



3. Example of the environmental label for plug-in-hybrid cars (effective from 11 February 2013), and a description of the fields

This label is also used by plug-in hybrid cars, where stored energy is obtained in the same way as for electric only cars, but also have a conventionally fuelled engine that extends the range of the car.

Fuel Economy		VED band and CO ₂		
<p>CO₂ emission figure (g/km)</p>				
<p>Fuel and electricity cost (estimated) for 12,000 miles</p> <p>A guide price for comparison purposes is calculated using the combined drive cycle (town centre and motorway) and average fuel and electricity price.</p> <p>Fuel consumption for plug-in-hybrid vehicles is measured in two conditions, one with the battery freshly charged and another where it is significantly depleted. A weighted average of the two figures obtained is calculated based on an assumption that a vehicle is driven 16 miles (25km) beyond its maximum electric range, using the engine as required without recharging.</p> <p>Cost is recalculated annually. Unit cost as at March 2012: petrol £1.39/litre, electricity 13.7p/kWh.</p> <p>VED for 12 months</p> <p>Vehicle Excise Duty (VED) or road tax varies according to the CO₂ emissions and fuel type of the vehicle.</p>				
		1st year rate ⁽¹⁾	Standard rate ⁽²⁾	
Energy consumption: Mpg and Miles/kWh ⁽²⁾		Electric range: Miles ⁽³⁾		
Environmental Information				
A guide on fuel economy and CO ₂ emissions which contains data for all new passenger car models is available at any point of sale free of charge. In addition to the fuel efficiency of a car, driving behaviour as well as other non-technical factors play a role in determining a car's fuel consumption and CO ₂ emissions. CO ₂ is the main greenhouse gas responsible for global warming.				
Make/Model ⁽⁴⁾		Engine Capacity (cc):		
Fuel Type:		Transmission:		
Fuel Consumption Drive Cycle	Litres/100km		Mpg	
Urban				
Extra-urban				
Weighted combined				
Carbon dioxide emissions (g/km) (weighted):				
Important note: Some specifications of this make/model may have lower CO ₂ emissions than this. Check with your dealer.				
<small>(1) A 1st year VED rate will be applied to cars registered for the first time (scheme effective from April 2010). (2) The standard 12 month VED rate for all registered cars in this band is shown for the purposes of comparison. Note, figures quoted reflect the current rate only, and may be subject to change in the future. (3) Please note that figures quoted are obtained under specific test conditions, they may not be achieved under 'real world' driving conditions. However, the figures serve as a means of comparing models of a similar type. (4) A list of electric vehicle charging points is available here: http://plugsurfing.co.uk/</small>				
		<p>To compare fuel costs and CO₂ emissions of new cars, visit http://carfueldata.direct.gov.uk</p>		



Fuel Economy	VED band and CO ₂
<p>CO₂ emission figure (g/km)</p> <p><=100 A</p> <p>101-110 B 111-120 C</p> <p>121-130 D 131-140 E</p> <p>141-150 F 151-165 G</p> <p>166-175 H 176-185 I</p> <p>186-200 J 201-225 K</p> <p>226-255 L 256+ M</p>	<p>C g/km⁽³⁾ <i>(weighted)</i></p>

Cars are taxed according to the level of Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) produced and arranged into thirteen bands - each assigned a letter of the alphabet. The actual CO₂ value of the car on display will be shown in the black box to the right and correspond to one of those bands.

Weighted results

CO₂ emissions and fuel consumption for plug-in hybrid vehicles is measured in two conditions, one with the battery freshly charged and another where it is significantly depleted. It is expressed as "weighted, combined": a weighted average of the two figures obtained on the combined cycle, based on an assumption that the vehicle is driven 16 miles (25km) beyond its maximum electric range, using the engine as required without recharging.

Fuel and electricity cost (estimated) for 12,000 miles		Fuel	Electricity	Total ⁽³⁾
<p>A guide price for comparison purposes is calculated using the combined drive cycle (town centre and motorway) and average fuel and electricity price.</p> <p>Fuel consumption for plug-in-hybrid vehicles is measured in two conditions, one with the battery freshly charged and another where it is significantly depleted. A weighted average of the two figures obtained is calculated based on an assumption that a vehicle is driven 16 miles (25km) beyond its maximum electric range, using the engine as required without recharging.</p> <p>Cost is recalculated annually. Unit cost as at March 2012: petrol £1.39/litre, electricity 13.7p/kWh.</p>				
<p>VED for 12 months</p> <p>Vehicle Excise Duty (VED) or road tax varies according to the CO₂ emissions and fuel type of the vehicle.</p>		1st year rate ⁽¹⁾	Standard rate ⁽²⁾	
Energy consumption:	Mpg and Miles/kWh ⁽³⁾	Electric range:		Miles ⁽³⁾

Fuel and electricity cost (estimated) for 12,000 miles

The **fuel** cost of driving 12,000 miles - is calculated using the combined fuel consumption figure and the respective average fuel figures published in the VCA annual publication 'New Car Fuel Consumption and Emission Figures'. The fuel figures used are those published by the Department of Trade and Industry in March each year. There are many changes to fuel prices during the course of a year, as well as many regional variations. For this reason, the average figure is used, which ensures a level playing field for comparison purposes.

The fuel costs are calculated as follows:

$$12000 \times A \times 4.546 / B$$



A = The current cost per litre of petrol, diesel or LPG (as applies to the car), e.g. £1.39, £1.47 or £0.74

B = The imperial combined fuel consumption figure (MPG)

4.546 = The figure for conversion of litres to imperial gallons

The **Electricity** cost of driving 12,000 miles (Annual energy cost) – is calculated as follows:

$12000 / C \times D$ - where

C = The electrical energy consumption (see below)

D = Current electrical energy cost per unit (£)

The **Total** field is the combined cost (note that rounding is applied at each stage).

Energy consumption (Mpg) - is the combined fuel consumption figure taken from the cars Certificate of Conformity.

Electric energy consumption (Miles/kWh) – is calculated as follows:

$(1 / E) \times 0.621 \times 1000$ = “miles / kW” - where

E = wh/km figure taken from the vehicle’s Certificate of Conformity.

Electric range (Miles) – is the number of kilometres declared on the Certificate of Conformity and multiplied by 0.62.

Make/Model		Engine Capacity (cc): N/A	
Fuel Type: ⁽⁴⁾		Transmission:	
Fuel Consumption <i>Drive Cycle</i>	Litres/100km ⁽⁵⁾	Mpg ⁽⁵⁾	
Urban			
Extra-urban			
Combined			
Carbon dioxide emissions (g/km):			
Important note: Some specifications of this make/model may have lower CO ₂ emissions than this. Check with your dealer.			

Note that this is the mandatory section of the label, as set out in “The Passenger Car (Fuel consumption and CO2 Emissions Information) Regulations 2001 (as amended)”

Make /Model – the make is usually the name of the manufacturer. Only cars built by manufacturers to European M1 standards will need to display a label. They do not include makers of low-volume cars, or those that build 4 wheeled 'L' class vehicles. Model definitions are taken from the EC Type Approval documentation, so may differ slightly from final commercial descriptions that include trim levels.

Engine capacity (cc) – often referred to as the engine size in cubic centimetres (cc).

Fuel-type – Both fuel types are displayed, e.g. “ Diesel / Electricity”.

Transmission – is the car a ‘Manual’ or ‘Automatic’.

Fuel consumption – Only the Combined Cycle is available from the Certificate of Conformity, i.e.



Combined fuel consumption - The combined figure presented is for the urban and the extra-urban cycle together. It is therefore an average of the two other parts of the fuel consumption test, urban and extra-urban cycles, weighted by the distance covered in each part. The Mpg figure is a conversion of the metric results.

CO2 emissions [g/km] - The actual CO2 value of the car on display will be shown here, and in the black box above.

A larger version of the latest label can be downloaded here: <http://carfueldata.direct.gov.uk/downloads/default.aspx> (*opens in a new browser window*)

Manufacturers wishing to find out more about our POS system (or obtain a full suite of labels) are invited to contact us on +44 (0)117 9524109, or by e-mailing us at fuel@vca.gov.uk.