

TLR: Tyre Labelling Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2020/740), explained

The Tyre Labelling Regulation requires every C1, C2 and C3 tyre on the EU market to carry the EU tyre label showing fuel efficiency, wet grip and rolling noise classes, entered in EPREL and shown in sales and advertising, binding tyre suppliers, distributors and vehicle suppliers. It has applied since 1 May 2021 and has never been amended.

Reviewed 24 September 2026 by Conphora compliance team · Next review 13 March 2027 · Not legal advice

Key facts

Reference	Regulation (EU) 2020/740	Act type	Regulation
In force	25 June 2020	Applies from	1 May 2021
Enforced by	National market surveillance authorities enforce the regulation: Article 12(1) makes Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 applicable to the tyres covered, Article 11(4) obliges Member States to have their authorities run routine and ad hoc inspections of points of sale, and Article 12(3) requires the national market surveillance strategies drawn up under Article 13 of Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 to include actions enforcing tyre labelling; the Commission supports cooperation through the Administrative Cooperation Group for the Labelling of Tyres, and authorities may recover the cost of document inspection and physical product testing from a non-compliant supplier under Article 12(4).	CELEX	32020R0740

Key dates

1 July 2012	Articles 4 and 5 of Regulation (EC) No 1222/2009, the supplier and distributor duties of the first EU tyre label, do not apply to tyres produced before this date	Art. 15
1 November 2012	Regulation (EC) No 1222/2009 applies; it is the act Regulation (EU) 2020/740 replaces	Art. 16
25 May 2020	Regulation (EU) 2020/740 adopted by the European Parliament and the Council on the legal bases of Article 114 and Article 194(2) TFEU	title, citations and signature block after Art. 18
25 June 2020	Entry into force, the twentieth day after publication in OJ L 177 of 5 June 2020; suppliers may from this date enter tyres already placed on the market into the product database voluntarily	Art. 5(3), Art. 18 and the OJ reference
27 July 2020	First corrigendum published in OJ L 241; EUR-Lex records it as correcting the German, English and Italian language versions, and the consolidated text lists it as C1	list of corrigenda in the header
30 April 2021	Corrigendum published in OJ L 147 corrects the title block of the act, which now carries the words Text with EEA relevance; it is folded into the consolidated text as C2	C2 marks in the title block
1 May 2021	Regulation (EU) 2020/740 applies and Regulation (EC) No 1222/2009 is repealed; from this date suppliers must enter the Annex VII information into the product database before placing a tyre produced after that date on the market, and Member States had to notify the Commission of their penalty and enforcement rules	Art. 5(1), Art. 11(5), Art. 17 and Art. 18
28 October 2021	Corrigendum published in OJ L 382 corrects the Annex II format specifications of the label, among them the Verdana and Calibri point sizes, the arrow outlines and the pictogram dimensions; it is folded into the consolidated text as C3	C3 marks in Annex II, point 2.2
30 November 2021	Deadline for suppliers to enter the Annex VII information into the product database for tyres produced between 25 June 2020 and 30 April 2021	Art. 5(2)
26 June 2022	Deadline by which the Commission was to adopt delegated acts introducing information requirements for re-treaded tyres in the annexes, provided a suitable	Art. 2(1) and Art. 13(2)

testing method was available; no such delegated act has been adopted, so re-treaded tyres still carry no label requirements

6 July 2022	Regulation (EC) No 661/2009, which Article 3, point (1) cites for the C1, C2 and C3 tyre classes and Annex I, Part C cites for the rolling noise limit values, is repealed by Regulation (EU) 2019/2144 from its date of application; references to it are construed as references to that regulation	Art. 18(1) and (2) and Art. 19
17 February 2024	Regulation (EU) 2022/2065, the Digital Services Act, applies and deletes Articles 12 to 15 of Directive 2000/31/EC; the reference in Article 8 to a service provider under Article 14 of that directive is read as a reference to Article 6 of the Digital Services Act	Art. 89 and Art. 93(2)
1 June 2025	Deadline for the Commission to evaluate the regulation and report to the European Parliament, the Council and the European Economic and Social Committee, including on the costs and benefits of mandatory independent third-party verification of the label information	Art. 15
25 June 2025	End of the first five-year period of the Commission's delegated powers under Article 13, tacitly extended for an identical period unless the European Parliament or the Council opposes	Art. 14(2)
1 July 2025	Danish executive order nr. 787 of 18 June 2025 in force: the transport minister's powers over market surveillance and labelling requirements for traffic-related products under section 8 c of the product act are exercised by Færdselsstyrelsen, which also carries out the vehicle approval and inspection tasks	§ 5, § 11 and § 21
8 January 2026	The Danish product act is consolidated as LBK nr. 22 of 8 January 2026, listing Regulation (EU) 2020/740 as product area nr. 33 and Regulation (EC) No 1222/2009 as nr. 32, both traffic-related products; Sikkerhedsstyrelsen is since January 2026 the department Markedsovervågning of Erhvervsstyrelsen, the control authority under section 9	§ 2, stk. 1, nr. 32 and 33, § 4, nr. 5 and 6, and § 9

24 June 2026

The Commission adopts COM(2026) 565 final, a proposal to amend Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 and Regulation (EU) 2020/740 on simplification and digital options, together with the implementation reports under Article 19 of the energy labelling regulation and Article 15 of this regulation; the proposal is not law and changes nothing until it is adopted

explanatory memorandum, sections 1 and 3, and Art. 2

Obligations by role

Supplier: manufacturer established in the Union

- Test and grade each tyre type with the methods of Annex I: the rolling resistance coefficient in N per kN under Annex 6 to UNECE Regulation No 117, aligned with the laboratory alignment procedure of Annex V, graded A to E on the class-specific scale; the wet grip index G under Annex 5 to UNECE Regulation No 117, calculated as G(T) minus 0,03 and graded A to E; the external rolling noise value N in dB(A) under Annex 3 to UNECE Regulation No 117, declared in decibels rounded to the nearest integer and classed A where N is at or below the limit value LV minus 3, B where N is above LV minus 3 and at or below LV, and C where N is above LV; snow grip under Annex 7 to UNECE Regulation No 117; and ice grip against reliable, accurate and reproducible methods reflecting the state of the art. Where a tyre type falls in more than one tyre class, use the grading scale of the highest class.

Art. 9 and Annex I, Parts A to E, Annex II, points 1.2 to 1.5 and 2.2, and Annex V

- Accompany every C1, C2 and C3 tyre placed on the market free of charge either with an individual sticker label complying with Annex II and a product information sheet, or with one printed label and product information sheet per batch of one or more identical tyres. The label carries the QR code, your trade name or trademark, the tyre type identifier, the size designation, load-capacity index and speed category symbol under UNECE Regulation No 30 or No 54, the tyre class C1, C2 or C3, the fuel efficiency and wet grip pictograms, scales and classes in the upper part, and in the lower part the rolling noise pictogram, value and class, the snow grip and ice grip pictograms where the tyre qualifies, and the serial number 2020/740; the minimum size is 75 mm wide and 110 mm high on a 100 per cent white background in Verdana and Calibri with the Annex II colour codes. Art. 4(1) and Annex II, points 1 and 2
- Enter the Annex VII information into the product database before placing a tyre produced after 1 May 2021 on the market: in the public part your trade name or trademark, address, contact details and legal identification, the tyre type identifier, the label in electronic format, the classes and other label parameters and the parameters of the product information sheet; in the compliance part the identifiers of all equivalent tyre types already placed on the market, a general description with dimensions, load index and speed rating, the testing, grading and measurement protocols for the Annex I parameters, any specific precautions for assembly, installation, maintenance or testing, the measured technical parameters and the calculations performed with them. Treat a tyre whose label-relevant or sheet-relevant characteristics change as a new tyre type, record in the database when you stop placing a tyre type on the market, and keep the compliance-part information for five years after the final unit was placed on the market. Art. 5(1), (6) and (7), and Annex VII
- Enter the Annex VII information into the product database before placing a tyre produced after 1 May 2021 on the market: the public part (your identification, tyre type identifier, electronic label, classes and sheet parameters) and the compliance part (equivalent types, description, test protocols, measured parameters and calculations). Art. 5(1) and Annex VII
- Treat a tyre whose label-relevant or sheet-relevant characteristics change as a new tyre type in the database, and record in the database when you stop placing a tyre type on the market. Art. 5(6)
- Keep the compliance-part information for five years after the final unit of the tyre type was placed on the market. Art. 5(7)
- Submit to a relevant national authority, a term Article 4(5) defines by reference to the 'national authority' of Article 3, point (37) of Regulation (EU) 2018/858, before placing the tyre type on the market, the values used to determine the classes, any additional performance information you declare on the label and the label itself, so the authority can verify the label's accuracy; keep an electronic version of the technical documentation ready for inspection within 10 working days of a market surveillance

authority's request until the database entry is made, and provide type-approval or market surveillance authorities with any further information they need on request. Art. 4(5), Art. 5(4) and (5), and Art. 11(3)

- Before placing the tyre type on the market, submit to a relevant national authority the values used to determine the classes, any additional performance information you declare on the label and the label itself, so the authority can verify the label's accuracy. Art. 4(5)
- Until the database entry is made, keep an electronic version of the technical documentation ready for inspection within 10 working days of a market surveillance authority's request. Art. 5(4)
- Provide type-approval or market surveillance authorities with any further information they need on request. Art. 5(5) and Art. 11(3)
- Display the label in your own selling and marketing: in distance selling show the label close to the price indication in a size proportionate to the Annex II specification and make the product information sheet accessible, including in printed form on request; show the label in any visual advertisement for a specific tyre type and close to the price where the advertisement gives a price, with a nested display allowed online; and display the label and the Annex IV information in any technical promotional material for a specific tyre type, stating the range from the lowest to the highest performing type where a tyre family is classified differently by dimension. Art. 4(2), (3) and (4), and Annex IV, points 1 and 2
- Publish on your website a link to the Commission webpage dedicated to this regulation, an explanation of the label pictograms and the statement that actual fuel savings and road safety depend heavily on driver behaviour, that eco-driving can significantly reduce fuel consumption, that tyre pressure must be checked regularly to optimise fuel efficiency and wet grip and that stopping distances must always be respected; where relevant, also publish the statement that ice grip tyres are designed for ice and compact snow and may perform sub-optimally, in particular for wet grip, handling and wear, in less severe conditions. Annex IV, points 3 and 4
- Ensure the accuracy of every label and product information sheet you provide, and do not provide or display other labels, marks, symbols or inscriptions that do not comply with the regulation and would be likely to mislead or confuse end-users about the Annex I parameters, or labels that mimic the EU tyre label. Cooperate with market surveillance authorities and take immediate action to remedy any non-compliance for which you are responsible, on your own initiative or when required to do so.
Art. 4(6), (8), (9) and (10)
- Ensure the accuracy of every label and product information sheet you provide, and do not provide or display other labels, marks, symbols or inscriptions that would mislead or confuse end-users about the Annex I parameters, or that mimic the EU tyre label. Art. 4(6), (9) and (10)
- Cooperate with market surveillance authorities and take immediate action to remedy any non-compliance for which you are responsible, on your own initiative or when required to do so. Art. 4(8)

Supplier: importer

- As an importer placing tyres from a third country on the Union market you are a supplier, so Articles 4 and 5 apply to you in full: the label and product information sheet with every tyre or batch, the database entry before placing on the market, the submission of values and label to the relevant national authority, accuracy, the distance selling, advertising and promotional material duties and the website statements. There is no reduced importer regime and no verification-only role in this regulation.

Art. 3, points (13) and (15), Art. 4 and Art. 5

- Obtain the Annex I test and grading results, the Annex V laboratory alignment for rolling resistance and the Annex VII compliance data from the manufacturer before you place the tyre type on the market, since you must be able to enter the protocols, measured technical parameters and calculations into the compliance part of the database and to make the technical documentation available to a market surveillance authority within 10 working days until you have. Art. 5(1) and (4), Annex V and Annex VII, point 2
- Check the tyres against Article 2 before importing: the eight exclusions in Article 2(2) mean no duties arise, re-treaded tyres carry none until the Commission adopts the delegated acts, and second-hand tyres are covered only when they are imported from a third country, which makes an imported used tyre a fully labelled product while the same tyre traded inside the Union is not. Art. 2(1) and Art. 2(2), point (h)
- Keep the database entry current: register a changed tyre type as a new type, indicate in the database when you cease to place a tyre type on the market, keep the compliance-part information for five years after the final unit was placed on the market, and enter tyres produced between 25 June 2020 and 30 April 2021 that you still place on the market, which had to be entered by 30 November 2021.

Art. 5(2), (6) and (7)

- Keep the database entry current: register a changed tyre type as a new type, indicate when you cease to place a tyre type on the market, and enter any tyres produced between 25 June 2020 and 30 April 2021 that you still place on the market. Art. 5(2) and (6)
- Keep the compliance-part information for five years after the final unit of the tyre type was placed on the market. Art. 5(7)
- Cooperate with market surveillance authorities and take immediate action to remedy non-compliance for which you are responsible; be ready for the Annex VI verification, where a single tyre or tyre set is tested first and three further tyres or sets are tested if the first fails, and expect to bear the cost of document inspection and physical product testing where you are found non-compliant.

Art. 4(8), Art. 10, Art. 12(4) and Annex VI

Supplier: authorised representative of a non-EU manufacturer

- Act under a written mandate from the manufacturer covering specified tasks with regard to the manufacturer's obligations under the regulation; where the manufacturer is not established in the Union and you place the tyres on the Union market, you are the supplier and carry the Article 4 and Article 5 obligations for those tyres. Art. 3, points (14) and (15)
- Act under a written mandate from the manufacturer covering specified tasks with regard to the manufacturer's obligations under the regulation. Art. 3, point (14)
- Where the manufacturer is not established in the Union and you place the tyres on the Union market, you are the supplier and carry the Article 4 and Article 5 obligations for those tyres. Art. 3, point (15)
- Register the tyre types in the product database under your own identification as supplier, with the trade name or trademark, address, contact details and legal identification in the public part, and keep the compliance part complete with the test protocols, measured parameters and calculations.

Art. 5(1) and Annex VII

- Submit the values used to determine the classes, any additional declared performance information and the label to the relevant national authority before the tyre types are placed on the market, and answer requests for further information from type-approval and market surveillance authorities.
- Art. 4(5) and Art. 5(5)
- Submit the values used to determine the classes, any additional declared performance information and the label to the relevant national authority before the tyre types are placed on the market. Art. 4(5)
 - Answer requests for further information from type-approval and market surveillance authorities. Art. 5(5)
 - Make technical documentation available to authorities of other Member States or to relevant national accredited bodies on request, cooperate with market surveillance authorities and take immediate action to remedy non-compliance for which you are responsible. Art. 4(7) and (8)

Tyre distributor: wholesaler, retailer, workshop or online shop

- At the point of sale, make sure displayed tyres bear the supplier's sticker label complying with Annex II in a clearly visible position and legible in its entirety and that the product information sheet is available, including in printed form on request; for a tyre that is part of a batch of identical tyres, show the printed label to the end-user before the sale and display it clearly close to the tyre, with the product information sheet available. Art. 6(1), points (a) and (b)
- Where the tyres offered for sale are not visible to the end-user at the time of sale, which is the normal situation in a workshop or a warehouse-based shop, give the end-user a copy of the tyre label before the sale. Art. 6(4)
- For tyres sold or offered for sale on the internet, display the tyre label close to the price indication, clearly visible and legible and proportionate to the size specified in point 2.1 of Annex II, and make the product information sheet accessible; a nested display of the label for a specific tyre type is allowed. Art. 6(7)
- In paper-based distance selling show the tyre label and give end-users access to the product information sheet through a free access website and on request in printed form; in telemarketing-based distance selling tell end-users the class for each label parameter and tell them they can reach the label and the product information sheet through a free access website and by asking for a printed copy. Art. 6(5) and (6)
- Show the tyre label in any visual advertisement for a specific tyre type, and close to the price indication where the advertisement gives a price, with a nested display allowed for visual advertisements on the internet; display the tyre label and include the Annex IV information in any technical promotional material for a specific tyre type. Art. 6(2) and (3), and Annex IV
- Where relevant, publish on your website the statement that ice grip tyres are specifically designed for road surfaces covered with ice and compact snow, should only be used in very severe climate conditions, and may perform sub-optimally in less severe conditions, in particular for wet grip, handling and wear. Annex IV, point 4
- Expect routine and ad hoc inspections of your point of sale: Member States must ensure their market surveillance authorities operate such a system of inspections under Regulation (EU) 2019/1020, and the national market surveillance strategy must include actions to enforce tyre labelling effectively. Art. 11(4) and Art. 12(3)

Vehicle supplier and vehicle distributor selling new vehicles

- Where an end-user intends to acquire a new vehicle, provide that end-user before the sale with the tyre label for the tyres offered with or fitted on the vehicle, together with any relevant technical promotional material, and ensure the product information sheet is available. Art. 7
- Obtain the labels and product information sheets for every tyre option you offer with a vehicle from the tyre supplier, whose database entry carries the label in electronic format and the sheet parameters, so the end-user can compare the options before choosing. Art. 5(1) and Annex VII, point 1
- Where you also sell tyres on their own, as a tyre shop or a workshop attached to the dealership, you are a distributor for those sales and the full Article 6 duties apply, including the point-of-sale display, the copy of the label where the tyres are not visible and the display close to the price online. Art. 3, point (16), and Art. 6
- Treat the tyre label like the other pre-contractual information you must give: the duty is owed before the sale and to the end-user, defined as a consumer, fleet manager or road transport undertaking that buys or is expected to buy a tyre. Art. 3, point (19), and Art. 7

Hosting service provider whose site is used to sell tyres

- Where you allow the selling of tyres through your internet site, enable the display of the tyre label and the product information sheet provided by the supplier close to the price indication; the technical possibility must exist, so a listing template that cannot carry the label is itself the non-compliance. Art. 8
- Inform the distributor selling through your site of the obligation to display the tyre label and the product information sheet. Art. 8
- Read the reference in Article 8 to a service provider under Article 14 of Directive 2000/31/EC as a reference to Article 6 of Regulation (EU) 2022/2065, the Digital Services Act, which deleted Articles 12 to 15 of that directive and applies from 17 February 2024. Art. 89 and Art. 93(2)
- Where you do more than host and actually make tyres available on the market yourself, you are a distributor within the meaning of Article 3, point (16) and the full Article 6 duties apply to your listings, including the label close to the price indication and the accessible product information sheet.

Art. 3, point (16), and Art. 6(7)

Penalties

Member States lay down the rules on penalties and enforcement mechanisms applicable to infringements of the regulation and of the delegated acts adopted under it and take all measures necessary to ensure they are implemented; the penalties must be effective, proportionate and dissuasive, and Member States had to notify the Commission of those rules by 1 May 2021 and must notify any later amendment without delay. Market surveillance authorities may in addition recover the costs of document inspection and physical product testing from a supplier that does not comply, and act with the powers of Regulation (EU) 2019/1020, which applies to the tyres covered: requiring documents and supply-chain information, inspecting and testing products, requiring corrective action, prohibiting the making available of a product and having it withdrawn, recalled or destroyed. Article 11(1) forbids Member States to impede the placing on the market or putting into service of compliant tyres, and Article 11(2) restricts national incentives to class A or class B tyres for rolling resistance or wet grip, taxation and fiscal measures aside. In Denmark the product act (LBK nr. 22 of 8 January 2026) lists the regulation as product area nr. 33 and makes it a product regulation the control authority enforces: the authority can issue a temporary prohibition on delivery, marketing, display or other making available where a product may present a risk, order anyone who has placed a product on the market or been a link in its sale to warn users of the risks, stop misleading marketing, remedy the non-compliance, stop sales or delivery, withdraw the product effectively and immediately, recall it from users or destroy it safely, issue warnings, and prohibit placing on the market, making available, delivery or putting into use. A tyre that does not comply with the regulation puts the economic operator in breach of section 5(1)(2) of the product act, which requires products to comply with the product regulations and which section 3 a does not switch off for traffic-related products. That breach is punished under section 37(1)(1) with a fine, unless a higher penalty is due under other legislation, and the penalty can rise to imprisonment of up to 2 years in aggravating circumstances — danger to safety or health, an accident causing serious injury or death, repetition, or a systematic breach for gain — because tyre labelling is product area nr. 33, inside the band the escalation covers. Failing to comply with the authority's decisions and evading its control are punished on the same scale. Companies can be held criminally liable under chapter 5 of the criminal code. The act also lets the business minister set penalties for the product regulations by executive order, but section 3 a disapplies that power to traffic-related products and no such order has been made for tyre labelling.

Art. 11 and Art. 12; Art. 14 and Art. 16; § 2, stk. 1, nr. 33, § 3 a, § 4, nr. 5 and 6, § 5, stk. 1, nr. 2, § 9, § 13, § 14, § 14 a, § 16 and § 37

Checklist

1. Confirm the tyre is a C1, C2 or C3 tyre and is not one of the eight exclusions in Article 2(2): off-road professional, pre-October-1990 vehicles only, T-type temporary spare, speed rating below 80 km per hour, nominal rim diameter of 254 mm or less or 635 mm or more, studded or other traction-device tyres, racing-only tyres, and second-hand tyres that are not imported from a third country (Article 2).
2. Decide your role for each tyre: supplier if you are an EU manufacturer, the authorised representative of a non-EU manufacturer or an importer placing tyres on the Union market, distributor if you make them available further down the chain, vehicle supplier or distributor when tyres go with a new vehicle, or hosting service provider when others sell through your site (Article 3, points (12) to (16), and Articles 6 to 8).
3. Test and grade each tyre type to Annex I with the UNECE Regulation No 117 methods and the Annex V laboratory alignment for rolling resistance, and record the fuel efficiency class A to E, the wet grip class A to E, the noise value in dB(A) and its class A to C, and whether the tyre meets the snow grip and ice grip index values (Article 9 and Annexes I and V).
4. Produce the Annex II label for each tyre type: QR code, trade name or trademark, tyre type identifier, size designation with load-capacity index and speed category symbol, tyre class, the fuel efficiency and wet grip blocks, the noise block, the snow and ice pictograms where they apply and the serial number 2020/740, at 75 mm by 110 mm minimum in the specified typefaces and colours (Annex II).
5. Draw up the Annex III product information sheet with the supplier and manufacturer trade names, the tyre type identifier, the size designation, the three classes and the noise value, the snow and ice indications and the start and, once known, end dates of production of the tyre type in week and year (Annex III).
6. Enter the Annex VII public and compliance information into the product database before placing the tyre type on the market, register a changed tyre type as a new type, record when you stop placing it on the market, and keep the compliance information for five years after the final unit (Article 5 and Annex VII).
7. Submit the values, the additional declared performance information and the label to the relevant national authority before placing on the market, and keep an electronic copy of the technical documentation available within 10 working days of a request until the database entry exists (Article 4(5) and Article 5(4)).
8. Set up the display chain: sticker or batch label at every point of sale, a copy of the label to the buyer where tyres are not visible, the label close to the price in online listings and paper distance selling, the classes read out in telemarketing, the label in visual advertising, and the Annex IV information in technical promotional material (Articles 4, 6 and 7 and Annex IV).
9. Publish the Annex IV website content, the link to the Commission webpage, the pictogram explanation, the driver-behaviour statement and, where relevant, the ice grip statement, and remove any label, mark or inscription that could mislead about the Annex I parameters or mimic the EU tyre label (Article 4(9) and (10) and Annex IV, points 3 and 4).

Sources

1. Regulation (EU) 2020/740 on the labelling of tyres, consolidated text of 5 June 2020 (EUR-Lex) — <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:02020R0740-20200605>
2. Regulation (EU) 2020/740 as published in OJ L 177, 5 June 2020 (EUR-Lex) — <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32020R0740>
3. Document information, dates, corrigenda and relationships for CELEX 32020R0740 (EUR-Lex) — <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX:32020R0740>
4. Regulation (EC) No 1222/2009 on tyre labelling, repealed from 1 May 2021 (EUR-Lex) — <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX:32009R1222>
5. Regulation (EC) No 661/2009 on the general safety of motor vehicles, with the tyre classes in Article 8(1) and the rolling noise limit values in Annex II, Part C, repealed from 6 July 2022 (EUR-Lex) — <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX:32009R0661>
6. Regulation (EU) 2019/2144 on the general safety of motor vehicles, repealing Regulation (EC) No 661/2009 (EUR-Lex) — <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32019R2144>
7. Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 on market surveillance and compliance of products (EUR-Lex) — <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32019R1020>
8. Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 setting a framework for energy labelling, which establishes the EPREL product database in Article 12 (EUR-Lex) — <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32017R1369>
9. Regulation (EU) 2018/858 on the approval and market surveillance of motor vehicles, whose Article 3, point (37) defines the national authority (EUR-Lex) — <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32018R0858>
10. Regulation (EU) 2022/2065, the Digital Services Act, whose Article 89 deletes Articles 12 to 15 of Directive 2000/31/EC (EUR-Lex) — <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32022R2065>
11. COM(2026) 565 final, proposal amending Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 and Regulation (EU) 2020/740 as regards simplification and better use of digital options for energy and tyre labelling (EUR-Lex) — <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52026PC0565>
12. Tyres, the EU tyre label and the supplier and dealer duties (European Commission, Energy Efficient Products) — https://energy-efficient-products.ec.europa.eu/product-list/tyres_en
13. EPREL information for product suppliers (European Commission, Energy Efficient Products) — https://energy-efficient-products.ec.europa.eu/suppliers_en
14. EPREL, the European Product Registry for Energy Labelling (European Commission) — <https://eprel.ec.europa.eu/screen/home>
15. Bekendtgørelse af lov om produkter og markedsovervågning, LBK nr. 22 af 8. januar 2026 (Retsinformation) — <https://www.retsinformation.dk/eli/lta/2026/22>
16. Bekendtgørelse nr. 787 af 18. juni 2025 om Færdselsstyrelsens opgaver og beføjelser samt klageadgang (Retsinformation) — <https://www.retsinformation.dk/eli/lta/2025/787>
17. Sikkerhedsstyrelsen, en del af Erhvervsstyrelsen from January 2026 (Erhvervsstyrelsen) — <https://erhvervsstyrelsen.dk/sikkerhedsstyrelsen-en-del-af-erhvervsstyrelsen>

