

Question for written answer E-001588/2025
to the Commission
Rule 144
Sergio Berlato (ECR)

Subject: Artificial electromagnetic pollution

In 2001, a study by the European Parliament's Science and Technology Options Assessment (STOA) team, on health damage caused by electrosmog, recommended that scientists, governments, industry and the general public have access to decision-making processes and that an effective public information system be established with a view to preventing public mistrust and fear of new EMC technologies. A number of years later, on 31 May 2011, the World Health Organization reported in a press release that the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) had '[classified] radiofrequency electromagnetic fields as possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)'.

In recent years, the exponential growth in artificial electromagnetic sources, such as the use of electric public and private transport, the spread of 5G and Wi-Fi in every home and public area, has effectively increased and generated new 'electromagnetic pollution'.

In the light of the above:

1. Does the Commission believe that it can harmonise EU legislation in the Member States using both its own parameters and up-to-date data, and with a focus on the cellular consequences for living beings to electromagnetic exposure?
2. Is the Commission considering assessing and informing the public of the impact of electromagnetic pollution on all ecosystems?
3. Lastly, does it believe that climate change and the green transition can be delivered by carrying out the requisite identification of parameters responsible for 'biological damage' and the severity thereof?

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