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Folketingets Sundheds- og Forebyggelsesudvalg

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Sagsbeh.: SUMTK
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Dok nr.: 1243229

Folketingets Sundheds- og Forebyggelsesudvalg har den 17. juni 2013 stillet følgende spørgsmål nr. 719 (Alm. del) til ministeren for sundhed og forebyggelse, som hermed besvares. Spørgsmålet er stillet efter ønske fra Per Clausen (EL).

Spørgsmål nr. 719:

”Vil ministeren, i forlængelse af SUU alm. del – svar på spm. 557, oplyse, hvilke restriktioner Europarådet anbefaler medlemsstaterne at indføre for at reducere befolkningens eksponering for radiofrekvent stråling?”

Svar:

Jeg har anmodet Sundhedsstyrelsen om bidrag til brug for besvarelse af spørgsmålet.

Sundhedsstyrelsen har oplyst, at Europarådets anbefalinger i resolution 1815 af 27. maj 2011 er som nedenstående (i den originale nummerering):

”8. In light of the above considerations, the Assembly recommends that the member states of the Council of Europe:

8.1. in general terms:

8.1.1. take all reasonable measures to reduce exposure to electromagnetic fields, especially to radio frequencies from mobile phones, and particularly the exposure to children and young people who seem to be most at risk from head tumours;

8.1.2. reconsider the scientific basis for the present standards on exposure to electromagnetic fields set by the International Commission on Non-Ionising Radiation Protection, which have serious limitations, and apply ALARA principles, covering both thermal effects and the athermic or biological effects of electromagnetic emissions or radiation;

8.1.3. put in place information and awareness-raising campaigns on the risks of potentially harmful long-term biological effects on the environment and on human health, especially targeting children, teenagers and young people of reproductive age;

8.1.4. pay particular attention to “electrosensitive” people who suffer from a syndrome of intolerance to electromagnetic fields and introduce special measures to protect them, including the creation of wave-free areas not covered by the wireless network;

8.1.5. in order to reduce costs, save energy, and protect the environment and human health, step up research on new types of antenna, mobile phone and DECT-type device, and encourage research to develop telecommunication based on other technologies which are just as efficient but whose effects are less negative on the environment and health;

8.2. concerning the private use of mobile phones, DECT wireless phones, Wi-Fi, WLAN and WIMAX for computers and other wireless devices such as baby monitors:

8.2.1. set preventive thresholds for levels of long-term exposure to microwaves in all indoor areas, in accordance with the precautionary principle, not exceeding 0.6 volts per metre, and in the medium term to reduce it to 0.2 volts per metre;

8.2.2. undertake appropriate risk-assessment procedures for all new types of device prior to licensing;

8.2.3. introduce clear labelling indicating the presence of microwaves or electromagnetic fields, the transmitting power or the specific absorption rate (SAR) of the device and any health risks connected with its use;

8.2.4. raise awareness on potential health risks of DECT wireless telephones, baby monitors and other domestic appliances which emit continuous pulse waves, if all electrical equipment is left permanently on standby, and recommend the use of wired, fixed telephones at home or, failing that, models which do not permanently emit pulse waves;

8.3. concerning the protection of children:

8.3.1. develop within different ministries (education, environment and health) targeted information campaigns aimed at teachers, parents and children to alert them to the specific risks of early, ill-considered and prolonged use of mobiles and other devices emitting microwaves;

8.3.2. for children in general, and particularly in schools and classrooms, give preference to wired Internet connections, and strictly regulate the use of mobile phones by schoolchildren on school premises;

8.4. concerning the planning of electric power lines and relay antenna base stations:

8.4.1. introduce town planning measures to keep high-voltage power lines and other electric installations at a safe distance from dwellings;

8.4.2. apply strict safety standards for the health impact of electrical systems in new dwellings;

8.4.3. reduce threshold values for relay antennae in accordance with the ALARA principle and install systems for comprehensive and continuous monitoring of all antennae;

8.4.4. determine the sites of any new GSM, UMTS, WiFi or WIMAX antennae not solely according to the operators' interests but in consultation with local and regional government authorities, local residents and associations of concerned citizens;

8.5. concerning risk assessment and precautions:

8.5.1. make risk assessment more prevention oriented;

8.5.2. improve risk-assessment standards and quality by creating a standard risk scale, making the indication of the risk level mandatory, commissioning several risk hypotheses to be studied and considering compatibility with real-life conditions;

8.5.3. pay heed to and protect "early warning" scientists;

8.5.4. formulate a human-rights-oriented definition of the precautionary and ALARA principles;

8.5.5. increase public funding of independent research, in particular through grants from industry and taxation of products that are the subject of public research studies to evaluate health risks;

8.5.6. create independent commissions for the allocation of public funds;

8.5.7. make the transparency of lobby groups mandatory;

8.5.8. promote pluralist and contradictory debates between all stakeholders, including civil society (Århus Convention).”

Teksten kan findes på Europarådets hjemmeside med adressen:
(<http://www.assembly.coe.int/Mainf.asp?link=/Documents/AdoptedText/ta11/RES1815.htm>).

Sundhedsstyrelsen bemærker, jf. besvarelsen af spørgsmål SUU alm. del 557, at Europarådets resolutioner ikke er bindende for medlemslandene, og at der ikke i EU-regi er indført sådanne restriktioner.

Jeg kan henholde mig til Sundhedsstyrelsens oplysninger.

Med venlig hilsen

Astrid Krag / Tove Kjeldsen