



## FORM 1: PROPOSAL FOR A NEW FIELD OF TECHNICAL ACTIVITY

<b>Circulation date</b> 2020-04-21	<b>Reference number:</b> Enter Number (to be given by ISO Central Secretariat)
<b>Closing date for voting</b> 2020-07-14	
<b>Proposer</b> AFNOR	<b>ISO/TS/P 288</b>

A proposal for a new field of technical activity shall be submitted to the ISO Central Secretariat, which will assign it a reference number and process the proposal in accordance with the [ISO/IEC Directives Part 1, Clause 1.5](#). The proposer may be a member body of ISO, a technical committee, subcommittee or project committee, the Technical Management Board or a General Assembly committee, the Secretary-General, a body responsible for managing a certification system operating under the auspices of ISO, or another international organization with national body membership. Guidelines for proposing and justifying a new field of technical activity are given in the [ISO/IEC Directives Part 1, Annex C](#).

### Proposal (to be completed by the proposer)

<b>Title of the proposed new committee (The title shall indicate clearly yet concisely the new field of technical activity which the proposal is intended to cover).</b>  Child care articles
<b>Scope statement of the proposed new committee (The scope shall precisely define the limits of the field of activity. Scopes shall not repeat general aims and principles governing the work of the organization but shall indicate the specific area concerned).</b>  Standardisation of horizontal requirements of any product designed or obviously intended to safely ensure and facilitate seating, bathing, changing and general body care, feeding, sleeping, transportation and protection for young children. Standardisation of all products related to child care for which no other Technical Committee exists. The main focus is for products intended for children up to 4 years old.
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>The proposer has checked whether the proposed scope of the new committee overlaps with the scope of any existing ISO committee</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>If an overlap or the potential for overlap is identified, the affected committee has been informed and consultation has taken place between proposer and committee on</b> i. <b>modification/restriction of the scope of the proposal to eliminate the overlap,</b> ii. <b>potential modification/restriction of the scope of the existing committee to eliminate the overlap.</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>If agreement with the existing committee has not been reached, arguments are presented in this proposal (under question 7) as to why it should be approved.</b>

**Proposed initial programme of work. (The proposed programme of work shall correspond to and clearly reflect the aims of the standardization activities and shall, therefore, show the relationship between the subject proposed. Each item on the programme of work shall be defined by both the subject aspect(s) to be standardized (for products, for example, the items would be the types of products, characteristics, other requirements, data to be supplied, test methods, etc.). Supplementary justification may be combined with particular items in the programme of work. The proposed programme of work shall also suggest priorities and target dates.)**

The work programme will consist in the development of ISO Standards for child care articles, with a priority to the following:

1. Wheeled transportation: stroller, carry cot / bassinet, jogger stroller, child seats for cycles
2. Seating and body care: swing / rock chair, cradle, bath aids / infant bath seats / infant bath tubs, baby bouncers / toddler rocker, table seat / portable hook-on chairs, booster seats, mountain chair, changing tables
3. Protection and baby carriers: safety barriers, baby carriers, walker/infant walker, stationary activity centers
4. Feeding drinking: feeding bottle / baby-feeding bottle, pacifier, cutlery and feeding utensils, soother holder

These standards will define performance-based safety requirements established according to the risks to be mitigated. For instance, in order to control the risk of finger entrapment, requirements will be defined for the gaps and openings based on anthropometric data. The standards will define test methods, relying as far as possible on existing methods already in use in other sectors (e.g. toys, furniture).

The development of an ISO Standard on general terminology will also be considered.

In addition, the work programme will include the review of ISO 31110 "Wheeled child conveyances — Pushchairs and prams — Requirements and test method" developed by ISO/PC 310 "Wheeled child conveyances" when needed.

**Indication(s) of the preferred type or types of deliverable(s) to be produced under the proposal (This may be combined with the "Proposed initial programme of work" if more convenient).**

For terminology, requirements and test methods, ISO Standards will be proposed.

For common safety requirements to be referred to for the development of each subsequent specific standards, the development of technical reports will be proposed.

**A listing of relevant existing documents at the international, regional and national levels. (Any known relevant document (such as standards and regulations) shall be listed, regardless of their source and should be accompanied by an indication of their significance.)**

The following illustrates some of the major standards identified to date in the case of child passenger vehicle.

• **Strollers:**

ASTM F83319 Standard Consumer Safety Performance Specification for Carriages and Strollers  
Australia : AS/NZS 208813 Prams and Strollers-Safety requirements  
Brazil: ABNT NBR 14389-2010 Safety of wheeled child conveyances/children's strollers  
Canada: SOR/2016-167 Carriages and Strollers Regulations  
China : GB14748-06 Stroller safety requirements,  
EN 1888 1/2:2018 Child care articles - Wheeled child conveyances – Safety requirements and test methods  
Japan : CPSA0001-2015 approval standard and standard confirmation method for baby carriages  
Russia : GOST19245-93 Perambulators General Specifications  
ISO/DIS 31110 "Wheeled child conveyances — Pushchairs and prams — Requirements and test method"  
Korean : KS G 3316-2014 Baby carriage

• **Infant walker:**

ASTM F977-2012 Standard Consumer Safety Specification for Infant Walkers  
China : GB14749-06 Child walker safety requirements  
EN 1273:2005 Child care articles - Baby walking frames - Safety requirements and test methods  
CPSA0002-2003 approval standard and standard confirmation method for infant walker

• **Child seat for cycles:**

Denmark: DSF M327807 Child care articles - Child seats for cycles - Safety requirements and test methods  
EN 14344:2004 Child use and care articles - Child seats for cycles - Safety requirements and test methods

• **Baby carriers:**

Italy: UNI 11736:2019 Child use and care articles - Baby carriers - Safety requirements and test methods - Sling carriers and soft carrier without integrated leg openings  
ASTM F 2907: 2015 Standard Consumer Safety Specification for Sling Carriers  
EN 13209-1:2004 Child use and care articles - Baby carriers - Safety requirements and test methods - Part 1: Framed back carriers  
EN 13209-2:2015 Child use and care articles - Baby carriers - Safety requirements and test methods - Part 2: Soft carrier

• **Infant bath tubs:**

ASTM F 2670:2018 Standard Consumer Safety Specification for Infant Bath Tubs  
XP S54-044-2003 Children's bathtubs

• **Drinking equipment:**

Denmark: DSF M327645 Child care articles - Drinking equipment - Safety requirements and test method  
EN 14350-1:2004 Child use and care articles - Drinking equipment - Part 1: General and mechanical requirements and tests  
EN 14350-2:2004 Child use and care articles - Drinking equipment - Part 2: Chemical requirements and tests  
NBR 13793-2012 Safety of Feeding Bottles

• **Feeding teats:**

Russia: GOST 32506-1:2013 Child use and care articles. Feeding teats for babies and young children. Part 1. General requirements and test methods

• **Pacifiers/Soothers:**

EN 1400:2013+A2:2018 Child use and care articles - Soothers for babies and young children - Safety requirements and test methods  
16 CFR 1511-2012 Requirements for pacifiers  
GB 28482-2012 Safety requirements of soothers for babies and young children

• **Stationary Activity Centers :**

ASTM F2012-16 Standard Consumer Safety Performance Specification for Stationary Activity Centers

• **Baby Changing Tables :**

EN 12221-1:2008+A1:2013 Child use and care articles - Changing units for domestic use - Part 1: Safety requirements  
EN 12221-2:2008+A1:2013 Child use and care articles - Changing units for domestic use - Part 2: Test methods  
ASTM F2388-2016 Standard Consumer Safety Specification for Baby Changing Tables for Domestic Use

• **CEN/TR 252 "Child care articles » Published Standards**

CEN/TR 13387-1:2018 Child care articles - General safety guidelines - Part 1: Safety philosophy and safety assessment  
CEN/TR 13387-2:2018 Child care articles - General safety guidelines - Part 2: Chemical hazards  
CEN/TR 13387-3:2018 Child care articles - General safety guidelines - Part 3: Mechanical hazards  
CEN/TR 13387-4:2015 Child use and care articles - General safety guidelines - Part 4: Thermal hazards  
CEN/TR 13387-5:2018 Child care articles - General safety guidelines - Part 5: Product information  
CEN/TR 16411:2019 Child care articles - Compiled interpretations of CEN/TR 252 standards  
CEN/TR 16512:2015 Child use and care articles - Guidelines for the safety of children's slings  
EN 12221-1:2008+A1:2013 Child use and care articles - Changing units for domestic use - Part 1: Safety requirements  
EN 12221-2:2008+A1:2013 Child use and care articles - Changing units for domestic use - Part 2: Test methods  
EN 12586:2007+A1:2011 Child use and care articles - Soother holder - Safety requirements and test methods  
EN 1272:2017 Child care articles - Table mounted chairs - Safety requirements and test methods  
EN 1273:2005 Child use and care articles - Baby walking frames - Safety requirements and test methods  
EN 12790:2009 Child use and care articles - Reclined cradles

EN 12868:2017 Child use and care articles - Method for determining the release of N-nitrosamines and N-nitrosatable substances from elastomer or rubber teats and soothers  
EN 13209-1:2004 Child use and care articles - Baby carriers - Safety requirements and test methods - Part 1: Framed back carriers  
EN 13209-2:2015 Child use and care articles - Baby carriers - Safety requirements and test methods - Part 2: Soft carrier  
EN 13210:2004 Child use and care articles - Children's harnesses, reins and similar type articles - Safety requirements and test methods  
EN 1400:2013+A2:2018 Child use and care articles - Soothers for babies and young children - Safety requirements and test methods  
EN 14036:2003 Child use and care articles - Baby bouncers - Safety requirements and test methods  
EN 14344:2004 Child use and care articles - Child seats for cycles - Safety requirements and test methods  
EN 14350-1:2004 Child use and care articles - Drinking equipment - Part 1: General and mechanical requirements and tests  
EN 14350-2:2004 Child use and care articles - Drinking equipment - Part 2: Chemical requirements and tests  
EN 14372:2004 Child use and care articles - Cutlery and feeding utensils - Safety requirements and tests  
EN 1466:2014 Child use and care articles - Carry cots and stands - Safety requirements and test methods  
EN 1466:2014/AC:2015 Child use and care articles - Carry cots and stands - Safety requirements and test methods  
EN 16120:2012+A2:2016 Child use and care articles - Chair mounted seat  
EN 16232:2013+A1:2018 Child use and care articles - Infant swings  
EN 17022:2018 Child care articles - Bathing aids - Safety requirements and test methods  
EN 17072:2018 Child care articles - Bath tubs, stands and non-standalone bathing aids - Safety requirements and test methods  
EN 1888-1:2018 Child care articles - Wheeled child conveyances - Part 1: Pushchairs and prams  
EN 1888-2:2018 Child care articles - Wheeled child conveyances - Part 2: Pushchairs for children above 15 kg up to 22 kg  
EN 1930:2011 Child use and care articles - Safety barriers - Safety requirements and test methods

**A statement from the proposer as to how the proposed work may relate to or impact on existing work, especially existing ISO and IEC deliverables. (The proposer should explain how the work differs from apparently similar work, or explain how duplication and conflict will be minimized. If seemingly similar or related work is already in the scope of other committees of the organization or in other organizations, the proposed scope shall distinguish between the proposed work and the other work. The proposer shall indicate whether his or her proposal could be dealt with by widening the scope of an existing committee or by establishing a new committee.)**

This ISO/TC is intended as a follow up to the work that was carried out by ISO/PC 310 "Wheeled child conveyances", while expanding the scope to the other child care articles.

The purpose of establishing this Technical Committee is:

1. To provide minimum safety requirements for children where no standard currently exists.
2. To establish safety requirements and test methods to increase the safety of young children, i.e. up to four years old, based on already existing national and regional standards where feasible;
3. To foster the provision to consumers of consistent information, for instance instructions for use;
4. To promote consistency and safety in the design, use, testing and terms used when dealing with risk for child care articles;
5. To ensure coherence with the standard already developed by existing TCs: ISO/TC 22 "Road vehicles", ISO/TC 38 "Textile", ISO/TC 136 "Furniture", ISO/TC 149 "Cycles", ISO/TC 181 "Safety of toys", IEC/TC 61 "Safety of household and similar electrical appliances".

**A listing of relevant countries where the subject of the proposal is important to their national commercial interests.**

ISO/PC 310 currently has:

- 12 participating members (Australia (SA), China (SAC), France (AFNOR), Germany (DIN), Italy (UNI), Japan (JISC), Republic of Korea (KATS), Netherlands (NEN), South Africa, (SABS), Sweden (SIS), United Kingdom (BSI), United States (ANSI))
- and
- 15 observing members (Austria (ASI), Canada (SCC), Czech Republic (UNMZ), Denmark (DS), Finland (SFS), Hong Kong (ITCHK SAR), Hungary (MSZT), Iran (ISIRI), Iraq (COSQC), Norway (SN), Romania (ASRO), Saudi Arabia (SASO), Slovakia (UNMS SR), Spain (UNE), Thailand (TISI)).

We expect these National Standards Bodies to join the new ISO/TC if created.

**A listing of relevant external international organizations or internal parties (other ISO and/or IEC committees) to be engaged as liaisons in the development of the deliverable(s). (In order to avoid conflict with, or duplication of efforts of, other bodies, it is important to indicate all points of possible conflict or overlap. The result of any communication with other interested bodies shall also be included.)**

To be engaged as liaisons or to be kept informed in the course of the development of the standards of the proposed new TC:

ISO/TC 22 "Road vehicles"

ISO/TC 38 "Textile"

ISO/TC 136 "Furniture"

ISO/TC 149 "Cycles" and SC1 "Cycles and major sub-assemblies"

ISO/TC 159 "Ergonomics"

ISO/TC 181 "Safety of toys"

IEC/TC 61 "Safety of household and similar electrical appliances"

**A simple and concise statement identifying and describing relevant affected stakeholder categories (including small and medium sized enterprises) and how they will each benefit from or be impacted by the proposed deliverable(s).**

The main stakeholders are manufacturers, distributors, laboratories and certification bodies, purchasers, children and public authorities.

- For manufacturers, ISO standards can mitigate the difficulties in product design and marketing of safe products.

ISO standards also contribute to lower costs all around the world and to prevent incidents related to product safety.

- For laboratories and/or certification/testing bodies, ISO standards are expected to harmonize application and understanding of testing methods to ensure safety of products.

- For distributors and importers, ISO standards decrease risks in the downstream supply chain.

- For consumer associations, ISO standards are expected to improve safety and knowledge of the safe use of products

For public authorities, ISO standards facilitate market surveillance and foster the fairness of the market.

**An expression of commitment from the proposer to provide the committee secretariat if the proposal succeeds.**

AFNOR is willing to perform the duties of the secretariat of the proposed Technical Committee and to propose a Chair.

In consideration of the fact that ISO/PC 310 was formerly operated with a twinned secretariat between AFNOR (France) and SAC (China), the proposal for the chairperson will be discussed with China.

**Purpose and justification for the proposal. (The purpose and justification for the creation of a new technical committee shall be made clear and the need for standardization in this field shall be justified. Clause C.4.13.3 of [Annex C](#) of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1 contains a menu of suggestions or ideas for possible documentation to support and purpose and justification of proposals. Proposers should consider these suggestions, but they are not limited to them, nor are they required to comply strictly with them. What is most important is that proposers develop and provide purpose and justification information that is most relevant to their proposals and that makes a substantial business case for the market relevance and the need for their proposals. Thorough, well-developed and robust purpose and justification documentation will lead to more informed consideration of proposals and ultimately their possible success in the ISO IEC system.)**

The demand for child care articles is on the rise globally. Rising birth rates in some countries certainly play a role to some extent. But the main factors are probably the increase in income and in home space, together with the introduction of new habits, such as travelling with children and shared custody between parents or with grandparents. The growth of second hand products demand is also an important trend in this market.

Nowadays, the child care industry is expanding internationally. Manufacturers are faced with the challenge of taking into account a wider range of consumers' habits as they expand in new countries. Furthermore, they have to deal with increased scrutiny and higher expectations in terms of safety.

Additionally, some countries have adopted national regulations, which can apply either to all child care articles horizontally or only to some specific categories of products. In consideration of this complexity, manufacturers operating globally have an incentive to set up R&D facilities in multiple countries.

Moreover, the design and production system of child care products is reaching maturity. Its industry is one of the best organized, covering product design, marketing, production, transport, storage and testing. With the fast development of child care articles, safety issues are becoming of major importance. For instance, baby walking frames were banned in Canada in April 2004. At the same time, the European Consumer Association ANEC requested a ban on bath seats in Europe. However, these products are still widely available across many markets, as consumers find them useful to their nursing activities. It seems all the more important to mitigate the risks incurred and to define safety requirements as well as clear instructions for the safest possible use of these products.

Consequently, the development of International standards, thanks to the application of ISO's global relevance policy, is not only expected to raise the level of safety for child care articles worldwide but also to lower the costs incurred by the diversity in the national and regional provisions.

**Signature of the proposer**

**Alain COSTES**

**AFNOR standardization Director**

*Further information to assist with understanding the requirements for the items above can be found in the [Directives, Part 1, Annex C](#).*