



Decision-Recommendation of the  
Council on the Co-operative  
Investigation and Risk  
Reduction of Chemicals



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## Date(s)

Adopted on 25/05/2018

## Background Information

The Decision-Recommendation on the Co-operative Investigation and Risk Reduction of Chemicals was adopted on 25 May 2018 by the OECD Council on the proposal of the Joint Meeting of the Chemicals Committee and the Working Party on Chemicals, Pesticides and Biotechnology. It revises and replaces a [1991 Decision-Recommendation](#) of the Council. The Decision-Recommendation is composed of two parts: Part A focuses on the development of harmonised hazard and exposure assessment methodologies for chemicals, collaborative assessment, information dissemination and sharing the burden of information generation. Part B focuses on risk prevention and reduction including the establishment and strengthening of national risk reduction programmes, the implementation of the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling, the undertaking of concerted activities to prevent or reduce the risks of chemicals taking into account a life-cycle perspective and the sharing of best practices regarding risk management approaches including socioeconomic assessment .

*For more information on OECD work, please consult our webpage on the assessment of chemicals at <http://www.oecd.org/chemicalsafety/risk-assessment/> and on the risk management of chemicals at <http://www.oecd.org/chemicalsafety/risk-management/>.*

## **THE COUNCIL,**

**HAVING REGARD** to Articles 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 establishing Guidelines in Respect of Procedure and Requirements for Anticipating the Effects of Chemicals on Man and the Environment [C(77)97/FINAL], the Decision-Recommendation of the Council on the Systematic Investigation of Existing Chemicals [C(87)90(Final)], the Recommendation of the Council on Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control [C(90)164/FINAL], and the Recommendation of the Council on the Safety Testing and Assessment of Manufactured Nanomaterials [C(2013)107];

**HAVING REGARD** to the experience gained through the implementation of the Decision-Recommendation of the Council on the Co-operative Investigation and Risk Reduction of Existing Chemicals [C(90)163/FINAL], which this Decision-Recommendation replaces;

**HAVING REGARD** to the work done by the United Nations in the area of chemical safety, in particular in the development of the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS), an internationally agreed system for hazard classification and hazard communication for chemicals for improving harmonisation globally;

**HAVING REGARD** to paragraph 23(c) of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, which encourages United Nations' members to implement the GHS;

**HAVING REGARD** to the Dubai Declaration on International Chemicals Management and the Overarching Policy Strategy, adopted by the International Conference on Chemicals Management of 4 to 6 February 2006, as part of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM);

**HAVING REGARD** to the Resolution of the Council on the Implementation of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) [C(2008)32];

**HAVING REGARD** to the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) Resolution 1/5 on chemicals and waste of June 2014 which "[r]ecognizes the continued relevance of the sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020" and "[e]mphasizes that the sound management of chemicals and waste is an essential and integral cross-cutting element of sustainable development and is of great relevance to the sustainable development agenda".

**HAVING REGARD** to the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development of September 2015 (A/RES/70/1), in particular SDG 12 and Target 12.4 which refer to the sound management of chemicals and waste, SDG 3 on good health and well-being, and SDG 6 on clean water and sanitation;

**HAVING REGARD** to the precautionary approach articulated in Principle 15 of the United Nations 1992 Rio Declaration on the Environment and Development (A/CONF.151/26), which provides that lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation;

**CONSIDERING** that concerted identification, assessment and management of chemicals can produce more efficient use of national and international resources towards prevention or reduction of any risks to the environment or to the health of the general public or workers uncovered in all phases of the life cycle of the chemicals;

**CONSIDERING** that due consideration should be given to protecting potentially sensitive sub-populations (such as pregnant women, children and the elderly) or ecosystems;

**CONSIDERING** that decision-making following the assessment of the effects on health and/or the environment for the purpose of preventing or reducing risks should be informed by an understanding of the economic costs and benefits of introducing a control action and an evaluation of the benefits of using the substance and its substitutes;

**CONSIDERING** that co-operative international efforts constitute an efficient and effective way to apply economic and regulatory approaches for the systematic investigation and prevention or reduction of the risks of hazardous chemicals throughout their life-cycle;

**CONSIDERING** that strengthened national and co-operative international efforts to investigate, prevent and reduce the risks of hazardous chemicals will substantially alleviate threats of serious or irreversible damage to the environment or human health;

**CONSIDERING** the efforts to raise awareness of chemicals management within related policy areas such as waste management and resource efficiency in order to increase the sustainability of material cycles;

**CONSIDERING** that assessments integrate various types of information from predictive models (e.g. animal models, in vitro models, in silico models), epidemiological studies and field studies in order to identify the potential hazards, exposure and risks of a chemical and that the relative level of confidence and uncertainty in the information is weighed in the context of the particular use and regulatory framework;

**On the proposal of the Joint Meeting of the Chemicals Committee and the Working Party on Chemicals, Pesticides and Biotechnology:**

I. **AGREES** that all references to “chemicals” in this Decision-Recommendation cover bulk form and nanoforms of chemicals, including manufactured nanomaterials.

**Co-operative Investigation and Assessment**

II. **DECIDES** that Members and non-Members having adhered to this Decision-Recommendation (hereafter the “Adherents”) shall co-operatively develop harmonised hazard and exposure assessment methodologies for chemicals in order to align approaches for identifying those chemicals which may pose a hazard or risk to the environment or human health. This will also include methodologies to prioritise chemicals for regulatory consideration.

III. **DECIDES** that Adherents shall co-operatively elaborate and disseminate agreed hazard, exposure or risk assessments on chemicals of mutual interest and, if relevant, classification and labelling designations for these chemicals.

IV. **RECOMMENDS** that Adherents, when developing harmonised hazard and exposure assessment methodologies, consider:

- i) the risks arising from the combined exposure to multiple chemicals;
- ii) the elaboration of integrated approaches to testing and assessment including harmonised testing strategies; and
- iii) the regulatory applicability of the methods and identify areas of uncertainty which need to be accounted for in their use, especially when assessing hazards of potentially higher concern such as carcinogenicity, mutagenicity or toxicity for reproduction or the combination of persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity.

V. **DECIDES** that Adherents shall make information on hazards and exposure to chemicals obtained from their investigations publicly available, respecting the protection of confidential data and proprietary rights.

VI. **RECOMMENDS** that, in order to promote efficiencies and effectiveness in chemical assessment, Adherents use the results of investigations of chemicals carried out by other Adherents in preparing assessments of the potential health and environmental impacts of chemicals.

VII. **RECOMMENDS** that Adherents co-operate to share the burden for data generation and improve access to information on chemicals throughout their life-cycle, respecting data ownership rights.

### **Risk Prevention or Reduction**

**VIII. DECIDES** that Adherents shall establish or strengthen national programmes aimed at the prevention or reduction of risks from chemicals to the environment and the health of the general public or workers.

**IX. DECIDES** that Adherents shall implement the GHS in order to further hazard communication in the supply chain. Such implementation can be done by Adherents applying those elements of the GHS that are appropriate to them and may vary by product category and stage in the lifecycle.

**X. RECOMMENDS** that Adherents communicate and share classifications derived pursuant to the GHS with other Adherents.

**XI. RECOMMENDS** that, where appropriate, Adherents identify and undertake concerted activities to prevent or reduce the risks of identified chemicals taking into account the entire life-cycle of the chemicals. These activities could encompass both regulatory and non-regulatory measures including: the promotion of new business models such as chemical leasing; the use of cleaner products and technologies; emissions inventories; product labelling; limitations on production or use; economic incentives; substitution with safer alternatives including non-chemical alternatives; and the phase-out or banning of chemicals.

**XII. RECOMMENDS** that Adherents communicate and share the outcomes of risk assessments, particularly when chemicals are identified as requiring risk management.

**XIII. RECOMMENDS** that Adherents communicate and share best practices regarding risk management approaches in general and approaches developed for specific chemicals of mutual concern.

**XIV. RECOMMENDS** that Adherents communicate and share best practices for the socioeconomic assessment of chemicals management.

### **Dissemination and implementation**

**XV. INVITES** Adherents and the Secretary-General to disseminate this Decision-Recommendation and take the necessary steps to ensure that this work is carried out in co-operation with other international organisations, in particular with the other Participating Organisations of the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC).

**XVI. INVITES** non-Adherents to take account of and adhere to this Recommendation.

**XVII. INSTRUCTS** the Joint Meeting of the Chemicals Committee and the Working Party on Chemicals, Pesticides and Biotechnology, to:

- i) Facilitate the implementation of this Decision-Recommendation, notably through:
  - conducting co-operative work to develop harmonized hazard and exposure assessment methodologies;
  - the development of procedures for the notification and exchange of information on Adherents' activities on assessment of chemicals and on preventing or reducing the risks posed by chemicals;
  - encouraging, where one or more Adherents identify that a chemical may pose a hazard or risk, or implement risk reduction measures in relation to a chemical, other Adherents to report on what similar activities they are engaged in in relation to that identified chemical and associated risk or hazard; and
  - conducting concerted activities to prevent or reduce the risk of specific chemicals or groups of chemicals;

- ii) Promote international awareness of this Decision-Recommendation, with a view to informing, advising and encouraging non-Adherents to participate in the OECD's work in the field of cooperative investigation and risk reduction of chemicals; and
- iii) Monitor the implementation of this Decision-Recommendation and report to the Council no later than five years following its adoption and regularly thereafter.





## Adherents\*

### OECD Members

Australia  
Austria  
Belgium  
Canada  
Chile  
Czech Republic  
Denmark  
Estonia  
Finland  
France  
Germany  
Greece  
Hungary  
Iceland  
Ireland  
Israel  
Italy  
Japan  
Korea  
Latvia  
Luxembourg  
Mexico  
Netherlands  
New Zealand  
Norway  
Poland  
Portugal  
Slovak Republic  
Slovenia  
Spain  
Sweden  
Switzerland  
Turkey  
United Kingdom  
United States

### Non-Members

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\* Additional information and statements are available in the Compendium of OECD Legal Instruments:  
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The OECD Member countries are: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Latvia, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, 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 450 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:** OECD legal instruments which are legally binding on all Members except those which abstain at the time of adoption. While they are not international treaties, they entail the same kind of legal obligations. Adherents are obliged to implement Decisions and must take the measures necessary for such implementation.
- **Recommendations:** OECD legal instruments which are not legally binding but practice accords them great moral force as representing the political will of Adherents. There is an expectation that Adherents will do their utmost to fully implement a Recommendation. Thus, Members which do not intend to do so usually abstain when a Recommendation is adopted, although this is not required in legal terms.
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- **International Agreements:** OECD legal instruments negotiated and concluded within the framework of the Organisation. They are legally binding on the Parties.
- **Arrangement, Understanding and Others:** several ad hoc 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.