

APT REPORT

ON

Asia-Pacific Regional Activities on Human Exposure to EMF

No. APT/ASTAP/REPT-29

Edition: August 2017

**Adopted by**

**The 29th APT Standardization Program Forum (ASTAP-29)**

**22 – 25 August 2017, Bangkok, Thailand**

Source Document: ASTAP-29/OUT-22

**Background:**

On the ASTAP-23 meeting, a new term was coined for EG GICT&EMF in order to add on the topic of human exposure to Electromagnetic Fields (EMF). The decision came upon EG GICT&EMF. The meeting also mentioned a new proposal to develop a status report on the activities of EMF exposure. The Republic of Korea identified which parts were necessary to be reviewed for the status report and prepared a structural backbone for the draft report (ASTAP-24/OUT-25). APT members and affiliates were welcomed to contribute to the report.

It’s important to regulate and determine the relationship between EMF activities and domestic/international safety for each country. With the development of the status report, we will not only be able to promote sharing information and find new pathways for development, but also find out future study areas for GICT and EMF working group. The draft status report on human exposure to EMFs has been prepared by the rapporteur Juno Ahn in collaboration with participants to GICT&EMF EG meeting. The input and information documents helped to update the status report were listed as a references of this report. At the meeting of ASTAP 29, the status report was updated with some input documents and with the efforts of editors and chairman of EG GICT&EMF.

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# Scope

The status report’s primary aim is to provide information on:

* Information on International Regulations and Guidelines
* Related international activities of EMF
* National Policy, Regulation and Guideline for EMF in Asia-Pacific Countries
* Awareness and Education Outreach Activities of EMF in the Asia-Pacific Countries

The report also intend to help government agencies, telecommunication operators, equipment manufacturers, and the general public understand the notion of EMF, EMF Exposure, and public safety.

# Terms and Definition

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

## **adverse health effect**

An effect detrimental to an individual’s health and physical well-being due to overexposure (hazardous) to an electric, magnetic, or electromagnetic field or to induced or contact currents or voltages.

## **antenna**

A device designed for radiating (or receiving) electromagnetic energy.

## **averaging time (Tavg)**

The appropriate time period over which exposure is averaged for purposes of determining compliance with a maximum permissible exposure (MPE) or reference level.

## **basic restrictions (BRs)**

Exposure restrictions that are based on established adverse health effects that incorporate appropriate safety factors and are expressed in terms of the in situ electric field (3 kHz to 5 MHz), specific absorption rate (100 kHz to 3 GHz), or incident power density (3 GHz to 300 GHz). Depending upon the frequency of the electromagnetic field, the physical quantities used to specify these restrictions are internal electric field strength (Eint), current density (J), specific absorption rate (SAR), specific absorption (SA) and power density (S). They are formulated in metrics that quantify RF field induced inside the body, which consequently provide a more accurate measure of harmful exposure compared to derived limits based only on ambient field-strength (E and H) exposures. However, BR quantities are often difficult and impractical to measure.

## **biological effect**

An effect caused by, or in response to, exposure to a biological, chemical, or physical agent, including electromagnetic energy.

## **controlled environment**

An area where the occupancy and activity of those within is subject to control and accountability as established by an RF safety program for the purpose of protection from RF exposure hazards.

## **current density**

The ratio of the current flowing to the cross-sectional area perpendicular to the direction of the current, expressed in units of ampere per square meter (A/m2).

## **electric field**

A fundamental component of electromagnetic waves, which exists when there is a voltage difference between two points in space.

## **electric field strength(E)**

Force exerted by an electric field on an electric point charge, divided by the electric charge. Electric field strength is expressed in newton per coulomb (N/C) or volt per meter (V/m).

## **EMF**

electric, magnetic or electromagnetic field

## **exposure**

Being in the presence of electric, magnetic, or electromagnetic fields or in contact with a current source.

## **exposure limit**

The root-mean-square (rms) or peak electric and magnetic field strengths, their squares, or the plane-wave equivalent power densities associated with these fields, and the induced and contact currents and contact voltages that are used to define the exposure categories and to which a person may be exposed without harmful effect and with an acceptable safety factor.

## **ionizing radiation**

Any electromagnetic (EM) or particulate radiation capable of producing ions directly or indirectly in its passage through matter. Examples are X-rays and gamma rays.

## **limbs**

The entire leg or arm.

## **magnetic field**

A fundamental component of electromagnetic waves produced by a moving electric charge.

## **magnetic field strength(H)**

The magnitude of the magnetic field vector; expressed in units of ampere per meter (A/m).

## **maximum permissible exposure (MPE)**

Derived limits in RF exposure standards for time averaged and peak exposures to ambient electric (E) and magnetic (H) fields, e.g., the root-mean-square (rms) or peak electric and magnetic field strengths, their squares, or the plane-wave equivalent power densities associated with these fields, and the induced and contact currents and contact voltages to which a person may be exposed without harmful effect due to the effects identified in the standard, and with an acceptable safety factor for protection from such effects as described in the standard.

## **occupational exposure**

RF exposure of persons induced as a consequence of their employment who have been made fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over their exposure such as through the use of administrative or engineering controls or safe work practices (e.g., use of personal protective equipment or time averaging of exposures).

## **plane wave**

An electromagnetic wave characterized by mutually orthogonal electric and magnetic fields that are related by the impedance of free space (377 ohms).

## **power density**

The ambient field exposure (E or H), or power density (S) averaged over a number of spatial locations. Different spatial averaging schemes are defined in various standards and guidelines. For frequencies up to 3 GHz, the average of the field strength squared or equivalent power density over an area equivalent to the vertical cross section of the adult human body, as applied to the measurement of electric or magnetic fields in the assessment of whole-body exposure.

## **reference level**

Limits for the exposure field strength and contact current values derived or estimated from the BRs. The reference levels associated with direct effects are electric field strength (E), magnetic field strength (H), magnetic flux density (B), power density (S), and currents flowing through the limbs (IL).

## **risk**

The probability of a specific adverse outcome associated with an acute (short-term) or chronic (long-term) exposure scenario.

## **specific absorption rate (SAR)**

The time derivative of the incremental energy (dW) absorbed by (dissipated in) an incremental mass (dm) contained in a volume element (dV) of given density (ρ). SAR is expressed by the unit of watt per kilogram (W/kg).

# International Regulations and Guidelines on Human Exposure to EMF (EMF Impact to Humans)

This chapter describes the two types of international standards of both regulations and guidelines for humans, occupational and the general public.

## **Exposure standards**

Exposure standards are specifications that limit the exposure of people to the electromagnetic fields (EMFs). The purpose of exposure standards is to establish the maximum radio frequency energy level know as Specific Absorption rate (SAR) in watts per kilogram (W/kg) that can be safely absorbed by people.

* + 1. **ICNIRP (International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection)**

The International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) provides scientific advice and guidance on the health and environmental effects of non-ionizing radiation (NIR) to protect people and the environment from detrimental NIR exposure. Exposure of people to EMFs are measured by SAR (Specific energy Absorption Rate) and regulated by the ICNIRP, if a local or national regulatory agency does not cover the limitations on exposures.

**ICNIRP Basic Limits**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Type of Exposure** | **Frequency Range** | **Current Density for head and trunk (mA/m2) (rms)** | **Whole-body average SAR (W/kg)** | **Localized SAR (head and trunk) (W/kg)** | **Localized SAR (limbs) (W/kg)** |
| Occupational Exposure | Up to 1 Hz | 40 |  |  |  |
| 1 – 4 Hz | 40/*f* |  |  |  |
| 4 Hz – 1 kHz | 10 |  |  |  |
| 1 – 100 kHz | *f* /100 |  |  |  |
| 100 kHz – 10 MHz | *f* /100 | 0.4 | 10 | 20 |
| 10 MHz – 10 GHz |  | 0.4 | 10 | 20 |
| General Public | Up to 1 Hz | 8 |  |  |  |
| 1 – 4 Hz | 8/*f* |  |  |  |
| 4 Hz – 1 kHz | 2 |  |  |  |
| 1 – 100 kHz | *f* /500 |  |  |  |
| 100 kHz – 10 MHz | *f* /500 | 0.08 | 2 | 4 |
| 10 MHz – 10 GHz |  | 0.08 | 2 | 4 |

**ICNIRP Reference Levels (Unperturbed rms Values)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Type of Exposure** | **Frequency Range** | **Electric Field Strength (V/m)** | **Magnetic Field Strength (A/m)** | **Equivalent Plane Wave Power Density S** |
| Occupational Exposure | Up to 1 Hz | - | 2 $×$ 105 | - |
| 1 – 8 Hz | 20,000 | 2 $×$ 105/ *f 2* | - |
| 8 – 25 Hz | 20,000 | 2 $×$ 104/ *f* | - |
| 0.025 – 0.82 Hz | 500/*f* | 20/*f* | - |
| 0.82 – 65 kHz | 610 | 24.4 | - |
| 0.065 – 1 MHz | 610 | 1.6/ *f* | - |
| 1 – 10 MHz | 610/*f* | 1.6/ *f* | - |
| 10 – 400 MHz | 61 | 0.16 | 10 |
| 400 – 2000 MHz | 3*f*1/2 | 0.008 *f 1/2* | *f/*40 |
| 2 – 300 GHz | 137 | 0.36 | 50 |
| General Public | Up to 1 Hz | - | 2 $×$ 104 | - |
| 1 – 8 Hz | 10,000 | 2 $×$ 104 / *f 2* | - |
| 8 – 25 Hz | 10,000 | 5,000 / *f* | - |
| 0.025 – 0.8 kHz | 250 / *f* | 4 / *f* | - |
| 0.8 – 3 kHz | 250 / *f* | 5 | - |
| 3 – 150 kHz | 87 | 5 | - |
| 0.15 – 1 MHz | 87 | 0.73 / *f* | - |
| 1 – 10 MHz | 87 / *f 1/2* | 0.73 / *f* | - |
| 10 – 400 MHz | 28 | 0.073 | 2 |
| 400 – 2000 MHz | 1.375 *f 1/2* | 0.0037 *f 1/2* | *f*/2000 |
| 2 – 300 GHz | 61 | 0.16 | 10 |

* + 1. **IEEE (Institute of Electrical and Electron Engineers)/ICES (International Committee on Electromagnetic Safety)**

The IEEE is the world’s largest professional association advancing innovation and technological excellence for the benefit of humanity. Its core purpose is to foster technological innovation and excellence for the benefit of humanity. The International Committee on Electromagnetic Safety (ICES) is responsible for development of standards for the safe use of electromagnetic energy in the range of 0 Hz to 300 GHz.

**IEEE/ICES Maximum Permissible Exposure Limits, RF EMF**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Type of Exposure** | **Frequency Range (MHz)** | **RMS Electric Field Strength (V/m)** | **RMS Magnetic Field Strength (A/m)** | **RMS Power Density (E-field, H-field) (W/m2)** | **Averaging Time (min)** |
| **E2** | **S or H2** |
| Controlled Environment | 0.1 – 1.0 | 1842 | 16.3/fM | (9000, 100,000/fM2) | 6 |
| 1 – 30 | 1842/fM | 16.3/fM | (9000/fM2, 100,000/fM2) | 6 |
| 30 – 100 | 61.4 | 16.3/fM | (10, 100,000/fM2) | 6 |
| 100 – 300 | 61.4 | 0.163 | 10 | 6 |
| 300 – 3000 | - | - | fM/30 | 6 |
| 3000 – 30,000 | - | - | 100 | 19.63/fG1.079 |
| 30,000 – 300,000 | - | - | 100 | 2.524fG0.476 |
| General Public | 0.1 – 1.34 | 614 | 16.3/fM | (1000, 100,000/fM2) | 6 |
| 1.34 – 3.0 | 823.8/fM | 16.3/fM | (1800//fM2, 100,000/fM2) | fM2/0.3 | 6 |
| 3 – 30 | 823.8/fM | 16.3/fM | (1800/fM2, 100,000/fM2) | 30 | 6 |
| 30 – 100 | 27.5 | 158.3/fM1.668 | (2, 9,400,000//fM3.336) | 30 | 0.0636 fM1.337 |
| 100 – 400 | 27.5 | 0.0729 | 2 | 30 | 30 |
| 400 - 2000 | - | - | fM/200 | 30 |
| 2000 – 5000 | - | - | 10 | 30 |
| 5000 – 30,000 | - | - | 10 | 150/fG |
| 30,000 – 100,000 | - | - | 10 | 25.24/fG0.476 |
| 100,000 –300,000 | - | - | (20/fG – 7000)/200 | 5048/[(9fG- 7000) fG0.476] |

* + 1. **NRPB**

The National Radiological Protection Board (NRPB) was a public authority in the UK created by the Radiological Protection Act 1970. Its statutory functions were to conduct research on radiological protection and provide advice and information on the subject to Government Departments and others. It was also authorized to provide technical services and charge for them. Originally NRPB dealt only with ionizing radiation, but its functions were extended in 1974 to non-ionizing radiation.

**NRPB investigation levels for exposure to electric and magnetic fields in the frequency range 12 MHz to 300 GHz**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Frequency Range** | **Electric Field Strength****(V m-1)** | **Magnetic Field Strength****(A m-1)** | **Power Density** |
| 12 – 200 MHz | 50 | 0.13 | 6.6 |
| 200 – 400 MHz | 250 *f* | 0.66 *f* | 165 *f 2* |
| 400 – 800 MHz | 100 | 0.26 | 26 |
| 0.8 – 1.55 GHz | 125 *f* | 0.33 *f* | 41 *f*2 |
| 1.55 – 300 GHz | 0.52 | 0.52 | 100 |

[f is in frequency in GHz]

* + 1. **FCC (Federal Communications Commission)**

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) regulates interstate and international communications by radio, television, wire, satellite and cable in all 50 states, the District of Columbia and U.S. territories. An independent U.S. government agency overseen by Congress, the commission is the United States' primary authority for communications law, regulation and technological innovation.

**Limits for Maximum Permissible Exposure [Occupational/Controlled]**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Frequency Range (MHz)** | **Electrical Field Strength (V/m)** | **Magnetic Field Strength (A/m)** | **Power Density****(mW/cm2)** | **Averaging Time****(min)** |
| 0.3 – 3.0 | 614 | 1.63 | \*100 | 6 |
| 3.0 – 30 | 1842/f | 4.89/f | \*900/f2 | 6 |
| 30 – 300 | 61.4 | 0.163 | 1.0 | 6 |
| 300 – 1,500 | - | - | f/300 | 6 |
| 1,500 – 100,000 | - | - | 5 | 6 |

**Limits for Maximum Permissible Exposure [General Public/Uncontrolled]**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Frequency Range (MHz)** | **Electrical Field Strength (V/m)** | **Magnetic Field Strength (A/m)** | **Power Density****(mW/cm2)** | **Averaging Time****(min)** |
| 0.3 – 1.34 | 614 | 1.63 | \*100 | 30 |
| 1.34 – 30 | 842/f | 2.19/f | \*180/f2 | 30 |
| 30 – 300 | 27.5 | 0.073 | 0.2 | 30 |
| 300 – 1,500 | - | - | f/1500 | 30 |
| 1,500 – 100,00 | - | - | 1.0 | 30 |

f = Frequency in MHz; \* = Plane-wave equivalent power density

## **Emission standards**

Emission standards are specifications that limit the emission of electromagnetic field (EMFs) from the electric devices. The purpose of emission standards is to regulate the amount of radio frequency emission from a device to minimize the possibility of interference to other services or nearby equipment.  Emission standards are often part of an Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) framework.

* + 1. **IEEE/IEC (International Electrotechnical Standardization)**

The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is the leading global organization that publishes consensus-based International Standards and manages conformity assessment systems for electric and electronic products, systems and services, collectively known as electro technology.

* + 1. **CENELEC (European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization)**

The European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization (CENELEC) is responsible for standardization in the electrotechnical engineering field. CENELEC prepares voluntary standards, which help facilitate trade between countries, create new markets, cut compliance costs and support the development of a Single European Market.

# Related International Activities of EMF

This chapter describes international standards and activities of EMF.

## **Standard Developing Organizations**

* + 1. **ITU**

ITU holds the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA) every four years, and on 2012 (WTSA-12), they approved Resolution 72: Measurements concerning human exposure to EMFs. Since the enacting of the Resolution, ITU has continuously developed studies and researches that were necessary for radio communication development and now is the leading force behind future development. Now the ITU regulates world radio communications, and satellite communications. They also established standard regulations for city development regarding telecommunications.

ITU splits into three major divisions: ITU-Radiocommunication (ITU-R), ITU-Standardization (ITU-T), and ITU-Development (ITU-D) and under each division, they each have study groups (SG) that focus on a particular aspect of study. They conduct experiments, find information and publish it to the open for agencies, governments, and the public to see. They also hold numerous events (public and private) where they would present new information, discuss/debate conflicts, and finally establish a conclusion from their meeting.

* + - 1. **ITU-T**

The ITU Standardization division is the leading researcher for EMF exposure and health. They currently have a study group (SG5) researching various questions on EMFs. One of the questions (Q3) concerns “Human exposure to electromagnetic fields (EMFs) from information and communication technologies (ICTs).” SG5 provides a high-level framework for managing human exposure to EMFs and also offer guidelines for assessing exposure based on existing recommendations + other standards.

They have started and finished numerous studies and analysis, and they now focus on building guidance for environmental management of EMF radiation and exposure. These guidelines will and have helped developing countries structure their telecommunication infrastructure efficiently and safely. ITU-T SG5 develops Recommendations, supplements and other publications related to the assessment of human exposure to electromagnetic fields (EMF) produced by ICT installations and devices. Keeping in mind the electromagnetic fields (EMF) aspects, ITU-T SG5 will take into consideration that the deployment of 5G will see the evolution and expansion of existing 4G networks and the introduction of new radio access networks within the millimeter wave bands. These networks will include a range of installations, including smaller cell deployments and advanced antenna technologies, such as massive MIMO antennas that will allow the use of very narrow beams which will follow the user and may impact the surrounding exposure levels. In conjunction with the growth of 5G, the number of wireless devices will dramatically increase. However, at the same time, new technologies will allow the use of more efficient systems that require lower level signals for communication. It will also involve software defined radio (SDR) and band aggregation that will improve communication efficiency. So ITU-T SG5 should contribute to the process on standardization for 5G by considering EMF aspects related to:

the impact of 5G technologies on the compliance assessment methodology;

the deployment of smart antennas;

the use of Software Defined Radio;

the communication and understanding among stakeholders and general public related to the effect on human health.

K series Recommendations on human exposure to electromagnetic fields are listed in the table.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Number | Approval Date | Title |
| K. 52 | 2016.12.14 | Guidance on complying with limits for human exposure to electromagnetic fields |
| K. 61 | 2008.02.29 | Guidance on measurement and numerical prediction of electromagnetic fields for compliance with human exposure limits for telecommunication installations |
| K. 70 | 2007.06.29 | Mitigation techniques to limit human exposure to EMFs in the vicinity of radiocommunication stations |
| K. 83 | 2011.03.09 | Monitoring of electromagnetic field levels |
| K. 90 | 2012.05.29 | Evaluation techniques and working procedures for compliance with exposure limits of network operator personnel to power-frequency electromagnetic fields |
| K. 91 | 2017.07.29 | Guidance for assessment, evaluation and monitoring of human exposure to radio frequency electromagnetic fields |
| K. 100 | 2017.07.29 | Measurement of radio frequency electromagnetic fields to determine compliance with human exposure limits when a base station is put into service |
| K. 113 | 2015.11.29 | Generation of radiofrequency electromagnetic field level maps |
| K. 121 | 2016.12.14 |  Guidance on the environmental management for compliance with radio frequency EMF limits for radio communication base stations |
| K. 122 | 2016.12.14 | Exposure levels in close proximity of radio communication antennas |
| K Suppl. 1 | 2014.07.29 | ITU-T K.91 – Guide on electromagnetic fields and health |
| K Suppl. 2 | 2014.12.19 | ITU-T K.52 - Calculator for equivalent isotropic radiated power as described in Recommendation ITU-T K.52 |
| K Suppl. 3 | 2015.10.23 | ITU-T K.20, K.21, K.45, K.82 – Additional criteria to protect telecommunication cabling during a power cross event |
| K Suppl. 4 | 2015.10.23 | ITU-T K.91 - Electromagnetic field considerations in smart sustainable cities |

* + 1. **IEC**

The International Electro-technical Commission (IEC) has been working on their own project on health effects from exposure to radio EMFs since before the WHO initiated theirs. They are the world leading organization for the publication and preparation of International standards for all electronic related technologies and have worked with numerous companies, industries, and governments to discuss about development and safety. They also work with major international organizations, like the ITU and ISO, to ensure the international standards fit together and are credible. They do so by jointly cooperating with experts of all relevant fields.

IEC’s International Advisory Committee (IAC) plays another large role in supporting the IEC’s research and study on health effects. They are in charge of managing and supervising IEC’s projects; some general projects are:

* Providing forums for coordinating responses on health concerns raised by EMF exposure
* Reviewing and commenting on information related to public and occupational health along with environmental management of the EMF issue.
* Recommending research areas which needs scientific research improvements.
* Overseeing and regulating the conduct of the project

IEC 62209-1 Ed.2 is published on July 2016.

Measurement procedure for the assessment of specific absorption rate of human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices - Part 1: Devices used next to the ear (Frequency range of 300 MHz to 6 GHz)

IEC 62209-2 revision is mainly finished and harmonized with IEC 62209-1.

Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Fields from Hand-held and Body-mounted Wireless Communication Devices – Human Models, Instrumentation, and Procedures – part 2: Procedure to determine the specific absorption rate (SAR) for wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz)

Tissue dielectric parameters harmonization is ongoing. Extension of frequency to 10 GHz and down to 4 MHz is considered and discussed but final decision by the committee will be done soon.

The unified IEC 62209-1 and IEC 62209-2 standards are planned to be IEEE/IEC dual logo standard. The LTE exposure compliance assessment is included in the unified draft.

Proximity sensor related clauses and average power technologies are added into the standard.

IEC PT 62209-3

Human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices - Human models, instrumentation, and procedures – Part 3: Vector probe systems

The frequency range of 100 MHz to 6 GHz for the vector probe system shows good progress.

Besides CD/CDV a Publically Available Specification (PAS) is planned. The committee draft was sent for National Committee (NC) comments planed by August 2017.

TC106 AHG 10

Prepare a draft technical report with high level test requirements for portable devices based on measurements of power density from 6 GHz to 100GHz.

If appropriate, prepare proposals which standards need to be updated and propose the update of the scopes of the respective MTs.

Target date: October 2017

IEC TC106 AHG6

“GUIDE to the drafting of publications related to the electromagnetic fields exposure compliance assessment”

High level activity to define scientific requirements for developing EMF compliance assessment protocols/standards

The work was originally planned as ITU-IEC-IEEE jointly developed document. At the moment the work is carried out in collaboration with IEEE/ICES. When the document is mature it will be introduced to ITU SG5. Restructuring the draft in a way that responds the needs of the project teams on the main challenging topics when developing EMF related compliance assessment standards. Developing decision tree to draft different sections of the EMF/SAR compliance assessment standard.

IEEE/ICES TC 34 General numerical standards

IEC/IEEE 62704-1 Ed. 1: Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Body from Wireless Communication Devices, 30 MHz - 6 GHz- Part 1: General requirements for using the Finite Difference Time Domain (FDTD) method for SAR calculations

Final Draft International Standard (FDIS) at its final phase, to be published by May2017.

IEEE/IEC 62704-2 Ed.1.

Determining the peak spatial-average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the human body from wireless communications devices, 30 MHz to 6 GHz – part 2: specific requirements for finite difference time domain (FDTD) modelling of exposure from vehicle mounted antennas

Final Draft International Standard (FDIS) at its final phase, to be published by May 2017

Activity update on IEEE/IEC 62704-3 (modeling of mobile phones)

IEEE/IEC 62704-3 Ed.1.

IEC/IEEE 62704-3:Determining the peak spatial-average specific absorption rate (SAR) in the human body from wireless communications devices, 30 MHz – 6 GHz – Part 3: Specific Requirements for using the Finite Difference Time Domain (FDTD) Method for SAR Calculations of Mobile Phones

Committee Draft for Voting (CDV) sent on July 2016 and the voting closed on Sep 2016. Comments from national committees are addressed and sent for voting again. FDIS is sent for voting.

IEEE/IEC 62704-4 Ed.1

Recommended practise for determining the Peak Spatial Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the human body from wireless communications devices, 30 MHz - 6 GHz: General requirements for using the Finite-Element Method (FEM) for SAR calculations and specific requirements for modelling vehicle-mounted antennas and personal wireless devices

Committee Draft (CD) sent for national committee (NC) comments On July, due date was Oct 2016

IEEE/ICES TC 34 General activity update

There is a principal decision at ICES TC34 that compliance assessment standards are to be developed in liaison and jointly worked with IEC TC106 as dual logo standards.

IEEE/ICES TC34 had voted in favor of developing IEC 62209 series of standards including IEC 62209-3 and unified head and body SAR standards as dual logo standards.

A Project Approval Request (PAR) for measurement compliance assessment for the mm wave frequencies is approved at IEEE.

An IEC/IEEE joint PT will be established to work on mm wave compliance assessment after Oct. 2017. IEEE TC34 has filed a Project Approval Request (PAR) for numerical compliance assessment standard for the mm wave (5G) frequencies. The Numerical compliance assessment std. PAR to be approved in June 2017.

* + 1. **IEEE**

The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers is another major contributor to the development of EMF technology. They are the world’s largest association for technological innovation and development and have cooperated with many major companies throughout their campaign, like the ICES to build a guideline for RF emissions limitation.

The IEEE’s Engineering in Medicine and Biology Society (EMBS), the largest international society of biomedical engineers, have set their focus on studying EMF’s exposure on the human body. Therefore, establishing a research committee for that purpose; the Committee on Man and Radiation (COMAR). COMAR’s research became of large importance in this field of research, since they focused more on identifying quality sources of scientific information to provide readers, institutes, and companies with references to expert and reliable sources. One example of their works particularly talks about the Bio Initiative Report’s (BIR) research on EMF exposure. COMAR stated that BIR’s scientific evidence did not support the safety limits BIR recommended and concluded the use of the ICNIRP’s standards were most efficient/safe.

The table includes recent updated publications and information statements in Health reports.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| PublicationDate | Title |
| 2015.03 | Radiofrequency Safety and Utility Smart Meters |
| 2009.08 | COMAR Technical Information Statement: Expert Reviews on Potential Health Effects of Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields and Comments on the Bio Initiative Report(BIR) |
| 2005.12 | COMAR Technical Information Statement: Exposure of medical personnel to electromagnetic fields from open magnetic resonance imaging systems. Health Physics 89(6):684-689 |
| 2005.03 | COMAR Technical Information Statement: The IEEE exposure limits for radiofrequency and microwave energy. IEEE Eng. Med. Biol. Mar/Apr 114-121 |
| 2002.09 | COMAR Technical Information Statement: Electromagnetic Hypersensitivity |

## **Non-SDOs**

* + 1. **ICNIRP**

The International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) is a NGO that aims to protect the commonwealth against any adverse effects of non-ionizing radiation. They have developed and advised many agencies and governments on the limitation of exposure to radiation. ICNIRP works with many experts from different countries to assess the risk of radiation exposure and establish guidelines regulating these exposures. Executing both direct and indirect studies, ICNIRP studies non-ionizing radiation exposure on various parts of the human body which includes:

* Neurobehavioral System
* Neuroendocrine System
* Cardiovascular System
* Dosimetry

These studies would be used to update their basic standards for emissions and limitations of EMFs.

Table includes recent publication by ICNIRP.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| PublicationDate | Title |
| 2017.03 | ICNIRP STATEMENT ON DIAGNOSTIC DEVICES USING NON-IONIZING RADIATION: EXISTING REGULATIONS AND POTENTIAL HEALTH RISKS |
| 2014.03 | ICNIRP GUIDELINES FOR LIMITING EXPOSURE TO ELECTRIC FIELDS INDUCED BY MOVEMENT OF THE HUMAN BODY IN A STATIC MAGNETIC FIELD AND BY TIME‐VARYING MAGNETIC FIELDS BELOW 1 HZ |
| 2013.10 | WORKSHOP REPORT ICNIRP/WHO International Workshop on Non‐Ionizing Radiation (NIR) Protection in Medicine |
| 2013.09 | ICNIRP GUIDELINES ON LIMITS OF EXPOSURE TO LASER RADIATION OF WAVELENGTHS BETWEEN 180 nm AND 1,000 μm |
| 2011.07 | ICNIRP SCI REVIEW : Mobile Phones, Brain Tumours and the Interphone Study: Where Are We Now? |

* + 1. **WHO**

The World Health Organization (WHO) is the international health organization focusing on the well-being of the common people. They hold leadership, shape research agendas, set norms and standards, and provide standards for public safety. In 1996, they initiated the International EMF Project under the charter to protect public health from EMF exposure and have successfully establish a master plan, Ever since the initiation, the WHO worked with numerous telecommunication agencies and have conducted research and studies to figure and fill up knowledge gaps we don’t yet know about EMF radiation and exposure. WHO also developed fact sheets for agencies, governments, and the public to utilize and learn about EMFs.

* WHO Fact Sheet 193 – Electromagnetic fields and public health: mobile phones
* WHO Fact Sheet 304 – Base stations and wireless networks
* WHO Standards and Guidelines

The international EMF project has published the annual reports since 2002. The annual report is composed of the research and risk management activities. The list of recent progress reports of WHO international EMF project is included in the table.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| PublicationDate | Title |
| 2014.06 | Progress Report 2013-2014 |
| 2013.06 | Progress Report 2012-2013 |
| 2012.06 | Progress Report 2011-2012 |

* + 1. **Other Research Institutes**

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC)

United Nations Environment Program (UNEP)

International Labor Office (ILO)

European Commission (EC)

# ASTAP-25 Questionnaire and Results

During the ASTAP-24 meeting, GICT & EMF EG agreed to develop a survey questionnaire as a status report on APT countries. Their main focus is to survey the EMF exposure situation in each APT country who participates and present information about their country.

## **Questionnaire**

|  |
| --- |
| **Part 1: General** |
| **No.** | **Questions** | **Responses****(examples are given below only for better understanding)** |
| 1 | Name of organization who responds to the Questionnaire and details of contact person(s). | Name:.Country: Organization:.Address:.Tel. : Fax: .E-mail:  |
| 2 | Role and responsibility of respondent.Note: May check more than one item | Government – policy maker ( )Equipment Manufacturer ( )NGO / Activist / Environmentalist ( )R&D institution ( )Others ( X ) please specify : \_Mobile network operator trade association |

|  |
| --- |
| **Part 2 : Regulations** |
| 3 | In your country, which agency is responsible for EMF regulations, standards and guidelinesNote: When you have more one agency please add more lines |  |
| 4 | Does your country have any regulation, standards or guidelines for human protection from EMF exposure?Note: When you have more than one regulation, please add more lines |  |
| 5 | If your country does not currently have any regulations, standards and guidelines, please state your future plans.Also please state the challenges that you are facing to implement your future plans. | . |
| 6 | For SAR (Specific Absorption Rate), does your country adopt the international limits, such as ICNIRP or IEEE? If not, what sort of limits do you apply? | . |
| 7 | For Exposure limit, does your country adopt the international limits, such as ICNIRP or IEEE? If not, what sort of limits do you apply? |  |
| 8 | If you apply the SAR or EMF Safety limits, please describe whether it is a compulsory or voluntary system? | . |
| 9 | For enforcement, is there a mandatory requirement to submit reports to authorities? |  |
| 10 | For the EMF values of the Base Stations, what methodologies does your country use? | . |

|  |
| --- |
| **Part 3 : Communications** |
| 11 | Does your country have any awareness and education outreach activities of EMF (communication activities)? |  |
| 12 | In 2011, IARC announced the inclusion of Radio Frequency including mobile communications to be categorized as Group 2B classification and is declared to be possibly carcinogenic. Does the government agencies and public understands what this means? Which of the following are NOT classified as Group 2B? |  |

## **Questionnaire Results**

| **Country** | **Q3** | **Q4** | **Q5** | **Q6** | **Q7** | **Q8** | **Q9** | **Q10** | **Q11** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Afghanistan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Australia |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bangladesh | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bhutan | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Brunei |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Burma (Myanmar) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cambodia | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| China |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cook Islands |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fiji |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hong Kong | Office of the Telecommunications Authority | - | - | ICNIRP | ICNIRP | yes | - | mixed | <http://www.ofta.gov.hk/en/ca_bd/rf_safety.html> |
| India | Department of Telecommunications | - | - | FCC | 10% of ICNIRP | yes | - | mixed | <http://www.dot.gov.in/access-services/journey-emf> |
| Indonesia | MCIT | MCIT | No | - | - | ICNIRP | - | No | mixed |
| Iran |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Japan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| South Korea | RRA(government) | MSIP | Radio Acts(ordinance) | - | IEEE | ICNIRP | compulsory | one time | measurement |
| Laos |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Macau |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Malaysia |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| [Kiribati](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kiribati) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maldives |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Marshall Islands |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FS Micronesia |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mongolia |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nauru |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nepal | Nepal telecommunications authority(government) | Nepal telecommunications authority | No(under consideration) | - | ICNIRP | ICNIRP | compulsory | No | No |
| New Zealand |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Niue |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pakistan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Palau |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Papua New Guinea |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Philippines |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Samoa |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Singapore |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Solomon Islands |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sri Lanka |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Thailand | NBTC | NBTC | NTC TS 5001-2550 | Conduct campaign | ICNIRP | ICNIRP | compulsory | One time only(all sites) | mixed |
| Tonga |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tuvalu |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vanuatu |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vietnam | For stadards: Ministry of Science and TechnologyFor Regulation and Guidelines: Ministry of Information and Communications | Standards: TCVN 3718-1:2005Regulation:Base Station: QCVN 08:2010/BTTTTBroadcasting Radio and Television Station: QCVN 78:2014/BTTTT | - | We do not apply SAR limit | ICNIRP | Compulsory | - | Mixed | Information Booklet<http://www1.binhduong.gov.vn/trangchu/print.php?id=16568><http://www.baobinhdinh.com.vn/viewer.aspx?macm=23&macmp=23&mabb=38168>Others : Video clips, Interview on Television |

# National Policy, Regulation and Guideline for EMF in Asia-Pacific Countries

This chapter focuses on the APT country’s regulations of EMF. Information includes:

* Basic background information about the country governance on EMFs
* National Policy and Strategy + National Regulation and Guideline used
* Implementation Status updates + Future Plans
* Obstacles and Challenges

## **Australia**

* + 1. **Background**

The Australian Communication and Media Authority (AMCA) and Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency (ARPANSA) are the two leading agencies that deal with EMF radiation and exposure. AMCA aims to support growth of the mobile broadband and actively try to engage with the Department of Communications’ review of Australia’s spectrum policy and management framework, which would give Australia the necessary resources to continue their studies on spectrum management.

ARPANSA, on the other hand, aims to protect the commonwealth and environment from radiation. They execute so by:

* Maintaining expertise in measurements of radiation and assessment of health impacts
* Advising the government and other agencies by providing information to the public regarding radiation protection
* Ensuring the safety of radiation facilities and sources that operate them
* Leading development of standards, guidelines, and limitations to support protection
* Undertaking research and development in radiation protection
	+ 1. **National Policy + Regulations and Guidelines**

Australia’s Radiation Protection Series is the overall legal document on regards to the protection of human health and the environment from possible hazards of radiation. The series have four categories: [1] Radiation Protection Standards, [2] Codes of practice, [3] Recommendations, and [4] Safety Guides. Starting off with [1], this category sets the standard requirements for safety. It contains information on procedural requirements such as exposure limits. [2] contains information on “practice-specific requirements” that must be achieved to ensure a safe level of radiation exposure. [3] provides guidance on ensuring radiation protection, and [4] provides practice-specific guidance on achieving the requirements explained in [1] and [2].

Australia’s Radiocommunications License Conditions (Apparatus License) Determination law regulates the use of radio frequencies and decides who has the right to operate. Developing standards for who can use radio emissions, they are able to limit the exposure of EMFs and also limit the chance of interference around the area.

For their standards and guidelines regarding SAR and exposure limits, they use the ICNIRP international standard.

* + 1. **Status Update and Future Plans**

ARPANSA’s Strategic Directions FY2014-17 is their general plan on how they will approach their goal. It explains their new program (Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Program) which is made up of four components or methods they will execute to achieve their goal:

* Component 1: Protect the public, workers, and the environment from radiation exposure.
* Component 2: Promote radiological and nuclear safety and security and emergency preparedness
* Component 3: Promote the effective use of ionizing radiation in medicine
* Component 4: Ensure effective and proportionate regulation and enforcement activities

So far, ARPANSA have engaged in many activities primarily focusing on the protection of the commonwealth and the environment. They have categorized their activities into six: Expertise, Advice, Regulate, Best Practice, Serve, and Research. All of these categories all pertain to the safety and protection against radiation exposure. They have also worked with the government and community to maintain and ensure safe exposure levels are kept.

The Agency Strategic Management Committee also contributes the ARPANSA’s aim by managing and monitoring the reports ARPANSA presents.

* + 1. **Obstacles and Challenges**

Due to planned down-sizing and voluntary redundancies, a reduction in staffing has led the Agency to a sustainable financial position, but now they need due to continuously high needs and expectations from the government, agencies, and the general public.

## **China**

* + 1. **Background**

China has numerous organizations and government agencies that contribute to ASTAP and the research for EMF activities. Many of them now focus their research on bio-effects of ELF, RFs and EMFs and their possible health consequences. The Ministry of Environmental Protection of China is the main agency that regulates the policies for EMF emissions and safety for the general public.

* + 1. **National Policy + Regulations and Guidelines**

Though each of China’s corporations has their own set of laws concerning EMFs, the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Environmental Protection have set two major policies for EMF limitations. The Ministry of Health’s GB 8702-88 and the Ministry of Environmental Protection’s GB 21288 are the major laws Chinese corporations follow under.

**Comparison of Limit Value [China]**[[1]](#footnote-1)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Public Exposure Limits** | **900MHz Band** | **1800MHz Band** | **Remark** |
| **µW/cm2** | **V/m** | **µW/cm2** | **V/m** |
| ICNIRP | 450 | 41 | 900 | 58 | ICNIRP |
| GB 8702 | 40 | 12 | 40 | 12 | National Standards |
| GB 9175 | 10 | 6 | 10 | 6 | Ministry of Health |
| HJ/T 10.3-1996 | 8 | 5.4 | 8 | 5.4 | Ministry of Environmental Protection |
| The Most Strict Limits | 8 | 5.4 | 8 | 5.4 | Used in China |

China’s regulations and guidelines regarding EMF exposure limitations are based upon the international ICNIRP regulations for SAR (Specific Absorption Rate), but use their own limits regarding Exposure Limits. In 2003, they proposed to set their own draft of regulations for Exposure Limits based on their 2001 “Limiting and test methods for exposure to EMF Radiation [study]”[[2]](#footnote-2)

* + 1. **Status Update and Future Plans**

China launched a 4 year National EMF Bioeffects Project (2011-2015) concerning six main topics:

* Electromagnetic biophysics
* Bioelectromagnetics
* Neuroscience
* Reproductive Biology
* Genetic Toxicology
* Epidemiology and Occupational health

12 universities and 30 investigators have come together with various institutions to work on the project.

Not only that, but China has the largest and fastest growing telecommunication market in the world right now. Though growth rate may have slowed down, the market for apps and advertising will boom and double in size by 2018; from $7.1 billion (2014) to &15.7 billion. (London-based analysis firm IHS). With this new source of revenue, more funds for tech development will be available building a “potent cycle of growth”[[3]](#footnote-3) This new development for technology have given the Chinese more opportunities to settle on their own trends and construct their own innovations.

* + 1. **Obstacles and Challenges**

Some challenges China may face due to rapid expansion of market and technology are [1] Online censorship and [2] Data security. “China is already home to the most hacking attacks in the world – some 48% in the third quarter of 2014 (Akamai’s State of the Internet report)”[[4]](#footnote-4) and have already encountered challenges due to the Hong Kong riots: many smartphone manufacturers had to be shut out in the US due to fear of hackers exploiting flaws or spyware contained in these smartphones.

These challenges may indicate that China may not be ready to intervene in the international communications tech.

## **Japan**

* + 1. **Background**

The Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC) are the main regulators of telecommunications and overview many areas regarding radio/telecommunications. They split off into different divisions, which all focus on a particular area: policy, safety, communications, and monitoring.

* + 1. **National Policy + Regulations and Guidelines**

Though Japan does not have specific laws regarding safety and protection from EMF exposure, they do have regulations specific for EMF exposure limitations (Radio Radiation Protection Guidelines for Human Exposure to Electromagnetic Fields (RRPG).

* + 1. **Status Update and Future Plans**

MIC has started on a few research activities and changed a lot of old policies they used to have. Now with more information, they updated their RRPG and renewed them to harmonize with the international scale guideline. Now they use the ICNIRP guidelines. They have also established a new “Committee on the Possible Adverse Health Effects of RF Electromagnetic Fields” to advise the MIC on new research/studies related to Epidemiology, Human Voluntary, Animal studies, Cellular studies and Dosimetry.

They have updated their agenda too:

* Research and analysis on various mobile phones and usage habits on health cooperating with international research projects
* Study on biological effects of THz radiation exposure
* Study of frequency dependency of contact sensitivity
* Evaluation on health effects of local exposure to radio wave above 6 GHz
* Study on ocular exposure to RF-EMF

## **Korea (Republic of)**

* + 1. **Background**

South Korea’s main regulatory agency responsible for managing EMF regulations and standards is the Ministry of Science, ICT and Future Planning (MSIP). Behind them are several research institutes that provide the Ministry with studies and recommendations, such as the RRA, National Radio Research Agency (RRA). They aim to develop next generation radio wave resources and facilitate upgraded technology. Recently, Republic of Korea started to promote telecommunication modernization with a safe radio wave environment across the country.

* + 1. **National Policy + Regulations and Guidelines**

Korea’s policy for EMF and radio frequency use are regulated under the Radio Waves Act. In Article 47, it states that all radio facilities shall be installed and modified with accordance with safety guidelines ensuring the safety and protection from EMF exposure. Under Clause 1 of Article 47-2, the MSIP must establish limitation on EMF emissions to protect the human body, and manage the measurements method of SAR, electromagnetic fields emitted, and the devices used. Under Clause 2, manufacturers along with the installer must ensure the facilities comply with the EMF limitations, plus the owner of the radio station must report an evaluation of EMF level radiated to MSIP (Clause 3) for insurance. If not in compliance, MSIP may order the radio facility to install a safety facility to restrict or check operations. (Clause 6)

The EMF exposure limits of SAR in Korea are referred to the international standards developed by IEEE (FCC guideline). Until Dec. 2012, only the limit of local SAR for head had been mandated. The SAR limits for workers and for body, limbs and whole-body average were adopted and effective from January 2013. The limits of electromagnetic field level are referred to the international standards developed by ICNIRP in 1998. The new ELF EMF guideline adopted by ICNIRP in 2010 is not adopted yet in Korea.

There are two measurement standards for electromagnetic field strength and SAR (RRA Notifications No. 2014-2, 2014-17). The devices and installations regulated for SAR and electromagnetic field strength are described in the separate notification (MSIP Notification No. 2015-17). The assessment results for the electromagnetic field level shall be reported for the broadcasting stations (aggregated antenna power > 60 W) and the base stations (aggregated antenna power > 30 W or 60 W, depending on the type of the communication system) before putting into service or during the periodic inspection (5-year terms) (Clause 65 of Presidential Decree of Radio Wave Act)

The regulation for EMF rating and labelling was enforced from August 1, 2014 (MSIP Notification No. 2015-16). The operators of radio stations should affix the labels for EMF strength rating in an appropriate place. For portable devices used in direct contact with the user’s ear, those who manufacture or import such devices should affix the labels for SAR rating, and/or display the highest SAR values appropriately.

* + 1. **Status Update and Future Plans**

In 2013, two new projects were introduced: [1] “A study on EMF exposure control in smart society” and [2] “a study on health effects and protection of EMF”. In 2015, the two projects merged together. Funded by the MSIP and under surveillance of ETRI (Electronics and Telecommunications Research Institute), the project is jointly operated by numerous universities and academic societies (KIEES, Korean Institute of Electromagnetic Engineering and Science). The unified project, named “Study on the EMF exposure Control in Smart Society” focuses research on:

- Epidemiology Research

- Full body research on the effects of wearable devices/phones

- Assessment on carcinogenic effects of childhood and adolescent exposure to RF

- Behavioral cognitive development of pregnant women and children

- Investigation of biological effects of combined RF-EMF exposure

- Measurement and assessment of human exposure to EMF for occupational

For the next four years, KEPCO Korea also plans to launch a new project focusing on the investigation of worker exposure to 60 Hz magnetic field working environment. They aim to develop an ELF EMF management system for workers.

* + 1. **Obstacles and Challenges**

Some challenges Korea faces are public concerns of EMF exposure. 400-500 public appeals have been submitted to government offices in a year and around 170 complaints regarding power lines and substations have been filed to KEPCO (Korea Electric Power Corporation).

## **Nepal**

* + 1. **Background**

Nepal Telecommunications Authority (NTA) holds the largest role in the development/regulation of the Telecommunication service in Nepal. Providing suggestions to the government, the NTA is the decision maker behind the government on radio frequency safety regulations and emission policy. Though still very underdeveloped, the NTA is trying to create a regulated telecommunication service acceptable by the general public at an economic standpoint.

* + 1. **National Policy + Regulations and Guidelines**

The Nepalese government believes that the telecommunication services is an essential prerequisite for future development and have given the market rights to collaborate with the private sector. Reason being, it will help support social and economic development for radio and telecommunications. Under the Telecommunication Policy, 2056 (2004), the government aims to create a “favorable environment…[for]…telecommunication service [to become] reliable and accessible to all people at the reasonable cost throughout the Kingdom.”[[5]](#footnote-5) Recently they have developed new laws and policies under the name “NTA 2010 Guidelines on Infrastructure” in order to reform and unify the use of infrastructure, cutting costs, maintain their employees and add value to their services, increasing economy growth.

On regards to exposure limits and protection for the general public, both the Ministry of Physical Planning and Works and corporations can place restrictions on radio stations/towers if they pose a health hazard to the general public.

Nepal uses the ICNIRP regulations for both SAR and Exposure Limits.

* + 1. **Status Update and Future Plans**

Nepal is planning to develop a regulatory framework in the context of NGN (Next Generation Networks). Technology and market influences are driving network operators and service providers to move their network to an all-IP based network (NGN). This will provide a unified service base for communication services, but will raise challenges to regulators. Others believe this will significantly reduce their network operating costs and complexity changing/revolutionizing the model of the entire communication network.

* + 1. **Obstacles and Challenges**

Nepal’s rough terrain and mountainous ranges makes it hard for the NTA to establish radio towers and cells to provide radio connection in remote areas. The terrains can also always disrupt/break the cells and towers making it almost impossible for connectivity to spread throughout all of Nepal.

Not only that, but the competition and argument for infrastructure use is still an issue for Nepal since they find a competitive advantage over the control of infrastructure. This lack of infrastructure-sharing culture may be a hindrance to the spread of services and can only bring high prices in the market. It also develops an unfair competition between carrier companies; the more infrastructures the company has, the more power and domination they hold in the market.

## **New Zealand**

* + 1. **Background**

New Zealand has major three government agencies that deal with EMF exposure and regulations: the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Health, and the Ministry of Business, Innovation, and Employment. All three contribute to the development of EMF use by managing a plan that conserves their aims, developing a long-term ‘smart city’[[6]](#footnote-6).

* + 1. **National Policy + Regulations and Guidelines**

New Zealand uses the ICNIRP guidelines for limiting exposures to EMF, and it forms the basis of the New Zealand radiofrequency field exposure Standard NZS 2772.1:1999. The standard also provides guidance on verification of compliance and ensures that exposures to EMF are minimized. Though this standard has no formal legal status, because it is not cited in any legislation, the Ministry of Health recommends strict guidance to control exposures. According the WHO, the standard NZS is based closely on the ICNIRP 1998 guidelines; restrictions, reference levels, averaging times, and treatments of frequency exposures are all directly from ICNIRP.

* + 1. **Status Update and Future Plans**

Though there have been no changes to policies, there is a new Radiation Safety Bill trying to replace the Radiation Protection Act of 1965 at the moment. Along changing the law, there are also updating the *Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Telecommunication Facilities) Regulations 2008* and mandating new regulations on exposure levels, like the NZS 2772.1:1999.

* + 1. **Obstacles and Challenges**

According to the status update report (WHO), there has been no major concerns regarding EMF exposure due to the efficiency of Ministry upgrading EMF technology.

## **Thailand**

* + 1. **Background**

The Office of National Broadcasting and Telecommunications Commissions (NBTC) is the leading group for developing and conducting regulations regarding telecommunications throughout Thailand. They have been formulating a master plan to regulate and modernize all telecommunication services throughout the country, along with building and enforcing criteria regarding the use of EMFs and safety for the general public from exposure.

* + 1. **National Policy + Regulations and Guidelines**

Thailand has been actively developing and modernizing their policies and regulations regarding to safety standards of EMF exposure and emission. Thailand has three major acts pertaining to EMFs: the Organization to Assign Radio Frequency and to Regulate Broadcasting and Telecommunication Services Act, B.E. 2543 (2000), the Telecommunications Business Act, B.E. 2544 (2001), and the Radiocommunications Act, B.E. 2498 (1955). First, the Telecommunication Services Act contains the base policies that build the NBTC and all the sub-commissions. It also contains information on their telecommunication regulations and guidelines for planning. Second, the Telecommunications Business Act only contains regulations and information on the use of radio frequencies. Third, the Radio Communications Act contains information on the rights to use radio frequencies.

On regards to EMF exposure safety regulations, Thailand has two Regulations issued in 2007, which are

* NTC Notification on Health and Safety Standard for the Usage of Radiocommunication Equipment
* NTC Notification on Rules and Measures to Regulate Health and Safety form the Usage of Radiocommunication Equipment
* The Basic restrictions (limits) of the regulations are based on the exposure guidelines recommended by International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) for both SAR and exposure limits, for both Occupational Exposure and General Public Exposure. The regulations categorize radiocommunication equipment (Telecommunication equipment which intentionally radiate radio frequencies) into three types as follows **Type 1**. Radiocommunication equipment operating within 20 cm from human body in normal operating condition. (e.g. handheld cellular mobile terminal)
* EMF exposure assessment requirements: Radiation exposure must be assessed by the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) measurement **Type 2**. Radiocommunication equipment operating further away (more than 20 cm) from human body during normal operating condition (e.g. cellular mobile terminal installed in vehicle)
* EMF exposure assessment requirements: Radiation exposure must be assessed (by EMF testing, or calculation) **Type 3**. Radiocommunication equipment that has been permanently installed in fixed location and has wide area of radiation coverage (e.g. cellular base station).
	+ EMF exposure assessment requirements: EMF assessment must be conducted and results must be submitted to NBTC before installation.
* **Exempted equipment**. Following are radiocommunication equipment which are exempted from radiation exposure assessment requirement.
* Radiocommunication equipment which are subjected to be use for national security
* Two-way radio push-to-talk radiocommunication equipment which are subjected to be used by trained professional such as emergency personals, firemen, polices, military units, etc
* Radiocommunication equipment on board ship or aircraft
* Point-to-point fixed link station operating higher than 2GHz with transmission power not higher than 2 W
* Radiocommunication equipment which has transmission power not higher than 100 mW e.i.r.p.
	+ 1. **Status Update and Future Plans**

Currently the office of NBTC is in the process on establishing a SAR testing Laboratory, the Laboratory will be used for conformity assessment, market surveillance, with the possibility for research and studie in the field of radiation exposure. It is expected that the Laboratory will be operational by the end of 2017.

* + 1. **Obstacles and Challenges**
* Public concerns due to biased/unreliable information from media
* Lacks of clear mechanisms to raise public understanding and awareness
* Ineffective local community explanation/consultation mechanism

## **Vietnam**

* + 1. **Background**

The Vietnamese Ministry of Information and Communications (MIC) is the main regulatory body in various fields such as, publishing, telecommunications, radio frequency, information technology, electronics, media, foreign/domestic information, communication infrastructure, and management of related public services. They work with the government to come up long-term projects and agendas that supports and enforces the development of Vietnam. MIC also submits drafts of laws, policies to the National Assembly for review and approval. These laws will be the main regulatory guidelines that companies, related to the field, have to follow.

In particular with telecommunications, the ministry holds a large role in the management and regulations of usage and development. They construct new policies and laws regarding the usage and safety of telecommunications and provide guidance for companies and agencies to enforce the legislation. They also organize and implement master plans for future development of technology or policy, plus they manage programs on providing public utility of technologies/infrastructures. They also address general issues on radio frequencies. Finally, they also provide study reports of programs and projects on investment and the development of telecommunications for review and construct new plans based on that review.

* + 1. **National Policy + Regulations and Guidelines**

Regarding safety regulations, the MIC worked with the government to develop laws focusing that area in particular. TCVN 3718-1:2005 or “Management of radio frequency radiation fields hazards. Part 1: Maximum exposure levels 3 kHz to 300 GHz” is the main standard that focus on the safety of the public from EMF exposure. The regulation is based on the ICNIRP international regulation for SAR and exposure limits. There are also other technical regulations stipulates testing methods (QCVN 8:2010/BTTTT) and regulation of procedure for verifying the compliance of radio station (including BTS) with EMF exposure limit (Circular 16/2011/TT-BTTTT).

# Awareness and Education Outreach of EMF in Asia-Pacific Countries

Public communication and outreach to the general public is most important in ensuring safety and keeping the people calm and satisfied. This information era makes access to information easy and swift making people more knowledgeable and the more knowledge people have, the more concerns they make. To ensure and calm these concerns, communication with the people is most important and efficient.

This chapter will include activities each country do to share information and what measurement activities they do.

## **Australia**

ARPANSA has improved its website to become easier to navigate around for the common public. They made a new “For the Public” section on the website purposed to provide information and advice most relevant to the community. They also added a “Frequently Asked Question” section too. Research on EMF exposure has also started in two Research Centers (ACEBR & PRESEE) funded under the National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) regarding EMF bio-effects and health research.

Australia would also often hold conferences and meetings to discuss issues regarding to EMF exposure and RFs. Last year, the University of Wollongong hosted an international workshop where ICNIRP, ACEBR, and ARPANSA jointly discussed the latest studies of EMF health effects from exposure to RF fields. The workshop was also open to the public. Another annual public event hosted by the ACEVR (Australian Centre for Electromagnetic Bio-effects Research) is the Science and Wireless event where experts would give presentations focused on “Living in a wireless world of mobile phone, base stations & Wi-Fi: Health & electro-hypersensitivity (EHS).”

## **China**

China believes sharing of information should be regulated and limited to a certain point. They continue to tightly control and own the information network. The television industry of China, especially, is strictly regulated and restricted, because of ideology concerns. They implement old-fashioned administration practices that feature one-sided, top-down policy-making procedures and ambiguous policies. In the cable industry, there is a direct conflict between the government and cable development, due to a difference in interest (Y. Liu 1994). The government aims for direct control of the media industry for ideological concerns, but other factors aims for ‘deideologization’ and marketization of the media industry, causing a large central disparity between the two (Xing, Hanhui, & Chong, 2009).

## **Japan**

MIC has constructed a nationwide lecture on the safety of citizens and businesses with regard to EMFs and RFs. Cooperating with the government; they aim to disseminate truthful information to the general public. In total, more than 20,000 participated in seminars. For mobile base stations, MIC demanded operators to inform local residents the safety of the radio waves emitted from the station so the people would feel secured. MIC also provides brochures, websites, and consultants to distribute information on the safety of RF-EMF.

## **Republic of Korea**

The public concerns about EMF are still very high in Korea. 400-500 public appeals against the radiation of electro-magnetic energy from base stations have been submitted to government offices and operators in a year. Regarding power lines and substations, about 170 complaints have been filed to KEPCO (Korea Electric Power Corporation). Government offices, operators and KEPCO are actively taking care of such complaints.

EMF web sites for interactive and bilateral communication (www.emf.go.kr, www.emf.or.kr, www.emf60hz.com, home.kepco.co.kr) have been providing EMF related information, including the guidelines for the safe use of home appliances and mobile phones. KEPCO also operates the Public Information Dissemination Center since 2006. From 2004, two kinds of Newsletters, one for EMF measurement standards and the other one for biological effects, exposure limits and policies are published biannually. Every other year, a survey on “perception for EMF exposure and its hazard” for general public or experts is performed. From 2012, the information on the SAR values of each mobile-phone model was opened to the public through the RRA website ([www.rra.go.kr](http://www.rra.go.kr)).

## **Nepal**

Due to the lack of telecommunication radio throughout the country, not many Nepalese people have the liberty to leisurely check the news or search for information; neither do they hold seminars, have booklets, or have any websites to spread information on EMFs, but they are in the process of making one**.**

## **New Zealand**

The Ministry of Health periodically updates and adds new studies and topics of interest on the website to continuously inform the general public about EMFs and exposure. They also add links of relevant website for extra information.

## **Thailand**

Thailand often holds dialogue sessions to allow concerned residents to have a better understanding on RF radiation. They also publish pamphlets and booklets, as well as using multimedia and internet (radio spot, video clips, facebook, etc) to provide general information on exposure to the general public.

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