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Background Information

The Recommendation on Consumer Policy Decision Making was adopted by the OECD Council on 12 March 2014 on the proposal of the Committee on Consumer Policy (CCP).

Scope of the Recommendation

The Recommendation aims to aid policy makers to identify and evaluate consumer problems, and to design more effective consumer policies and enforcement actions.

It sets out a six-step process for the development and implementation of consumer policy decision making. Specifically, the six-step process provides a framework for making decisions regarding policy formulation and enforcement actions. This enables policy makers to identify consumer problems, assess detriment, and determine what actions, if any, should be taken to address the problems.

In addition, the Recommendation encourages promoting the six-step process at all levels and branches of government to address local, national and international consumer problems, and to engage with various stakeholders in this process.

OECD's Consumer Policy Toolkit

The Recommendation draws from the findings and recommendations developed by the CCP in the 2010 [Consumer Policy Toolkit](#). The toolkit is a practical guide that is designed to better understand the factors underlying consumer decisions and to assist policymakers in adopting rigorous, evidence-based approaches to consumer policy, as well as to use the analytical framework in making enforcement decisions.

For further information please consult: <http://www.oecd.org/sti/consumer/>.

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Implementation

The 2019 report on the implementation of the Recommendation concludes that significant and continued efforts have been made to develop and implement the six-step consumer policy decision making process set out in the Recommendation and that effective dissemination of its provisions has been achieved by the CCP and by Adherents respectively. As such, the Recommendation has proven influential to foster a more systematic and evidence-based approach to consumer policy decision-making and remains highly relevant. However, the report stresses that increased efforts are further needed to implement and disseminate the Recommendation. This includes enhancing the promotion of evidence-based policy decision making through, for instance, the development of practical methodologies on how to quantify consumer detriment and how to assess the impact of policy and regulatory interventions.

THE COUNCIL,

HAVING REGARD to Article 5 b) of the Convention on the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development of 14 December 1960;

HAVING REGARD to the Recommendation of the Council concerning Guidelines for Consumer Protection in the Context of Electronic Commerce [C(99)184/FINAL], the Recommendation of the Council concerning Guidelines for Protecting Consumers from Fraudulent and Deceptive Commercial Practices across Borders [C(2003)116] and the Recommendation of the Council on Consumer Dispute Resolution and Redress [C(2007)74];

RECOGNISING the vital role that empowered consumers can play in improving economic performance and driving innovation, productivity and competition, and the important role that consumer policy plays in empowering consumers;

RECOGNISING that consumer markets for goods and services have changed profoundly over the past 20 years as a result of advances in information and communication technologies, regulatory reform, trade liberalisation, globalisation, and the growing role of services in the economy;

RECOGNISING that such changes mean new challenges for consumers and consumer policy decision makers, who must deal with rapidly changing, increasingly complex and information-intensive markets for goods, and services;

RECOGNISING that all consumers, regardless of education or experience, may at times be vulnerable to detriment, and that disadvantaged consumers may be vulnerable on a persistent basis;

RECOGNISING the important insights that have been gained into the nature of consumer problems through advances in information and behavioural economics, and the benefits of drawing on these insights in developing, implementing and reviewing consumer policies;

NOTING that the OECD has developed a Consumer Policy Toolkit that provides context and support for developing and implementing consumer policies;

On the proposal of the Committee on Consumer Policy:

I. **AGREES**, for the purposes of this Recommendation, to the following definitions:

1. “Consumer authority” means any governmental authority, public consumer agency or other public body which has responsibility for i) formulating consumer policies or laws and/or ii) implementing or enforcing those policies or laws.

2. “Consumer detriment” means the harm or loss that consumers experience, when, for example, i) they are misled by unfair market practices into making purchases of goods or services that they would not have otherwise made; ii) they pay more than what they would have, had they been better informed, iii) they suffer from unfair contract terms or iv) the goods and services that they purchase do not conform to their expectations with respect to delivery or performance. This may occur, for example, when the goods or services that they have purchased do not conform to their reasonable expectations with respect to quality, performance or conditions of delivery. This also may occur if the goods or services are not provided in a timely fashion, are defective or dangerous, do not meet operational expectations or are inconsistent with information provided to the consumer prior to the transaction. Consumer detriment can take many forms: it can be structural in nature (i.e. affecting all consumers) or personal; apparent to consumers or hidden; and financial or non-financial. Consumer detriment may be apparent to consumers immediately, may take time to emerge, or remain hidden.

3. “Consumer policy instrument” is a measure taken or promoted by governments to address a consumer problem. Such instruments include: i) consumer education and awareness programmes; ii) information provision and other disclosure measures; iii) contract terms regulation; iv) cooling-off periods; v) moral suasion; vi) codes of conduct and trustmarks; vii) standards; viii) licensing and

accreditation of firms and providers; ix) monetary incentives, fines and other financial instruments; x) prohibitions; xi) dispute resolution and redress mechanisms; and xii) enforcement strategies.

4. “Disadvantaged consumers” are consumers whose attributes or circumstances are such that they are susceptible to detriment on a persistent basis.

5. “Vulnerable consumers” are consumers who are susceptible to detriment at a particular point in time, owing to the characteristics of the market for a particular product, the product’s qualities, the nature of a transaction or the consumer’s attributes or circumstances.

II. RECOMMENDS that Members:

6. Develop and implement a process for making policy decisions that includes the following steps:

- i) Defining the nature and source of a problem; determining which consumer authority or authorities would be best placed to examine and address the problem; and considering the extent to which potential solutions might conflict with other public policy objectives.
- ii) Assessing the nature and magnitude of consumer detriment. This should consider the number and types of consumers that may be affected by the problem and the ways in which they may be harmed.
- iii) Determining whether an action is warranted. Such a determination should consider the level of consumer detriment, any disproportionate impacts on certain types of consumers (including those who are vulnerable or disadvantaged); the anticipated duration of the consumer detriment; and the likely consequences of no action being taken.
- iv) Setting the desired policy objectives, consistent with the general goals of consumer policy, that will reduce, or eliminate, the consumer detriment that has been identified, and identifying the range of options for using one or more consumer policy instruments to achieve these objectives. Measures that other stakeholders could take to achieve objectives should also be considered in this context.
- v) Evaluating the options to determine which one would be the most appropriate and cost effective. In most instances, a cost-benefit analysis should be carried out, in which both the quantifiable and qualitative aspects are taken into account. The resources devoted to such an analysis should be proportionate to the likely impact of the options under consideration. Thus, larger policy changes might require more personnel and resources than smaller ones. The effects that the options being evaluated could have on competition should be considered, as should their effects on other policy areas, such as the environment, health and safety.
- vi) Developing a review process to evaluate periodically how well the consumer policy instrument or instruments selected are achieving the policy objectives and whether modifications may be needed.

7. Promote the use of the policy decision making process across all levels and branches of government, to address local, national and international consumer problems. This should include problems associated with misleading, fraudulent or unfair trading practices in general, as well as consumer problems in specific sectors.

8. Apply the process to help determine which violations of consumer law should be pursued, and which types of enforcement actions should be taken.

9. Engage stakeholders from consumer organisations, affected firms and/or industry associations and subject matter experts in the process, so as to obtain information, technical expertise and advice on the issues being addressed. Such consultation should be considered at each step of the decision making process, with particular attention to the steps when policy options are being formulated and evaluated.

- III. **INVITES** non-Members to adhere to this Recommendation and to implement it;
- IV. **INSTRUCTS** the Committee on Consumer Policy to:
 - i) Promote this Recommendation with Members and non-Members;
 - ii) Serve as a forum to share experience on the implementation of this Recommendation;
 - iii) Monitor the implementation of this Recommendation and its effects on policy making and report to Council within five years of its adoption and as appropriate thereafter.

About the OECD

The OECD is a unique forum where governments work together to address the economic, social and environmental challenges of globalisation. The OECD is also at the forefront of efforts to understand and to help governments respond to new developments and concerns, such as corporate governance, the information economy and the challenges of an ageing population. The Organisation provides a setting where governments can compare policy experiences, seek answers to common problems, identify good practice and work to co-ordinate domestic and international policies.

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OECD Legal Instruments

Since the creation of the OECD in 1961, around 460 substantive legal instruments have been developed within its framework. These include OECD Acts (i.e. the Decisions and Recommendations adopted by the OECD Council in accordance with the OECD Convention) and other legal instruments developed within the OECD framework (e.g. Declarations, international agreements).

All substantive OECD legal instruments, whether in force or abrogated, are listed in the online Compendium of OECD Legal Instruments. They are presented in five categories:

- **Decisions** are adopted by Council and are legally binding on all Members except those which abstain at the time of adoption. They set out specific rights and obligations and may contain monitoring mechanisms.
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- **Substantive Outcome Documents** are adopted by the individual listed Adherents rather than by an OECD body, as the outcome of a ministerial, high-level or other meeting within the framework of the Organisation. They usually set general principles or long-term goals and have a solemn character.
- **International Agreements** are negotiated and concluded within the framework of the Organisation. They are legally binding on the Parties.
- **Arrangement, Understanding and Others:** several other types of substantive legal instruments have been developed within the OECD framework over time, such as the Arrangement on Officially Supported Export Credits, the International Understanding on Maritime Transport Principles and the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Recommendations.