

PRESS RELEASE

According to the environmental and economic balance sheet for tyre retreading Retreaded tyres helped save EUR 221.6 million in 2012

In 2012 retreaded tyres helped Italian final users save EUR 221.6 million. This figure is disclosed in Italy's 2012 environmental and economic balance sheet tyre retreading drawn up by Airp (the Italian Tyre Retreaders Association). It is a considerable amount of money saved, and it especially benefits

people and freight transportation, since retreads are generally used on trucks and buses.

Retreads are now more than ever an important resource for Italian transport companies, which are being strongly penalized by the economic crisis and by competition from foreign operators.

The economic savings for final users, though, are not the only benefit of retreaded tyres; the Airp balance sheet actually reveals that in 2012 there was also a reduction in the amount of elts generated, namely 25,735 tons, due to the extended

Italy's 2012 environmental and economic balance sheet for tyre retreading

	Unit	Amount
Money saved by final users	Million Euros	221.6
ELT reduction	Tons	25,735
Fuel reduction (oil and oilderived products	Million liters	82.5
Raw material reduction	Tons	23,574
CO ₂ emission reduction	Tons	31,291

Source: Airp

tyre life allowed by retreading. Moreover, 23,574 tons of raw materials and 82.5 million liters of oil and oil-derived products were also saved in 2012 thanks to retreads.

The positive impact of retreading also translated into a reduction of CO₂ emissions: as a result, last year 31,291 tons of CO₂ were not released into the atmosphere. This figure has been obtained considering that, as shown in studies conducted by Best Foot Forward (influential UK-based agency specialized in environmental analysis), retreading an existing tyre instead of producing a new one helps cut carbon dioxide emissions by 30%.

Retreaded tyres thus combine important environmental benefits with considerable money savings without compromising safety. As a matter of fact, the retreading process complies with strict European regulations (UNECE 108 for passenger tyres and UNECE 109 for truck tyres) and, before being put on the market, retreads must undergo the same duration, load and speed tests as new tyres.

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