# 10 ways to reduce your fuel use and cut CO<sub>2</sub> 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 CO<sub>2</sub> 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/CO<sub>2</sub>

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  $CO_2$  emissions

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## More information on emissions from car engines?

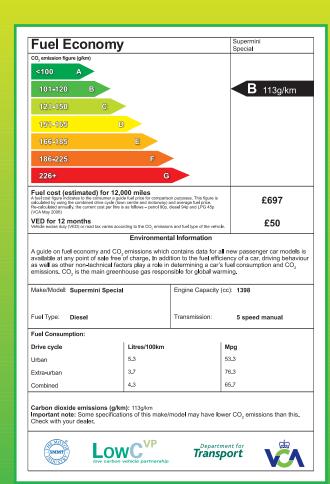
Other emissions from petrol, diesel and alternative fuel engines include Carbon Monoxide, Oxides of Nitrogen, Un-burnt Hydrocarbons and fine particles. Unlike  ${\rm CO_2}$ , emissions these pollutants are not directly linked to fuel consumption, passenger cars must meet minimum EU standards. For more information on this subject visit:

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

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### IMPROVED ENVIRONMENT

# **Lower Costs**





#### The Environment

The new label shows car  $CO_2$  emissions as grammes per kilometre (q/km).

CO<sub>2</sub> 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:

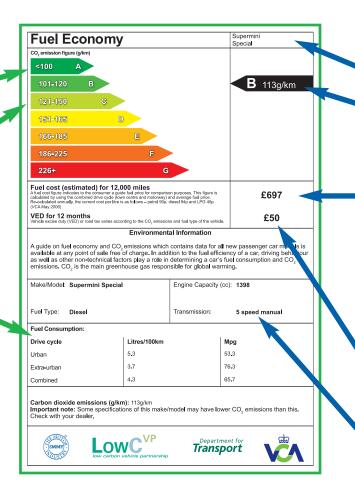
**Urban:** in town

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.



#### **Your Costs**

The manufacturer's model description.

CO<sub>2</sub> 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 CO<sub>2</sub> means lower tax.

The specification of the car can affect  $CO_2$  output. Please ask your dealer.

### Why choose a low carbon car?

Choosing a lower CO<sub>2</sub> model will save you money • Low CO<sub>2</sub> cars use less fuel • Lower CO<sub>2</sub> cars contribute less to global warming • Whatever your needs there is a lower carbon choice – in all segments • Lower CO<sub>2</sub> 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

















