

**NEW WORK ITEM PROPOSAL (NP)****DATE OF CIRCULATION:**

2024-05-22

**CLOSING DATE FOR VOTING:**

2024-08-14

**PROPOSER:** ISO member body:  
SAC Committee, liaison or other:**REFERENCE NUMBER:** **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, [Annex C](#) and additional guidance on justification statements in the brochure [Guidance on New Work](#))

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, re-decorated 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 2<sup>nd</sup>-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 2<sup>nd</sup>-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 2<sup>nd</sup>-hand goods to be transacted 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 2<sup>nd</sup>-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 2<sup>nd</sup>-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 2<sup>nd</sup>-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)

Mrs. Yang Wu, [wuy@ccic.com](mailto:wuy@ccic.com)

Dr. Jong In Lee: [ji.lee@consumerpolicy.kr](mailto:ji.lee@consumerpolicy.kr)

**PROPOSER** (including contact information of the proposer’s representative)

Dr.LI Yubing; [Liyb@sac.gov.cn](mailto:Liyb@sac.gov.cn)

Deputy Director General, Department of Standards Innovative Management, SAMR;

Secretary General of Chinese Member Body of ISO, SAC

**The proposer confirms that this proposal has been drafted in compliance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1, Annex C**

**PROJECT MANAGEMENT**

Preferred document

- 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     24 months     36 months

Proposed date for first meeting: 2024-11-30

Proposed TARGET dates for key milestones

- Circulation of 1<sup>st</sup> 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

\* Target Dates for DIS submission and Publication should be set a few weeks ahead of the limit dates automatically determined when selecting the SDT.

It is 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 [here](#).

## PREPARATORY 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 proposer is prepared to undertake the preparatory work required:

Yes     No

If a draft is attached to this proposal:

Please 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

To the best of your knowledge, has this or a similar proposal been submitted to another standards development organization or to another ISO committee?

- Yes     No

If Yes, 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](http://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    GOAL 17: Partnerships for the goals

## Identification and description of relevant affected stakeholder categories

(Please see [ISO CONNECT](#))

### Benefits/Impacts/Examples

Industry and commerce – large industry	<b>1. Boost sales of new products.</b> 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 second-hand goods at any time and then buy similar new products for consumption, which is bound to promote the sales of new products. <b>2. Promote the upgrading of enterprises' production technology and product quality.</b> Cross-border trade of second-hand 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, Sri 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 equipment<sup>1</sup>, 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: 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.

## **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

### **Maintenance Agencies (MAs) and Registration Authorities (RAs)**

- This proposal requires the designation of a maintenance agency.  
If so, please identify the potential candidate:
- This proposal requires the designation of a registration authority.  
If so, please identify the potential candidate

NOTE: Selection and appointment of the MA or RA are subject to the procedure outlined in ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1, [Annex G](#) and [Annex H](#).

### **Known patented Items** (Please see ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1, [Clause 2.14](#))

- Yes  No

If Yes, provide 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, [Annex SL](#) or [Annex JG](#)



## Cross-border Trade of Second-hand goods – Part 1: General requirement

NP stage

### Warning for WDs and CDs

This document is not an ISO International Standard. It is distributed for review and comment. It is subject to change without notice and may not be referred to as an International Standard.

Recipients of this draft are invited to submit, with their comments, notification of any relevant patent rights of which they are aware and to provide supporting documentation.

© ISO 2023

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, or required in the context of its implementation, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized otherwise in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, or posting on the internet or an intranet, without prior written permission. Permission can be requested from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office

CP 401 • Ch. de Blandonnet 8

CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva

Phone: +41 22 749 01 11

Email: [copyright@iso.org](mailto:copyright@iso.org)

Website: [www.iso.org](http://www.iso.org)

Published in Switzerland

## Contents

Foreword.....	iv
Introduction .....	v
1 Scope.....	7
2 Normative references .....	7
3 Terms and definitions.....	7
4 Basic principles .....	9
4.1 Compliance .....	9
4.2 Health .....	10
4.3 Safety .....	10
4.4 Quality .....	10
4.5 Authenticity.....	10
4.6 Sustainability.....	10
5 Evaluation requirements for second-hand goods .....	10
5.1 General factors to be considered by suppliers or recipients of second-hand goods .....	10
5.2 Compliance requirements .....	10
5.3 Health requirements.....	11
5.4 Safety requirements.....	11
5.5 Quality requirements .....	11
5.6 Authenticity requirements .....	12
5.7 Sustainability requirements .....	12
5.8 Product information requirements (To be determined - Move to part 2) .....	12
6 Determination of conformity .....	13
6.1 Overview .....	13
6.2 Process .....	13
6.3 Method .....	13
6.4 Participants .....	14
7 Classification of condition .....	15
Annex A (informative) Sample checklists for exporters and importers of second-hand goods .....	17
Bibliography.....	20

## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see [www.iso.org/directives](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents)).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL:  
[www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html).

This document was prepared by Project Committee ISO/PC 245, *Cross-border trade of second-hand goods—Part 1: General requirements*. This edition of ISO 20245 cancels and replaces ISO/TS 20245: 2017.

The main changes compared to ISO 20245:2017 are as follows:

~~1. Rename the document as *Second-hand goods trade—Part 1:General Requirements to avoid confusion that this document can not be applied within the country. This document applies to second-hand trade both within the country/region and across border.*~~

~~2.1.~~ 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.

~~3.2.~~ Revise to specify “Process”, “Participants” and “Method” of “Determination of conformity” and detail how the evaluation is implemented.

~~4.~~ 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.

~~5.3.~~ Revise checklist and make it applicable to all relevant participants, not just importers and exporters

## Introduction

The cross-border movement of second-hand goods 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 2<sup>nd</sup>-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 2<sup>nd</sup>-hand electronics, e.g. hazardous substances contained in electronics, risk of fire, etc, are inadequate. Additionally, many 2<sup>nd</sup>-hand electrical and electronic appliances are refurbished before sale, i.e. repaired, cleaned, tested, re-decorated 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 2<sup>nd</sup>-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. in 2<sup>nd</sup>-hand goods trade.

Also in first edition, the roles of consumers, consignees, customs, market surveillance agencies, etc. in evaluation and determination of conformity are not reflected adequately in first edition. With the revision, the process, roles of participants and methods of evaluation will be 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 2<sup>nd</sup>-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 2<sup>nd</sup>-hand goods

to be transacted 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 2<sup>nd</sup>-hand trade.

It is necessary describe what information and how they should be exchanged among participants to ensure the requirements listed in this document are met. To avoid making one document too complicated, it is proposed that ISO 20245 are split 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.

This document relates to health, safety and environment. It is intended to be used in conjunction with other standards that might impact the trade of consumer products, notably [ISO 10377](#), [ISO 10393](#) and [ISO 22380](#).

The use of this document should not interfere with non-profits and other charitable organizations that offer second hand goods to developing countries at little or no cost.

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

## 2 **1 Scope**

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

5 This document is intended to help protect health, safety, and sustainability in which second-hand goods interact,  
6 when used by consumers.

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

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

## 10 **2 Normative references**

11 There are no normative references in this document.

## 12 **3 Terms and definitions**

13 For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

14 ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

15 — ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>

16 — IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

### 17 **3.1**

18 consumer

19 individual member of the general public purchasing or using property, products or services for private purposes

20 [SOURCE: ISO 26000:2010, 2.2]

### 21 **3.2**

22 consumer product

23 product designed and manufactured primarily for, but not limited to, personal use, including its components,  
24 parts, accessories, instructions and packaging

25 [SOURCE: ISO 10377:2013, 2.2, modified —The word "produced" has been replaced by "manufactured"]

26 **3.3**

27 export and import

28 movement of goods from one party to another party, in their respective connotations

29 Note 1 to entry: Adapted from the Rotterdam Convention<sup>[29]</sup>.

30 **3.4**

31 consignee

32 receiver

33 party to which goods are consigned

34 [SOURCE: ISO 17687:2007, 3.8]

35 **3.5**

36 primary feature

37 function required for the correct operation of a product based on the foreseen design

38 EXAMPLEA primary feature is that the starter of a car works correctly.

39 **3.6**

40 secondary feature

41 additional function in a product that is not required for correct operation of the product

42 EXAMPLEA secondary feature is that the GPS in a car works correctly.

43 **3.7**

44 second-hand goods

45 goods or components/parts that have been in service (leased, loaned or owned) and that are re-entering a market  
46 for sale, lease or use by a second user or an end user

47 Note 1 to entry: For the purposes of this document, products that are rebuilt, refurbished or remanufactured  
48 within context of the WTO concept paper<sup>[27]</sup> are not considered to be second-hand goods.



49 **3.8**

50 safety

51 freedom from risk which is not tolerable

52 [SOURCE: ISO/IEC Guide 51: 2014, 3.14]

53 supplier

54 entity that provides products or services to satisfy the consignee's requirements

55 Note 1 to entry: A user may also act in the capacity of a supplier.

56 EXAMPLEManufacturer; seller; donor.

57 [SOURCE: ISO 11161:2007, 3.24, modified — The original definition has been adapted to the context of second-  
58 hand goods]

59 risk

60 combination of the probability of occurrence of harm and the severity of that harm

61 [SOURCE: SOURCE: ISO/IEC Guide 51:2014, 3.9]

62 **3.9**

63 refurbish

64 restore or improve the quality and performance of a used product to the original or other predetermined  
65 condition and function

66 Note 1 to entry: Refurbished products do not require a warranty equivalent to that of a new product.

67 Note 1 to entry: Refurbish may include but is not limited to, replacing or repairing components, aesthetical  
68 maintenance, software upgrades, etc.

69 **4 Basic principles**

70 **4.1 Compliance**

71 Businesses and individuals have the obligation in second-hand goods trade to ensure that second-hand goods  
72 comply with all applicable laws, regulations and standards of the importing, exporting, and transit countries.

73 **4.2 Health**

74 Second-hand goods should pose no health risks beyond those risks generally permitted for new goods and meet  
75 the applicable requirements for general consumer health for similar products.

76 **4.3 Safety**

77 Second-hand goods should pose no safety risks beyond those risks generally permitted for new goods and meet  
78 the applicable requirements for general safety for similar products.

79 Entities that service, maintain and supply second-hands should be appropriately qualified in order to ensure  
80 product safety for the consumer.

81 **4.4 Quality**

82 The performance, durability and usability of consumer second-hand goods should meet the expectations of a  
83 reasonable consumer who has full knowledge that the goods are in second-hand condition.

84 **4.5 Authenticity**

85 Second-hand goods should not be counterfeit or replicas, and the product description should reflect the actual  
86 condition of the item.

87 **4.6 Sustainability**

88 Trade of second-hand goods should ensure that it is environmentally, socially, and economically responsible for  
89 all participating countries.

90

91 **5 Evaluation requirements for second-hand goods**

92 **5.1 General factors to be considered by suppliers or recipients of second-hand goods**

93 Prior to acceptance of second-hand goods, suppliers or recipients should confirm that the product supplied or  
94 ordered meets minimum acceptance criteria. The acceptance criteria should specify the requirements indicated in  
95 5.2 to 5.9.

96 **5.2 Compliance requirements**

97 The acceptance criteria for compliance should specify requirements for:

98 — confirmation that the goods have been verified to meet the conditions for acceptance by the consignee;

99 -- waste should not be classified as second-hand goods.

100 —

101 .....

### 102 5.3 Health requirements

103 The acceptance criteria for health should specify requirements for:

104 — .....

### 105 5.4 Safety requirements

106 The acceptance criteria for safety should specify requirements for:

107 — product instructions and warnings;

108 — conformity with safety standards in the country of export and import

109 — product life expectancy or expiry date of product;

### 110 5.5 Quality requirements

#### 111 5.5.1 Performance requirements

112 Second-hand goods should meet the minimum acceptable level of a critical property for similar products.

#### 113 5.5.2 Usability/Usage requirements

114 Second-hand goods should be in proper working order and able to achieve their intended goals effectively in  
115 specified context of use.

116 The acceptance criteria for usage requirements should specify requirements for:

117 — the marketplaces where the product will be sold or donated;

118 — climatic conditions;

119 — safety instructions, warnings and manuals in the language of the country where the product will be imported  
120 and sold;

121 — protection of the environment, packaging, labelling of origin, etc.;

122 — the environment (e.g. an industrial facility, an office, a nursery, a residential home) in which the product can  
123 be used and the environment in which the product cannot be used;

124 — the users of the product, including age range, experience with the product, industrial worker, consumer and  
125 capability;

126 — transportation to market and storage.

127 — ensuring the goods are fit for all the purposes for which they are normally supplied.

### 128 5.5.3 Durability requirements

129 Second-hand should be able to perform its required functions during a specified period of time that the consumers  
130 expect.

131 — .....

## 132 5.6 Authenticity requirements

133 The acceptance criteria for authenticity requirements should specify requirements for:

134 — provision for a written description and matching the condition of the goods supplied or ordered;

135 — .....

## 136 5.7 Sustainability requirements

137 The acceptance criteria for sustainability requirements should specify requirements for:

138 — Second-hand goods should meet the applicable environmental requirements for similar products at the  
139 final destination.

140 — .....

## 141 5.8 Product information requirements (To be determined - Move to part 2)

142 The acceptance criteria for product information should specify requirements for:

143 — information about the product in the language of the country where it will be sold or donated;

144 — features, functions or characteristics of the product;

145 — instructions for assembly, maintenance and post-use disposal;

146 — model name/number as well as additional traceability information;

147 — geographical address and identity of the manufacturer/supplier/trader.

148 Second-hand goods should have the correct product identification, nameplate and rating. Electrical products  
149 should work at, and be compatible with, the power and plugs of the country of destination.

150 Second-hand goods that are mechanical, electrical or fuel powered should be provided with statements of major  
151 accidents, maintenance and repair records, trading contracts, statements and proof of no-recalls.

## 152 **6 Determination of conformity**

### 153 **6.1 Overview**

154 Those who obtain, transfer or deliver, distribute or sell second-hand goods shall implement a procedure to  
155 identify applicable conventions on cross-border trade with respect to the traded product, including banned or  
156 restricted goods and equipment, and to determine how these conventions apply to the cross-border trade of  
157 second-hand goods.

### 158 **6.2 Process**

159 Interested parties in supply chain should first determine the criteria for assessing the goods, then select the  
160 appropriate methods for conformity determination that can fulfil the need of criteria. If the interested parties  
161 could not conduct the compliance determination by themselves, restricted by area, personnel, capacity, etc., they  
162 could consult third-party institutions or experts for professional evaluation.

163 This determination of conformity general process is applicable across different categories of second-hand goods.  
164 On this basis, the interested parties are enabled to determine the specific processes according to specific goods  
165 evaluation demands.

### 166 **6.3 Method**

#### 167 **6.3.1 Physical Inspection:**

168 An alternative or complement to product testing is product inspection, where the product is visually inspected to  
169 ensure that the acceptance criteria are met and that specified safety and health documentation has been  
170 completed.

#### 171 **6.3.2 Documentation Audit**

172 Auditing of documentation provided by the supplier of the product can be used as a complement or an alternative  
173 to testing or inspecting. The documentation supplied should present evidence that demonstrates conformity of the  
174 product to the requirements. This would include test reports, inspection reports and conformity assessment  
175 documentation. Review any available documentation such as receipts, warranty cards, or user manuals, and the  
176 conformity history of the supplier of the product and the product's history of reported incidents, recalls and  
177 consumer complaints.

178 **6.3.3** Third-party Evaluation

179 Third-party institutions in a specific field can provide professional, unbiased, and systematic evaluation of the  
180 items to prove the conformity of the product to the requirements. This process may include expert appraisal,  
181 physical and chemical identification using instruments and reagents, documentation audit, etc.

182 The third-party institution that attested the conformity of second-hand goods should meet the requirements of  
183 ISO/IEC 17020, ISO/IEC 17025 or ISO/IEC 17065.

184 **6.4 Participants**

185 **6.4.1** Overview

186 Parties that distribute, sell or accept second-hand goods should be able to provide evaluations and determine the  
187 conformity of the goods if required.

188 **6.4.2** Supplier

189 Supplier should provide data with respect to the extent that the product meets applicable specifications and  
190 standards and how conformity was determined. Confirmation could take the form of test results generated by  
191 internal facilities or independent laboratories, conformity assessment results or, where required, a health  
192 declaration from a recognized institution in the country of origin.

193 The supplier shall have the right to verify, require proof of conformity, and hold other members of the supply  
194 chain responsible for correcting non-conforming products.

195 **6.4.3** Exporter

196 Transborder trade exporter should complete the checklists for exporter (Annex 1, Table A.1 ), and visually inspect  
197 the product prior to shipment or import acceptance to ensure that the acceptance criteria are met and that  
198 specified safety and health documentation has been completed.

199 **6.4.4** Importer

200 Transborder trade importer should complete the checklists for importer (Annex 1, Table A.2 ), and review the  
201 proof of conformity and use proper methods, e.g. visually inspection, sampling inspection, to ensure the import  
202 acceptance criteria are met.

203 **6.4.5** Consignee/Recipients

204 Consignee should have the right to write specific requirements that include acceptance criteria (i.e.safety,quality),  
205 applicable conformity requirements for where the products are intended to be manufactured, sold and used, and

206 the permissible number and type of defects (e.g. not accepting undergarments in used clothing bales or bales that  
207 have not been fumigated).

208 The consignee should have the right to verify, to require proof of conformity with, and to hold the other members  
209 of the supply chain accountable for correction of, non-conforming products.

#### 210 **6.4.6 Consumer**

211 Consumers could determine the conformity independently through physical inspection (e.g. check appearance,  
212 quantity), document verification, etc., or consulting third-party organizations for professional evaluation.

213 The consumer should have the right to require proof of conformity with, and to hold the other members of the  
214 supply chain accountable for correction of, non-conforming products.

#### 215 **6.4.7 Market surveillance**

216 Complaints or incidents related to second-hand goods, or to any party in the supply chain of cross-border trade of  
217 second-hand goods to the consumer, should be tracked and recorded. On-going complaints and incidents should  
218 lead to a reevaluation of the supply chain and the second-hand goods involved.

## 219 **7 Classification of condition**

### 220 **7.1 The condition of second-hand goods should be classified as "A", "B", "C" or "D"** 221 **according to the following ranking.**

222 The second-hand goods should perform in accordance with the conditions upon which they have been classified  
223 and meet all the requisites (e.g. for class "B", manuals should be provided, preferably in the language of the  
224 country of destination).

225 — "A" = "Very good" condition. Class A products should have all their primary and secondary features available  
226 (operational). In addition, operating instructions, maintenance manuals, care instructions and parts manuals  
227 should be provided, preferably in the language of the consignee.

228 EXAMPLE 1A class "A" automobile has all primary and secondary functions fully operational, in a well-maintained  
229 interior and exterior condition, and has all manuals and care information available and in the language of the  
230 country of destination.

231 EXAMPLE 2A class "A" stove/range meeting is fully operational with all features and options functioning and is  
232 well-maintained. Manuals and instructions booklets are provided in the language of the country of destination.

233 — "B" = "Good" condition. Class "B" products should have all their primary and most of their secondary features  
234 available (operational). Where practical, operating instructions, maintenance manuals, care instructions and  
235 parts manuals should be provided, preferably in the language of the consignee.

236 EXAMPLE 3A class "B" automobile has all primary functions operational and most secondary functions fully  
237 operational, although some functions, e.g. air conditioning, might not work or the internal trunk release might not  
238 function. The interior and exterior is clean but shows some wear. Manual and instructions might be available and  
239 provided in the language of the country of destination.

240 EXAMPLE 4A class "B" stove/range has all primary functions (e.g. burners, oven) operational, but secondary  
241 functions, e.g. the oven light or warming drawer, might not function. The stove/range is clean but might show  
242 some wear. Manuals and instructions booklets might be available in the language of the country of destination.

243 — "C" = "Acceptable" condition. Class "C" products should have most of their primary and secondary features  
244 available (operational).

245 EXAMPLE 5A class "C" automobile has most primary and secondary functions fully operational but the power  
246 train or brakes might need repair or servicing and the windshield wipers might need replacement. The  
247 automobile is in working condition, but wear on the interior (e.g. worn fabrics, stains) and exterior (e.g. faded  
248 paint, dents) exist. Manuals and instructions might not be available and might be not be available in the language  
249 of the country of destination or the country of origin of the product.

250 EXAMPLE 6A class "C" stove/range has most, but not all, primary and secondary functions fully operational (e.g. a  
251 burner or burners might not work or the oven might not work; the oven light might not work or might need  
252 replacement). Manuals and instructions booklets might not be available in the language of the country of  
253 destination or the country of origin of the product.

254 — "D" = "Unfit" condition. Class "D" products have most of their primary and secondary features unavailable  
255 (non-operational) and should be traded only for the purpose of extracting parts for aftermarket needs.

256 EXAMPLE 7A class "D" automobile might have some components/parts or assemblies in working condition, but is  
257 not otherwise roadworthy and could have been in an accident or have very high mileage. There are no manuals or  
258 instructions available. The automobile or its components/parts are only for parts extraction.

259 EXAMPLE 8A class "D" stove/range is non-functioning and is strictly for parts extraction as burners, or elements  
260 could be used to repair identical products. There are no manuals or instructions available.

261 **7.2 Products that are primarily intended for safety should be considered unacceptable for**  
262 **trading as second-hand goods (e.g. moulded case circuit breakers, child car seats,**  
263 **protective clothing, safety work footwear, life jackets and personal flotation devices).**



264  
265  
266

**Annex A**  
**(informative)**  
**Sample checklists for exporters and importers of second-hand goods**

267 Table A.1 and Table A.2 provide basic examples of checklists for exporters and importers. Since second- hand  
268 goods cover a wide range of products and different technologies, users of this document should supplement the  
269 checklists with appropriate product-specific requirements.

270 The checklists for the exporters and importers should be in the language of the country of import.

271 Table A.1 is a checklist for the exporter (source and interim country). Table A.2 is a checklist for the importer  
272 (parties). Other users may also adapt or make use of these checklists.

273

274 Table A.1- Exporter checklist

Exporter	
Originating country of product	
Country/ countries where product was processed (sorted, assessed, packed and treated)	
Cross-border shipping route	
Product type (HS code)	
Name	
Quantity	
Source of product (donated or purchased)	
Condition (class "A", "B", "C" or "D" according to Annex B)	
Was a warranty/guarantee supplied with this product?	
If so, identify warranty/guarantee and if any restrictions apply	
Recalls of this product in any jurisdiction?	
If recalled, who issued the recall?	
If recalled product is in the shipment, it should be removed and returned, disposed of or destroyed.	
Has the product been repaired?	
If repaired, what was the repair ?	
When was the repair done?	
Did the product require servicing?	
If serviced, what was serviced?	
When was the product serviced?	
Are there any known or found defects?	
If so, what are the defects?	
Are product literature, manuals (installation, maintenance manuals) provided?	
In what languages?	
For electrical or electronic products, what is the phase, voltage, current, cycle and amperage (e.g. single phase 110 VAC, 60 cycle, 10 A or single phase 240 AC, 50 cycle, 10 A)?	
Is it permitted to export the product?	
Are there any restrictions on countries to export to, or on the condition of the product?	
Has this product been cleaned and disinfected?	
Will this product be processed in another country before arrival in the final importing country?	

276 Table A.2- Importer checklist

Importer (final importer and any organization that imports/exports the goods in transit)	
Originating country of product	
Country/countries where products were processed (sorted; assessed; packed and treated)	
Cross-border shipping route	
Organization	
Address	
Contact person	
Email	
Phone	
Product type (HS code)	
Name	
Quantity	
Source of product (donated or purchased)	
Condition received (class "A", " B", "C" or "D" according to Annex B )	
Was a warranty/guarantee supplied with this product?	
If so, identify warranty/guarantee and if any restrictions apply	
Recalls that apply (if recalled product should not be accepted)	
Has the product been repaired?	
Does the product require repair?	
When was the repair done?	
Did the product require servicing?	
If serviced, what was serviced?	
When was the product serviced?	
Does the product require servicing?	
If so, what servicing is required?	
Are there any defects on the product?	
If so, what are they?	
Are product literature,manuals (installation, maintenance manuals) provided?	
Language(s) required	
Language(s) provided	
For electrical or electronic products, what is the phase, voltage, current, cycle and amperage (e.g. single phase110 VAC, 60 cycle, 10A or single phase 240 AC, 50 cycle, 10 A)?	
Is it permitted to import the product?	
Are there any restrictions on countries to export from or on condition?	
Has this product been cleaned and disinfected?	
Was the product processed in another country before arrival in the final importing country?	

277

## Bibliography

- 278 [1] ISO 10377:2013, Consumer product safety — Guidelines for suppliers
- 279 [2] ISO 10393, Consumer product recall — Guidelines for suppliers
- 280 [3] ISO 11161:2007, Safety of machinery — Integrated manufacturing systems — Basic requirements
- 281 [4] ISO 22383:2020, Security and resilience — Authenticity, integrity and trust for products and documents  
282 — Guidelines for the selection and performance evaluation of authentication solutions for material goods
- 283 [5] ISO/IEC 17020, Conformity assessment — Requirements for the operation of various types of bodies  
284 performing inspection
- 285 [6] ISO/IEC 17025, General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories
- 286 [7] ISO/IEC 17050-1, Conformity assessment — Supplier's declaration of conformity — Part 1: General  
287 requirements
- 288 [8] ISO/IEC 17050-2, Conformity assessment — Supplier's declaration of conformity — Part 2: Supporting  
289 documentation
- 290 [9] ISO/IEC 17065, Conformity assessment — Requirements for bodies certifying products, processes and  
291 services
- 292 [10] ISO 17687:2007, Transport Information and Control Systems(TICS) — General fleet management and  
293 commercial freight operations — Data dictionary and message sets for electronic identification and  
294 monitoring of hazardous materials/dangerous goods transportation
- 295 [11] ISO 26000:2010, Guidance on social responsibility
- 296 [12] ISO 31000, Risk management — Guidelines
- 297 [13] ISO CASCO, Building Trust — The Conformity Assessment Toolbox
- 298 [14] World Trade Organization Glossary: A Guide to "WTO" Speak
- 299 [15] Australian Government/Productivity Commission January16, 2006, Review of the Australian Consumer  
300 Product Safety System, Productivity Commission Research Report, Canberra
- 301 [16] UNEP - Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their  
302 Disposal

- 303 [17] NEMA: Guidelines for Handling Water-Damaged Electrical Equipment, 2005
- 304 [18] TTS 266:2002, Pneumatic Tyres For Passenger Cars — Specification, Trinidad and Tobago Bureau of  
305 Standards
- 306 [19] TZS 1661:2014, Code of practice for inspection and acceptance criteria for used footwear, Tanzanian  
307 Bureau of Standards
- 308 [20] TZS 698:2012, Road vehicles - Codes of practice for inspection and testing of used motor vehicles for road  
309 worthiness, Tanzanian Bureau of Standards
- 310 [21] TZS 758:2003, Code of practice for inspection and acceptance criteria for used textile products, Tanzanian  
311 Bureau of Standards
- 312 [22] European Union: Council Regulation(EEC) No 259/93 of 1 February 1993 on the supervision and control  
313 of shipments of waste within, into and out of the European Community
- 314 [23] European Union: General Product Safety Directive 2001/95/EC - Directive 2001/95/EC of the European  
315 Parliament and of the Council of 3 December 2001 on General Product Safety OJ No L 11 of 15 January  
316 2002
- 317 [24] Health Canada: Facts for Garage Sale Vendors, 2012
- 318 [25] Health Canada: Industry Guide to Second-hand Products(Including Children’s Products), 2013
- 319 [26] APSI - Association for Child Safety Promotion, Portuguese Association for Child Safety Promotion -  
320 November 9, 2005 MEP Hearing on Child Safety European Child Safety Alliance Second hand products
- 321 [27] Market Access for Non-Agricultural Products, Negotiating NTBs Related to Remanufacturing and  
322 refurbishing, World Trade Organization, TN/MA/W/18/Add.11
- 323 [28] OECD Observer, Used goods trade, A growth opportunity, Peter Czaga and Barbara Fliess, OECD Trade  
324 Directorate
- 325 [29] UNEP-FAO, Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous  
326 Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade
- 327 [30] Japan, Antique articles business act
- 328 [31] New Zealand, Second-hand dealers and pawnbrokers act, 2004
- 329 [32] Singapore, Second-hand goods dealers act, 2007

- 330 [33] Norway, The second-hand trade regulation, 1999
- 331 [34] Kenya, Kenya gazette supplement, national assembly bills, 2019
- 332 [35] New South Wales, Pawnbrokers and second-hand dealers regulation, 2021
- 333 [36] Victoria, Second-hand dealers and pawnbrokers act, 1989
- 334 [37] AS/NZS 5761:2011, In-service safety inspection and testing—Second-hand equipment prior to sale
- 335 [38] GB/T 21667:2008, General rules of the second-hand goods qualification
- 336 [39] GB/T 30342:2013, Classification for the second-hand goods
- 337 [40] GB/T 33492-2017, Management criterion for second hand goods market
- 338 [41] Hong Kong/Environmental Protection Department July, 2018, Advice on Import and Export of Used  
339 Electrical and Electronic Equipment Having Hazardous Components or Constituents
- 340 [42] OECD Trade and Environment Working Papers, International Trade and the Transition to a More  
341 Resource Efficient and Circular Economy: A Concept Paper, 2018
- 342 [43] Smart Ports and Robotic Systems, Studies in National Governance and Emerging Technologies, Palgrave  
343 Macmillan, Cham, 2023