



The fight against artificial electromagnetic pollution, which is simply the electrocution of the public, is a worldwide battle symbolised by one man: Dr Roger Santini.

It was he alone who pioneered the safety limit of 0.6 V/m, presented in a scientific document that he updated in 2006 just before he died. This is now more than ever relevant.

Please circulate this [scientific document of Dr Roger Santini \[UK\]](#), which should serve as a "bible" for everyone. [\[Fr\]](#) [\[De\]](#) [\[Sp\]](#) [\[NL\]](#) [\[La\]](#)

The BioInitiative consortium, a group of independent scientists gathered from all over the world, came to [the same conclusion](#) in 2007.

On 14 June 2009 the Inter-Regional National Council of the French Green Party adopted a motion that lists among the major ecological crises facing our society the technologies that use artificial electromagnetic radiation in the hyper-frequency (HF) and extremely low frequency (ELF) ranges.

The motion upholds the radiation limits recommended by the BioInitiative scientific consortium.

The Green Party - France: Text adopted by the Inter-Regional National Council on 14 June 2009

The media, and even the ecologists, talk more often about global warming or the loss of biodiversity, yet another major ecological crisis threatens our society, that of epidemics of chronic illness. These result from the modification of ecosystems caused by the uncontrolled development of techno-science, such as the technologies using electromagnetic radiation.

This was rarely, if at all, condemned by the pioneers of ecology in politics, as it was little known at the time. Yet nowadays electromagnetic radiation is invading our whole environment, from the extremely low frequencies generated by electric currents to the hyper-frequencies emitted by mobile telephony, systems such as Wi-fi, Wi-max, DECT, radars, etc. An initial Resolution adopted by the European Parliament on 5 May 1994 (non ionising radiation, A3-0238/94), initiated by several Green Party parliamentary members, alerted governments to the potentially dangerous effects of this radiation. The Parliament now recommends the application of the Precautionary Principle, limiting the exposure of the general public, creating buffer zones along HT and VHT power lines, and pursuing health studies.

A parliamentary commission was appointed in 1997, led by M. Tamino. His associate Paul Lannoy, Green Party European deputy, presented its conclusions in the Tamino report, which described two types of effect:

- 1- thermic effects: burns and heating that appear during exposure to intense EM fields for short periods.
- 2- non-thermic effects: modifications of biological parameters that are caused by exposure to low-intensity fields for very long periods.

The commission recommended the application of the Precautionary Principle, presented a proposed European Parliament Resolution (COM (98) 0268-C4-0427/98-98/0166 (CNS)) and suggested a standard limit to public exposure to low-intensity EM fields for very long periods: 0.6V/m for hyper-frequencies and 0.25 micro Tesla for extremely low frequencies. The Council of Europe, which is the only body empowered to set these standards, following pressure from the industry lobbyists then issued a Recommendation on 12 July 1999 that covered only exposure to high-intensity fields, respectively 41 V/m for 900MHz, 58 V/m for 1800 MHz, 61 V/m for 2100 MHz and 100 micro Tesla for extremely low frequencies. This recommendation was adopted into French law by the decree of 3 May 2002.

During the same period, the need for set standards became evident in industry where EM radiation was interfering with electronic equipment, robots, computer systems, electronic medical equipment and so on. The European standard, adopted into French law (NF 61000-6-1 and NF 61 000-4-3) thus imposed an exposure threshold of 3 V/m for hyper-frequencies and 3.75 micro Tesla for extremely low frequencies. Incredible as it may seem, this means that electronic equipment is better protected than human beings! In August 2007 the BioInitiative Report, issued by 13 international scientists who had considered 1500 studies on health effects, concluded that current standards had to be reviewed in the light of recent technological advances and scientific studies, and for the sake of protecting vulnerable groups such as pregnant women, children and the elderly. The European Agency for the Environment backed this report and demanded that the Precautionary Principle be applied. The European Parliament in its Resolution of 4 September 2008 "thus requests the Council to modify its Recommendation 1999/519/CE in order to take account of the best national practices, and to set more demanding exposure limits for all equipment that emits EM radiation in frequencies between 0.1 MHz and 300 GHz."

In January 2009 the Versailles Appeal Court ordered Bouygues Telecom to dismantle some relay antennas installed close to private houses, citing for the first time the Precautionary Principle. In the light of these events the Green Party has a duty to take a position that favours the application of the Precautionary Principle and imposes a limit for exposure to low-intensity fields for very long periods of 0.6V/m for hyper-frequencies and 0.25 micro Tesla for extremely low frequencies, standards set by Swedish legislation, the most prudent in Europe, in line with the conclusions of the BioInitiative Report.

Several mobile phone systems already function within these limits in various parts of Europe: Valencia, Tuscany, Sweden, Salzburg in Austria and Fribourg in Germany.

Technologies using EM radiation are indispensable nowadays, as long as they respect exposure limits that take account of its effects on human health.

Motion on electromagnetic radiation

France: The Green Party should take a clear and publicly recognised position on the subject of electromagnetic radiation that all its members, whether in Parliament or not, can use as a reference point.

1. They recommend the adoption of an overall limit to exposure of the general public: **0.6 V/m** for hyper-frequencies (GSM 900, GSM 1800, UMTS, Wi-fi, Wi-max, DECT, etc) and **0.25 micro Tesla** for extremely low frequencies (electric current, HT and VHT power lines, transformers, etc).
2. The Green Party accepts the development of technologies making use of electromagnetic radiation as long as these limits are observed.
3. The Green Party requests epidemiological studies of cumulative exposure to the various frequency ranges.
4. The Green Party asks that a government organisation, independent of the industry, be set up with the purpose of evaluating the levels of radiation to which the public are exposed in their daily life.
5. The Green Party recommends imposing an obligation to include information on the electromagnetic factor in studies assessing the impact of installing equipment and structures that emit electromagnetic radiation.
6. The Green Party asks that legislation progress to include a section on environmental health, under the wing of three ministries: industry, environment and health.
7. The Green Party asks our parliamentary members to take an active part in discussion of this question in order to achieve advances in the legislation.