



Baby strollers

CASP2022

The Coordinated Activities on the Safety of Products (CASP) projects enable all the market surveillance authorities from European Union and European Economic Area countries to cooperate in reinforcing the safety of products placed on the European Single Market.

Product scope

The market surveillance authorities agreed to limit the scope of this activity to pushchairs and prams for children up to 15 kg (including any integrated platform on which a child of up to 20 kg can stand) covered by EN 1888-1. Four categories were sampled: fixed seat strollers; duo or reversible seat strollers; system (trio or more configurations) strollers; strollers with more than nine configurations.

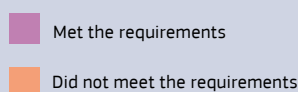
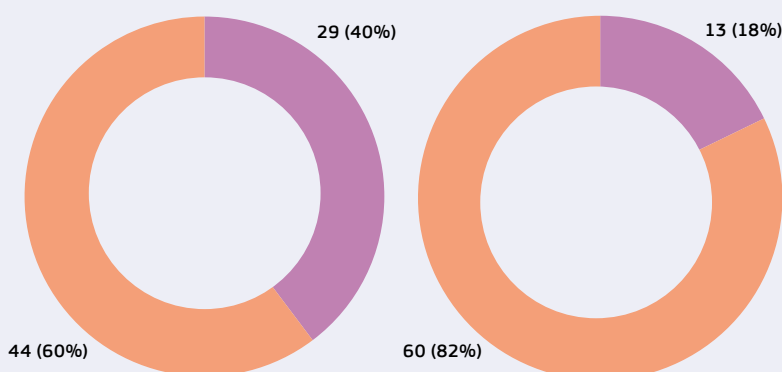


Testing and results

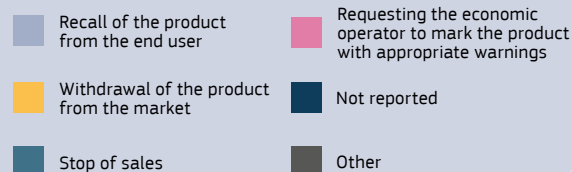
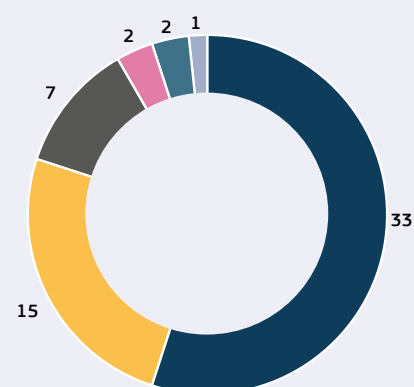
Overall test results (N=73)

excluding warnings, markings and instructions

including warnings, markings and instructions



Measures adopted for samples that did not meet the requirements (N=60)



Main testing criteria

The testing plan included a selection of clauses from the European Standard (EN) 1888-1:2018 focusing on mechanical hazards and the durability of markings.

Additional tests under EN 1466:2014 were used to assess features such as a harness system or carrying handle(s) for strollers that can be converted from seats to pram bodies.

Key recommendations

1

Before placing strollers on the market, ensure that they are designed and manufactured in compliance with the GPSD, and with the appropriate safety standard (EN 1888). Safety obligations are also imposed on economic operators in the supply chain.

2

Be aware of legislation changes in light of the publication of the General Product Safety Regulation (EU) 2023/988 to replace the GPSD.

3

Conduct significant internal tests for stability and strength. Engage with accredited testing laboratories to ensure the safety of strollers.

4

Traceability of products is a mandatory requirement. Such requirements are important in case strollers need to be recalled. All strollers should be marked with a type, batch, serial or model number or other marking allowing their identification. Clearly communicate how consumers should participate in recalls.

5

Strollers have particular identified hazards and should have warnings specific to these e.g. "WARNING Always use the restraint system" and "WARNING Ensure that all the locking devices are engaged before use."

6

If a stroller presents a safety risk, economic operators have a legal duty to immediately inform the competent authority of the Member State(s) in which the stroller has been made available. One way to do this is to use the [Product Safety Business Alert Gateway](#).

Participating market surveillance authorities

COUNTRY	MSA
Austria	Federal Ministry of Social Affairs, Health, Care and Consumer Protection
Belgium	Federal Public Service Economy - Directorate General Quality and Safety
Bulgaria	Commission for Consumer Protection
Croatia	State Inspectorate
Czechia	Czech Trade Inspection Authority
Germany	District Government of Cologne
Iceland	Housing and Construction Authority
Latvia	Consumer Rights Protection Centre
Malta	Malta Competition and Consumer Affairs Authority
Portugal	Consumer Directorate-General

Scan the QR code for the detailed report and for more information

