

Correct as at 1st May 2026. It may be superseded at any time.

Extract taken from: In-service certification (WoF and CoF) > Heavy PSVs > Transport service licence > TSL

## 16-1 TSL

### Reasons for rejection

#### Mandatory requirement

1. The operator of a heavy PSV has not notified (Note 3) the vehicle inspector of the passenger service licence number under which the vehicle is operated.

#### Note 1

If correctly licensed, a vehicle that requires a transport service licence can be identified by the 'L' on the vehicle licence label.

#### Note 2

**PSV (passenger service vehicle)**, for the purpose of this section, means:

- a vehicle used to carry passengers for hire or reward

Does not include the following:

- a rental vehicle that is not a passenger service vehicle, or
- a vehicle used as a place of abode that is not used in a rental service (eg a motorhome and dual-purpose motorhome carrying horses where at least 50% of the floor space is constructed for human accommodation), or
- a hearse
- a mobile bloodbank vehicle.

#### Note 3

Every heavy PSV must display a TSL label that identifies the TSL number the vehicle is presently operated under (see Figure 16-1-1). For CoF purposes, the vehicle inspector must record the number on the TSL label. Where there is no TSL label, the KSDP is expected to make a reasonable effort to request the TSL number from the driver. The TSL number must be entered into the system when the inspection is recorded, but where a TSL number cannot be obtained, fault code VLP must be entered.

Figure 16-1-1. Sample TSL label



## Summary of legislation

### Applicable legislation

- [Land Transport Act 1998 \(section 30A\)](#).

### Mandatory requirement

1. No certificate of fitness shall be issued in respect of any transport service vehicle unless the vehicle inspector has been notified of the transport service licence under which the vehicle is being operated.

Page amended **1 December 2016** (see [amendment details](#)).