





# Dacia Jogger

### **Extreme hybrid FWD automatic**





Clean Air Index





Greenhouse Gas Index



	Laboratory Test	NMHC	NO <sub>x</sub>	NH <sub>3</sub>	со	PN
<b>5.2</b> /10	Cold Test	•				
<b>6.0</b> /10	Warm Test					
<b>6.6</b> /10	Highway				•	
<b>3.3</b> /10	Cold Ambient Test	•		•		
	Road Test					
<b>6.1</b> /10	On-Road Drive				•	
<b>2.5</b> /5	On-Road Short Trip					
<b>4.9</b> /8	On-Road Heavy Load					
<b>3.2</b> /5	On-Road Light Load					
<b>2.0</b> /2	Congestion					

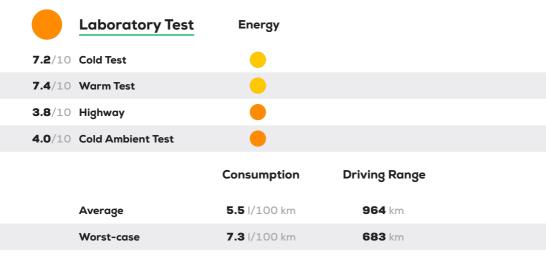


#### Comments

Generally, pollutant control is adequate. Although the measured values of CO and particle number emissions are always below the upper thresholds, they are relatively high and lead to a result no better than the 5.6 points in the Clean Air Index. On the positive side, the vehicle copes well with the output of unburnt hydrocarbons and NO<sub>x</sub>, but the handling of these two species appears to be challenging in the -7°C additional robustness Cold Ambient Test. Under such cold conditions, the Jogger collects just a third of the possible 10 points.



# **Energy Efficiency Tests**





#### Comments

The Jogger makes excellent use of the full hybrid powertrain efficiency potential. The standard Cold and Warm Lab Tests require only 4.5 I/100 km, a result similar to the one measured in the standard On-Road Drive. Both the dynamic Highway driving and the -7°C Cold Ambient Test cause the consumption figures increase to about 7.2 I/100 km. The lowest consumption was measured in the On-Road Light Load Test – just 4 I/100 km. The value in the aggressive Heavy Load On-Road test was 6 I/100 km. The hybrid Jogger reaches a very creditable result of 5.5 points for Energy Efficiency.







#### **Comments**

The hybrid Jogger delivers the CO<sub>2</sub> levels indicated by its type approval. Indeed, in both WLTC+ cycles, the car produces even less than the declared 108 g/km of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. In the Highway Test the result is 166 g CO<sub>2</sub>/km. The greenhouse gases related to fuel production and supply (Well-to-Tank+ approach) add about 26-43 g CO<sub>2</sub>-eq./km, depending on the test consumption. In the Cold lab test, this results in a total CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent of 131 g/km, and in the Highway Test the final value is 209 g CO<sub>2</sub>-eq./km. The vehicle receives all bonus points for good methane (CH<sub>4</sub>) and laughing gas (N<sub>2</sub>O) handling.

## **Our Verdict**

Green NCAP tested the 2023 model of the Dacia Jogger Hybrid with a 1.6 litre naturally aspirated gasoline engine, electric traction motor and automatic transmission. This is a multipurpose vehicle targeting buyers who look for everyday comfort, functionality and space at a reasonable price. The Jogger's hybrid powertrain seems a very good choice and indeed delivers creditable fuel consumption values – a figure of 4.6 l/100 km can be seen as typical for a combined real-world trip. The car scores slightly above average in the Clean Air Index, where the results could be significantly boosted by better particle and CO control and more robust performance in cold weather conditions. The emisted greenhouse gases reflect the consumption values and results from the addition of the emissions related to the production and supply of the fuel and the figures measured at the tailpipe. Given its powertrain configuration and its use of fossil petrol fuel, the Jogger scores relatively well in this part of the assessment.

A good overall performer, the Jogger finishes the tests with an Weighted Overall Index of 5.1 and collects 3 Green stars.

# Disclaimer 🛛

# Specification

Tested Car UU1DJF0097017XXXX

Publication Date 09 2023 Vehicle Class

Tyres 205/60 R16 Emissions Class Euro 6d AP

Mass 1,373 kg Engine Size 1.598 cc System Power/Torque 104 kW/0 Nm Declared CO<sub>2</sub> 108 g/km

Declared Battery Capacity 1.40 kWh Declared Driving Range

Declared Consumption 4.8 1/100 km

Heating Concept Waste heat



Think before you prin