NEVER fasten the driver seat belt or use a buckle replacement when the driver seat is vacant or when exiting the vehicle.

This vehicle is equipped with seat belt warning lamp to remind you to fasten your seat belt.

During driving, seat belts must be fastened, this is because:

- You can never predict if you will be involved in a collision accident and how serious it may be.
- In many cases of collision accidents, passengers with seat belts properly fastened are well-protected, while passengers with seat belts not fastened suffer from serious injury or even death.

Therefore, all passengers must wear seat belts correctly, even during short-distance journeys.

Protection Provided by Seat Belts

It is of equal importance for passengers in the rear seat to fasten their seat belts correctly. Otherwise, passengers with seat belts not correctly fastened will be thrown forward in accidents, and will endanger themselves as well as the driver and other passengers.

When the vehicle is in motion, the travelling speed of the occupants is identical to that of the vehicle. In the event of a 'head on collision' or emergency braking, the vehicle may stop, but the occupants will carry on travelling until they come into contact with a stationary object. This object may be the steering wheel, dashboard, windscreen or front seats.

A correctly fastened seat belt will eliminate this risk of injury. When the seat belt is worn correctly, it will lock automatically in collision accidents or emergency braking to reduce your speed together with the vehicle, so as to prevent the out-of-control movement which may cause serious injury to driver and passengers.

Wearing Seat Belts

Incorrectly worn seat belts could cause injury or death in the event of an accident.

Seat belts are designed for one person, DO NOT share seat belts.

DO NOT wrap a seat belt around when holding a baby or child in your arms.

Remove any heavy coats or clothing when wearing a seat belt, failure to do so can affect protection provided by the seat belt.

Seat belts should not be wrapped around hard or sharp objects such as pens, spectacles or keys.

Seat belts cannot function correctly when the seats are reclined excessively. DO NOT drive when the seats are excessively reclined.

The seat belts fitted to your vehicle are designed for use by normal sized adults. This part of the literature refers to adult use.

All seat belts are 3 point lap-diagonal belts.

In order to maintain effective protection, the passengers must sit in the correct orientation, feet placed on the floor in front of them, with an upright body (no excessive recline) and the seat belt correctly fastened.

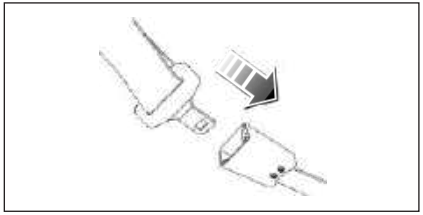
Fastening Seat Belts

Please follow the instructions below to fasten the seat belts correctly.

1 Adjust the seat correctly.

2 Hold the metal tab, pull the seat belt out steadily over the shoulder and across your chest. Ensure there is no twist on the belt.

3 Insert the metal tab into the buckle until you hear a 'click', this indicates the seat belt is securely locked.



4 Remove any slackness in the belt by pulling up on the diagonal section of the belt.

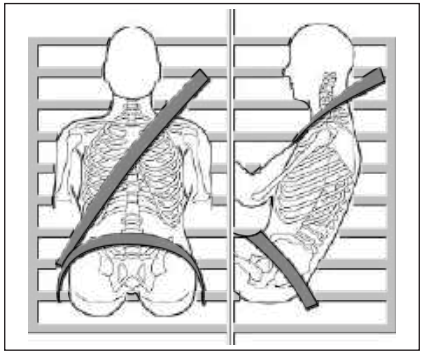
5 To release the seat belt, press the red button on the buckle. The seat belt will retract automatically to its original place.

IMPORTANT

- Always ensure the seat belt will not become trapped in the door aperture when closing the door, damage will occur.
- Pulling the seat belt out too quickly may cause it to lock. In this case, allow the seat belt to retract slightly and then pull it across your body slowly.
- If it is difficult to pull the seat belt out, it may be due to twisted webbing. If this is the case, fully extract the seat belt, remove the twist, allow the seat belt to retract slowly.
- When using the rear seat belts please ensure they are fully retracted into the correct position to avoid jamming in the rear seat catches. It is a legal requirement to wear seat belts. Even if the seat belt is twisted it must be worn. Where possible avoid the twisted section contacting the body and seek advice from an MG Authorised Dealer as soon as possible.

Correct Routing of the Seat Belts

Ensure the seat belt is correctly positioned on the body, never cross the neck or abdomen, never pass the seat belt behind the back or under the arms.



When wearing seat belts, the lap belt section should be positioned as low as possible across your hips, never across the abdomen. In the event of a collision, the lap belt can apply a force on the hips and reduce the possibility of you slipping under the lap belt. If you slip under the lap belt, the belt will apply force on your abdomen, which may cause serious or fatal injuries. The diagonal section of the belt should cross the middle of the shoulder and the chest. In the event of emergency braking or collision, the diagonal section of the belt will be locked.

To ensure that the seat belts always provide maximum protection, ensure the belt is flat, not loose and contacts the body.

Seat Belts Use during Pregnancy

Wearing correctly positioned seat belts will provide protection for both mother and unborn child in the event of a collision or emergency braking.

The diagonal section of the seat belt should pass across the chest as normal, the lap section of the belt should pass below the belly, low and snug on the hip bones. NEVER position the belt on or above the belly.

Please consult your physician for further details.

Seat Belts and Disabilities

It is a legal requirement that all occupants wear seat belts, this include people with disabilities.

Depending upon the disability, consult your physician for further details.

Children and Seat Belts

Proper protection measures must be taken for children whilst travelling in the vehicle.

For safety reasons, children must travel is suitable child restraint devices fixed to the rear seat.

Infants

Only recommended child restraints suitable for the age, height and weight of the child should be used.

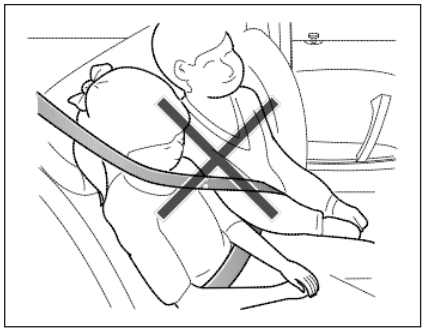
NEVER carry a child or infant with your arms during driving. When collision accidents occur, the weight of a child will produce such a great force that you can not hold the child. The child will be thrown forward and suffer serious injury or even death.

The seat belts fitted to your vehicle are designed for adults, they are not suitable for children. In the event of an accident or collision the children are not secure, it could cause death or serious injury.

Infants MUST use a suitable child restraint device. Please consult the child seat manufacturers guidelines when selecting the correct seat. Follow the manufacturers instructions on installation. Please refer to "Child Restraints" in this chapter for more details.

Older Children

NEVER share a seat belt amongst children. In the event of an accident or collision the children are not secure, it could cause death or serious injury.



As children grow and become older/larger, it will get to the stage when they no longer require child seat restraints, at this point they will require use of the vehicle standard seat belt. Please ensure the seat belt is correctly positioned on the body of the child.

Seat Belt Pre-tensioners

The seat belt pre-tensioners will only be activated once and then MUST BE REPLACED. Failure to replace the pre-tensioners will reduce the efficiency of the vehicle's restraint system.

If the pre-tensioners have been activated, the seat belts will still function as restraints, and must be worn in the event that the vehicle remains in a drivable condition. The seat belt pre tensioners should be replaced at the earliest opportunity by an MG Authorised Dealer.

The vehicle is fitted with seat belt pre-tensioners, these are designed to retract the seat belts and work in conjunction with the airbags in the event of a severe collision. They are designed to retract the seat belt and 'secure' the occupant in the seat.

The airbag warning light on the instrument pack will alert the driver to any malfunction of the seat belt pretensioners. (see 'Warning

Lights and Indicators' in the 'Instruments and Controls' chapter).

The seat belt pre-tensioners can only be activated once, after activation they must be replaced. This may also involve replacement of other SRS components. Please refer to 'Replacing Airbag System Parts'.

IMPORTANT

- Seat belt pre-tensioners will not be activated by minor impacts.
- The removal or replacement of a pre-tensioner must be carried out by the manufacturer trained, dealer technicians.
- 10 years from the initial date of registration (or installation date of a replacement seat belt pre-tensioner), some components will need to be replaced. The appropriate page of the Service Portfolio must be signed and stamped once the work has been completed.

Seat Belt Checks, Maintenance and Replacement

Seat Belt Checks

Split, worn or frayed seat belts may not function correctly in the event of a collision, if there are any signs of damage, replace the belt immediately.

Always ensure the red release button on the seat belt buckle is pointing upwards to ensure easy release in the event of an emergency.

Please follow the instructions below to regularly check whether the seat belt warning lamp, seat belt, metal tab, buckle, retractor and fixing device are working correctly:

- Insert the seat belt metal tab into the corresponding buckle and pull seat belt webbing close to the buckle quickly to check that the belt clasp locks.
- Hold the metal tab and pull the seat belt forward quickly to check that the seat belt reel locks automatically, preventing the webbing from extending.
- Fully extract the seat belt and visibly examine for twists, fraying, splits or worn areas.
- Fully extract the seat belt and allow to return slowly to ensure continual and complete smooth operation.
- Visibly examine the seat belt for missing or broken components.
- Ensure the seat belt warning system is fully functional.

If the seat belt fails any of the above tests or inspections contact an MG Authorised Dealer immediately for repairs.

Seat Belts Maintenance

DO NOT attempt to remove, install, modify, disassemble or dispose of the seat belts. Have any necessary repairs carried out buy your MG Authorised Dealer. Inappropriate handling may lead to incorrect operation.

Ensure no foreign or sharp objects become lodged in the seat belt mechanisms. DO NOT allow liquids to contaminate the seat belt buckle, this could affect the buckle engagement.

Seat belts should only be cleaned with warm soapy water. Do not use any solvent to clean the seat belt. Do not attempt to bleach or dye the seat belt, it may weaken the seat belt. After cleaning, wipe with a cloth and allow to dry. Do not allow the seat belt to fully retract before it is completely dry. Keep seat belts clean and dry.

If there are contaminants accumulated in the retractor, the retraction of the seat belt will be slow. Please use a clean and dry cloth to remove any contaminants.

Replacing Seat Belts

Collision accidents may damage the seat belt system. The seat belt system may not be able to protect users after damage and may cause serious injury or even death when an accident occurs. After the accident, seat belts should be checked immediately and replaced as necessary.

Seat belts should not require change after minor collisions, however, some other parts of the seat belt system may require attention. Please consult an MG Authorised Dealer for advice.

Airbag Supplementary Restraint System

Overview

The airbag SRS provides ADDITIONAL protection in a severe frontal impact only. It does not replace the need, or requirement to wear a seat belt.

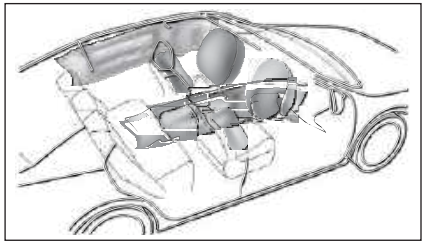
The airbags together with the seat belts provide optimum protection for adults, but it is not the case for infants. The seat belt and airbag systems in the vehicle are not designed for protecting infants. The protection required by infants should be provided by child restraints.

The Airbag Supplementary Restraint System generally consists of:

- Front Airbags (fitted to the centre of the steering wheel and dashboard above the glove compartment)
-

- Seat Side Airbags (fitted to the outer side of the seat squab)
- Side Head Impact Protection Airbags (fitted behind the headlining)

Please note that this is model and trim level dependant.



In the corresponding position where airbags are fitted, there is a warning sign stating 'AIRBAG'.

Airbag Warning Light

The airbag warning light is located in the instrument pack. If this lamp does not extinguish or illuminates during driving, it indicates that there is a failure in the SRS or seat belt. Please seek an MG Authorised Dealer at the earliest opportunity. An SRS or seat belt fault may mean the components may not be deployed in the event of an accident.

Airbag Deployment

Front seat passengers should not place feet, knees or any other part of the body in contact with, or in close proximity to a front airbag.

To minimise the risk of accidental injury from inflating airbags, seat belts should be worn correctly at all times. In addition, both driver and front seat passenger should adjust their seat to provide sufficient distance from the front airbags. If side airbags/side head impact protection airbags are fitted, both driver and front seat passenger should be seated to maintain sufficient distance from the upper part of the body to the sides of the vehicle, this will ensure maximum protection when the side airbags/side head impact protection airbags are deployed.

When airbags are deployed, children without proper protection may suffer from serious injury or even death. DO NOT carry children in the arms or on the knees during traveling. Children should wear seat belts suitable to age. DO NOT lean out of windows.

An inflating airbag can cause facial abrasions and other injuries if the occupant is too close to the airbag at the time of its deployment.

DO NOT affix or place any objects on, or adjacent to the airbags. This may affect the airbag passage or create projectiles that may cause injury or serious harm in the event of airbag deployment.

After deployment the airbag components become very hot. DO NOT touch any airbag related components, it may cause burns or serious injury.

DO NOT knock or strike the position where airbags or related parts are located, so as to avoid accidental airbag deployment which may cause serious injury or even death.

In the event of a collision, the airbag control unit monitors the rate of deceleration or acceleration induced by the collision, to determine whether the airbags should be deployed. Airbag deployment is virtually instantaneous and occurs with considerable force, accompanied by a loud noise.

Provided the front seat occupants are correctly seated and with seat belts properly worn, the airbags will provide additional protection to the chest and facial areas in the event of the car receiving a severe frontal impact.

Side airbags and side head impact protection airbags are designed to offer additional protection to the side of the body facing the impact, if a severe side collision occurs.

IMPORTANT

- Airbags can not protect lower body parts of passengers.
- Airbags are not designed for rear collision, minor frontal or side impacts, or if the vehicle overturns; nor will it operate as a result of heavy braking.
- Deployment and retraction of the frontal and side airbags takes place very quickly and will not protect against the effects of secondary impacts that may occur.
- When an airbag inflates, a fine powder is released.
- This is not an indication of a malfunction, however, the powder may cause irritation to the skin and should be thoroughly flushed from the eyes and any cuts or abrasions of the skin.
- After inflation, front and side airbags deflate immediately. This provides a gradual cushioning effect for the occupant and also ensures that the driver's forward vision is not obscured.

Front Airbags

NEVER use a rearward facing child restraint on a seat protected by an ACTIVE AIRBAG in front of it, DEATH or SERIOUS INJURY to the CHILD can occur. Refer to 'Disabling the Passenger Airbag'.

Front seat passengers should not place feet, knees or any other part of the body in contact with, or in close proximity to a front airbag.

In extreme cases driving on very uneven surfaces may cause airbag deployment. Please take extra care when driving on uneven roads.

Airbags are designed to deploy during serious impacts, the following conditions may cause airbag deployment.

- A frontal collision with unmovable or non deformable solid objects at a high speed.
- Conditions that can cause serious chassis damage, such as a collision with kerbstones, road edges, deep ravines or holes.

Seat Side Airbags *

The manufacture and material of the seat is critical to the correct operation of side airbags. Therefore, please DO NOT fit seat covers which may affect side airbag deployment.

In the event of a serious side impact, the relevant side airbag will deploy (only the affected side).

- The airbag will be deployed in the event that the side of the vehicle is impacted with a solid object or another vehicle.

Side Head Impact Protection Airbags *

In the event of a serious side impact, the relevant side curtain airbag will deploy (only the affected side).

- The side curtain airbag will be deployed in the event that the side of the vehicle is impacted with a solid object or another vehicle.

Conditions in Which Airbags Will Not Deploy

The deployment of airbags does not depend on the vehicle speed, but on the object that the vehicle hits, angle of impact and the rate at which the car changes speed as a result of a collision. When the impact force of collision is absorbed or dispersed to vehicle body, airbags may not deploy; however, airbags may sometimes deploy according to impact condition. Therefore, the deployment of airbags shall not be judged based on the severity of vehicle damage.

Front Airbags

Under certain conditions the front airbags may not be deployed. Some examples are listed below:

- The impact point is not central to the front of the vehicle.
- The impact is not of sufficient force (the impact is with an object that is not solid, such as a lamp post or central barriers).
- The impact area is high (collision with the tailgate of a truck).
- Impacts to the rear or side of the vehicle.
- The vehicle rolling over.

Seat Side Airbags and Side Head Impact

Protection Airbags *

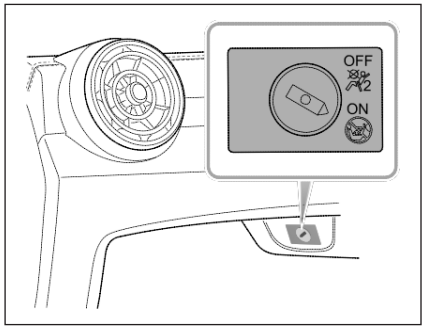
Under certain conditions the seat side and side head airbags may not be deployed. Some examples are listed below:

- Side impacts at certain angles.
- Light side impacts such as a motorcycle.
- Impacts that are not central to the side of the vehicle, either too far toward the engine compartment or the loadspace.
- The vehicle rolling over.
- The angled impact is not of sufficient force (the impact is with an object that is not solid, such as a lamp post or central barriers).
- The impact is not of sufficient force (with another vehicle, stationary or moving).
- The impact is from the rear of the vehicle.

Disabling the Passenger Airbag

The Passenger Airbag should only be disabled when a rear facing child seat is fitted to the front passenger seat.

When an adult is seated in the front passenger seat, ensure that the airbag is switched on.



The passenger airbag disable switch is located inside of the glovebox, To disable the passenger airbag, insert the key and turn the switch to OFF position.

The passenger airbag status light is located in the roof mounted interior lamp assembly. The shape of the lamp assembly varies according to the configuration of the vehicle.

When the switch is turned to the OFF position, the OFF indicator light (located in the PAB display panel in the lamp assembly) illuminates, this indicates that the passenger airbag is disabled.

When the switch is turned to the ON position, the ON indicator light (located in the PAB display panel in the lamp assembly) illuminates, this indicates that the passenger airbag is enabled.

Service and Replacement of Airbags

Service Information

DO NOT install or modify the airbag. Any changes to the vehicle structure or airbag system wiring harness are strictly prohibited.

Changes to vehicle structure is prohibited. This may affect the normal operation of the SRS.

DO NOT allow these areas to be flooded with liquid and DO NOT use petrol, detergent, furniture cream or polishes.

If water contaminates or enters the SRS it may cause damage and affect deployment. In this case contact an MG Authorised Dealer immediately.

To prevent damage to the airbag SRS, the following areas should be cleaned sparingly with a damp cloth and upholstery cleaner ONLY:

- Steering wheel centre pad.
- Area of dashboard containing the passenger airbag.
- Area of roof lining and front pillar finishers which enclose the side head impact protection modules.

If the airbag warning lamp fails to illuminate, stays on, or if there is damage to the front or side of the vehicle, or the airbag covers show signs of damage, contact an MG Authorised Dealer immediately.

IMPORTANT

- The removal or replacement of an airbag module should be carried out by an MG Authorised Dealer.
- After 10 years from the initial date of registration (or installation date of a replacement airbag), some components will need to be replaced by an MG Authorised Dealer. The appropriate page of the Service Portfolio must be signed and stamped once the work has been completed.

Replacing Airbag System Parts

Even if the airbag does not deploy, collisions may cause damage to SRS in the vehicle. Airbags may not function properly after damage, and can not protect you and other passengers when a second collision occurs, which may cause serious injury or even death. To ensure that SRS can function properly after collision, please go to an MG Authorised Dealer to check airbags and repair as necessary.

Airbags are designed for using once only. Once the airbag is deployed, you must replace SRS parts.

Please go to an MG Authorised Dealer for replacement.

Disposal of Airbags

When your vehicle is sold, ensure that the new owner knows the vehicle is equipped with airbags, and is aware of the replacement date of SRS.

If the vehicle is scrapped, the undeployed airbags may have potential risks, therefore, before the disposal, they must be deployed safely in a certain environment by a professional from an MG Authorised Dealer.

Child Restraints

Important Safety Instructions about Using Child Restraints

It is recommended that children below the age of 12 years old should be seated on the rear seat of the vehicle, in a child restraint system appropriate to the children's weight and size. Infants less than 2 years old should be restrained in an infant child restraint system.

It is recommended that a child restraint system that complies with UN ECE-R44 or ECE-R129 standard are fitted in this vehicle. Check markings on the child restraint system.

There are a number of child restraint systems available of different type and specification. For optimum protection, it is recommended that you choose restraint systems appropriate to the child's age and weight.

It is important to comply with installation instructions supplied by the child restraint manufacturer and that child restraint system is properly secured to the vehicle. Failure to follow these instructions may cause death or serious injury to the child in an event of a sudden stop or accident.

- All occupants, including children must wear seat belts or use an appropriate child restraint.
- It is recommended that children under 12 years of age or less than 1.5 metres tall should use the appropriate child restraint fitted to the rear seat.
- Only one child can be carried in any one restraint.
- Do not put the child on the lap or in arms when sitting in any seat.
- Always adjust the seat back rest to a central position and ensure it is locked in position when installing a child seat or restraint.
- If installing a rear facing child restraint to the rear seat, the corresponding front seat should be adjusted forward; if installing a forward facing child restraint to the rear seat, you may need to adjust the height of the headrest to the lowest; if installing a forward facing child restraint to the front seat, you may need to remove its headrest.
- Never let your child stand or kneel on the seat during driving.
- Always ensure the child is seated correctly in the child restraint.
- The ways of using seat belts have a great influence on the maximum protection offered by the seat belt, you must comply with the child restraint manufacturer's instructions on proper use of seat belts. If seat belts are not properly fastened, a minor traffic accident may also lead to injury.
- Child restraints that are not fitted correctly may move and injure other occupants in the event of an accident or emergency braking. Therefore, even if there is no infant or child in the child restraint, it also should be fitted properly and securely in the vehicle.

Warnings and Instructions on Use of Child Restraint on Front Passenger Seat

When the front passenger airbag is active, never install a rear facing child restraint on the front passenger seat, severe injury or even death can occur.

In cases where there is a need to install a rear facing child restraint on the front passenger seat, use the key to deactivate the front passenger airbag function, or severe injury or even death can occur.

Once the child restraint is removed from the front passenger seat, use the key to reactivate the front passenger airbag.

When installing a child restraint on the front passenger seat, move the front passenger seat as far rearward as possible.

Use one child restraint per child.

Please study the safety warning label on the sun visor. Where possible always install child restraints on the rear seat. If it is necessary to install a child restraint on the front seat please observe the warnings above.

Children's Safety and Side Airbags*

Children should not be allowed in areas where airbags may be deployed, there is a risk of serious injury.

Only recommended child restraints suitable for the age, height and weight of the child should be used.

DO NOT place any items in areas where airbags may be deployed, there is a risk of serious injury.

In the event of a side collision, the side airbags can provide better protection for the passenger. However, when the airbag is triggered a very strong expansion force is generated, if the passenger's seating position is not correct, the airbags or items in the side airbag deployment area may cause injury.

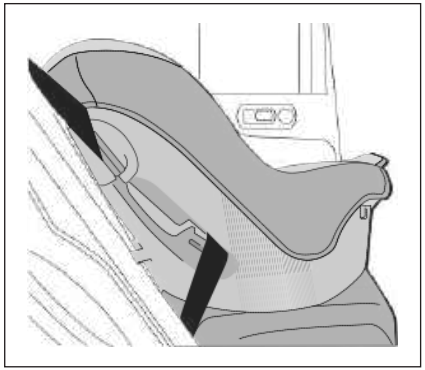
When the correct child restraint is used to secure the child properly in the rear seat and the child's seating position is correct, there is enough space between the child and the side airbag deployment region for the airbag

to deploy without any hindrance, and thus provide the best protection.

Child Restraints Groups

Secured Using 3 Point lap Diagonal Belts

Please DO NOT put the rear facing child restraint in the front passenger seat, this may cause serious injury or even death.



It is recommended that children should always be seated in the rear of the vehicle in a child restraint or restraint system, and fixed with 3 point, lap diagonal seat belts.

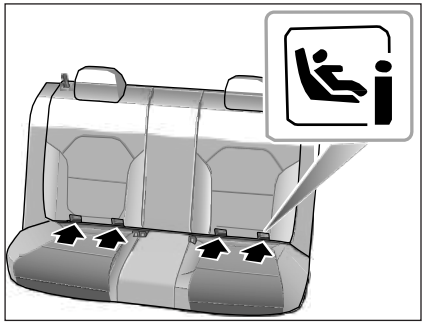
ISOFIX Child Restraint Systems

The ISOFIX anchorages in the rear seat are designed for use with ISOFIX systems only.

Child restraint anchorages are designed to withstand only those loads imposed by correctly fitted child restraints. Under no circumstances are they to be used for adult seat belts, harnesses, or for attaching other items or equipment to the vehicle.

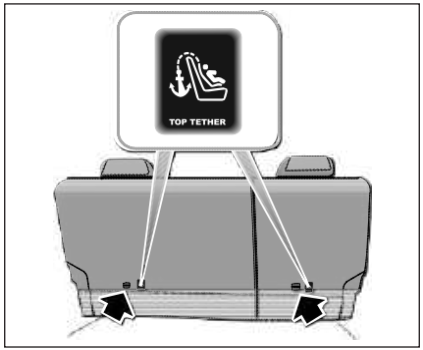
Note: When installing and using any child restraint system, always follow the manufacturer's instructions.

Note:The rear seats fitted to this vehicle are provided with the ISOFIX interface (as indicated by the arrow in the following image), these are designed to connect to an ISOFIX child seat.



1 Fasten vehicle-approved ISOFIX child restraint systems to the mounting brackets.

2 When using ISOFIX mounting brackets for seat mounting, universally approved child restraint systems for ISOFIX may be used.



3 To fasten the Top tether strap of the child restraint system, route the tether strap under the head restraint and attach to the anchorage hook being careful not to twist the strap. If not using ISOFIX lower anchorages, using the seatbelt, complete the installation in line with the child restraint manufactures instructions.

Note: When using seat mounting, universally approved child restraint systems, Top-tether must be used.

4 After installation apply suitable force to ensure the restraint is securely fastened.

Approved Child Restraint Positions

It is recommended that a child restraint system that complies with UN ECE-R44 or ECE-R129 standard are fitted in this vehicle. Check markings on the child restraint system.

Approved Child Restraint Positions (for non ISOFIX Child Restraints)

Mass Group	Seating Positions			
	Front Passenger		Rear Outboard	Rear Middle
	With Front Passenger Airbag OFF Switch			
	Airbag ON	Airbag OFF		
0 group (less than 10 kg)	X	U	U	U
0+ group (less than 13 kg)	X	U	U	U
I group (9 ~ 18 kg)	X	U	U	U
II group (15 ~ 25 kg)	X	U	U	U
III group (22 ~ 36 kg)	X	U	U	U

Note: Description of letters in the table:

U = Suitable for universal child restraint systems approved for this mass group;

X = Seat position not suitable for child restraint systems in this mass group.

Approved Child Restraint Positions (for ISOFIX Child Restraints)

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2" rowspan="3">Seating Position</td><td colspan="4">Mass group categories</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">0 group</td><td>0+ group</td><td colspan="2">I group</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Rear facing</td><td>Forward facing</td><td>Rear facing</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Up to 29 lbs (13 kg)</td><td colspan="3">20–40 lbs (9 ~ 18 kg)</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Front Passenger Seat</td><td>Size Class</td><td colspan="5" rowspan="2">Not ISOFIX equipped</td></tr>
<tr><td>Seat Type</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Rear Outboard Seat ISOFIX</td><td>Size Class</td><td colspan="2">C,D,E1</td><td>A,B, B11</td><td>C,D1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Seat Type</td><td colspan="2">IL2</td><td>IL2,IUF3</td><td>IL2</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Rear Centre Seat</td><td>Size Class</td><td colspan="5" rowspan="2">Not ISOFIX equipped</td></tr>
<tr><td>Seat Type</td></tr>
</table>

Note: IL Suitable for particular ISOFIX child restraints systems of the semi-universal category. Please consult child restraints systems suppliers' vehicle recommendation lists;

IUF Suitable for ISOFIX forward facing child restraints systems of universal category approved for use in this mass group and ISOFIX size class;

1. The ISOFIX size class for both universal and semi-universal child seat systems is defined by the capital letters grade A ~ G. These identification letters are displayed on the ISOFIX child seat;
2. At time of publishing the recommended Group 0+ ISOFIX baby safety seat is the Britax Romer Baby Safe;
3. At time of publishing the recommended Group I ISOFIX child seat is the Britax Romer Duo.

Note: At time of publishing the recommended Group II-III ISOFIX child seat is the KidFix XP.

Table of I - Size child seats

The table gives a recommendation for which I- Size child seats suit which locations, and for what size of child.

The child seat must be approved in accordance with UN Reg R129.

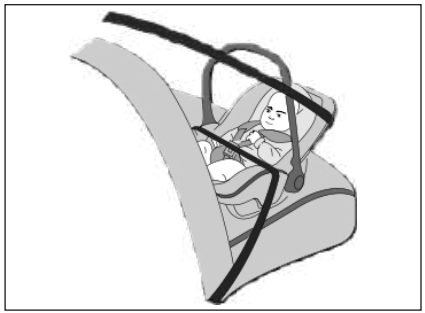
Type of child seat	Front passenger seat	Rear outboard seats	Rear centre seat
I- Size child restraint systems	X	I-U	X

Note: I-U Suitable for use with forward and rear facing I- Size child restraint systems.

X Not suitable for use with I- Size restraint systems.

Group 0/0+ Child Restraint

When the front passenger airbag is active, never place a rear facing child restraint on the front passenger seat, severe injury or even death can occur.



Child restraints that can be adjusted to lying position are most suitable for infants who are lighter than 10 kg (normally for those younger than 9 months) or those who are lighter than 13 kg (normally for those younger than 24 months).

Group I Child Restraint

When the front passenger airbag is active, never place a rear facing child restraint on the front passenger seat, severe injury or even death can occur.

Backward/forward child restraints are most suitable for infants whose weight is 9 ~ 18 kg (normally for those older than 9 months and younger than 4 years old).

Group II Child Restraint

The diagonal section of the seat belt should pass across the shoulder and upper body, away from the neck. The lap section of the belt should pass across the hips, away from the abdomen.

The combination of child restraint and 3 point lap diagonal seat belt is most suitable for children whose weight is 15 ~ 25 kg (normally for those older than 3 years old and younger than 7 years old).

Group III Child Restraint

The diagonal section of the seat belt should pass across the shoulder and upper body, away from the neck. The lap section of the belt should pass across the hips, away from the abdomen.

The combination of child booster seat and vehicle 3 point lap diagonal seat belt is most suitable for children whose weight is 22 ~ 36 kg and whose height is below 1.5 m (normally for those about 7 years old or those older than 7 years old).

Starting & Driving

Keys

Overview

Keep the spare key in a safe place - not in the vehicle!

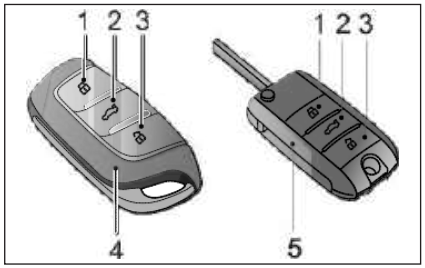
It is recommended that spare keys are not kept on the same key ring, since this may cause interference and prevent correct key recognition and therefore prevent the engine from starting.

The key contains delicate electronic components and must be protected from impact and water damage, high temperature and humidity, direct sunlight and the effects of solvents, waxes and abrasive cleaners.

Different key kits are provided according to vehicle configurations. One kit includes two smart keys; and the other kit includes two remote keys. They can open all locks.

The keys supplied to you have been programmed for the security system on your vehicle. Any key that is not programmed to your vehicle can not start the engine.

The key only works within a certain range. Its operating range is sometimes influenced by the key battery condition, physical and geographical factors. For safety consideration, after you lock your vehicle by the key, please recheck if the vehicle is locked.



1 Lock button
2 Tailgate release button
3 Unlock button
4 Smart key
5 Remote key

If your key is lost/stolen or broken, a replacement can be obtained from an MG Authorised Dealer. The lost/stolen key can be deactivated. If the lost key is found, an MG Authorised Dealer can reactivate it.

Note: Any key made independently outside of MG Authorised Dealer Network may not start the engine, and may affect the safety of your car. To obtain a suitable key replacement, it is recommended that you can consult MG Authorised Dealer.

Note: The new key cannot be offered to you immediately because it requires programming to the vehicle by the MG Authorised Dealer.

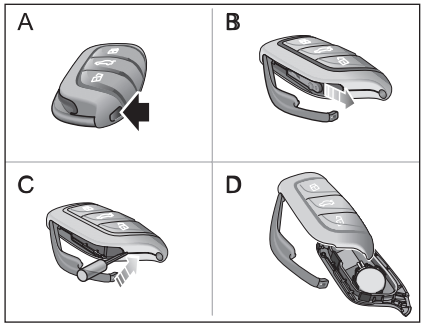
Note: When operating your vehicle with the smart key, avoid placing it near the devices with strong radio interference (such as notebook computers and other electronic products), the normal function of the key may be affected.

Replacing the Battery

Please use the picture guide to replace the key battery if any of the following conditions occur:

- The key locking/unlocking function range is reduced;
- The engine immobilisation warning lamp on the instrument pack flashes (Refer to "Warning Lights and Indicators" in "Instruments and Controls" section).

Smart Key *



1 Press the button (A) on the smart key to eject the decorative trim.

2 Remove the backup mechanical key (B) in the arrowed direction.

3 Using a suitable flat bladed tool, insert the tool into the side of the key (C), carefully prise off the battery cover and separate the upper and lower casings (D).

4 Remove the battery from the slot.

5 Put the new battery in the slot, and make sure it is in full contact with the slot.

Note: Make sure that the polarity of battery is correct ('+' side facing down).

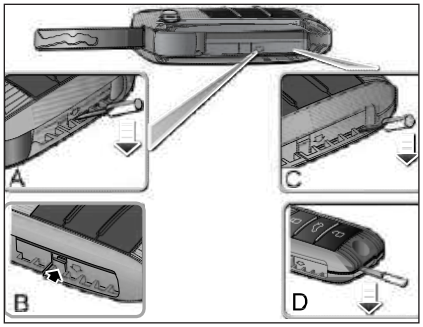
Note: It is recommended to use a CR2032 battery.

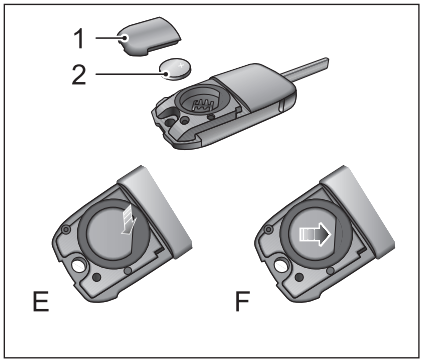
6 Refit the cover and press tightly, ensuring the gap around the cover is even.

7 Refit the mechanical key, and close the decorative trim.

8 Start the engine to resynchronise the key with the vehicle.

Remote key *





1 Unfold the remote key.

2 With a flat-bladed tool, insert it below the arrow mark at the side of the key (A), and pry up the battery cover carefully until the lock pins are separated (B).

3 Then insert the flat-bladed tool into the illustrated position (C), and apply pressure in the direction indicated by the arrow until the tail of the key makes a gap.

4 Continue to use the flat-bladed tool inserting it into the end of the key/battery cover (D), slightly pry the battery cover until the two bayonets at the end of battery cover are released.

5 Carefully prise off the battery cover (1).

6 Press the front part of button battery using slight force (E) to remove the battery (2).

7 Position the new battery, ensuring that correct polarity is maintained ("+" side facing up), slide it forward (F) ensuring it is fully inserted into the slot.

Note: Make sure the polarity is correct (positive side upward).

Note: It is recommended to use the CR2032 replacement battery.

8 Refit the cover and press tightly, check the gap around the cover is even.

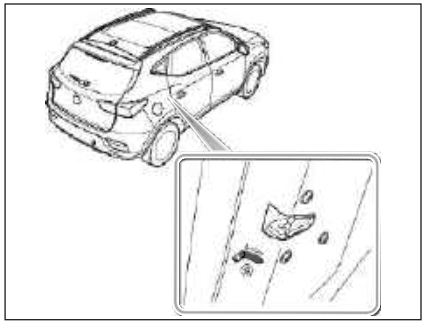
9 Insert the remote key into ignition switch to resynchronise it.

IMPORTANT

- Use of an incorrect or inappropriate battery may damage the key. The new replacement's rated voltage, sizes and specifications must be the same as the old one.
- Incorrect fitting of the battery may damage the key.
- Disposal of the used battery must be strictly in accordance with relevant environmental protection acts.

Child Proof Locks

NEVER leave children unsupervised in the vehicle.



Steps for enabling or disabling the child proof locks are as follows:

- Open the rear door at corresponding side, move the child proof lock lever to the lock position in the direction of the arrow to engage the child proof lock;
- Move the lever to the unlock position in the reverse direction of the arrow to disable the child proof lock.

With the child proof lock locked, the rear door at the corresponding side cannot be opened from inside the car, but can be opened from outside the car.

Alarm System

Your car is fitted with an anti-theft alarm and engine immobilisation system. To ensure maximum safety and operation convenience, we strongly recommend you to carefully read this chapter to fully understand the activation and deactivation of anti-theft systems.

Engine Immobilisation

Engine Immobilisation is designed to safeguard the vehicle from theft. Engine Immobilisation can only be deactivated to start the engine by using the matched key.

Engine Immobilisation (Key Start) *

When the matched key is inserted into the START/STOP Switch and the car is started, engine immobilisation is deactivated automatically. When the key is removed from the START/STOP Switch, the vehicle will automatically enable engine immobilisation. When the START/STOP Switch is in the ON position, if the engine immobiliser cannot identify the key inserted into the START/STOP Switch, the engine immobilisation warning lamp in the instrument pack illuminates. If the engine still can not be started by using the spare key, please contact an MG Authorised Dealer.

Engine Immobilisation (Keyless Start) *

Press the START/STOP Switch on the instrument panel, once a valid key is detected in the vehicle, the immobilisation system will be deactivated automatically.

If the message centre displays ‘Smart Key Not Detected’ or ‘Put Key Into Back-up Position’ or the anti-theft immobiliser system warning lamp illuminates, please put the smart key at the bottom of the centre console cup holder or storage compartment (refer to ‘Alternative Starting Procedure’ in ‘Starting and Stopping Engine’ section), or try to use the spare key. If the car can still not be started, please contact an MG Authorised Dealer.

Anti-theft System

Locking and Unlocking

When the vehicle is locked, the indicator lamps flash three times; when it is unlocked, the indicator lamps flash once.

Operation of Door Lock System (Key)

Key Locking

- Using the remote key to lock: press the lock button on the key to lock the car after closing the doors, bonnet and tailgate.
- Using the mechanical key to lock: partially operate the door release handle, using a suitable flat blade tool, insert the tool into the underside of the trim and carefully remove the door lock trim cover, insert the key into the driver door lock and turn counterclockwise to lock the car.

Key Unlocking

- Using the remote key to unlock: press the unlock button on the key to unlock the car.
- Using the mechanical key to unlock: partially operate the door release handle, using a suitable flat blade tool, insert the tool into the underside of the trim and carefully remove the driver door lock trim cover, insert the key into the driver door lock and turn clockwise to unlock the car.

Note: If the START/STOP Switch is not placed in ACC or ON/RUNNING position within 15 seconds after the vehicle is unlocked with the mechanical key, the engine immobilisation alarm will be triggered.

Note: If no panels are opened within 30 seconds after the vehicle is unlocked by using the remote key, all doors will automatically re-lock.

Operation of Door Lock System (Keyless) *

The keyless entry system can lock and unlock the doors and tailgate as long as you carry the smart key and approach to the car.

IMPORTANT

The smart key must be within 1.5 metres of the vehicle for the keyless system to operate correctly.

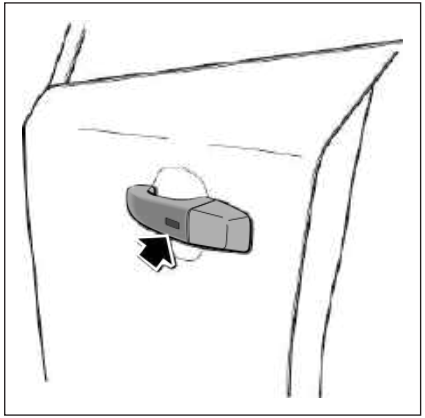
Keyless Locking

After switching the START/STOP Switch to OFF position and exiting the car, press the door handle button once before moving away from the car to lock all doors and tailgate (no need to press the lock button on the key). Note, this will also arm the alarm and immobilise the vehicle.

Keyless Unlocking

Press the button on the front door handle once to unlock the car, then pull the door handle to open the door.

Note: When the vehicle is locked, if you are within the smart key range and operate the door handle button, but carry out no further action, after 30 seconds the vehicle will automatically re-lock itself to remain secure.



IMPORTANT

After the door is locked by using the key, press the button on the door handle to unlock the car. If the car cannot be unlocked or locked normally, seek an MG Authorised Dealer.

Mislock

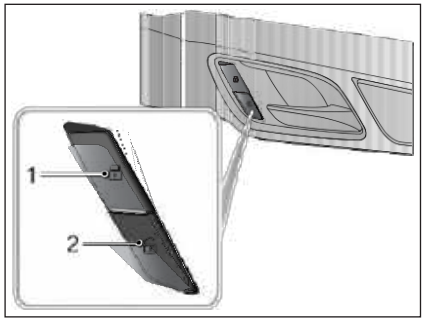
If the driver's door is not fully closed when the smart key lock button is pressed, or the START/STOP Switch has not been switched OFF, the vehicle horn will sound once, indicating a mislock. In this case, none of the doors will lock, the alarm system will not be armed.

If the driver's door is closed, the passenger door, bonnet and tailgate are not fully closed, the horn sounds once to indicate mislock when the car undergoes locking operation. However, the 'partial arming' attributes of the security system will enable as much of the system to be armed as possible (all fully closed doors, bonnet or tailgate apertures will be protected, but an open door will not!). The alarm indicator will flash. As soon as the open aperture is closed, the system will automatically revert to an armed state

Anti-theft Alarm Sounder

If the anti-theft alarm has been triggered, the car horn will sound continuously. Press the UNLOCK button on the key, the anti-theft alarm will be deactivated.

Interior Lock and Unlock Switch



1 Lock Switch

2 Unlock Switch

When the anti-theft alarm system is not in operation, press the lock switch (1) to lock all doors; press the unlock switch (2) to unlock all doors.

Note: If the anti-theft alarm system is switched on, pressing the lock/unlock button will not lock/unlock the doors but will trigger the alarm system.

If the doors, bonnet and tailgate are closed, press the interior lock switch. The yellow indicator on the interior lock switch illuminates.

If a mislock is caused by non-driver door, tailgate or bonnet, press the interior lock switch. The yellow indicator on the interior lock switch illuminates.

Interior Door Handles

Use the interior door handle to open the door:

1 Pull the interior door handle once to unlock the door.

2 Pull the interior door handle again to open the door.

Speed Lock

All the doors will be locked automatically when the road speed exceeds 10 mph (15 km/h).

Automatic Unlock

When the START/STOP Switch is switched to the OFF position, all the doors will be unlocked automatically.

Tailgate

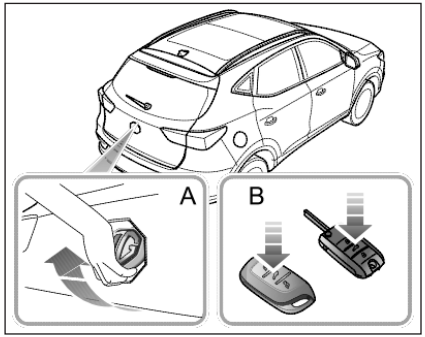
If the tailgate can not be closed due to the type of cargo loaded, be sure to close all windows during driving, select the face distribution mode of the air condition, and set the blower to maximum speed, so as to decrease exhaust fumes entering the vehicle.

Tailgate Open Mode

The tailgate can be opened by using the following 2 methods:

- With the START/STOP Switch in position OFF, long press the release button (B) on the key for more than 2 seconds to open the tailgate;
- Press the open switch on the tailgate (A):
  - For models with key entry, unlock the car firstly, then press the open switch on the tailgate (A) to open the tailgate;

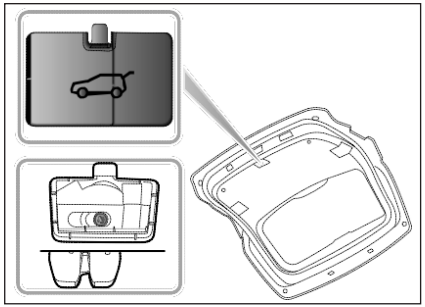
– For models with keyless entry, when the valid remote key is present in 1m range around the tailgate, press directly the open switch on the tailgate (A) to open the tailgate.



Emergency Tailgate Opening

The emergency tailgate release access is located in the centre of the tailgate trim.

Fold the rear seats, dig out the blanking cap with a hand, and insert a small flat-blade screwdriver into the emergency open locking slot to open the tailgate from inside, as shown in the figure.

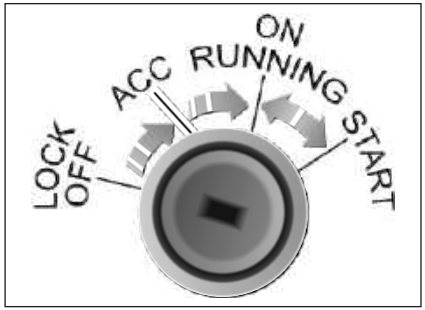


Starting and Stopping Engine

START/STOP Switch (Key Start)*

⚠ ***When the vehicle is in motion, DO NOT switch off the ignition or remove the key, otherwise the steering wheel may be locked, making it impossible to turn the vehicle.***

⚠ ***When the vehicle is in motion, DO NOT touch the key to avoid engine flameout!***



The START/STOP Switch is located on the right side of the steering column. Function of each position is as follows:

Position LOCK/OFF

- The key can be inserted or removed.
- After the engine is stopped and the key is removed, turn the steering wheel to one side to lock the steering wheel.

Position ACC

- The engine is not started and the key cannot be removed.
- Some individual electrical equipment and accessories can be operated, such as power windows.

Position ON/RUNNING

- All electrical equipment is operational.
- After the vehicle is started, the engine runs.

Position START

- Engine will run after starting.
- Release the key immediately after the engine is started, the START/STOP Switch will return to position ON/RUNNING automatically.
- When the engine is starting, some electrical equipment will be isolated during cranking.

Note: The key can only be turned from ACC position to LOCK/OFF position when the shift lever is in P (parking) position.

Note: When the START/STOP Switch is in the OFF position, if the driver side door is opened, an audible warning sounds to indicate that the key has not been removed.

Note: When the steering wheel is locked and the key cannot be turned from the OFF position to the ACC position, please turn the steering wheel slightly whilst turning the key to unlock the steering wheel.

START/STOP Switch (Keyless Start)*

The keyless START/STOP Switch is located in the fascia to the left of the steering column, it is a push button style switch.

Note:To operate the system, the remote key must be in the car. To remove the gear lever from the Park position, the START/STOP Switch must be in ON/ RUNNING position, and the brake pedal must be depressed.

The operational status displays are as follows:

Indicator Off (OFF)

- The engine is shut off in this position.

Yellow Light (ACC)

- Some electrical equipment can be operated, such as power windows.
- Pressing the START/STOP Switch without the footbrake or clutch pedal being applied whilst the engine is OFF will place the system in the ACC state, this will illuminate the yellow indicator in the switch button.

Green Light (ON/RUNNING)

- All electrical equipment is operational.
- Drive and start the vehicle.
- Whilst in the ACC state, pressing the START/STOP Switch without the footbrake or clutch pedal being applied will place the system in the ON state, the green indicator will illuminate.

Note: After turning the START/STOP Switch to the OFF position and opening the door, if the key is still left in the vehicle, the audible warning will sound when closing the door, to remind you that the key is still in the vehicle.

If your car is subject to strong radio signals the keyless entry and start systems may suffer from interference and not function correctly. Please see the 'Alternative Starting Procedure'.

Starting the Engine (Key Start)*

Never start or leave the engine running in an unventilated building. Exhaust gases are poisonous and contain carbon monoxide, which can cause unconsciousness and may even be fatal.

Catalytic converters and particulate filters can be damaged if the wrong fuel is used, or if an engine misfire occurs. Before starting the engine, please read carefully the contents in the "Catalytic converter and Particulate Filter" section.

Operation of Starting the Engine

1 Switch off all unnecessary electrical equipment (including the air conditioning);

2 Apply the parking brake (refer to "Brake System" of this section);

3 For auto transmission vehicles, ensure the shift lever is in P or N position;

Note:When the shift lever is in any other position, the engine cannot be started.

4 For manual transmission vehicle, ensure neutral is selected and the clutch pedal is fully pressed;

5 Insert the key, rotate it to position START and release the key immediately after the engine is started.

Note: After the engine starts, if the key is not released immediately, the starter will continue to work, which will not only discharge the battery, but also damage the starter and starter motor, catalytic converter and particulate filter.

Starting the Engine (Keyless Start)*

Starting the Engine:

1 Switch off all unnecessary electrical equipment (including the air conditioning);

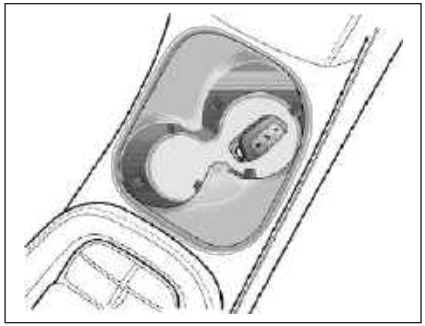
2 Apply the parking brake (refer to "Brake System" of this section);

3 For auto transmission vehicles, Ensure P or N is selected and press the brake pedal .

4 For manual transmission vehicles, ensure neutral is selected and the clutch pedal is fully pressed.

5 Press the START/STOP Switch (do not hold the button in, release immediately).

Alternative Starting Procedure (Auto Transmission)



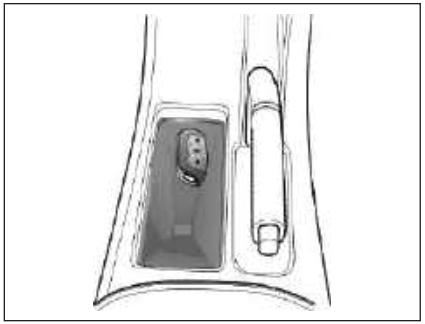
If the car is located in an area where there are strong radio signals causing interference or the smart key battery condition is low, please use the following steps to attempt to start the car:

1 Place the smart key centrally in the centre console cup holder cubby box with the buttons facing upward - as shown in the illustration.

2 Ensure P or N is selected, press the brake pedal and then press START/STOP Switch to start the vehicle.

If the immobiliser cannot be released after the car has left the area of strong radio interference or had the smart key battery replaced please consult an MG Authorised Dealer.

Alternative Starting Procedure (Manual Transmission)



If the car is located in an area where there are strong radio signals causing interference or the smart key battery condition is low, please use the following steps to attempt to start the car:

1 Please place the smart key on the top of the standby start mark at the bottom of the small glove box of the center console facing upward - as shown in the illustration.

2 Press the clutch pedal and press START/STOP Switch to start the vehicle.

If the immobiliser cannot be released after the car has left the area of strong radio interference or had the smart key battery replaced please consult an MG Authorised Dealer.

Precautions for Starting the Engine

Idle speed will decrease after engine warm-up. Do not increase engine speed immediately after engine starts. Progressively operate the engine and transmission so that oil can preheat and lubricate all operating components.

DO NOT press the accelerator pedal while starting and DO NOT operate the starter for more than 15 seconds at a time.

In temperatures of -10°C and below, engine cranking times will increase. It is essential that all unnecessary electrical equipment is switched off while cranking.

IMPORTANT

- If the vehicle will not enter a ON/RUNNING state, please check for any warning indicators or messages displayed in the instrument pack message centre. In extremely low temperatures please allow 5 minutes between starting attempts, if after 3 attempts the vehicle will not start please consult an MG Authorised Dealer or breakdown service.
- DO NOT leave the START/STOP Switch in the ACC, ON/RUNNING or START positions for any length of time when the engine is not running, otherwise it may lead to battery discharge due to the use of electrical equipments.
- The vehicle is fitted with engine immobilisation system. Any independently made key cannot start the engine.
- Your car is controlled by electronic control systems.
- When starting the engine, please make sure there are no electronic devices that can create electromagnetic interference near the vehicle. This may cause issues with the electronic control systems on the vehicle.

Stopping the Engine

Stop the engine as follows:

1 After bringing the car to a stop, continue to apply the footbrake until the parking brake is applied;

2 Apply parking brake;

3 For vehicles with automatic transmission, ensure that the shift lever is in P position.

4 For vehicles with manual transmission, ensure that the shift lever is in neutral position.

5 For vehicles with key start, turn the key from ON/RUNNING position to LOCK/OFF position, the engine will be shut down and the key can be removed.

6 For vehicles with keyless start, press START/STOP Switch to shut down the engine.

Note: After strenuous towing or driving at high speed (particularly in hot weather), it is suggested to allow the engine to idle for a few minutes before switching off, which enables the cooling system to work continuously to lower the engine temperature.

Economical and Environmental Driving

Running-in

The engine, transmission, brakes and tyres need time to 'bed-in' and adjust to the demands of everyday motoring. During the first 1500 km, please heed the following advice so as to enhance the long-term operation performance:

- Do not allow the engine to exceed 3000 rpm in any gear or the vehicle speed to exceed 120 km/h.
- Do not operate at full throttle or allow the engine to labour in any gear.
- Do not drive at a constant speed (either high speed or low speed).
- Avoid heavy braking where possible.

After 1500 km, engine speeds can be gradually increased.

Environment Protection

Your vehicle has been designed with the latest technology in order to minimize the environmental impact of exhaust emissions.

Economic Driving

The way in which you drive your car has a significant bearing on the life span of the car and battery.

Drive Smoothly

Anticipating obstructions and slowing down well in advance, avoids the need for unnecessary acceleration and harsh braking. A smooth driving style not only improves battery/distance performance, but can reduce the amount of wear on the brakes and tyres.

Avoid Driving at Maximum Speed

Fuel consumption and noise levels rise significantly at higher speeds.

Driving Foreseeingly

Avoid roads with traffic congestion or traffic jams. Foresee road congestion as early as possible and keep enough distance to the front car during driving, and slow down in time. Avoid stamping on the brake pedal for long time if there is no braking need, which will cause friction plate overheating and premature wear.

Use of Electrical Equipment

Use of electrical equipment will reduce the power available from the battery. Whilst it is essential to maintain a comfortable interior environment, excessive use of system such as A/C will increase power consumption and reduce the vehicle range.

Driving in Special Environment

Driving in Rain or Snow

Emergency braking, accelerating and steering on slippery roads will reduce the vehicle's handling performance and grip.

- When raining the windows may fog, reducing visibility
- (Use the Air-conditioning demist function).
- Grip will be reduced, so please drive carefully.
- Reduce speed when it rains. Avoid aquaplaning (the effect of a film of water between the tyres and the road) affecting steering and braking performance.

Driving through Water

Avoid driving through floods after heavy rain, which may lead to serious damage to the vehicle.

Check and Service

Have the Vehicle Regularly Serviced

Regular servicing will ensure optimum fuel consumption and minimize exhaust pollutants, as well as effectively extending the service life of the car.

Check Tyre Pressures Regularly

Under-inflated tyres increase the rolling resistance of the car which, in turn, increases fuel consumption. Over or under-inflated tyres wear out more rapidly and also have a detrimental effect on the car's handling characteristics.

Do not Carry Unnecessary Loads

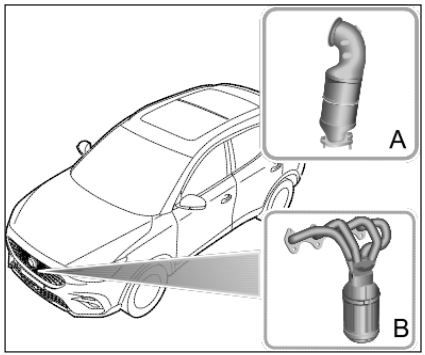
The additional weight of unnecessary loads wastes fuel, especially in stop/start conditions where the car is frequently required to set off from stationary.

Maintain Correct Four-Wheel Alignment

Maintain the correct wheel alignment. Avoid collisions with the kerb and reduce speed on uneven road surfaces. Out of specification wheel alignment will not only lead to excessive tyre wear, but also increases the load and fuel consumption.

Catalytic Converter

DO NOT let the vehicle pass through or park on the road or ground with combustible materials such as hays or leaves etc which can come into contact with the exhaust system to avoid fires.



The exhaust system incorporates a catalytic converter, which converts poisonous exhaust emissions from the engine into environmentally less harmful gases. Depending on different models, the vehicles are equipped with different three-way catalytic converters: three-way catalytic converter for 1.3T models (A) and three-way catalytic converter for 1.5L models (B).

Improper use may lead to damage to the catalytic converter, so please pay special attention to the following requirements to minimize the possibility of damage.

Fuel

- Only use the recommended fuel.
- Never allow the vehicle to run out of fuel - this could cause a misfire which could damage the catalyst.

Starting

- Pay attention to the followings when starting the engine:
- Do not continue to operate the starter after a few failed attempts; seek an MG Authorised Dealer.
- Do not start the engine by depressing the accelerator pedal repeatedly after the failed attempt.
- Do not attempt to start the vehicle by pushing or towing.

Driving

Pay attention to the followings when driving the vehicle:

- Do not overload or excessively revolve the engine.
- Do not allow the flameout when the vehicle is driving with a gear engaged. If the vehicle equipped with a manual transmission needs to slow down while traveling in high gear, downshift immediately to avoid insufficient driving force.
- If the vehicle consumes too much engine oil, please have the vehicle serviced immediately, as it will reduce the engine performance.
- If the engine shakes abnormally, or the vehicle lacks power while driving, please have it serviced at an MG Authorised Dealer.
- Do not drive on terrain likely to subject the underside of the vehicle to heavy impacts.

Note: Unauthorised engine modification is prohibited. Because engine modification may result in engine misfire, loss of engine power or engine shaking, etc. which could seriously damage the catalytic converter.

Note: Regular maintenance must be carried out in accordance with the schedule specified in the 'Service Portfolio'.

Fuel System

Fuel Requirements

Use only the recommended fuel which meets national standard! Serious damage to the catalytic converter, a reduction in engine power/torque and increase in fuel consumption will occur if the wrong fuel is used.

Please use the fuel which is recommended and certified by the manufacturer. See 'Major Parameters of Engine 'in 'Technical Data'.

If a lower grade of fuel is used, an engine knocking noise may occur, please use the recommended or above grade fuel as soon as possible. If the engine knocking noise is still noticeable after using the recommended or above grade fuel, please contact MG Authorised Dealer immediately.

Safety Precautions in a Fuel Filling Station

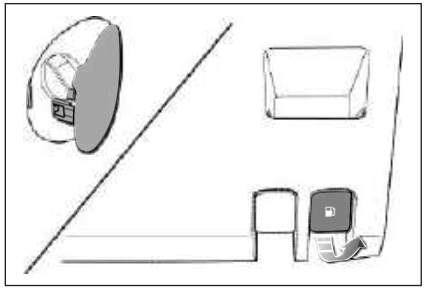
Vehicle fuel gases are highly flammable and, in confined spaces, are also extremely explosive.

Always take care when refueling:

- Switch off the engine.
- Do not smoke or use a naked flame.
- Do not use a mobile phone.
- Avoid spilling fuel.
- Do not overfill the tank.

"If you need to replace the fuel cap, use a MG genuine cap. Use of an improper cap can result in a malfunction of the fuel system or emission control system. It may also result in fuel leakage while driving and in the event of an accident."

Fuel Filler



Fuel Filler Flap

The fuel filler flap is located on the rear right-hand wing. Pull the fuel filler flap release handle under the driver side instrument pack to open the flap.

Fuel Filler Cap

Unscrew the filler cap anti-clockwise and allow any pressure inside the tank to escape, before removing the cap.

After refueling, tighten the filler cap clockwise until you hear 1 "click" sound.

Refueling

Do not fully fill the tank if the vehicle is to be parked in direct sunlight, or high ambient temperature - expansion of the fuel could cause spillage. The fuel filler tube is designed to accept a narrow, long filler nozzle. There is a cover at the filler neck, by inserting the filler nozzle thoroughly before fuel filling, the cover can be fully opened.

Start the engine after fuel filling. After refueling, if the engine runs unevenly, switch off and seek an MG Authorised Dealer before attempting to restart the engine.

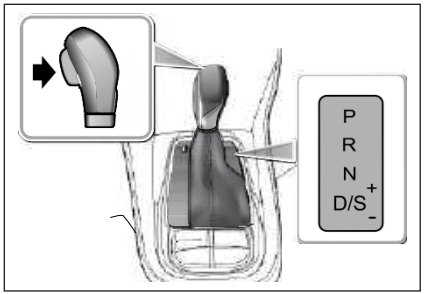
Automatic Transmission *

Instructions

The following information is very important, please read carefully before use.

- Before starting the engine, place the gear lever in P or N position, ensure the foot brake is pressed and the parking brake is applied.
- After the engine has started, ensure the foot brake and parking brake are applied, shift the lever to the required gear.
- Release the parking brake and hold the foot brake until you are ready to manoeuvre the vehicle. Once the foot brake is released, on flat road, the vehicle will automatically start off at a slow speed without application of the accelerator.
- Do not move the gear shift lever into P or R from D whilst driving, this will cause severe transmission damage or cause an accident.

Gear Shift



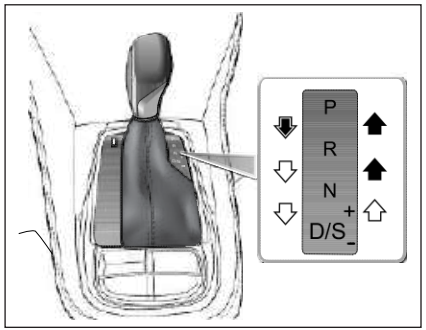
The automatic transmission is a 6 speed transmission.

Note: The highlighted letters or numbers in the information centre indicate the selected gear or mode.

A sprung loaded lock button, located in the gear lever, is used to prevent mistakingly selecting P (Park) or R (Reverse) whilst the gear selector is in other positions.

Shift Lever Operation

Unless necessary, it is not recommended to press lock button during gear shifting.



During the gear shift, operate the shift lever according to the instructions indicated by the following arrows:

⇨ Free gear shift.

➡ Press and hold the lock button to shift the gear.

➡ Press and hold the lock button and apply the brake pedal to shift gear.

Shift Lever Position

The shift lever must be placed in P position when parked.

DO NOT move the gear shift lever into P or R from D whilst driving, this will cause severe transmission damage or cause an accident.

- P Park

  When the shift lever is in this position, the transmission will be mechanically locked. Use this gear only when the vehicle is stationary and the parking brake is applied.

Note: When the vehicle is parking on a hill, press the brake pedal and apply the parking brake first and then select P gear.

- R Reverse

  Select this gear only when the vehicle is stationary and the engine is running at idle speed.

- N Neutral

  Select this gear when the vehicle is stationary and the engine is running at idle speed for a short time (for example, waiting for traffic lights).

- D Drive

  This is used for normal driving and will allow automatic selection of 6 gears depending on vehicle speed and accelerator position.

- S Sport Mode

  Select this mode when a more sporty acceleration performance is required.

- + Upshift

  Whilst in Manual mode, upshift the transmission to the next available high gear.

- - Downshift

  Whilst in Manual mode, downshift the transmission to the next available low gear.

Gearshift Speed

Selecting D will allow the transmission controller to carry out gearshifts taking in consideration of a number of factors including engine speed, vehicle speed and accelerator position. Light accelerator pedal application will result in a gear-change at low speeds, larger pedal applications will result in gear-changes at higher speeds.

Kick-down

The drive wheels may skid when kick-down is activated on road surfaces with low adhesion, this may lead to the vehicle sliding out of control.

With D gear selected, pressing the accelerator pedal all the way down in one motion (also known as Kick-down) will provide better acceleration performance during overtaking. Under certain conditions, it will allow the transmission to shift to a lower gear immediately, and provide fast acceleration. Once the accelerator pedal is released, it will resume to a suitable normal high gear (based on the vehicle speed and the position of the accelerator pedal).

Driving on the Hill

In cases where a short stop on a hill is required, such as a traffic jam, DO NOT momentarily apply the accelerator to prevent "roll back". This could cause the transmission to overheat and result in damage.

Hill Start

In cases of a hill start, where the vehicle has been stationary for some time, the foot brake has been released and the electronic parking brake applied, the starting assist function of the electronic parking brake (EPB) can be used to prevent the vehicle from rolling backwards. With the seat belt safely fastened, press the foot brake, apply the electronic parking brake system, and select the desired gear (D/R/S), then release the foot brake; press the accelerator pedal to engage vehicle drive, the electronic parking brake system will automatically be deactivated.

Models fitted with Hill Hold Control can use this function to assist hill starts. For details on hill hold control system, please refer to "Foot Brake" of "Brake System" section.

Note: The assistance of these functions cannot defy the laws of physics. DO NOT drive the vehicle beyond its physical limitations, loss of control will still occur.

Downhill Driving

Repeated application of the footbrake may result in the brakes becoming overheated. This will cause a reduction in braking performance and may even result in brake failure.

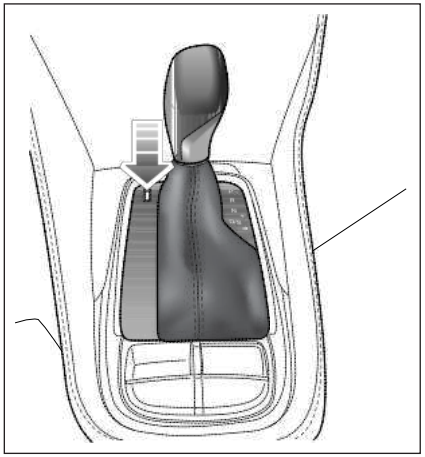
If driving down a hill for long distances, it is advised to move the gear shift lever to the right and select the Manual mode. This allows manual gear selection. Use a lower gear selection to aid the slowing of the vehicle and thus avoiding over-use of the brakes. If a threshold is reached, the vehicle will automatically shift up, in these cases use of the brakes to slow the vehicle is necessary, at the same time re-select the lower gear.

P Gear Emergency Release

When the START/STOP Switch is on and the brake pedal is pressed, if the shift lever cannot be moved out of P gear, turn off the START/STOP Switch, and apply the EPB. Insert the key or a proper tool into the hole on the upper left corner of the gear shift panel, press the inner P gear emergency unlock button, move the shift lever to N gear simultaneously. Take out the key or the proper tool, start the engine and shift to the required gear.

DO NOT shift the lever back to P gear with the P gear emergency unlock button pressed, or the P gear emergency unlock mechanism may be damaged.

Note: If this occurs, please contact an MG Authorised Dealer as soon as possible.

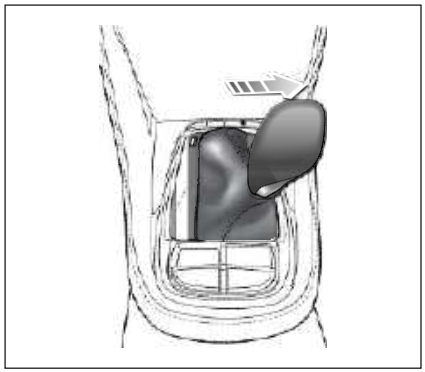


Control Mode

Economy Mode

Selecting D automatically places the vehicle in the Economy Mode. The information centre display will show "D". Economy Mode provides optimum fuel consumption and emissions.

Sport Mode



Once D is selected, move the shift lever to the right to select S and enable the Sport Mode (the gear displayed in information centre changes to "S"). Under Sport Mode, the transmission upshifts later, so as to make full use of the power reserves of the engine.

When better acceleration is required, please select the Sport Mode, but please note that the fuel consumption will be increased when driving in Sport Mode.

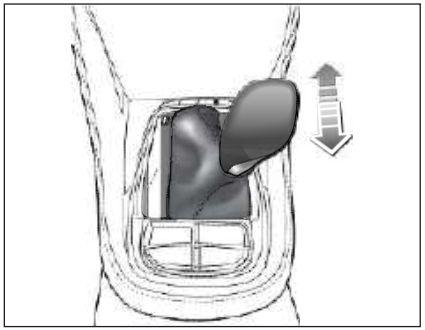
To exit Sport Mode, move the shift lever to the left back into D position.

Cruise Control Mode *

With the cruise control function enabled, the transmission will switch to the relevant gear for the vehicle speed automatically, thereby avoiding frequent gear shifts when the system needs to maintain a constant speed.

Manual Mode

With Sport Mode selected, move the shift lever toward "+" or "-", this will enable Manual Mode. The gear displayed in the information centre will indicate current gear with a single number (1~6).



Move the shift lever toward "+" direction to upshift to next available high gear, move toward "-" direction to downshift to next available low gear.

With Manual Mode selected, if the driver makes an unreasonable gear selection, requests an upshift during low engine speeds, or requests a downshift during high engine

speeds, the transmission will not respond and will remain in the current gear. If the vehicle is driven and the engine speed falls below a preset threshold in certain gears, the transmission will automatically shift down to the next gear to avoid engine stalling; when the vehicle accelerates, if the engine speed exceeds a preset limit, the transmission will automatically shift up to the next gear to protect the engine.

To return to Sport Mode or any other modes, shift the lever across to the left and select D.

Automatic Transmission Failure

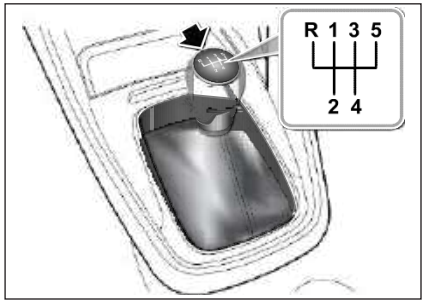
If the automatic transmission develops a problem, the engine emission malfunction indicator lamp in the instrument pack will illuminate or the message centre will display "EP".

Some "failure modes" will cause the transmission to enter "Limp Mode", during this time only certain gear positions can be selected and/or work, for example, R gear may not be selectable. If a serious functional failure occurs the vehicle cannot be driven, please consult an MG Authorised Dealer immediately.

Note: When the vehicle is in 'Limp Mode', manual gear selection functions are disabled and therefore not available.

Manual Transmission *

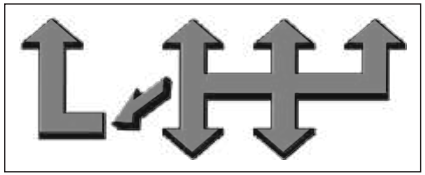
5-speed Manual Transmission Shift lever



The manual transmission is a 5-speed transmission with 6 gears, which are: 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, R (Reverse) respectively.

Precautions while driving:

1 When selecting Reverse gear, you must ensure that the vehicle is completely in stationery, wait for a moment and then fully press the clutch pedal, from the N position, press the lever down and push it leftward, then push it forward into the R position, slowly release the clutch pedal to complete the gear shift.



Please wait for 2 ~ 3 seconds before shifting to R gear, otherwise the damage to the reverse gear may occur. Please wait for 1 ~ 3 seconds before shifting to forward gear, otherwise the excessive wear to the synchronizer may occur.

2 Do not rest your hand on the shift lever while driving - pressure from your hand may cause premature wear to the gear shift mechanism.

3 Do not rest your foot on the clutch pedal when driving - excessive wear to the clutch may occur.

4 Do not park the vehicle on a slope by engaging in a gear. This will result in excessive wear to the clutch.

Gearshift Suggestions

Gear	Recommended shift range (km/h)	Engine Speed (RPM)
1st-2nd Gear	15 ~ 20	2000 ~ 2500
2nd-3rd Gear	30 ~ 35	2000 ~ 2500
3rd-4th Gear	45 ~ 50	2000 ~ 2300
4th-5th Gear	55 ~ 65	2000 ~ 2300

Note: In order to guarantee the smooth driving and good fuel economy of the vehicle, please shift at an appropriate time, and never allow the tachometer pointer to remain in the red sector for prolonged periods, otherwise the engine may be damaged.

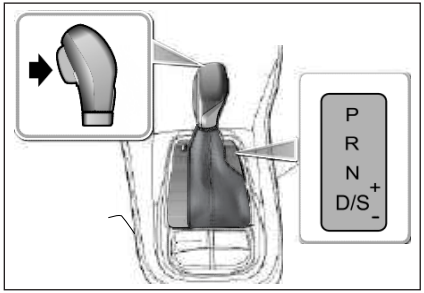
Continuously Variable Automatic Transmission *

Instructions

The following information is very important, please read carefully before use:

- Before starting the engine, ensure the shift lever is in P or N position, press the brake pedal and apply the EPB (Electronic Parking Brake).
- After the engine has started, ensure the brake pedal is pressed and the EPB is applied, shift the lever to the required gear.
- Release the EPB and press the brake pedal until you are ready to manoeuvre the vehicle. Once the brake pedal is released on flat road, the vehicle will automatically start off at a slow speed without application of the accelerator.
- During driving, DO NOT coast in neutral, or it could damage the transmission or cause an accident.
- DO NOT tow with front wheels on the ground, or it could damage the transmission.

Gear Shift



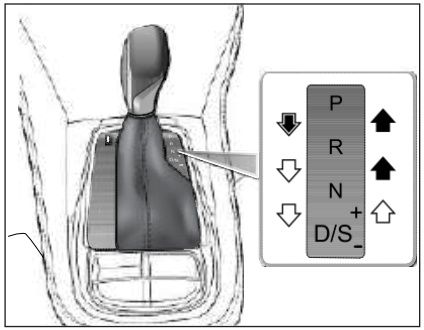
The automatic transmission is a continuously variable transmission .

Note:The figure or letter in the message centre shows the selected gear.

A lock button with spring located in the gear lever, is used to prevent mistakenly selecting P (Park) or R (Reverse) whilst the gear lever is in other positions.

Shift Lever Operation

Unless necessary, it is not recommended to press lock button during gear shift.



During the gear shift, operate the shift lever according to the instructions indicated by the following arrows:

⇨ Free gear shift.

➡ Press and hold the lock button to shift gear.

➡ Press and hold the lock button and press the brake pedal to shift gear.

Shift Lever Position

The shift lever must be placed in P position when parking.

During driving, do not switch the shift lever between D and R or switch to P position, otherwise the severe damage to automatic transmission or dangerous accident may occur.

- P Park

  When the shift lever is in this gear, the transmission will be locked. Use this gear only when the vehicle is stationary and the EPB is applied.

Note: When the vehicle is parking on a hill, press the brake pedal and apply the EPB first and then select P.

- R Reverse

  Select this gear only when the vehicle is stationary.

- N Neutral

  Select this gear when the vehicle is stationary and the engine is running at idle speed for a short time (for example, waiting for traffic lights).

- D Drive

  This is used for normal driving and will allow automatic selection of Drive gear depending on vehicle speed and accelerator pedal position.

- S Sport

  Select this mode when better acceleration performance is required.

- + Upshift

  Under manual mode, upshift the transmission to the next available high gear.

- - Downshift

  Under manual mode, downshift the transmission to the next available low gear.

Gearshift Speed

With D or S gear selected, the speed at one gear varies depending on the accelerator pedal position: a smaller throttle opening will result in the gear shift at a lower speed, and a larger throttle opening will render the transmission to delay the gear shift action, until the gear shift is completed when the vehicle reaches a higher speed.

Kick-down

The drive wheels may skid when kick-down is activated on road surfaces with low adhesion, this may lead to the vehicle sliding out of control.

With D or S gear selected, pressing the accelerator pedal all the way down in one motion (also known as kick-down) will provide better acceleration performance during overtaking. Under certain conditions, it will allow the transmission to shift to a lower gear immediately, and provide fast acceleration. Once the accelerator pedal is released, it will resume a suitable higher gear (based on the vehicle speed and the position of the accelerator pedal).

Driving on Hills

In cases where a short stop on a hill is required, such as a traffic jam, DO NOT momentarily apply the accelerator to prevent "roll back". This could cause the automatic transmission to overheat and result in damage.

Hill Start

In case of hill start, the starting aid function of the EPB can be used to prevent from slipping. With the seat belt safely fastened, press the brake pedal, apply the EPB, and engage into the desired gear (D/R/S), then release the brake pedal; press the accelerator pedal for start-off, the EPB will automatically deactivated for starting aid.

You can also use the hill hold control function to hill start. For details on hill hold control system, please refer to "Brake System" in this chapter.

Note: The aid of these functions cannot defy the laws of physics. DO NOT drive the vehicle beyond its physical limitations, loss of control will still occur.

Downhill Driving

Repeatedly pressing the brake pedal may result in brake overheat, thereby causing the degradation of brake performance or brake failure.

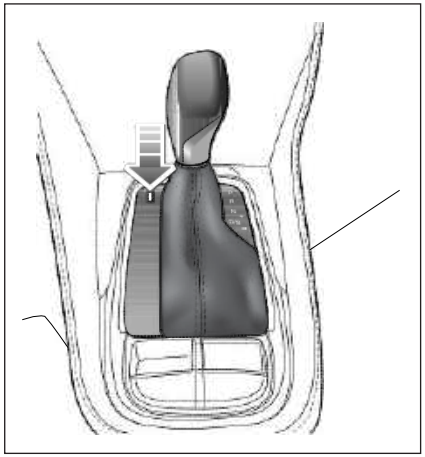
If driving down a hill for long distances, slow down first, and then push the shift lever from D gear to the right and enter into manual mode, then manually engage in low gear. Use a lower gear selection to aid the slowing of the vehicle and thus avoiding over-use of the brakes. For example, when driving down the hill with continuous curves, engage into 2 gear; when driving down the straight hill, engage into 3 gear. If the brake force of engine is insufficient, the speed is increased, the automatic transmission will shift to high gear automatically to avoid the overrunning of the engine, at this time, you need to press the brake pedal immediately and shift to appropriate low gear through manual mode.

P Gear Emergency Release

When the START/STOP Switch is on and the brake pedal is pressed, if the shift lever cannot be moved out of P gear, turn off the START/STOP Switch, and apply the EPB. Insert the key or a proper tool into the hole on the upper left corner of the gear shift panel, press the inner P gear emergency unlock button, move the shift lever to N gear simultaneously. Take out the key or the proper tool, start the engine and shift to the required gear.

DO NOT shift the lever back to P gear with the P gear emergency unlock button pressed, or the P gear emergency unlock mechanism may be damaged.

Note: If this occurs, please contact an MG Authorised Dealer as soon as possible.

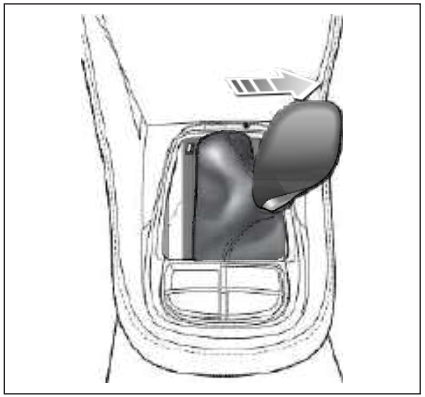


Control Modes

Standard Mode

With the shift lever in D position, the automatic transmission enters into standard mode by default automatically, and the message centre will display “D” gear. The standard mode is used for daily driving.

Sport Mode



With the D position selected, move the shift lever rightwards to S gear to enable the sport mode ("S" is presented on the message centre). In sport mode, the transmission upshifts some time later, so as to make full use of the power reservation of the engine.

When better acceleration is required, select sport mode, but please note that the fuel consumption will be increased when driving in sport mode.

To cancel sport mode, move the shift lever leftwards to D gear.

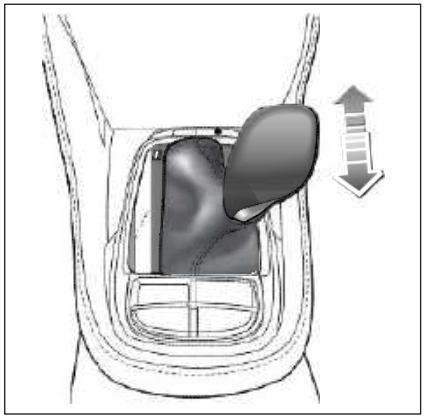
Cruise Control Mode *

With the cruise control function enabled, the transmission will switch to the relevant gear for the vehicle speed automatically, thereby avoiding frequent gear shifts when the system needs to maintain a constant speed.

Manual Mode

With sport mode selected, move the shift lever towards "+" or "-" direction, this will enable the manual mode. The gear displayed in the message centre will indicate the current gear with a single number (1 ~ 8).

Note: In manual mode, the transmission has 8 simulated gears.



Toggle the shift lever towards "+" direction to upshift to next available high gear; or toggle the shift lever towards "-" direction to downshift to next available low gear.

In manual mode, if the driver makes an unreasonable gear selection, such as requests an upshift during low engine speeds, or requests a downshift during high engine speeds, the transmission will not respond and will remain in the current gear. If the vehicle is driven and the engine speed falls below a preset threshold in certain gears, the transmission will automatically shift down to the next gear to avoid engine stalling; when the vehicle accelerates, if the engine speed increases continuously and exceeds the allowable maximum speed but no upshift request received, the transmission will automatically shift up to the next gear to protect the engine.

To return to other modes, move the shift lever leftwards and select D.

Transmission Failure

When the transmission has some faults, the engine emission malfunction indicator lamp in the instrument pack illuminates. When some faults occur, the transmission will enter Limp Mode and the vehicle will only function in some gears; while in individual cases it may fail to reverse. If some severe functional malfunctions occur, the vehicle will be inoperative.

Note: If this happens, seek an MG Authorised Dealer immediately.

Note: In Limp Mode, the manual mode is disabled.

Brake System

Foot Brake

The free stroke of brake pedal is in the range of 0 ~ 30mm.

For added safety, the hydraulic braking system operates through dual circuits. If one circuit should fail, the other will continue to function, but greater pedal pressure will be needed, and increased brake pedal travel, and longer stopping distances will be experienced. In the event of a brake failure where only one circuit is operational, the car should be brought to a halt as soon as traffic conditions safely allow. DO NOT continue driving - seek an MG Authorised Dealer.

Servo Assistance

The braking system is servo assisted, always be aware of the followings during the operation:

- The servo assistance functions with the engine started up only. Never allow the car to freewheel with the engine turned off.
- Always take particular care when being towed with four wheels on the ground and the engine turned off. If the engine should stop for any reason while driving, bring the car to a halt as quickly as traffic conditions safely allow, and do not pump the brake pedal as the braking system will lose any remaining servo assistance.
- Once the engine has stopped it will lose any remaining servo assistance, use suitable force to apply the brake pedal to stop the car safely in the current traffic conditions. Contact an MG Authorised Dealer.
- Efficiency of the brake servo booster can be affected by numerous conditions, such as engine speed loss. These conditions could result in extra force required to operate the brake pedal to stop the car.

Wet Conditions

Driving through water or heavy rain may adversely affect braking efficiency. In this case, keep a safe distance from other vehicles and intermittently apply the brake pedal to keep the brake disc surface dry.

Electronic Brake Force Distribution (EBD)

Your car is equipped with EBD, which, in order to maintain braking efficiency, distributes braking forces between front and rear wheels, under all load conditions.

EBD integrates a monitoring system. The monitoring system is linked to the brake system malfunction indicator lamp on the instrument pack. Refer to "Warning Lights and Indicators" in "Instruments and Controls" section.

If the indicator lamp illuminates while driving, or remains illuminated after the START/ STOP Switch is turned on (ON/RUNNING position) and the parking brake is released, it indicates there is a failure with the braking system, and the EBD may be inoperative. In such a case, stop the car immediately and contact an MG Authorised Dealer as soon as possible. DO NOT drive the car with the brake system malfunction warning light illuminated.

Electronic Brake Assistance (EBA)

Your car is equipped with EBA, which reacts to the speed at which the brake pedal is applied. If, in an emergency situation the brakes are applied faster than the limits set within the system, then full ABS application is applied to bring the car to a stop in the shortest possible distance.

Hill Hold Control (HHC)

HHC has limitations when subject to adverse conditions such as wet or icy surfaces and steep slopes. The driver must always maintain control of the vehicle and attention should not be reduced just because HHC is enabled.

HHC is not a substitute for parking brake application when carrying out a hill start. This system is only suitable for use as a start assist during driving.

DO NOT exit the vehicle with only HHC applied, otherwise it may lead to a serious accident when HHC releases.

In order to prevent the vehicle from accidentally rolling backward during hill start under a stop-and-go road condition, please step on the brake pedal deeply for several seconds before start.

The HHC helps the driver to start when going uphill, and prevents the vehicle from rolling backward.

The following conditions must be fulfilled to activate the HHC:

- The driver's door is closed and the driver seat belt is fastened.
- The car sits steadily on an uphill slope.
- SCS is active and fault free.
- The parking brake is fault-free and released.

- The clutch pedal is depressed (MT), or is in forward gear or reverse gear (AT).
- The engine starts.
- A sufficient brake pedal application force has been applied.

If the driver releases the brake pedal on an uphill slope, the HHC will keep the vehicle still for a few seconds. If the vehicle is failed started, the brake pedal will automatically release and the vehicle may roll backward, at this time, the brake pedal shall be depressed immediately.

Note: The HHC is available in both forward and backward directions when pulling away on uphill slopes.

Auto Hold *

When auto hold stops the vehicle for reasons such as flameout, releasing the seat belt or pressing the auto hold switch, the electronic parking brake is applied. It cannot be guaranteed that the vehicle will be stabilised in all cases. For example, the rear wheels are on a slippery road surface, or the vehicle incline is too great (larger than 20%). Please make sure that the vehicle is safely stabilised prior to exiting.

DO NOT take any extra risks when driving due to the fact the vehicle is fitted with additional convenience functions. The driver should pay full attention and observe the surroundings even if the vehicle is equipped with Auto Hold system.

The auto hold function cannot guarantee the stability of the vehicle when starting off or braking on hills especially on slippery or icy surfaces.

DO NOT leave the vehicle when the engine is running and the auto hold is active.

Auto hold cannot guarantee the electronic parking brake operation in all cases after flameout. Please ensure the electronic parking brake is applied and the vehicle is stabilised prior to exiting the vehicle.

The auto hold function should be switched off during the use of a car washer for automatic car washing, otherwise the electronic parking brake may suddenly apply and cause vehicle damage.

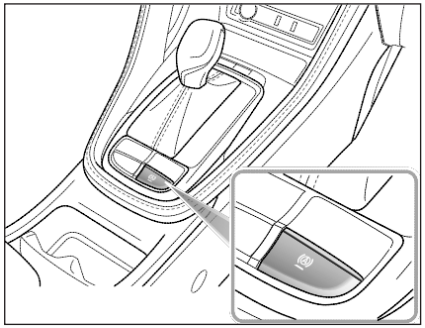
With the engine running, if the vehicle is required to stop for long periods or frequently for long periods (such as wait at the traffic lights, stop on a slope or stop and go with traffic), the auto hold function can assist the driver in stabilising the vehicle, enabling you to remove your foot from the brake pedal when the vehicle is stationary and the Auto Hold active.

Auto hold has 3 main states:

1 Off: The function in Off state.

2 Standby: The function is in Standby state, when the function is activated but the vehicle is not parked, and the indicator light of auto hold switch is on. Once the vehicle has stopped, and all other conditions are met, the system will automatically select Park.

3 Parking: The function in Parked state. In this state the green lamp in the instrument pack illuminates.



With the driver's seat belt fastened, the door closed and the engine running, press the auto hold switch to switch the auto hold function from Off to Standby state.

With the brake pedal firmly pressed and the vehicle completely stopped, the auto hold function will switch from the Standby state to the Parking state.

When the auto hold is in the Parking state, engaging D or R and pressing the accelerator will automatically release the auto hold function.

In some circumstances such as releasing the seat belt, flameout or remaining static for a length of time, it will result in the vehicle exiting the auto hold Parking state and applying the electronic parking brake.

Note: With the brake pedal pressed, operating the switch to turn the auto hold off, the system will NOT apply the parking brake.

Note: It is recommended to turn off the auto hold function when reversing into the parking space.

Hill Descent Control (HDC)

The HDC system is only an auxiliary function. It has limitations when subject to adverse conditions such as wet or icy surfaces and steep slopes. The HDC system cannot overcome the laws of physics, always ensure that the vehicle is driven down steep slopes at low speeds.

Even when the HDC system is switched on, the driver must always pay close attention to the driving state of the vehicle, and take active control when necessary. In certain cases, HDC may be suspended or switched off temporarily.

During some driving conditions on downhill surfaces (e.g. driving down a slope at high speed or small slope, etc.), HDC is inoperative, the driver must maintain control of the vehicle at all times and use brake applications to ensure safety.

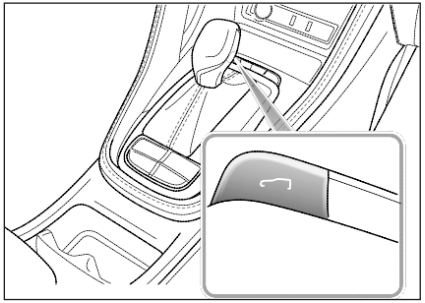
The HDC system is an auxiliary function specially designed for driving on acute downhill gradients. The system reduces the speed by applying brake force, thus assisting the driver to drive on acute downhill surfaces with low speeds.

Please DO NOT use this function when driving on the ordinary roads.

When the HDC is working, the brake system may generate strong vibrations or noise. It is normal during the operation of HDC.

Note: During the operation of the hill descent control (HDC) system, please do not move the shift control knob to the "N" position. Such operation may deactivate the HDC function.

HDC System On/Off



When the START/STOP Switch is switched ON/RUNNING, HDC system defaults to off. Use the switch to turn the HDC system on/off.

Normally, HDC system has four states:

1 Standby: Press the HDC switch (ON) to set the system into standby mode, the green HDC warning lamp in the instrument pack will illuminate.

2 Operation: Whilst in Standby mode, when the vehicle is driven down an acute gradient, if the accelrator and brake pedals are not pressed and the vehicle is at low speed, the HDC system will

automatically enter the operating state. In this case, the HDC warning lamp in the instrument pack flashes green, and may be accompanied by the working noise of the brake system. The HDC system will attempt to control the vehicle drive down the steep slope smoothly.

3 Temporary Deactivation: Press the accelerator or brake pedal beyond a preset limit whilst in operating mode and the HDC system will temporarily suspend operation.

4 Off: Press the HDC switch (OFF) to switch the system OFF, the green HDC warning lamp in the instrument pack will extinguish.

Note: When the vehicle turns at a fast speed whilst on an incline, the HDC system may switch from Standby to Operating mode.

Note: During HDC system operation the braking system will automatically pressurise and maintain pressure. Operation of the brake pedal during this phase may result in a 'kickback' sensation through the pedal. This is normal for HDC operation.

HDC ON/Malfunction Indicator Lamp

Refer to "Warning Lights and Indicators" in "Instruments and Controls" chapter.

Anti-lock Brake System (ABS)

ABS cannot overcome the physical limitations of stopping the car in too short a distance, cornering at too high a speed, or the danger of aquaplaning, i.e. where a layer of water prevents adequate contact between the tyres and the road surface.

The purpose of the anti-lock braking system (ABS) is to prevent the wheels from locking while braking, thereby enabling the driver to retain steering control of the car.

The fact that a car is fitted with ABS must never tempt the driver into taking risks that could affect his/her safety or that of other road users. In all cases, it remains the driver's responsibility to drive within normal safety margins, having due consideration for prevailing weather and traffic conditions.

Under normal braking conditions, ABS will not be activated. However, once the braking force exceeds the available adhesion between the tires and the road surface, thereby causing the wheels to lock, ABS will automatically come into operation. This

will be recognisable by a rapid pulsation felt through the brake pedal.

Braking in an Emergency

DO NOT pump the brake pedal at any time; this will interrupt the operation of ABS and may increase the braking distance.

If an emergency situation occurs, the driver should apply full braking effort even when the road surface is slippery. ABS will ensure that the wheels do not lock and that the car is brought to a halt in the shortest possible distance for the prevailing road surface conditions.

Note: On soft surfaces such as powdery snow, sand or gravel, the braking distance produced by the ABS system may be greater than that for a non-ABS system, even improved steering would be experienced. This is because the natural action of locked wheels on soft surfaces is to build up a wedge of material in front of (or to the side of, if steering) the tyre contact patch. This effect assists the car to stop when braking or to change direction when steering.

No matter how hard you brake, you are still able to continue steering the vehicle as normal.

IMPORTANT

ABS can not reliably make up for the driver's mis-operation or lack of experience.

ABS Malfunction Indicator Lamp

Refer to "Warning Lights and Indicators" in "Instruments and Controls" section.

Note: The normal (non-ABS) braking system remains fully operational and is not affected by partial or full loss of ABS. However, the braking distances may increase.

Active Rollover Protection (ARP)

The ARP system cannot overcome the laws of physics. It is a driver aid to assist the stability of the vehicle and under extreme conditions. It is not a guarantee that the car will not roll over.

In case that the vehicle with high centre of mass due to dynamic driving (such as change lane) or stable driving (such as loop driving) may roll over, ARP brakes the outside wheels to under-steer, thereby preventing the vehicle from rollover.

Note: During ARP application the steering characteristics of the vehicle may be noticeably different from normal.

Emergency Braking Hazard Warning Lights Control System (HAZ)

If the vehicle is traveling at high speed and the driver makes an emergency braking manoeuvre, the system will automatically flash the brake lamps to warn the following drivers, thereby effectively reducing the risk of rear-end collision accidents.

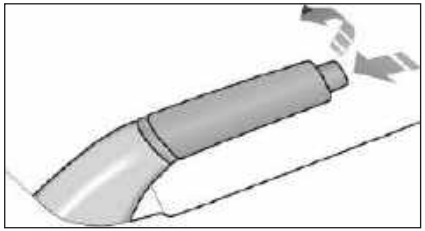
Note: If the hazard warning lights are being operated manually, the HAZ function will be disabled.

After the HAZ function is activated, when the emergency braking manoeuvre is exited (no severe deceleration detected) then the function will be switched off after a few seconds.

Note: If the vehicle speed is less than 10 km/h when the brake lamp flashes out, the hazard warning lights will illuminate automatically. The hazard warning lights can be turned off by short pressing the hazard warning light switch or speeding up the vehicle to above 20 km/h for more than 5 seconds.

Parking Brake *

Never drive the vehicle without releasing the parking brake or pull up the parking brake while the vehicle is moving. Doing this may cause the vehicle to lose control, the ABS will not work and may damage the rear wheel brakes.



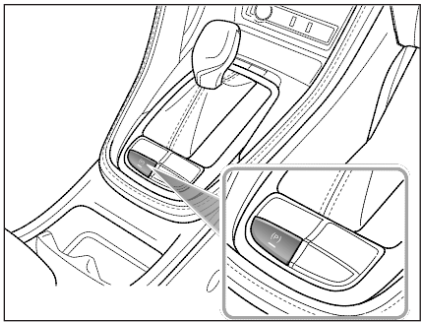
The parking brake only acts on rear wheels. Pull up the parking brake lever, and the parking brake will act. When you stop the vehicle, make sure that the parking brake lever is always pulled up.

To release the parking brake, pull up the parking brake lever slightly, and then press the button at the front end of the lever (as shown by the arrow in the figure) to fully lower the parking brake lever.

When parking on steep slopes, don't just rely on the parking brake to brake.

Electronic Parking Brake (EPB) *

In the event of EPB malfunction where EPB release is not possible, please consult an MG Authorised Dealer in order to carry out an emergency manual release of the parking brake.



Applying the EPB

While the vehicle is stationary, the EPB can be applied. Ensure the EPB is applied every time the vehicle is left or parked.

- Pull the EPB switch upward until the indicator in the EPB switch illuminates.
- If the indicator in the EPB switch and the indicator in the instrument pack illuminates, the EPB is applied.
- If the EPB malfunction indicator lamp P in the instrument pack remains on, it indicates that a fault has been detected. Please contact an MG Authorised Dealer immediately.

Note: An audible motor noise may be heard when applying or releasing the EPB.

IMPORTANT

In the event of a flat battery or power failure, it is not possible to apply or release the EPB. In such a case, 'jump leads' shall be used for emergency engine start, please refer to "Emergency Starting" in "Emergency Information" chapter.

Releasing the EPB

- Place the START/STOP Switch in the ON/RUNNING position, depress the brake pedal, and press the EPB switch.
- If the indicator in the EPB switch and the indicator in the instrument pack are extinguished, the EPB is released.

Starting Aid

The EPB can predict the driver's intention and automatically release the EPB.

If the driver's seat belt is fastened, the engine is started up, D or R gear is selected and the accelerator pedal is depressed for start off, the EPB will automatically release.

Emergency Braking Function

Inappropriate use of the EPB can lead to accidents and injuries. Do not apply the EPB for vehicle braking, unless in emergency.

During emergency braking using the EPB, DO NOT switch off the ignition, this could result in serious injury.

When the car is in motion, in case of any emergency, such as the car can not be stopped by the brake pedal, it can be decelerated by pulling up and holding EPB switch.

- Pull the EPB switch upward and hold to realize the emergency braking. Continuous acoustic alarm will sound simultaneously during emergency brake.
- To cancel the emergency braking process, release the EPB switch.

Stability Control System (SCS) and Traction Control System (TCS)

Stability Control System (SCS)

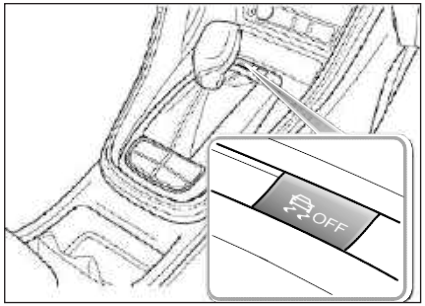
SCS is designed to assist the driver in control of driving direction. The SCS is automatically activated after the engine is started.

When SCS detects that the vehicle is not moving in the intended direction, it will intervene by applying brake force to selected wheels or through the engine management system to prevent sliding and assist in bringing the car back to the right direction.

Traction Control System (TCS)

The purpose of TCS is to aid traction and driving stability, thereby helping the driver to maintain control of the car. The TCS monitors the driving speed of each wheel individually. If spin is detected on one wheel, the system automatically brakes that wheel, transferring torque to the opposite, non-spinning wheel. If both wheels are spinning, the system will reduce the output torque of the power system in order to regulate wheel rotation until traction is regained.

Switching On/Off



With the START/STOP Switch is switched ON/RUNNING, SCS and TCS will automatically turn on. And you can turn them off after the engine is started.

- Press SCS switch (less than 2 seconds) to turn off TCS.
- Press SCS switch (longer than 2 seconds) to turn off SCS and TCS.

Note: Press the SCS switch (more than 10 seconds), it will be regarded as misoperation.

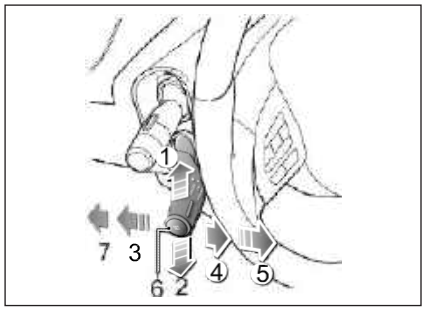
- To recover the operation of SCS and TCS, press SCS switch once again.

Note: Disabling SCS and TCS will not affect the operation of ABS. Always disable TCS when driving with snow chains fitted.

Stability Control/Traction Control Warning Lamps

Refer to “Warning Lights and Indicators” in “Instruments and Controls” section.

Cruise Control System*



- Acceleration (1)
- Deceleration (2)
- Cruise Cancel (3)
- Cruise Standby (4)
- Cruise Resume (5)
- Cruise Set (6)
- ASL Standby (7)

Cruise control enables the driver to maintain a constant road speed without using the accelerator pedal. This is particularly useful for motorway cruising, or for any journey where a constant speed can be maintained for a lengthy period.

Cruise Control System Activation

Cruise control system is operated with a lever located, at the left side of the steering wheel underneath the lighting stalk switch.

With the START/STOP Switch in position ON/RUNNING, if the lever switch is in the 'ASL Standby' position (7 in figure), then the cruise control is OFF. To set the cruise control to 'Standby' pull the lever switch to 'Cruise Standby' (4 in figure), the yellow indicator lamp in the instrument pack will illuminate indicating the system is in 'Cruise Standby' mode.

With the system in 'Standby' when the current vehicle speed is above 40km/h (the gear of vehicle with manual transmission should be at 3 or above), press the 'Cruise Set' button (6 in figure). The indicator in the instrument pack will change to green and the cruise control will enter and activated state. The operating range is 40 - 200 km/h.

The target speed of the cruise system will be set at the current speed, and the cruise system will take effect. At this time, the cruise control system will maintain the set speed without pressing the accelerator pedal.

Note: The set speed held in the cruise control memory will be cancelled when either the cruise control lever is switched to "ASL Standby" position (figure 7) or the START/STOP Switch turned off.

Target Cruise Speed Adjustment

When the cruise control is active, the 'target speed' can be increased or decreased:

Push the lever switch upwards (1 in figure), this will increase the speed.

Push the lever switch downwards (2 in figure), this will decrease the speed.

Release the lever switch when the desired speed is reached.

Push the lever switch upwards or downwards briefly to increase/decrease the vehicle target speed in increments of 1 km/h, then the vehicle will accelerate/decelerate to the new target speed.

Pressing the accelerator at any time will override the cruise control and allow acceleration to undertake manoeuvres such as overtaking. Releasing the accelerator will return the vehicle to the set target speed.

Pause/Stand By

Cruise control will be disengaged and set to 'Standby' if:

- Lever switch moved to 'Cruise Cancel' position (3 in figure).
- Brake pedal pressed.
- Auto gear lever moved to P, R or N.
- Manual gear-change made.
- Clutch pedal pressed.
- Conditions initiate SCS intervention.
- An incline causes excessive decline in speed.

Resume

If the cruise control remains on after the disengagement, moving the lever switch to 'Cruise Resume' (5 in figure) will reinstate the target speed to the setting prior to disengagement.

Note:

- ***Never use the cruise control system in the reverse gear.***
- ***DO NOT use the cruise control in unsuitable conditions, such as on slippery surfaces, excessively heavy rain or in traffic conditions that DO NOT suit maintenance of constant speeds.***
- ***When not in use, ensure the lever switch is in the 'ASL Standby' position (7 in figure).***
- ***When the automatic transmission is in "Sport" mode, it is not recommended to use the cruise control system.***
- ***During the operation of cruise control system, the actual speed may deviate from the target cruise speed to some extent due to road conditions (such as uphill, downhill, etc).***
- ***If the actual speed is excessively lower than the target speed or SCS is activated due to the hill or road surfaces, the cruise control system may automatically revert to standby mode.***
- ***DO NOT operate the switch for excessively long periods, or press multiple switches simultaneously, this may cause the system to fail. If this situation occurs, when it is safe to do so, cycle the ignition.***

Adaptive Cruise Control System *

The adaptive cruise control system is designed as a comfort system enabling the driver to maintain a constant speed or distance from the car in front. It provides assistance to the driver, it DOES NOT replace any of the drivers responsibilities. When using the adaptive cruise control system, it is important that the driver maintains concentration at ALL times and is prepared to take action. Otherwise, accidents or personal injuries may occur.

The adaptive cruise control system can automatically switch between constant speed cruise and car following cruise depending on whether it can detect a vehicle directly ahead. Constant speed cruise controls the vehicle at a certain speed range. Car following cruise operates by setting the distance between the vehicle and the vehicles directly ahead.

When activated if the adaptive cruise control system detects a vehicle in the same lane directly ahead it may accelerate or gently apply braking of the vehicle to maintain the set following distance.

Note:The adaptive cruise control system is designed for highways and roads in good condition. It is recommended not to be used on urban roads and mountain roads.

Adaptive Cruise Control System Activation

After following the vehicle ahead to a stop, the driver must observe any local traffic laws and ensure that there are no obstacles or other traffic participants, such as pedestrians, directly in front of the vehicle before allowing it to pull away and begin to follow the vehicle ahead again.

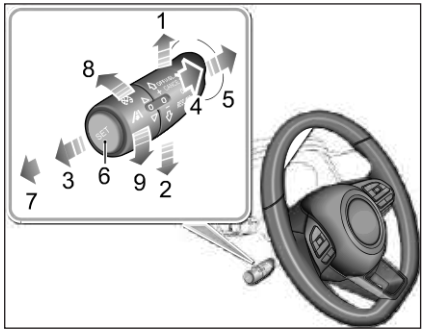
Whilst using the car following cruise function it is strongly recommended that the driver does not touch the accelerator pedal. Any activation of the accelerator will not allow the system to automatically apply the brakes should this be necessary.

DO NOT exit the vehicle when the adaptive cruise control system car following cruise function has stopped the car, or is keeping the car stationary. Before exiting the

car the shift control knob should be in the Park position and the START/STOP Switch in the OFF position.

⚠ ***If the adaptive cruise control system has already stopped the vehicle, and the adaptive cruise control function is disabled, turned off or cancelled, the vehicle will no longer stay still, it may move forward or slip backward. When the vehicle is stopped and kept still by the adaptive cruise control system, be sure to be ready to apply the brakes manually.***

⚠ ***When driving on a bend, the adaptive cruise control may actively reduce the vehicle speed to maintain vehicle stability and safety.***



1 Speed Limit Increase/Accelerate
2 Speed Limit Decrease/Decelerate
3 Cancel
4 Standby
5 Resume
6 Set
7 OFF
8 Increase Distance
9 Decrease Distance

The adaptive cruise control system is operated with a lever switch, which is located under the left side of the steering wheel.

1 With the vehicle START/STOP Switch in the ON/RUNNING position, if the adaptive cruise lever switch is in the 'OFF' position (7), then the adaptive cruise control system is switched OFF.

2 Move the adaptive cruise lever switch to the 'ON' position (4), the adaptive cruise system status indicator on the instrument pack illuminates yellow, the adaptive cruise control system is in the Standby mode.

3 The system will automatically detect the speed and position of the vehicle ahead, if your vehicle speed is above 5 km/h, after pressing the 'Set' button (6) at the end of the adaptive cruise stalk lever, the indicator on the instrument pack will turn green, and the adaptive cruise control system enters the Activated mode, its target speed is the actual speed at activation; if your vehicle speed is less than 30 km/h, then the target speed of the system is set at 30 km/h. If the speed of the vehicle ahead is greater than the cruise target speed of your vehicle, your vehicle will maintain the target speed to conduct constant speed cruise. If the speed of the vehicle ahead is lower than

the cruise target speed of your vehicle, it will enter the car-following cruise. An image of your car and the car ahead is displayed in the instrument pack message centre. In this mode the actual speed may be less than the set target speed. Whilst in the car following cruise mode, you can follow the vehicle ahead to a stop. If the parking time is less than a preset time period, your vehicle may automatically pull away to follow the vehicle ahead, or you need re-activate the adaptive cruise control system using the method displayed.

Note: Manual deactivation of either the Traction Control System (TCS) or Stability Control System (SCS) will inhibit the operation of the adaptive cruise control system.

Adaptive Cruise Target Speed Adjustment

When the adaptive cruise control system is activated:

1 Use the accelerator pedal to reach the desired speed, short press the 'Set' button (6) on the end of the adaptive cruise switch lever, release the control button and accelerator pedal. The vehicle will cruise at the desired speed.

2 Move the lever switch upward (1) and hold, the target speed will increase until the desired set speed appears in the instrument pack, then release the switch. When it is confirmed that there is no vehicle in front of your vehicle or the vehicle ahead exceeds the preselected following distance, the speed will be increased to the set speed.

3 Move the lever switch downward (2) and hold, the target speed will decrease until the desired set speed appears in the instrument pack, then release the switch, the vehicle speed will decrease to the set speed.

4 When using the lever to adjust the target speed, briefly operate the adaptive cruise lever switch upward (1) or downward (2) once, the target speed will change 5 km/h, press and hold the lever upward or downward and the speed will increase or decrease in 1 km/h increments, release the lever when the desired speed reading is displayed.

Note: If the vehicle ahead continually makes hard acceleration or deceleration manoeuvres the adaptive cruise control may not be able accurately maintain the required distance between vehicles. It is important that the driver always concentrates and pay attention to the current vehicle position and situation in case they need to make a braking or avoidance manoeuvre.

Adaptive Cruise Target Following Distance Adjustment

When the adaptive cruise control system is activated, rotate the switch on the end of the lever upward (8) or downward (9) to adjust the following distance, you are able to toggle between 3 distance settings which are displayed in the message centre in the instrument pack.

Always select an appropriate following distance that is relative to the current speed of your vehicle and the vehicle you are following, the greater the speed, the

further the distance. ALWAYS consider current traffic, road and weather conditions when making your selection.

Adaptive Cruise Pause/Standby

When the adaptive cruise control system is activated, move the lever switch to the 'Cancel' position (3), and the system will exit to the Standby mode.

Automatic Deactivation of Adaptive Cruise

In the following situations, the adaptive cruise control system may be automatically deactivated, this transfers full control of the vehicle to the driver.

- Move the lever switch to 'OFF' position (7).
- Press the brake pedal whilst the vehicle is in motion.
- Move the rotary gear knob to either R or N position.
- The driver unfastens his/her seat belt.
- Press and hold the accelerator pedal beyond a preset time period.
- Open any door, bonnet or tailgate.
- Pull the EPB switch up to apply the parking brake.
- Follow the vehicle ahead to a stop and the stop time exceeds a certain period of time.
- The camera or radar view is blocked, the surrounding environment triggers the preset safe exit mechanism of the sensors, or the system fails.

Note: If following the vehicle ahead to a stop with the adaptive cruise control system enabled, if any of the following conditions occur whilst the vehicle is in a stopped state, the EPB will automatically be applied:

- ***The driver unfastens his/her seat belt.***
- ***The driver door is opened.***
- ***The stationary time exceeds the preset time period.***

Adaptive Cruise Override

If the driver has cause to use the accelerator pedal when the adaptive cruise control system is activated, the vehicle will remain in Cruise mode while the vehicle speed increases. When the accelerator pedal is released, the adaptive cruise control system will resume to operate at previously set cruise speed.

Adaptive Cruise Resume

If the adaptive cruise control system has reverted to, or been switched to, the Standby mode it can be reactivated by moving the lever switch to the 'Resume' position (5).

The target cruise speed will automatically be set to the target speed before exiting the adaptive cruise control system.

Clear Speed Memory

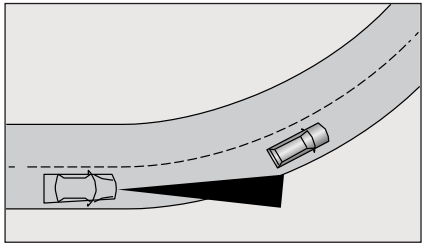
If the lever switch is moved to the 'OFF' position (7) or the vehicle START/STOP Switch is switched to the OFF position, the system may clear the adaptive cruise control set speed in the memory.

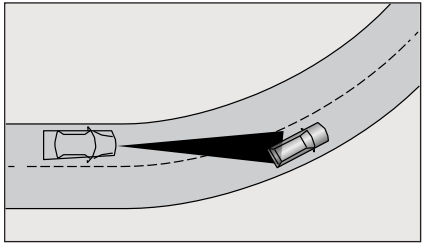
Adaptive Cruise Control System Impairment and Ineffectiveness

- Encounters a vehicle or object which is stationary or traversing the lanes.
- Approaching the vehicle ahead too fast, and the system cannot apply sufficient braking force.
- The vehicle ahead is an oncoming vehicle, or makes an emergency braking manoeuvre.
- A vehicle suddenly cuts into the lane in front.
- Encounters a vehicle driving at a low speed.
- Encounters a vehicle with loaded items protruding from the body profile of the vehicle.
- Encounters a vehicle with a higher chassis (e.g., a truck).
- Encounters pedestrians, non-motor vehicles or animals.
- The vehicle is driving on an uneven road or a complex traffic road section.
- The vehicle makes a sharp turn.
- Enters and leaves a tunnel or drives in the tunnel.
- Drives in the shade of mottled trees.
- Excessive weight being carried in the boot space or cargo area causing the front of the car to point upwards.

Special Driving Environments

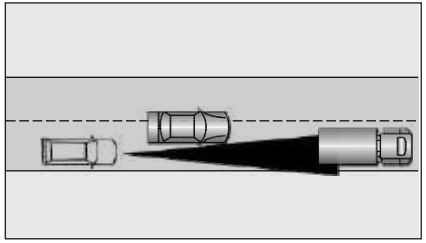
The adaptive cruise control system has it's limitations. Listed below are some conditions that may be beyond the safe operating limits. The driver should maintain control of the vehicle and must remain alert at all times. They should pay special attention to the traffic conditions and surroundings, select the appropriate speed and be ready to take any required actions.





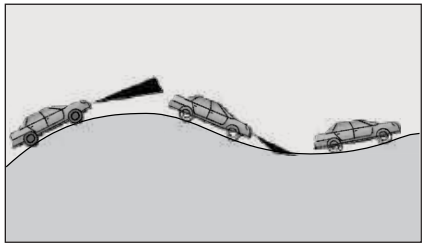
When turning at an intersection or following a vehicle into, or out of a curve, the adaptive cruise control system may be unable to detect the vehicle ahead, even if it is in the same lane, it is possible the system may detect a vehicle in another lane.

Note: Do not use the adaptive cruise control system on entrance/exit ramps or sharp bends.

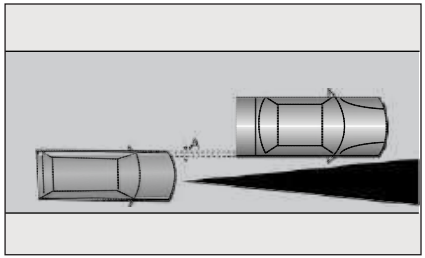


If the vehicle ahead changes lanes, but does not drive into the lane completely, the adaptive cruise control system may be unable to detect the vehicle.

If the vehicle ahead changes lanes, but does not exit the lane completely, the adaptive cruise control system may determine that the vehicle ahead has exited the lane and accelerate to any preset speed.



When driving on uneven roads that may include steep climbs or dips please DO NOT use the adaptive cruise control system.



When driving behind a vehicle that is only partially overlapping your vehicle, 'A' in the graphic, the adaptive cruise control system may be unable to detect anything.

Note: Please DO NOT use the adaptive cruise control system in the following situations:

- ***Driving in bad weather conditions.***
- ***When the ambient light is insufficient, the light is too much, or the front lighting of the vehicle is poor.***
- ***Driving on rough or poor road surfaces.***
- ***Driving through roadworks or construction sites.***
- ***Driving on low friction roads.***

Driving Assist System *

The driving assist system can detect the road and environmental information ahead of the vehicle by utilising a front view camera and a front detection radar under certain conditions. This information is used to relay warning messages or provide assistance to help the driver in controlling the vehicle in a safer and more reliable manner. The front view camera is located in the interior rearview mirror base cover, the front detection radar is located at the lower middle of the front bumper.

Note: DO NOT operate any infotainment switches whilst driving. If you wish to make any settings changes, please pull over when it is safe and legal to do so.

Description of Front View Camera

Calibration of front view camera

The front view camera will require re-calibration after any of the following operations:

- Removal and refitting of the front view camera.
- Replacement of the windscreen.

Note: The calibration of front view camera requires professional knowledge and tools. If calibration is required, please seek an MG Authorised Dealer.

Obstruction of the front view camera

On occasion the front view camera view may become obstructed by foreign objects or stains on the glass. In these cases a prompt message will appear in the information centre. Please wipe or clean immediately.

In the following situations, the detection performance of front view camera will be affected:

- Driving in poor weather conditions where visibility is reduced due to thick fog, heavy rain, snow, dust or sand storm etc.
- Affected by light, for example low light levels at night, poor auxiliary lighting, excessive backlighting in the view, light from oncoming vehicles, abrupt change of brightness with a quick bright/dark jump (tunnel entrance/exit), driving on surfaces with strong reflective properties (road surface covered with water or snow), tunnels, inside a building etc.
- The front view camera view is partially or fully blocked by obstacles, e.g. dust, foreign objects, oil pollution, mud, snow, excessive water (rain), frost or water spray from the road on the windscreen.
- The windscreen viewing area is damaged.
- Not calibrated after removing/refitting the front view camera or the windscreen.
- The front view camera is not secured in place.

Description of Front Detection Radar

Calibration of front detection radar

The front detection radar re-calibration is required after any of the following:

- The front detection radar mis-alignment failure, for example the position of the front detection radar has changed.
- Remove/refit the front detection radar or radar bracket.
- Remove/refit the front anti-collision beam.
- The four-wheel alignment parameters have changed.

Note: If the front detection radar is subject to strong vibration or slight impact, the mounting position of the front detection radar needs to be checked and re-calibrated as necessary.

Note: The calibration of front detection radar requires professional knowledge and tools. If calibration is required, please seek an MG Authorised Dealer.

Front radar performance will be effected in the following situations:

- When the front detection radar is covered by mud, snow, excessive water (rain) or water spray from the road.
- When the radar or surrounding areas are covered by objects such as labels or auxiliary lighting installation.
- When the front detection radar is subject to strong vibration or slight impact.
- Some targets may affect and weaken the detection capability of the front detection radar, such as road barriers, fences and tunnel entrances.
- When the front detection radar is affected by the environment, such as strong electromagnetic field interference or due to the target itself.
- Strong reflected radar signals (such as: in multi-storey car parks, tunnels, sprinkler spray systems or water jets etc). Experiencing any of these could cause the function of the front detection radar to be effected.

Note: Any snow that gathers on the front radar may be removed using a soft brush, and any ice should be removed using a propriety deicing spray.

Note: Avoid any collision or contact with the front radar module, this may cause misalignment.

Speed Assist System

The intelligent speed limit is an auxiliary function, it may display an incorrect speed limit value or no speed limit value in the instrument pack due to various factors. As a result, the vehicle speed is not restricted within the correct range. The driver still needs to observe the speed limit of the road traffic, and speeding is strictly prohibited.

The front view camera cannot recognise speed limit signs painted on the road surface. The driver MUST observe these speed limits and adjust the their speed accordingly.

The speed assist system settings are available via the infotainment system. When the adaptive cruise control system is OFF, the following three functions can be selected:

1 Speed warning Function (Speed warning): The vehicle detects a speed limit sign (as shown above) at the roadside with the front view camera. The speed limit sign identified will be displayed on the instrument pack. When the vehicle speed exceeds the speed limit by a preset amount, a visual warning in the instrument pack will alert the driver to control the speed manually.

2 Manual Speed Assist (Manual): The driver sets the target speed limit value using the adaptive cruise control lever. The system will actively intervene and keep the vehicle speed within the target speed limit. An acoustic warning and a visual warning will be available during the intervention. Please refer to the section "Speed settings of manual speed assist".

3 Intelligent Speed Assist (Intelligent): The vehicle detects a speed limit sign (as shown above) at the roadside with the front view camera. The speed limit sign identified will be displayed on the instrument pack. The system will automatically intervene and maintain speed control to keep the vehicle speed within the permitted maximum speed limit. And an acoustic warning and a visual warning will be available during the intervention.

Speed assist system setting

The operating interface for the speed assistance system is located in the infotainment display. Enter the vehicle setting interface to locate the driving assist option, scroll across the page to find the setting interface for the speed assist system:

- 1 Touch the corresponding button on the infotainment display to select the speed assist mode: off, Speed warning, Manual and Intelligent.

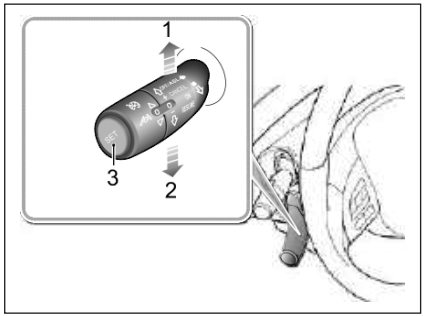
Speed settings of manual speed assist:

After the manual speed assist function is enabled, the speed limit value can be set by using the adaptive cruise control lever as follows:

1 With the manual speed assist function enabled, the initial speed limit value is displayed as "—" on the instrument pack. Press the SET button (3 in the figure below), the manual speed assist function will be activated. The first time pressing the set button, if the current actual speed is lower than 30km/h, the speed limit value displayed in the instrument pack is defined as 30km/h; if the current actual speed is higher than 30km/h, the speed limit value displayed in the instrument pack will be defined by the current actual speed. Moving the lever up or down once will increase or decrease the speed limit value to the rounding up value or rounding down value, then moving up or down once will increase or decrease by 5km/h. Holding the lever up or down, the speed limit value will continuously change in units of 5km/h.

2 After the manual speed assist function is activated, the system will actively intervene and keep the vehicle speed within the target speed limit. If the current actual speed exceeds the target speed limit value set by the driver, the system will reduce the speed until it is below the target speed limit.

3 After the manual speed assist function is activated, the driver can press the SET button (3 in the figure below) on the adaptive cruise control lever to reinstate the system to standby state. Press the SET button again, the manual speed assist function will be resumed.



When the speed warning function or intelligent speed assist function is enabled, the system indicator lamp on the instrument pack illuminates green.

When the manual speed assist function is enabled, the system indicator lamp on the instrument pack illuminates yellow. When the function is activated by pressing the SET button on the adaptive cruise control lever, the system indicator lamp illuminates green.

If the speed assist system detects a fault or failure, the indicator lamp will flash yellow then extinguish.

When the speed warning function or intelligent speed assist function is enabled, the speed limit value indication illuminates. The "NNN" is displayed as "—". When the vehicle passes the first speed limit sign identified, the speed limit indication displays the real-time speed limit value.

Note: When the vehicle needs to change lane, make a turn or turn around at an intersection and the driver uses an indicator in advance and slows down,

the original speed limit value on the instrument pack will be reset and displayed as "—" until a new speed limit sign is detected. If the conditions are not met, the original speed limit value will be maintained and not be reset. The driver MUST observe the speed limits and adjust the their speed accordingly.

When the manual speed assist function is enabled, the speed limit value indication illuminates. The "NNN" is displayed as "—". Press the SET button to activate the manual speed assist function, The "NNN" is displayed as 30km/h or the current actual speed. Move the adaptive cruise control lever up and down to adjust the target speed limit value.

The driver can directly switch off, or temporarily suspend the speed assist system by carry out the following actions:

1 To temporarily exceed the speed limit (overtaking manoeuvre), press the accelerator pedal hard. The indicator lamp in the instrument pack illuminates green, and the speed limit value flashes.

2 Gently press the SET button on the end of the adaptive cruise control lever, the indicator lamp in the instrument pack will change to yellow. Press the SET button again to resume the functions.

3 Move the adaptive cruise control lever to "ON" position to switch the speed assistance system off. Then the indicator lamp in the instrument pack will extinguish.

The speed limit information function and intelligent speed limit function may be impaired in the following situations:

1 The detection performance of front view camera is affected.

2 The vehicle is driven at a high speed.

3 The speed limit signs are obscured by trees along the road, ice/frost, snow, dust, etc.

4 The speed limit signs are incorrectly placed or damaged.

5 There are multiple speed limit signs above the lane or on the sides of the road. Currently, the front view camera can only recognise the speed limit signs for the lane in which the vehicle is being driven.

6 Non standard speed limit signs or signs that contain additional information.

7 The speed limit signs set up at a fork in the road, on a bend or on-ramp/off-ramp.

8 During manoeuvres such as lane-changing.

IMPORTANT

- The camera may not correctly recognise speed limit signs during poor lighting conditions, bad weather, non-standardized or sheltered speed limit signs or the camera's own restrictions which include the recognition of similar signs (e.g., recognise a weight limit sign as a speed limit sign, or recognise a minimum speed sign as the maximum speed sign).
- Some drastic or rapid steering operations made by the driver may be judged as changing lane or turning around at an intersection by the system. This will result in the identified speed limit signs being cleared.

Lane Assist System

The lane assist system is an auxiliary system that provides assistance to the driver. It does NOT remove the responsibility of safe driving from the driver. When choosing to use the lane assist system, the driver MUST always pay attention to the surroundings, hold the steering wheel and be prepared to make manoeuvres at any time. Failure to maintain overall control of the vehicle may result in an accident or personal injury.

The lane assist system does not always recognise the lane lines. Sometimes poor road surfaces, certain road structures or objects may be mistaken for lane lines. When such situations occur, the lane assist system must be immediately turned off.

The lane assist system switch is located in the infotainment display. Enter the corresponding interface for driving assistance to turn the system ON/OFF, and make mode selection.

Lane Departure Warning

The system uses the front view camera to detect the lane lines ahead of the vehicle. The system will be activated when the following detection conditions are met:

- The function is switched ON,
- Vehicle speed is above 60 km/h,
- Lane line markings are clear and the system recognises at least one lane line.

When a wheel is about to cross the lane line, or has already crossed the line, the system will provide warnings to prompt the driver to take action and maintain the vehicle position between the lane lines. The function will automatically exit when the vehicle speed drops below 55 km/h.

Lane Departure Prevention

The system uses the front view camera to detect the lane lines ahead of the vehicle. The system will be activated when the following detection conditions are met:

- The function is switched ON,
- Vehicle speed is above 60 km/h,
- Lane line markings are clear and the system recognises at least one lane line.

When a wheel is about to cross the lane line, or has already crossed the line, the system will provide assistance to the driver by keeping the vehicle in between the lane lines by applying corrective steering intervention and simultaneously displaying a prompt. If the vehicle deviates from the lane lines too much, the system will activate the alert function. The function will automatically exit when the vehicle speed drops below 55 km/h.

Lane Keeping Assist

The system uses the front view camera to detect the lane lines ahead of the vehicle. The system will be activated when the following detection conditions are met:

- The function is switched ON,
- Vehicle speed is above 60 km/h,
- Lane line markings are clear and the system detects lane lines on both sides of the vehicle.

The system will always attempt to maintain the vehicle position in the centre of the lane by using corrective steering interventions. If the vehicle deviates from the lane lines too much, the system will activate the alert function. The function will automatically exit when the vehicle speed drops below 55 km/h.

In the absence of a steering input from the driver for a certain period of time, the system will provide warnings.

IMPORTANT

- In cases where the number of lanes increase or lanes merge, the driver MUST take full control of the vehicle.
- In areas where there are complex traffic conditions such as intersections or road junctions with congestion, the driver MUST take full control of the vehicle.

The lane assist system will be impaired or ineffective in the following conditions:

- The hazard lamps are activated.
- The driver indicates in the direction of the lane line about to be crossed.
- The driver applies the accelerator rapidly, carries out an emergency manoeuvre or makes a hard brake pedal application.
- The system detects that the driver has not moved the steering wheel for a preset time period (in the mode of departure assist or lane keeping).
- During system intervention the steering wheel is operated (in the mode of departure assist or lane keeping).

- The lane line is too thin, damaged, or fuzzy.
- The vehicle is driven on the bend with a small curvature radius, the road is too narrow or too wide.
- The vehicle has just entered a road section with lane lines or is driven on a road section without lane lines.
- The vehicle changes lanes or sways laterally too fast.
- The vehicle is not in D.
- The vehicle speed is below 55 km/h, or too high.
- The anti-lock brake system (ABS) and the dynamic stability control system (SCS) are activated.
- Faults exist in the anti-lock brake system (ABS), dynamic stability control system (SCS), electric power steering system (EPS), etc.

It is recommended to turn off the lane assist system in the following situations:

- Driving in a sports style or manner.
- Driving in bad weather conditions.
- Driving on rough or poor road surfaces.
- Driving through roadworks or construction sites.

Forward Collision System

The driver remains responsible for the safety of the entire driving process, even if the vehicle is equipped with a forward collision system. The driver MUST pay full attention and drive carefully. As with all the driver assist systems, the forward collision system cannot prevent accidents or avoid collisions in all situations. The driver MUST always remain in control to avoid accidents or emergency situations.

Emergency braking whilst under the control of the forward collision system may cause injuries to the passengers. Therefore, drive carefully and all passengers MUST wear seat belts at all times.

Ensure the forward collision system or vehicle power system is switched off when being towed. If the forward collision system is enabled when the vehicle is being towed, adverse effects may affect the safety of your vehicle, the towing vehicle and the people around.

To avoid the occurrence of accidents, never specially test the functions of the forward collision system.

The forward collision system switch is located in the infotainment display. Enter the corresponding interface for driving assistance to turn the system ON/OFF, and make mode selection.

Alert

When the system detects that there is a risk of collision between the vehicle and the vehicle in front in the same lane, warnings will be provided to prompt the driver to slow down in time and keep a relatively safe distance from the vehicle ahead.

Emergency Braking

When the system detects that there is a risk of collision between the vehicle and the vehicle directly in front of the vehicle, the brake system will automatically intervene to decelerate the vehicle, so as to avoid collision accidents or mitigate damage from collision accidents. If the vehicle is braked and stopped under the system control, it will remain stationary for a short time. Full control of the vehicle will then be returned to the driver.

Pedestrian auto emergency braking

When the system detects that there is a risk of collision between the vehicle and the mobile pedestrian directly in front of the vehicle, the brake system will automatically intervene to decelerate the vehicle, so as to avoid collision accidents or mitigate damage from collision accidents. If the vehicle is braked and stopped under the system control, it will remain stationary for a short time. Full control of the vehicle will then be returned to the driver.

The system will only slow down the vehicle automatically if the following conditions are met:

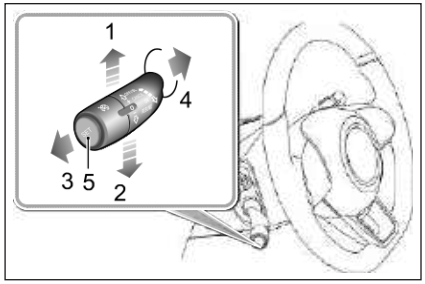
- The dynamic stability control system (SCS) and traction control system (TCS) are fault-free and ON.
- The vehicle is in D or N.
- The airbags are not deployed.

Note: In some cases, the driver may not have anticipated any braking intervention and does not want to apply the brakes whilst the forward collision system is braking heavily, the driver can temporarily cancel this operation by heavily pressing the accelerator pedal after ensuring that it is safe to do so.

The operation of the forward collision system may be impaired or ineffective in the following situations:

- The vehicle ahead approaches head-on, crosses the intersection or jumps the queue rapidly in a short distance.
- The vehicle ahead does not follow the rules of driving and parking (such as drives on the lane lines).
- The vehicle ahead is not in the same lane as your vehicle or the vehicle ahead is partially obscured.
- The vehicle ahead is an abnormal vehicle (modified or abnormal shape).
- The vehicle ahead is a vehicle with higher chassis.
- The vehicle ahead is large vehicle at close range (such as tractor, trailer, towing vehicle, mud truck, sanitation truck, sprinkler truck etc.).
- The vehicle ahead is unusual transportation (such as a horse, cart, carriages etc.).
- The system detects the side of a vehicle.
- The contour of the vehicle ahead is unclear (such as water being sprayed by the wheels of the front and surrounding vehicles).
- The vehicle ahead does not have or has obscured tail lamps when driving at night or in a tunnel.
- The tail lamps of the vehicle ahead are all LED strip lights or other homemade coloured lamps.
- The street lights are inconsistent or flickering when driving at night.
- The pedestrian is not directly in front of the vehicle, or the pedestrian is not fully visible.
- The pedestrian is not standing upright, or it is a child under a certain height.
- In front of the vehicle are a crowd of pedestrians, the pedestrian is over-shadowed or in the dark.
- There are animals in front of the vehicle.
- Objects such as special-shaped ground obstacles (e.g. roadblocks, isolation piles, isolation strips, large stones, other scattered objects etc.) are detected in front of the vehicle.
- Objects such as signs, guardrails, bridges, buildings or other are detected in front of the vehicle.
- The vehicle is being driven on hillside road, upper and lower bridge section or tight bend.
- The vehicle is in R.
- The vehicle is in the state of braking or rapid acceleration.

Active Speed Limit (ASL) System *



- Speed Limit Increase (1)
- Speed Limit Decrease (2)
- ASL Standby (3)
- Cruise Standby (4)
- Set (5)

The Active Speed Limit (ASL) system is designed to control the vehicle speed keeping it below a speed set by the driver.

The ASL system shares the same lever switch as the cruise control system, located to the left of the steering wheel below the indicator stalk. The switch can be toggled between both functions, however only one function can operate at any one time.

Activate

The desired target speed of the ASL system is displayed in the instrument information cluster.

With the START/STOP Switch in position ON/RUNNING and the lever switch in "ASL Standby" (3 in figure), the ASL function is in standby mode. Pressing the "Set" button (5 in figure) will activate the ASL system. When activated and vehicle speed is less than or equal to 30 km/h, then the target speed limit value will be set at 30 km/h by default. When activated and vehicle speed is higher than 30 km/h, then the current vehicle speed will be set as the target speed limit value. Firstly, the target speed limit value will be rounded when the lever switch is moved upwards or downwards. Then, the target speed limit value will be increased or decreased by 5 km/h every time the lever switch is briefly moved upwards or downwards. Move the lever upwards or downwards and hold, the target speed limit value will change continuously in units of 5km/h. The range of target speed adjustment is 30 - 200km/h.

When activated if the vehicle speed is greater than the user inputted target speed the system will begin to slow the vehicle to the inputted target.

When ASL is active, pressed the accelerator pedal fully (eg: overtaking) can make the vehicle speed increased. When released the pedal, vehicle speed will subject to the target speed limit value.

Suspend ASL

When ASL is active, to suspend the feature press the "Set" button (5 in figure) and the ASL system will exit to the standby state.

Resume ASL

If the system has been placed in a standby state with a retained target speed the system can be reactivated to the previously stored target speed by pressing the "Set" button (5 in figure).

Note: When ASL is suspended, if the accelerator pedal is fully depressed (eg: overtaking), the system can not be reactivated.

Exit ASL

Pull the lever switch to "Cruise Standby" position (4 in figure), ASL system will exit.

Note: ASL system brakes the vehicle relied on the engine, which has limited braking capacity. ASL is not a substitute for the brakes. In case of steep slopes and other needs to brake quickly, please press the brake pedal to brake the vehicle.

Parking Aid System

Ultrasonic Sensor Parking Aid

The purpose of the parking aid is to assist the driver in reversing! The sensors may not be able to detect obstacles of certain type, e.g. narrow posts or small objects no more than a few inches wide, small objects close to the ground, objects above the tailgate and some objects with non-reflective surfaces.

Keep the sensors free from dirt, ice and snow. If deposits build up on the surface of the sensors, their performance may be impaired. When washing the car, avoid aiming high pressure water jets directly at the sensors from close range.

Rear Parking Aid

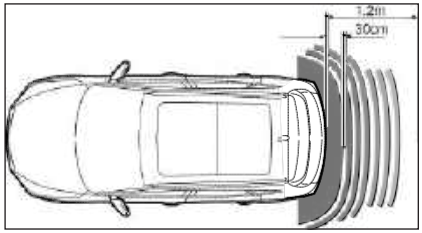
The ultrasonic sensors in the rear bumper monitor the area behind the vehicle to search for obstacles. If any obstacle is detected, the system will calculate its distance from the rear of the vehicle and communicates the message to the driver by sounding warning chimes.

Parking Aid in Operation

The rear parking aid is enabled automatically when reverse is selected, it is switched off as soon as reverse is disengaged. A short beep is given by the parking aid within 1 second after selecting reverse to indicate that the system is operating normally.

Note: If a longer, higher pitched sound is emitted for 3 seconds when reverse is selected this indicates a fault in the system. In this case seek assistance from your MG Authorised Dealer.

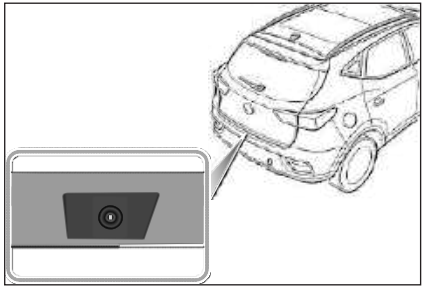
With the parking aid enabled, when obstacles are detected, the system will give sounds in different frequencies (there might be blind areas).



- If there is an obstacle within 1.2m range from the rear sensors, the system starts to emit a beeping sound. As the vehicle moves closer to the obstacle, the beeps are transmitted more rapidly.
- Once the obstruction is within 30cm range of the rear bumper, the beeps will merge into a continuous warning.

Parking Camera System *

The purpose of the parking camera system is to assist the driver in reversing! The camera has limited field of view and cannot detect obstacles outside the field of view.



The parking camera is fitted between left and right license plate lamps. When the reverse is selected, the camera will display an image of what is directly behind the car in the entertainment display, and the system supports the indication of distance from obstacles to vehicles.

360 Panoramic Imaging System *

The purpose of the 360 panoramic imaging system is to assist the driver during reversing! The cameras have a limited field of view and cannot detect obstructions outside the field of view.

Although the entertainment display can provide high-definition images around the vehicle, please still pay attention to the current actual road conditions for your driving safety

Make sure the exterior rear-view mirror is deployed, when using the 360 panoramic imaging system.

With the 360 panoramic imaging system working, the display interface will show a 360° panoramic image of the vehicle to facilitate the observation of the surrounding environment. you are able to touch different areas around the vehicle to check images from different angles of view.

The 360 panoramic imaging system can be accessed in the following ways:

- Select R gear.
- Press the 360 view button.
- In the setting interface, turn on the turning assistant display function. At low speed, turn on the left or right corner light.

In the 360 panoramic image display interface, press the settings button to personalize the relevant functions of the system.

Note: When the shift lever is placed in forward gear position, in no case can 360 panoramic imaging system be enabled as long as the vehicle speed exceeds or equals to 15 km/h.

Rear Driver Assistance System *

System Overview

The effective recognition capabilities of the rear sensors can be limited by objects such as roadside buildings, guardrails, changes in pitch angle of the car due to heavy loading, road conditions such as bends or bumps or weather conditions such as snow and ice etc. Any of the above may trigger a false alarm.

The rear driver assist system may not provide adequate warning of very fast approaching vehicles or operate correctly on tight curves of 500m radius or less.

The rear driver assist system will not operate correctly whilst towing a trailer or caravan.

The system has limitations and may not be able to warn of vehicles approaching at high speeds.

The rear driver assistance function is only an aid, it is NOT a substitute for the attention of the driver.The driver must always remain in control, observe the surroundings and drive safely.

The correct operation of the rear sensors will be compromised if they are misaligned due to accident damage.This may cause the system to automatically shutdown.

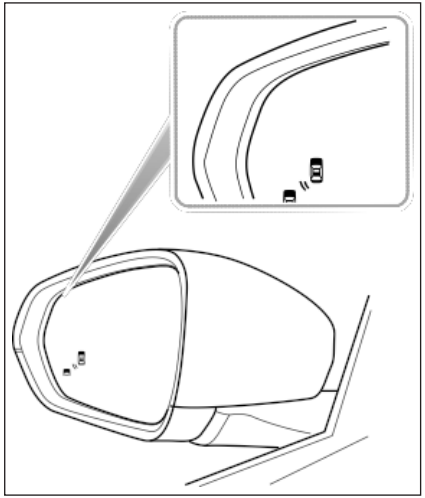
To ensure that the radar sensors work correctly, the rear bumper should be kept free of snow and ice and must not be covered.

Use of non recommended materials or paint on rear bumper repairs may have a detrimental effect on the operation of the rear sensors. Please only use recommended materials.

The rear driver assistance system includes blind spot detection (BSD), lane change assist (LCA), and rear cross traffic alert (RCTA) functions.

The rear driver assistance modules are mounted at the rear of the vehicle on each side, they can assist in detecting vehicles behind or to the side of your vehicle.

The warning lamps to support this system are located within the LH and RH door mirror glasses, they will illuminate or flash to warn of an approaching object or car to assist you in manoeuvring the car safely.



Note: The radar requires calibration on new vehicles or for vehicles of where a rear detecting radar sensor has been replaced. The rear detection radar sensors possess an automatic calibration function to compensate for installation error within a certain range. When the vehicle is running, the radar will automatically enter the calibration state. During the calibration process, the system will provide limited functions, and the alarm may be inaccurate. Upon completion of the calibration, the system will resume all functions.

Switching the System Functions On/Off

The rear driver assist system function and sub system switches can be accessed via the infotainment screen.

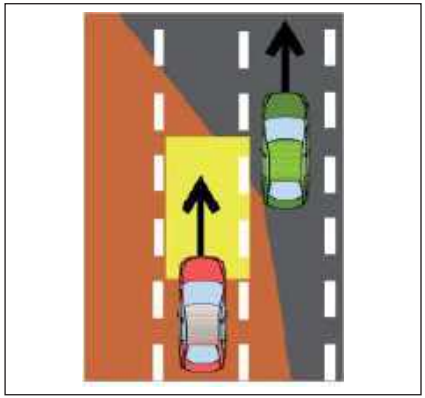
Select ON/OFF to activate/deactivate the system.

System Functions

Note: The detection area, collision time threshold value and vehicle speed provided in the system function description are just for your reference.

Blind Spot Detection (BSD)

When the vehicle is driving forward, the system will monitor the motor vehicles located in the blind zones of the left and right exterior mirrors. When the conditions for activating the blind spot detection function are met, the warning lamps in the corresponding mirror will illuminate. Subsequent operation of the relevant indicator will cause the warning lamp in the mirror to flash to remind the driver of an approaching vehicle.



The conditions for activating the blind spot detection function include:

1 Rear driver assistance system is in the ON state and no faults are present in the system.

2 Blind spot detection (BSD) function is enabled.

3 The vehicle speed is above 30km/h.

4 There are motor vehicles in the blind zone of the vehicle. The system monitors both the left and right of the vehicle, the monitored areas are 2m ahead , 7m behind the rear of the vehicle, and 4.7m from the side of the vehicle.

Note: The warning lamps will not illuminate whilst you are overtaking another vehicle and your speed is greater than that of the vehicle you are passing, even though it is in the blind zone.

Lane Change Assist (LCA)

When the vehicle is driving forward, the system will monitor the motor vehicles approaching rapidly in the adjacent lanes. When the conditions for activating the lane change assist function are met, the warning lamps in the corresponding mirror will illuminate, once the indicators are activated, the warning lamps will flash to warn the driver of an approaching vehicle. This aims to help avoid collisions when changing lanes.