# Conformity assessment procedures for Radio & Telecommunication Terminal Equipment in Japan

## RD_740, Issue 12

This guide describes the certification services of Kiwa for manufacturers and importers to realise:

- That their **Radio Equipment** meets the requirements of the Japanese **"Radio Law"** and the **"Ordinance Concerning Technical Regulations Conformity Certification of Specified Radio Equipment"**;
- And that their **Telecommunication Terminal Equipment** meets the Japanese **"Telecommunications Business Law" and "Ordinance Concerning Technical Conditions Compliance Approval and Certification of the Type for Terminal Equipment"**.

# Revision record sheet

NOTE: The person who initiated the document or modified the document is responsible for maintaining this record sheet

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Issued/modified by : Axel Gase
Function : Quality assurance manager
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Verified by : Willem Jan Jong
Function : Team Lead
Date : 07-06-2024

Released by : Axel Gase
Function : Quality assurance manager
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# Contents

**1 INTRODUCTION ..... 5**

1.1 ABOUT KIWA ..... 5
1.2 ABOUT THIS DOCUMENT ..... 5
1.3 OVERVIEW OF THE SERVICES OF KIWA ..... 5
1.4 FLOW DIAGRAM ..... 6

**2 THE TEST SERVICES OF KIWA ..... 7**

2.1 INTRODUCTION ..... 7
2.2 SAFETY TESTING ..... 7
2.3 EMC TESTING ..... 8
2.4 RADIO TESTING ..... 8
2.5 TTE TESTING ..... 8

**3 CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES OF THE JAPANESE APPROVAL SCHEME 9**

3.1 OVERVIEW ..... 9
3.2 DIFFERENCES OF THE SEVERAL CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES ..... 9
3.3 THE CLASSES OF PRODUCTS ..... 10
3.4 THE KIWA APPROACH AND JAPANESE APPROVALS ..... 10
3.5 CAB JAPAN SERVICES OF KIWA ..... 11
3.6 ACCEPTANCE OF TEST REPORTS ..... 12

**4 TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS FOR APPROVAL ..... 13**

4.1 INTRODUCTION ..... 13
4.2 ESSENTIAL REQUIREMENTS ..... 13
4.3 DETAILED SPECIFICATIONS FOR RADIO EQUIPMENT ..... 13
4.4 DETAILED SPECIFICATIONS FOR TELECOMMUNICATION TERMINAL EQUIPMENT ..... 13

**5 APPLYING FOR MODULE G OF THE KIWA APPROACH ..... 14**

5.1 INTRODUCTION ..... 14
5.2 APPLICABILITY ..... 14
5.3 PROCEDURE ..... 14
5.4 THE CERTIFICATE ..... 14

**6 APPLYING FOR MODULE B OF THE KIWA APPROACH ..... 15**

6.1 INTRODUCTION ..... 15
6.2 APPLICABILITY ..... 15
6.3 PROCEDURE ..... 15
6.4 PRODUCT VARIANTS ..... 15
6.5 THE CERTIFICATE ..... 15

**7 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS OF THE CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES ..... 17**

7.1 THE AFFIXING OF MARKINGS ..... 17

**INTRODUCTION ..... 17**

SIZE OF THE MARK ..... 17
7.2 THE SYMBOL ..... 18
7.3 THE AFFIXING OF MARKING FOR TERMINAL EQUIPMENT ..... 18
7.4 THE AFFIXING OF MARKING FOR RADIO EQUIPMENT ..... 19
7.5 RECORD OF COMPLAINTS ..... 20
7.6 TERMINATION (EXPIRATION), REDUCTION, SUSPENSION AND WITHDRAWAL OF CERTIFICATES ..... 20

**8 MODIFICATIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE ASSESSMENTS ..... 21**

8.1 TYPES OF MODIFICATIONS ..... 21
8.2 CHANGES TO THE DETAILS OF THE STATEMENT OR CERTIFICATE HOLDER ..... 21

8.3 CHANGE OF CERTIFICATE HOLDER ..... 21
8.4 ALTERATION/ADDITION OF A TYPE DESIGNATION AND OR TRADEMARK ..... 22
8.5 ADDITION OF NEW PRODUCT VARIANTS ..... 22
8.6 MODIFICATION OF PRODUCT HARDWARE/SOFTWARE ..... 22
8.7 MODIFICATIONS FOR ADDITIONAL ANTENNA(S) ..... 22

**ANNEX A, ABBREVIATIONS AND PARAPHRASES ..... 23**

**ANNEX B, LINKS ..... 26**

**ANNEX C, FORMS AND DOCUMENTS ..... 27**

**ANNEX D, ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ..... 28**

# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 About Kiwa

Kiwa Nederland B.V. (unit Wireless & EMC), hereinafter to be referred to as Kiwa) is a third party test laboratory and third party certification body. The Dutch Council for Accreditation (Raad voor Accreditatie: RvA) has accredited the unit wireless & EMC (legal entity of Kiwa NL B.V.) to ISO/IEC 17025 (laboratory) and NEN-EN-ISO/IEC 17065 (product certification).

More information about Kiwa Nederland (unit Wireless & EMC), is available in *RD_560.*

## 1.2 About this document

This document is a guide for manufacturers and importers, who want to apply for the services of Kiwa in order to meet the requirements of the Japanese **"Radio Law"** and the **"Ordinance Concerning Technical Regulations Conformity Certification of Specified Radio Equipment"** or of the **"Telecommunications Business Law"** and the **"Ordinance Concerning Technical Conditions Compliance Approval and Certification of the Type for Terminal Equipment"**. In this document these requirements are indicated as the **"Japanese Approval Scheme".**

This document describes the conformity assessment procedures of the Japanese Approval Scheme that may be followed. The added value of the services of Kiwa is given. When the assistance of a Conformity Assessment Body (CAB) is needed, then the implementation of these services by Kiwa is described. The CAB services are derived from the conformity assessment procedures as defined in the applicable Japanese Laws.

Furthermore this document gives information how to act when modifications to equipment are made. It also describes specific conditions, such as markings on the products, declarations to be drawn up, etc., which manufacturers and importers will have to deal with when placing products on the Japanese market.

## 1.3 Overview of the services of Kiwa

Kiwa offers four groups of services: Information, Certification, Test and CAB services.

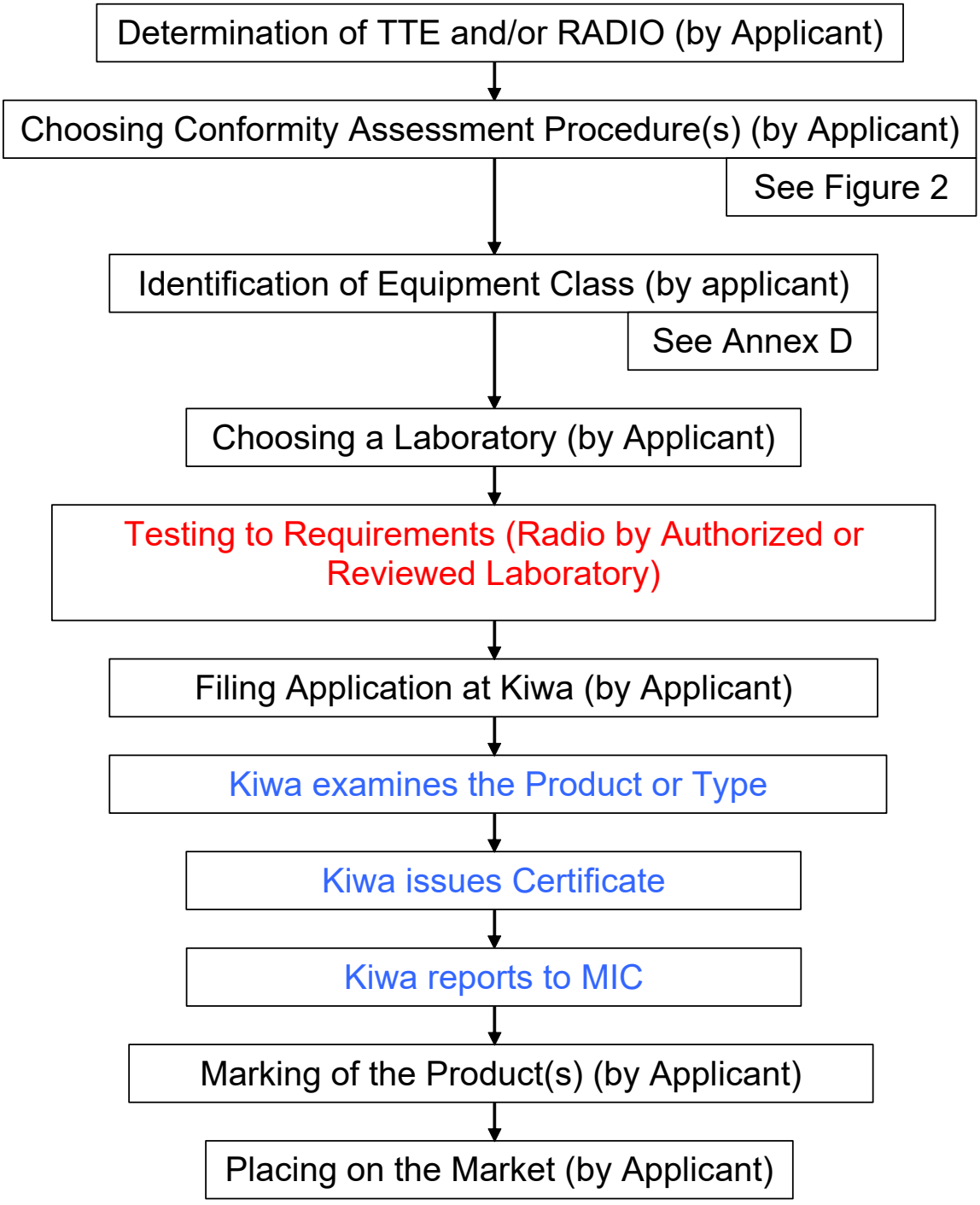
**The Test services of Kiwa relevant for Japanese Approvals are:**
- **Safety (by Liaison service);**
- **EMC (by Liaison service);**
- **TTE;**
- **Radio.**

**The CAB services of Kiwa are:**
- **TTE Approval**
- **Radio Approval**

## 1.4 Flow diagram

See figure 1 on next page.

*Figure 1: Flow diagram*



# The Test services of Kiwa

## 1.5 Introduction

In this chapter the test service of Kiwa are mentioned as far as relevant for this certification scheme.

## 1.6 Safety testing

The Japanese Safety Law (The Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law) is applicable for 452 Electrical Appliances and Materials which are subject to its regulation and divides them into two categories, (1) “Specified Electrical Appliances and Materials” and (2) “Other Electrical Appliances and Materials” reflecting the degree of risk of the products. The general requirements of the Japanese Safety Law are:

- **Reporting Requirement;**
  Japanese suppliers (manufacturers, importers, etc.) who intend to sell Electrical Appliances and Materials in the Japanese market are required to make a report of their business commencement to the Ministry of Economics, Trade and Industry (METI) within 30 days of the start of their business.
  This obligation is applicable for all Electrical Appliances and Materials.
- **Self-Declaration Requirement;**
  Japanese suppliers are required to make their use of Electrical Appliances and Materials with the Technical Requirements compliant as stipulated by the Law.
  Japanese suppliers are required to conduct testing of the manufactured or imported Electrical Appliances as stipulated by Law and are to prepare and keep records of testing.
  This obligation is applicable for all Electrical Appliances and Materials.
- **Third-Party Certification Requirement;**
  Japanese suppliers who intend to sell Specific Electrical Appliances and Material are required to have them assessed by designated CAB’s, to obtain a certificate and to keep it. This obligation is applicable for all 112 items categorised as ”Special Electrical Appliances and Materials”.
- **Marking Requirement.**
  Japanese suppliers who have performed the previous requirements – as far as applicable – are required to affix a certain Marking.

RE and TTE are NOT classified as a “Specified Electrical Appliances and Materials. However RE and TTE are also not mentioned in the “List of Other Electrical Appliances and Materials” (340 items). **Conclusion is that RE and TTE are not under the scope of the Japanese Safety Law.**

Similar products like television receivers (item 304), radio receivers (item 321), audio (item 322) and video recorders (item 326), burglar alarms (item 329), Interphones (item 319) are listed as “Other Electrical Appliances”. Although there is no legal obligation, Kiwa recommends to test RE and TTE to IEC 60950, to J60950 (the Japanese version) or to EN 60950 (the European version). These tests are available at the laboratory of Kiwa.

Because RE and TTE is NOT under the scope of the Japanese Safety Law, **reporting to METI is NOT needed and marking is NOT allowed.**

The Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law can be downloaded from the Internet. See for the link https://www.japaneselawtranslation.go.jp/en/laws/view/2745/en

## 1.7 EMC testing

For EMC there is NO specific law in Japan. For some products EMC requirements are specified in the Japanese Safety Law. Because TTE and RE are not under the scope of the Japanese Safety Law there are also no legal EMC requirements applicable in Japan. However there is a private certification scheme called the VCCI Scheme (Voluntary Control Council for Interference by Information Technology Equipment). For more information see the link of the VCCI at http://www.vcci.jp/vcci_e/index.html

Although there is no legal requirement to participate in the VCCI Scheme (almost) all manufacturers of Information Technology Equipment (ITE)[1] are doing that. In this sense it looks similar to the Safety Schemes of UL in the USA and the CB Scheme in Europe. However in the USA and Europe there is also a Safety Law, which is a subset of the mentioned schemes. So from a legal point of view there is in the USA and Europe a minimum level of Safety guaranteed. In Japan this legal backup does not exist. To the opinion of Kiwa is this absence of legal backup an element of the Japanese culture. Although there is no legal obligation the Japanese market, the government and the competitors expect, that TTE is certified to the VCCI Scheme. For this reason Kiwa strongly recommend to follow that scheme.

Kiwa is NOT designated to certify to the VCCI Scheme. Kiwa offers to their clients a test service (according to CISPR 22) and subcontracts the Conformity Verification to the VCCI.

## 1.8 Radio testing

The radio requirements are dependent of the function of the RE. Please contact us when you would like to receive an overview of the Japanese Radio Requirements.

## 1.9 TTE testing

The Terminal requirements are dependent of the function of the TTE. Please contact us when you would like to receive an overview of the Japanese Telecom Requirements.

1 *Equipment which is subject to, or under review of being subject to other standards or laws equivalent in objective to these regulations in Japan, even if it fits under the definition above for ITE is excluded from the VCCI scheme. This includes all radio equipment (RE) with primary functions of radio transmission and reception as stipulated in the Radio Law. TTE is included in the VCCI scheme*.

# 2 Conformity Assessment Procedures of the Japanese Approval Scheme

## 2.1 Overview

To prove your product complies with the Japanese requirements you can use different conformity assessment procedures.

**The use of the conformity assessment procedures is dependent on the product (TTE = Telecommunication Terminal Equipment and RE = Radio Equipment):**

**In case of TTE:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **TCCA** | **=** | **Technical Conditions Compliance Approval** |
| **CoT** | **=** | **Certification of Type** |

**In case of RE:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **TRCC** | **=** | **Technical Regulations Conformity Certification** |
| **AoT** | **=** | **Attestation of Type** |

In the next figure a flowchart is given.

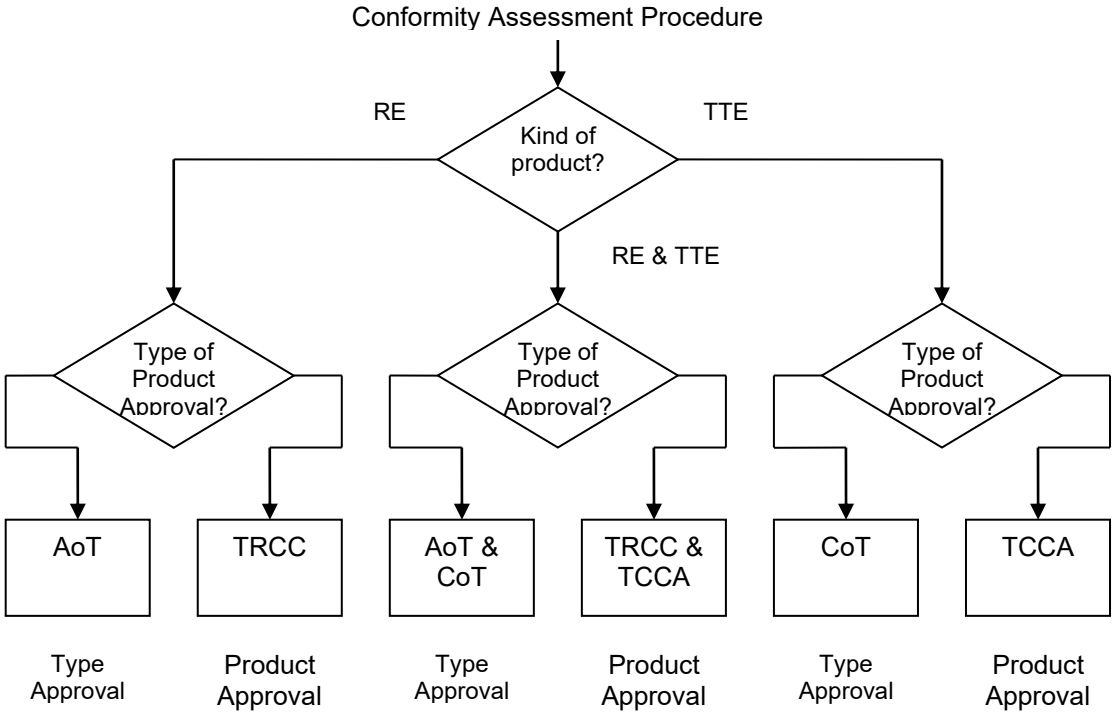



*Figure 2: Choices of Conformity Assessment Procedures*

## 2.2 Differences of the several Conformity Assessment Procedures

“Type Approval” is an approval for a series of (all) equal products (of the same type). “Product Approval” is an approval for one specific product.

TCCA (Technical Conditions Compliance Approval) and TRCC (Technical Regulations Conformity Certification) are similar conformity assessment procedures (product approval). The difference in name is caused by the facts that products (TTE and RE), laws and responsible organizations differ. The same is applicable for CoT (Certification of Type) and AoT (Attestation of Type).

## 2.3 The Classes of Products

**For TTE two classes are defined:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **TEC** | **=** | **Terminal Equipment for the purpose of calls** |
| **OTE** | **=** | **Other Terminal Equipment (not being TEC)** |

**For RE four classes are defined:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Type 0** | **=** | **No-license Required** |
| **Type I** | **=** | **Category 1 Specified Radio Equipment** |
| **Type II** | **=** | **Category 2 Specified Radio Equipment** |
| **Type III** | **=** | **Category 3 Specified Radio Equipment** |

The following equipment is license-free:

- Radio stations operating with extremely low power of emission as specified in the ordinance of MIC, formerly called MPHPT (Very Low Power Radio). Limits are: to 322 MHz < 500 μV/m up, between 322 MHz and 10 GHz < 35 μV/m, from 150 GHz < 500 μV/m and between 10 GHz and 150 GHz < (93/28*(frequency-10) + 35) μV/m
- Citizen radio stations as specified in the ordinance of MIC;
- Radio stations with antenna power of 0,01 Watts or less as specified in the ordinance of MIC.

The three categories of Specified Radio Equipment (of type I, II and III) are defined in Annex D. The obligations for market approval are per type different and are as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Type I | = | Certification |
| Type II | = | Certification and (blanket) License |
| Type III | = | Certification, Inspection[2] and License |

## 2.4 The Kiwa Approach and Japanese Approvals

The Global Approach, which is the basis for almost all the European Directives with respect to product compliance, describes procedures for the assessment of products. Each procedure comprises both the design phase and production phase of a product. The procedures differ in nature and are applied according to the potential risk associated with a non-compliance product. For instance, pacemakers have to satisfy much more stringent assessment requirements than toy trains.

Depending on the risk associated with a particular product, Directives specify in which cases the manufacturer himself may determine whether the products conform to the essential requirements in the Directive(s) and in which cases this has to be assessed by a third party, a *Notified Body*, by means of certification.

Kiwa as a certification body has developed the Kiwa Approach, which is a superset of the Global Approach. The Kiwa approach can also be used for approval scheme outside Europe and for voluntary product certification. Kiwa has implemented the Japanese Approval Scheme by making use of the Kiwa Approach.

2 *No Inspection (after completion of construction work) needed when choosing for TRCC*.

## 2.5 CAB Japan services of Kiwa

The following conformity assessment procedures apply to equipment falling under the scope of the Japanese Approval Scheme:

- Technical Conditions Compliance Approval (TCCA);
- Certification of Type (CoT);
- Technical Regulations Conformity Certification (TRCC);
- Attestation of Type (AoT)

The basic features and the related modules of the Kiwa Approach of these procedures are as follows:

*Technical Conditions Compliance Approval (TCCA)*
TCCA is a conformity assessment procedure performed by an Attested Inspector. The Attested Inspector verifies whether the involved product meets the relevant technical requirements. If so a certificate is issued, which is limited to the examined product. The applicable procedure of the Kiwa Approach is Module G.

*Certification of Type (CoT)*
CoT is a conformity assessment procedure performed by a Designated Certification Body. The Designated Certification Body verifies whether the examined product is meeting the relevant technical requirements. When the examined product is representative for a series of products and when the examined product fulfils all the requirements a certificate is issued. The certificate is valid for all products of the type assessed. The applicable procedure of the Kiwa Approach is Module B.

*Technical Regulations Conformity Certification (TRCC)*
TRCC is a conformity assessment procedure performed by an Attested Inspector. The Attested Inspector verifies whether the involved product meets the relevant technical requirements. If so a certificate is issued, which is limited to the examined product. The applicable procedure of the Kiwa Approach is Module G.

*Attestation of Type (AoT)*
AoT is a conformity assessment procedure performed by a Designated Certification Body. The Designated Certification Body verifies whether the examined product is meeting the relevant technical requirements. When the examined product is representative for a series of products and when the examined product fulfils all the requirements a certificate is issued. The certificate is valid for all products of the type assessed. The applicable procedure of the Kiwa Approach is Module B.

The different possibilities are given in table 2.

| | **Module B**<br><br>CoT | **Module B**<br><br>AoT | **Module G**<br><br>TCCA | **Module G**<br><br>TRCC |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Telecommunication Terminal Equipment** | X | | X | |
| **Radio Equipment** | | X | | X |

*Table 2: Overview of the several Conformity Assessment Procedures.*

Because the conformity assessment procedures of **CoT** and **AoT** do not differ in the procedure to be followed, but only in the requirements (and kind of product) to be assessed Kiwa combined these two conformity assessment procedures in one: **Module B**.

Because the conformity assessment procedures of **TCCA** and **TRCC** do not differ in the procedure to be followed, but only in the requirements (and kind of product) to be assessed Kiwa combined these two conformity assessment procedures in one: **Module G**.

## 2.6 Acceptance of test reports

In the modules B and G the involvement of a recognized Test laboratory and a designated Conformity Assessment Body is needed.

*Conformity Assessment Body*

Kiwa is a certification body that is authorised to implement the tasks relating to the conformity assessment procedures defined by the Japanese Approval Scheme. Kiwa is entitled to perform the same tasks as JATE and TELEC.

*Test laboratory*

When a test laboratory is capable to perform tests, which are part of some of the conformity assessment procedures, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC), formerly called the Ministry of Internal affairs and Communications (MIC) may recognize the laboratory. Kiwa acting as a Japanese CAB accepts test reports produced by a MIC recognized laboratory.

Kiwa acting as a Japanese CAB also accepts test reports produced by Kiwa itself or from Kiwa Listed laboratories.

The possibilities for recognition of test reports produced by other organisations are under investigation.

# 3 Technical Requirements for Approval

## 3.1 Introduction

The Telecommunications Business Law defines the requirements for Japanese approval of TTE. The Radio Law defines the requirements for Japanese approval of RE.

## 3.2 Essential requirements

In the Radio Law the requirements for the approval of Radio Equipment are specified in a more or less generic way. They can be described as essential requirements. In Annex B these essential requirements are quoted. The link to an Acrobat file of the Radio Law can be found at http://www.soumu.go.jp/main_sosiki/joho_tsusin/eng/Resources/laws/radiolaw2003/RL-index.html

In the Telecommunications Business Law the requirements for the approval of Telecommunication Terminal Equipment are specified in a more or less generic way. They can be described as essential requirements. In Annex C these essential requirements are quoted. The link to an Acrobat file of the Telecommunication Business Law can be found in Japanese at http://www.soumu.go.jp/main_sosiki/joho_tsusin/tanmatu/senyou_kaisen.html
.

## 3.3 Detailed specifications for Radio Equipment

The essential requirements for Radio Equipment are made more specific in the document Radio Equipment regulations.

## 3.4 Detailed specifications for Telecommunication Terminal Equipment

The essential requirements for Telecommunications Terminal Equipment are made more specific in the document Ordinance Concerning Terminal Facilities.

Please note that this document time by time is updated by a new Ordinance of the Ministry.

# 4 Applying for Module G of the Kiwa Approach

## 4.1 Introduction

Module G is the conformity assessment procedure for unit-examination.

## 4.2 Applicability

This procedure can be applied for Telecommunication Terminal Equipment (TTE) as well as for Radio Equipment (RE). The essence of this procedure is that one unique product (a unit) is assessed.

## 4.3 Procedure

The manufacturer himself shall verify the compliance of the equipment with the provisions of the Law. The most important obligations are:

- Verify by means of testing to technical requirements the compliance of the product;
- Create a file;
- Apply for approval;
- Affix the appropriate marking to each product;
- Archive the file.

## 4.4 The Certificate

Kiwa will, if the unit-examination procedure has been completed, issue a Certificate. Any Certificate issued by Kiwa will contain at least the following data:

- The name and address of the manufacturer and the holder of the Certificate, and data to identify the terminal equipment;
- The name and address of Kiwa;
- Registration number;
- Product description;
- Unit description;
- Trademark;
- Date of issue and signature.

The annexes accompanying the Certificate contain information on the technical specifications on the basis of which the Certificate was issued and any conditions for its validity, such as:

- Description of equipment use;
- References to the technical standards to which the equipment is assessed.

The certificate is not transferable without the intervention of Kiwa.

# 5 Applying for Module B of the Kiwa Approach

## 5.1 Introduction

Module B is the conformity assessment procedure for type-examination.

## 5.2 Applicability

This procedure can be applied for Telecommunication Terminal Equipment (TTE) as well as for Radio Equipment (RE). The essence of this procedure is that one (or more) specimen of the production of a series of products (a type) is assessed. This assessment is considered to be representative for the complete production.

## 5.3 Procedure

The procedure is equal to the procedure as defined in 5.3.

## 5.4 Product variants

*Product*
A product is unique in its construction. A product may be marketed as a variant, however all of these variations need to be assessed by Kiwa. OEM products and product variants CANNOT be added to a Certificate but must have a new certificate with a new approval number.

*OEM product*
One may market the same product under different type designations and/or trademarks. The products are 100% identical, in construction, hardware, software and physical outlining
(OEM = Original Equipment Manufacturer).

*Product variants category one*
Product variants category one are products that are almost identical, but differ in some small detail. Products that fall under this category are for instance the so-called stripped versions, where components are skipped to achieve for example less extensions, etc.

*Product variants category two*
Products that are identical at large, but differ more than the previous mentioned products, will fall under category two. Examples of these products are:

- A different PCB layout is used while the electronic design is the same;
- Addition of more options to the same basic product;
- etc.

## 5.5 The Certificate

Kiwa will, if the Type-examination procedure has been completed, issue a Certificate. Any Certificate issued by Kiwa will contain at least the following data:

- The name and address of the manufacturer and the holder of the Certificate, and data to identify the terminal equipment;
- The name and address of Kiwa;
- Registration number;
- Product description;
- The type designation of the product and of each variant if any;
- Trademark;
- Date of issue and signature.

The annexes accompanying the Certificate contain information on the technical specifications on the basis of which the Certificate was issued and any conditions for its validity, such as:

- Description of equipment use;
- References to the technical standards to which the equipment is assessed.

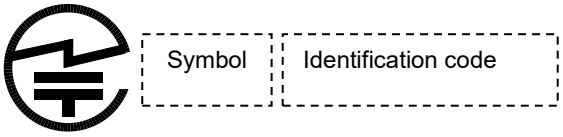
The certificate is not transferable without the intervention of Kiwa.

# 6 General requirements of the Conformity Assessment Procedures

## 6.1 The affixing of markings

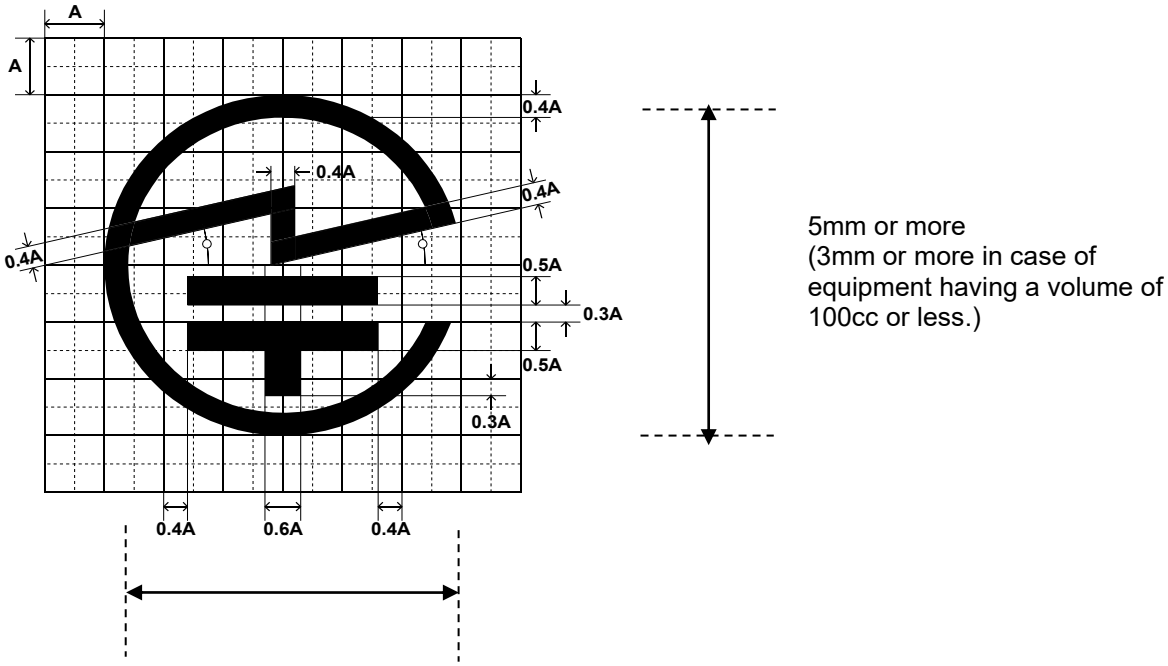
### Introduction

The affixing of a mark, symbol and identification code for equipment certified by EC-CABs shall be in accordance with the MPHPT (currently MIC) Radio Law 38-2-2 paragraph I item I (unlicensed station) and 38-2-2 paragraph I item 2 (blanket license)The General form of the mark is as follows:




### Size of the Mark

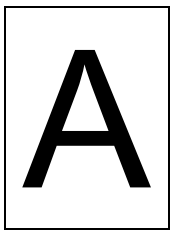
The size of the mark shall be 5 mm or more in diameter. In case of equipment having a volume of 100 cc or less, the size shall be 3 mm or more in diameter.



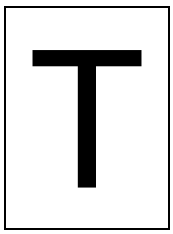

5 mm or more (3 mm or more in case of equipment having a volume of 100 cc or less)

## 6.2 The Symbol

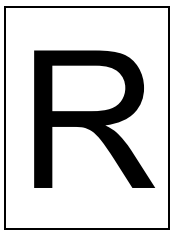
A letter indicating the equipment (TTE or RE) and the approval procedure as follows:




TTE by using TCCA



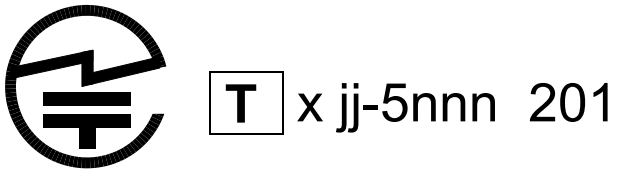

TTE by using CoT

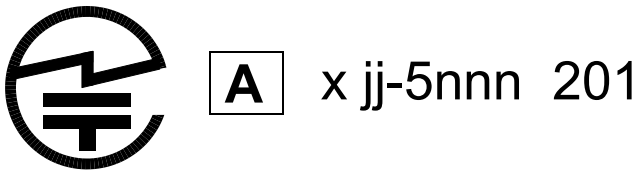



RE by using TRCC or AoT

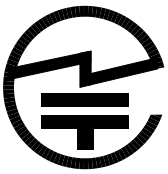
## 6.3 The affixing of marking for Terminal Equipment

The manufacturer must affix the following mark for which approval has been granted by Kiwa




Or, if space doesn't permit, identification field may place under the symbol field



T x

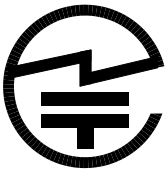
jj-5nnn 201

Symbol field
T: symbol for Terminal equipment
201: identification number Kiwa
x: category of specified terminal equipment

Identification code field (certificate number Kiwa)
jj the last two numbers of the year of the initial certificate number
5 fixed number
nnn relevant certificate number

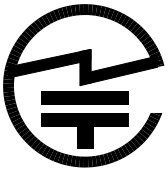
Marking of products that includes more than one part of "terminal equipment"
Each part of this equipment shall be affixes with applicable mark
(Kiwa issue for each part a separate certificate)

## 6.4 The Affixing of marking for Radio equipment



R 201-jjxxxx

Or, if space doesn't permit, identification field may place under the symbol field



R 201-jj

xxxx

Symbol field
R: symbol for Radio
201: identification number Kiwa

Identification code field (certificate number Kiwa)
jj: the last two numbers of the year as also in the certificate number
xxxx: last 4 digits of the Kiwa certificate number

Marking of products that includes more than one part of "categories of specified radio equipment"
More than 1 categories of specified radio equipment can be registered under the same number.

The manufacturer is obliged to affix markings to all equipment produced under the issued Certificate.

The marking shall be affixed visibly, legibly and indelibly.

The size of the first item shall be 5 mm or more in diameter. When the product is having a volume of 100 cc or less 3 mm (or more) instead of 5 mm is allowed.

## 6.5 Record of complaints

The Certification holder shall keep a record of all complaints and remedial actions relative to the products covered by any Statement or Certificate granted by Kiwa. This record shall be part of the Technical Documentation or Technical Construction File and to make these records available to the certification body when requested.
In case such complaints and any deficiencies found in products or services that affect compliance with the requirements for certification, appropriate action should be taken.

## 6.6 Termination (expiration), reduction, suspension and withdrawal of Certificates

The certificates issued by Kiwa under ISO/IEC 17065 accreditation can get a change in their active status, as published on the Kiwa website, due to passing the expiry date, changes in the prerequisites for certification, when a non-conformity with the certification requirements is substantiated or when the client requests for changes. In RQ_160 is defined for the related possibilities e.g. termination, suspension and reduction which action must be taken and how these actions have to be performed.

# 7 Modifications with respect to the assessments

## 7.1 Types of modifications

One or more of the following types of modifications may be involved.

*Modifications of an administrative nature:*

- Changes to the details of the Statement or Certificate holder;
- Change of Certificate holder;
- Alteration/addition of a type designation and/or trademark.

*Modifications of a technical nature:*

- Addition of new product variants;
- Modification of product hardware/software;
- Modifications for additional external antenna(e).

According the conformity assessment procedures of the MIC Kiwa must issue a new certificate with a new number for all kind of modifications.

## 7.2 Changes to the details of the Statement or Certificate holder

In this case, the holder remains the same, but there are changes, for example, to his address, fax number or telephone number. The holder should inform Kiwa of the administrative changes as quickly as possible.

## 7.3 Change of Certificate holder

The *Certificate of Approval* is drawn up in the name of the holder and is not transferable without the intervention of Kiwa. The name of the holder can, however, be changed, in which case the new holder automatically assumes all the responsibilities and obligations applicable under the issued Statement or Certificate in question.

*Comments*
The original holder of the Certificate must notify Kiwa in writing that the product should be transferred to the name of the new holder. All the type designations and registration numbers to which the transfer applies should be listed.

The new holder of the Certificate should inform Kiwa in writing that he is taking over the Certificate in question, and should list all the types and registration numbers. He should also declare, and if necessary demonstrate, that he will fulfil all the responsibilities and obligations applicable under the original Certificate.

If the new holder demonstrates that he meets all the relevant requirements, Kiwa will issue a *New Certificate of Approval* in which the details of the new holder are stated.

## 7.4 Alteration/addition of a type designation and or trademark

*Alteration/addition of a type designation and/or trademark* means that the hardware or software remains unchanged but the type designation and/or trademark under which the product is marketed is replaced by, or extended with, a new type designation.

The Certificate holder should notify Kiwa in writing of the alteration or addition of the type designation and/or trademark and declare that the new type(s) are identical to the already assessed type. He should also indicate the old type designation and/or trademark and the registration number and new type designation and/or trademark.
A *New Certificate* will be issued to the holder.

## 7.5 Addition of new product variants

*Addition of new product variants* means that a new product variant is added to a type. The variants must all be based on the same design and may differ only in options, version, etc.

*Comments*
The variants must form a product family, i.e. the variations in the products must be based on the same design. It must be possible to demonstrate that the variants belong to the same type, e.g. by means of a technical examination by an accredited laboratory or otherwise to be judged by Kiwa.
A *New Certificate* will be issued to the holder.

## 7.6 Modification of product hardware/software

This means that product hardware and/or software are modified in a way that affects, or may affect, conformity with the technical requirements.

*Comments*
The product must be subjected to (additional) tests. The additional test report(s) and all other supporting documentation are submitted to Kiwa together with a modification application.

## 7.7 Modifications for additional antenna(s)

Modifications for additional antenna(s) require an additional test report and must include the antenna pattern documentation. A *New Certificate* will be issued to the holder.
On request of the approval holder we can issue a certificate valid for all the tested antennas (original and new added antenna(s)) or only for the new additional antenna(s).

# Annex A, Abbreviations and paraphrases

**Accredited laboratory**
A laboratory operating in accordance with a quality standard - in this case IEC/ISO 17025 - and which has been assessed by a recognised Accreditation Board.

**AoT**
Attestation of Type.

**CAB**
A CAB (Conformity Assessment Body) is authorized (designated) to certify products related to market access (granting approvals).

**CB Scheme**
A voluntary certification scheme established by the Worldwide System for Conformity Testing and Certification of Electrical Equipment (IECEE) for products placed on the market regarding electrical safety aspects. Although CB is an abbreviation, the full text is not used anymore.

**CE**
Conformité Européenne, French for European Conformity.

**Certification**
A procedure whereby a third party gives written assurance that a product, process or service conforms to specified requirements (ISO/IEC Guide 2: 2004).

**CISPR**
Comité International Spécial des Perturbations Radioélectriques (International Special Committee on Radio Interference).

**Conformity assessment**
Systematic examination of the extent to which a product, process or service satisfies further specified requirements (ISO/IEC Guide 2: 2004).

**CoT**
Certification of Type.

**EA**
European co-operation for Accreditation.

**EMC**
Electromagnetic Compatibility.

**EN**
European Norm

**Internal control of production**
A conformity assessment procedure whereby the manufacturer assesses the design and production of his products himself.

**IEC**
International Electrical Committee

**ITE**
Information Technology Equipment.

**IT&T**
Information Technology and Telecommunication.

**JATE**
Japan Approvals Institute for Telecommunications Equipment (JATE) is a CAB designated for the approval of TTE in Japan and was up to 2002 the only designated CAB (for TTE).

**Manufacturer**
The person responsible for the design and manufacturing of a product.

**METI**
Ministry of Economics, Trade and Industry in Japan

**MIC**
Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications in Japan

**MLA**
Multilateral Recognition Agreement.

**MIC**
Ministry of Internal affairs and Communications

**MPHPT**
Ministry of Post and Telecommunications in Japan.

**MRA**
Mutual Recognition Agreement (i.e. the MRA between Japan and the EU).

**OEM products**
A holder of a Statement or Certificate may market the same product under different type designations and/or trademarks. One Statement or Certificate is issued for the product in which all the relevant type designations and/or trademarks are listed. (OEM = Original Equipment Manufacturer.)

**OTE**
Other Terminal Equipment (not being TEC).

**PCB**
Printed Circuit Board

**RvA**
Raad voor Accreditatie (Dutch Council for Accreditation)

**RE**
Radio Equipment

**TCCA**
Technical Conditions Compliance Approval.

**TEC**
Terminal Equipment for the purpose of calls.

**Technical specification**
A technical specification is the specification contained in a document which lays down the characteristics required of a product such as quality levels, performance, safety, dimensions, including the requirements applicable to the product as regards terminology, symbols, tests and test methods, packaging, marking and labelling.

**TELEC**
Telecom Engineering Center (TELEC) is a CAB designated for the approval of RE in Japan and was up to 2002 the only designated CAB (for RE).

**Kiwa**
Certification services of Kiwa – Third party certification body accredited by The Dutch Council for Accreditation (Raad voor Accreditatie: RvA).

**TL 9000**
A common set of quality system requirements and metrics designed specifically for the telecom industry, encompassing ISO 9001 and other best practices.

**TRCC**
Technical Regulations Conformance Certification.

**TTE**
Telecommunication Terminal Equipment.

**Trademark**
Trademark refers to the generic (brand) name under which a product is marketed.

**Type designation**
Type designation refers to the unique name under which a product is marketed.

**Type-examination**
A procedure whereby a Conformity Assessment Body assesses the design, possibly by means of tests, of a representative specimen of the production envisaged.

**UL Scheme**
A voluntary certification scheme established by Underwriters Laboratories (UL) for products placed on the US market regarding electrical safety aspects.

**VCCI Scheme**
A voluntary certification scheme established by the Voluntary Control Council for Interference (VCCI) for ITE equipment placed on the Japanese market regarding EMC-aspects.

# Annex B, Links

An overview of the Japanese Radio and TTE Requirements, Japanese Laws and other information can be found on the “Japanese MRA web site”

In the next quote all the essential requirements for Radio Equipment as specified in the Radio Law are given.

## Japanese Radio Law

(Law No. 131 of May 2, 1950)
As amended last by: Law No. 125 of July 24, 2003
(Unofficial Translation)

Ministry of Public Management, Home Affairs, Posts and Telecommunications, Japan

## Telecommunications Business Law

(Law No. 86 of December 25, 1984)
As amended last by: Law No. 125 of July 24, 2003
(Unofficial Translation)
August 2001

Ministry of Public Management, Home Affairs, Posts and Telecommunications, Japan

# Annex C, Forms and documents

**General**
Several forms and documents are available to assist you in applying for product certification. The list below covers the most important documents relevant to radio equipment.

| | |
|---|---|
| **RD_740** | Conformity assessment procedures for Radio & Telecommunication Terminal Equipment in Japan |
| **RX_740** | Radio & TTE Quick reference quide |
| **RF_100** | General Application Form |
| **RF_160** | Letter of Authorization |
| **RF_742** | Statement of Production Quality Assurance |
| **RF_743** | Declaration of Authorization (use of TCF) |
| **RF_744** | General Declaration (new approval holder) |
| **RF_745** | Requirements for Japanese TTE test reports |
| **RF_746** | Rated power declaration |
| **RD_050** | Requirements for Kiwa Listed Laboratories |
| **RD_051** | Assignment requirements to become a Kiwa Reviewed Laboratory |
| **RQ_160** | Termination (expiration), reduction, suspension and withdrawal of Certificates |

Kiwa provide you with original copies of these forms (RF), external standards (RE) and documents (RD), but you can also use photocopies or printouts obtained from our web site. http://www.kiwa.com/

# Annex D, Additional information

For more information contact:

Kiwa Nederland B.V.

Phone: +31 88 998 3600
Fax: +31 316583189
Email: NLECP@Kiwa.com

Mailing Address:
Wilmersdorf 50
7327 AC Apeldoorn
The Netherlands

Web-site: http://www.Kiwa.com