**WLTP One Page**

WLTP is short for worldwide harmonized light vehicles test procedure, a global harmonized standard for determining the levels of pollutants and CO2 emissions, fuel or energy consumption, and electric range from light-duty vehicles (passenger cars and light commercial vans).

It was developed by the Europian Union, Japan and India under the guidelines of UNECE World Forum for Harmonization of Vehicle Regulations. The final version was released in 2015.

The test procedure provides a strict method and also defines the exact circumstances the tests should be done with. Vehicles are put into three classes defined by power/weight ratio (PWr) in kW/Tonne (rated engine power/kerb weight). These three WLTC test cycles are:

* Class 1: low power vehicles with PWr <= 22
* Class 2 : vehicles with 22 < PWr < 34
* Class 3: high power vehicles with PWr > 34 (today’s most common cars have PWr of 40-100 kW/Tone)

In each class, there are several driving tests designed to represent real world vehicle operation on urban and extra-urban roads, motorways, and freeways. The duration of each part is fixed between classes, however the acceleration and speed curves are shaped differently.

Although an improvement over the [NEDC](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_European_Driving_Cycle), the WLTC cycles are still unrealistically slow. For example, the most rapid 0–50 kilometres per hour (0–30 mph) time is 15 seconds. Most drivers in Western Europe accelerate from rest to 50 kilometres per hour (30 mph) in 5 to 10 seconds.

