

Clean Transportation Program Brief

October 2016

China Light-duty Vehicle Fuel Economy Label standard and management update

China's "Fuel consumption label for light vehicle" (GB 22757), aimed at enhancing consumers' fuel efficiency and fuel cost saving awareness and enforced as of July 2009¹, underwent revisions led by the Auto Standard Research Institute, operating under China Automotive Technology and Research Center (CATRAC). The new draft standard has recently entered the Standards Administration Council (SAC) final approval process². The new label standard includes not only ICE fuel consumption information, but also NEVs electricity consumption³.

The fuel economy labeling regulation requires all light-duty vehicles (M1, M2, N1 type) with a curb weight of less than 3,500kg to have a fuel economy label placed at the front or side window of a vehicle when introduced for sale. The label includes the vehicle's fuel consumption under urban conditions (市区工况), suburban conditions (市郊工况), as well as combined driving conditions (综合工况)⁴.

The new labelling standard draft (2016), in comparison to the current standard (2008), highlights urban cycle fuel consumption instead of combined driving-cycle fuel consumption, following recognition of the gap between reported and real-world fuel consumption, stemming from the higher urban/rural rides ratio that is represented in the type-approval test cycle (NEDC). A fuel comparison bar was added to indicate how well the FC of the particular model is as oppose to China's average fleet (similar to the label enacted in the US).

¹ http://www.miit.gov.cn/n11293472/n11293832/n11294282/n14295524.files/n14295523.pdf

² http://www.catarc.org.cn/Upload/file/bzyj/PDF/zhengqiuyijian-sc32-2-1.pdf

³ http://www.catarc.org.cn/Upload/file/bzyj/PDF/zhengqiuyijian-sc32-2-2.pdf

⁴ http://chinaafc.miit.gov.cn/n2257/n2339/c63900/content.html







标题区

信息区

说明区

附加信息区



ICE vehicle Label: GB 22757-2008 (left) & GB 22757-2016 (right); Translated to English by iCET



As plug-in electric vehicles and pure electric vehicles are increasing their market share market, a dedicated energy label was introduced as part of the new 2016 standard draft (see below). For PEVs, the combined driving-cycle electricity consumption (kwh/100km) and equivalent fuel consumption (L/100km) are listed as well as some basic vehicle information. For PHEVs, both fuel consumption and electricity consumption at both e-power and f-power modes are reported (right label as below). Driving range (e-km) is also required in the NEV labelling standard.



NEV Label: GB 22757-2016 for PEVs (left) and PHEVs (right); Translated by iCET



At the end of 2015, MIIT authorized China Automotive Technology & Research Center (CATRAC) to develop an online labeling verification system⁵, through which vehicle manufacturers are able to submit each model's fuel consumptions data online. This new reporting method is meant to enter into implementation during Phase IV of the fuel economy standard, which entered into force in January 2016⁶. This reporting system joined China's automotive energy saving management regime, governed by the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT): Light duty vehicle individual fuel consumption limit standards (GB19578, as of 2005) and cooperate average fuel consumption (CAFC) standards (GB27999, as of 2011).

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⁵ www.catarc.org.cn/recordmanager

 $^{^{6}\} http://www.miit.gov.cn/n1146295/n1652858/n1652930/n3757016/c4525118/content.html$