texture and deep sweetness with a high concentration of unsaturated fatty acids. (Ordinary pork is said to melt at around 35 to 40°C, while Tokachi Royal Mangalica pork's melting point is between 26 to 28°C. According to the restaurant owner, this means the pork must be fried slowly at a low temperature.)

The lean meat is equally impressive, with firm, springy muscle fibers, a satisfying chew, and a rich, savory flavor.

I can only feel grateful, thanks not only to the chef's skill, but also to the producers' dedication and painstaking attention to detail, that I can enjoy this precious variety of pork right here in my neighborhood.

(J.I.)



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Address: NOA Bldg. 7th Floor, 3-5 Azabudai 2-chome,
Minato-ku Tokyo 106-0041
TEL +81-3-5575-3138
FAX +81-3-5575-3137
https://www.vcci.jp/english/