Q&As on Worldwide Harmonised Light-duty Test Procedure (WLTP)

1. When will Singapore fully switch to WLTP?

Singapore has fully switched to WLTP from 1 Apr 2023 for new light commercial vehicles, and from 1 Jan 2024 for new passenger cars and taxis.

2. What types of vehicles are to be tested under the WLTP?

All* light commercial vehicles and passenger cars (including taxis), with gross vehicle weight less than or equal to 3,500kg, are to be tested under the WLTP, from the following first registration dates in Singapore:

- light commercial vehicles** from 1 Apr 2023; and
- passenger cars (including taxis) from 1 Jan 2024.

Please note that other emission testing cycles, such as the New European Driving Cycle (NEDC) and Japanese Driving Cycle (JC08) will no longer be accepted from the above dates for the applicable vehicles.

**Brand new and newly imported used Light Commercial Vehicles, and passenger cars, as well as brand new taxis (Note: Only brand-new taxis can be registered in Singapore).*

***Light Commercial Vehicles include Light Goods Vehicles, Goods-Cum-Passenger Vehicles, and small buses, with maximum laden weight not exceeding 3,500kg*

3. Which other countries have adopted the WLTP?

Countries in the European Union (EU) as well as Japan have exclusively adopted WLTP for all new vehicles since 1 Sep 2019 and 1 Sep 2021 respectively.

4. What is the difference between the EU-WLTP and Japan-WLTP?

The Japan-WLTP is a modified version of the EU-WLTP to suit driving patterns in Japan. As vehicle speeds in Japan are lower, the extra-high-speed phase used in the EU-WLTP has been removed in the Japan-WLTP. The Japan WLTP (JPN-WLTP) also has less stringent non-methane hydrocarbons (NMHC) and nitrogen oxide (NOx) limits than the EU-WLTP. This is to keep the same stringency as the EU-WLTP as vehicles driven at higher speeds tend to emit less than at slower speeds.

5. Will vehicles tested under JPN-WLTP need to comply with a Particulate Number (PN) limit?

Currently, Japan does not have a PN limit in its emissions regulations. However, in Singapore, vehicles tested under the Japan-WLTP (excluding Port Fuel Injection vehicles) will also be required to meet the PN limit that is tested under the European WLTP. It is important that PN is controlled as PN includes ultrafine particles, which have more severe adverse health effects than PM2.5 and PM10.

6. How can parallel importers (PIs) determine the emissions level of their vehicles if they do not receive emissions reports from the manufacturers of the vehicles?

If parallel importers (PIs) are not able to receive reports from the manufacturers, PIs may test their vehicles at any accredited testing laboratory locally or overseas (Please see **Annex A** for list of approved test laboratories that can test WLTP).

7. Are the driving conditions simulated by the WLTP representative of those found in Singapore?

As the WLTP is developed by the EU and Japan, it is not completely representative of the driving behaviour and traffic in Singapore. Notwithstanding this, the WLTP is the most representative of real-world driving conditions as it is based on real-driving data gathered from the EU countries and Japan, which are key countries that Singapore imports its vehicles from.

8. Will vehicles tested under WLTP be assessed more poorly under the Enhanced Vehicular Emissions Scheme (VES) and Commercial Vehicle Emissions Scheme (CVES)? Are more vehicles expected to be in the neutral or surcharge band?

The pollutant bandings of VES and CVES have been adjusted to account for the more robust WLTP test cycle. The implementation of the adjusted pollutant bandings is in line with the exclusive adoption of WLTP from 1 Apr 2023 for light commercial vehicles and 1 Jan 2024 for passenger cars (including taxis). There will still be popular and cleaner models in the incentive and neutral bands of both schemes.

9. Will the adoption of WLTP mean higher costs for the consumer?

We do not expect higher costs for the consumer as the EU and Japan have exclusively adopted WLTP for all new vehicles for several years. Vehicles tested on the WTLP are readily available.

10. Will the adoption of WLTP affect COE prices?

The sole adoption of WLTP is unlikely to affect COE prices, as COE prices reflect market supply and demand.

Annex A - List of LTA/NEA-Recognised Vehicle Exhaust Emission

Singapore

VICOM Emission Test Laboratory
511 Bukit Batok Street 23, Singapore 659545

Japan

The following Japanese Emission Test Laboratories are accepted to perform both the JC08 test cycle under the JPN2009 emission standard and WLTP-Japan under JPN2018 emission standard. Test reports under JC08 test cycle issued by these test laboratories for CO2 and fuel consumption measurements would not be recognized as these have to be obtained from tests conducted in accordance with WLTP-Japan [TRIAS 08-002-03].

1. Japan Automobile Transport Technology Association
   3-2-5 Yotsuya, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan

2. Japan Vehicle Inspection Association
   Toyoshima 7-26-28, Kita-Ku, Tokyo, Japan

3. Japan Automobile Research Institute
   Shibadaimon 1-1-30, Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan

4. Tokyo Metropolitan Research Institute for Environmental Protection*
   Shinsuna 1-7-5, Koto-ku, Tokyo, Japan

China

Tianjin Automotive Test Centre

1. Room 526, Main Building, No. 68, Xianfeng East Road, Dongli District, Tianjin, China/300300

Hong Kong

Hong Kong Exhaust Emissions Laboratory Ltd
No. 140-A, Kat Hing Wai, Kam Tin, Yuen Long, New Territories, Hong Kong

India

The Automotive Research Association of India (ARAI)
Survey No. 102, Vetal Hill, Off Paud Road, Kothrud,
Pune, Maharashtra, India

France

Laboratoire De L'union Technique De L' Automobile
Du Motorcycle Et Du Cycle Autodrome De
91 Linas Monthlery, France

Germany

1. TÜV Süd Auto Service GmbH
   Krailenshaldenstraße 30; 70469 Stuttgart

2. TÜV NORD Mobilität GmbH & Co. KG IFM – Institut für Fahrzeugtechnik und Mobilität
Adlerstraße 7; 45307 Essen

United Kingdom

1. Millbrook Proving Ground Ltd
   Millbrook, Near Ampthill, Bedford MK45 2JQ, England

2. Horiba Mira Ltd
   Watling Street, Nuneaton, Warwickshire CV10 0TU

Netherlands

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