PERFORMANCE & TECHNICAL DATA.

THE BMW X5.

PETROL	Power output (hp)	0-62mph / 0-100km/h (secs)	Fuel consumption – combined (mpg)*	(l/100km)*	CO_2 emissions – combined (g/km)*	Mild Hybrid Technology† (Y/N)
M60i	530	4.3	23.7-24.4	11.6-11.9	262-268	Y

PLUG-IN HYBRID	Power output (hp)	0-62mph / 0-100km/h (secs)	Fuel consumption – weighted combined (mpg)*	(l/100km)*	CO_2 emissions – combined (g/km)*	Electric energy consumption – weighted combined (miles/kWh)*	(kWh/100km)*	Equivalent all-electric range (miles)*	(km)*	Mild Hybrid Technology† (Y/N)
xDrive50e M Sport	489^	4.8	282.5-313.9	1.0-0.9	22-20	2.3-2.2	27.0-28.1	59-62.1	95.0-100.0	N

DIESEL	Power output (hp)	0-62mph / 0-100km/h (secs)	Fuel consumption – combined (mpg)*	(l/100km)*	CO_2 emissions – combined (g/km)*	Mild Hybrid Technology† (Y/N)
xDrive30d xLine	298	6.1 [6.3]	36.7-39.8	7.7-7.1	202-187	Y
xDrive30d M Sport	298	6.1 [6.3]	36.7-38.7	6.4-6.1	202-191	Y
xDrive40d M Sport	352	5.5 (5.6)	35.8-37.7	7.9-7.5	207-196	Y

CO_2, fuel consumption, electric energy consumption and equivalent all-electric range values will vary dependent on vehicle specification.

Build your BMW, view the CO_2, fuel consumption, electric energy consumption and equivalent all-electric range figures for your chosen model and decide the specification using the online configurator.

* = For plug-in hybrid vehicles these figures were obtained using a combination of battery power and fuel. Plug-in hybrid vehicles require mains electricity for charging. WLTP figures shown are for comparability purposes. Only compare fuel consumption, CO_2 and electric range figures with other cars tested to the same technical procedures. These figures may not reflect real life driving results, which will depend upon a number of factors including the starting charge of the battery, accessories fitted (post-registration), variations in weather, driving styles and vehicle load. WLTP has been used as the applicable CO_2 figure from 1 January 2024 for Vehicle Registration Tax (VRT).

† = 48V Mild Hybrid Technology provides many benefits including improved recovery of kinetic energy during braking and support of the combustion engine when accelerating. This helps to reduce CO_2 emissions whilst improving fuel consumption and performance. ^ = Combined power from Petrol and Electric engines. Figures in [ ] apply to cars with Third-row seating.