

KNOW YOUR ELECTRIC RANGE

HOW FAR WILL A CHARGE TAKE YOU?

The latest driving range figures for new electric vehicles and plug-in hybrids are now more accurate, so you can be confident that what you read is truly achievable in that car. That's because they are now more rigorously tested in a way that truly reflects actual driving conditions.



RANGE FIGURES YOU CAN ACHIEVE

The new measurement system is called WLTP, and tells you how far you may be able to go until you run out of electric charge.



YOUR ELECTRIC RANGE WILL VARY

Every car's range is affected by road conditions, weather and driving style. But these make an even bigger difference in electric cars. So you need to know that you can rely on the figures.



DISCOVER THE MOST EFFICIENT EV

Pure electric cars also have an official WLTP electricity consumption figure in miles per kWh. This tells you just how efficient it is – a higher figure means it's even cheaper to run.

* All figures shown are for illustration purposes only and do not reflect a particular vehicle or what you may achieve yourself.

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How do they work out a new car's electric range?

All official range figures for electric vehicles come from the new WLTP test. It's a standardised international laboratory test, replacing the previous NEDC test that was over 25 years old. WLTP measures fuel economy, electricity consumption, electric range and emissions using more sophisticated testing techniques and tougher procedures. It's based on the types of journeys and way we drive today, giving you more realistic and reliable information.

Are these range figures accurate?

The WLTP combined electric range figure is an average, worked out in a laboratory measuring different types of journey, from urban to motorway. Of course, the journeys that you take in your day to day life won't be exactly the same each time: every day is different when you drive. So while the figures are clearly achievable, the range on your individual journey might be different.

How can I get more range from my electric car?

Things like road and weather conditions, congestion, passengers, and driving style – even the combined weight of the options you choose for your car – all affect your electric range. Driving at lower speeds means your charge will go further – high speed motorway driving will reduce your range.

And because electric vehicles don't have engine heat to draw on, using heaters in winter or air conditioning in summer will also reduce your range. Also, just as in a petrol or diesel car, fast and aggressive driving – pulling away quickly and braking hard, overtaking fast and making sudden changes in speed – will lower your range too.

Can I use this to work out my cost per mile?

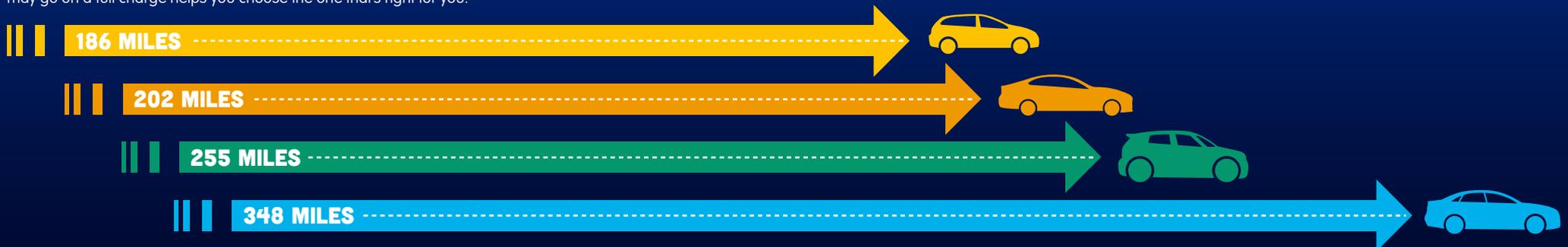
An all-electric car comes with an official electricity consumption figure. This tells you how far it will take you using one unit of electricity, expressed as 'miles per kWh'. You can compare different electric cars using this figure. If you know the price of the electricity that's charging your car, then it's simple to work out the cost per mile, too.

What do the range figures mean?

There are two official WLTP electric range figures. **'WLTP combined electric range'** (or **'all electric range'**) is an average across all four WLTP test cycles ('low'= city driving; 'medium'= town; 'high'= rural; 'extra high'= motorway). You might notice this is lower than the old NEDC figure – that's simply because it's more accurate. The other figure you're likely to see is **'WLTP city electric range'**, which only uses the low (city) and medium (town) test cycles.

FIND YOUR PERFECT ELECTRIC CAR

The electric range of every new car is different, so knowing how far each may go on a full charge helps you choose the one that's right for you.



These electric range figures are for illustration purposes only and do not reflect a particular vehicle or what you may achieve yourself. Please ask your dealer for the WLTP electric range figure for the model you're interested in.

How to find your WLTP electric range figures

- Manufacturer brochures and websites
- Advertising and marketing
- Motoring media listings and comparison tables
- Government's official database at: www.vehicle-certification-agency.gov.uk
- On the 'environmental label' next to new cars in dealerships

Fuel and energy consumption and emissions label		CO ₂ emissions	
CO₂ emissions figure (g/km) 		0 g/km ⁽¹⁾	
Electricity cost (estimated) for 12,000 miles A guide price for comparison purposes is calculated using the combined drive cycle (town centre and motorway) and electricity price. Cost is recalculated annually. Unit price as at March 2018: electricity 15.9p/kWh.		1st year rate £⁽²⁾	
VED for 12 months Vehicle excise duty (VED) or road tax varies according to the CO ₂ emissions and fuel type of the vehicle.		1st year rate £0⁽¹⁾	Standard rate £0⁽²⁾
Electric energy consumption: Miles/kWh ⁽³⁾		Actual All Electric range: Miles ⁽³⁾	
Environmental Information: A guide on fuel economy and CO₂ emissions which contains data for all new passenger car models is available at any point of sale free of charge. In addition to the fuel efficiency of a car, driving behaviour as well as other non-technical factors play a role in determining a car's fuel consumption and CO₂ emissions. CO₂ is the main greenhouse gas responsible for climate change.			
Make/Model:		Engine Capacity (cc): N/A	
Fuel Type: Electricity ⁽⁴⁾		Transmission: N/A	
Fuel Consumption:			
Drive cycle	Litres/100km⁽⁵⁾	Mpg⁽⁶⁾	
Low	N/A	N/A	
Medium	N/A	N/A	
High	N/A	N/A	
Extra High	N/A	N/A	
Combined	N/A	N/A	
Carbon dioxide emissions (g/km): 0			
<small>(1) A new 1st year VED rate will be applied to cars registered for the first time (scheme effective from April 2010 and revised April 2017). (2) The standard 12 month VED rate for all registered cars in this band is shown for the purposes of comparison. Note: figures quoted reflect the current rate only, and may be subject to change in the future. Cars with a list price of over £45,000 when new pay an additional rate of £170 per year on top of the standard rate for five years. (3) Please note that figures quoted are obtained under specific test conditions, they may not be achieved under 'real world' driving conditions. However, the figures serve as a means of comparing models of a similar type. (4) A list of electric vehicle charging points is available here: https://www.zip-map.com/vr/ (5) Not available for electric cars. (6) Not available for electric cars.</small>			
		Important note: The test used to establish the fuel consumption and CO₂ figures above has changed. To find out more about this and how it might affect your purchasing decision, please visit the VCA website: www.vehicle-certification-agency.gov.uk	

If you want to find out more about a car's electric range, please speak to your car dealer.

