

Who is responsible for maintenance?

Version 2023:1 of the 2023 standard statutes.



Maintenance responsibility according to Riksbyggen's standard statutes.

Apartment doors and interior doors	СНО	НС
The front door with its frame and sealing strips that are part of the fire protection system. Hinges which are an integral part of the door structure.		
The moulding and lining, handle, doorbell, sealing strips and locking device belonging to the front door. Keys.		
Letterbox.		
The apartment's interior doors with associated frame and security gate.		
External and internal surface treatment of the front door, frame and lining, nameplate.		
Floors, walls, internal walls and ceilings, etc.	СНО	НС
Surface layers, underlying layers and, where appropriate, waterproofing (damp-proofing) layers required to apply the surface coating to a professional standard. The tenant-owner is also responsible for any suspended ceilings.		
Underlying structure.		
Skirting boards and stucco-work.		
Non-load-bearing internal walls.		
Windows, balcony doors and patio doors	СНО	НС
Balcony doors and patio doors with associated frames and sealing strips that are part of the fire protection system. Hinges which are an integral part of the door or window structure.		
Glass panes in windows and doors, glazing units, associated locking devices, handles and brackets including shute-bolts. Airing filters and sealing strips. Hooks, break guards, child safety locks, glazing bars, insulating glass units and slit valves.		
Window casements and window frames.		
Linings and mouldings.		
Interior painting of balcony doors and patio doors, window frames and casements.		
Exterior painting of balcony doors and patio doors, window frames and casements.		
Slit valve.		
Kitchen equipment	СНО	НС
Fittings, dishwasher incl. plumbing and connectors on the water pipe, fridge-freezer, hob, microwave.		
Waste grinder.		

Plumbing, heating and sanitary units	СНО	НС
Sanitary ware e.g. washbasin, bidet, bath, shower cubicle.		
Mixer taps, shower, shower hose and taps.		
WC chair incl. flushing device.		
Furnishings and lighting fixtures.		
Gaskets/seals.		
Washing machine and dishwasher incl. plumbing and connectors on the water pipe. Other white goods.		
Kitchen fan, cooker hood and ventilation unit. If the kitchen fan is part of the property's ventilation system, the tenant-owner is only responsible for the fittings and switches and for cleaning and replacing the filters. Installations that affect ventilation require permission from the board.		
Electric radiators.		
Water radiators with valves, thermostat and heating pipes. However, the tenant is responsible for painting.		
Floor drain.		
Cleaning of floor drain, floor drain insert, strainer and water trap. The tenant-owner is also responsible for the clamping round and insert in the floor drain.		
Electric heated towel rail.		
Hot water boiler in the apartment provided that it is not integrated with devices for which the association is responsible.		
Heating boiler and heat pump.		
Underfloor water heating which is part of the property's heating system.		
Pipes	СНО	НС
Pipes for wastewater, gas, water and ventilation that only serve the apartment and are visible.		
Wastewater, gas, water, electricity and ventilation pipes fitted in the apartment by the tenant-owner association and serving more than one apartment.		
Pipes for wastewater, gas, water and ventilation fitted in the apartment by the tenant-owner association and located in the floor, ceiling, apartment partition or load-bearing wall.		
Wiring and information transmission devices that are visible.		
Wiring and devices for information transmission that are not visible.		
Electrical wiring, both visible and invisible.		

Responsibility of the tenant-owner Responsibility of the tenant-owner association

Storage room etc.	СНО	НС
Storage room or other space included in the lease or belonging to the apartment. The same rules apply to these spaces as to apartments with regard to floors, walls, ceilings, doors, fittings, etc.		
Garage that belongs to the apartment and is included in the tenant-owner lease. The same rules apply to garages as to apartments as regards floors, walls, ceilings, doors, fittings, etc.		
Partitioning mesh wall in storage room and garage.		
Communal waste facilities.		
Electrical items	СНО	НС
The apartment's electrical centre (fuse box), switches, sockets and fittings. The necessary authorisation is required to carry out electrical work.		
All electrical wiring, both visible and invisible in the apartment from the main switch in the apartment's electrical centre (fuse box).		
Electric underfloor heating.		
Balcony, terrace, roof terrace, patio	СНО	НС
Surface treatment inside of side panels, fronts and roof. Floor surface, wooden floorboards, tiles, etc.		
Airing racks, fittings and gardening boxes.		
Cleaning and snow clearance. If the apartment is equipped with a roof terrace, the tenant-owner must ensure that stormwater runoff is not obstructed.		
Maintenance of the exterior of side panels, fronts and roofs.		
Land (e.g. green areas) included in the lease.		
Other	СНО	НС
Interior joinery, cupboards and drawers, spice rack/cabinet, bathroom cabinet, hat rack, internal stairs in apartment, thresholds, skirting boards, linings, mouldings, curtain rails, drying rack, fittings, smoke alarm. Blinds.		
Awnings added to the apartment by the tenant-owner. The board's permission is required for the installation of awnings.		
Waterbed. The Board's permission is required due to the possible limited load-bearing capacity of the joists in some buildings.		
Fireplaces and wood-burning stoves, but not associated flues outside the apartment.		
Smoke ducts and flues outside the apartment.		
Postal facilities such as communal postboxes, letterboxes and delivery boxes.		
Fences.		
Furnishings and equipment added to the apartment by the tenant-owner.		

Who is responsible for maintenance?

The tenant-owner's maintenance responsibility according to Riksbyggen's standard statutes. (Taking into account the rules of the Tenant-Ownership Act)

As a tenant-owner, you have the right to use your apartment without any time limit. The land, houses and even the individual apartments are owned by the tenant-owner association.

According to the Tenant-Ownership Act and the association's statutes, the tenant-owner is responsible for the maintenance of their apartment and must carry out the necessary repairs and bear the costs.

You must also repair any damage that occurs in the apartment, regardless of whether the damage was caused by your own fault, an accident or in some other way, for example through the carelessness of visitors to your home.

However, the tenant-owner is only liable for repairs due to fire or water pipe damage if the damage was caused by their own carelessness or negligence, or the carelessness or negligence of a) someone belonging to the household or visiting the tenant-owner as a guest, b) someone else accommodated in the apartment, c) someone carrying out work in the apartment on behalf of the tenant-owner.

However, the tenant-owner is only liable for repairs due to fire damage caused by the carelessness or negligence of someone other than the tenant-owner themselves if they have failed to exercise due care and supervision.

The association's statutes set out in more detail what is included in your obligation to maintain and repair. For example, you are to wallpaper, paint and repair in order to keep the apartment in good condition. The association is responsible for the properties and shall ensure that they are well maintained and in good condition. What is considered to be 'good condition' is not specified in law or the statutes. This must be assessed taking into account the age of the building, etc.

You are responsible for both the furnishings provided to the apartment by the association and the furnishings you have added yourself.

The statutes also regulate your right to make changes to the apartment. Any interference with a load-bearing structure or the installation or alteration of existing plumbing, heating, gas, water, installation or alteration of a ventilation device, installation or alteration of a fireplace or flue, or any other on fire protection, requires the approval of the Board. Any other changes to the apartment require the approval of the board if the change is substantial. If in doubt, always contact the board.

If the board refuses a upgrading/renovation, the tenant-owner can appeal to the Rent Tribunal, which can review the board's decision. Changes to the apartment must always be carried out to a professional standard.

If you have taken action that exceeds your right to modify the apartment, you may be required to restore it to its previous condition. In the worst case, you may even lose your apartment. Unauthorised changes may lead to forfeiture.



Riksbyggen develops, manages and improves the spaces you live and work in, with a focus on a sustainable future.

