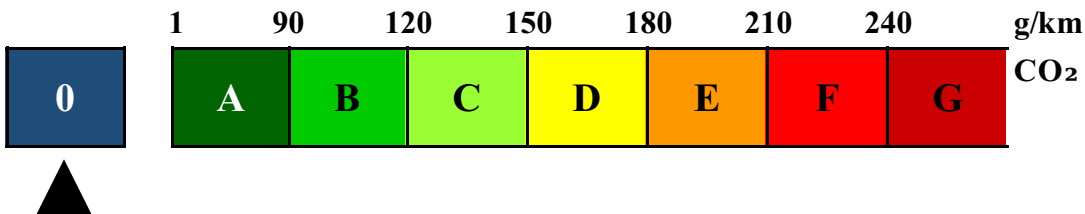


Fuel consumption and CO ₂ emission of passenger cars	
Make Model Version Fuel Gearbox NOx emission (g/km)	Cupra Born 77 kWh 231 Business Plus+ 360Cam + Sennheiser Sound + Head Up + Alu20 Electric Automatic 0
Fuel consumption measured according to official test cycle CO₂ emission measured according to official test cycle CO ₂ is the greenhouse gas that plays the most important role in global climate change.	0 l/100km 0 g/km
CO₂ emission compared to the average of all models (with the average being 139g/km CO ₂)	
 The diagram shows a horizontal scale for CO₂ emissions in g/km. The scale starts at 0 and increases in increments of 30 up to 240. Below the scale, a black triangle points to the 0 mark. The scale is divided into color-coded efficiency classes: 0-90 g/km is dark blue (0); 90-120 g/km is dark green (A); 120-150 g/km is light green (B); 150-180 g/km is yellow (C); 180-210 g/km is orange (D); 210-240 g/km is red (E); and 240 g/km and above is dark red (F, G). The label 'g/km CO₂' is at the right end of the scale.	
Year of application Test procedure	2019 WLTP
A guide to fuel consumption and CO ₂ emission with data for all models of new passenger cars is available on the website "energieverrekeners", 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.	