

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

Module C - Description of the tyre label *Version 1, September 2016*

EU tyre labelling

The EU tyre label provides important safety and environmental information about each tyre. It enables the comparison of tyres for fuel efficiency, wet grip, and noise. It applies to tyres for 3 classes of vehicles: C1 (passenger cars), C2 (light commercial vehicles), C3 (heavy goods vehicles). EU tyre labelling applies to the common types of tyres; some less common types do not require to be labelled* e.g. winter studded tyres. *Where applicable, provision of the EU tyre label is obligatory. The label should be attached to the tyre or is otherwise brought to the attention of the buyer*.*

Fuel efficiency

In the EU tyre regulation label, rolling resistance (= fuel efficiency) is expressed in grades, ranging from A to G. A (green) is the highest performance tyre in its category; G (red) is least performing. D is not going to be used as a grade. The difference between an A rating and a G rating could mean a reduction in fuel consumption of up to 7.5%.

Wet grip

For summer tyres, wet grip is essential in terms of safety. It indicates the car's handling on wet roads, how well it brakes in wet conditions. In the EU tyre regulation label, a tyre's wet grip capacity is also expressed in grades from A to G, with A having the highest wet grip performance. The difference in braking distance between each grade is roughly 3m - the average length of a car.

Noise emission

Some of the pass-by noise a car makes comes from tyres. The EU rating measures the external noise emissions of the tyre in decibels. In the EU tyre regulation label, a loudspeaker image with black waves is shown to signify how noisy the tyre is. The more waves there are, the louder the tyre.

*The market surveillance checks appropriate to labelling of tyres are described in Good Practice Guidance for tyres [Modules D and E](#)

