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| **Keywords:** | WTSA Resolution 72; |
| **Abstract:** | This TD provides the contact/focal points for WTSA Resolution 72, and the proposals in a side-by-side view. |

**Contact/focal points:**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
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**Resolution 72 proposals side-by-side**

| **PROPOSAL 1 (MOD,** [**WTSA C-037\_APT\_Add15**](https://www.itu.int/dms_pub/itu-t/md/17/wtsa.20/c/T17-WTSA.20-C-0037%21A15%21MSW-E.docx)**) (APT)** | **PROPOSAL 2 (MOD ,) (AST)** | **PROPOSAL 3 (MOD, [WTSA C-035\_ATU\_Add17](https://www.itu.int/dms_pub/itu-t/md/17/wtsa.20/c/T17-WTSA.20-C-0035%21A17%21MSW-E.docx)) (ATU)** | **PROPOSAL 4 (MOD,** [**WTSA C-038\_Add10**](https://www.itu.int/dms_pub/itu-t/md/17/wtsa.20/c/T17-WTSA.20-C-0038%21A10%21MSW-E.docx)**) (CEPT)** | **Proposal 5 (MOD,** [**WTSA C-039\_IAP\_Add09**](https://www.itu.int/dms_pub/itu-t/md/17/wtsa.20/c/T17-WTSA.20-C-0039%21A9%21MSW-E.docx)**) (CITEL)** | **Proposal 6 (MOD,** [**TSAG-C187**](https://www.itu.int/md/meetingdoc.asp?lang=en&parent=T17-TSAG-C-0187)**-R1) (RCC)** |
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| MOD APT/37A15/1RESOLUTION 72 (Rev. Geneva, 2022)Measurement and assessment concerns related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields(Johannesburg, 2008; Dubai, 2012; Hammamet, 2016; Geneva, 2022)The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Geneva, 2022), |  | MOD AFCP/35A17/1RESOLUTION 72 (Rev. Geneva, 2022)Measurement and assessment concerns related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields(Johannesburg, 2008; Dubai, 2012; Hammamet, 2016; Geneva, 2022)The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Geneva, 2022), | MOD EUR/38A10/1RESOLUTION 72 (Rev. Geneva, 2022)Measurement and assessment concerns related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields(Johannesburg, 2008; Dubai, 2012; Hammamet, 2016;Geneva, 2022)The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Geneva, 2022), | MOD IAP/39A9/1RESOLUTION 72 (Rev. Geneva, 2022)Measurement and assessment concerns related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields(Johannesburg, 2008; Dubai, 2012; Hammamet, 2016;Geneva, 2022)The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Geneva, 2022), | MOD resolution 72 (Rev. Geneva,2022 )Measurement and assessment concerns related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields(Johannesburg, 2008; Dubai, 2012; Hammamet, 2016; Geneva, 2022)The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Geneva, , 2022), |
| considering *a)* the importance of telecommunications and information and communication technologies (ICT) for political, economic, social and cultural progress; *b)* that, in the framework of telecommunications/ICTs to help bridge the digital divide between developed and developing countries[[1]](#footnote-1)1, a significant part of the infrastructure needed involves various wireless technologies and the installation of base stations in the appropriate measure to ensure quality of service;*c)* that there is a need to inform the public of the levels of electromagnetic fields (EMF) from different RF sources, the limits of safe exposure from these sources, in a scientific and objective manner through measurements and other standardized methodologies, as well as the potential effects of EMF exposure;*d)* that an enormous amount of research has been carried out regarding wireless systems and health, and many independent expert committees have reviewed this research;*e)* that the International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP), the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) and the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) are three among a number of pre-eminent international bodies in establishing measurement methodologies for assessing human exposure to EMF, and they already cooperate with many standards bodies and industry forums;*f)* that the World Health Organization (WHO) has issued fact sheets regarding EMF issues, including mobile terminals, base stations and wireless networks, referencing ICNIRP standards;*g)* Resolution 176 (Rev. Dubai, 2018) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on human exposure to and measurement of EMF;*h)* Resolution 62 (Rev. Buenos Aires, 2017) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, on assessment and measurement of human exposure to electromagnetic fields;*i*) Relevant ITU-T, ITU-R and ITU-D recommendations and reports related to human exposure to EMF;*j*) that there is continuous advancement in the wireless communication technologies and there is ongoing work in the ITU sectors related to such advancements and also the EMF exposure aspect related to them, and that active co-ordination and collaboration between the sectors and other specialized and expert organizations in this field is important, |  | considering*a)* that the World Health Organization (WHO) has the expertise and competency in the health field to assess the impact of radio waves on the human body;*b)* that WHO advocates exposure limits that were established by international organizations such as the International Commission for Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICRNP);*c)* that the ITU has a mechanism for verifying compliance with radio signal levels by calculating and measuring the field strength and power density of these signals;*d)* that the considerable development of the use of the radio frequency spectrum has resulted in an increase in the sources of emission of electromagnetic fields in a given geographical area;*e)* that regulatory authorities in many developing countries[[2]](#footnote-2) urgently need information on methods of measuring and assessing human exposure to RF energy, in order to put in place national regulations to protect populations;*g)* that the ICRNP[[3]](#footnote-3), the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE)[[4]](#footnote-4) and the International Organization for Standardization / International Electrotechnical Commission (ISO / IEC) have developed guidelines for exposure limits to electromagnetic fields and that many administrations have adopted national regulations based on these guidelines;*h)* that most developing countries do not have the necessary tools to measure and assess the impact of radio waves on the human body, |  |  |  |
|  |  | recalling *a)* Resolution 176 (Rev. Dubai, 2018) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on human exposure to and measurement of EMF;*b)* Resolution 177 (Rev. Dubai, 2018) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on conformance and interoperability;*c)* Resolution 76 (Rev. Hammamet, 2016) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, on Studies related to conformance and interoperability*d)* Resolution 62 (Rev. Buenos, Aires, 2017) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, on measurement concerns related to human exposure to EMF, | recalling *a)* Resolution 176 (Rev. Dubai, 2018) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on human exposure to and measurement of EMF;*b)* Resolution 177 (Rev. Dubai, 2018) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on conformance and interoperability;*c)* Resolution 62 (Rev. Buenos Aires, 2017) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, on assessment and measurement of human exposure to electromagnetic fields, | recalling *a)* Resolution 176 (Rev. Dubai, 2018) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on measurement and assessment concerns related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields (EMF);*b)* Resolution 62 (Rev. Buenos Aires, 2017) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, on assessment and measurement of human exposure to electromagnetic fields, |  recalling*a)* Resolution 176 (Rev. Dubai, 2018) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the importance of measurement and assessment related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields;*b)* Resolution 177 (Rev. Dubai, 2018) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on conformance and interoperability;*c)* Resolution 62 (Rev.  Buenos Aires, 2018) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, on assessment and measurement of human exposure to electromagnetic fields;*d)* relevant resolutions and recommendations of the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU‑R) and ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU‑T);*e)* that there is ongoing work in the three Sectors relating to human exposure to EMF, and that liaison and collaboration between the Sectors and with other expert organizations are important, in order to avoid duplication of effort,*f)* that ITU works closely with the World Health Organization (WHO) on issues related to human exposure to EMF, |
| recognizing*a)* the work done within ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU‑R) study groups on radiowave propagation, electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) and related aspects, including measurement methods;*b)* the work done within Study Group 5 of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU‑T) on techniques for taking radio-frequency (RF) measurements and assessment;*c)* that Study Group 5, in establishing methodologies for assessing human exposure to RF energy, cooperates with many participating standards organizations (PSOs);*d)* that the ITU EMF Guide, in its digital version, also available in a mobile-phone application, is updated as ITU and/or WHO receive information and/or results of research, |  | recognizing*a)* the work done within ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU‑R) study groups on radiowave propagation, electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) and related aspects, including measurement methods;*b)* the work done within Study Group 5 of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU‑T) on techniques for taking radio-frequency (RF) measurements and assessment;*c)* that Study Group 5, in establishing methodologies for assessing human exposure to RF energy, cooperates with many participating standards organizations (PSOs);*d)* that the ITU EMF Guide, in its digital version, also available in a mobile-phone application, is updated as ITU and/or WHO receive information and/or results of research;*e)* that the Focus Group on smart sustainable cities, established within ITU‑T Study Group 5, has published a technical report on EMF considerations in smart sustainable cities, | *d)* relevant resolutions and recommendations of the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU‑R) and the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU‑T);*e)* that there is ongoing work in the three Sectors relating to human exposure to EMF, and that liaison and collaboration between the Sectors and with other expert organizations are important, in order to avoid duplication of effort |  |  |
| recognizing further*a)* that some publications about EMF effects on health create doubt among the population, increasing the perception of the risk they involve;*b)* that, in the absence of regulation and accurate, complete information, people become concerned about long-term exposure to EMF, due to their perception of risk, and are likely to oppose the deployment of radio installations in their neighbourhoods, demanding the enactment of restrictive municipal rules that affect the deployment of wireless networks; *c)* that Study Group 5, in particular, has elaborated Recommendations on the technical measurement and environment management of EMF that help to diminish risk perception within the population;*d)* that the development of these Recommendations has made it possible to significantly decrease the cost of measurement equipment and to leverage the results through social communication;*e)* that the cost of the advanced equipment used for assessing human exposure to RF energy is high, and that it may only be affordable in developed countries;*f)* that implementing such measurement and assessment is essential for many regulatory authorities, in particular in developing countries, in order to monitor the limits for human exposure to RF energy, and that they are called upon to ensure those limits are met in order to license different services;*g)* the importance of EMF emission assessment when implementing policies in some countries, |  | recognizing further*a)* that some publications about EMF effects on health create doubt among the population, increasing the perception of the risk they involve;*b)* that, in the absence of regulation and accurate, complete information, people become concerned about long-term exposure to EMF, due to their perception of risk, and are likely to oppose the deployment of radio installations in their neighbourhoods, demanding the enactment of restrictive municipal rules that affect the deployment of wireless networks; *c)* that Study Group 5, in particular, has elaborated Recommendations on the technical measurement of EMF that help to diminish risk perception within the population;*d)* that the development of these Recommendations has made it possible to significantly decrease the cost of measurement equipment and to leverage the results through social communication;*e)* that the cost of the advanced equipment used for assessing human exposure to RF energy is high, and that it may only be affordable in developed countries;*f)* that implementing such measurement and assessment is essential for many regulatory authorities, in particular in developing countries, in order to monitor the limits for human exposure to RF energy, and that they are called upon to ensure those limits are met in order to license different services;*g)* the importance of EMF emission assessment when implementing policies in some countries, | , |  |  |
| noting*a)* the similar activities carried out by other national, regional and international standards development organizations (SDOs);*b)* the urgent need for regulatory bodies in many developing countries to obtain information on EMF measurement and assessment methodologies in regard to human exposure to RF energy, in order to establish or reinforce national regulations to protect their citizens, |  | noting*a)* the similar activities carried out by other national, regional and international standards development organizations (SDOs);*b)* the urgent need for regulatory bodies in many developing countries to obtain information on EMF measurement and assessment methodologies in regard to human exposure to RF energy, in order to establish or reinforce national regulations to protect their citizens, | noting*a)* the similar activities carried out by other national, regional and international standards development organizations (SDOs);*b)* the urgent need for regulatory bodies in many developing countries to obtain information on EMF measurement and assessment methodologies in regard to human exposure to RF energy, in order to establish or reinforce national regulations to protect their citizens;*c)* the collaborative efforts between stakeholders is key in adequate public awareness on EMF and health, | noting*a)* that other national, regional and international standards development organizations (SDOs) are carrying out activities related to human exposure to EMF;*b)* the urgent need for regulatory bodies in many developing countries[[5]](#footnote-9) to obtain information on EMF measurement and assessment methodologies in regard to human exposure to RF energy, in order to establish or reinforce national regulations to protect their citizens, | noting*a)* the similar activities carried out by other national, regional and international standards development organizations (SDOs);*b)* the urgent need for regulatory bodies in many developing countries to obtain information on EMF measurement and assessment methodologies in regard to human exposure to RF energy, in order to establish or reinforce national regulations to protect their citizens,*c)* that joint stakeholder efforts are key to ensuring adequate public awareness of EMF and health, |
| resolvesto invite ITU‑T, in particular Study Group 5, to continue its work and support in this domain, including, but not limited to:i) developing new and/or updating the existing reports and recommendations, taking into account the advancements in wireless technologies, advances in measurement/assessment methodologies and best practices in close co-ordination with other ITU sectors and relevant specialized organizations in this field;ii) publishing and disseminating its technical reports to address these issues; iii) developing, promoting and disseminating information and training resources related to this topic through the organization of training programmes, workshops, forums and seminars for regulators, operators and any interested stakeholders from developing countries;iv) continuing to cooperate and collaborate with other organizations working on this topic and to leverage their work (ICNIRP 2020，IEEE C95.1), in particular with a view to assisting the developing countries in the establishment of standards and in monitoring compliance with these standards, especially on telecommunication installations and terminals; v) cooperating on these issues with ITU‑R Study Groups 1 and 6, and with Study Group 2 of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU‑D) in the framework of ITU‑D Question 7/2;vi) strengthening coordination and cooperation with WHO and other relevant international organizations in the EMF project so that any publications relating to human exposure to EMF are circulated to Member States as soon as they are issued;vii) studying the EMF exposure assessment related to new and emerging technologies including IoT, IMT 2020 and future evolutions as well as results of measurement, evaluation, monitoring and calculations and overview of the impact on EMF levels, |  | resolvesto invite ITU‑T, in particular Study Group 5, to expand and continue its work and support in this domain, including, but not limited to:i) publishing and disseminating its technical reports, as well as developing ITU‑T Recommendations to address these issues; ii) developing, promoting and disseminating information and training resources related to this topic through the organization of training programmes, workshops, forums and seminars for regulators, operators and any interested stakeholders from developing countries;iii) continuing to cooperate and collaborate with other organizations working on this topic and to leverage their work, in particular with a view to assisting the developing countries in the establishment of standards and in monitoring compliance with these standards, especially on telecommunication installations and terminals; iv) by considering new emerging radio technologies such as: 5G and IoT for the next study period 2022-2024 by aligning with the new ICRNP guidelines published in March 2020;v) cooperating on these issues with ITU‑R Study Groups 1 and 6, and with Study Group 2 of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU‑D) in the framework of ITU‑D Question 7/2;vi) strengthening coordination and cooperation with WHO in the EMF project so that any publications relating to human exposure to EMF are circulated to Member States as soon as they are issued, | resolvesto invite ITU‑T, in particular Study Group (SG) 5, to expand and continue its work and support in this domain, including, but not limited to:i) publishing and disseminating its technical reports, as well as developing ITU‑T Recommendations to address these issues; ii) developing, promoting and disseminating information and training resources related to this topic through the organization of training programmes, workshops, forums and seminars for regulators, operators and any interested stakeholders from developing countries;iii) continuing to cooperate and collaborate with other organizations working on this topic and to leverage their work, in particular with a view to assisting the developing countries in the establishment of standards and in monitoring compliance with these standards, especially on telecommunication installations and terminals; iv) collaborating with ICT experts, the research community and other relevant stakeholders to study the EMF aspects of telecommunications/ICTs including emerging ones, potentially also using emerging ICT technologies to study these EMF aspectsv) cooperating on these issues with ITU-R Study Groups, and with ITU-D SG 2 in the framework of electromagnetic field measurements to assess human exposure and other relevant issues;vi) strengthening coordination and cooperation with WHO, ICNIRP and other relevant international organizations in the EMF project so that any publications relating to human exposure to EMF are circulated to Member States as soon as they are issued, | resolvesto invite ITU‑T, in particular Study Group 5, to expand and continue its work and support in this domain, including, but not limited to:i) publishing and disseminating its technical reports, as well as developing ITU‑T Recommendations to address these issues; ii) developing, promoting and disseminating information and training resources related to this topic through the organization of training programmes, workshops, forums and seminars for regulators, operators and any interested stakeholders from developing countries;iii) cooperating with ITU-R and ITU-D study groups and their relevant working parties and questions;iv) continuing to cooperate and collaborate with other organizations working on this topic and to leverage their work, in particular with a view to assisting the developing countries in the establishment of standards and in monitoring compliance with these standards, especially on telecommunication installations and terminals; v) strengthening coordination and cooperation with WHO, the International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP), the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE), the International Organization for Standardization/International Electrotechnical Commission (ISO/IEC) and other relevant international organizations on guidelines and limits of human exposure to EMF so that any publications relating to human exposure to EMF are circulated to Member States as soon as they are issued, | resolvesto invite ITU‑T, in particular Study Group 5, to expand and continue its work and support in this domain, including, but not limited to:i) publishing and disseminating its technical reports, as well as developing ITU‑T Recommendations to address these issues; ii) developing, promoting and disseminating information and training resources related to this topic through the organization of training programmes, workshops, forums and seminars for regulators, operators and any interested stakeholders from developing countries;iii) continuing to cooperate and collaborate with other organizations working on this topic and to leverage their work, in particular with a view to assisting the developing countries in the establishment of standards and in monitoring compliance with these standards, especially on telecommunication installations and terminals; 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| instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau, in close collaboration with the Directors of the other two Bureauxwithin the available financial resources,1 to support the development of reports identifying the needs of developing countries on the issue of assessing human exposure to EMF, and to submit the reports as soon as possible to ITU‑T Study Group 5 for its consideration and action in accordance with its mandate; 2 to regularly update the ITU‑T portal on EMF activities including, but not limited to, the ITU EMF Guide, links to websites, and flyers;3 to hold workshops in developing countries with presentations and training on the use of equipment employed in assessing human exposure to RF energy;4 to extend support for developing countries while they establish their regional centres equipped with test benches for continuous monitoring of EMF levels, especially in selected areas where the public has concerns, and transparently provide the data to the general public by using, among other things, the modalities listed in Resolutions 44 (Rev. Hammamet, 2016) and 76 (Rev. Hammamet, 2016) of this assembly, in the context of the development of the regional test centres, and of Resolution 177 (Rev. Dubai, 2018) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;5 to report to the next world telecommunication standardization assembly on measures taken to implement this resolution, |  | instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau, in close collaboration with the Directors of the other two Bureauxwithin the available financial resources,1 to support the development of reports identifying the needs of developing countries on the issue of assessing human exposure to EMF, and to submit the reports as soon as possible to ITU‑T Study Group 5 for its consideration and action in accordance with its mandate; 2 to regularly update the ITU‑T portal on EMF activities including, but not limited to, the ITU EMF Guide, links to websites, and flyers;3 to hold workshops in developing countries with presentations and training on the use of equipment employed in assessing human exposure to RF energy;4 to appoint experts in the field of assessment and measurement of exposure to electromagnetic fields to assist and assist developing countries in the formulation of their strategy in this area;5 to extend support for developing countries while they establish their regional centres equipped with test benches for continuous monitoring of EMF levels, especially in selected areas where the public has concerns, and transparently provide the data to the general public by using, among other things, the modalities listed in Resolutions 44 (Rev. Hammamet, 2016) and 76 (Rev. Hammamet, 2016) of this assembly, in the context of the development of the regional test centres, and of Resolution 177 (Rev. Dubai, 2018) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;6 to invite ITU-T Study Group 5 to coordinate and cooperate with various international organizations such as WHO, the International Commission for Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICRNP), the International Electro-technical Commission ( IEC) and the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) and other relevant international and regional organizations in the harmonization of exposure thresholds globally and to generate consistent measurement protocols;7 to report to the next world telecommunication standardization assembly on measures taken to implement this resolution, | instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau, in close collaboration with the Directors of the other two Bureauxwithin the available financial resources,1 to support the development of reports identifying the needs of developing countries on the issue of assessing human exposure to EMF, and to submit the reports as soon as possible to ITU‑T SG 5 for its consideration and action in accordance with its mandate; 2 to regularly update the ITU‑T portal on EMF activities including, but not limited to, the ITU EMF Guide, its mobile app, links to websites, the global portal on ICTs and environment and flyers;3 to hold workshops in developing countries with presentations and training on the use of equipment employed in assessing human exposure to RF energy;4 to extend support for developing countries while they establish their national and/or regional centres equipped with test benches for continuous monitoring of EMF levels, especially in selected areas where the public has concerns, and transparently provide the data to the general public by using, among other things, the modalities listed in Resolutions 44 (Rev. Hammamet, 2016) and 76 (Rev. Hammamet, 2016) of this assembly, in the context of the development of the regional test centres, and of Resolution 177 (Rev. Dubai., 2018) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;5 to report to the next World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly on measures taken to implement this resolution, | instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau, in close collaboration with the Directors of the other two Bureauxwithin the available financial resources,1 to support the development of reports identifying the needs of developing countries on the issue of assessing human exposure to EMF, and to submit the reports as soon as possible to ITU‑T Study Group 5 for its consideration and action in accordance with its mandate; 2 to regularly update the ITU‑T portal on EMF activities including, but not limited to, the ITU EMF Guide, links to websites, and flyers;3 to hold workshops in developing countries with presentations and training on the use of equipment employed in assessing human exposure to RF energy;4 to extend support for developing countries while they establish their regional centres equipped with test benches for continuous monitoring of EMF levels, especially in selected areas where the public has concerns, and transparently provide the data to the general public by using, among other things, the modalities listed in Resolutions 44 (Rev. Hammamet, 2016) and 76 (Rev. Hammamet, 2016) of this assembly, and Resolution 177 (Rev. Dubai, 2018) of the Plenipotentiary Conference in the context of the development of regional test centres;5 to report to the next world telecommunication standardization assembly on measures taken to implement this resolution, | instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau, in close collaboration with the Directors of the other two Bureauxwithin the available financial resources,1 to support the development of reports identifying the needs of developing countries on the issue of assessing human exposure to EMF, and to submit the reports as soon as possible to ITU‑T Study Group 5 for its consideration and action in accordance with its mandate; 2 to regularly update the ITU‑T portal on EMF activities including, but not limited to, the ITU EMF Guide, its mobile application, links to websites, global ICT and environment portal and flyers;3 to hold workshops in developing countries with presentations and training on the use of equipment employed in assessing human exposure to RF energy;4 to extend support for developing countries while they establish their national and/or regional centres equipped with test benches for continuous monitoring of EMF levels, especially in selected areas where the public has concerns, and transparently provide the data to the general public by using, among other things, the modalities listed in Resolutions 44 (Rev. Hammamet, 2016) and 76 (Rev. Hammamet, 2016) of this assembly, in the context of the development of the regional test centres, and of Resolution 177 (Rev. Dubai, 2018) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;5 to report to the next world telecommunication standardization assembly on measures taken to implement this resolution, |
| invites Member States and Sector Members1 to contribute actively to the work of Study Group 5 by providing relevant and timely information, in order to assist developing countries in providing information and addressing measurement and assessment concerns related to human RF exposure and EMF;2 to conduct periodic reviews to ensure that ITU‑T Recommendations related to exposure to EMF are followed;3 to cooperate and share expertise and resources between developed and developing countries in order to help government administrations, especially in developing countries, to reinforce or establish an appropriate regulatory framework for protecting people and the environment from non-ionizing radiation; 4 to encourage the use of ITU‑T Recommendations to build national standards for measuring and assessing EMF levels and inform the public of compliance with those standards, |  | invites Member States and Sector Members1 to contribute actively to the work of Study Group 5 by providing relevant and timely information, in order to assist developing countries in providing information and addressing measurement and assessment concerns related to human exposure to EMF radiated by radio transmitters;2 to conduct periodic reviews to ensure that ITU‑T Recommendations related to exposure to EMF are followed;3 to cooperate and share expertise and resources between developed and developing countries in order to help government administrations, especially in developing countries, to reinforce or establish an appropriate regulatory framework for protecting people and the environment from non-ionizing radiation; 4 to encourage the use of ITU‑T Recommendations to build national standards for measuring and assessing EMF levels and inform the public of compliance with those standards, | invites Member States and Sector Members1 to contribute actively to the work of SG 5 by providing relevant and timely information, in order to assist developing countries in providing information and addressing measurement and assessment concerns related to human RF exposure and EMF;2 to conduct periodic reviews to ensure that ITU‑T Recommendations related to exposure to EMF are followed;3 to cooperate and share expertise and resources between developed and developing countries in order to help government administrations, especially in developing countries, to reinforce or establish an appropriate regulatory framework for protecting people and the environment from non-ionizing radiation; 4 to encourage the use of ITU‑T Recommendations to build national standards for measuring and assessing EMF levels and inform the public of compliance with those standards, | invites Member States and Sector Members1 to contribute actively to the work of Study Group 5 by providing relevant and timely information, in order to assist developing countries in providing information and addressing measurement and assessment concerns related to human RF exposure and EMF;2 to conduct periodic reviews to ensure that ITU‑T Recommendations related to exposure to EMF are followed;3 to cooperate and share expertise and resources between developed and developing countries in order to help government administrations, especially in developing countries, to reinforce or establish an appropriate regulatory framework for protecting people and the environment from non-ionizing radiation; 4 to encourage the use of ITU‑T Recommendations to build national standards for measuring and assessing EMF levels and inform the public of compliance with those standards, | invites Member States and Sector Members1 to contribute actively to the work of Study Group 5 by providing relevant and timely information, in order to assist developing countries in providing information and addressing measurement and assessment concerns related to human RF exposure and EMF;2 to conduct periodic reviews to ensure that ITU‑T Recommendations related to exposure to EMF are followed;3 to cooperate and share expertise and resources between developed and developing countries in order to help government administrations, especially in developing countries, to reinforce or establish an appropriate regulatory framework for protecting people and the environment from non-ionizing radiation; 4 to encourage the use of ITU‑T Recommendations, in particular the "K" series, to build national standards for measuring and assessing EMF levels and inform the public of compliance with those standards, |
| further invites Member States1 to adopt suitable measures in order to ensure compliance with relevant international recommendations to protect health against the adverse effect of EMF;2 to assess the impact and potential changes conformed to the ITU Recommendations on EMF. |  | further invites Member Statesto adopt suitable measures in order to ensure compliance with relevant international recommendations to protect health against the adverse effect of EMF. | further invites Member Statesto take the appropriate measures to ascertain compliance with guidelines produced by ITU and other relevant international organisations with respect to exposure to EMF. | further invites Member Statesto adopt suitable measures in order to ensure compliance with relevant international recommendations to protect health against the adverse effects of EMF. | further invites Member Statesto take appropriate measures to confirm compliance with guidelines prepared by ITU and other relevant international organizations regarding the effects of EMF.. |

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1. 1 These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Developing countries also include least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Guidelines for limiting exposure to time-varying electric, magnetic, and electromagnetic fields (up to 300 GHz) – Health Physics 74(4): 494/522; 1998. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. IEEE Std C95.1™-2005, IEEE standard for safety levels with respect to human exposure to radio frequency electromagnetic fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)