

10 ways to reduce your fuel use and cut CO₂ emissions

1. Avoid unnecessary car journeys
2. Plan your journey
3. Consider using public transport
4. Keep your car regularly serviced
5. Check your tyre pressure regularly
6. Drive smoothly
7. Moderate your speed
8. Reduce weight in the car by removing heavy items
9. Avoid travelling during peak hours
10. Use air conditioning appropriately, switch off other electrical items when not needed

For up-to-date traffic information contact:

The Highways Agency

www.highways.gov.uk/trafficinfo

BBC

www.bbc.co.uk/travelnews

RAC

www.rac.co.uk/travelservices/traffic

AA web site

www.theaa.com/travelwatch/travel-news.jsp



Further Information

Data on the CO₂ emissions for all new cars sold in the United Kingdom:

The Vehicle Certification Agency

www.vcacarfueldata.org.uk

For car tax, including company cars:

Inland Revenue

www.inlandrevenue.gov.uk/cars

The Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders

[www.smmt.co.uk/CO₂](http://www.smmt.co.uk/CO2)

The Low Carbon Vehicle Partnership

www.lowcvp.org.uk

The Department of Transport

www.dft.gov.uk

Your local dealer showrooms:

Retail Motor Industry Federation

www.rmif.co.uk

Many car magazines also have information on CO₂ emissions

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More information on emissions from car engines?

Other emissions from petrol, diesel and alternative fuel engines include **Carbon Monoxide, Oxides of Nitrogen, Un-burnt Hydrocarbons and fine particles**. Unlike CO₂, emissions these pollutants are not directly linked to fuel consumption, passenger cars must meet minimum EU standards. For more information on this subject visit:

www.vcacarfueldata.org.uk/information/air.asp

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IMPROVED ENVIRONMENT

Lower Costs

Fuel Economy		Supermini Special
CO ₂ emission figure (g/km)		
<100	A	
101-120	B	B 113g/km
121-150	C	
151-165	D	
166-185	E	
186-225	F	
226+	G	
Fuel cost (estimated) for 12,000 miles <small>A fuel cost figure indicates to the consumer a guide fuel price for comparison purposes. This figure is calculated by using the combined drive cycle (town centre and motorway) and average fuel price. Re-calculated annually, the current cost per litre is as follows – petrol 95p, diesel 94p and LPG 45p (VCA May 2005)</small>		£697
VED for 12 months <small>Vehicle excise duty (VED) or road tax varies according to the CO₂ emissions and fuel type of the vehicle.</small>		£50
Environmental Information		
<small>A guide on fuel economy and CO₂ 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 CO₂ emissions, CO₂ is the main greenhouse gas responsible for global warming.</small>		
Make/Model: Supermini Special		Engine Capacity (cc): 1398
Fuel Type: Diesel		Transmission: 5 speed manual
Fuel Consumption:		
Drive cycle	Litres/100km	Mpg
Urban	5.3	53.3
Extra-urban	3.7	76.3
Combined	4.3	65.7
Carbon dioxide emissions (g/km): 113g/km <small>Important note: Some specifications of this make/model may have lower CO₂ emissions than this. Check with your dealer.</small>		

The Environment

The new label shows car CO₂ emissions as *grammes per kilometre (g/km)*.

CO₂ emissions for each car fall within one of six colour-coded bands graded from green to red.

The bands are directly aligned to the equivalent bands for Vehicle Excise Duty (VED), road tax.





Simulated tests provide a guide to the relative fuel economy of the car in different driving conditions:

Urban: in town

Extra-urban: non 'stop start' constant driving

Combined cycle: both types

Note: Factors such as driving style, vehicle loading, tyre pressures, road and weather conditions affect real-world fuel consumption.

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Your Costs

The manufacturer's model description.

CO₂ emissions for this vehicle in *grammes per kilometre (g/km)* in combined cycle driving conditions.

The average driver travels around 12,000 miles per year.

Estimated annual fuel costs are based on the fuel consumption for the combined cycle driving conditions and an average fuel cost per litre; established by government and reviewed each year.

Note: This is a guide and should not be taken as an accurate measure of annual costs. It is best used as a comparison against the running costs of other vehicles.

The annual road tax - VED - for this vehicle. Lower CO₂ means lower tax.

The specification of the car can affect CO₂ output. Please ask your dealer.

Why choose a low carbon car?

Choosing a lower CO₂ model will save you money • Low CO₂ cars use less fuel • Lower CO₂ cars contribute less to global warming • Whatever your needs there is a lower carbon choice – in all segments • Lower CO₂ emitting cars enjoy tax benefits •

Find out about door to door travel by other means of transport, national information on travel times, visit www.transportdirect.info

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