

<b>Fuel consumption and CO<sub>2</sub> emission of passenger cars</b>	
<b>Marke</b> <b>Model</b> <b>Version</b> <b>Fuel</b> <b>Getriebe</b> <b>NOx emission (g/km)</b>	JAECOO J7 SHS Exclusive hybride Benzine Automatik 3.9
<b>Fuel consumption</b> measured according to official test cycle  <b>CO<sub>2</sub> emission</b> measured according to official test cycle CO <sub>2</sub> is the greenhouse gas that plays the most important role in global climate change.	<b>2.4 l/100km</b>   <b>54 g/km</b>
<p align="center"><b>CO<sub>2</sub> emission compared to the average of all models</b>            (with the average being 139g/km CO<sub>2</sub>)</p> <p>The chart displays CO<sub>2</sub> emission levels in g/km on the x-axis, ranging from 0 to 240. The categories are color-coded as follows: 0 (dark blue), 1 (dark green), 90 (green), 120 (light green), 150 (yellow-green), 180 (yellow), 210 (orange), 240 (red), and G (dark red). A black triangle points to the boundary between 90 and 120 g/km, indicating the average emission level.</p>	
Year of application Test procedure	2019 WLTP
<p>A guide to fuel consumption and CO<sub>2</sub> emission with data for all models of new passenger cars is available on the website "energieveretters", <a href="http://www.schoneauto.be">www.schoneauto.be</a>. In addition to the fuel efficiency of a car, driving behaviour and other non-technical factors also determine the fuel consumption and CO<sub>2</sub> 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<sub>2</sub> emission. See the Royal Decree of 5 September 2001.</p>	