International Organization for Standardization
Organisation internationale de normalisation
Международная организация по стандартизации

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Form 1: Proposal for a new field of technical activity

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Proposer: BSI	**ISO/TS/P** TS/P 269

A proposal for a new field of technical activity shall be submitted to the Central Secretariat, which will assign it a reference number and process the proposal in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives (part 1, subclause 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).

The proposal (to be completed by the proposer)

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.) Ageing Societies
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.) Standardization in the field of ageing societies. The program of work will promote lifelong support and quality of life in ageing populations. This will enable people to remain independent throughout their life with a sense of value and contribution to their communities. It will take a holistic approach in addressing services and products that will help manage the advancement of ageing societies. It will take note of where innovation and technology require standards to support this demographic.

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.

As a first priority, an International Standard on Vocabulary (18 month track)

- To consolidate existing concepts of social/health/community care services currently used by WHO, OECD, ISO, CEN and other sources to form a common set of agreed upon terminologies for standards developers.

The TC will establish a Strategic Business Plan Task Group, which will consider the SAG A report to TMB as the basis of their work and where TC members are encouraged to nominate as expert former SAG A participants. The TG will fine tune the proposed items below for development and further prioritise the listed areas of work.

Dementia
- Develop a guidance standard to provide good practice on achieving dementia friendly communities, based on PAS 1365 Code of practice for the recognition of dementia-friendly communities.
- To give consideration for other standards to be developed that can also benefit other long term mental health conditions of a chronic or progressive nature.

Ageing Workforce
- Longer working lives bring significant benefits to individuals, employers and wider society. International standardization for ageing workforces will provide tools regarding workplace design, workplace technologies, and working practices to maximize employability opportunities.

Health promotion and preventative care in older age
- The main focus will be on preventing chronic diseases (e.g. diabetes or depression) in ageing populations, maintaining activities of daily living and functioning and autonomy (for example fall prevention or medication error).
- This includes promoting functioning and participation in society.

Social connectedness (Communities multi-generational)
- Integrated community support services

Informal carers
- Volunteer guidelines standards
- Training, education, and communication for non-professional carers
- This can also include guidelines on how to support and stay connected with family/friends/other unaccredited carers

Universal design standards
- Universal Design (also known as lifelong design/design for all/inclusive design) is the design and composition of an environment, products and services to be accessed, understood and used to the greatest extent possible by all people regardless of their age, size, ability or disability.
- Physical and graphical user interface – ergonomics for ageing societies

Accessibility standards
- Collaboration with existing TCs to ensure consideration is given to the ageing society.

  This can be through review of current/developing standards or joint work on new emerging areas. This subject can include aspects of service delivery, design, education and more.

Technologies and systems for an ageing society
- Integrated devices
- Future technology
- Prescription services / GP services / apps
- Overall service standards to incorporate the framework of connectivity between wearable, medical devices and equipment

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.)

Under this new ISO TC new international standards will be developed and published in the specified work areas. Given the scope of the work it is envisaged that some areas of work may grow into SCs.

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.)

A detailed international gap analysis was carried out of national and regional standards and supporting guidance documents. Please see Annex A.

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.)

International standardisation will fill a crucial role in supporting industry to provide a consistently high quality of service to ageing societies coupled with enabling members of ageing societies to retain independence in how they live, their decision making and the choices available to them and their families. The nature of the subject means there is relevant work already underway. While a number of existing ISO and IEC groups have been identified to have work in areas that may have overlapping interest with this proposed new TC, the work programme proposed is original in nature. Throughout the production of 'ISO IWA 18 Framework for integrated community-based life-long health and care services in aged societies' and the 'ISO SAG A Ageing Societies' there has been close engagement with interest groups some from existing ISO and IEC committees. The aim moving forward would be to continue this collaboration and knowledge share by establishing liaisons and joint work programmes where applicable.

The following TCs are relevant:

ISO/IEC JTC 1 ISO/IEC Joint Technical Committee for Information Technology
ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 27 IT Security techniques
ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 28 Office equipment
ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 35 User interfaces
ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 6 Telecommunications and information exchange between systems
ISO/TC 22 Road vehicles
ISO/TC 37 Terminology and other language and content resources
ISO/TC 43 Acoustics
ISO/TC 43/SC 1 Noise
ISO/TC 59/SC 16 Accessibility and usability of the built environment
ISO/TC 68 Financial services
ISO/TC 68/SC 2 Financial Services, security
ISO/TC 68/SC 7 Core banking
ISO/TC 94 Personal safety - Protective clothing and equipment
ISO/TC 121 Anesthetic and respiratory equipment
ISO/TC 121/SC 3 Lung ventilators and related equipment
ISO/TC 147/SC 5 Biological methods
ISO/TC 159 Ergonomics
ISO/TC 159/SC 3 Anthropometry and biomechanics
ISO/TC 159/SC 5 Ergonomics of the physical environment
ISO/TC 173/SC 1 Wheelchairs
ISO/TC 176/SC 3 Supporting technologies
ISO/TC 198 Sterilization of health care products
ISO/TC 210 Quality management and corresponding general aspects for medical devices
ISO/TC 213 Dimensional and geometrical product specifications and verification
ISO/TC 215 Health informatics
ISO/TC 222 Personal financial planning
ISO/TC 225 Market, opinion and social research
ISO/TC 229 Nanotechnologies
ISO/TC 233 Societal security
ISO/TC 249 Traditional Chinese medicine
ISO/TC 268 Sustainable development in communities
ISO/TC 268/SC 1 Smart community infrastructures
ISO/TC 274 Light and lighting
ISO/TC 292 Security (incl. fraud countermeasures)
CEN SAGS-ABHS Ad-hoc Healthcare services
IEC SEG 3 Ambient Assisted Living (AAL)

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

The subject area proposed here would have global implications. Service providers and government will need to cater to the needs of the nation's population as they age to ensure that society can offer adequate care. Countries that are considered to be ageing societies* or have been proactive in developing guidelines for ageing communities will take a more active interest, including UK, Japan, Australia, China, Sweden, Netherlands, and the USA, among others.

*NOTE The terms "ageing society" (where more than 7% are 65 years or older) and "aged society" (where more than 14% are 65 years or older) are derived from past UN population reports. The term "super-aged society" (where more than 21% are 65 years or older) is an extension of these terms. It is used in the academia, by the government of Japan and is gradually spreading into use in international news arenas.

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.)

World Health Organisation

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

European Commission

These groups have already been engaged with the development of ISO IWA 18 and contributed to the ISO SAG A strategy document. Through continued liaison and active participation we can ensure any areas of overlap are addressed at the earliest stage possible and collaborate where necessary. Additional international interest groups are likely to be identified as possible liaisons and invited to participate once the work programme is underway.

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).

Innovation Bodies (global) – discussions on how innovation can support services for lifelong care providers can be escalated to an international standards platform and incorporated into new work areas that will translate to wider social benefits.

International organizations focusing on public health (e.g. WHO and OECD) – international strategies can be closely aligned with global standards priorities to better support ageing societies.

International organisations for healthcare services – more international knowledge sharing will help ensure best practice is shared and that the needs of different regions are more clearly communicated.

Service providers – closer alignment in service quality standards and consistency in service expectations on an international level.

National Governments – able to exchange and promote national objectives for ageing society initiatives and seek common solutions together with other nations.

Product manufacturers – support trade to international markets with standardized products. Encourage innovation and product development and introduction into a range of service settings.

Elderly healthcare specialists – establish consistency in health care services delivery that is fit for purpose.

Health research and services – develop more joined up research projects in collaboration with other countries and offer findings to be considered for inclusion in new international standards.

Organizations representing the users of such products and services – to have an active influence in the standards development process to offer direction based on user feedback.

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

The UK would be willing to provide secretariat for this new TC if the proposal is successful.

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 fieldshall 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.)

In 2015 the WHO published its 'World Report on Ageing and Health'.

This report states:

'…the report emphasizes that healthy ageing is more than just the absence of disease. For most older people, the maintenance of functional ability has the highest importance. The greatest costs to society are not the expenditures made to foster this functional ability, but the benefits that might be missed if we fail to make the appropriate adaptations and investments. The recommended societal approach to population ageing, which includes the goals of building an age-friendly world, requires a transformation of health systems away from disease-based curative models and towards the provision of integrated care that is centred on the needs of older people.

One of the routes to achieving progress beyond the 'absence of disease' is developing standards that are relevant, timely and created via the consensus process. Standards that will be relevant across many sectors but will be developed with a focus on an ageing society at its core.

It is clear that technology will have a clear and increasingly significant role in the standards developed but rather than creating standards focus on the development of technology the proposed TC will be focused on using technology that is already in existence/standardized.'

The WHO report[1] also states:

'A new framework for global action is required. It will need to encompass the great diversity of older populations and address the inequities that lie beneath it. It must drive the development of new systems for health care and long-term care that are more in tune with the needs of older people, and it must ensure that all sectors focus on common goals so that action can be coordinated and balanced. Above all, it will need to transcend outdated ways of thinking about ageing, foster a major shift in how we understand ageing and health, and inspire the development of transformative approaches. Because social change is on-going and unpredictable, these cannot be prescriptive but, instead, should look to strengthen the ability of older people to thrive in the turbulent environment they are likely to live in.'

The new TC aims to help deliver the 'development of transformative approaches' and to enable older people to thrive wherever they are living and whatever support they may need. Deliverables from the new TC are currently thought to be guidance/codes of practice in nature in the immediate future. However, as the work of the proposed Strategic Business Plan Task Group continues it is possible that different types of standards may be identified. A NWIP would be produced for each of these at the appropriate time. The standards developed will support the initiatives started globally to support ageing societies.

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[1] World Report on Ageing and Health, 2015

Under guidance of the new TC's business plan metrics for the impact of the standards will be developed.

The TC will need to review:

- Adoption of standards by member body countries and their recommendation for use by Governments, recognised organizations leading in ageing societies and other key stakeholders

- Compliance with the standards that leads to a change in the ability of an ageing society to contribute to economic success, social activity and independent living.

Over the past two years extensive consultations on the subject of international standardisation in ageing societies have been carried out on a global level under BSI leadership; initially with the development of the ISO IWA 18:2016 followed by the findings of this Strategic Advisory Group (SAG). Over 15 countries from a range of social economic backgrounds as well as key international organisations including the WHO, OECD, EC, and IEC have actively participated to recommend the establishment of a new ISO TC.

This proposal has been guided by the input from a wide range of expert contributions from industry, government, consumer representatives, innovation bodies and academia. The key conclusion of the SAG was the overwhelming support for future standards to be developed at an international level through ISO; a recommendation welcomed by the ISO/TMB.

Signature of the proposer
Amanda Richardson, Head of External Policy, BSI