



WLTP - A driver's guide

What is WLTP?

WLTP stands for Worldwide Harmonised Light Vehicle Test Procedure. It is a new testing procedure that measures the emissions and fuel consumption of your car or LCV. The test will replace the New European Driving Cycle (NEDC) system.

Why change from NEDC to WLTP?

The NEDC testing system is old. It was designed in the 1970s, and has been widely criticised as being out-dated and inaccurate.

WLTP, on the other hand, is based in new procedures and more representative of real world driving. The testing process is much more rigorous, and takes into account more factors that affect modern cars and their fuel economy.

For example, any optional upgrades, like wheel size and type, or roof design, can (and do) affect your fuel economy. However, NEDC did not take into consideration, whereas WLTP does.

This means you get a much more realistic picture of your car's fuel consumption and emissions rate.

What are the benefits of this new testing?

While it might seem that the higher fuel consumption and emissions rate figures for your car are bad, that's not actually true. Your car was always performing that way; the tests just didn't reflect those numbers.

The new results are simply a better representation of how your car will perform on the roads.

In fact, you can even get more accurate fuel consumption figures for different types of driving, ranging from motorways to city centre speeds.

This means you have a clearer picture of your vehicle's fuel economy from the get-go.

WLTP - A driver's guide

How is the new test conducted?

Both WLTP and NEDC are conducted in laboratory conditions, but the WLTP test cycle has been redesigned to match real-world driving, with more load and higher speeds. It provides the fuel consumption for different driving conditions:

- Low speed city centre driving
- Medium speed town driving
- High speed rural driving
- Extra high speed motorway driving
- Or a combination of the above

The rates are based on the acceleration and deceleration in different circumstances and speed variations. The key points of difference between the tests are:

	NEDC	WLTP
Temperature	20°-30°	23°
Coastdown procedure	Coastdown	New coastdown procedure, mass definition, tyres, aero equipment
Test weight	Reference mass	Reference mass + mass of optional equipment + % Payload
Phases (sample bags)	2	4
Pollutants	CO, NO _x , THC, PM & PN	CO, NO _x , THC, PM, PN, as well as NO ₂ , N ₂ O, NH ₃ , aldehydes, and ethanol
Gear shifts (manual transmission)	Fixed speeds defined	Vehicle-specific, based on vehicle power, mass, gear ratios. Calculated for each car individually
Cycle driven	Both	Cycle subject to Rated power to mass in running order ratio, W/kg, and its maximum velocity in km/h



WLTP - A driver's guide

How does WLTP affect me?

Since the testing process is much more stringent, and more in line with the real-world scenario, WLTP gives up to 20% higher figures for fuel economy and vehicle emissions.

This will affect your vehicle tax, as it depends on your vehicle's emission rates. It will also affect car rental rates, company car fuel allowance, and other such calculations.

As a result, it might seem that cars tested under the WLTP parameters suddenly are less fuel-efficient than they were earlier.

The thing to bear in mind is that those vehicles are not less economical; it's that the testing is now giving a better estimate of how they will perform on the roads.

Does WLTP affect my EV/PHEV?

Yes, it does, but in a good way. With the WLTP testing procedure, you now get a much more realistic estimate of your vehicle's electricity consumption as well as range.

The new results will tell you exactly how far your EV can go on a single charge. They will also tell you the amount of emissions to expect if you don't charge your PHEV.

How will WLTP affect my company car tax (BiK)?

Your car tax as well as BiK will not be affected until 5 April 2020, and any cars registered before this date will not be affected either.

These taxes will only be affected if your car is registered after this date, in which case the WLTP emission figures for CO₂ will apply.

However, since last year, NEDC figures have been adjusted to reflect the assumed change ahead of WLTP for cars registered after 1 September 2018. While these may not be absolutely accurate, once WLTP figures come into play, it could mean a smaller rise from the adjusted NEDC values.

If you drive an EV, the Government has announced a zero rate of BiK tax for the 2020-21 year. It will go up to 1% in 2021-22, and 2% in 2022-23.

There's also a 2% reduction in scale charge for all cars registered after 6 April 2020, and a 10% discount in 2021-22.

WLTP - A driver's guide

New ULEV releases

There are a number of ULEVs being release in the coming months. Here is a snapshot of some of the vehicles you can expect.

Audi	BMW	Ford	Seat	VW	Skoda	Mini	Vauxhall	Fiat	Peugeot	Honda	Tesla	Cupra	
A3 E-Tron PHEV	i4 BEV 2021/22	Mustang Mach-E BEV	Leon PHEV	A-Class PHEV	Golf PHEV	Superb PHEV	Electric Hatchback BEV	Corsa-e BEV	500e	e-208 BEV	Honda e BEV	Model Y	Formentor
A6 PHEV	X1 Xdrive 25e		Mii EV	EQV BEV	E-up! BEV	Octavia PHEV	Mokka-e BEV		e-2008 BEV				
A7 PHEV	330e Touring		El-Born BEV		ID 3 BEV	Citigo-e IV BEV			508 PHEV				
A8 PHEV	iX3 BEV				ID Crozz BEV								
Q7 PHEV													
E-Tron Sportback BEV													
Q4 e-tron BEV													

If you have any questions, please contact your dedicated service team.