

Good Practice Guidelines for Coordinated and Effective Market Surveillance of energy labelling of tyres

Module B - Summary of the legal background governing the labelling of tyres in the EU *Version 1, September 2016*

Aim of the tyre labelling regulations

To improve the safety, the economic and environmental efficiency of road transport by promoting fuel-efficient and safe tyres with low noise levels. They specify that consumers purchasing a new tyre need to be informed about three important performance characteristics of that specific tyre: the fuel efficiency (measured by rolling resistance), the safety (measured by the grip on wet roads) and the external noise generated by the rolling tyre.

Regulations

These took effect in 2012 and apply in all Member States of the EEA:

- [REGULATION \(EC\) No 1222/2009](#) on the labelling of tyres with respect to fuel efficiency and other essential parameters.
- [REGULATION \(EU\) No 1235/2011](#) with regard to the wet grip grading of tyres, the measurement of rolling resistance and the verification procedure.
- [REGULATION \(EU\) No 228/2011](#) with regard to the wet grip testing method for C1 tyres.

The Regulations cover Classes C1 (passenger car tyres), C2 (light commercial vehicles) and C3 tyres (trucks) defined in Article 8 of [Regulation \(EC\) No.661/2009](#). Some types of tyre are exempt - the list of these is given in Good Practice Guidance for tyres [Module C](#)

Article 12 (“Enforcement”) of REGULATION (EC) No 1222/2009 provides only the general statement that “*Member States shall ensure that the authorities responsible for market surveillance verify compliance with *Articles 4, 5, and 6*”. Consequently, the overarching requirements for the operation of market surveillance as set out in Article 19 of [REGULATION \(EC\) No 765/2008](#) apply:

“Market surveillance authorities shall perform appropriate checks on the characteristics of products on an adequate scale, by means of documentary checks and, where appropriate, physical and laboratory checks on the basis of adequate samples. When doing so they shall take account of established principles of risk assessment, complaints and other information.

Market surveillance authorities may require economic operators to make such documentation and information available as appear to them to be necessary for the purpose of carrying out their activities, and, where it is necessary and justified, enter the premises of economic operators and take the necessary samples of products...”

*Article 4 “*Responsibilities of tyre suppliers*”; Article 5 “*Responsibilities of tyre distributors*”; Article 6 “*Responsibilities of vehicle suppliers and vehicle distributors*”

The market surveillance checks appropriate to Articles 4, 5 and 6 are described in Good Practice Guidance for tyres [Modules D and E](#)