

NEW WORK ITEM PROPOSAL (NP)

DATE OF CIRCULATION: 2024-05-22	CLOSING DATE FOR VOTING: 2024-08-14
PROPOSER:	REFERENCE NUMBER:
☑ ISO member body:SAC☐ Committee, liaison or other:	□ WITHIN EXISTING COMMITTEE Document Number: Committee Secretariat:
	☑ PROPOSAL FOR A NEW PC

A proposal for a new work item within the scope of an existing committee shall be submitted to the secretariat of that committee.

A proposal for a new project committee shall be submitted to the Central Secretariat, which will process the proposal in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1, Clause 2.3.

Guidelines for proposing and justifying new work items or new fields of technical activity (Project Committee) are given in ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1, Annex C.

IMPORTANT NOTE: Proposals without adequate justification and supporting information risk rejection or referral to the originator.

PROPOSAL

(to be completed by the proposer, following discussion with committee leadership if appropriate)

English title

Cross-border trade of second-hand goods —Part 1: General requirements

French title

(Please see ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1, Annex C, Clause C.4.2).

In case of amendment, revision or a new part of an existing document, please include the reference number and current title

SCOPE

(Please see ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1, Annex C, Clause C.4.3)

This part establishes general requirements and minimum screening criteria for second-hand goods that are traded, sold, offered for sale, donated or exchanged between countries.

This part is intended to help protect health, safety, sustainability in which second-hand goods interact, when used by customers.

This part is applicable to second-hand goods that are shipped across at least one international border, and where the intended end user is a consumer.

This part does not apply to goods that are remanufactured and rebuilt.

PURPOSE AND JUSTIFICATION

(Please see ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1, <u>Annex C</u> and additional guidance on justification statements in the brochure <u>Guidance on New Work</u>)

Second-hand goods trade has been in practice for many years as low-cost, durable, and safe second-hand goods as an alternative to higher-priced new goods are highly welcomed. With the rapid development of e-commerce in recent years, cross-border transactions of second-hand goods are becoming increasingly common. In addition, the re-use of consumer goods is viewed as a significant factor in promoting sustainable development because it is more resource efficient than manufacturing new items and it diverts goods that might otherwise go to landfills and other disposal facilities. Although it is generally understood that the expectations on second-hand goods will be somewhat lower than new goods, they are still obliged to meet basic requirements to guarantee consumer health and safety. Nonetheless, dangerous or unsustainable second-hand goods can find their way into the market, leading to serious health and safety risks and resource waste problems for the importing country.

When this work first started in ISO, an important issue was clothing and personal items that might be contaminated. With the rise of consumption in consumer electronics, more and more 2nd-hand electronics are entering into market. Safety and environment issues of products such as batteries, appliances and other electronic or electrical items are becoming more prominent for the consumers. In the first edition, requirements that should be applied to 2nd-hand electronics, e.g. hazardous substances contained in electronics, risk of fire, etc, are inadequate. Additionally, many 2nd-hand electrical and electronic appliances are refurbished before sale,i.e repaired, cleaned, tested, redecorated to be restored to a like-new condition. Yet, the refurbished goods are treated the same as remanufactured goods and excluded in first edition and this need to be addressed in new revision.

With the intention to include general requirements that can apply to all major 2nd-hand goods, the revision will re-structure the first edition and detail the general requirements in alignment with the basic principles of safety, health, sustainability, etc..

Also in first edition, the roles of consumers, consignees, customs, market surveillance agencies, etc. in evaluation and determination of conformity are not adequately reflected in first edition. Checklist in Annex is intended to be used by importers and exporters only. With the revision, the process, roles of participants and methods of evaluation are detailed.

In addition, with the rise of online second-hand trade and the digitalization in trade, it becomes more demanding that proper data needs to be exchanged among 2nd-hand trade participants and the lack of data can lead to a range of issues that affect consumer safety, public health and environmental sustainability. Without adequate data e.g. the condition and history of second-hand items, consumers can not make informed decisions and may unknowingly purchase products that are fake or unsafe. Data is also necessary for effective market regulation. Without proper data, platforms cannot take effective quality control measures to prevent unsafe 2nd-hand goods to be transactioned and authorities struggle to oversee the second-hand market, leading to a higher incidence of fraud, counterfeit goods, and the sale of banned or unsafe products. Data is also crucial for tracking the environmental impact of second-hand trade and help to promote practices such as EU Digital Product Passport which intends to reduce waste and encourage recycling. Also the data relevant is not limited to product information, other information such as the historic record of the consignee, the transaction records of the item, may also be helpful in boosting consumer trust and confidence in 2nd-hand trade.

The first edition is inadequate in what information and how they should be exchanged among different participants for purpose of satisfying the requirements listed in the document. As the document is not product specific, the revision intends to establish a conceptual data model which can be applied to all 2nd-hand goods and also allows data augmentation when it applies to specific product. The revision also intends to make reference to the existing trade data models and data

elements specified in relevant standards e.g. ISO7372. To avoid making one document too complicated, it is proposed to split the revision of ISO 20245 into two parts with Part 1 focusing on the general requirements and Part 2 focusing on relevant data exchange among various participants in the supply chain.

The proposed revisions of Part 1 include:

- -- Restructure to differentiate between "Basic Principle" and "Evaluation requirements for second-hand goods" and detail requirements to reflect safety, health and sustainability concerns of major 2nd-hand goods.
- -- Revise to specify "Process", "Participants" and "Method" of "Determination of conformity" and detail how the evaluation is implemented.
- -- Include refurbished goods in the scope to reflect the reality in booming online second-hand trade, and redefine refurbished goods to differentiate with remanufactured goods.

Part 2 of ISO 20245 will later be proposed together with ISO/TC154 to address what and how the minimum required information is exchanged in second-hand trade in order to ensure the compliance with general requirements of Part 1. And it is intended to include:

- -- Conceptual data model(s) of what information are necessary for meeting the requirements listed in Part 1
- -- Data elements and their mapping with existing data models (e.g. ISO7372)
- -- Method and technologies that can be applied in data exchange
- -- Process of data exchange and roles of participants in data exchange.

(Please use this field or attach an annex)

PROPOSED PROJECT LEADER (name and email address)

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PROPOSER (including contact information of the proposer's representative)

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PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Preferred document		
\boxtimes	International Standard	
	Technical Specification	
	Publicly Available Specification*	

^{*} While a formal NP ballot is not required (no eForm04), the NP form may provide useful information for the committee P-members to consider when deciding to initiate a Publicly Available Specification.

Proposed Standard Development Track (SDT – to be discussed by the proposer with the committee manager or ISO/CS)			
	18 months □ 36 months		
Pro	posed date for first meeting: 2024-11-30		
Pro	posed TARGET dates for key milestones		
•	Circulation of 1 st Working Draft (if any) to experts: 2024-09-30 Committee Draft consultation (if any):):2025-03-30 DIS submission*: 2025-08-30 Publication*: 2026-08-30		
	arget Dates for DIS submission and Publication should be set a few weeks ahead of the limit es automatically determined when selecting the SDT.		
It is	s proposed that this DOCUMENT will be developed by: An existing Working Group, add title		
	A new Working Group (Note that the establishment of a new Working Group requires approval by the parent committee by a resolution) The TC/SC directly To be determined This proposal relates to a new ISO document		
	This proposal relates to the adoption, as an active project, of an item currently registered as a Preliminary Work Item This proposal relates to the re-establishment of a cancelled project as an active project Other: Reactivate PC245		
Additional guidance on project management is available <u>here</u> .			
PR	EPARATORY WORK		
	A draft is attached An existing document serving as the initial basis is attached An outline is attached Note: at minimum an outline of the proposed document is required		
The	e proposer is prepared to undertake the preparatory work required:		
\boxtimes	Yes □ No		
If a	draft is attached to this proposal:		
Ple	ase select from one of the following options:		
	The draft document can be registered at Preparatory stage (WD – stage 20.00) The draft document can be registered at Committee stage (CD – stage 30.00) The draft document can be registered at enquiry stage (DIS – stage 40.00)		

	If the attached document is copyrighted or includes copyrighted content, the proposer confirms that copyright permission has been granted for ISO to use this content in compliance with clause 2.13 of ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1 (see also the Declaration on copyright).				
	RELATION OF THE PROPOSAL TO EXISTING INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS AND ON-GOING STANDARDIZATION WORK				
	he best of your knowledge, has this or a similar proposal been submitted to another standards elopment organization or to another ISO committee?				
	Yes ⊠ No				
If Ye	es, please specify which one(s)				
	The proposer has checked whether the proposed scope of this new project overlaps with the scope of any existing ISO project				
	If an overlap or the potential for overlap is identified, the proposer and the leaders of the existing project have discussed on: i. modification/restriction of the scope of the proposal to avoid overlapping, ii. potential modification/restriction of the scope of the existing project to avoid overlapping.				
	If agreement with parties responsible for existing project(s) has not been reached, please explain why the proposal should be approved				
	Has a proposal on this subject already been submitted within an existing committee and rejected? If so, what were the reasons for rejection?				
This	project may require possible joint/parallel work with IEC (please specify the committee) CEN (please specify the committee) Other (please specify)				
Please select any UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that this proposed project would support (information about SDGs, is available at www.iso.org/SDGs)					
	GOAL 1: No Poverty GOAL 2: Zero Hunger GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-being GOAL 4: Quality Education GOAL 5: Gender Equality GOAL 6: Clean Water and Sanitation GOAL 7: Affordable and Clean Energy GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure GOAL 10: Reduced Inequality GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities GOAL 12: Responsible Consumption and Production GOAL 13: Climate Action GOAL 14: Life Below Water GOAL 15: Life on Land GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and strong institutions				
N/A	·				

Identification and description of relevant affected stakeholder categories (Please see <u>ISO CONNECT</u>)

Benefits/Impacts/Examples

Industry and commerce – large industry

1. Boost sales of new products. Due to the imbalance of global economic development and large differences in consumer income and consumption level, stable cross-border trade of second-hand goods can enable residents in economically developed areas to transfer secondhand goods at any time and then buy similar new products for consumption, which is bound to promote the sales of new products. 2. Promote the upgrading of enterprises' production technology and product quality. Cross-border trade of secondhand products can change consumer mindsets as they become more inclined to purchase products that can be resold in the future. This will force manufacturers to adopt a market-oriented approach and produce higher quality, more durable goods.

Industry and commerce - SMEs

SMEs can effectively reduce the cost and risk of production & operation and improve efficiency by using of second-hand goods that meet the requirements specified in this standard. It is helpful to facilitate the circulation of second-hand goods.

Government

It is helpful for relevant countries to improve the regulatory system in cross-border trade of second-hand products, and prevent waste from leaving and entering the country in the name of second-hand products, and protect the ecological environment and personal and property safety of the importing country.

Consumers

The standard specifies the minimum screening requirements of cross-border circulation second-hand goods in terms of use function, safety, hygiene, and service life cycle, which protects the legitimate rights and interests of consumers and helps consumers choose reliable second-hand products.

Labour

Cross-border trade of second-hand goods not only generates employment opportunities but also effectively stimulates job growth in related industries such as cleaning, repair, packaging, and express delivery.

Academic and research bodies
Standards application businesses
Non-governmental organizations

This can help non-governmental organizations establish effective acceptance criteria for donated second-hand goods, particularly in terms of ensuring functionality, safety, and hygiene.

Other (please specify)

This standard can make second-hand goods experience multiple consumption cycles across various levels and occasions, extending their usage period. This contributes significantly to resource utilization, waste reduction, and environmental protection.

Listing of countries where the subject of the proposal is important for their national commercial interests (Please see ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1, Annex C, Clause C.4.8)

Canada, United States, Korea, China, Australia, Japan, Brazil, Singapore, Kenya, Tanzania, Nigeria, Botswana, South Africa, Indonesia, Siri Lanka

Listing of external international organizations or internal parties (other ISO and/or IEC committees) to be engaged in this work (Please see ISO/IEC Directives, part 1, Annex C, Clause C.4.9)

WTO, WCO, ISO/TC154, ISO/COPOLCO, ISO/TC321, ISO/TC324

Listing of relevant documents (such as standards and regulations) at international, regional and national level (Please see ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1, Annex C, Clause C.4.6)
Relevant regulations:

- 1) The United States: Used motor vehicle trade regulation rule 16 CFR Part 455, 2016;
- 2) Canada: Information for shoppers of second-hand products-Health Canada, 2012;
- 3) Japan: Antique articles business act;
- 4) New Zealand: Second-hand dealers and pawnbrokers act, 2004;
- 5) Singapore: Second-hand goods dealers act, 2007;
- 6) China: Five-year plan from 2021 to 2025 to promote circular economy, 2021;

Guide for China used car export, 2021

Measures for the administration of used goods circulation (Trial), 1998;

- 7) Australian: Government department of the environment and heritage, Criteria for the export and import of used electronic equipment1, 2012;
- 8) Brazil: MDIC Ordinance No. 235, 2006;
- 9) Norway: The second-hand trade regulation 1999;
- 10) Kenya: Kenya gazette supplement, national assembly bills, 2019;
- 11) New South Wales: Pawnbrokers and second-hand dealers regulation 2021;
- 12) Victoria: Second-hand dealers and pawnbrokers act 1989.

Relevant standards:

- 1) Japan: Criteria for judging second-hand products when exporting used electrical and electronic equipment;
- 2) Australian/New Zealand: In-service safety inspection and testing—Second-hand equipment prior to sale (AS/NZS 5761:2011);

3)	Canada	a: Industry guide to second-hand products (including children's products), 2013		
4)	China:	GB/T 21667:2008 General rules of the second-hand goods qualification;		
		GB/T 30342:2013 Classification for the second-hand goods;		
		GB/T 33492-2017 Management criterion for second hand goods market.		
AD	DITIONA	AL INFORMATION		
Mai	Maintenance Agencies (MAs) and Registration Authorities (RAs)			
		oposal requires the designation of a maintenance agency. lease identify the potential candidate:		
		oposal requires the designation of a registration authority.		
		ection and appointment of the MA or RA are subject to the procedure outlined in ISO/IEC Part 1, <u>Annex G</u> and <u>Annex H</u> .		
Kno	own pat	ented Items (Please see ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1, Clause 2.14)		
	Yes	⊠ No		
If Y	es, prov	ide full information as an annex		
Is this proposal for an ISO management System Standard (MSS)?				
	Yes	⊠ No		
Note: If yes, this proposal must have an accompanying justification study. Please see the Consolidated Supplement to the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1, <u>Annex SL</u> or <u>Annex JG</u>				