

# Furniture

## Green Public procurement (GPP) Product Sheet



This Product Sheet forms part of the European Commission's GPP Training Toolkit, which can be downloaded from the GPP website [http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/toolkit\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/toolkit_en.htm). Similar Product Sheets have been established for 10 other product and service groups. More information on the reasons for selecting these criteria can be found in the [detailed background report](#) on the website.

For each product/service group two sets of criteria are presented:

- **Core GPP criteria** address the most significant environmental impacts, and are designed to be used with minimum additional verification effort or cost increases.
- **Comprehensive GPP criteria** are intended for use by authorities who seek to purchase the best environmental products available on the market, and may require additional administrative effort or imply a certain cost increase as compared to other products fulfilling the same function.

### 1 Scope

Furniture is a broad product group that encompasses very different types of furniture (chairs, tables, wardrobes, shelves, cupboards...) with very different uses (for schools, offices, kitchens, bathrooms, outdoors, special uses, etc.).

The proposed criteria cover:

- **Indoor furniture:** This includes indoor furniture for business purposes, e.g. offices and schools, as well as for domestic purposes. It includes all free-standing or built-in furniture units, which are used for storing, hanging, lying, sitting, working and eating. It does not include, however, building products (for example, steps, walls, mouldings, panels), sanitary equipment, carpets, fabrics, office supplies, and other products, whose primary purpose is not to function as furniture.
- **Outdoor furniture:** This includes mainly benches, tables and chairs, excluding other products, whose primary purpose is not to function as furniture (such as streetlights, bike-parks, playgrounds, etc.).

The proposed criteria are based on existing ecolabel sources.

The proposed criteria focus on the materials which are most typically used in the production of furniture: wood and wood-based materials, metals, plastics, padding and textiles.

Criteria are also recommended for coating and adhesives/glues used in the assembly of the product and for packaging.

## 2 Key environmental impacts

Impact	GPP Approach
Loss of biodiversity, soil erosion and degradation as a result of unsustainable forest management and illegal logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Procure timber from legal and sustainably managed forests</li> <li>• Use materials made partly or totally from recycled materials and/or renewable materials (such as wood)</li> <li>• Limit the organic solvent content and VOC emissions in products, adhesives and surface treatment substances</li> <li>• Avoid certain hazardous substances in materials production and surface treatment</li> <li>• Ensure recyclability and separability of packaging materials and furniture parts and the use of packaging materials based on renewable raw materials</li> <li>• Procure durable, fit for use, ergonomic, easy to disassemble, repairable and recyclable furniture</li> </ul>
Landscape impact from mining activities	
Depletion of resources due to the use of non-renewable resources such as metals and oil/natural gas for plastics	
CO <sup>2</sup> and other emissions as a result of energy consumption in the production of several materials	
Eutrophication of surface and ground waters as a result of the use of hazardous substances that can be released during production, use or disposal	
VOC emissions as a result of the use of organic solvents	
Waste and packaging waste due to packaging and early replacement of furniture due to a lack of reparability options, low durability, ergonomics or furniture not fit for purpose	

## 3 Furniture – GPP criteria

### 3.1 Furniture - Core GPP criteria

#### Subject matter

Purchase of furniture produced with environmentally friendly materials and processes.

#### Specifications

##### **Wood and wood-based materials**

1. All wood and wood-based materials shall come from legally sourced timber. **Verification:**  
 Certificates of chain of custody for the wood certified as FSC<sup>1</sup>, PEFC<sup>2</sup> or any other equivalent means of proof, will be accepted as proof of compliance.  
 The legal origin of wood can also be demonstrated with a tracing system being in place. These voluntary systems may be 3rd party certified, often as part of ISO 9000 and/or ISO 14000 or EMAS management system. If wood stems from a country that has signed a Voluntary Partnership Agreement (VPA) with the EU, the FLEGT licence may serve as proof of legality<sup>3</sup>.  
 For the non-certified wood bidders shall indicate the types (species), quantities and origins of the wood used in production, together with a declaration of their legality. As such the wood shall be able to be traced throughout the whole production chain from the forest to the product.  
 In specific cases, where the evidence provided is not considered sufficient to prove compliance with the requested technical specifications, contracting authorities may ask suppliers for further clarifications of proof.

##### **Plastic parts**

2. All plastic parts ≥ 50g shall be marked for recycling according to ISO 11469 or equivalent and must not contain additions of other materials that may hinder their recycling.  
**Verification:**  
 Bidders must provide a description of the plastic materials that are present and the quantities used, the way in which they are labelled and how they are attached to one another or to other materials. Products carrying a type I ecolabel fulfilling the selected criteria will be deemed to comply.

##### **Surface coating of wood, plastic and/or metal parts**

3. The products used for surface coating shall:
  - Not contain hazardous substances that are classified according to Directive 1999/45/EC as carcinogenic (R40, R45, R49), harmful to the reproductive system (R60, R61, R62, R63), mutagenic (R46, R68), toxic (R23, R24, R25, R26, R27, R28, R51), allergenic when inhaled (R42) or harmful to the environment (R50, R50/53, R51/53, R52, R52/53, R53). cause heritable genetic damage (R46), danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure (R48), possible risks of irreversible effects (R68).

<sup>1</sup> FSC (Forest Stewardship Council): <http://www.fsc.org/en/>

<sup>2</sup> PEFC (Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification): <http://www.pefc.org/internet/html>

<sup>3</sup> The FLEGT (Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade) action plan was adopted by the EU in 2003. The Action Plan outlines a series of measures to address illegal logging in developing countries. The Plan defines a timber licensing system to guarantee the legality of imported wood products. In order to obtain the license, Voluntary Partnership Agreements (VPAs) have to be signed between timber-producing countries and the EU. Timber products, which have been legally produced in VPA partner countries, will be licensed for the legality of production; more information at: <http://ec.europa.eu/environment/forests/flegt.htm>

<sup>4</sup> Identified using reports of reliable sources such as [www.globalwitness.org/media\\_library\\_get.php/150/0203\\_The%20Logs%20of%20War\\_by%20GW\\_Fafo.pdf](http://www.globalwitness.org/media_library_get.php/150/0203_The%20Logs%20of%20War_by%20GW_Fafo.pdf)

<sup>5</sup> Identified on the basis of the Corruption Perception Index, based on reliable sources such as [http://www.transparency.org/content/download/10825/92857/version/1/file/CPI\\_2006\\_presskit\\_eng.pdf](http://www.transparency.org/content/download/10825/92857/version/1/file/CPI_2006_presskit_eng.pdf)

<sup>6</sup> Identified through reliable sources, such as [http://assets.panda.org/downloads/keep\\_it\\_legal\\_final\\_no\\_fsc.pdf](http://assets.panda.org/downloads/keep_it_legal_final_no_fsc.pdf)

## Specifications (continued)

- Not contain more than 5% by weight of volatile organic compounds (VOCs).  
For phtalates: no use is allowed of phtalates that at the time of application flfil the classification criteria of any of the following risk phrases (or combinations thereof): R60, R61, R62, in accordance with Directive 67/548/EEC and its amendments.
- Not contain aziridine
- Not contain Chromium (VI) compounds

### **Verification:**

Bidders must present a list with all surface treatment substances used for each material present in the furniture and their Security Data Sheet or equivalent documentation demonstrating compliance with the above criteria. Furniture carrying a type I ecolabel will be deemed to comply.

### **Adhesives and glues**

4. The VOC content of adhesives used in the assembly of furniture shall not exceed 10% by weight.

### **Verification:**

Bidders must present a list with all adhesives used in the assembly of furniture and their Security Data Sheet or equivalent documentation where the amount of VOCs is displayed demonstrating compliance with the above criteria. Furniture carrying a type I ecolabel fulfilling will be deemed to comply.

### **Packaging materials**

5. Packaging must consist of readily recycled material, and/or materials taken from renewable resources, or be a multi-use system.  
6. All packaging materials shall be easily separable by hand into recyclable parts consisting of one material (e.g. cardboard, paper, plastic, textile).

### **Verification:**

A description of the product packaging shall be provided together with a corresponding declaration of compliance with these criteria.

### **Durability, reparability, fitness for use and ergonomics**

7. Furniture must meet [insert relevant national/international quality standards] or equivalent regarding serviceability (e.g. safety, abrasion resistance, tensile strength, light fastness, rub fastness, deformation by compression, ergonomics).

### **Verification:**

Bidders must provide appropriate documentation to demonstrate compliance with these standards.

## Award criteria

Additional points will be awarded for:

1. Raw material/Sustainable forest management:

The percentage of the final product made of wood, wood fibres or wood particles stemming from forests that are verified as being managed so as to implement the principles and measures aimed at ensuring sustainable forest management, on condition that these criteria characterize and are relevant for the product..

In Europe, these principles and measures shall at least correspond to those of the Pan-European Operational Level Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Management, as endorsed by the Lisbon Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe (2 to 4 June 1998). Outside Europe they shall at least correspond to the UNCED Forest Principles (Rio de Janeiro, June 1992) and, where applicable, to the criteria or guidelines for sustainable forest management as adopted under the respective international and regional initiatives (ITTO, Montreal Process, Tarapoto Process, UNEP/FAO Dry-Zone Africa Initiative).

**Verification:** Certificates of chain of custody for the wood fibres certified as FSC , PEFC or any other sustainable forest management standard will be accepted as proof of compliance. Any other appropriate means of proof, such as a technical dossier of the manufacturer or a test report from an independent body will also be accepted.

2. Recycled materials content: Percentage by weight of recycled content of wood-based materials, plastics and/or metals in the final piece of furniture.

**Verification:** Bidders must provide appropriate documentation where the recycled content percentage by weight is stated.

3. Textiles :The products shall comply with  
(insert the core criteria of the product sheet for textiles)

**Verification:** All products carrying the EU Ecolabel for textiles or a national or private label fulfilling the listed criteria will be deemed to comply. Any other appropriate means of proof, such as a technical dossier of the manufacturer or a test report from a recognised body will also be accepted.

[for padding materials] **Ecolabel criteria for padding materials**

4. The padding material shall comply with the EU Ecolabel criteria available at  
<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2002:236:0010:0015:EN:PDF>).

**Verification:**

All products carrying the EU Ecolabel or a national or private label fulfilling the listed criteria will be deemed to comply. Any other appropriate means of proof, such as a technical dossier of the manufacturer or a test report from a recognised body will also be accepted.

## Furniture - Comprehensive GPP criteria

### Subject matter

Purchase of furniture produced with environmentally friendly materials and processes.

### Specifications

#### **Wood and wood-based materials**

1. All wood and wood-based materials shall come from legally sourced timber.

**Verification:** Certificates of chain of custody for the wood certified as FSC<sup>9</sup>, PEFC<sup>10</sup> or any other equivalent means of proof will be accepted as proof of compliance. The legal origin of wood can also be demonstrated with a tracing system being in place. These voluntary systems may be 3rd party certified, often as part of ISO 9000 and/or ISO 14000 or EMAS management system. If wood stems from a country that has signed a Voluntary Partnership Agreement (VPA) with the EU, the FLEGT licence may serve as proof of legality<sup>11</sup>. For the non-certified wood bidders shall indicate the types (species), quantities and origins of the wood used in production, together with a declaration of their legality. As such the wood shall be able to be traced throughout the whole production chain from the forest to the product. In specific cases, where the evidence provided is not considered sufficient to prove compliance with the requested technical specifications, contracting authorities may ask suppliers for further clarifications or proof.

#### **Preservatives** [only for outdoors furniture]

2. Wood classified with a durability class of 1 or 2 according to EN 350-2 or equivalent must not have been treated with preservatives.
3. Wood not classified with a durability class of 1 or 2 according to EN 350-2 or equivalent, must not have been treated with substances classified according to Directive 1999/45/EC as carcinogenic (R40, R45, R49), harmful to the reproductive system (R60, R61, R62, R63), mutagenic (R46, R68) or allergenic when inhaled (R42).
4. The active substances in preservatives must not be based on arsenic, chrome or organic tin compounds.

#### **Verification:**

Bidders must present the durability classification of the timber products together with a list of the preservation substances used for each material present in the furniture and their Safety Data Sheet or equivalent documentation demonstrating compliance with the above criteria. Products carrying a type I ecolabel fulfilling the listed criteria will be deemed to comply.

<sup>9</sup> FSC (Forest Stewardship Council): <http://www.fsc.org/en/>

<sup>10</sup> PEFC (Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification): <http://www.pefc.org/internet/html>

<sup>11</sup> The FLEGT (Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade) action plan was adopted by the EU in 2003. The Action Plan outlines a series of measures to address illegal logging in developing countries. The Plan defines a timber licensing system to guarantee the legality of imported wood products. In order to obtain the license, Voluntary Partnership Agreements (VPAs) have to be signed between timber-producing countries and the EU. Timber products, which have been legally produced in VPA partner countries, will be licensed for the legality of production; more information at: <http://ec.europa.eu/environment/forests/flegt.htm>

<sup>12</sup> Identified using reports of reliable sources such as [www.globalwitness.org/media\\_library\\_get.php/150/0203\\_The%20Logs%20of%20War\\_by%20GW\\_Fafo.pdf](http://www.globalwitness.org/media_library_get.php/150/0203_The%20Logs%20of%20War_by%20GW_Fafo.pdf)

<sup>13</sup> Identified on the basis of the Corruption Perception Index, based on reliable sources such as [http://www.transparency.org/content/download/10825/92857/version/1/file/CPI\\_2006\\_presskit\\_eng.pdf](http://www.transparency.org/content/download/10825/92857/version/1/file/CPI_2006_presskit_eng.pdf)

<sup>14</sup> Identified through reliable sources, such as [http://assets.panda.org/downloads/keep\\_it\\_legal\\_final\\_no\\_fsc.pdf](http://assets.panda.org/downloads/keep_it_legal_final_no_fsc.pdf)

<sup>15</sup> FSC (Forest Stewardship Council): <http://www.fsc.org/en/>

<sup>16</sup> PEFC (Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification): <http://www.pefc.org/internet/html>



## Specifications

### **Plastic parts**

**5.** All plastic parts  $\geq 50\text{g}$  shall be marked for recycling according to ISO 11469, or equivalent, and must not contain additions of other materials that may hinder their recycling.

#### **Verification:**

Bidders must provide a description of the plastic materials that are present and the quantities used, the way in which they are labelled and how they are attached to one another or to other materials. Products carrying a type I ecolabel fulfilling this criterion will be deemed to comply.

### **Surface coating of wood, plastic and/or metal parts**

**6.** The products used for surface coating shall:

- Not contain hazardous substances that are classified according to Directive 1999/45/EC as carcinogenic (R40, R45, R49), harmful to the reproductive system (R60, R61, R62, R63), mutagenic (R46, R68), toxic (R23, R24, R25, R26, R27, R28, R51), allergenic when inhaled (R42) or harmful to the environment (R50, R50/53, R51/53, R52, R52/53, R53), cause heritable genetic damage (R46), danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure (R48), possible risks of irreversible effects (R68).  
For phthalates: No use is allowed of phthalates that at the time of application fulfil the classification criteria of any of the following risk phrases (or combinations thereof): R60, R61, R62, in accordance with Directive 67/548/EEC and its amendments.
- Not contain aziridine
- Not contain Chromium (VI) compounds
- Not contain more than 5% by weight of volatile organic compounds (VOCs).

#### **Verification:**

Bidders must present a list with all surface treatment substances used for each material present in the furniture and their Security Data Sheet or equivalent documentation demonstrating compliance with the above criteria. Furniture carrying the a type I ecolabel fulfilling the listed criteria will be deemed to comply.

### **Adhesives and glues**

**7.** The VOC content of adhesives used in the assembly of furniture shall not exceed 10% by weight.

#### **Verification:**

Bidders must present a list with all adhesives used in the assembly of furniture and their Security Data Sheet or equivalent documentation where the amount of VOCs is displayed demonstrating compliance with the above criteria. Furniture carrying a type I ecolabel fulfilling this criterion will be deemed to comply.

### **Polyurethane foams**

**8** The blowing agents of polyurethane foams (PUR-foams) must not be HFC or methylene chloride.

#### **Verification:**

Bidders must present a declaration by the foam manufacturer of compliance with this criterion.



**Packaging materials**

9. Packaging must consist of readily recycled material, and/or materials taken from renewable resources, or be a multi-use system.
- 10 All packaging materials shall be easily separable by hand into recyclable parts consisting of one material (e.g. cardboard, paper, plastic, textile).

**Verification:**

A description of the product packaging shall be provided together with a corresponding declaration of compliance with these criteria.

**Durability, reparability, fitness for use and ergonomics**

11. Furniture must meet [insert relevant national/international quality standards] or equivalent regarding serviceability (e.g. safety, abrasion resistance, tensile strength, light fastness, rub fastness, deformation by compression, ergonomics).

**Verification:**

Bidders must provide appropriate documentation to demonstrate compliance with these standards.

**Award criteria**

Additional points will be awarded for:

**1. Sustainable forest management**

The percentage of the final product made of wood, wood fibres or wood particles stemming from forests that are verified as being managed so as to implement the principles and measures aimed at ensuring sustainable forest management, on condition that these criteria characterize and are relevant for the product..

In Europe, these principles and measures shall at least correspond to those of the Pan-European Operational Level Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Management, as endorsed by the Lisbon Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe (2 to 4 June 1998). Outside Europe they shall at least correspond to the UNCED Forest Principles (Rio de Janeiro, June 1992) and, where applicable, to the criteria or guidelines for sustainable forest management as adopted under the respective international and regional initiatives (ITTO, Montreal Process, Tarapoto Process, UNEP/FAO Dry-Zone Africa Initiative).

**Verification:** Certificates of chain of custody for the wood fibres certified as FSC , PEFC or any other sustainable forest management standard will be accepted as proof of compliance. Any other appropriate means of proof, such as a technical dossier of the manufacturer or a test report from an independent body will also be accepted.

**2. Recycled materials content**

Percentage by weight of recycled content of wood-based materials, plastics and/or metals in the final piece of furniture.

**Verification:**

Bidders must provide appropriate documentation where the recycled content percentage by weight is stated.

**3. Packaging**

The tenderer should indicate the percentage by weight of recycled content in the packaging materials (plastics and cardboard).

**Verification:**

Bidders must provide a list of the different packaging materials, their weight and a declaration by the packaging producer/s where it states the % of recycled content in their packaging material.

**Award criteria (continued)**

Additional points will be awarded for:

**4.** [For textiles]

Please insert the criteria of the product sheet for textiles.

Verification: All products carrying the EU Ecolabel for textiles or a national or private label fulfilling the listed criteria will be deemed to comply. Any other appropriate means of proof, such as a technical dossier of the manufacturer or a test report from a recognised body will also be accepted.

**5. For Textiles: Organically produced cotton or other natural fibres**

Bidders must indicate the proportion of cotton or other natural fibres used in the textiles by weight deriving from organic production. To be considered as such, the fibre must be produced according to Regulation (EC) No 834/2007.

**Verification:**

The supplier must provide evidence of the origin of the fibres used and the organic nature of their production, such as the EU organic logo or approved national logos for organic production.

**6.** [For textiles] **Recycled fibres**

Bidders must indicate the proportion of the textile by weight made from recycled fibres, i.e. fibres originating only from cuttings from textile and clothing manufacturers or from post-consumer waste (textile or otherwise).

**Verification:**

The supplier must provide evidence of the origin of the recycled fibres used.

**7.** [For padding materials] **Ecolabel criteria for padding materials**

The padding material in the furniture shall comply with the EU ecolabel criteria (full criteria document available at <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2002:236:0010:0015:EN:PDF>).

**Verification:**

All products carrying the European Ecolabel for textiles or a national or private label fulfilling the listed criteria will be deemed to comply. Any other appropriate means of proof, such as a technical dossier of the manufacturer or a test report from a recognised body will also be accepted.

### 3.3 Furniture - Explanatory notes

#### Explanatory notes

- **Durability, ergonomics and other quality standards:** Each country has several quality standards that either refer to international or European standards such as ISO and EN standards, or refer to their own national standards. Small companies might be more familiar with the national standards than with European or international standards. Therefore, as it is not possible to provide a full list of all the different quality and durability standards, the contracting authority will need to identify the appropriate standard to refer to. Alternatively, the criteria developed by the TCO development ecolabel for chairs and tables or the Nordic Swan for outdoor furniture could be used.
- **Award criteria:** Contracting authorities will have to indicate in the contract notice and tender documents how many additional points will be awarded for each award criterion. Environmental award criteria should, altogether, account for at least 10 to 15 % of the total points available. Where the award criterion is formulated in terms of “better performance as compared to the minimum requirements included in the technical specifications”, points will be awarded in proportion to the improved performance.

## 4 Cost considerations

The EU study “Costs and Benefits of Green Public Procurement in Europe”<sup>17</sup> evaluated the cost difference between green and non-green products in the furniture sector. In the study they selected three pieces of furniture for the comparison of prices between 4 countries (Sweden, Germany, Spain and Czech Republic): mobile cabinets, open storage units and office chairs. Green products were defined as those certified with the Nordic Swan, Blue Angel, AENOR, Czech flower and Austrian ecolabels. The price differences found were as follows:

**Table 1:** Costs of mobile cabinets in Euros (incl. VAT)

	Costs		Differences	
	Non-green version	Green version	Absolute	Relative
SV	174	236	62	36%
DE	223	201	-22	-10%
ES	129	219	90	70%
CS	142	225	83	58%

**Table 2:** Costs of open storage units in Euros (incl. VAT)

	Costs		Differences	
	Non-green version	Green version	Absolute	Relative
SV	433	437	4	1%
DE	226	462	236	104%
ES	223	451	228	102%
CS	143	162	19	13%

<sup>17</sup> *Costs and Benefits of Green Public Procurement in Europe. Part 1: Comparison of the Life Cycle Costs of Green and Non-green Products. Germany. 2007.*

**Table 3:** Costs of office chairs in Euros (incl. VAT)

	Costs		Differences	
	Non-green version	Green version	Absolute	Relative
SV	335	398	62,5	19%
DE	295	355	59,5	20%
ES	311	369	58	19%
CS	319	378	59,5	19%

The conclusions of the study show for all product types and selected Member States that the green version is more expensive than the non-green version (with the exception of mobile cabinets in Germany). However, in all cases a very big variety of different products exist, making it difficult to find two products which are identical except for the green criteria. The price differences therefore might also reflect differences in quality or fitting. To put it another way: differences between fittings or brands seem to have a greater impact on price than differences between the green and non-green versions.

## 5 Relevant EU legislation and information sources

- Council Regulation (EC) No 2173/2005 of 20 December 2005 on the establishment of a FLEGT licensing scheme for imports of timber into the European Community: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2005:347:0001:01:EN:HTML>
- Directive 79/117/EEC of 21 December 1978 prohibiting the placing on the market and use of plant protection products containing certain active substances: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:31979L0117:EN:HTML>
- Directive 67/548/EEC of 27 June 1967 on the approximation of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:31967L0548:EN:HTML>
- Directive 1999/45/EC of 31 May 1999 concerning the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous preparations: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:31999L0045:EN:HTML>
- Directive 76/769/EEC of 27 July 1976 on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to restrictions on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:31976L0769:EN:HTML>
- REACH regulation. REGULATION (EC) No 1907/2006 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC: [http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2007:136:0003:01\\_REG\\_2006\\_1907\\_280:EN:HTML](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2007:136:0003:01_REG_2006_1907_280:EN:HTML)
- Directive 1999/13/EC of 11 March 1999 on the limitation of emissions of volatile organic compounds due to the use of organic solvents in certain activities and installations: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:31999L0013:EN:HTML>
- Directive 2004/42/CE of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 April 2004 on the limitation of emissions of volatile organic compounds due to the use of organic solvents in certain paints and varnishes and vehicle refinishing products and amending Directive 1999/13/EC: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2004:143:0087:0096:EN:PDF>
- Council Directive 96/61/EC of 24 September 1996 concerning integrated pollution prevention and control: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:31996L0061:EN:HTML>

- Directive 2002/45/EC of 25 June 2002 amending for the twentieth time Council Directive 76/769/EEC relating to restrictions on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations (short-chain chlorinated paraffins): <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2002:177:0021:01:EN:HTML>
- Directive 1999/44/EC of 25 May 1999 on certain aspects of the sale of consumer goods and associated guarantees: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:31999L0044:EN:HTML>
- Directive 94/62/EC of 20 December 1994 on packaging and packaging waste: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:31994L0062:EN:HTML>
- European Ecolabel for textiles, mattresses and furniture [draft]: <http://ec.europa.eu/environment/ecolabel/>
- Milieukeur (The Netherlands) for textiles and furniture: <http://www.milieukeur.nl/nl-NL/default.aspx>
- Marque NF Environnement (France) for furniture: <http://www.marque-nf.com>
- ÖkoControl (Germany) for furniture: <http://www.oekocontrol.com>
- RAL-RG 430, Deutsche Güte Gemeinschaft Möbel (Germany) for furniture
- Nordic Swan (Nordic countries) for textiles, outdoors furniture and furniture and fittings: <http://www.svanen.nu/>
- Blaue Engel (Germany) for wooden and upholstered furniture: [http://www.blauer-engel.de/englisch/navigation/body\\_blauer\\_engel.htm](http://www.blauer-engel.de/englisch/navigation/body_blauer_engel.htm)
- Österreichische Umweltzeichen (Austria) for wooden furniture and office chairs: <http://www.umweltzeichen.at/>
- Öko-tex (Germany) for textiles: [http://www.oeko-tex.com/OekoTex100\\_PUBLIC/index.asp](http://www.oeko-tex.com/OekoTex100_PUBLIC/index.asp)
- Certi-PUR (EuroPUR association) for PUR-foams: <http://www.europur.com/index.php?page=certipur>
- TCO Development (Nordic Countries) for chairs and tables: <http://www.tcodevelopment.com/>

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