

- **Active Yaw Control** – The active yaw control uses the brakes of each wheel to stabilize the vehicle during braking with the two wheels on one side on one type of road (e.g. wet streets) and the wheels on the other side on another type (e.g. dry streets).
- **Adaptive Brake Light** – The adaptive brake light identifies the braking pressure present and activates the brake lights with varying intensity.
- **Anti-lock Brake System** – The ABS prevents the wheels from locking up under hard braking conditions.
- **Autonomous Emergency Braking** – Autonomous emergency braking intervenes when an external module identifies and requires the braking system intervention.
- **Auto Hazard Warning** – The auto hazard warning system identifies braking situations and activates the hazard lights.
- **Dynamic Brake Function** – Dynamic braking decelerates the moving vehicle to a stop when the switch of the Electric Parking Brake (EPB) is activated. The EPB operation starts when the vehicle speed is near zero Km/h (0 mph). After the vehicle has stopped and the EPB is active, the hydraulic pressure is released.
- **Driver Steering Recommendation** – In combination with the Electric Power Steering (EPS), the driver steering recommendation function can give the driver suggestions on how to set the steering wheel angle to increase vehicle stability.
- **Dynamic Torque Vectoring** – Controls the Alfa™ Active Torque Vectoring differential to improve the agility and handling of the vehicle.
- **Electronic Brake Assist** – The purpose of the electronic brake assistance, is to measure how quickly the driver presses the brake pedal. Based on the brake pedal application speed and pressure, the system recognizes if the driver wants to apply a braking force and promptly provides the maximum braking pressure.
- **Electronic Brake Force Distribution** – The electronic brake distribution system adjusts the braking pressure on the rear axle to prevent locking that could destabilize the behavior of the vehicle during braking.
- **Engine Drag Control** – The engine drag control prevents the drive wheels from locking during downshifts based on anticipations, throttle control (slightly opening) and waste gate.
- **Electric Parking Brake** – The EPB replaces the parking brake of manual operation with an electromechanical system. The replacement of the parking brake lever with a switch offers extra space in the passenger compartment permitting additional features.
- **Enhanced Stability Braking System** – This is an advanced function of the ABS that improves and optimizes the stability and maneuverability of driving during ABS braking events on curves.
- **Electronic Stability Control** – The ESC uses the braking of each wheel to stabilize the vehicle movement.
- **Engine Traction Control System** – The engine traction control system prevents slippage of the drive wheels during acceleration, reducing engine torque to stabilize the vehicle.
- **Hill Start Assist** – HSA helps the vehicle operator keep the vehicle stopped while placing in gear when starting the vehicle on inclines.
- **Maximum Brake Support** – The maximum brake support activates the ABS function on the rear axle even if the brake pressure has not reached a high value.
- **Panic Brake Assist** – Panic Brake Assist helps the driver to achieve maximum braking pressure during emergency braking situations.
- **Ready Alert Brake** – Ready Alert Braking eliminates the air gap between the pads and rotors.
- **Rain Brake Assist** – Rain Brake Assist is activated when the windshield wipers are active. This function gently applies the brake pads to remove water from the surface of the brake rotor.
- **Rollover Stability Control** – Rollover Stability Control is designed to reduce the risk of rollover of the vehicle.
- **Traction Control** – Traction Control prevents excessive drive wheel slip.
- **Vehicle Dive Limiter** – This pitch limitation function limits the speed at which the nose of the vehicle tends to rise again after heavy braking.