

## **Economic and Social Council**

Distr.: General 19 September 2025

Original: English

### **Economic Commission for Europe**

**Inland Transport Committee** 

World Forum for Harmonization of Vehicle Regulations

**Working Party on Passive Safety** 

**Seventy-eighth session** Geneva, 1–4 December 2025 Item 14 of the provisional agenda

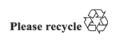
UN Regulation No. 129 (Enhanced child restraint systems)

# Proposal for the 05 series of amendments to UN Regulation No. 129 (Enhanced child restraint systems)

#### Submitted by the expert from the Kingdom of the Netherlands \*

The text reproduced below was prepared by the expert from the Kingdom of the Netherlands to improve the shoulder height requirements to properly take the dimensions of premature newborns into account. It is based on informal document GRSP-77-35. The modifications are marked in bold for new and strikethrough for deleted characters.

<sup>\*</sup> In accordance with the programme of work of the Inland Transport Committee for 2025 as outlined in proposed programme budget for 2025 (A/79/6 (Sect. 20), table 20.6), the World Forum will develop, harmonize and update UN Regulations in order to enhance the performance of vehicles. The present document is submitted in conformity with that mandate.





#### I. Proposal

Paragraph 6.2.1.1., amend to read:

"6.2.1.1. The restraint of the child shall give the required protection in any position specified for the Enhanced Child Restraint System;

Inserts shall form only one layer on the seat surface. An exception is permitted for one additional insert layer to provide protection for small babies with a stature [≤ 45 cm]. This does not preclude the use of a Additional 'comfort' inserts are permitted for any stature, provided they are not needed to comply with the requirements of the regulation;

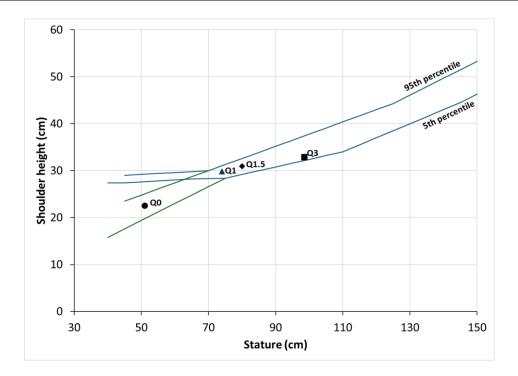
For "Special Needs Restraints" the primary means of restraint shall give the required protection in any intended position of the Enhanced Child Restraint System without the use of the additional restraining devices which may be present."

40*				<del>&lt;27.4</del> 15.8	
45	39.0	12.1	14.2	<del>27.4</del> 17.6	<del>29.0</del> 23.5
50	40.5	14.1	14.8	<del>27.6</del> 19.4	<del>29.2</del> <b>24.8</b>
55	42.0	16.1	15.4	<del>27.8</del> 21.2	<del>29.4</del> <b>26.1</b>
60	43.5	18.1	16.0	<del>28.0</del> <b>23.0</b>	<del>29.6</del> 27.4
65	45.0	20.1	17.2	<del>28.2</del> <b>24.8</b>	<del>29.8</del> <b>28.7</b>
70	47.1	22.1	18.4	<del>28.3</del> <b>26.6</b>	30.0

Annex 18, table 1, add a new table note to read "\* The minimum shoulder height dimension for statures below 40 cm shall be determined by extrapolation."

#### II. Justification

- 1. Over the last couple of years, several presentations were given at the Langwieder Conference Protection of Children in Cars, in Munich, making the attendants aware of the mismatch between UN Regulation No. 129 supposed shoulder height dimensions for premature newborns, and actual shoulder heights derived from collected anthropometry datasets.
- 2. After discharge from hospital, premature newborns are frequently transported home by car and need a safe child restraint system. Concerns have been raised about the fit of these newborns in those ECRSs. The distance between the seat bottom and the lowest shoulder harness outlet is often too large and the ECRS thus provides only an inappropriate fit.
- 3. There is a need for type-approved ECRSs starting from 40 cm with a proper harness fit. The lowest shoulder harness outlet shall be low enough to ensure the belt is positioned slightly below or at shoulder height to restrain especially small children properly.
- 4. A good harness fit is usually provided for the Q0 dummy supposedly because the dummy needs to be restrained effectively in UN Regulation No. 129 front impact, rear impact and overturning tests. Therefore, the Q0 practically determines the lowest harness adjustment in an ECRS while the shoulder height requirements in UN Regulation No. 129 are very generous. If body statures below 48 cm (Q0 dummy) are considered, the more likely it is to have a poor fit of the ECRS.
- 5. The shoulder height from  $\leq$  40 cm until 75 cm does not correspond with real-life anthropometrical data of children.
- 6. The updated shoulder height data are based upon NHS Anthropometry data (see Schleuning et al: 2022). The green lines are based upon the NHS Anthropometry data whereas the blue lines represent the original UN Regulation No. 129 data



- 7. Paragraph 6.2.1.1. is modified to allow for one additional insert layer in order for ECRS manufacturers to be able to comply with the requirements, for premature infants  $[\le 45 \text{ cm}]$ .
- 8. In Annex 18 table 1, the value for statures below 40 cm has been modified, in order to make sure that manufacturers do not declare statures below 40 cm, without properly addressing their corresponding shoulder heights. For that purpose, the shoulder heights below 40 cm may be extrapolated rather than taking the value at 40 cm, as was the case with the original provisions.