STRATEGIC BUSINESS PLAN
ISO/TC 310
Child care articles

Executive summary

Scope
Standardisation of safety requirements and test methods for child care articles which are designed or obviously intended to facilitate seating, bathing, changing, feeding, mouthing, sleeping, transportation, activity and protection for young children.
Excluded: products covered by other ISO or IEC technical committees.

Examples of exclusions: child restraint system, toys.

Benefits expected
- Increase of the safety especially for babies and very young children.
- Reduction of serious injury or death.
- Achieve the same level of safety all over the world.
- Removal of technical barriers to trade and opening of markets throughout International market.
- Harmonisation of standards all over the world.

Objectives and priorities
- Prepare safety standards or other ISO deliverables including:
    - Horizontal requirements applicable for all child care articles;
    - Standards for products for which:
        - there are current established standards to be converted to ISO standards;
        - no standards exists;
        - a high level of risk of serious injury has been identified.
- Prepare standards that are capable of being applied in consistent ways from one laboratory to another by developing reliable and repeatable tests and available interpretations on the adopted ISO/TC 310 standards in order to clarify any point so that it becomes unambiguous point.
- Prepare standards that do not impose unwarranted design restrictions or requirements that would unreasonably increase cost of products for consumers while maintaining safety for children.
- Align the standards as far as possible with existing national/regional regulations.

1 Introduction

1.1 ISO technical committees and business planning

The extension of formal business planning to ISO Technical Committees (ISO/TCs) is an important measure which forms part of a major review of business. The aim is to align the ISO work programme with expressed business environment needs and trends and to allow ISO/TCs to prioritize among different projects, to identify the benefits expected from the availability of International Standards, and to ensure adequate resources for projects throughout their development.

1.2 International standardization and the role of ISO

The foremost aim of international standardization is to facilitate the exchange of goods and services through the elimination of technical barriers to trade.

Three bodies are responsible for the planning, development and adoption of International Standards: ISO (International Organization for Standardization) is responsible for all sectors excluding Electrotechnical, which is the responsibility of IEC (International Electrotechnical Committee), and most of the Telecommunications Technologies, which are largely the responsibility of ITU (International Telecommunication Union).

ISO is a legal association, the members of which are the National Standards Bodies (NSBs) of some 164 countries (organizations representing social and economic interests at the international level), supported by a Central Secretariat based in Geneva, Switzerland.

The principal deliverable of ISO is the International Standard.

An International Standard embodies the essential principles of global openness and transparency, consensus and technical coherence. These are safeguarded through its development in an ISO Technical Committee (ISO/TC), representative of all interested parties, supported by a public comment phase (the ISO Technical Enquiry). ISO and its Technical Committees are also able to offer the ISO Technical Specification (ISO/TS), the ISO Public Available Specification (ISO/PAS) and the ISO Technical Report (ISO/TR) as solutions to market needs. These ISO products represent lower levels of consensus and have therefore not the same status as an International Standard.

ISO offers also the International Workshop Agreement (IWA) as a deliverable which aims to bridge the gap between the activities of consortia and the formal process of standardization represented by ISO and its national members. An important distinction is that the IWA is developed by ISO workshops and fora, comprising only participants with direct interest, and so it is not accorded the status of an International Standard.

2 Business Environment of the ISO/TC

2.1 Description of the Business Environment

The following factors describes the business environment of the industry sector, products, materials, disciplines or practices related to the scope of this ISO/TC. These factors may significantly influence how the relevant standards development processes are conducted and the content of the resulting standards.

- **State of the art:**

At international level, one standard was published in 2020: ISO 31110 “Wheeled child conveyances — Pushchairs and prams — Requirements and test methods”.
Other standards exist on products in other field linked to young children (but out of the scope of ISO TC 310) for example: standards already exist on toys, furniture, textile, etc.. for children.

The field of standardisation has been enlarged and many other articles were discussed such as:
- general guidelines,
- feeding and drinking equipment (including nitrosamine consideration and other chemicals),
- soothers (including soother holders),
- baby walking frames,
- safety barriers,
- baby carriers,
- reclined cradles,
- carry cots and stands,
- bathing aids and seats,
- reins and harnesses,
- chair mounted seats,
- table mounted chairs,
- baby bouncers,
- infant swings,

The whole standardisation work was not performed for the benefit of one industry but with a view to increase the safety of all the citizens, and especially that of very young children (from 0 to 48 months old), forming an important and vulnerable part of the society.

- **Technological changes or innovations:**

New development in the sector includes:
- Connected/artificial intelligence products
- Convertible products

- **Relevant stakeholders:**

The parties involved in ISO/TC 310 are:
- Manufacturers or industry associations (13 of the members);
- Retailers and importers;
- Testing houses (7);
- Public authorities (including some Consumers Agencies); - Consumer organizations (7);
- National standardization bodies (19).

- **Economic factors:**

The preparation of International standards (IS) aims to reduce the costs resulting from the diversity of national provisions, which create an obligation for specific productions for different markets.

- **Social factors:**

Child care articles have the potential to improve the well-being of children and carers.
The reduction of the risks of injury, which can result from using child care articles, is of particular importance, because these products are used with young children, or intended for them. These children are considered as a very vulnerable group within society, which requires a high level of protection, identical in all the ISO member countries.

- **Legal factors:**

At national/regional level, many countries have legislations applicable to child care articles.
At national/regional level, some countries have already regulation applicable to child care articles as for example:
- USA: most of the ASTM standards are implemented in the Code of Federal Regulation (16CFR).
- Europe: child care articles fall within the scope of the Council General Safety Directive 2001/95/EC. A product shall be presumed safe (as far as risks and risks categories covered by relevant national standards are concerned) when it conforms to voluntary national standards transposing European standards, the references of which have been published by the Commission in the Official Journal of the European Union. The lists of EN standards in the framework of the GPSD are regularly published.
- China: some Child Care Articles are covered by CCC and food contact material regulation, additional general products quality law apply as well.
- Canada: some Child Care Articles are regulated in SOR, including safety requirements.
- Japan: some Child Care Articles are covered by CPSA and regulated by ordinances.
- Brazil: some Child Care Articles are covered by standards and regulated by ordinances.
- Australia: some Child Care Articles are covered by standards and regulated by consumer protection notices.
- Algeria and France have a decree applicable to Child Care Articles.

Some regulations applicable to specific products can be found as well worldwide.

2.2 Quantitative Indicators of the Business Environment

The global juvenile products market size reached US$ 20.3 Billion in 2021. Looking forward, it's expected to reach US$ 31.5 Billion by 2027, exhibiting a growth rate (CAGR) of 7.4% during 2022-2027.
There are about 1500 companies in China and more than 1000 companies in the USA. The European market represented 3,4 billion€ in 2018 in this industry. Around 70% of the products are made in China. The major manufacturers in this industry have delegates in ISO/TC 310.

3 Benefits expected from the work of the ISO/TC

ISO/TC 310 started its activity in 2021 in the continuity of the ISO/PC 310 work already done. The main priority is to develop safety standards initially for products for which there are established standards that can be converted to ISO standards and/or no standards exists and/or a high level of risk of serious injury has been identified. For example, ISO/TC 310 members identified chemical thermal, mechanical and physical hazards. ISO deliverables covering horizontal topics including, for example, requirements, test methods and guidance that have applicability to a wide range of child care articles will also be developed.

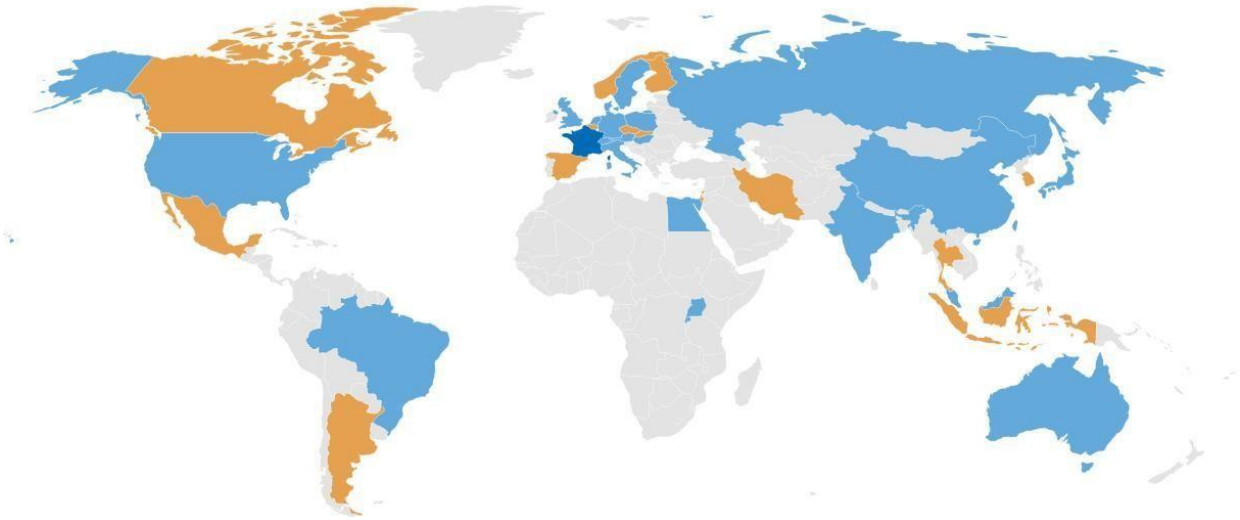
The work started by developing one standard on pushchairs under a project committee ISO/PC 310. After this successful work, members agreed to enlarge the scope of the committee and to create a technical committee ISO/TC 310 to cover all kind of child care articles with functions described in the scope (see all potential products covered in the table in Annex / non exhaustive list).

4 Representation and participation in the ISO/TC

4.1 Membership

ISO/TC 310 Child care articles

4.2 Analysis of the participation



Key
In blue: participating members (23)
In orange: observing members (14)

- **Participation of ISO members:**

The map shows the participation of countries in the different regions of the world.
All regions of the world are quite well represented. Main manufacturing countries are represented.

- **Liaisons:**
  - With other technical committees: to be developed
  - With other organizations: ANEC

- **Participation:**

Encourage remote meetings to keep as many countries as possible around the table despite the difficulties due to timing differences.

5 Objectives of the ISO/TC and strategies for their achievement

5.1 Defined objectives of the ISO/TC

The objectives of ISO/TC 310 are:

- to draft standards and/or other ISO deliverables for child care articles to improve the safety and well-being of children and carers;
- to draft horizontal deliverables covering, for example requirements, test methods and guidance";
- to reduce the risks which can result from using child care articles using a hazard based approach;
- to provide consumers with appropriate information by harmonizing the specifications relating to the marking of the articles, purchase information and instructions for use;
- to cooperate with regional standardization bodies, e. g. CEN/TC 252, ASTM F15 and national committees;
- to provide interpretations of standards when necessary.

ISO/TC 310 members agree to build the following structure for ISO/TC 310 work programme:

- a working group 1 "general and common safety specifications" in charge of drafting horizontal documents (eg. chemicals and mechanicals) ;
- a working group 2 "feeding and mouthing " in charge of drafting standards on feeding and mouthing products (eg. drinking equipment/ baby bottles - soothers/ pacifiers) ;
- a working group 3 "activity and protection" in charge of transposing one of existing standards on baby walking frames;
- a working group 4 "safe sleeping associated with child care articles" to consider issues associated with infant sleeping products.
- an ad hoc group to work on environmental issues (to collect relevant information and to start a study)

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"
- ISO/TC 181 "Safety of toys"
- IEC/TC 61 "Safety of household and similar electrical appliances"

Environmental aspects

Although the major objective of the committee is the safety aspects of Child care articles, the great and growing relevance of environmental issues is acknowledged. Environmental aspects will

therefore be observed and discussed wherever relevant in order to avoid prescribing measures which might have a negative environmental impact, both when considering safety aspects and associated test methods.

5.2 Identified strategies to achieve the ISO/TC's defined objectives

Strategies :

- Prioritization of projects (safety standards and horizontal deliverables applicable to a range of child care articles, standards for products for which: there are current established standards to be converted to ISO standards; and/or no standard(s) exists and/or a high level of risk has been identified);
- Prepare standards that do not impose unwarranted design restrictions or requirements that would unreasonably increase cost of products for consumers while maintaining safety for children.
- Use of available national, regional or other standards (such as CEN standards developed by CEN/TC 252: possibility of Vienna agreement) as source documents on which to base International Standards;
- Necessary co-operation and liaisons with other ISO committees and/or external standards developing organizations;
- Ensure that standards and other deliverables reflect best available scientific, medical, anthropometric and other information from reputable sources;
- To have regard for the accessibility by carers of child care articles;
- To have regard for environmental aspects.

6 Factors affecting completion and implementation of the ISO/TC work programme

The following factors may have a negative impact on the completion, acceptance and use of the standards developed by ISO/TC 310:

- Expert resources limited/ not duplicate the national works already done;
- Validation of some test method are dependent upon funding being available to undertake the necessary pre/co-normative research;
- Legal/regulatory issues such as uncertainties regarding a possible EC Directive, which in turn may necessitate modifications of the content and target dates for projects in the work program;
- Pandemic situation ;
- Lack of up-to-date anthropometric data;
- The lack of detailed data on accidents and injuries and their circumstances might limit the ability of WGs to conduct accurate and comprehensive risk analyse and develop appropriate requirements.

These points have to be kept in mind by all members during the development of International standards and priorities have been decided wisely to mitigate these factors:

- Remote meetings will allow more experts to participate.
- Priorities will be given to existing test methods that have been already validated (e.g. transposition of ASTM or EN standard as an ISO standard).
- Regulations will be monitored and considered when drafting the ISO standards.

7 Structure, current projects and publications of the ISO/TC

Information on ISO online

The link below is to the TC's page on ISO's website: **ISO TC 310 on ISO Online**

Click on the tabs and links on this page to find the following information:

- About (Secretariat, Committee Manager, Chair, Date of creation, Scope, etc.)
- Contact details
- Structure (Subcommittees and working groups)
- Liaisons
- Meetings
- Tools
- Work programme (published standards and standards under development)

Reference information

Glossary of terms and abbreviations used in ISO/TC Business Plans

General information on the principles of ISO's technical work

Annex A

Potential products covered in TC 310 (non-exhaustive list) and priorities expressed by TC 310 members

PRODUCT	MARKETS/STANDARDS AVAILABLE											PRIORITY (votes)			Majority Priority	Combined priority	Mean value Priority	Number of votes	No standard	Standard EN or ASTM acceptable	Risky product	Horizontal/ harmonization issues	Comments
Designation(s)	EU	US	CA	CN	BR	AU	JN	KO	EG	CH	Others	H	M	L					CRITERIA				
Drinking equipment / Baby bottles	EN 14350: 2020 EN12868: 2017			GB38995: 2020	NBR 13793: 2012				Standard 7595 parts 1 & 2 (corresponds to EN14350 parts 1 & 2: 2004)	SN EN14350-1: 2004	India IS 5168: 2018 IS 14625: 2015 Thailand TIS 969-2533 (1990)	12	3	1	High	1	2,688	16		V			Priority
Soother / Pacifiers	EN 1400 + A2: 2018	ASTM F1313-90(2011)	SOR 2016-184	GB 28482: 2012	NBR 10334: 2020	AS/NZS 2432: 2015			Standard 7094 (corresponds to EN1400 +A1: 2014)		Thailand TIS 1025-2539 (1996)	11	3	2	High	2	2,563	16		V			Priority
Infant sleep products		ASTM F3118-17a										10	6	3	High	3	2,368	19	V		V		Priority
Horizontal document for CHEMICALS												10	1	3	High	4	2,500	14				V	Priority
Horizontal document for MECHANICALS												9	3	2	High	6	2,500	14				V	Priority
Baby walking frames	EN 1273: 2020	ASTM F977-18	SC 2010 C21 Schedule 2 part 3	GB 14749: 2006	ABNT/NBR 16311: 2014		CPSA 0002: 2003	SN EN1273-1: 2005	Standard 7670 (corresponds to EN1273: 2005)			8	6	3	High	7	2,294	17			V		Priority
Soft baby carriers	EN 13209-2: 2016	ASTM F2236-16a					CPSA 0027: 2015 CPSA 0031: 1976		Standard 8117-2 (corresponds to EN13209-2: 2015)			9	3	5	High	5	2,235	17		V	V	V	Not ready to transpose any existing standard
Infant bouncer seats	*EN 12790: 2009*	ASTM F2197-19					CPSA 0137: 2012					7	8	2	Medium	8	2,294	17		V	V		
Toddler rockers	*EN 12790: 2009*	ASTM F3084-20					CPSA 0137: 2012					7	8	2	Medium	9	2,294	17		V	V		
Bassinets	EN 1130	ASTM F 2194 bassinet	SOR 2016-152									7	8	1	Medium	10	2,375	16					May belong to ISOTC136_furniture
Bedside sleepers	EN 1130	ASTM F2906-13(2019) bedside sleepers										7	8	1	Medium	11	2,375	16		V	V		May belong to ISOTC136_furniture
Slings	TR 16512: 2015	ASTM F2907-19					CPSA 0027: 2015 CPSA 0031: 1976				Italy UNI 11736: 2019	7	6	4	High	12	2,176	17			V	V	
Infant swings	EN 16232 + A1: 2018	ASTM F2088-21					CPSA 0137: 2012					6	9	2	Medium	13	2,235	17		V	V		

Infant bathers	EN 17022: 2018	ASTM F3343-20										6	9	1	Medium	14	2,313	16		V	V		
Bath tubs	EN 17072: 2018	ASTM F2670-18										6	8	1	Medium	15	2,333	15		V	V		
Bed nests		Future F3118?										6	7	4	Medium	16	2,118	17	V		V		
Safety barriers/expansion barriers	EN 1930: 2012	ASTM F1004-21	SOR 2016-179				CPSA 0045: 2012 (?)					6	7	3	Medium	17	2,188	16				V	
Bed guards Portable bed rails		ASTM F2085-19									UK BS 7972 + A1: 2009	6	7	2	Medium	18	2,267	15	V				
Carry cots / moses baskets	*EN 1466: 2014*	ASTM F2194-16e1 and ASTM F205019	SOR 2016-152				CPSA 0106: 1995 (?)			SN EN1466: 2015		6	7	1	Medium	19	2,357	14		V			
Jogging strollers		ASTM F833-19										6	4	7	Low	20	1,941	17	V				
Framed baby carriers	EN 13209-1: 2021	ASTM F2549-14a		GB/T35270: 2017			CPSA 0027: 2015 CPSA 0031: 1976		Standard 8117-1 (corresponds to EN13209-1: 2004)	SN EN13209-1: 2004		6	4	6	Medium / Low	21	2,000	16		V		V	
Bath Seats	EN 17022: 2018	ASTM F1967-19										5	10	1	Medium	22	2,250	16		V	V		
Portable hook on chairs / table mounted seats	EN 1272: 2017	ASTM F1235-18			Ordinance 683		CPSA 0096: 1993 (?)					5	8	3	Medium	23	2,125	16		V			
Cutlery and feeding utensils	EN 14372: 2004								Standard 7669 (corresponds to EN14372: 2004)			5	8	3	Medium	24	2,125	16	V (EN under revision)				
Food feeder												5	5	5	Medium	25	2,000	15	V				
Soother holder	EN 12586 +A1: 2011											5	4	7	Low	26	1,875	16		V			
Booster seats / chair mounted seats	EN 16120 + A2: 2016	ASTM F2640-18										4	10	3	Medium	27	2,059	17		V			
Sleepbags												4	9	4	Medium	28	2,000	17		?			

Playpens/ playards and explandable enclosure	EN 12227: 2010	ASTM F406-19 and ASTM F1004-21	SOR 2018-186									4	9	2	Medium	29	2,133	15		V			
Learning towers												4	7	4	Medium	30	2,000	15	V				
Changing units (Domestic use)	EN 12221 parts 1 & 2 + A1: 2013	ASTM F2388-18										4	6	6	Medium	31	1,875	16		V			
Swaddle blanket												3	9	4	Medium	32	1,938	16	V				
Ergonomic mattresses												3	8	5	Medium	33	1,875	16	V				
Footmuff												3	7	6	Medium	34	1,813	16	V				
Child seats for cycles	*EN 14344: 2004*	ASTM F1625-00 (2018)									Denmark DSF M327807	3	5	8	Low	35	1,688	16		V			
Tricycle with a pushchair function												3	5	7	Low	36	1,733	15	V				
Inclined plane												2	10	4	Medium	37	1,875	16	V				
Suspended bouncers	EN14036: 2003								Standard 8278 (corresponds to EN14036: 2003))			2	8	7	Medium	38	1,706	17	V				
Potties and toilet reducers												2	7	6	Medium	39	1,733	15	V				
Small protective devices	EN 16948: 2017 EN 16654: 2015 EN 16281: 2013	ASTM F2006-17 ASTM F3492-21										2	7	5	Medium	40	1,786	14		V			
Hip carrier				GB/T40227: 2021								2	3	10	Low	41	1,467	15	V				
Small sleeping products		ASTM F 2194 bassinet										1	15		Medium	42	2,063	16	V				

Cot bumpers	EN 16780: 2018	ASTM F1917-20e1										1	10	6	Medium	43	1,706	17		V			
Infant floor seats		ASTM F3317-20										1	9	6	Medium	44	1,688	16		V			
Baby positioners												1	8	7	Medium	45	1,625	16	V		V		