Möbelfakta

REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATION

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Content

WHAT IS A PRODUCT LABELLED WITH MÖBELFAKTA? 4
WHICH CATEGORIES OF FURNITURE CAN BE APPROVED? 4
PRODUCT AND MATERIAL INFORMATION FOR MÖBELFAKTA 4
THE PROCESS FOR DECLARING WITH MÖBELFAKTA 5
1 QUALITY 7
1.1 Safety/function 7
1.1.1 Domestic environment 7
1.1.2 Non-domestic 10
1.1.3 Office environment 15
1.1.4 Educational environments 19
1.1.5 Outdoor 22
1.2 Dimensions 23
1.2.1 Office furniture 23
1.3 Surface resistance 25
1.3.1 Use classes – indoor 25
1.3.2 Use classes – outdoor 28
1.4 Fire 31
1.4.1 Upholstered seating furniture 31
1.4.2 Reclining furniture and mattresses 31
1.5 Upholstery 32
1.5.1 Leather 32
1.5.2 Textile (indoor furniture) 34
1.5.3 Textile (outdoor furniture) 36
1.5.4 Terms 37
1.6 Acoustics 39
1.7 Glass 41
2 ENVIRONMENT 42
2.1 Mandatory material requirements 42
2.1.1 SVHC/ECHA's candidate list 42
2.1.2 Wood and wood-based material 42
2.1.3 Textile and leather 43
2.1.4 Plastic and rubber 47
2.1.5 Padding material 49
2.1.6 Surface treatment of wood, plastic and metal 51
2.1.7 Metal 53
2.1.8 Adhesives 54
2.2 Circular product requirements 55
2.2.1 Recycling: Marking of plastic parts 55
2.2.2 Traceability: Marking 55
2.2.3 Spare parts and warranty 55
2.2.4 Product information 55
3 RESPONSIBLE SUPPLY CHAINS - SOCIAL, ENVIRONMENTAL AND ETHICAL RESPONSIBILITY 56
3.1 Requirements and commitments in the areas of human rights, labour law, environment and business ethics 56
3.1.1 Human rights 56
3.1.2 Workers' rights 56

3.1.3 Environment 59
3.1.4 Business Ethics 59
Supply chain transparency, reporting and auditing requirements 60
3.1.5 Transparency in supply chains 60
3.1.6 Reporting obligation 60
3.1.7 Revision 60
3.2 Process requirements for due diligence 61
3.2.1 Process requirement 1: Integrate the commitments into policies and allocate responsibility for policies and due diligence 61
3.2.2 Process requirement 2: Identify and assess adverse impacts 62
3.2.3 Process requirement 3: Prevent and mitigate adverse impacts that the company causes or contributes to. 63
3.2.4 Process requirement 4: Prevent and mitigate adverse impacts linked to your operations. 64
3.2.5 Monitoring the measures to prevent and mitigate adverse impacts 64
3.2.6 Enable complaints 65
3.2.7 Provide for remediation 65
ANNEX 1 - Definitions 66
4 Version history 68
4.1 Validity 69
4.2 Applied version of requirement specification 69

WHAT IS A PRODUCT LABELLED WITH MÖBELFAKTA?

Möbelfakta is a labelling system for furniture that verifies requirements relating to quality, the environment and responsible supply chains. The verification covers product safety and performance, material and chemical requirements, circular product characteristics, and the company's commitments and due diligence processes within the supply chain.

Under quality, the requirements applicable to the relevant type of furniture and intended use environment are verified. These may include safety, strength, durability and performance, dimensions and ergonomics, surface resistance, fire properties, upholstery materials, acoustic properties and glass. Compliance is demonstrated through the documentation and test reports or certificates specified in the Requirements Specification.

Under environment, mandatory requirements for the materials and components used in the furniture are verified. The requirements cover substances included on ECHA's Candidate List, as well as specific requirements for wood and wood-based materials, textiles, hides and leather, plastics and rubber, padding materials, surface treatments for wood, plastics and metals, metals, and adhesives. In addition, circular product requirements are verified in relation to the marking of plastic parts, product traceability, the availability of spare parts and warranties, and product information.

Under responsible supply chains, it is verified that the company has documented requirements and commitments relating to human rights, labour rights, the environment and business ethics, and that it meets requirements for transparency, reporting and auditing. The verification also covers the company's due diligence process: integrating commitments into policies and assigning responsibilities, identifying and assessing adverse impacts, taking and monitoring measures, enabling complaints, and providing remediation where relevant.

WHICH CATEGORIES OF FURNITURE CAN BE APPROVED?

Today, furniture within the following product categories can be labeled through Möbelfakta:

- Table
- Seating furniture
- Seating for children
- Storage furniture / Kitchen / Bath
- Screen walls
- Lounge furniture / Mattresses
- Bunk beds / High beds
- High chairs for children
- Sound absorbers
- Writing boards
- Mobile room units

PRODUCT AND MATERIAL INFORMATION FOR MÖBELFAKTA

The specification contains all requirements distributed in respective chapters for quality, environment, and responsible supply chains. Additionally, the furniture manufacturer must also provide the following information.

Product information: Product name, image, description of the product and the various versions referred to in the declaration.

Furniture type and usage environment: Information about the product category and the intended usage environment for the product (home environment, public environment, office environment, school environment, or outdoor environment).

Material disclosure: Disclosure of the materials that the various components of the furniture are made of.

Supplier information: Details about the suppliers of the main materials.

Manufacturing location: The final manufacturing location of the furniture must be indicated.

THE PROCESS FOR DECLARING WITH MÖBELFAKTA

To declare products as a furniture manufacturer with Möbelfakta as a new company, follow these steps:

Application and License Agreement: The application form is available on Möbelfakta's website. Once the application is submitted, a license agreement will be sent for signing. As a new company, you will pay an application fee, and upon approval, annual fees will be paid according to the license agreement.

Training: The company must participate in two mandatory training sessions that focus on Möbelfakta's requirements and processes as well as supply chain risk analysis. At least one person from the company must be a registered declarant who has completed these trainings.

Compliance with Requirements: The company ensures that documentation and procedures are in place to demonstrate that the product meets Möbelfakta's requirements before the product declaration is submitted to Möbelfakta.

Declaration of the First Product: After completing the trainings, the registered declarant receives login details for Möbelfakta's e-declaration system. The declarant prepares a digital declaration of the product and certifies that the product meets Möbelfakta's requirements.

Review and Approval: The review is conducted after notification to Möbelfakta and takes place at specific times during the year. The review is carried out in two stages and includes both documentation and on-site visits. Upon successful review, the company and product are published on Möbelfakta's website. Thereafter, the company can declare more products through a simplified procedure. Random checks according to the review description above are conducted continuously at each company during the validity period in accordance with the license agreement.

On-site audit and verification of compliance in manufacturing outside Europe*: Möbelfakta requires all companies that want to be certified to undergo an on-site visit to the final manufacturing facility for the products in question. The purpose is to ensure that the business and its products meet Möbelfakta's requirements. This applies both to the inspection of the first declared product and to random checks. However, Möbelfakta's auditors only visit final production within Europe.

Manufacturing outside Europe poses a number of challenges, including higher risks, climate impact, language and cultural barriers, and significant costs. Therefore, a structured verification process has been developed to ensure that Möbelfakta's social and environmental requirements are met without physical visits by Möbelfakta's auditors. This process includes requirements for third-party audits on site and what applies to audits outside Europe. The process means that all end-of-production facilities outside Europe must be verified by a third party in order for the product to be approved by Möbelfakta. Through this process,

Möbelfakta strengthens its credibility as a certification system and contributes to a more sustainable and responsible furniture industry.

Audits of final manufacturing facility(s) outside Europe must always have been carried out. In addition to these, on-site visits are made to final manufacturing facility(s) within Europe during random checks. All audits are paid for by the declaring company. More information about the verification process and requirements for third-party audits can be found on Möbelfakta's website.

Validity of Approved Products: Once a product has been approved and published on Möbelfakta's website, it is valid for five years. The validity of approvals from Möbelfakta applies provided that the product meets current requirements and the license terms. When Möbelfakta Sverige AB changes the Möbelfakta Requirements Specification, the Licensee is obliged to adapt the declared product within the transition period notified in the requirements specification for the certificate to remain valid.

**Europe refers to EU, EEA countries and the UK, Switzerland and selected European countries where Möbelfakta has the opportunity to audit (e.g. Bosnia and Herzegovina).*

1 QUALITY

1.1 Safety/function

Safety/function is the collective term for the properties in the basic standards designated safety, strength and durability. Safety/function covers, and is separated into, the different environmental categories that an item of furniture is intended and tested for according to the relevant standard.

A valid test report/certificate from an accredited institute/laboratory/enterprise must be available to verify the safety/function requirements. A valid test report/certificate means that the item of furniture/component is tested according to applicable standards including normative annex and has not changed in significant respects since it was tested. It is possible to test according to preliminary standards during the revision process. This is only applicable where those preliminary standards are in the approval phase where no technical changes are allowed. Where applicable, there is a transition period for the current standard which in those cases is specified in the requirement. In cases where the year of introduction of a standard differs between the Swedish version and the international one, both are accepted.

1.1.1 Domestic environment

1.1.1.1 Seating furniture

The following standard sets the requirements for an item of seating furniture for adults, intended for use in a domestic environment. The requirements apply to all types of seating for domestic use.	
EN 12520:2024	Domestic furniture – Seating furniture – Strength, durability and safety requirements

1.1.1.2 Tables

The following standard sets the requirements for a table for adults, intended for use in a domestic environment. The requirements apply to all types of tables for domestic use. - Glass as a material is included in section 1.7.	
EN 12521:2023	Domestic furniture – Tables – Strength, durability and safety requirements.

1.1.1.3 Storage units/kitchen/bathroom

The following standard sets the requirements for a storage unit intended for domestic use. Fittings for kitchens and bathrooms are included. The requirements apply to all types of storage furniture including worktops for domestic use. The units may be either freestanding or attached to the wall/building. - Kitchen drawers and doors should be tested according to EN 16121:2024, Table 5, Level 1 - Glass as a material is included in section 1.7.	
EN 14749:2016+A1:2022	Furniture for domestic and kitchen use – Storage units and work tops – Safety requirements and test methods.

Alternatively:

EN 16121:2023*: Level 1	Non-domestic storage furniture - Requirements for safety, strength, durability and stability

** Tests performed according to EN 16121:2013 + A1:2018 Level 1 are accepted until 2027-12-31.*

For other freestanding storage furniture such as newspaper racks, coat hangers, etc.
If the design of the product does not allow for testing of stability according to EN 16121, the stability may exceptionally be verified according to EN 1023-3:2000.

EN 1023-2:2000*	Office furniture - Screens - Part 2: Mechanical safety requirements

**refers only to stability tested according to EN 1023-3:2000, 6.1*

1.1.1.4 Reclining furniture/mattresses

The following standard sets the requirements for reclining furniture or mattresses for adults, intended for domestic use
The requirements apply to the following types of reclining furniture and mattresses:

- Complete beds including relevant parts such as bedstead, bed base, mattress and overlay mattress.
- Bedstead with or without bed base.
- Bedstead with or without frame ends.
- Bed base.
- Mattress, including overlay mattress when applicable.

EN 1725:2023	Domestic furniture – Beds and mattresses – Safety requirements and test methods.
EN 1957:2012	Domestic furniture - Beds and mattresses - Test methods for the determination of functional characteristics.
EN 1022:2023	Domestic furniture – Seating – Determination of stability

**Supplementary requirement is 25,000 cycles according to EN 1725 item 6.*

1.1.1.5 Bunk beds/high beds

The following standard sets the requirements on bunk beds/high beds for domestic use. The requirements include bunk beds and high beds with a width of ≤1,200 mm. The distance, from the floor to the upper surface of the bed base, shall be ≥ 800 mm. The main purpose of these requirements is to prevent accidents to children. Other products that may be included in a bunk bed or a high bed, e.g. tables or storage units, are not included in the specification.

EN 747-1:2024	Domestic furniture – Bunk beds and high beds – Part 1: Safety, strength and durability requirements.

1.1.1.6 Children's high chairs

The following standard sets the requirements on children's high chairs for domestic use. The requirements include two different categories; active and passive high chairs. Active chairs are chairs where the child is strapped into the chair and passive chairs are where the child is not strapped in. The type of chair must be specified.

The requirements for high chairs are based upon the chair being used by children aged 6-36 months

EN 14988:2017 +A2:2024	Children's high chairs - Part 1: Safety requirements

1.1.1.7 Seating for children

The following standard sets the requirements for seating for children in domestic use. The requirement is based on that the furniture is used by children who are able to sit and walk by themselves up to 14 years.
Please note: EN 17191 only applies when EN 16139/EN 1729-2 are not applicable to children's seating.

The requirements are divided into 3 seating sizes based on age and body height

Seating size 1: 1-3 years
Seating size 2: 4-7 years
Seating size 3: 8-14 years

It applies to the seating function only. If the seating has additional functions or can be converted into other products, other relevant European Standards may apply.
The standard is developed under a mandate from the EU-Commission, M/527 (children's seats) and it is published in the OJEC. OJ L, 2024/2406 (2024-09-13)

EN 17191:2021	Seating for children – Safety requirements and test methods

1.1.2 Non-domestic

1.1.2.1 Seating furniture

The following standard sets the requirements on seating furniture for adults intended for use in a non-domestic environment. The requirements apply to all types of seating for non-domestic use:

- Chair/armchair
- Stool
- Easy chair/sofa including corner and section combinations
- Bench

EN 16139:2025*	Non-domestic furniture - Seating furniture - Strength, durability and safety requirements.

**Furniture tested in accordance with EN 16139:2025 should be tested to at least level 1. EN 16139:2013 accepted until 2028-12-31*

Load listing at higher user loads

With higher user weights, loads can be listed according to ISO 21015:2007 which means that the number of test loads in EN 16139:2025 Table 1 should be listed using a factor which is directly proportional to the increase in load compared with the normal user weight of 110 kg. With user weights exceeding 110 kg the factors in Table 1 in EN 16139:2025 below should be listed: 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, and 13. With user weights up to 160 kg factors/loads should be listed using a multiple of 1.4 and with user weights up to 200 kg by 1.8. Factor 14 in Table 1 in EN 16139:2025 should be selected according to level 2 with user weights exceeding 110 kg.

1.1.2.2 Tables

The following standard sets the requirements on a table for adults intended for use in a non-domestic environment. The requirements include all types of table for non-domestic use:

- Dining table
- Desk/work table, other non-office tables
- Coffee table
- Sideboard

Glass as a material is included in section 1.7.

EN 15372:2023 Level 2*	Furniture - Strength, durability and safety - Requirements for non-domestic tables

**Tests carried out according to EN 15372:2016, Level 2 until 2028-12-31 are accepted*

1.1.2.3 Storage furniture

The following standards set the requirements on a storage unit intended for use in a non-domestic environment. The requirements apply to all types of storage furniture for use in a non-domestic environment:

- Cupboard/cabinet/corner cupboard
- Chest of drawers/draw unit
- Bookshelf
- Bureau

Fittings:

- Base cabinet
- Wall cabinet
- High cabinet
- Worktops
- Coat hangers
- Magazine racks

The units may be either freestanding or attached to the wall/building.

EN 16121:2023 Level 1	Non-domestic storage furniture - Requirements for safety, strength, durability and stability

** Tests performed according to EN 16121:2013 + A1:2018 Level 1 are accepted until 2027-12-31.*

For other freestanding storage furniture such as newspaper racks, coat hangers, etc.
If the design of the product does not allow for testing of stability according to EN 16121, the stability may exceptionally be verified according to EN 1023-3:2000.

EN 1023-2:2000*	Office furniture - Screens - Part 2: Mechanical safety requirements

**refers only to stability tested according to EN 1023-3:2000, 6.1*

1.1.2.4 Kitchens & Bathrooms

The following standard sets the requirements for kitchens & bathrooms intended for use in a non-domestic environment The requirements apply to all types of storage furniture for kitchen & bathroom incl. worktops:

- Worktops
- Bench cupboard
- High cabinet
- Wall cabinet
- All cabinets including fittings.

Kitchen drawers and doors should be tested according to EN 16121:2024, Table 5, Level 1

EN 14749:2016 +A1:2022 *	Domestic and kitchen storage units and work tops - Safety requirements and test methods.

Alternatively:

EN 16121:2023* Level 1	Non-domestic storage furniture - Requirements for safety, strength, durability and stability

** Tests performed according to EN 16121:2013 + A1:2018 Level 1 are accepted until 2027-12-31.*

1.1.2.5 Reclining furniture/mattresses

The following standard sets the requirements for reclining furniture or a mattress for adults for use in a non-domestic environment. These requirements are based on the European standard for domestic use, EN 1725:1998 including some tightening. The requirements apply to the following types of reclining furniture and mattresses:

- Complete beds including relevant parts such as bedstead, bed base, mattress and overlay mattress.
- Bedstead with or without bed base.
- Bedstead with or without frame ends.
- Bed base.
- Mattress, including overlay mattress when applicable.

EN 1725:2023 *	Domestic furniture – Beds and mattresses – Safety requirements and test methods.
EN 1957:2012	Domestic furniture - Beds and mattresses - Test methods for the determination of functional characteristics
EN 1022:2023	Domestic furniture – Seating – Determination of stability

**Supplementary requirement is 25,000 cycles according to EN 1725 item 6.*

1.1.2.6 Bunk beds/high beds

The following standard sets the requirements for bunk beds/high beds intended for use in a non-domestic environment.

The distance, from the floor to the upper surface of the bed base, shall be ≥800 mm. The main purpose of the requirements is to prevent accidents to children.

Other products that may be included in a bunk bed or a high bed, e.g. tables or storage units, are not included in the specification.

EN 747-1:2024	Furniture. Bunk beds and high beds Safety, strength and durability requirements

1.1.2.7 Children's high chairs

The following standard sets the requirements on children's high chairs in non-domestic environments. The requirements include two different categories; active and passive high chairs. Active chairs are chairs where the child is strapped into the chair and passive chairs are where the child is not strapped in. The category of chair must be specified.

The requirements for high chairs are based upon the chair being used by children aged 6-36 months.

EN 14988:2017 +A2:2024	Children's high chairs - Part 1: Safety requirements

1.1.2.8 Seating for children

The following standard sets the requirements for seating for children in non-domestic use. The requirement is based on that the furniture is used by children that is able to sit and walk by themselves up to 14 years. **Please note:** EN 17191 only applies when EN 16139/EN 1729-2 are not applicable to children's seating.

The requirements is divided into 3 seating sizes based on age and body height

Seating size 1: 1-3 years
Seating size 2: 4-7 years
Seating size 3: 8-14 years

It applies to the seating function only. If the seating has additional functions or can be converted into other products, other relevant European Standards may apply.
The standard is developed under a mandate from the EU-Commission, M/527 (Children seats) and it is published in the OJEC. OJ L, 2024/2406 (2024-09-13)

EN 17191:2021	Seating for children – Safety requirements and test methods

1.1.2.9 Screens

The following standard sets the requirements for partitions for non-domestic environments. The requirements cover stand-alone partitions. Declaring the equivalent sound-absorbing area and screen damping according to section 1.6 Acoustics is optional.

EN 1023-2:2000	Office furniture - Screens – Part 2: Mechanical safety requirements

1.1.2.10 Sound absorbents

Sound absorbers are assumed to be products that are communicated as sound-absorbing. This means that the sound absorption must be reported based on laboratory measurements.

Exactly how the reporting is to be done is stated in 1.6 Acoustics.

A sound absorber must be measured in laboratories and evaluated in accordance with the overall standard:

ISO 20189:2019	Acoustics -- Screens, furniture and single objects intended for interior use -- Rating of sound absorption and sound reduction of elements based on laboratory measurements

1.1.2.11 Writing boards

The following standard sets the requirements for writing boards and is applicable for safety in normal use, the surface properties, durability of construction and ergonomics.
The requirements cover wall-mounted and stand-alone writing boards of the type writing boards and chalk boards, for educational institutions, offices, conference and board rooms.

EN 14434:2023*	Writing boards for educational institutions - Ergonomic, technical and safety requirements and their test methods When testing whiteboards in accordance with EN 14434:2023 the whiteboards should meet the standard requirements and minimum level 2 should be achieved in terms of: - 7.2.3 Ability to write and erase - 7.3.2 Scratching - 7.4.2 Staining - 7.5.2 Colour degradation When testing chalk boards in accordance with EN 14434:2023 the chalk boards should meet the standard requirements and minimum level 2 should be achieved in terms of - 8.3.3 Ability to write - 8.4.2 Scratching - 8.5.2 Staining - 8.6.2 Colour degradation

1.1.2.12 Furniture ensembles and enclosures

Describes the requirements that mobile room units must meet and includes general safety requirements, stability and acoustic performance.

Mobile room units are defined by being self-contained, mobile and soundproof.

Mobile room devices are intended to reduce the noise level of the speaker inside the product. Does not refer to individual components used in workstations, such as a monitor, storage unit, table, lighting fixture, cabinet, bookcase, standard chair, wall covering, or ceiling absorber. The product must not be a permanent part of the building.

How the reporting of number reduction is to be done is stated in 1.6 Acoustics. If the product is also communicated as sound-absorbing, the sound absorption must also be reported based on laboratory measurements.

If the product is equipped with permanently mounted fittings, these must in themselves meet the requirements of Möbelfakta. Examples of relevant legislation are the RoHS Directive, the WEEE Directive and the Ecodesign Directive if external power supply is used. In cases where the product falls under one or more applicable directives or regulations that require CE marking, such as e.g. The Machinery Directive (MD) or the Low Voltage Directive (LVD) must be presented with the CE declaration.

For stability requirements, the following shall be tested and certified:
The product shall not tip over when placed on an inclined plane of 10 degrees, the test shall be carried out in the most unfavorable configuration for the product.

EN 16121 5.2	General safety requirements (chapter 5.2) from EN 16121:2023 Non-domestic storage furniture. Requirements for safety, strength, durability and stability
ISO 23351-1:2020	Acoustics – Measurements of speech level reduction of furniture ensembles and enclosures. Part 1: Laboratory method
SS-ISO 20189:2019	Acoustics -- Screens, furniture and single objects intended for interior use -- Rating of sound absorption and sound reduction of elements based on laboratory

1.1.3 Office environment

1.1.3.1 Office work chairs

This specification sets the requirements for work chairs intended for use in office environments according to the European standards EN 1335-2 and -3. EN 1335-1 is specified in item 1.2. Dimensions
The requirements include work chairs for office environments according to the following definition: An item of seating furniture for a single person with backrest and with or without armrest. The chair includes a revolving seat and adjustable height.

The chairs are divided into four types – **Ax, A, B and C.**
The type is determined by the adjustment possibilities given by dimensions according to EN 1335-1:2020 (see also 1.2 Dimensions) and EN 1335-4. The requirements are based on being used eight hours a day by a person weighing 110 kg. When declaring a work chair, the chair's category must be specified as below.

Type Ax: Seat – revolving, more adjustable height, adjustable seating-depth compared to Type A and adjustable leaning.
Type A: Seat – revolving, adjustable height, adjustable seating-depth and adjustable leaning.
Type B: Seat – revolving, adjustable height, fixed/adjustable seating-depth and fixed/adjustable leaning.
Type C: Seat – revolving, adjustable height, fixed/ adjustable seating-depth, fixed/ adjustable leaning.
Backrest – fixed height.

EN 1335-2:2018	Office furniture – office work chair – Part 2: Safety requirements

1.1.3.2 Work tables

This specification sets the requirements for a work table and writing table intended for use in an office environment according to the European standard **EN 527-2.** EN 527-1 is specified in the item 1.2. Dimensions. For tables equipped with an electric motor for adjusting table height, CE marking is a requirement.

When declaring office work tables, you should also specify the type of table referred to in the declaration, table for **sitting, standing or sit/stand**. You must also specify the degree of adjustability according to one of four categories **A, B, C and D** which are specified in EN 527-1:2011.

Type A: Fully adjustable
Type B: Height selectable
Type C: Fixed height
Type D: Limited adjustability or selectability

Include work tables and writing tables according to the following definition

- Tables intended for office work performed by a person.
- Storage units, which are included and coupled/fixed to the table shall be tested in applicable parts according to the applicable standards for storage furniture for offices.

EN 527-2:2016+A1:2019	Office furniture – Work tables and desks – Mechanical safety requirements

1.1.3.3 Storage furniture

The following standards set the requirements on an item of storage furniture for use in an office environment.

EN 16121:2023 Level 2*	Non-domestic furniture - Storage furniture - Strength, durability and safety requirements

** Tests performed according to EN 16121:2024 or EN 16121:2013 + A1:2018 Level 1 are accepted until 2027-12-31.*

For other freestanding storage furniture such as newspaper racks, coat hangers, etc.
If the design of the product does not allow for testing of stability according to EN 16121, the stability may exceptionally be verified according to EN 1023-3:2000.

EN 1023-2:2000 *	Office furniture - Screens - Part 2: Mechanical safety requirements

**Lateral stability only*

1.1.3.4 Screens

The following standards establish the requirements that partitions for office environments should meet. The requirements cover stand-alone partitions. Declaring the equivalent sound-absorbing area and screen damping according to section 1.6 Acoustics is optional.

EN 1023-2:2000	Office furniture - Screens – Part 2: Mechanical safety requirements

1.1.3.5 Table mounted screens

The following standards set the requirements for screens intended for use in office environments. The requirements cover screens mounted on table tops for offices. It is also optional to declare equivalent sound-absorption area and screen damping according to section 1.6 Acoustics.

EN 1023-2:2000 *	Office furniture – Partitions – Part 2: Mechanical safety requirements
EN 16122:2012**/***	Domestic and non-domestic storage furniture - Test methods for the determination of strength, durability and stability

**Load-bearing screen with loads according to EN 1023-2 and 2 times the manufacturer's maximum recommended weight.*
*** Horizontal force 80 N 100 mm from top edge of screen according to EN 16122, 7.1.3, after testing should be adjustable to original position, damage criteria: breakage, deformation, stability. Vertical force 200 N function and 300 N safety (10 x 10 seconds), 100 mm from edge of screen, damage criteria: no breakage. General exception for lightweight screens with a maximum weight of 5 kg.*
****Tests with a horizontal force of 80 N performed in accordance with EN 14073-2:2004, clause 6.3.2, are also accepted.*

1.1.3.6 Sound absorbents

Sound absorbers are assumed to be products that are communicated as sound-absorbing. This means that the sound absorption must be reported based on laboratory measurements.

Exactly how the reporting is to be done is stated in 1.6 Acoustics.

A sound absorber must be measured in laboratories and evaluated in accordance with the overall standard:

ISO 20189:2019	Acoustics -- Screens, furniture and single objects intended for interior use -- Rating of sound absorption and sound reduction of elements based on laboratory measurements

1.1.3.7 Writing boards

The following standard establishes the requirements for writing boards and is applicable for safety in normal use, the surface properties, durability **of construction** and ergonomics.
The requirements cover wall-mounted and stand-alone writing boards of the type writing boards and chalk boards, for educational institutions, offices, conference and board rooms.

EN 14434:2023*	Writing boards for educational institutions - Ergonomic, technical and safety requirements and their test methods When testing whiteboards in accordance with EN 14434:2023 the whiteboards should meet the standard requirements and minimum level 2 should achieved in terms of - 7.2.3 Ability to write and erase - 7.3.2 Scratching - 7.4.2 Staining - 7.5.2 Colour degradation When testing chalk board in accordance with EN 14434:2023 the chalk boards should meet the standard requirements and minimum level 2 should achieved in terms of - 8.3.3 Ability to write - 8.4.2 Scratching - 8.5.2 Staining - 8.6.2 Colour degradation

1.1.3.8 Furniture ensembles and enclosures

This section describes the requirements that mobile room units must meet and includes general safety requirements, stability and acoustic performance.

Mobile room units are defined by being self-contained, mobile and soundproof.

Mobile room devices are intended to reduce the noise level of the speaker inside the product. Does not refer to individual components used in workstations, such as a monitor, storage unit, table, lighting fixture, cabinet, bookcase, standard chair, wall covering, or ceiling absorber. The product must not be a permanent part of the building.

How the reporting of number reduction is to be done is stated in 1.6 Acoustics. If the product is also communicated as sound-absorbing, the sound absorption must also be reported based on laboratory measurements.

If the product is equipped with permanently mounted fittings, these must in themselves meet the requirements of Möbelfakta. Examples of relevant legislation are the RoHS Directive, the WEEE Directive and the Ecodesign Directive if external power supply is used. In cases where the product falls under one or more applicable directives or regulations that require CE marking, such as e.g. The Machinery Directive (MD) or the Low Voltage Directive (LVD) must be presented with the CE declaration.

For stability requirements, the following shall be tested and certified:
The product shall not tip over when placed on an inclined plane of 10 degrees, the test shall be carried out in the most unfavorable configuration for the product.

EN 16121 5.2	General safety requirements (chapter 5.2) from EN 16121:2023 Non-domestic storage furniture. Requirements for safety, strength, durability and stability
ISO 23351-1:2020	Acoustics – Measurements of speech level reduction of furniture ensembles and enclosures. Part 1: Laboratory method
SS-ISO 20189:2019	Acoustics -- Screens, furniture and single objects intended for interior use -- Rating of sound absorption and sound reduction of elements based on laboratory

1.1.4 Educational environments

School environment refers to the educational environment, such as classrooms including preschool

For other types of furniture – not in classrooms – following applies:

Workplaces: 1.1.3 Office environment

Others: 1.1.2 Non-domestic

1.1.4.1 Seating furniture

The following standards set the requirements for chairs/seating furniture intended for use in school environments.

- Student chairs in classrooms

EN 1729-2:2023*	Furniture - Chairs and tables for educational institutions - Part 2: Safety requirements and test methods.

*Test loading points in EN 1729-1:2015

1.1.4.2 Seating for children

The following standard sets the requirements for seating for children in domestic use. The requirement is based on that the furniture is used by children that is able to sit and walk by themselves up to 14 years.

The requirements is divided into 3 seating sizes based on age and body height

Seating size 1: 1-3 years
Seating size 2: 4-7 years
Seating size 3: 8-14 years

It applies to the seating function only. If the seating has additional functions or can be converted into other products, other relevant European Standards may apply.

The standard is developed under a mandate from the EU-Commission, M/527 (Children seats) and it is published in the OJEC. OJ L, 2024/2406 (2024-09-13).

EN 17191:2021	Seating for children – Safety requirements and test methods

1.1.4.3 Tables

Here are the requirements that a student table in a classroom must meet. For other tables in classrooms, see public environment and offices.

Glass as a material is covered according to section 1.7.

EN 1729-2:2023*	Furniture - Chairs and tables for educational institutions - Part 2: Safety requirements and test methods.

1.1.4.4 Storage

The following standard sets the requirements for storage furniture intended for use in education/school environments. The requirements apply to all types of storage furniture:

- Cupboard/cabinet/corner cupboard
- Chest of drawers/draw unit
- Bookshelf
- Bureau

Fittings:

- Base cabinet
- Wall cabinet
- High cabinet
- Worktops
- Coat hangers
- Magazine racks

EN 16121:2024 Level 2*/**	Non-domestic furniture – Storage furniture – Strength, durability and safety requirements.

** Tests performed according to EN 16121:2024 or EN 16121:2013 + A1:2018 Level 1 are accepted until 2027-12-31.*

*** For furniture intended for primary schools, kindergartens or similar applications, the requirements of Annex B also apply*

For other freestanding storage furniture such as newspaper racks, coat hangers, etc.
If the design of the product does not allow for testing of stability according to EN 16121, the stability may exceptionally be verified according to EN 1023-3:2000.

EN 1023-2:2000*	Office furniture - Screens - Part 2: Mechanical safety requirements

**refers only to lateral stability according to EN 1023-3:2000, 6.1*

1.1.4.5 Children's high chairs

The following standards establish the requirements on children's high chairs in school environments. The requirements for high chairs include two different categories; active and passive high chairs. Active chairs are chairs where the child is strapped into the chair and passive chairs are where the child is not strapped in. The category of chair must be specified.

The requirements for high chairs are based upon the chair being used by children aged 6-36 months.

EN 14988:2017+A2:2024	Children's high chairs - Part 1: Safety requirements

1.1.4.6 Partitions

The following standards establish the requirements that a partition for educational institutions should meet. The requirements cover stand-alone partitions. Declaring the equivalent sound-absorbing area and screen damping according to section 1.6 Acoustics is optional.

EN 1023-2:2000	Office furniture - Screens – Part 2: Mechanical safety requirements

1.1.4.7 Sound absorbents

Sound absorbers are assumed to be products that are communicated as sound-absorbing. This means that the sound absorption must be reported based on laboratory measurements.

Exactly how the reporting is to be done is stated in 1.6 Acoustics.

A sound absorber must be measured in laboratories and evaluated in accordance with the overall standard:

ISO 20189:2019	Acoustics -- Screens, furniture and single objects intended for interior use -- Rating of sound absorption and sound reduction of elements based on laboratory measurements

1.1.4.9 Writing boards

The following standard establishes the requirements for writing boards and is applicable for safety in normal use, the surface properties, durability of construction and ergonomics.

The requirements cover wall-mounted and stand-alone writing boards of the type writing boards and chalk boards, for educational institutions, offices, conference and board rooms.

EN 14434:2023*	Writing boards for educational institutions - Ergonomic, technical and safety requirements and their test methods When testing whiteboards in accordance with EN 14434:2023 the writing boards should meet the standard requirements and minimum level 2 should achieved in terms of - 7.2.3 Ability to write and erase - 7.3.2 Scratching - 7.4.2 Staining - 7.5.2 Colour degradation When testing chalk boards in accordance with EN 14434:2023 the chalk boards should meet the standard requirements and minimum level 2 should achieved in terms of - 8.3.3 Ability to write - 8.4.2 Scratching - 8.5.2 Staining - 8.6.2 Colour degradation

1.1.5 Outdoor

1.1.5.1 Seating furniture

The following standards set the requirements for seating for adults mainly intended for use in outdoor environments. The requirements include all types of outdoor seating intended for camping, domestic and non-domestic environments.
Seating furniture loungers, sun-beds, etc. shall fulfil the requirements according to section 3. Requirements and test sequence for stability and function are in standard EN 581-2.

EN 581-1:2017 + EN 581-2:2026	Outdoor furniture – Seating and tables for camping, domestic and contract use – Part 1: General safety requirements. Part 1: General safety requirements

1.1.5.2 Tables

The following standards set the requirements for a table for adults intended for use in outdoor environments. The requirements include all types of tables for outdoor use in camping, domestic and non-domestic environment.

EN 581-1:2017 + EN 581-3:2026	Outdoor furniture – Seating and tables for camping, domestic and non-domestic use. Part 1: General safety requirements

1.2 Dimensions

Dimensions can be attributed to two groups of standards; safety/function and ergonomics. The standards related to safety are found in item 1.1 Safety/function. They are relevant when testing furniture of the respective type of furniture.

1.2.1 Office furniture

The following standards set the requirements for the types of furniture that have separate standards with requirements for ergonomics. That is work chairs, work tables and screens, all in the office environment use class.

1.2.1.1 Office work chairs

The following standards set the requirements for work chairs intended for use in office environments with respect to dimensions.

Work chairs for offices can be divided into four categories – Ax, A, B and C.

The categorisation is determined by the chair's adjustment possibilities that are determined in the dimensional requirements in EN 1335-1:2020 and CEN/TR 1335-4. The requirements are based on being used eight hours a day by a person weighing 110 kg. When declaring a work chair, the chair's category must be specified as below.

Type Ax: Seat – revolving, more adjustable height and adjustable seating-depth compared to Type A and adjustable leaning.
Type A: Seat – revolving, adjustable height, adjustable seating-depth and adjustable leaning.
Type B: Seat – revolving, adjustable height, fixed/ adjustable seating-depth, fixed/ adjustable leaning.
Type C: Seat – revolving, adjustable height, fixed/ adjustable seating-depth, fixed/ adjustable leaning. Backrest – fixed height.

EN 1335-1:2020+A1:2022*	Office furniture – Office work chair – Part 1: Determination of dimensions.

1.2.1.2 Office work tables

The following standards set the requirements for work tables for use in an office environment with respect to dimensions.

When declaring office work tables, you should also specify the type of table referred to in the declaration, table for **sitting, standing or sit/stand**. You must also specify the degree of adjustability according to one of four categories **A, B, C and D** which are specified in EN 527-1:2011.

Type A: Fully adjustable
Type B: Height selectable
Type C: Fixed height
Type D: Limited adjustability or selectability

EN 527-1:2011	Office furniture – Work tables and desks – Part 1: Dimensions.

1.2.1.3 Office screens

The following standards set the requirements for screens for use in office environments with respect to dimensions. The requirements cover stand-alone screens. Declaring the equivalent sound-absorbing area and screen damping according to section 1.6 Acoustics is optional.

EN 1023-1:1996	Office furniture – Screens – Part 1: Dimensions.

1.3 Surface resistance

Requirements for the surfaces of furniture apply to all varnished surfaces and to foiled or laminated hard surfaces. The requirements do not apply to surfaces treated with oil, wax or equivalent. Care and treatment recommendations should be provided with the furniture. Chromed and untreated surfaces are exempt. The requirements apply to all use classes.

1.3.1 Use classes – indoor

The following specification sets the requirements for the resistance of surfaces on furniture intended for use in indoor environments.

Application

Use class	Furniture type	Furniture surface	Requirements category
Domestic	Seating furniture	Undercarriage - legs and frames	1
"	Tables	Undercarriage - legs and frames	1
"	Reclining furniture	Undercarriage - legs and frames	1
"	Storage furniture	Interior surfaces incl. drawer bottoms	1
"	Seating furniture	Seats, backs and armrests	2
"	Reclining furniture	Other surfaces excl. undercarriage	2
"	Storage furniture	External surfaces	2
"	Tables	Table tops	4
Non-domestic/offices/educational environment	Seating furniture	Undercarriage - legs and frames. Applies to those parts of undercarriages and legs that are accessible for wear.	1
"	Tables	Undercarriage - legs and frames	1
"	Reclining furniture	Undercarriage - legs and frames	1
"	Storage furniture	Interior surfaces incl. drawer bottoms	1
"	Seating furniture	Seats, backs and armrests	2
"	Reclining furniture	Other surfaces excl. undercarriage	2
"	Storage furniture	External surfaces	2
"	Table tops	For table tops such as conference, waiting room and library tables. Refers to top surface. For restaurants, cafés and educational rooms, see below.	4
"	Table tops	Intended for restaurants, cafés, educational environments etc. Refers to top surface.	5
Kitchen and bathroom fittings		Interior surfaces and drawer bottoms, excluding shelves and bottoms	1
"		External surfaces, shelves and bottoms	3
"	Worktops		6

		Requirement category					
Testing	References	1	2	3	4	5	6
Water 1)	EN 12720:2009+A1:2013	6 hours a)	16 hours	16 hours	24 hours	24 hours	24 hours
Fat 1)	EN 12720:2009+A1:2013	24 hours b)	24 hours	24 hours	24 hours	24 hours	24 hours
Fat + scratching 1)	SS 83 91 22: 2024**	-	-	-	24 hours + 3 N	24 hours + 5 N	24 hours + 5 N
Scratching	EN 15186: 2024 3)* Method A alt. SS 83 91 22: 2024 2))**	-	1,5 N 3 N	1,5 N 3 N	1,5 N 3 N	3 N 5 N	3 N 5 N
Alcohol 1)	EN 12720:2009+A1:2013	-	-	-	1 hour	1 hour	1 hour
Coffee 1)	EN 12720:2009+A1:2013	-	1 hour c)	1 hour	1 hour	1 hour	1 hour
Dry heat 1)	EN 12722:2009+A1:2013	-	-	-	70° C	70° C	180°C
Wet heat 1)	EN 12721:2009+A1:2013	-	-	-	-	-	85°C
Heat to edges 1)	NS 8061: 1983	-	-	-	-	-	85°C
Assessment of edges 1)	SS 83 91 20 :2024**	-	-	6 hour d)	-	-	6 hour
Perspiration– acid and neutral 1) according to EN ISO 105-E04:2013	EN 12720:2009+A1:2013	-	1 hour e)	-	-	-	-
Impact on surface and edge 1)	SS 83 91 23:2017	-	-	25 mm d)	-	-	25 mm

Steam to edge – doors 1)	SS 83 91 25:2021	-	-	55° (±5)[d)]	-	-	-
Steam to edge – worktop 1)	SS 83 91 24:2021	-	-	-	-	-	55° (±5)

*Tests performed according EN 15186:2012 are accepted until 2027-12-31
**Tests performed according to SS 83 91 22:2017 are accepted until further notice
Historical tests performed according to SIS 83 91 17 are accepted until further notice, as the test method is identical to SS 83 91 22.
1) = When grading, 4 is the lowest approved score.
2) = Max. scratch width 0.5 mm. Penetration of varnishing coating not acceptable.
3) = Max. scratch width 0.3 mm.
For laminates, requirements and testing according to EN 438-2, -3 are also accepted., should also include clauses 10, 16, 20, 25 and 26 with the same fluids as in the table above and wet heat according to EN 12721:2009. VGS is accepted for requirement category 1–5 level and level HGS is required for requirement category 6, level and testing of edge of finished board.
For melamine-faced boards, requirements and testing according to EN 14322:2017 are also accepted with fluids according the Table above.
a) For the inside back of kitchen fittings, 1 hour applies.
b) For the inside back of the kitchen fittings, Grease 24 h
c) Applies to storage furniture - external horizontal surfaces
d) Applies to doors and drawer pieces in kitchens and bathrooms
e) Applies to arm rest

1.3.2 Use classes – outdoor

The following specification sets the requirements for the resistance of surfaces on furniture intended for use in outdoor environments.

Application

Use class	Furniture type	Furniture surface	Requirements Category
Camping	Seating furniture	All surfaces	1
"	Tables	All surfaces	1
"	Seating and reclining furniture	All surfaces	1
Domestic environment	Seating furniture	Undercarriage - legs and frames	1
"	Tables	Undercarriage - legs and frames	1
"	Seating and reclining furniture	Undercarriage - legs and frames	1
"	Seating furniture	Seats, backrests and armrests	2
"	Seating and reclining furniture	Other surfaces excl. undercarriage	2
"	Storage furniture	External surfaces	2
"	Tables	Table tops	3
Non-domestic	Seating furniture	Undercarriage - legs and frames. Applies to those parts of the lower leg and legs that are accessible for wear.	1
"	Tables	Undercarriage - legs and frames	1
"	Seating and reclining furniture	Undercarriage - legs and frames	1
"	Seating furniture	Seats, backrests and armrests	2
"	Seating and reclining furniture	Other surfaces excl. undercarriage	2
"	Table tops	Table tops	3

		Requirement category		
		1	2	3
Testing:	References:			
Water 1)	EN 12720:2009+A1:2013	16 hours	24 hours	24 hours
Fat 1)	EN 12720:2009+A1:2013	24 hours	24 hours	24 hours
Alcohol 1)	EN 12720:2009+A1:2013	-	-	1 hour
Coffee 1)	EN 12720:2009+A1:2013	-	-	1 hour
Dry heat 1)	EN 12722:2009+A1:2013	-	-	70°C
Perspiration – acid and neutral 1) according to EN ISO 105-E04:2013	EN 12722:2009+A1:2013	-	1 hour	-

When grading, 4 is the lowest approved score.

1.3.2.1 Supplementary requirements for metal surfaces

Applies to furniture in steel, untreated and surface-treated.
Corrosion testing with salt spray according to method Salt spray EN-ISO 9227

Use class	Furniture surface	Requirements
Camping	All	6 hours. ≥5 Assessment according to EN-ISO 10289:2001
Domestic environment	All	24 hours. ≥5 Assessment according to EN-ISO 10289:2001
Non-domestic environment	All	72 hours. ≥5 Assessment according to EN-ISO 10289:2001

Supplementary requirements for lacquered or galvanized steel surfaces

Applies to furniture in steel, lacquered

Corrosion testing with salt spray according to method Salt spray EN-ISO 9227

Substrate	Category	Exposure time (based on ISO 12944-6)	Environment	Requirements
Steel	C3-hög	480 h	Urban and industrial atmospheres	Delamination d ≤ 3 mm on steel (EN-ISO-12944-6)
Galvanized steel surfaces	C3-hög	480 h	Urban and industrial atmospheres	Delamination d ≤ 8 mm on zinc substrates (Qualisteelcoat)

Supplementary requirements for lacquered aluminum surfaces*

Applies to furniture in aluminum, lacquered

Corrosion test with acetic acid salt spray (AASS) according to EN-ISO 9227

Exposure time (based on Qualicoat)	Requirements
1000 h	No blistering in excess of 2 (S2) according to ISO 4628-2. An infiltration of maximum 16 mm2 is allowed over a scratch length of 10 cm The length of any single infiltration shall not exceed 4 mm. (Qualicoat)

*Does not apply to cast aluminum

1.4 Fire

1.4.1 Upholstered seating furniture

The following standards set the requirements for upholstered seating furniture. The standard applies to all use environments except outdoor furniture explicitly for outdoor use only. As an alternative to a valid test report from an accredited laboratory, a certificate/product data sheet from the textile supplier is acceptable which proves that the textile has been tested and approved according to EN 1021:2014 with standard polyether (20-22 kg/m^3) as padding. This requires the declared item of furniture to have polyether padding with a density equal to or greater than 22 kg/m^3. Other upholstery materials must be tested according to current standards.	
EN 1021-1:2014*	Furniture – Assessment of the ignitability of upholstered furniture – Part 1: Ignition source: Smouldering cigarette.

1.4.2 Reclining furniture and mattresses

The following standard sets the requirements for beds or mattresses. The standard applies to all use environments except outdoor furniture explicitly for outdoor use only.	
EN 597-1:2016	Furniture – Assessment of the ignitability of mattresses and upholstered bed bases – Part 1: Ignition source: Smouldering cigarette.

1.5 Upholstery

For furniture with upholstery, the following requirements on the upholstery shall be met. Applies to seating furniture, screen and sound absorbents. Not all the requirements below are applicable to screens and sound absorbents, see exceptions below.

1.5.1 Leather

This specification sets the requirements for a leather furniture upholstery. An alternative to the specified requirements specified in the table below is that the leather upholstery fulfils the requirements in EN 13336:2012
The requirements do not apply for sheepskin. For artificial leather, requirements specified in 1.5.1.1.

Characteristics	Test method	Requirements:
Colour fastness to rubbing Decolouring and change in colour	EN ISO 11640:2018 EN ISO 11641:2012 – The standard is used to specify the type of artificial sweat Assessment according to: EN ISO 105-A02:1993/Cor 2:2005 and EN ISO 105-A03:2019 Assessment according to grey scale	Aniline - dry leather/dry fabric 50 cycles. ≥ 3-4 - sweat-soaked fabric 20 cycles. ≥ 3-4 Semi-aniline - dry leather/dry fabric 500 cycles. ≥ 4 - sweat soaked fabric 80 cycles. ≥ 3 Surface-dyed - dry leather/dry fabric 500 cycles. ≥ 4 - sweat soaked fabric 80 cycles. ≥ 3
Light fastness	EN ISO 105-B02:2014 Xenon arc light Assessment according to blue scale	Aniline ≥ 3 Semi-aniline ≥ 5 Surface-dyed: ≥ 5
Adhesion – surface finish*	EN ISO 11644:2022	- dry ≥ 2 N/10 mm - wet ≥ 2 N/10 mm
Flexing resistance	EN ISO 5402-1:2022	Aniline: Not applicable Other: 20,000 cycles No finish cracks permitted
Tear strength	EN ISO 3377-2: 2016	≥ 20 N
Determination of cold crack temperature of surface coatings	EN ISO 17233: 2017	Aniline: Not applicable Other: 10°C, No finish cracks permitted.
Colour fastness to water spotting	EN ISO 15700: 2000 EN ISO 105-A02:1993. Assessment No manual treatment before testing	≥ 3 No permanent swelling permitted

**The requirement is only applicable if there is a smooth surface layer that can be glued against a board without the glue penetrating the surface layer. The surface layer must also be > 15 µm for the requirement to be applicable.*

1.5.1.1 Artificial leather

The following standards set the requirements for an artificial leather shall fulfil. An alternative to the specified requirements in the table is that the upholstery fulfils the requirements in EN 15618 regarding these properties.

Characteristics	Test method	Requirements:	Corresponds to EN 15618:2022
Colour fastness to rubbing Decolouring and change in colour	EN ISO 105-X12:2016	- dry ≥4 - wet ≥4	C_1
Light fastness	EN ISO 105 B02:2014	≥ 5	C_2
Adhesion – surface finish	EN ISO 2411:2017	- longitudinal ≥ 15 N - transversal ≥ 15 N	A_5
Tensile strength	EN ISO 1421:2016 (Method 1)	- longitudinal ≥ 250 N/5cm - transversal ≥ 180 N/5cm	F_2
Tear strength	ISO 4674-1:2016 (Method A)	- longitudinal ≥ 20 N - transversal ≥ 20 N *	T_3

**Applies only to artificial leather with fabric base.*

1.5.2 Textile (indoor furniture)

This specification sets all the requirements for textile upholstery intended for indoor use.
The requirements do not apply for webbing and mesh material. For mesh upholstery, see requirements in a separate table. For artificial leather, see adapted requirements under 1.5.1.1.

Characteristics	Test method	Requirements: Domestic	Requirements: Non-domestic Office
Resistance to abrasion: - Change of colour - Change of appearance (Pile textiles) - Endpoint, two broken threads - Endpoint, two bald patches (Pile textiles)	EN ISO 12947-2:2016	3 000 cycles. ≥ 3-4 10,000 cycles. ≥ 4 ≥ 35,000 cycles ≥ 35,000 cycles	3,000 cycles. ≥ 4 15,000 cycles. ≥ 4 ≥ 40,000 cycles ≥ 40,000 cycles
Fastness to piling **	EN ISO 12945-2:2020	5,000 cycles ≥ 3	5,000 cycles ≥ 3-4
Light fastness	EN ISO 105-B02:2014	≥ 5	≥5
Seam slippage (warp and weft)	EN ISO 13936-2:2004 Alternatively EN ISO 13936-3:2007	See "Seam slippage" under item 1.5.4	See "Seam slippage" under item 1.5.4
Colour fastness to chafing: - Staining/change of colour, dry - Staining, wet	EN ISO 105–X12:2016	≥ 4 ≥ 3-4	≥ 4 ≥ 3-4
Colour fastness to water wash: (Applies to washable upholstery) - Staining, multi-fibre - Change of colour	EN ISO 105-C06:2010	≥ 3-4 ≥ 4	≥ 4 ≥ 4
Colour fastness to dry cleaning: (Applies to washable upholstery) - Staining, multi-fibre - Change of colour	EN ISO 105-D01:2010	≥ 3-4 ≥ 4	≥ 3-4 ≥ 4
Colour fastness to water spotting: - Change of colour	EN ISO 105-E16:2007	≥ 4	≥ 4

Colour fastness to perspiration; acid and alkaline - Staining, multi-fibre - change of colour	EN ISO 105-E04:2013	≥ 4	≥ 4
Dimensional change - Applies to removable and washable upholstery (incl. water and dry cleaning)	EN ISO 5077:2008	See section "Dimensional change" under item 1.5.4	See section "Dimensional change" under item 1.5.4

For requirements with no measurement units, use the scale of 1-5, where 5 is best. For "Colour fastness to artificial light" the scale of 1-8 applies, where 8 is best.
** Textiles with a large proportion of wool may have an initial pile formation. Therefore, results achieved after 10,000 cycles can be accepted.*

Mesh

This specification sets out the requirements that a mesh upholstery must meet for indoor use.*

Characteristic	Test method	Requirement
Resistance to abrasion: - Change of colour - Endpoint	EN ISO 12947-2:2016	3 000 cycles. ≥ 4 ≥ 40 000 cycles
Fastness to piling	EN ISO 12945-2:2020	5 000 cycles ≥ 3-4
Colour fastness to chafing: - Staining/change of colour, dry - Staining, wet	EN ISO 105–X12:2016	≥ 4 ≥ 3-4
Colour fastness to water spotting: - Change of colour	EN ISO 105-E16:2007	≥ 4
Colour fastness to perspiration; acid and alkaline - Staining, multi-fibre - change of colour	EN ISO 105-E04:2013	≥ 4

**For approved products, the requirement must be met by 2026-07-01.*

1.5.3 Textile (outdoor furniture)

This specification sets the requirements on textile upholstery intended for outdoor use.
The requirements do not apply for webbing and mesh material. For artificial leather, see adapted requirements under 1.5.1.1.

Characteristics	Test method	Requirements: Domestic environment	Requirements: Non-domestic use
Resistance to abrasion: - Endpoint, two broken threads	EN ISO 12947-2:2016	 15,000 cycles	 30,000 cycles
Fastness to piling	EN ISO 12945-2:2020 5,000 cycles	≥ 3	≥ 3-4
Colour fastness to artificial light/exposure	EN ISO 105-B10:2011 method A, 500 h	≥ 4	≥4
Colour fastness to chafing: - Staining, dry - Staining, wet	EN ISO 105–X12:2016	 ≥ 4 ≥ 3-4	 ≥ 4 ≥ 3-4
Colour fastness to water wash: (Applies to washable upholstery) - Staining, multi-fibre - Change of colour	EN ISO 105-C06:2010	 ≥ 3-4 ≥ 4	 ≥ 4 ≥ 4
Colour fastness to water spotting: - Change of colour	EN ISO 105-E16:2007	≥ 4	≥ 4
Colour fastness to sweat; acid and alkaline - Staining, multi-fibre - Change of colour	EN ISO 105-E04:2013	 ≥ 4 ≥ 4	 ≥ 4 ≥ 4
Dimensional change Applies to removable and washable upholstery (incl. water and dry cleaning)	EN ISO 5077:2008	See section "Dimensional change" under item 1.5.4	See section "Dimensional change" under item 1.5.4

Parasol, sun-shield etc.

Characteristics	Test method	Requirements: Domestic	Requirements: Non-domestic

Colour fastness to artificial light/exposure	EN ISO 105-B10:2011 method A, 500 h	≥ 4	≥4
Colour fastness to water wash: (Applies to washable upholstery) - Staining, multi-fibre - Change of colour	EN ISO 105-C06:2010	 ≥ 3-4 ≥ 4	 ≥ 4 ≥ 4
Colour fastness to water spotting: - Change of colour	EN ISO 105-E16:2007	≥ 4	≥ 4
Break strength: - warp and weft	EN ISO 13934-1:2013	≥ 1,000 N	≥ 1,000 N
Tear strength: - warp and weft	EN ISO 13937-2:2000	≥ 35 N	≥ 35 N
Dimensional change Applies to removable and washable upholstery (incl. water and dry cleaning)	EN ISO 5077:2008	See section "Dimensional change" under item 1.5.4	See section "Dimensional change" under item 1.5.4

For requirements with no measurement units, use the scale of 1-5, where 5 is best. For "Colour fastness to artificial light/exposure", the scale of 1-8 applies, where 8 is best.

1.5.4 Terms

Seam slippage

The textile supplier is required to specify seam slippage according to the standards listed in table 1.5.2. The furniture producer is responsible for providing covering and seams that are adapted to the textile's seam slippage for the purpose of producing sustainable upholstery.

Dimensional changes

On furniture with removable and washable upholstery, the upholstery material/detail must be replaced in a manner that gives the furniture the correct appearance and function. The furniture manufacturer is responsible for meeting this requirement. The textile supplier is required to specify the dimension change in conjunction with washing as described above according to the standards listed in table 1.5.2 and 1.5.3.

Labelling

Removable and washable upholstery must be labelled with washing instructions according to 2.2.4.

Fire

The fabric must meet the requirements according to the standard EN 1021-1:2014*. Furniture – Assessment of the ignitability of padded furniture – Part 1: Ignition source: Smouldering cigarette. This standard applies for all environments with the exception of partitions and outdoor furniture which is exclusively intended for outdoor use.

Exceptions

Fabric upholstery material for partitions and sound absorbents is only subject to the requirements for light fastness according to 1.5.2. Webbing and mesh are materials not subject to the requirements for upholstery under 1.4 or Upholstery under 1.5.

Sampling upholstery material

When selecting fabric samples from a collection of fabrics for testing according to the standards in Tables 1.5.1, 1.5.2 and 1.5.3, a representative selection must be made which may vary in scope depending on the collection's variation in colours and patterns. All variants of the fabric do not need to be tested and the selection is suitably made in consultation with the testing laboratory that will perform the testing. The principle for sampling is that the test results should be representative of the entire collection, which is why some different colours from light to dark should be tested, as well as different patterns if these vary. A sample can usually consist of 3 - 8 variants of the collection depending on its variation.

Sampling surface resistance of hard surfaces

When selecting fabric samples regarding requirements for surface resistance for hard surfaces (lacquered, foil and laminate coated) for testing according to the standards in Tables 1.3.1 and 1.3.2, a representative selection must be made which may vary in scope depending on the variation of surface. All variants of surfaces do not need to be tested and the selection is suitably made in consultation with the testing laboratory that will perform the test. The principle for sampling is that the test results should be representative of the entire range of variants, which is why some different surfaces should be tested and different substrates if these vary. The samples should include both light and dark colours, as well as different gloss if applicable. A sample can usually consist of 3 - 8 variants of surfaces depending on its variation.

Documentation

The furniture producer should be able to show documentation/test certificate, proving that the covering material included in Möbelfakta's furniture label meets the requirements. Documentation/test certificate must be issued by an independent testing laboratory or internal laboratory with the required expertise or a certificate from a subcontractor.

The documentation should be for the covering that is produced/delivered from time to time. If there is a change in the covering product that affects its function and characteristics, new tests as described above should be performed.

1.6 Acoustics

Interior products that are communicated as sound-absorbing or sound-attenuating are subject to requirements for reporting their acoustic performance. The reporting of acoustic performance shall be based on measurements according to the relevant acoustic standard.

The reporting of acoustic performance can be carried out by:

- A valid test report or certificate from an accredited laboratory or company shall be available for the product to verify the reported acoustic performance. The test report or certificate shall be issued for the relevant product configuration and demonstrate that the measurement has been carried out for an installation corresponding to the intended use of the product.

  or

- A valid declaration showing that the product is certified by Acoustic Facts.

A valid test report, document or certificate means that the product has been tested according to the current version of the relevant standard, including normative annexes, and that the product has not, in any material respect, been changed since the testing was carried out.

A piece of furniture or a mobile room unit used as a shield for spoken sound shall be measured in accordance with the established international standard and evaluated for the reduction of speech-sound level, $D_{S,A}$:	
ISO 23351-1:2020	Acoustics – Measurements of speech level reduction of furniture ensembles and enclosures. Part 1: Laboratory method
An item of furniture that is used as a screening-off unit shall be measured (optional) in accordance with international standard and are evaluated regarding screen damping in accordance with the Swedish standard:	
ISO 20189:2018	Acoustics -- Screens, furniture and single objects intended for interior use -- Rating of sound absorption and sound reduction of elements based on laboratory measurements

Depending on the product type, SS-ISO 20189:2019 refers to the following measurement and evaluation standards:

- EN ISO 354: Acoustics - Measurement of sound absorption in a reverberation room
- EN ISO 11654: Acoustics - Sound absorbers for use in buildings - Rating of sound absorption
- ISO 10053: Acoustics - Measurement of office screen sound attenuation under specific laboratory conditions
- EN ISO 10140-2: Acoustics - Laboratory measurement of sound insulation of building elements - Part 2: Measurement of airborne sound insulation
- EN ISO 717-1: 2020: Acoustics - Rating of sound insulation in buildings and of building elements - Part 1: Airborne sound insulation

Speech Noise Reduction

Reduction of speech noise, $D_{S,A}$ [dB], must be presented in the form of a diagram according to ISO 23351-1 when it is reported. This is a requirement for the furniture category mobile rooms. Complete documentation of completed measurements and evaluations in accordance with the standard above shall be available when the reduction of speech noise is reported. Classification (A+, A, B, C or D) where A+ is the highest classification must be stated in the measurement protocol. If the product is unclassified, it cannot be fact-labelled in this respect.

Sound absorption

For products sold and used individually, the equivalent sound-absorbing area [m2 Sabine] shall be reported in the form of a diagram in accordance with ISO 20189:2019.

For wall- or ceiling-mounted sound absorbers that can be put together to form an area greater than or equal to 10 m^2, alternative accounting can be made in accordance with EN-ISO 11654:1997. Classification (A, B, C, D or E) where A is the highest classification shall be stated in the measurement protocol. If the product is unclassified, it cannot be fact-labelled in this respect.

Any of the reports above is a requirement for the furniture category sound absorbers. Complete documentation of completed measurements and evaluations in accordance with the standards above shall be available.

Screen damping

For a product used as a shielding device, the shield attenuation ΔLs [dB] can be accounted for in the form of a graph together with the weighted shield attenuation Δ Ls,w [dB] according to ISO 20189:2019. Complete documentation of completed measurements and calculations in accordance with the standards above shall be available when the shield attenuation is reported.

1.7 Glass

Glass in furniture must meet the requirements in the respective standard for the appropriate furniture category and use class according to the standards given below. Alternately safety glass* can be used.

EN 14072:2003	Furniture – Glass in furniture – Test methods

**Glass meets the requirements on safety glass when:*
- CE-marked according to 12150-2:2004 or
- the glass meets the fragmentation testing according to EN 12150-1:2015, section 8. or
- the glass breaks as described in EN 12600:2003 according to type B or type C.

2 ENVIRONMENT

2.1 Mandatory material requirements

Exemptions from "Mandatory material requirements": Small, simple components such as Velcro, zipper, fabric straps, furniture pads and the like are not covered by the mandatory material requirements.

The manufacturer of the furniture must be able to provide collective documentation that proves the criteria in Möbelfakta's material requirements below are met. There are templates for subcontractor certificates available for download at www.mobelfakta.se which can be used as verification of fulfilment of the requirements.

2.1.1 SVHC/ECHA's candidate list

No chemical substances listed on ECHA's candidate list of SVHC substances may occur in concentrations above 0.1% by weight, see https://echa.europa.eu/candidate-list-table

0.1% by weight refers to chemical products or articles that are included or used in the manufacture of the furniture/product (i.e. each individual part of an item), not 0.1% of an assembled piece of furniture, see guidance document here: https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/2324906/articles_en.pdf

2.1.2 Wood and wood-based material

2.1.2.1 Origin of wood-based material

Routines must be in place to ensure that wood and wood based material are traceable and come from legal and acceptable sources. Acceptable source means:
1. Has legal ownership and access rights.
2. Follows nationally and locally applicable laws and regulations regarding use, environment, labour and welfare, health and safety, and other parties' rights.
3. Pays the relevant taxes and charges related to use.
4. Follows CITES regulations (only applicable to certain tree species, see the CITES website).

FSC, PEFC, Svanen, or equivalent certifications can be used to certify that the wood raw material meets the requirements, along with current documentation/description of a systematic approach applied to verify the origin of the wood raw material for the specific product.

2.1.2.2 Formaldehyde in wood-based flat panels

NOTE: The requirement is taken care of by legislation Regulation (EU) 2023/1464 for furniture and wood-based goods, which entered into force on 6 August 2026. The legislation requires 50% of E1, which is stricter than Möbelfakta's requirements. The requirement will be updated in Möbelfakta in the next revision.

MDF and HDF containing formaldehyde based components / additives must not emit more formaldehyde than 65% of E1 according to EN 13986 or similar method***.
Other wood-based flat panels* (particle boards, fibre boards, OSB, plywood and edge glued panels** containing formaldehyde based components / additives must not emit more formaldehyde than 50% of E1 according to EN 13986 or similar method***.

**The requirement does not apply to molded parts.*

***For certain types of boards (e.g. edge glued panels) reference may be made to the SDS for the adhesives used in the manufacture of the board.*
****E.g. chamber method (EN-717-1), gas analysis method (EN-717-2) or perforator method (EN-120).*

2.1.3 Textile and leather

No chemical substances listed on ECHA's candidate list of SVHC substances may occur in concentrations above 0.1% by weight, see https://echa.europa.eu/candidate-list-table

0.1% by weight refers to chemical products or articles that are included or used in the manufacture of the furniture/product (i.e. each individual part of an item), not 0.1% of an assembled piece of furniture, see guidance document here: https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/2324906/articles_en.pdf

2.1.3.1 Certifications

If a valid certificate is available that proves all textile complies with Möbelfakta READY, then the textile requirements are considered to be fulfilled.
If a valid certificate is available that proves all textile complies with EU Ecolabel 2014/350/EU, then the textile requirements are considered to be fulfilled.
If a valid certificate is available that proves all textile/leather complies with Oeko-Tex standard 100 (I, II) then the textile/leather requirements are considered to be fulfilled with the exception of 2.1.3.8, which must be verified separately. If biocides have been used, it is indicated on the certificate from Oeko-Tex.
If there is a valid certificate available from "Svanen" (Nordic Ecolabelling of textiles, hides/skins and leather ver. 4 or later) for included leather and/or textiles then the requirements for the textile/leather referred to in the certificate are considered to be fulfilled.
If there is a valid certificate available from GOTS version 5/2017 or later for included textiles and/or leather is available, the requirements are considered to be met for the included textiles/leather to which the certificate applies.

2.1.3.2 Flame retardants in textile/leather

Valid product data sheet, EPD, product information, certificate from supplier or other documentation for all included textile/leather verifying that none of the flame retardants below have been actively added or that the levels do not exceed 0.1% by weight, must be available.

Polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs)	CAS: 59536-65-1
Oktabromdiphenylether (oktaBDE)	CAS: 32536-52-0
Tris (2,3-dibrompropyl) phosphate (TBPP)	CAS: 126-72-7
Tris (1-aziridinyl) phosphine oxide (TEPA)	CAS: 545-55-1
Tris (2 chlorethyl) phosphate (TCEP)	CAS: 115-96-8
Tris(1,3-dichloroisopropyl)phosphate (TDCPP)	CAS-nr: 13674-87-8

2.1.3.3 Softeners/phthalates in textile/leather

The requirement has been removed from 2.1.3 Textile / leather and is moved to 2.1.4 Plastic and rubber

2.1.3.4 Formaldehyde in textile/leather

Valid product data sheet, EPD, product information, certificate from supplier for all included textile/leather or other documentation that proves the emission of formaldehyde is less than 75 ppm (mg/kg), must be available. For products specially designed for infants and children under 3 years of age, the content should not exceed 20 ppm (mg / kg).

2.1.3.5 Water-, dirt- and grease-repellent impregnations textile/leather/artificial

The requirement has expired.

2.1.3.6 Colouring agents and pigments in textile/leather

Valid product data sheet, EPD, product information, certificate from supplier or other documentation for included textile/leather, proving that none of the below listed colouring agents have been actively added or that the levels do not exceed 50 mg/kg for each colouring agent must be available.

Dispersion agents	
C.I. Disperse Blue 3	CAS-nr: 2475-46-9
C.I. Disperse Blue 7	CAS-nr: 3179-90-6
C.I. Disperse Blue 26	CAS-nr: 3860-63-7
C.I. Disperse Blue 35	CAS-nr: 12222-75-2
C.I. Disperse Blue 102	CAS-nr: 12222-97-8
C.I. Disperse Blue 106	CAS-nr: 12223-01-7
C.I. Disperse Blue 124	CAS-nr: 61951-51-7
C.I. Disperse Brown 1	CAS-nr: 23355-64-8
C.I. Disperse Orange 1	CAS-nr: 2581-69-3
C.I. Disperse Orange 37/76	CAS-nr: 13301-61-6
C.I. Disperse Red 1	CAS-nr: 2872-52-8
C.I. Disperse Red 11	CAS-nr: 2872-48-2
C.I. Disperse Red 17	CAS-nr: 3179-89-3
C.I. Disperse Yellow 1	CAS-nr: 119-15-3
C.I. Disperse Yellow 9	CAS-nr: 6373-73-5
C.I. Disperse Yellow 39	CAS-nr: 12236-29-2
C.I. Disperse Yellow 49	CAS-nr: 54824-37-2
C.I. Disperse Blue 1	CAS-nr: 2475-45-8
C.I. Disperse Orange 11	CAS-nr: 82-28-0
C.I. Disperse Orange 149	CAS-nr: 85136-74-9
C.I. Disperse Orange 3	CAS-nr: 730-40-5
C.I. Disperse Yellow 3	CAS-nr: 2832-40-8
C.I. Disperse Yellow 23	CAS-nr: 6250-23-3
Navy Blue	CAS-nr: 118685-33-9
Colouring agents	
Sodium bis[2-(3-chlorophenyl)-2,4-dihydro-4-[[2-hydroxy-5-mesylphenyl]azo]-5-methyl-3H-pyrazol-3-onato(2-)]chromate(1-)	CAS-nr: 51147-75-2
Disodium,chromium(3+),3-[(3-methyl-5-oxido-1-phenylpyrazol-4-yl)diazenyl]-4-oxidobenzenesulfonate,1-[(2-oxido-5-phenyldiazenylphenyl)diazenyl]naphthalen-2-olate	CAS-nr: 52587-68-5

[3-hydroxy-4-[(2-hydroxy-1-naphthyl)azo]-7-nitronaphthalene-1-sulphonato(3-)]chromium	CAS-nr: 70236-49-6
Sodium bis[methyl [7-hydroxy-8-[[2-hydroxy-5-mesylphenyl]azo]-1-naphthyl]carbamato(2-)]chromate(1-)	CAS-nr: 71839-85-5
Cuprate(2-), [μ-[[3,3'-[methylenebis[(4,6-dihydroxy-3,1-phenylene)azo]]bis[4-hydroxy-5-nitrobenzenesulfonato]](6-)]]di-, sodium	CAS-nr: 85186-15-8
Disodium hydrogen bis[3-hydroxy-4-[(2-hydroxyphenyl)azo]-7-nitronaphthalene-1-sulphonato(3-)]chromate(3-)	CAS-nr: 102506-12-7
C.I Acid Yellow 220	CAS-nr: 70851-34-2
C.I. Acid Red 26	CAS-nr: 3761-53-3
Basic (cationic) colouring	
C.I. Basic Red 9	CAS-nr: 569-61-9
C.I. Basic Blue 26	CAS-nr: 2580-56-5
C.I. Basic Violet 3	CAS-nr: 548-62-9
C.I. Basic Green 4 (oxalate)	CAS-nr: 2437-29-8
C.I. Basic Green 4 (chloride)	CAS-nr: 569-64-2
Mordant (mordanting)	
Sodium dichromate	CAS-nr: 10588-01-9
Reactive	
Hydrogen tetrasodium bis[5-[(4-amino-6-chloro-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino]-4-hydroxy-3-[(2-hydroxy-5-nitrophenyl)azo]naphthalene-2,7-disulphonato(4-)]cobaltate(5-)	CAS-nr: 70776-55-5
Trisodium bis[3-[(4,5-dihydro-3-methyl-5-oxo-1-phenyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)azo]-2-hydroxy-5-nitrobenzenesulphonato(3-)]cobaltate(3-)	CAS-nr: 84204-70-6
Cobaltate(3-), bis[6-amino-5-[(2-hydroxy-3,5-dinitrophenyl)azo]-1-naphthalenesulfonato(3-)]-, sodium	CAS-nr: 85049-76-9
C.I. Reactive Blue 220	CAS-nr: 90341-71-2
Cuprate(4-), [2-[[[[2-hydroxy-3-sulfo-5-[[2-(sulfooxy)ethyl]sulfonyl]phenyl]azo]phenylmethyl]azo]-5-sulfobenzoato(6-)]-, sodium	CAS-nr: 90341-72-3
Direct	
C.I. Direct Black 38	CAS-nr: 1937-37-7
C.I. Direct Red 28	CAS-nr: 573-58-0
C.I. Direct Blue 6	CAS-nr: 2602-46-2
C.I. Direct Blue 15	CAS-nr: 2429-74-5
Pigment	
Cadmium sulphide	CAS-nr: 1306-23-6
Lead orange	CAS-nr: 1314-41-6
Sodium chromate	CAS-nr: 7775-11-3
Potassium dichromate	CAS-nr: 7778-50-9
Lead (II) acetate basic	CAS-nr: 51404-69-4
Chromium, [3-hydroxy-4-[(2-hydroxy-1-naphthalenyl)azo]-7-nitro-1-naphthalenesulfona	CAS-nr: 70236-49-6
Sodium [3-hydroxy-4-[(1-hydroxy-8-sulpho-2-naphthyl)azo]naphthalene-1-sulphonato(4-)]chromate(1-)	CAS-nr: 70942-15-3
C.I. Pigment Red 104	CAS-nr: 12656-85-8
C.I. Pigment Yellow 34	CAS-nr: 1344-37-2

2.1.3.7 Tanning of leather

Documentation verifying that included leather is not tanned or treated in any way with chromium VI, arsenic, cadmium or lead as stated below must be available.

Chromium VI	CAS: 18540-29-9	*Average conc. max 3 ppm (test report with analysis according to: CEN/TS 14495 or equivalent)*
Arsenic	CAS: 7440-38-2	*No residuals (detection limit 1.0 ppm, test report with analysis according to: CEN TC 309 WI 065 - 4.3 or equivalent)*
Cadmium	CAS: 7440-43-9	*No residuals (detection limit 10 ppm, test report with analysis according to: CEN TC 309 WI 065 - 4.3 or equivalent)*
Lead	CAS: 7439-92-1	*No residuals (detection limit 10 ppm, test report with analysis according to: CEN TC 309 WI 065 - 4.3 or equivalent)*

2.1.3.8 Biocidal treatment

Textiles must not be treated with biocides.

Definition according to Article 3 of Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May 2012 concerning the making available on the market and use of biocidal products.

Biocidal functions include, for example, odorless, antibacterial, and antimicrobial.

Valid product data sheet, EPD, product information, certificate from supplier or other documentation for included textiles are not biocidal. For example, technical documentation shows that the textile is not labeled or covered by requirements for information on biocidal treatment in accordance with Regulation (EU) 528/2012 on the supply on the market and use of biocidal products or a certificate from a subcontractor that no biocide has been added.

2.1.4 Plastic and rubber

No chemical substances listed on ECHA's candidate list of SVHC substances may occur in concentrations above 0.1% by weight, see https://echa.europa.eu/candidate-list-table

0.1% by weight refers to chemical products or articles that are included or used in the manufacture of the furniture/product (i.e. each individual part of an item), not 0.1% of an assembled piece of furniture, see guidance document here: https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/2324906/articles_en.pdf

This section includes plastic parts, rubber parts, padding materials that contain plastic (eg cellular plastic or polyurethane foam), woven plastic, artificial leather and plastic coating on textiles and leather.
Woven plastic/artificial leather marked with Oeko-Tex 100 (product class I, II) meets all the requirements except for 2.1.4.3 which must be verified separately.

2.1.4.1 Flame retardants in plastic/rubber

Valid product data sheet, EPD, product information, certificate from supplier or other documentation for all included padding material verifying that none of the flame retardants below have been actively added or that the levels do not exceed 0.1% by weight, must be available. Electronics (e.g. electric motors and electrical cables) are exempted. Small plastic parts <100 g (eg screws, pins and fasteners) are excluded from this requirement.

Polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs)	CAS: 59536-65-1
Oktabromdiphenylether (oktaBDE)	CAS: 32536-52-0
Tris (2,3-dibrompropyl) phosphate (TBPP)	CAS: 126-72-7
Tris (1-aziridinyl) phosphine oxide (TEPA)	CAS: 545-55-1
Tris (2 chlorethyl) phosphate (TCEP)	CAS: 115-96-8
Tris(1,3-dichloroisopropyl)phosphate (TDCPP)	CAS-nr: 13674-87-8

2.1.4.2 Softeners/phthalates in plastic/rubber

Valid product data sheet, EPD, product information, certificate from supplier for included plastic/rubber or other documentation proving that no phthalates/softeners classified as **hazard classification H340, H350, H360** have actively been added and that the measured level does not exceed 0.1% by weight/substance and component, must be available. Small plastic parts (eg screws, pins and fasteners) are excluded from this requirement.

For school environment, documentation for the included plastic/rubber must be available which proves that phthalates/softeners below have not been actively added or that the measured value amounts to a maximum of 0.1% by weight per substance and detail. Small plastic parts <100 g (eg screws, pins and fasteners) are not covered by the requirement.

- DNOP (CAS-nr: 117-84-0)
- DIDP (CAS-nr: 68515-49-1)
- DINP (CAS-nr: 68515-48-0)

2.1.4.3 PVC

Valid product data sheet, EPD, product information, certificate from supplier or other documentation proving that the included plastic parts including coated fabrics/artificial leather, do not contain PVC must be available. Electrical components (e.g. power cables) and hospital/urine textile or coated fabric/artificial leather on furniture in healthcare environment where regular disinfection with alcohol is required are excluded from this requirement. Small plastic parts <100 g (eg screws, pins and fasteners) are excluded from this requirement.

2.1.4.4 Pigments in plastics/rubber

Valid product data sheet, EPD, product information, certificate from supplier or other documentation must be available for included plastic/rubber verifying that no pigments or additives based on lead, cadmium, tin, chromium VI or mercury have been actively added or that the levels do not exceed 0.01% by weight per component. Small plastic parts <100 g (eg screws, pins and fasteners) are excluded from this requirement.

2.1.4.5 Short-Chain Chlorinated Paraffin (SCCPs) in plastic/rubber

Valid product data sheet, EPD, product information, certificate from supplier for included plastic/rubber or other documentation proving that no short-chain chlorinated paraffins (SCCPs) have been actively added or are included, must be available. Content must not exceed 0.01% by weight as measured value per component. Small plastic parts <100 g (eg screws, pins and fasteners) are excluded from this requirement.

2.1.5 Padding material

No chemical substances listed on ECHA's candidate list of SVHC substances may occur in concentrations above 0.1% by weight, see https://echa.europa.eu/candidate-list-table

0.1% by weight refers to chemical products or articles that are included or used in the manufacture of the furniture/product (i.e. each individual part of an item), not 0.1% of an assembled piece of furniture, see guidance document here: https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/2324906/articles_en.pdf

The following certifications meet the requirements for upholstery materials:

- Oeko-Tex 100 product class I, II
- CertiPUR-US

2.1.5.1 Flame retardants in padding material

Valid product data sheet, EPD, product information, certificate from supplier or other documentation for all included padding material verifying that none of the flame retardants below have been actively added or that the levels do not exceed 0.1% by weight, must be available. Electronics (e.g. electric motors and electrical cables) are exempted. Small plastic parts <100 g (eg screws, pins and fasteners) are excluded from this requirement.

Polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs)	CAS: 59536-65-1
Oktabromdiphenylether (oktaBDE)	CAS: 32536-52-0
Tris (2,3-dibrompropyl) phosphate (TBPP)	CAS: 126-72-7
Tris (1-aziridinyl) phosphine oxide (TEPA)	CAS: 545-55-1
Tris (2 chlorethyl) phosphate (TCEP)	CAS: 115-96-8
Tris(1,3-dichloroisopropyl)phosphate (TDCPP)	CAS-nr: 13674-87-8

2.1.5.2 Softeners/phthalates in padding material

Valid product data sheet, EPD, product information, certificate from supplier for included plastic/rubber or other documentation proving that no phthalates/softeners classified as hazard classification H340, H350, H360 have actively been added and that the measured level does not exceed 0.1% by weight/substance and component, must be available. Small plastic parts (eg screws, pins and fasteners) are excluded from this requirement.

For school environment, documentation for the included plastic/rubber must be available which proves that phthalates/softeners below have not been actively added or that the measured value amounts to a maximum of 0.1% by weight per substance and detail. Small plastic parts <100 g (eg screws, pins and fasteners) are not covered by the requirement.

- DNOP (CAS-nr: 117-84-0)
- DIDP (CAS-nr: 68515-49-1)
- DINP (CAS-nr: 68515-48-0)

2.1.5.3 Pigments in padding material

Valid product data sheet, EPD, product information, certificate from supplier or other documentation must be available for included plastic/rubber verifying that no pigments or additives based on lead, cadmium, tin, chromium VI or mercury have been actively added or that the levels do not exceed 0.01% by weight per component. Small plastic parts <100 g (eg screws, pins and fasteners) are excluded from this requirement.

2.1.6 Surface treatment of wood, plastic and metal

No chemical substances listed on ECHA's candidate list of SVHC substances may occur in concentrations above 0.1% by weight, see https://echa.europa.eu/candidate-list-table

0.1% by weight refers to chemical products or articles that are included or used in the manufacture of the furniture/product (i.e. each individual part of an item), not 0.1% of an assembled piece of furniture, see guidance document here: https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/2324906/articles_en.pdf

Exemptions from the requirements for surface treatment: Small details like staples, screws, nails, hinges or fittings which in total represent < 5% by weight of the total weight.

Recommendation for care environment: certain environments in health care, can in some exceptional cases have requirements for regular disinfection with alcohol. Purchasers can when required indicate that they accept the exception from Möbelfakta's environmental requirements for surface treatment of furniture intended for healthcare environment because repeated shelling can mean stress on the surface. It is suggested that procurers clarify what they want by the following wording: "The surface must cope daily wiping with disinfectant - preferably cleaning with 50% isopropanol or 70% alcohol." The purchaser can specify that the exception is accepted, for example, for solvent-based polyurethane lacquers and classifications H400, H410, H411, H412 and H413 are allowed. You can also make exceptions for H334. NOTE that this is NOT a general exemption at Möbelfakta for the healthcare environment, but only a recommendation to the individual purchaser/client for the healthcare environment that want to disinfect the furniture regularly with alcohol.

2.1.6.1 Surface treatment – risk hazard classifications

The furniture/product must not be treated with surface treatments or finishing products that are labelled with the following risk hazard classifications. A safety data sheet (SDS according to REACH CLP-regulation no 1272/2008) must be available for all used surface treatment products.

For surface treatment with chromium III in combination with nickel and/or zinc see section 2.1.6.4 Surface treatment – chrome-plating.

Hazard category	Hazard statement according to regulation 790/2009
Acute toxicity	H300, H301, H310, H311, H330, H331
Toxic to body organs	H370, H371, H372
Carcinogenic	H350, H351
Mutagenic	H340, H341
Toxic for reproduction	H360, H361, H362
Allergenic	H334
Dangerous to the environment	H400, H410, H411, H412, H413
	If the use of surface treatment products is required for technical reasons, products labelled as dangerous to the environment (H400, H410, H411, H412, H413) may be acceptable if the content of environmentally hazardous substance < 14 g/per m2 of surface.

	Exemption apply to UV curing surface treatment products classified as environmentally hazardous if requirement below is met. *UV curing surface treatment products must be applied to the material during a controlled closed process where no discharge to recipient takes place. Spills and residual waste (e.g. residues from cleaning) must be collected in containers that are approved for hazardous waste and handled by a waste contractor.*
Hazardous to the ozone layer	H420

2.1.6.2 Surface treatment – aromatic solvents

The contents of aromatic *solvents/ hydrocarbons in used surface treatments/finishing products must not exceed 1.0% by weight. A safety data sheet (SDS according to REACH CLP-regulation no 1272/2008) must be available for **all used surface treatment products.**

** Examples of aromatic solvents: toluene, xylene and similar.*

2.1.6.3 Surface treatment – VOC (volatile organic compounds)

Surface treatments or finishing products containing VOC (vapour pressure > 0.01kPa*) are accepted provided that the applied amounts of the actual VOC components do not exceed:

- 35 g/m^2 for domestic furniture.
- 60 g/m^2 for office, public and outdoor furniture.

Documentation from the supplier of the surface treatment product specifying the concentration of VOC must be available. The furniture producer must be able to show how the amount of added VOC has been calculated. Exceptions from above requirements for VOC may be made if the amount of applied VOC is less than 5% by weight based on the total amount of applied coating product OR if the amount of applied VOC is less than above limits.

** According to regulation 2010/75/EU (Industrial Emissions Directive).*

2.1.6.4 Surface treatment with chromium or nickel

Valid product data sheet, EPD, product information, certificate from supplier or other documentation verifying that the included components do not have an active additive or that its metal surfaces do not contain passivized chromium III or VI must be available.

In exceptional cases, the surface treatment of metals with nickel and/or zinc in combination with chromium III is accepted for components (e.g. undercarriages, legs etc.) on stackable furniture, folding furniture or furniture that can be subjected to heavy wear, especially in public environments.
The exception mainly refers to the public environment and components that are not in regular contact with skin.

2.1.7 Metal

No chemical substances listed on ECHA's candidate list of SVHC substances may occur in concentrations above 0.1% by weight, see https://echa.europa.eu/candidate-list-table

0.1% by weight refers to chemical products or articles that are included or used in the manufacture of the furniture/product (i.e. each individual part of an item), not 0.1% of an assembled piece of furniture, see guidance document here: https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/2324906/articles_en.pdf

2.1.7.1 Metal – skin contact

Metal that will have regular contact with skin (e.g. armrests) must not consist of surface treatment containing nickel, chromium III or chromium VI.

2.1.8 Adhesives

No chemical substances listed on ECHA's candidate list of SVHC substances may occur in concentrations above 0.1% by weight, see https://echa.europa.eu/candidate-list-table

0.1% by weight refers to chemical products or articles that are included or used in the manufacture of the furniture/product (i.e. each individual part of an item), not 0.1% of an assembled piece of furniture, see guidance document here: https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/2324906/articles_en.pdf

2.1.8.1 Adhesives

Adhesives that are used for the production of the piece of furniture or its components must contain less than 10% VOC (vapour pressure > 0.01kPa*) by weight and also contain less than 0.2% free formaldehyde by weight. The requirement applies to the glue itself without hardener. A valid safety data sheet (SDS), certificate from supplier or similar for all used adhesives must be available.

The requirement of free formaldehyde is not valid for adhesives/binding agents used for production of particle boards, fibre boards (MDF, HDF), OSB, plywood and edge glued panels provided the emission of formaldehyde is less than as stated in section 2.1.2.2 "Formaldehyde in wood-based flat panels".

** According to regulation 2010/75/EU (Industrial Emissions Directive).*

2.2 Circular product requirements

2.2.1 Recycling: Marking of plastic parts

The producer shall guarantee, through a certificate or photo documentation, that plastic parts exceeding 100 grams must be marked according to ISO 11469 or ISO 1043:1-4. Exception can be granted if the furniture producer can show that it is technically impossible to mark the plastic parts due to lack of space or method of production, e.g. extruded parts. In these cases, the producer must provide the information in another way, e.g. through recycling or disassembly instructions.

2.2.2 Traceability: Marking

The producer shall guarantee that the product is marked and/or it is possible to deduce who made the product available on the market. The producer shall also guarantee that the product is marked so that that it is possible to deduce the product's production time/date.

2.2.3 Spare parts and warranty

The producer shall guarantee that spare parts are available for at least five years after the date of production as specified by marking. Spare parts refers to function related components which, if they are broken, the piece of furniture will be partly or completely unusable, e.g. hinges, spring catches, electrical components and chest drawer systems.

A warranty period of at least five years must be provided. By warranty is meant an agreement between buyer and seller that goes beyond the legal warranty and where the seller/manufacturer must primarily offer to repair or replace parts that are damaged or do not work correctly when used as intended. The warranty shall apply from the delivery date and must be communicated to the customer. The warranty must be included in the product price. The producer shall guarantee through documentation that shows the agreement between the producer and the buyer or a reference to where the guarantee period is stated.

2.2.4 Product information

Clear and appropriately designed information about the product must be available for the product upon delivery. The information must be available on the web and consist of:

Assembly information can be excluded for simple assembly such as legs, knobs and handles.
Directions for use must be available when the product is multi-functional or has different adjustable functions.
Care instructions for all surface materials in the product, including furniture upholstery and cover. For removable and washable covers, washing instructions must be provided. (Washing instructions do not need to be available digitally, but can be sewn into the cover.)

Clear and appropriate product information shall be available for the product upon delivery. The information shall be available for download on the web for at least ten years after the product has ceased production and shall consist of:

Instructions for repair, disassembly and reassembly (such as text, images, illustrations or video) that describe step-by-step:
(1) which parts and components can be replaced and
(2) how to replace parts and components and what tools are required.
The instructions must state which parts should, for safety reasons, only be handled by the manufacturer or a certified repairer

3 RESPONSIBLE SUPPLY CHAINS - SOCIAL, ENVIRONMENTAL AND ETHICAL RESPONSIBILITY

Möbelfakta's requirement specification, part 3, is divided into two chapters. Chapter one (3.1) covers specific requirements in the areas of: human rights, labour law, environment and business ethics. Chapter two (3.2) contains requirements for the company's due diligence work, which involves systematically identifying and managing negative impacts on people and environmental deviations from the requirements specified in Chapter One (3.1).

The requirements apply to both the company's own operations and the entire supply chain, which includes the company's direct and indirect suppliers. Supply chain refers to all suppliers and subcontractors who are directly involved in the extraction of raw materials and the production of labelled products.

At the preparation of formulating Möbelfakta's requirements (part 3), current version, it has been ensured that these are fully harmonised with Adda Purchasing Central's (ADDA Inköpscentral) and Sweden's regions' requirements in public procurement. Public actors have based their demands on the UN Global Compact, the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Business Conduct and the ILO Tripartite Declaration on Multinational Enterprises and Social Policy.

3.1 Requirements and commitments in the areas of human rights, labour law, environment and business ethics

The requirements in chapter one are concretised in four areas, where each area specifies what the company must comply with as a minimum in its own operations and in the supply chain.

The company must comply with national and local legislation in the countries in which it operates in. In cases where international regulations provide stronger protection for the individual than national legislation, the company must take reasonable measures to comply with the international rules.

3.1.1 Human rights

"Human rights" means that all internationally recognised human rights shall be respected, including those expressed in the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work.

3.1.2 Workers' rights

Workers' rights refers to compliance with the International Labour Organization's (ILO) ten core conventions on fundamental principles and rights at work, the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, the labour legislation, including provisions on pay, working hours, leave and social security cover that applies in the country where the work is carried out, and the occupational safety and health legislation that applies in the country where the work is carried out. Regardless of whether the supplier is located in a country that has ratified the fundamental conventions or not, the suppliers must respect and promote the fundamental principles and rights.

a) Freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining are respected

- Workers, without distinction, have the right to join or form trade unions of their own choosing and to bargain collectively.

- Employers adopt an open attitude towards the activities of trade unions and their organisational operations.
- Worker representatives are not discriminated against and have access to perform their representative functions in the workplace.
- Where the right to freedom of association and collective bargaining is restricted by law, the employer facilitates, and does not hinder, the development of parallel means of independent and free association and bargaining.

b) Employment is freely chosen

- There is no forced labor, bonded labor, or involuntary prison labor.
- Workers are not required to lodge "deposits" or their identity documents with their employer and are free to leave their employer after a reasonable period of notice.

c) Child labour shall not be used

- There shall be no new recruitment of child labour. Child labour is any activity or work which is harmful to the intellectual, physical, social and moral development of persons under the age of 18 and undermines their education, preventing them from attending school, constraining them to abandon schooling prematurely or requires them to work and study at the same time.
- The employer develops or participates in and contributes to policies and programs that provide for the transition of each child found to be performing child labor, to enable him or her to attend and remain in education until he or she is no longer a child.
- A worker under the age of 18 may nonetheless have the right to work if he or she meets the age requirements for the type of work in question:
    - For general work, the minimum age is 15 years.
    - For non-hazardous work, the minimum age may be temporarily set at 14 years in countries whose school-leaving age is lower than 15 years.
    - Persons under the age of 18 shall not be employed at night or in hazardous conditions.

d) No discrimination is practised and no harsh or inhuman treatment is allowed

- There is no discrimination in hiring, compensation, access to training, promotion, termination, or retirement based on race, caste, national origin, religion, age, disability, gender, marital status, sexual orientation, trade union membership, or political affiliation.
- Physical abuse or discipline, threats of physical abuse, sexual or other harassment and verbal abuse or other forms of intimidation shall be prohibited.

e) Working conditions are safe and hygienic

- A safe and hygienic working environment shall be provided, bearing in mind the prevailing knowledge of the industry and of any specific hazards. Adequate steps shall be taken to prevent accidents and injury to health arising out of, associated with, or occurring in the course of work, by minimising, as far as reasonably practicable the causes of hazards inherent in the working environment.
- Workers shall receive regular and recorded health and safety training, and such training shall be repeated for new or reassigned workers if the duties are different from the previous duties.
- Access to clean toilet facilities and to potable water and, if appropriate, sanitary facilities for food storage shall be provided.
- Accommodation, where provided, must be clean, safe and meet the basic needs of workers.

- Responsibility for health and safety shall be assigned to a senior management representative.

f) Promotion of living wages

- Wages and benefits paid for a standard working week meet, at a minimum, national legal standards or industry benchmark standards, whichever is higher. In any event wages should always be enough to meet basic needs and to provide some discretionary income..
- All workers shall be provided with written and understandable information about their employment conditions in respect to wages before they enter employment and about the particulars of their wages for the pay period concerned each time that they are paid.
- Deductions from wages as a disciplinary measure shall not be permitted nor shall any deductions from wages not provided for by national law be permitted without the expressed permission of the worker concerned. All disciplinary measures should be recorded.

g) Working hours are not excessive

- Working hours must comply with national laws, collective agreements and the provisions below, whichever provides the greater protection for workers.
- Working hours, excluding overtime, shall be defined by contract and shall not exceed 48 hours per week.
- All overtime must comply with national legislation or industry standards. In the absence of relevant legislation in the country where production or activity is carried out, overtime must always be voluntary. Overtime must be used responsibly, taking into account the extent, frequency and hours worked of individual workers and the workforce as a whole. It may not be used to replace regular employment. Overtime shall always be compensated at a premium rate, which is recommended to be not less than 125% of the regular rate of pay.
- The total hours worked in any seven-day period shall not exceed 60 hours, except where covered by clause below.
- Working hours may exceed 60 hours in any seven-day period only in exceptional circumstances where all of the following are met:
    - this is permitted by national legislation;
    - This is permitted under a collective agreement freely negotiated with an workers' organisation representing a significant part of the workforce;
    - appropriate protective measures are taken to safeguard workers' health and safety;
    - The employer can demonstrate that exceptional circumstances exist, such as unexpected production peaks, accidents, or emergencies.
- Workers must be given at least one day off in each seven-day period or, where allowed by national law, two days off in each 14-day period.

h) Regular employment is provided

- To every extent possible work performed must be on the basis of a recognised employment relationship established through national law and practice.
- Obligations to workers under labour or social security laws and regulations arising from the regular employment relationship shall not be avoided through the use of labour-only contracting, sub-contracting, or home-working arrangements, or through apprenticeship schemes where there is no real intent to impart skills or provide regular employment, nor shall any such obligations be avoided through the excessive use of fixed-term contracts of employment.

3.1.3 Environment

a) Climate and environmental impact

- National environmental legislation is complied with.
- Climate measures that contribute to achieving national and international climate goals are promoted.
- The use of virgin raw materials is reduced through continuous optimization of raw material use, increased recycling and reuse of raw materials, minimizing waste, and through offers and solutions in line with a circular economy.
- No raw materials from species listed in CITES or as critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species are used.
- Chemical use is controlled or evaluated. Where applicable, substitution and/or implementation of alternative processes are carried out to reduce health and environmental hazards and improve resource efficiency.
- Waste is stored, handled, transported and disposed of in a manner that protects the health of workers, people in surrounding communities and the environment.
- Strategies for efficient water use are promoted where appropriate.
- Emissions that pose a danger to health and the environment are reduced or eliminated.

b) Environmental rights

- All peoples have the right to self-determination and to freely dispose of their natural wealth and natural resources. A people must in no case be deprived of its means of subsistence.
- Illegal eviction or taking over of land, forest or water must not occur
- The rights of indigenous peoples to lands, territories and natural resources that they have traditionally owned, occupied or otherwise used or acquired are respected, including the right to free, prior and informed consent.
- The right to a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment is respected. This right is an integral part of the full enjoyment of the right to life, health, food, water and sanitation.

3.1.4 Business Ethics

Corruption and anti-competitive behaviour and taxation

- There is no involvement in bribery, embezzlement, trading in influence, abuse of functions, illicit enrichment, laundering of the proceeds of crime, concealment, or obstruction of justice.
- No agreements are entered with the aim of distorting competition or abusing a dominant position.
- Tax arrangements are refrained from where it is uncertain whether the arrangement is within the framework of the law. The same applies to tax planning, which exploits deficiencies in tax rules to artificially shift profits to countries with low or no tax.
- Workers receive regular and recorded business ethics training, and such training shall be repeated for new or reassigned workers.

Supply chain transparency, reporting and auditing requirements

Please note that the following requirements are imposed on you as a Möbelfakta-affiliated company and cover parts of your supply chain and may need to be passed on as requirements to suppliers.

3.1.5 Transparency in supply chains

The company and its suppliers must be able to account for which subcontractors the supplier uses to fulfil a product declaration. This includes the legal names and physical addresses of:

- Final manufacturing facilities of the declared product(s).
- Manufacturing facilities for components of textile/skins/leather, plastic, wood and metal.

As well as the country of origin of the timber, cotton and iron ore used in the product(s)

3.1.6 Reporting obligation

If your company has reasonable grounds to believe that a serious deviation exists or has existed in its own operations or in its supply chains, you must report the actual circumstances and the measures taken and planned in accordance with the due diligence process within two weeks. Serious deviations refer to forced labour, child labour, working conditions that pose a danger to life, serious environmental damage, large-scale corruption and attacks on environmental and human rights defenders.

Serious deviations must be reported directly to Möbelfakta via info@mobelfakta.se. The reporting obligation also applies to suppliers who must report any serious deviations related to their operations that they become aware of. Suppliers shall report via the Möbelfakta company.

3.1.7 Revision

Audits will be carried out by Möbelfakta at the company and may also be carried out at the companys suppliers and subcontractors. Full transparency is expected from the company regarding compliance with the requirements. In the event that a company or its supplier violates the requirements, corrective measures shall be taken. A corrective measure means that a company ensures that its own company, or its supplier, rectifies the deviation as quickly as possible.

3.2 Process requirements for due diligence

To ensure compliance with the commitments described in Chapter 3.1, the company shall have a due diligence process that includes a systematic approach and processes to identify, prevent, mitigate and address adverse impacts on people, the environment and society in its own operations and in their supply chains.

The process requirements set out below (3.2.1 – 3.2.7) clarify what the company must have in place within the framework of its systematic work. The systematic work, including the due diligence process and its procedures, shall be documented and applied continuously in the company's own operations and in the supply chain. The procedures must be proportionate to the risks the company has in its own operations and in the supply chain.

For further information on receipts and supporting documents, see separate guidance.

3.2.1 Process requirement 1: Integrate the commitments into policies and allocate responsibility for policies and due diligence

Supplier shall integrate the commitments set out in Chapter 3.1 into policies and allocate responsibility for policies and due diligence by:

For your own operations

a) ensuring that relevant policies, established at highest management level, are adopted or revised to align with the commitments set out in Chapter 3.1,

b) making the policies publicly available and communicating them to rightsholders affected by their own operations,

c) ensuring that the board of directors considers policies when making decisions,

d) appointing one or more persons in management positions as responsible for the due diligence process, and

e) assigning responsibility for the implementation of the policies to employees whose decisions are most likely to increase or decrease the risks of adverse impact.

For the supply chain

a) ensuring that the Supplier Code of Conduct, established at highest management level, is adopted or revised to be consistent with the commitments in Chapter 3.1, and

b) forwarding the commitments set out in Chapter 3.1 and the due diligence process in writing to suppliers of the declared product(s).

3.2.2 Process requirement 2: Identify and assess adverse impacts

The company shall identify and assess actual and potential adverse impacts by

For your own operations

a) regularly examining the risks of adverse impacts in their own operations,

b) engaging in meaningful consultations with rightholders or their representatives in their own operations, and

c) prioritising the most significant risks based on likelihood and severity.

For the supply chain

d) identifing risk suppliers based on prioritised supply chains according to Möbelfakta's guidance,

e) mapping the supply chains of risk suppliers,

f) regularly examining the risks of adverse impacts in the supply chains of risk suppliers;

g) engaging in meaningful consultations with rightsholders or their representatives and obtaining information from credible and independent sources if consultation is not possible in the supply chains of risk suppliers,

h) paying attention to adverse impacts on individuals from groups and populations that are at heightened risk of vulnerability or marginalisation, including environmental and human rights defenders, and

i) prioritising the most significant risks based on likelihood and severity.

3.2.3 Process requirement 3: Prevent and mitigate adverse impacts that the company causes or contributes to.

The company shall prevent and mitigate actual and potential adverse impacts that the company causes or contributes to, by

For your own operations

a) ceasing activities that cause or contribute to adverse impacts in its own operations,

b) establishing action plans in meaningful consultation with affected rightsholders or their representative with a particular focus on the most significant risks identified and

For the supply chain

c) ceasing activities that contribute to adverse impacts in the supply chain;

d) establishing action plans in meaningful consultation with affected rightsholders or their representative with a particular focus on the most significant risks identified and

e) promoting purchasing practices that do not hinder sub-suppliers from complying with the commitments set out in Chapter 3.1.

3.2.4 Process requirement 4: Prevent and mitigate adverse impacts linked to your operations.

The company shall use its leverage to prevent and mitigate actual and potential adverse impacts linked to the company's operations, by

For the supply chain

a) assessing risk suppliers based on the commitments set out in Chapter 3.1 and the due diligence process, with a particular focus on the most prioritised significant risks identified,

b) establishing action plans for risk providers, with a particular focus on the most prioritised risks identified,

c) requiring risk suppliers to disclose their supply chains in accordance with the supply chain transparency requirement set out in 3.1.5,

d) ensuring the possibility of temporarily suspending deliveries from a supplier while preventive and mitigating measures are implemented and, in the event of severe deviations that remain unaddressed, the possibility of terminating the contract with the supplier concerned.

3.2.5 Monitoring the measures to prevent and mitigate adverse impacts

The company shall monitor the measures to prevent and mitigate actual and potential adverse impacts, by

For your own operations

a) following-up on established action plans for its own operations, with a particular focus on the most prioritised risks that have been identified;

b) engaging in meaningful consultations with rightsholders affected by their own operations, or their representatives, and,

c) adressing deviations.

For the supply chain

d) following-up on established action plans for risk suppliers, with a particular focus on the most prioritised risks that have been identified,

e) engaging in meaningful consultations with rightsholders or their representative, to the extent possible in the supply chains of risk suppliers, and

f) adressing deviations

3.2.6 Enable complaints

a) The company shall enable stakeholders such as rightsholders, their representatives and environmental and human rights defenders to submit complaints if they have concerns about actual or potential adverse impacts in the company's operations or supply chains.

b) The company shall handle the submitted complaints

3.2.7 Provide for remediation

The company shall, if the company has caused or contributed to actual adverse impact, provide remediation by,

a) to the extent possible, restoring affected rightsholders to the situation they would have been in had the adverse impact not occured and enabling remediation that is proportionate to the significance and scale of the adverse impact,

b) engaging in meaningful consultation with affected rightsholders or their representatives on appropriate remedy, and

c) assesing wheather affected rightsholders are satisfied with the process and outcome.

ANNEX 1 - Definitions

Cause
When the company's own operations in themselves lead to adverse impact on people, the environment or society. In these cases, the company has a special responsibility to stop the impact and contribute to action.

Contribute to
When a company, through its actions or business decisions, is part of the cause of an adverse impact, for example through purchasing requirements, schedules or pricing that led to poor working conditions at a supplier.

Linked to
When an adverse impact occurs at an actor in the supply chain and has a clear connection to the company's products, services or business relationships, even if the company itself did not cause the impact.

Influence
The company's ability to influence the behaviour or conditions of a supplier or other business partner, for example through agreements, dialogue, cooperation or joint initiatives.

Supply chain
All the steps required to develop a piece of furniture – from raw material extraction to finished product – including the company's own operations and all its suppliers.

Supplier chains
The suppliers and subcontractors involved in the production of a piece of furniture, at all levels.

Risk analysis
A structured review of where and how there is a risk of adverse impact on human rights, working conditions, the environment or business ethics in the company's own operations and in the supply chain.

Negative or adverse impact
Harmful effects on people, the environment or society, such as violations of labour law, discrimination, environmental degradation or corruption.

Prevention
To work proactively to prevent negative consequences from occurring, for example through clear requirements, training and risk-based controls.

Mitigate
To reduce the extent or severity of an adverse impact when it cannot be completely avoided.

Remediation
To help correct the damage when an adverse impact has already occurred, for example through compensation, corrective actions or improved procedures.

Rightsholders
Individuals or groups who may be affected by the company's operations, such as employees, local communities, landowners and indigenous peoples.

Vulnerable groups
Groups that are at greater risk of being negatively affected, such as children, women, migrant workers, minorities or people with disabilities.

Credible sources
Reliable information from established organisations and expert bodies, such as UN agencies, the ILO, the OECD, trade unions or international civil society organisations.

Due diligence
An ongoing process of working where the company identifies, prevents, mitigate, follows up and accounts for how adverse impacts are managed in its own operations and in the supply chain.

Follow-up
To regularly check that decided measures are implemented and have the desired effect.

Deviation management
Procedures for how deviations or violations of requirements are identified, documented and handled.

Continuous improvement
A way of working where the company gradually strengthens its work with due diligence over time, based on experience, follow-up and changed risks.

4 Version history

A detailed description of current changes for each version can be downloaded in an *Amendment Specification* at www.mobelfakta.se.

Date	Change	Version
2026-11-17	Prolonged transition periods for EN 16139:2025 and EN 15372:2023 until 31 December 2028. Correction of various standards written as SS-EN instead of only EN.	2026-09-01 18.4
2026-10-07	Corrected text in WHAT IS A PRODUCT LABELED WITH MÖBELFAKTA? Correction text requirement 1.1.3.5 and 1.1.4.4. Information regarding requirement 2.1.2.2 Formaldehyde in wood-based flat panels	2026-09-01 18.3
2026-09-01	Updated standard references and clarified requirements within quality/safety, including for seating, tables, storage furniture, beds/mattresses, children's and school furniture, and outdoor furniture.	2026-09-01 18.2
2026-04-01	Part 1: Acoustics: Editorial changes in section 1.6 Acoustics and related updates in the sections for sound absorbers and mobile room units. The requirements for reporting acoustic performance have been clarified and references to relevant acoustic standards and the presentation of measurement results have been harmonised. Part 3: Has been revised to more clearly reflect a risk-based approach to responsible supply chains in line with international due diligence frameworks. The structure has been changed from a previous focus on policies and routines to a more process-based model covering the integration of policy commitments, identification and prioritisation of risks, measures to prevent and mitigate adverse impacts, and follow-up of actions. The requirements have also been clarified regarding supply chain transparency, reporting, grievance mechanisms and remediation.	2026-01-01 18..1
2026-01-01	Part 1: New requirement for mesh material. Clarifications regarding the use of EN 17191. User environment School has been added for requirements for surface durability. Linear method (method A) shall be used for scratching according to EN 15886. Requirements for artificial leather have been clarified.	2026-01-01 17.2
2025-07-01	Part 1: Updates of standards EN 16121, 15372, 14434, 747-1, EN 14988, Part 2: General editorial changes. More significant editorial changes in sections 2.2.1, 2.2.3 and 2.2.4.	2025-07-01 17.1
2024-07-01	Part 1: Updates of standards EN 16121, EN 15372 EN 1725, EN 747-1, and EN 14434. Part 2: Editorial changes in sections 2.1.2, 2.1.3, 2.1.3.8, and 2.1.6.4.	2024-07-01 16.2
2024-01-01	Part 1, 2: Editorial changes	2024-01-01 16.1
2023-11-01	Part 1: New product type "Furniture ensembles and enclosures", updated standards and editorial changes	2024-01-01 16
2023-04-01	Part 2: New criteria warranty and editorial changes Part 1/Part 3: Editorial changes, and updated standard references	2023-04-01 15.0
2022-07-01	Part 2 Environment: Extended transition period requirements 2.1.2.2	2021-11-01 14.2
2022-04-08	Del 1 Quality: Editorial changes	2021-11-01 14.1

2021-11-01	Del 2 Environment: Updated requirements	2021-11-01
2021-07-01	Del 1 Quality: Editorial changes	2021-07-01
2021-04-01	Del 3 Responsible supply chains – social, environmental, and ethical responsibility: Updated requirements	2021-04-01

For requirements specifications from 2020 or earlier, please contact Möbelfakta.

4.1 Validity

The validity of approvals from Möbelfakta applies provided that the product meets the applicable requirements and license conditions. When Möbelfakta Sverige AB changes the Requirements Specification for Möbelfakta, the Licensee is obliged to adapt the declared product within the transitional period announced in the requirements specification, in order for the certificate to be valid. All approved products are published on www.mobelfakta.se.

4.2 Applied version of requirement specification

Möbelfakta strives to have identical requirements at all times in both the Swedish and English versions of the requirements specification. In the event of differences in requirements between the Swedish and English versions of the requirements specification, the Swedish version applies before the English version.