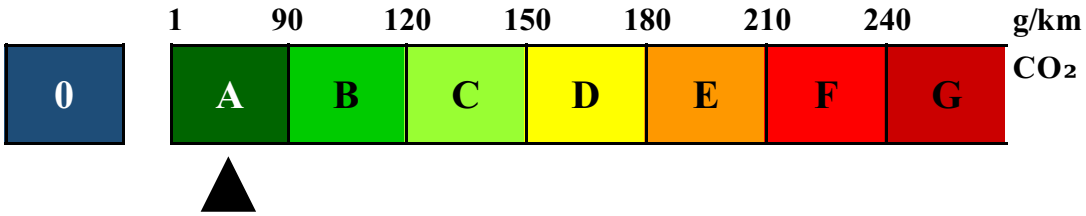
# Fuel consumption and $CO_2$ emission of passenger cars

| | |
|---|---|
| **Marke** | BYD |
| **Model** | Seal U |
| **Version** | PHEV 218 Boost \| EV Range 80km \| Pano \| Leather \| Infinity Sound \| GPS |
| **Fuel** | Plug-in-Hybrid-Benziner |
| **Getriebe** | Automatik |
| **NOx emission (g/km)** | 1.2 |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Fuel consumption**<br>measured according to official test cycle | **0.7 l/100km** |
| **$CO_2$ emission**<br>measured according to official test cycle<br>$CO_2$ is the greenhouse gas that plays the most important role in global climate change. | **16 g/km** |

## $CO_2$ emission compared to the average of all models

(with the average being 139g/km $CO_2$)




| | |
|---|---|
| Year of application | 2019 |
| Test procedure | WLTP |

A guide to fuel consumption and $CO_2$ emission with data for all models of new passenger cars is available on the website "energievreters", www.schoneauto.be. In addition to the fuel efficiency of a car, driving behaviour and other non-technical factors also determine the fuel consumption and $CO_2$ emission of a car. Regular and good maintenance of the car in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions also promotes a reduction in fuel consumption and $CO_2$ emission. See the Royal Decree of 5 September 2001.