

5G technology isn't banned globally; instead, several countries have restricted or banned the use of equipment from specific manufacturers, like the Chinese company Huawei, due to national security concerns and fears of espionage. The concern is that foreign-made equipment, particularly in 5G networks, could be used by governments for surveillance and data collection, creating vulnerabilities in critical infrastructure and potentially compromising sensitive data.

The primary concern is that foreign governments could use equipment from certain vendors, like [Huawei](#), to access and control 5G networks, enabling espionage or mass surveillance.

5G technology is crucial for supporting advanced infrastructure, including driverless cars and other data-heavy technologies. The presence of untrusted components could create vulnerabilities in this essential infrastructure.

Many countries, including the United States, Australia, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom, have banned or restricted Chinese telecommunications equipment manufacturers Huawei and [ZTE](#) from their 5G networks due to these security risks.

Sweden was among the first to ban Huawei from its 5G network and ordered existing equipment to be removed, a decision upheld by a Swedish court.

While some countries have implemented strict bans, others have taken different approaches, such as allowing equipment from certain vendors in non-core parts of the network.

The United States has actively pressured its allies to exclude Huawei from their 5G networks, contributing to the global debate and implementation of bans, [according to CNBC](#).

Chinese companies like Huawei deny the accusations, stating they do not interfere with their products and would reject any government attempts to force them into spying activities.