



Decision of the Council concerning  
the Minimum Pre-Marketing Set of  
Data in the Assessment of  
Chemicals

**OECD Legal  
Instruments**

This document is published under the responsibility of the Secretary-General of the OECD. It reproduces an OECD Legal Instrument and may contain additional material. The opinions expressed and arguments employed in the additional material do not necessarily reflect the official views of OECD Member countries.

This document, as well as any data and any map included herein, are without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area.

For access to the official and up-to-date texts of OECD Legal Instruments, as well as other related information, please consult the Compendium of OECD Legal Instruments at <http://legalinstruments.oecd.org>.

**Please cite this document as:**

OECD, *Decision of the Council concerning the Minimum Pre-Marketing Set of Data in the Assessment of Chemicals*, OECD/LEGAL/0199

Series: OECD Legal Instruments

© OECD 2025

---

This document is provided free of charge. It may be reproduced and distributed free of charge without requiring any further permissions, as long as it is not altered in any way. It may not be sold.

This document is available in the two OECD official languages (English and French). It may be translated into other languages, as long as the translation is labelled "unofficial translation" and includes the following disclaimer: *"This translation has been prepared by [NAME OF TRANSLATION AUTHOR] for informational purpose only and its accuracy cannot be guaranteed by the OECD. The only official versions are the English and French texts available on the OECD website <http://legalinstruments.oecd.org>"*

---

---

## Background Information

The Decision concerning the Minimum Pre-Marketing Set of Data in the Assessment of Chemicals was adopted by the OECD Council on 8 December 1982 on the proposal of the Management Committee of the Special Programme on the Control of Chemicals (now called Chemicals Committee). This instrument requires that, in Adherent countries, sufficient information is available on the properties of new chemicals before they are marketed, and recommends that the minimum pre-marketing set of data listed in the Annex to the Decision serves as a basis for a meaningful first assessment of the hazards of a chemical to health and the environment.

**THE COUNCIL,**

**HAVING REGARD** to Articles 2 a), 2 d), 3, 5 a) and 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 of 26 May 1972, on Guiding Principles concerning International Economic Aspects of Environmental Policies [C(72)128];

**HAVING REGARD** to the Recommendation of the Council of 14 November 1974, on the Assessment of the Potential Environmental Effects of Chemicals [C(74)215];

**HAVING REGARD** to the Recommendation of the Council of 26 August 1976, concerning Safety Controls over Cosmetics and Household Products [C(76)144(Final)];

**HAVING REGARD** to the Recommendation of the Council of 7 July 1977, establishing Guidelines in respect of Procedures and Requirements for Anticipating the Effects of Chemicals on Man and in the Environment [C(77)97(Final)];

**HAVING REGARD** to the Decision of the Council of 21 September 1978, concerning a Special Programme on the Control of Chemicals and the Programme of Work established therein and the Decision of the Council of 12 May, 1981, extending the duration of that Programme [C(78)127(Final), and C/M(81)7(Final), Item 86];

**HAVING REGARD** to the conclusions of the First High-Level Meeting of the Chemicals Group of 19 May 1980, dealing with the control of health and environmental effects of chemicals [ENV/CHEM/HLM/80.M/1];

**CONSIDERING** the need for concerted action amongst OECD Member countries to protect man and his environment from exposure to hazardous chemicals;

**CONSIDERING** the importance of international production and trade in chemicals and the mutual economic and trade advantages which accrue to OECD Member countries from harmonization of policies for chemicals control;

**CONSIDERING** the need to reduce the cost burden associated with testing chemicals and the need to utilise more effectively scarce test facilities and specialist manpower in Member countries;

**CONSIDERING** the close relationship between the Mutual Acceptance of Data [C(81)30(Final)], the OECD Test Guidelines and OECD Principles of Good Laboratory Practice and the OECD Minimum Pre-marketing Set of Data;

**CONSIDERING** the need to have sufficient information in Member countries to allow an initial assessment to be made of the possible hazard presented by new chemicals;

**PART I**

**I. DECIDES** that in Member countries sufficient information on the properties of new chemicals should be available before they are marketed to ensure that a meaningful assessment of hazard to man and the environment can be carried out.

**II. NOTES** that some chemicals, owing to their intended use, may already be subject to specific legislation in a Member country, and insofar as this intended use is concerned are not subject to this Decision.

**III. NOTES** that legislation or administrative procedures in a Member country may provide for exemptions because of the nature of a chemical or the quantity manufactured.

**IV. INSTRUCTS** the Environment Committee to pursue a programme of work designed to lead to the development of an overall approach to step sequence testing of chemicals.

**V. INSTRUCTS** the Environment Committee to continue related work aimed at the harmonization of hazard assessment and the study of notification procedures associated with assessment of chemicals.

## **PART II**

To implement the Decision set forth in Part I:

**RECOMMENDS** that the minimum pre-marketing set of data (MPD) together with its provisions for flexible application set forth as integral parts of this text in the Annex hereto can serve as a basis for a meaningful first assessment of the potential hazard of a chemical to health and the environment.

## **ANNEX**

### **DATA COMPONENTS FOR, AND PROVISIONS FOR FLEXIBLE APPLICATION OF THE OECD MINIMUM PRE-MARKETING SET OF DATA**

#### **Data Components for the OECD Minimum Pre-Marketing Set of Data**

##### ***Chemical Identification Data***

Name according to agreed international nomenclature, e.g. IUPAC  
Other names  
Structural formula  
CAS-number  
Spectra ("finger-print spectral" from purified and technical grade product)  
Degree of purity of technical grade product  
Known impurities, and their percentage by weight  
Essential (for the purposes of marketing) additives and stabilisers and their percentage by weight

##### ***Production/Use/Disposal Data***

Estimated production, tons/year  
Intended uses  
Suggested disposal methods  
Expected mode of transportation

##### ***Recommended Precautions and Emergency Measures***

##### ***Analytical Methods***

##### ***Physical/Chemical Data***

Melting point  
Boiling point  
Density  
Vapour pressure  
Water solubility  
Partition coefficient  
Hydrolysis\*  
Spectra  
Adsorption - Desorption\*.  
Dissociation constant  
Particle size\*

\* Only the screening part to be done for base set.

##### ***Acute Toxicity Data***

Acute oral toxicity  
Acute dermal toxicity  
Acute inhalation toxicity  
Skin irritation  
Skin sensitisation  
Eye irritation

***Repeated Dose Toxicity Data***

14-28 days, repeated dose

***Mutagenicity data***

***Ecotoxicity data***

Fish LC50 - at least 96 hours exposure  
Daphnia - reproduction 14 days  
Alga - growth inhibition 4 days

***Degradation/Accumulation data***

Biodegradation: screening phase biodegradability data (readily biodegradable)

Bioaccumulation: screening-phase bioaccumulation data (partitioning coefficient, n-octanol/water, fat solubility, water solubility, biodegradability)

**Provisions for Flexible Application of the OECD Minimum Pre-marketing Set of Data**

The Member countries further note that:

1. Due regard may be given, on a case-by-case basis, to the scientific and economic factors that may influence the need for and the scope of testing.
2. Member countries may omit or substitute certain tests or ask for them in a later stage of initial assessment, as long as they can justify their course of action.

## 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.

The OECD Member countries are: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, the United Kingdom and the United States. The European Union takes part in the work of the OECD.

## 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.
- **Recommendations** are adopted by Council and are not legally binding. They represent a political commitment to the principles they contain and entail an expectation that Adherents will do their best to implement them.
- **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.