Study of the correlation between cases of coronavirus and the presence of 5G networks

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Available at www.tomeulamo.com/fitxers/264_CORONA-5G-d.pdf

Translated from the Spanish by Claire Edwards

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Introduction

The COVID-19 pandemic and its effects in early 2020 have surprised scientists and politicians. If any study aimed at understanding the phenomenon and which consequently may help to clarify the causes of the pandemic is carried out, it should be promoted and/or taken into consideration. The correlation between cases of coronavirus and the presence of 5G networks has been addressed in alternative media and social networks. It is noteworthy that, at least in Spain, the media have not covered the scientific studies on the subject of 5G, nor asked the government any questions about this in the daily press conferences that it conducts to report on the state of the situation. The team of scientists advising the Spanish government has also failed to raise this issue.

It is common sense that the ability to demonstrate this correlation would be very important data to contribute to the understanding of, and the solution to, the problem.

Objective

To assess whether a correlation exists between cases of coronavirus and the presence of 5G networks. Without entering for the moment into subsequent cause-effect approaches in the case of positive results. Given that there is a sufficiently large statistical sample, it is possible for the results obtained to have a high level of reliability.

Material and methods

The study has benefited from the official statistical material published daily, which is a basic and valuable tool. It should be noted that in these publications, the methodology used for counting cases of coronavirus infections does not generally provide real data. In Spain and many other countries, it has not been calculated as there are not enough tests for such analyses. However, this does not alter the results of this study since it is based on the comparative rather than the absolute method of infection. Therefore, in order to avoid statistical error, we will compare the density value of confirmed cases of coronavirus (expressed in number of cases per 1000 inhabitants) instead of absolute values. Since the criterion for counting used by the health authorities within the same state or city is the same, the comparison of published values for different cities or regions will be equally reliable for statistics. Comparisons between different countries of confirmed cases, excluding asymptomatic cases, will be equally reliable. The possible exception of some non-

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transparent country that could manipulate the publication of its data is beyond the control of this study.

The method used was to compare the incidence (no. of cases per 1000 inhabitants) between countries with and without 5G technology. Between regions of the same country with and without 5G technology. Between cities of the same state with and without 5G technology. Between different neighbourhoods of the same city with the 5G network map of that city. Comparing states with common borders with and without 5G technology. Comparing the case of one state within another, as is the case of San Marino.

- The data for each chart were taken on the same day.

Graphic results and data published below:

1.   Chart of the 9 countries with the most infections worldwide.
2.   Chart and rates of infection of the 5 countries with the highest incidence in Europe.
3.   Chart and rates of infection of 4 nearby countries at the same latitude: Portugal, Spain, Italy, Greece.
4.   San Marino: comparison of rates of infection with Italy and Croatia.
5.   Italy: Incidence chart and 5G network.
6.   Spain: 5G coverage chart and rates of infection.
7.   Barcelona: Charts with 5G coverage and rates of infection.
8.   Madrid: 5G coverage charts and rates of infection.
9.   New York: coronavirus incidence chart and 5G network.
10.   "Border effect" between Mexico and the USA.
11.   Canada, USA and Mexico: chart of 5G networks and rates of infection.
12.   Africa: 5G network chart.
13.   Persian Gulf: 5G network and US military bases.
14.   Chart and rates of infection of China and neighbouring countries.
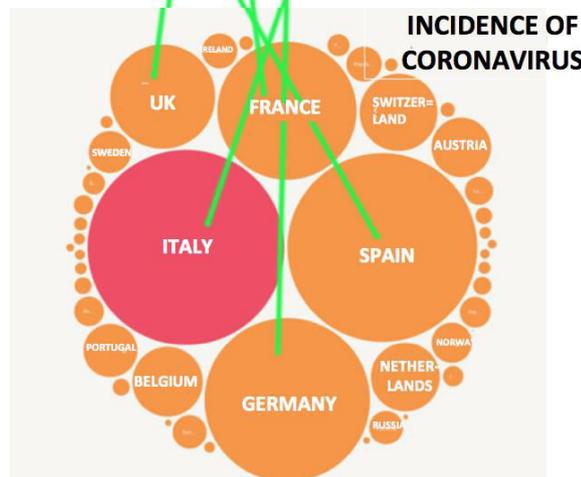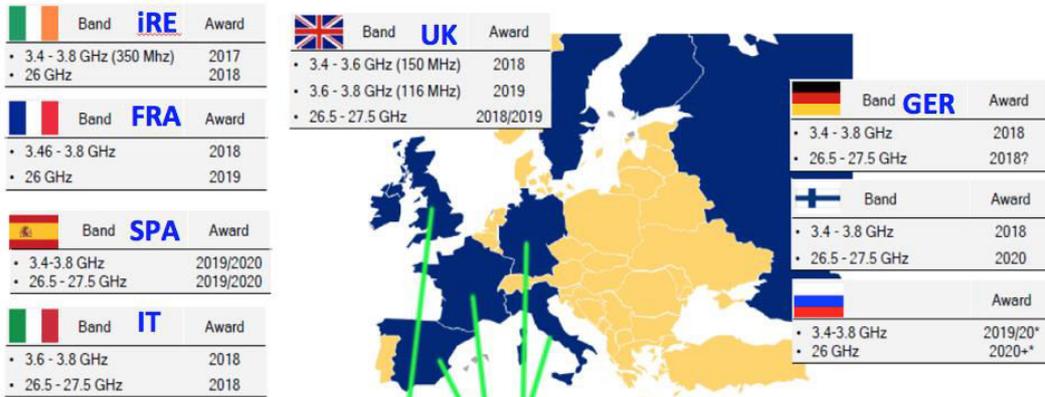
1. CHART OF THE 9 COUNTRIES WITH THE MOST INFECTIONS WORLDWIDE
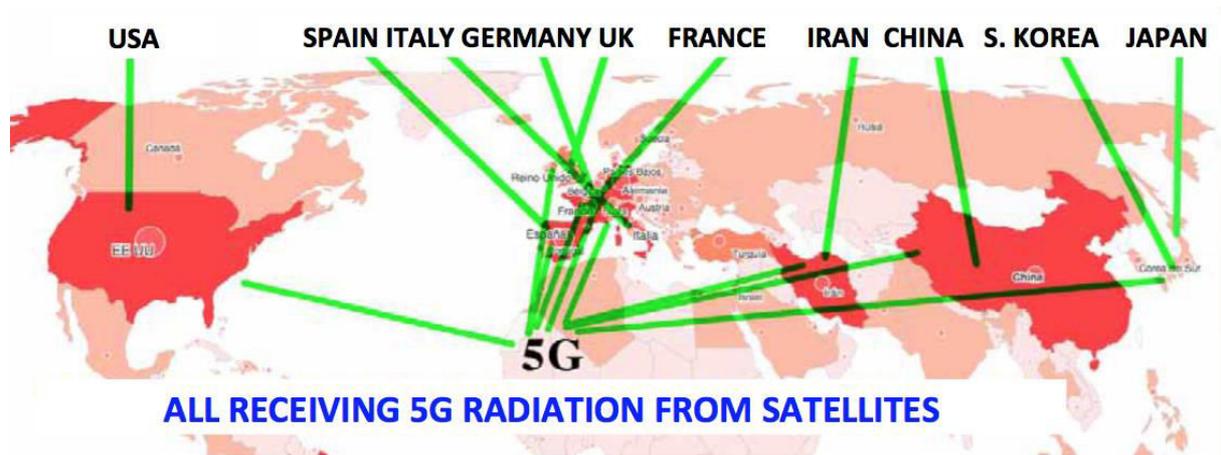
2. CHART AND RATES OF INFECTION OF THE 5 COUNTRIES WITH THE HIGHEST INCIDENCE IN EUROPE

3. CHART AND RATES OF INFECTION OF 4 NEARBY COUNTRIES AT THE SAME LATITUDE: PORTUGAL, SPAIN, ITALY, GREECE

**Comparison of no. of infections per 1000 inhabitants in 4 countries
near the same latitude and using 5G networks**

1.02	2.79	2.08	0.15
5G NETWORK: NO	YES	YES	NO

The average for Spain and Italy is 2.4.
The average for Portugal and Greece is 1.09.
Conclusion: the two countries with 5G have 220% more infections.
Note: data for 4 April 2020

4. SAN MARINO: COMPARISON OF RATES OF INFECTION
WITH ITALY AND CROATIA

No. of cases per 1000 inhabitants (Daily data *El Pais* 13.4.20)

ITALY	SAN MARINO	CROATIA
2.59	**10.56**	**0.39**

**Result: San Marino - the first European state with 5G technology -
is the state with the highest no. of cases per 1000 inhabitants.
4.07 times more than Italy and 27 times more than Croatia, which does not
have 5G.**

San Marino set to become the first 5G country

engineeringpro

| | by Richard Morten | 19/07/2017 | **F Like** | **B** Follow |

Following the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Telecom Italia, San Marino is set to become the first country to go fully 5G.

Telecom Italia intend to use San Marino as a testing ground for the next generation of wireless tech.

"Why San Marino? Because the self-contained nature of the state, and its relatively few restrictions on the use of radio frequency makes it the ideal place to test the latest development in telecoms connectivity.

"Telecom Italia intends to double the number of its mobile sites within the country and will additionally install a network of small cells in downtown San Marino."
https://www.fircroft.com/blogs/san-marino-set-to-become-the-first-5g-country-72001910124

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Most infected Coronavirus countries: San Marino, Italy, Norway, S.Korea, Switzerland, Iran

Juergen T Steinmetz   March 15, 2020 04:34

"Considering very small countries included the worst outbreak in the world is currently recorded in San Marino with 101 cases in a country of 33,400."
https://www.eturbonews.com/567130/most-infected-coronavirus-countries-san-marino-italy-norway-s-korea-switzerland-iran/

The top 5 Coronavirus countries no longer include China. Currently, Coronavirus is terrorizing 152 countries and territories around the world. Most media reports the worst outbreaks by the number, which is not really giving the public a clear picture.

100 sick in a country like China is different from 100 sick in a country like San Marino.
Considering very small countries included the worst outbreak in the world is currently recorded in San Marino with 101 cases in a country of 33,400. It means calculating by population it would calculate to 2994 cases in a million.

If not considering countries with less than a million people, the worst outbreak currently is in Italy with 349.9 cases per million, followed by Norway with 204.6 cases per million.

5. ITALY: INCIDENCE CHART AND 5G NETWORK

**For a reliable study, the figures for infections per 1000 inhabitants
for Turin, Milan, Bologna, Rome, and Naples should be compared
with those for other cities without 5G
(Vodafone data only)**

6. SPAIN: 5G COVERAGE CHART AND RATES OF INFECTION

Data for cities with 5G should be related to the number of infections in those cities. Since data by city are not available, the comparison has been made with data for autonomous regions. This causes the data of the capitals to be diluted with those of their region.

This is why the comparison in autonomous regions with one or two provinces is more significant: Extremadura, Murcia, Madrid, Navarra, Rioja, Balearic Islands, Asturias or the Canary Islands. Also in Euskadi since the three capital cities have 5G.

TOWNS WITH 5G   **CORONAVIRUS INFECTIONS (for autonomous region)**

Infections per 1000 inhabitants   Spain: 2.4
Madrid: 5.4   Catalonia 3.2   Navarra 4.5   Logroño: 6.62   Aragon: 2.3   Euskadi: 3.7
Extremadura: 1.7   Balearic Islands: 1.02   Murcia: 0.8   Ceuta: 0.8   Canaries: 0.7

7. BARCELONA: CHARTS WITH 5G COVERAGE AND RATES OF INFECTION

**Correlation of no. of infections per 1000 inhabitants with 5G**

5G coverage (green) (red dots refs. for curve tracing)	Cases of coronavirus - no. of infections per 1000 inhabitants
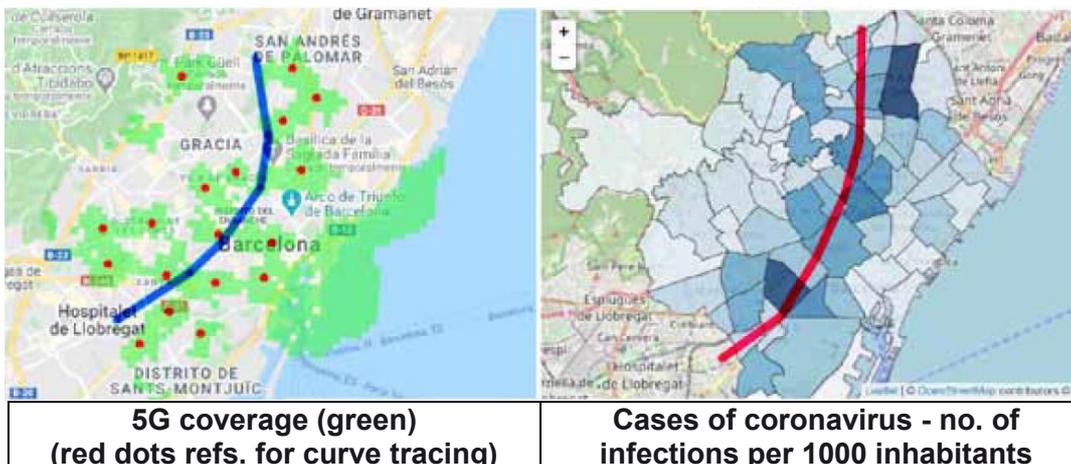
(Data 10 April 2020)

7. BARCELONA: CHARTS WITH 5G COVERAGE
AND RATES OF INFECTION (cont.)

Sectoral maps – cases per 100,000 inhabitants

Coverage maps

A

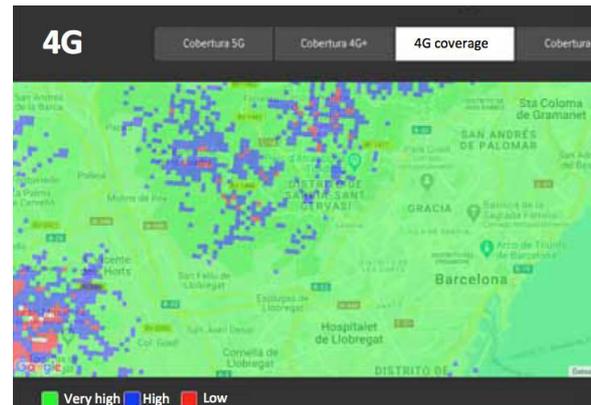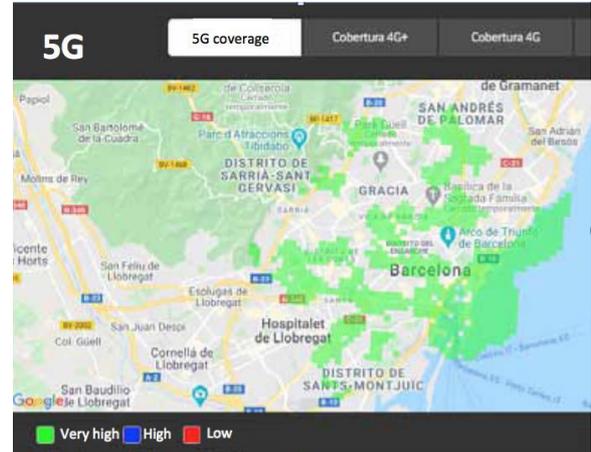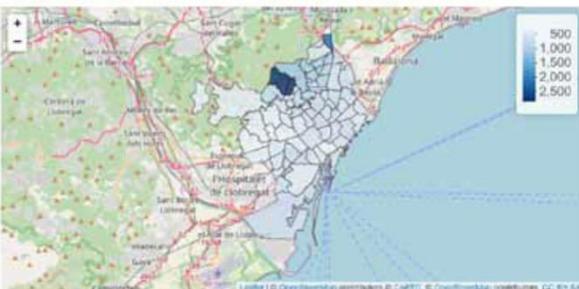**Cumulative incidence of COVID-19 x 100,000 habitants**
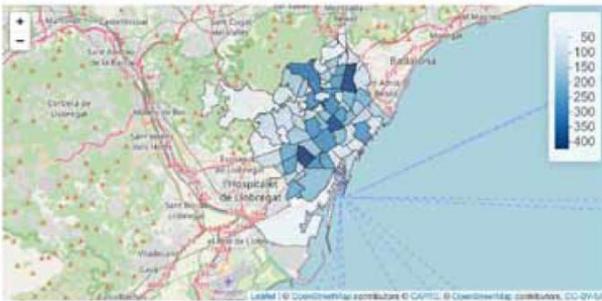
B

Distribution of income

Level of average income (per capita) for 2018 by section of Barcelona

C

Distribution of deprivation

Distribution of socio-economic deprivation for 2011 by section of Barcelona

D

**Distribution of incidence by socio-economic level**

Note: the 4G coverage is general and therefore does not serve in this case to compare areas of incidence of coronavirus. However, the map of 5G is the one that best matches map A. This demonstrates that the 5G factor is decisive.

Data for 21 April 2020.
Conselleria Salut. Generalitat Cat.

8. MADRID: 5G COVERAGE CHARTS AND RATES OF INFECTION

Incidence of coronavirus

MADRID CAPITAL
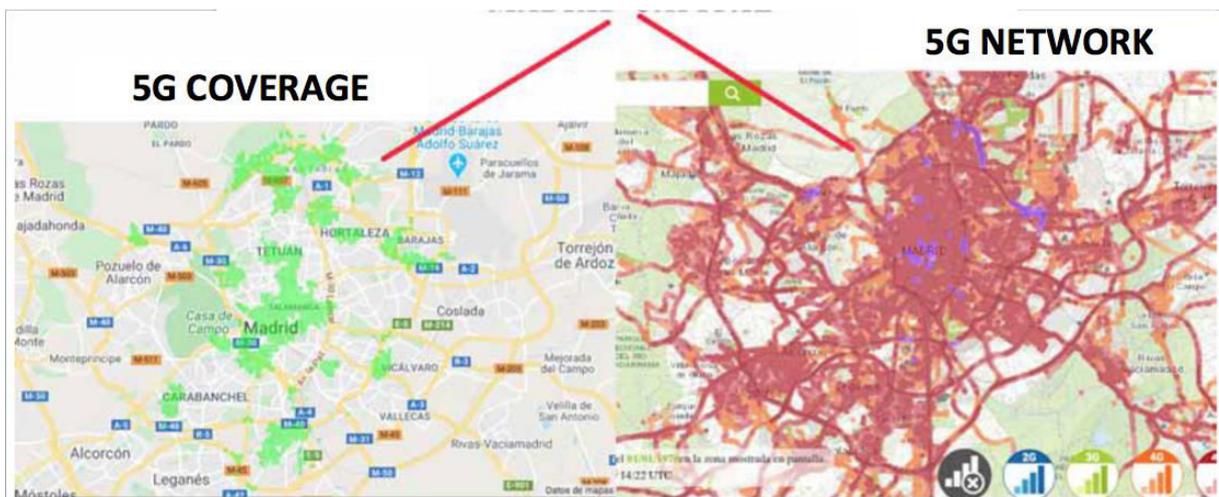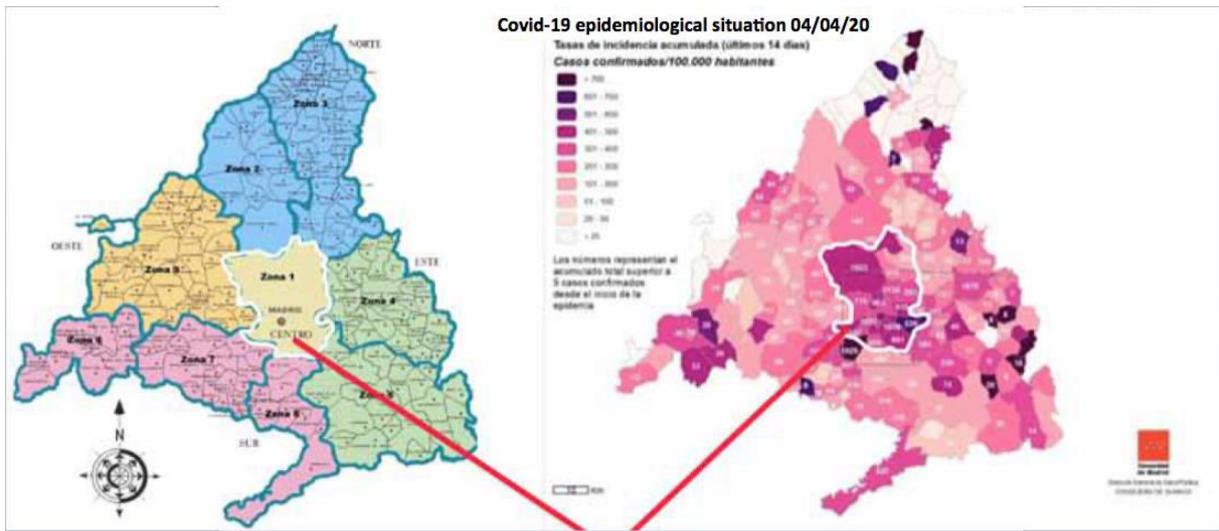
9. NEW YORK: CORONAVIRUS INCIDENCE CHART
AND 5G NETWORK

COVID 19 – 5G correlation
No. of cases per 1000 inhabitants

SPRINT COMPANY   T-MOBILE COMPANY

10. "BORDER EFFECT" BETWEEN MEXICO AND THE USA

Data for 3 April 2020 – infections per 1000 inhabitants

California	Arizona	New Mexico	Texas	Mexico	USA
0.28	0.31	0.20	0.18	0,012	0.814
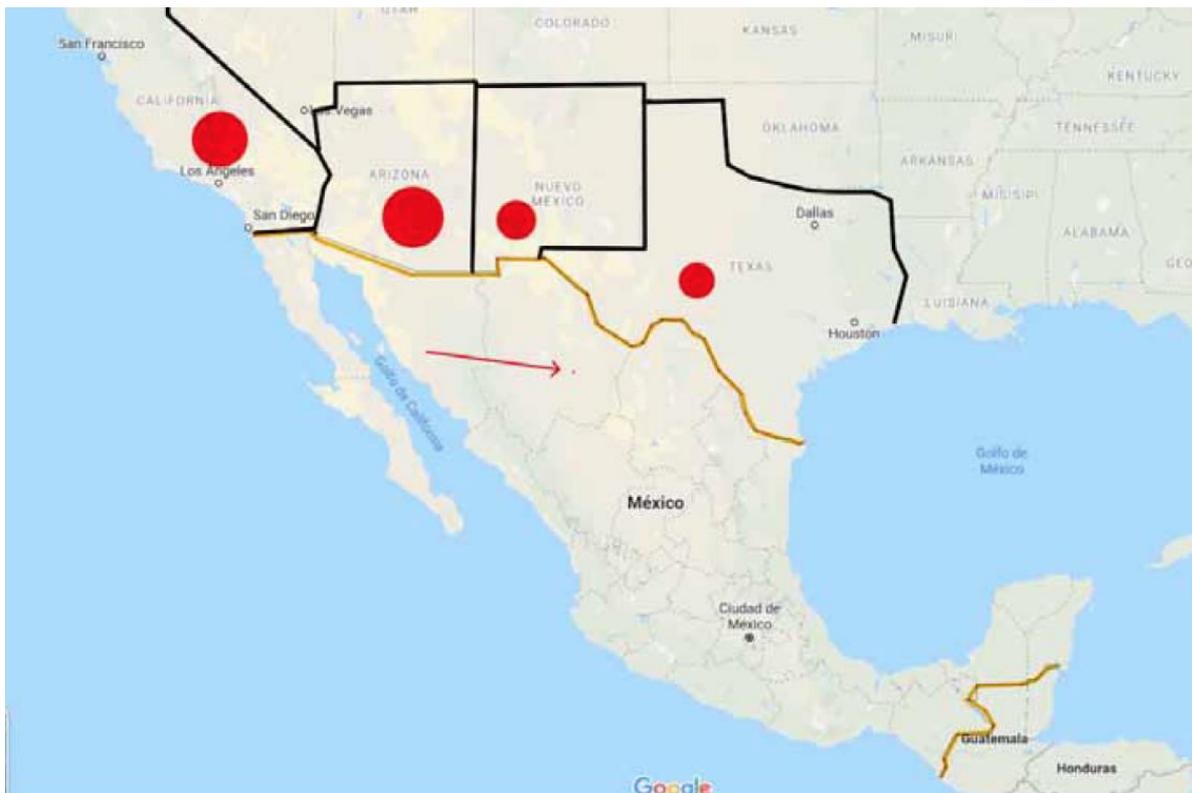
The average for the 4 US states is 0.242, which is over 2,000% more than Mexico.
The average for the US is 0.814 or 7.000% more than Mexico.

11. CANADA, USA AND MEXICO: CHART OF 5G NETWORKS AND RATES OF INFECTION

0.68   1.70   0.04

No. of cases per 1,000 inhabitants   *13 April 2020*
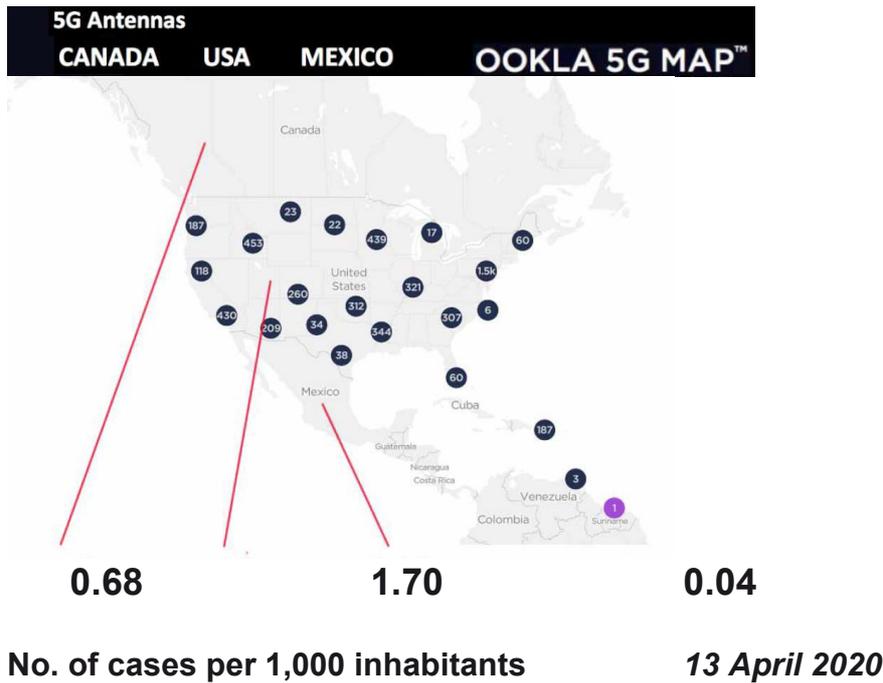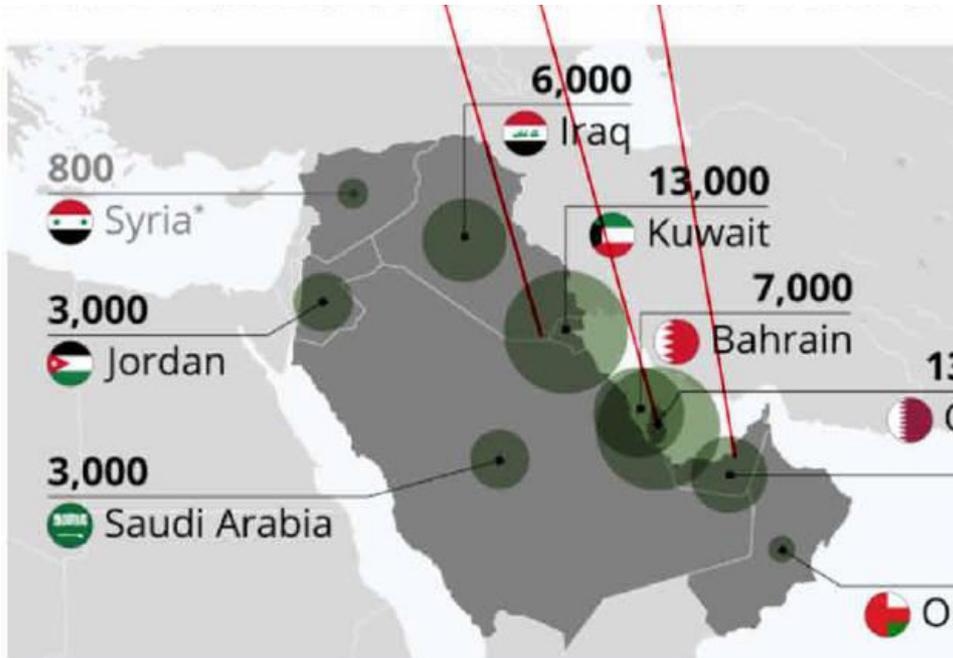
12. AFRICA: 5G NETWORK CHART

The African country with the most cases of coronavirus is South Africa, the only African country that has 5G.
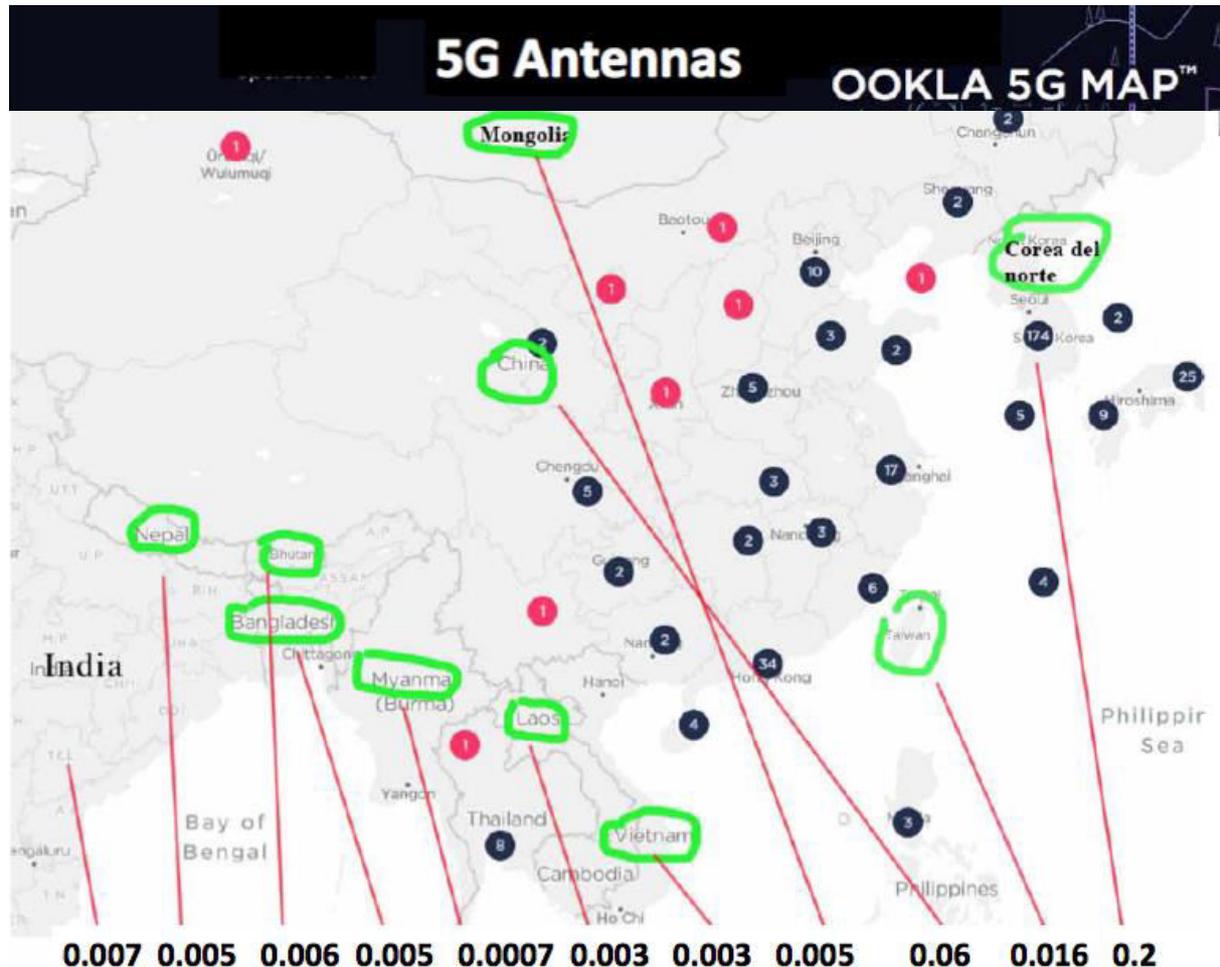
13. PERSIAN GULF: 5G NETWORK AND US MILITARY BASES

US MILITARY BASES IN THE MIDDLE EAST

14. CHINA AND NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES: CHART AND RATES OF INFECTION

No. of cases per 1000 inhabitants, 13 April 2020.
The countries neighbouring China have approximately 10 times fewer cases per 1000 inhabitants.

Results and discussion

To know whether or not the result obtained is that of a random phenomenon, a statistical analysis of the results of an experiment must be carried to calculate the probability of the event occurring. The probability calculation is obtained by dividing the number of favourable cases by the number of possible cases. If the result shows that it is not a random phenomenon, it shows sufficient causal reason to analyse the causes.

To eliminate any upward errors we will always opt for the most conservative numerical option.

Let us therefore calculate the probability of three of the examples analysed above.

(a)   *Probability that the 9 most contagious countries on the planet are countries with 5G networks.*
      There are 194 countries on the planet. As of 6 March 2020, according to GSMA, there are 24 countries with 5G technology.
      Pr = 24/194 x 23/193 x 22/192 (nine times in total) =

= 0.1237 x 0.1191 x 0.1145 x 0.1099 x 0.1052 x 0.1005 x 0.0957 x 0.0909 x 0.0860 =
= 1.47 x 10 (high -9).
The probability is 1 in 680,000,000.
If we include Japan, which also has 5G and rates of infection similar to those of South
Korea …
the probability is 1 in 8,500,000,000.

(b)   *Probability that the 5 most contagious countries in Europe have 5G networks*.
There are 49 countries in Europe, among which it is currently difficult to know if they
currently deploy 5G, as there are 5 that have declared a moratorium, and many
others do not have operational networks although companies publish as if they were
already operational when they have signed agreements. We will calculate it
downwards, as a conservative option, we will assume that about 15 countries have
operational 5G systems.
Pr = 15/49 x 14/48 x 13/47 x 12/46 x 11/45 = 0.00157.
The probability is 1 in 637.

(c)   *The case of San Marino is highly significant.* It is located within the Italian territory,
with a similar culture, economy, and social level, but presents much higher rates of
infection. The only difference is the time of exposure of its citizens to 5G radiation,
because it was the first state in the world to implement such technology on 4
September 2018, while in Italy it was 5 June 2019. This opens the door to debate
about the likely influence of 5G on the increase in the rates of infection.
Pr = 1/194 x 1/194.
The probability is 1 in 37,636.

These figures are eloquent enough to make calculating the other cases unnecessary.

The results for the city of Barcelona (pp. 7-8) indicate that sociological factors do not have a
significant influence on the rates of infection, but if we see a clear relationship with the 5G
coverage map, which added to the 4G coverage, gives us a correlation between mobile
coverage and the proportion of cases of coronavirus. If more data were available, this study
should be extended to other cities.

Findings

1.   The results obtained demonstrate a clear and close relationship between the rate of
coronavirus infections and 5G antenna location.

2.   This study does not analyse the beneficial or harmful effects on humans of 5G
electromagnetic radiation. However, it does indicate a possible cause-effect in the current
pandemic.

3.   A "border effect" is significant, original and unique to this pandemic: it presents
marked differences between contiguous states with and without 5G installation. it is
particularly significant that the countries bordering China have very low rates of infection.
One may also compare between Mexico and the USA or between Portugal and Spain, etc.

4.   The case of San Marino is particularly significant. It was the first state in the world to
install 5G and therefore, the state whose citizens have been exposed to 5G radiation the
longest, and suspiciously, the first state in the world with infections. The probability of this
happening is 1 in 37,636.

5.   In the cities studied, Madrid, Barcelona and New York, this correlation is also observed. In the study of the city of Barcelona (pp. 7-8), it can be seen that the socio-economic factor plays a significant role.[2]

6.   It is very significant that on the African continent, with scarce health resources but without 5G, the rate of infection is very low, except for some antennas in South Africa, which also presents the highest rates of infection in Africa.

7.   The rates of infection are diluted. The rates of some regions are influenced by cities with 5G, but the rates of infection of these cities are diluted in those of the region to which they belong. So it is more significant, as is the case of Spain, to compare uniprovincial autonomous regions, than among those that are formed by 3 or more of the old provinces. Thus we see that some regions with 5G such as Rioja, Madrid and Navarra, have rates between 4 and 8 times higher than others without 5G. The same is true in other cities around the world where the 5G network does not cover the entire territory of the state or region.

8.   These data and results have the value of being taken "in vivo", not based on prospective or laboratory studies. Never before have we had so much epidemiological information about a disease in humans to be able to produce scientific studies. A means of answering the question of cause and effect would be to disconnect the 5G networks, at least as a preventive measure, and see the results of the evolution of cases of coronavirus. So would studying the rate of infection in a state that declared a 5G moratorium after the pandemic started and studying if the statistics change. Given the evidence presented here, the data and conclusions of this study urgently need to be given due consideration. Given the current gravity of the pandemic, the media and political and health authorities have a responsibility to take urgent action. A failure to act in the face of the findings of this study could be considered negligent at the very least and very possibly criminal.

Bartomeu Payeras i Cifre, 14 April 2020

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[2] *Translator's note:* there is a contradiction between the last paragraph of the section entitled "Results and discussion" and paragraph 5 of the section entitled "Findings". In one it is stated that "sociological factors do not have a significant influence on rates of infection", and in the other it is stated that they do.