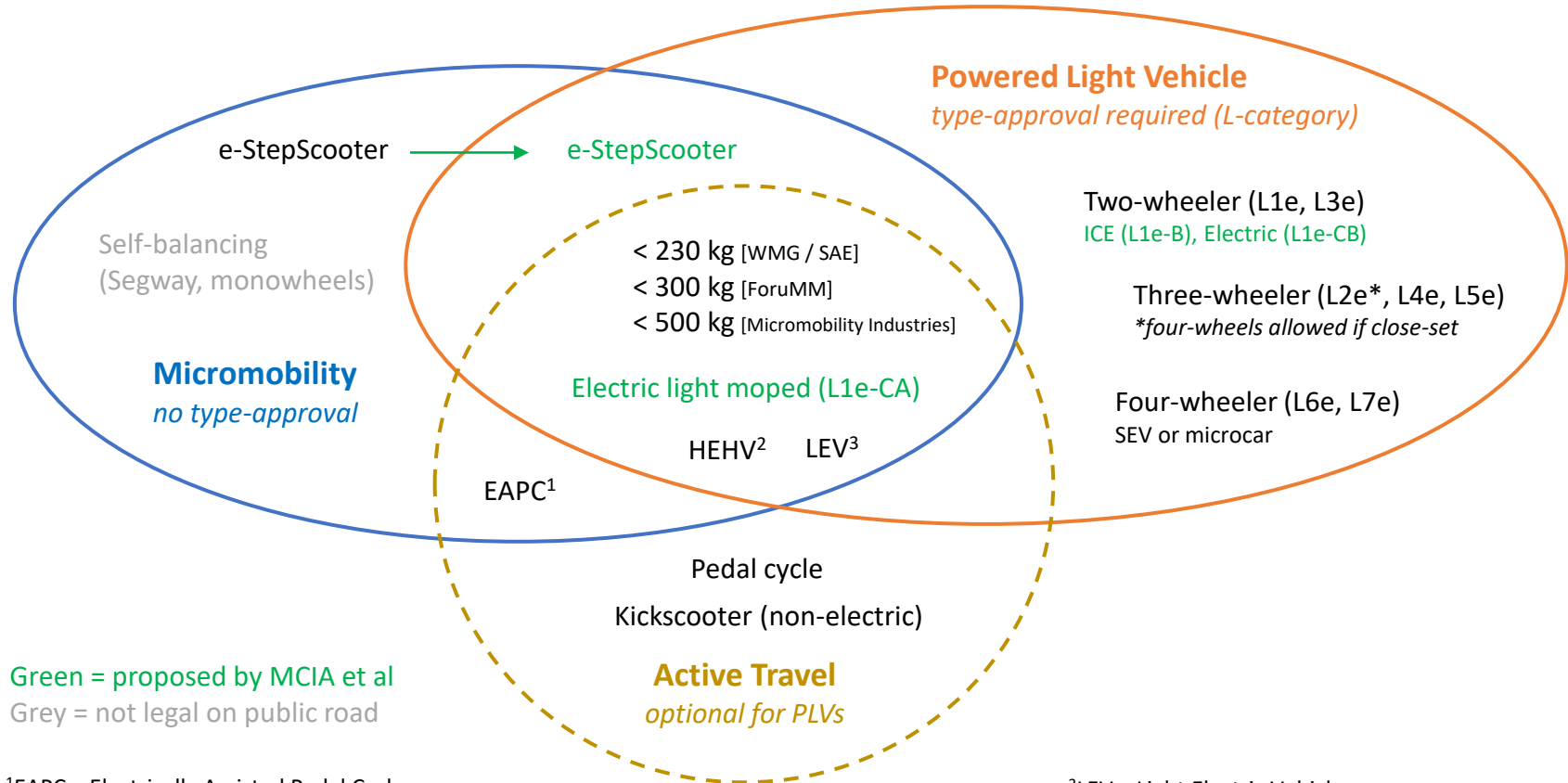


Is standardised terminology needed?

- **L-category**, official type approval classification system recognised across Europe
L1, L2 etc. are the UNECE categories; L1e, L2e etc. are the EU/UK categories (similar to UNECE categories but not identical)
- **PLV**, Powered Light Vehicle
coined by MCIA and Zemo as a more consumer-friendly term encompassing all L-category
 - **ZELPV**, Zero Emission Light Powered Vehicle
subset of PLVs, ref. p.96 of the DfT's Decarbonising Transport document (2021)
- **Micromobility**: < 230 kg according to WMG (using SAE definition) = **PMV**, Powered Micromobility Vehicle
 - < 300 kg according to ForuMM (supported by InnovateUK and Connected Places Catapult)
 - < 500 kg according to Micromobility Industries (global promoter of micromobility)
- **LEV**, Light Electric Vehicle
any EV below M1-category (cars): includes all L-category, EAPCs, e-StepScooters, self-balancing vehicles (LEVA-EU definition)
- **SEV**, Small Electric Vehicle
used in academia, refers to the heavier end of L-category, typically L6 and L7 quadricycles (microcars)
- **HEHV**, Human-Electric Hybrid Vehicle
often with more power and higher speed than an EAPC
- **EAPC**, Electrically Assisted Pedal Cycle (used in legislation SI 1983/1168 and SI 2015/24)
EPAC, Electrically Power Assisted Cycle (used in standard BS EN 15194:2017) } = 'pedelec'

Is standardised terminology needed?



¹EAPC = Electrically Assisted Pedal Cycle (250W, max. 15.5mph, rider must pedal)

²HEHV = Human Electric Hybrid Vehicle (can be an EAPC or L-category, depending on vehicle specification)

³LEV = Light Electric Vehicle (can include EAPCs)

⁴SEV = Small Electric Vehicle (typically category L6e or L7e)