

PCC.II/REC. 25 (XIII-09)¹

**TECHNICAL AND REGULATORY ASPECTS RELATIVE TO THE EFFECTS OF
ELECTROMAGNETIC NON-IONIZING EMISSIONS**

The XIII Meeting of the Permanent Consultative Committee II: Radiocommunications including Broadcasting,

HAVING SEEN:

- a) That in virtue of the permanent evolution of technologies used in wireless communications, the need of installation of antennas and its associated elements has increased, especially in the densely populated areas, and
- b) That the general population has expressed concern on the health effects of non-ionizing emissions effects, related with the proliferation of these antennas Systems,

CONSIDERING:

- a) That in many localities this concern prevents the deployment of wireless communication systems;
- b) That it is the responsibility of national telecommunication and broadcasting authorities to guarantee compliance of radiocommunication and broadcasting antenna systems with regard to their RF exposure standards;
- c) That it is important for the general population as a whole to be properly informed on the regulations in force relative to electromagnetic non-ionizing emissions;
- d) That the administrations of the Americas have interest and need to have all available scientific information, and most of them have developed their own regulations;
- e) That CITELE has recommended in its Recommendation PCC.II/REC. 15 (VI-05) ...”To the Member Countries that have not yet developed a specific regulation on the topic, to do so following the recommendations of the World Health Organization, adopting the standards in harmony with the international limits of the ICNIRP and the recommendations given by the International Telecommunication Union in its Recommendation K.52.”,

RECOGNIZING:

- a) That in some countries of the American Region where Regulations have been developed it is observed the need to increase the spreading of the regulation and its further development;
- b) That PCC.II has observed that in countries that have developed RF exposure standards establishing, among other issues, the maximum limits of radiation there are still some concerns with demonstrating that the limits are met in areas where antennas have been installed;

¹ CCP.II-RADIO/doc. 2003/09 rev.2

- c) That the general population in general claims to be better informed if the established RF exposure standards are strictly enforced;
- d) That PCC.II has studied how countries outside the region have reduced this public concern by the use of a control system composed of point measures, dynamic maps of radiation level and continuous monitoring systems;
- e) That among the countries studied are Egypt, Greece, Italy, Spain and Switzerland, and;
- f) That additionally the results are widely publicized through advertising campaigns or they are available for public use on Internet;
- g) That in the region of the Americas, Brazil has started to implement these measurement systems (CCP.II-RADIO/doc. 1753/08);
- h) That in other countries such as Canada, France, and Germany, Japan, United Kingdom and United States compliance with the maximum limits of radiofrequency exposure is demonstrated through computational methods or instrumentation-based field measurements undertaken by the entity installing the antenna and provided to the regulator,

RECOMMENDS:

1. That Member States that have not yet adopted RF exposure standards, should consider following the recommendations of the World Health Organization when developing such regulation and to adopt the standards harmonized with the international scientific based standard for limits such as ICNIRP and IEEE C95.1 and to require compliance exposure assessments of antennas be conducted in accordance with ITU-T Recommendation K.52, IEEE or IEC standards.
2. That Member States that have developed RF exposure standards provide information on RF exposure levels and make this information available to the public by appropriate means, such as information on compliance of the equipment or antenna site as filed with the administration, on point measurements performed at the installation, on dynamic mapping of radiation levels or information compiled from continuous monitoring systems.