

**Correct as at 8th June 2026. It may be superseded at any time.**

**Extract taken from:** Entry certification (new light vehicles) > Introduction

# Introduction

## 1 Purpose and Scope

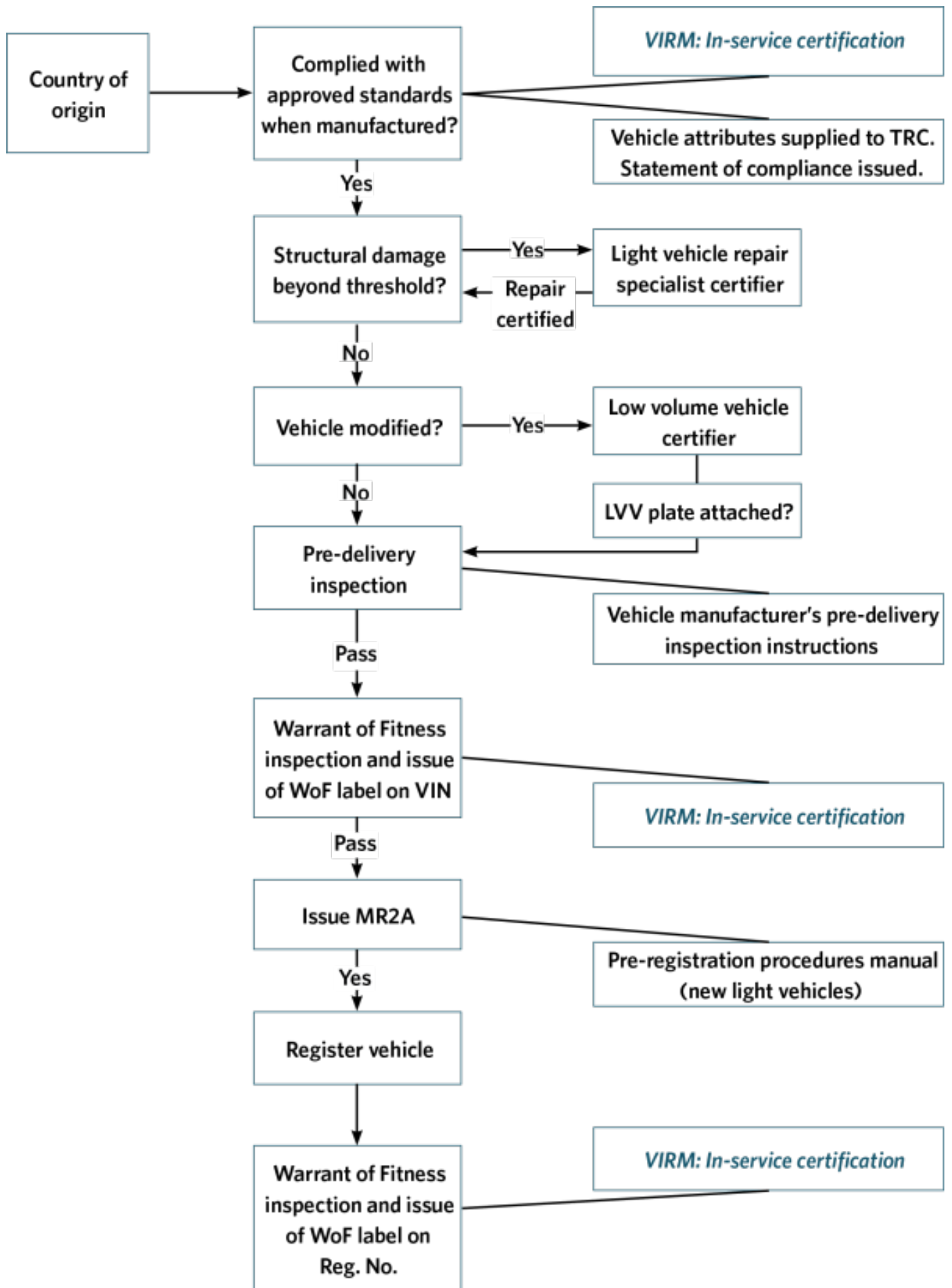
The NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi (NZTA) has prepared this manual to enhance the safety of new vehicles entering New Zealand.

The scope of this manual is the statutory requirements for the entry inspection and certification of new light motor vehicles. It conveys to vehicle inspectors and inspecting organisations for new light vehicles appointed by the NZTA (normally the vehicle manufacturer's New Zealand representative) the conditions of their appointment and the requirements for the inspection and certification of new light vehicles for entry into service. This manual will assist them to achieve correct and consistent standards of inspection and certification.

This manual sets out what the requirements are for passing or failing a vehicle. No attempt has been made to provide details on how a vehicle is to be inspected, a matter best addressed by training programmes.

Amendments to this manual will be issued from time to time as inspection and certification requirements change and improvements are made. Suggestions for improvement should be made using the feedback button found on each page of the manual.

The following diagram shows the role of this manual in relation to the certification process and to other relevant manuals. This is an example process only, and the order of the elements may vary in individual instances.



## 2 Overview of the manual

The manual is structured into six main parts:

### Introduction

This explains the duties and responsibilities of the inspecting organisation and vehicle inspector, the inspection and certification process, complaints procedures, inspection premises and equipment, and the appointment of vehicle inspectors and inspecting organisations. It also includes definitions and abbreviations, sample certification documents, an improvement suggestion form and a form for recording amendments. The introduction is relevant to all new light vehicles requiring entry inspection and certification.

### 1. Vehicle identification

### 2. Standards compliance

The bulk of the content of this section is included in Tables of vehicle class standards requirements and Lists of approved standards. That is, vehicle of group L or class MA, MB, MC, MD1 or NA must comply with approved standards as specified in Tables of vehicle class standards requirements and Lists of approved standards.

Illustrations and tables are added to assist in the identification of standards.

### 3. Pre-delivery inspection

### 4. Warrant of fitness (WoF) inspection

The pages at the beginning of sections 1-4 are divided into two columns:

<b>Summary of legislation</b>	summarises the legislation that relates to the reasons for rejection.
<b>Reasons for rejection</b>	specifies the reasons that must result in the vehicle being rejected for entry certification. The NZ Transport Agency has imposed these requirements in accordance with the Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Standards Compliance 2002, subclause 2.3(1).

### 5. Technical bulletins

These provide extended explanatory material relating to specific items, referenced in this manual.

## 3 The inspection and certification process

### 3.1 Duties and responsibilities

#### 3.1.1 General duties and responsibilities

**Applicable legislation:**

[Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Standards Compliance 2002](#) (Rule 35001/1).

## **1. Vehicle inspectors and inspecting organisations (definitions in the Rule)**

Vehicle inspector means an individual appointed by NZTA under subclause 2.2(1) of the Rule to carry out inspection and certification activities in accordance with requirements and conditions imposed by the NZTA.

Inspecting organisation means a person or organisation appointed by the NZTA under subclause 2.2(1) of the Rule who is responsible for inspection and certification outcomes.

In this manual, an inspecting organisation is one appointed for the purpose of new light vehicle entry inspection and certification, unless stated otherwise.

To avoid doubt, any reference to a certifier in any legislation, deed of appointment, the Low Volume Vehicle Code or any other relevant document is a reference to a vehicle inspector or inspecting organisation (as applicable) appointed by the NZTA under the Rule.

## **2. Inspection and certification activities (subclause 2.1(1) of the Rule)**

Only vehicle inspectors and inspecting organisations appointed by the NZTA may carry out inspection and certification activities as specified in the Rule and in this manual. The inspecting organisation's Deed of Appointment specifies conditions under which a transfer of functions may be made.

## **3. Primary duty (subclause 2.1(2) of the Rule)**

Vehicle inspectors and inspecting organisations must carry out inspection and certification activities competently and diligently and in accordance with the Rule and the requirements in this manual.

## **4. Inspection and certification activities that can be carried out (subclause 2.2(2) of the Rule)**

Vehicle inspectors and inspecting organisations may carry out only those inspection and certification activities for which the NZTA has appointed them.

## **5. Requirements, conditions and period of appointment (subclause 2.3(1) of the Rule)**

The NZTA may specify the period of appointment for a vehicle inspector and inspecting organisation and may impose requirements and conditions as to the performance of the inspection and certification activities, including the performance of those activities at individual sites.

## **6. Driver licence**

Vehicle inspectors who operate vehicles as part of a vehicle inspection must hold a current driver licence for the class of vehicle that they are inspecting.

## **7. Fit and proper person (subclause 2.3(3) of the Rule)**

It is a condition of an appointment that a vehicle inspector or inspecting organisation is, and continues to be, a fit and proper person.

## **8. Document retention, advise incorrect certification, advise vehicle defects (subclause 2.3(4) of the Rule)**

It is a condition of an appointment that a vehicle inspector or inspecting organisation:

- a) keep the original Statements of Compliance (Annex A forms) for at least five years
- b) keep the following documents in a retrievable form for the specified term:

- Pre-delivery inspection checksheets (one year)
- WoF checksheets (one year)
- Specialist certifiers' certificates (such as repair and low volume) (five years)

c) advise the NZTA as soon as practicable if there is a reason to believe that the inspection and certification of a vehicle has been carried out incorrectly, and

d) advise the NZTA as soon as practicable of a defect in a manufacturer's production run or quality control process of which the inspector or organisation has become aware that may affect the safety performance of a vehicle that has been inspected and certified. (Industry is working with the NZTA to prepare a form for reporting such instances to the NZTA).

## **9. Delegation (subclause 2.4(1) of the Rule)**

A vehicle inspector or inspecting organisation may not delegate any function or power to carry out inspection and certification activities for which they were appointed, except under conditions specified in the inspecting organisation's Deed of Appointment or otherwise specified by the NZTA in writing.

### **3.1.2 Inspection and certification**

#### **1. Inspecting and certifying a vehicle for entry into service (subclause 6.3(2) of the Rule)**

The inspection and certification of a vehicle for entry into service must be carried out in accordance with requirements and conditions imposed by the NZTA.

#### **2. Determining compliance of a vehicle (subclause 6.4(1) of the Rule)**

A vehicle may be certified for entry into service only if a vehicle inspector or inspecting organisation has identified the vehicle and has determined, on reasonable grounds, that the vehicle:

- a) is safe to be operated, and
- b) has been designed and constructed using components and materials that are fit for their purpose, and is within safe tolerance of its state when it was manufactured or modified, and
- c) complies with the applicable requirements (all of which are contained or referred to within this manual, and
- d) has not suffered water damage as specified by the NZTA (see paragraph 4 below), and
- e) has undergone specialist inspection and certification as required by paragraphs 5 to 9 below and that the specific aspects of the vehicle have been certified.

#### **3. Information to take into account when determining compliance of a vehicle (subclause 6.4(3) of the Rule)**

A vehicle inspector or inspecting organisation, in making a determination, must take into account:

- a) information obtained from inspecting the vehicle and associated documents, and
- b) additional relevant information, if any, about the vehicle issued by a manufacturer, modifier, repairer or other relevant person of which the inspector or organisation is aware.

#### **4. Water-damaged vehicles (clause 11.1 of the Rule)**

The NZTA may, in the New Zealand Gazette, specify the extent of water damage that makes it impractical to determine by way of an inspection whether a water-damaged vehicle is safe to be operated. A vehicle having sustained water damage to the extent specified by the NZTA – whether that damage has been repaired or not – cannot be certified for entry into service in New Zealand.

#### **5. Light vehicle repair specialist inspection and certification (subclause 6.5(1)(a) of the Rule)**

Light vehicle repair specialist inspection and certification is required if a vehicle has been repaired because of, or following, significant damage or deterioration to its structure, chassis, body-to-chassis attachment, suspension or occupant protection system. See the current version of Threshold for requiring repair certification.

#### **6. Alternative fuel system inspection and certification (subclause 6.5(1)(b) of the Rule)**

Alternative fuel system inspection and certification is required if a vehicle is fitted with an alternative fuel system that is in working order.

#### **7. Low volume vehicle specialist inspection and certification (subclause 6.5(1)(c) of the Rule)**

Low volume vehicle specialist inspection and certification may be required if a vehicle is a light vehicle that, since it was manufactured, or last certified for entry, or last certified as a low volume vehicle, has been modified so as to affect its compliance with an applicable requirement.

#### **8. Other specialist certification (subclause 6.5(1)(e) of the Rule)**

Other specialist inspection and certification may be required in accordance with an applicable requirement, or as required by the NZTA.

#### **9. Modified vehicles not requiring specialist certification (subclause 6.5(3) of the Rule)**

Low volume vehicle specialist inspection and certification is not required if a modified vehicle:

- a) has been inspected by a vehicle inspector or inspecting organisation appointed for the purposes of entry inspection and certification in accordance with this manual and the VIRM: In-service certification and the inspector or organisation is satisfied, on reasonable grounds, that the risk of injury to any person has been minimised, or
- b) was modified for the purposes of law enforcement or the provision of emergency services, that is, equipped for the attendance of fires or for ambulance duty, or is a police vehicle.

### **3.1.3 Performance review**

#### **1. NZ Transport Agency may monitor and review performance (subclause 3.1(1) of the Rule)**

The NZTA may monitor and review the performance of a vehicle inspector or inspecting organisation in complying with the requirements and conditions imposed by the NZTA, including the performance of inspection and certification activities at individual sites.

#### **2. Providing information to NZ Transport Agency (subclause 3.1(2) and (3) of the Rule)**

In monitoring and reviewing performance, the NZTA may require a vehicle inspector or inspecting organisation to undergo such monitoring and review, and provide such information as the NZTA reasonably considers relevant. A

vehicle inspector or inspecting organisation must comply with a requirement from the NZTA.

### **3. Costs of monitoring and review (subclause 3.1(4) of the Rule)**

A vehicle inspector or inspecting organisation must bear the costs of the monitoring and reviewing of their performance in accordance with any prescribed fee.

#### **3.1.4 Investigations**

##### **1. Investigations (subclause 3.2(1) of the Rule)**

If the NZTA has reason to believe that a vehicle inspector or inspecting organisation has failed to comply with any of the conditions of their appointment, or has failed to comply with the Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Standards Compliance 2002, the NZTA may require the inspector or organisation to undergo such an investigation and to provide such information as the NZTA reasonably considers appropriate.

##### **2. Notification of action (other than immediate suspension/imposition of conditions) (subclause 3.2(3) of the Rule)**

Following an investigation and before carrying out action, the NZTA must notify the vehicle inspector or inspecting organisation in writing of:

- a) the action that is being considered, and
- b) the reasons for the action that is being considered, and
- c) the date by which submissions may be made to the NZTA in respect of the action that is being considered, which must be at least 21 days after the notice was given, and
- d) where appropriate, the date on which the action that is being considered will take effect, which, unless the NZTA determines otherwise, must be at least 28 days after the notice was given.

##### **3. Responding to a notification of action (subclause 3.2(5) of the Rule)**

If a vehicle inspector or inspecting organisation is notified as above, they must ensure that all information that they wish the NZTA to consider in relation to the action that is being considered is received by the NZTA within the period specified in the notice or within any further period that the NZTA may allow.

##### **4. NZ Transport Agency must consider submissions (subclause 3.2(6) of the Rule)**

The NZ Transport Agency must consider the submissions made and information supplied, and must:

- a) decide whether or not to take the action that is being considered, and
- b) provide written notification as soon as is practicable to the vehicle inspector or inspecting organisation of:
  - i. the NZTA's decision, and
  - ii. if appropriate, the date on which the action is to take effect, and
  - iii. if appropriate, the right of appeal under section 106 of the Land Transport Act 1998.

## **5. Immediate suspension or imposing of conditions (subclause 3.3(1) of the Rule)**

If the NZTA has reason to believe that a vehicle inspector or inspecting organisation has failed to comply with a condition of their appointment or with the Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Standards Compliance 2002, and that this presents a significant risk to land transport safety, the NZTA may suspend, with immediate effect, the whole or any part of the appointment, or impose any conditions on the appointment.

## **6. Notification of immediate suspension or imposition of conditions (subclause 3.3(2) of the Rule)**

Where the NZTA suspends the whole or any part of an appointment, or imposes conditions on the appointment, the NZTA must notify the vehicle inspector or inspecting organisation in writing of:

- a) the grounds for the suspension or imposition of conditions
- b) the fact that the inspector or organisation may make submissions to the NZTA
- c) the right of appeal under section 106 of the Land Transport Act 1998.

## **7. NZ Transport Agency must consider submissions following immediate suspension or imposition of conditions (subclause 3.3(3) of the Rule)**

The NZ Transport Agency must, as soon as practicable, consider any submission made and notify the inspector or inspecting organisation in writing of the result of any such consideration.

## **8. Duration of immediate suspension or imposition of conditions (subclause 3.3(5) of the Rule)**

A suspension or condition imposed remains in force until the NZTA has determined the action to be taken and that action has been taken.

## **9. Withdrawal of immediate suspension or imposition of conditions (subclause 3.3(4) of the Rule)**

The NZ Transport Agency may at any time withdraw a suspension or an imposed condition.

## **10. Right of appeal (subclause 3.3(6) of the Rule)**

A vehicle inspector or inspecting organisation may appeal under section 106 of the Land Transport Act 1998 against a decision by the NZTA to immediately suspend or impose conditions.

## **11. Costs of investigations (subclause 3.2(7) of the Rule)**

The NZ Transport Agency may require a vehicle inspector or inspecting organisation to bear the costs associated with an investigation or remedial action in accordance with any prescribed fee.

## **12. Remedial action, suspension, revocation (subclause 3.2(2) of the Rule)**

If, following an investigation, the NZTA is satisfied that the vehicle inspector or inspecting organisation has failed to comply with any of the conditions of their appointment, or failed to comply with the Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Standards Compliance 2002, the NZTA may do one or more of the following:

- a) require that remedial action, such as training, be undertaken by the inspector or organisation
- b) suspend the whole or any part of the appointment of the inspector or organisation for a specified period or until specified conditions are met

c) revoke the whole or any part of the appointment of the inspector or organisation.

### **13. Obligation to comply (subclause 3.2(8) of the Rule)**

A vehicle inspector or inspecting organisation must comply with a requirement of the NZTA in relation to paragraphs 1, 11 and 12.

## **3.2 Identifying the vehicle class**

Table 3-2-1 defines the vehicle classes specified in transport legislation such as Land Transport Rules and the Transport (Vehicle Standards) Regulations 1990.

A vehicle inspector or inspecting organisation can inspect and certify vehicles for entry into service only if these belong to the classes for which they have been appointed by the NZTA.

## **3.3 Establishing whether a vehicle requires inspection and certification for entry into service**

All motor vehicles require inspection and certification for entry into service, except the following:

- vehicles of class AB, TA or TB
- armoured vehicles used exclusively as equipment of the New Zealand Defence Force
- traction engines
- mechanically propelled rollers
- tractors and machines, including trailers, for use solely in agricultural, land management or roading operations, whether for traction or otherwise
- vehicles registered for use on a road in a country other than New Zealand that are not going to be in New Zealand for a continuous period of more than 18 months
- vehicles listed below:
  - a) pedestrian-controlled goods service vehicles
  - b) vehicles propelled and supported solely by self-laying tracks
  - c) vehicles used on roads only in road construction zones in accordance with notices declaring those zones
  - d) vehicles that are used on a road only when crossing or proceeding along a section of the road where the vehicles have been authorised to operate by an authorisation of a road controlling authority that requires:
    - i. a written agreement by the vehicle's operator or the person for whom the vehicle is being operated, to construct, reconstruct, maintain, or restore to the satisfaction of the road controlling authority all or part of the road used by the vehicle, and
    - ii. the erection and maintenance of warning devices, signs or control devices as required by the road controlling authority and the NZTA, and
    - iii. where the use of the road does not consist solely of the direct crossing of the road, the prior approval of the NZTA
  - e) all-terrain vehicles that are used on a public highway
  - f) motor vehicles exclusively designed and used on a road for driving, carrying or propelling any of the following, which must be permanently attached to the vehicle:
    - i. aerodrome runway sweepers
    - ii. electrical substations

- iii. filters for transformer oil
- iv. log haulers that are stationary when hauling logs
- v. aero engine test benches
- g) tractors owned by a local authority and used exclusively for the construction, maintenance or mowing of stopbanks and the banks of rivers, streams, drains, canals or other watercourses
- h) mobile or movable huts, galleys or similar motor vehicles that are used on a road solely in connection with the construction or maintenance of roads
- i) tractors used exclusively for shunting railway rolling stock.
- j) traction engines
- k) forklifts
- l) aerodrome crash fire tenders that are used on a road only in emergencies
- m) trailers while being drawn by a motor vehicle specified in (m) to (s) of this schedule
- n) motor vehicles, used exclusively in connection with the embarking and disembarking of ships' passengers or for loading and unloading ships' mails, cargo, and passengers' baggage, and used on a public highway only when proceeding unladen from one wharf to another wharf or from its usual place of storage to a wharf and returning to that place of storage
- o) motor vehicles designed exclusively or principally as part of the armament of the New Zealand Defence Force
- p) cable jinkers
- q) front-end loaders
- r) log skidders
- s) tractor cranes
- t) rough-terrain cranes
- u) mobile crushing and screening plant machines, which are mounted on trailers
- v) motor graders
- w) motor scrapers
- x) trailer scrapers
- y) plant for servicing oil-filled cables
- z) post debarkers
- aa) saw bench apparatus
- bb) forestry chippers
- cc) tree feller bunchers
- dd) trench diggers and excavators
- ee) vehicles that are always used unladen on the road and that are designed exclusively for carrying earth or other bulk materials
- ff) mobile concrete mixers that are mounted on tractors

gg) a vehicle that is similar in design, construction or purpose to a vehicle listed above that cannot be categorised by vehicle class.

### **3.4 Establishing whether a vehicle may be inspected and certified for entry into service**

A new light vehicle that requires inspection and certification for entry into service (see section 3.3) can be inspected and certified for entry into service only if:

1. the vehicle's identity (by VIN or chassis number) can be, and has been, established without doubt
2. the VIN process has been completed – see LTSA Pre-registration procedures manual (new light vehicles).

### **3.5 Establishing whether a vehicle complies**

To establish whether a vehicle complies:

1. Select the relevant sections in this manual that set out the requirements for the vehicle class and/or type.
2. Inspect the documentation that relates to the vehicle make, model (and sub-model) in order to determine whether the vehicle (and its components and systems) complies with approved standards as required by this manual (documentation may include a plate affixed to the vehicle).
3. Inspect the vehicle in order to determine whether the vehicle complies with the condition, performance, modification and repair requirements set out in this manual and the VIRM: In-service certification. Unless stated otherwise, equipment labelled 'permitted' must comply with legal requirements.
4. Where an inspecting organisation determines that a reason for rejection in either the VIRM: In-service certification or this manual applies to a vehicle, the inspecting organisation must reject the vehicle for certification for entry into service.
5. Where the inspecting organisation requires further information in order to determine compliance with a requirement, the inspecting organisation must reject the vehicle until the information has been obtained.

### **3.6 Inspection documentation**

**Applicable legislation:**

[Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Standards Compliance 2002](#), clause 2.3.

#### **3.6.1 Statement of compliance**

The inspecting organisation must specify the standards to which a vehicle or vehicle model comply.

#### **3.6.2 Checksheets and outcomes**

##### **3.6.2.1 Pre-delivery inspection checksheet**

The inspecting organisation must complete the pre-delivery inspection checksheet as specified by the vehicle manufacturer.

##### **3.6.2.2 WoF checksheet**

The inspecting organisation must complete an NZTA-approved [WoF checksheet](#) as specified in the [VIRM: In-service certification](#). Checksheet specification and approval application forms are available from the Vehicles Unit of the

NZTA. The checksheet must be completed legibly and in full.

### 3.6.2.3 Outcomes

An inspecting organisation can determine one of two outcomes:

- a) Passed inspection: Record the determination and issue a WoF label as set out below.
- b) Failed inspection: Record the determination as set out below. The reasons for the failed inspection must be clearly stated.

If requested, supply a copy of the checksheet to the vehicle owner.

### 3.6.3 LTSA4085

In cases where the LATIS system is not used, an LTSA4085(N) form is used. If, following the inspection of a vehicle and accompanying documentation, an inspecting organisation determines that the vehicle complies with all applicable requirements in this manual, the inspector must issue an LTSA4085(N) Vehicle Compliance Certificate. The inspector must complete the LTSA4085(N) form in every detail and sign it. In such cases a Transport Service Delivery Agent (TSDA) enters the details into the LTSA system.

## 3.7 Recording the inspection outcome (record of determination)

Applicable legislation: Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Standards Compliance 2002, clause 6.6.

The inspecting organisation:

- records the inspection outcome (pre-delivery inspection and WoF) in the LATIS system, either directly or using Vehicle Inspection and Certification (VIC). The record of the inspection outcome in LATIS is the record of determination, and
- enters the inspection outcome into the system before the vehicle leaves the premises of the inspecting organisation.

## 3.8 Issuing the WoF label ('evidence of vehicle inspection')

Applicable legislation: Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Standards Compliance 2002, clause 6.8 and section 9.

### 3.8.1 Expiry dates

Expiry date of the WoF

The WoF expiry date must be 12 months from the date of inspection for a vehicle that is less than six years from its date of manufacture.

### 3.8.2 Completing and affixing the WoF label

Completing the WoF label

#### Figure 1. Warrant of Fitness (WoF) label details

If the vehicle passes the WoF inspection, the new WoF label must be completed in the following manner:

- a) Front side:
  - i. select the WoF label with the correct year of expiry of the WoF, and
  - ii. using a hole punch of at least 6mm diameter, punch out the appropriate number representing

the month of the WoF expiry date.

b) Reverse side:

- i. record the name of the inspecting organisation (business stamp is acceptable), and
- ii. vehicle registration number, and
- iii. system authorisation number, and
- iv. full expiry date of the WoF.

Each WoF label has a unique serial number printed on three places on the reverse side. The serial number **is provided** for cross-referencing of the inspection documentation. The inspecting organisation must:

- **(for paper check sheets)** remove both serial number stickers and attach one to the **customer copy** and one to the file copy
- **(for electronic check sheets)** record the serial number on all copies.

### **Affixing the WoF label**

The WoF label must be affixed by the inspecting organisation in the following position:

- a) on the inside of the windscreen facing outwards on the same side as the steering wheel, and
- b) as close as possible to the edge of the windscreen where it is clearly visible from the outside and is not obscured by an antiglare band.

Not more than one WoF label may be displayed at one time. When issuing a new WoF label, the inspecting organisation must remove the existing label.

## **3.9 Collecting fees**

**Applicable legislation:**

### **Land Transport (Regulatory Fees) Regulations 2023**

#### **3.9.1 Application for inspection and certification of vehicles for entry into service**

Any fee to be paid by an applicant for inspection and certification of a vehicle for entry into service is the amount fixed by the inspecting organisation that is reasonable, having regard to:

- a) the time spent in inspecting the vehicle to ascertain whether it complies with the relevant requirements, and
- b) any fees payable to the NZTA, and
- c) any standard or usual rate at which the inspecting organisation imposes charges for other work carried out in respect of motor vehicles.

#### **3.9.2 Duplicate evidence of vehicle inspection**

The fee to be paid by the operator of a motor vehicle to an inspecting organisation for a duplicate of an evidence of vehicle inspection is \$7.70.

The vehicle distributor must demonstrate that they have procedures for the handling of customer complaints. Complaints that relate directly to the safety of the vehicle must be investigated promptly and fully and the details recorded.

Franchise dealers must maintain an effective complaints management process in accordance with the NZTA Performance review system manual that:

1. recognises the positive value of complaints
2. encourages customers to direct any complaints about vehicle safety to the inspecting organisation in the first instance
3. gives clear and concise instructions to all customers on how to register a complaint
4. includes standards for resolution and the customer's right to appeal to the NZTA if they are dissatisfied with the proposed resolution
5. keeps records of all complaints about vehicle safety
6. acknowledges in writing all written complaints and states a proposed date of resolution
7. retains documentation of an investigation into a complaint
8. provides directions for any customer who wishes to make a complaint or appeal a decision made by an inspecting organisation, to use the NZTA freephone 0800 699 000.

### **3.10 Motorsport, special interest and disability vehicles**

Applies to:

- Disability vehicles as defined in the Land Transport (Clean Vehicle Discount Scheme Charges) Regulations 2022
- Special Interest vehicles (as defined in Part 2 of the Land Transport Rule: Frontal Impact 2001)
- Motorsport vehicles (as defined in Land Transport Rule: Frontal Impact 2001)

<> These vehicles can not be flagged using the VINdirect system. If the vehicle was modified in New Zealand, disability vehicles will be flagged by the Low Volume Vehicle Technical Association (LVVTA). For anything else, contact

[frr@nzta.govt.nz](mailto:frr@nzta.govt.nz)

To be excluded from the Clean Vehicle Standard a vehicle must be inspected and approved as a disability before the pre-delivery inspection is passed.

**Table 3-2-1. Vehicle equipment standards classifications**

Class	Description
<b>AA (Pedal cycle)</b>	A vehicle designed to be propelled through a mechanism solely by human power.
<b>AB (Power-assisted pedal cycle)</b>	A pedal cycle to which is attached one or more auxiliary propulsion motors having a combined maximum power output not exceeding 300 watts.
<b>LA (Moped with two wheels)*</b>	<p>A motor vehicle (other than a power-assisted pedal cycle) that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• has two wheels; and</li> <li>• either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ has an engine cylinder capacity not exceeding 50ml and a maximum speed not exceeding 50km/h; or</li> <li>◦ has a power source other than a piston engine and a maximum speed not exceeding 50km/h.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>LB (Moped with three wheels)</b>	<p>A motor vehicle (other than a power-assisted pedal cycle) that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• has three wheels; and</li> <li>• either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ has an engine cylinder capacity not exceeding 50ml and a maximum speed not exceeding 50km/h; or</li> <li>◦ has a power source other than a piston engine and a maximum speed not exceeding 50km/h.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>An LB 1 motor vehicle has one wheel at the front and two wheels at the rear. An LB 2 motor vehicle has two wheels at the front and one wheel at the rear.</p>
<b>LC (Motorcycle)</b>	<p>A motor vehicle that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• has two wheels; and</li> <li>• either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ has an engine cylinder capacity exceeding 50ml; or</li> <li>◦ has a maximum speed exceeding 50km/h.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>LD (Motorcycle and side-car)</b>	<p>A motor vehicle that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• has three wheels asymmetrically arranged in relation to the longitudinal median axis; and</li> <li>• either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ has an engine cylinder capacity exceeding 50ml; or</li> <li>◦ has a maximum speed exceeding 50km/h.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>DEFINITION:</b>  <b>Side-car</b>	A car, box or other receptacle attached to the side of a motorcycle and supported by a wheel.

Class	Description
<b>LE (Motor tri-cycle)</b>	<p>A motor vehicle that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• has three wheels symmetrically arranged in relation to the longitudinal median axis; and</li> <li>• has a gross vehicle mass not exceeding one tonne; and</li> <li>• either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ has an engine cylinder capacity exceeding 50ml; or</li> <li>◦ has a maximum speed exceeding 50km/h.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>An LE 1 motor vehicle has one wheel at the front and two wheels at the rear. An LE 2 motor vehicle has two wheels at the front and one wheel at the rear.</p>
<b>DEFINITION:</b>  <b>Passenger vehicle</b>	<p>A motor vehicle that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• is constructed primarily for the carriage of passengers; and</li> <li>• either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ has at least four wheels; or</li> <li>◦ has three wheels and a gross vehicle mass exceeding one tonne.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>MA (Passenger car)</b>	<p>A passenger vehicle (other than a class MB or class MC vehicle) that has not more than nine seating positions (including the driver's seating position).</p>
<b>MB (Forward control passenger vehicle)</b>	<p>A passenger vehicle (other than a class MC vehicle):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• that has not more than nine seating positions (including the driver's seating position); and</li> <li>• in which the centre of the steering wheel is in the forward quarter of the vehicle's total length.</li> </ul>
<b>MC (Off-road passenger vehicle)</b>	<p>A passenger vehicle, designed with special features for off-road operation, that has not more than nine seating positions (including the driver's seating position), and that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• has four-wheel drive; and</li> <li>• has at least four of the following characteristics when the vehicle is unladen on a level surface and the front wheels are parallel to the vehicle's longitudinal centre-line and the tyres are inflated to the vehicle manufacturer's recommended pressure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ an approach angle of not less than 28 degrees;</li> <li>◦ a breakover angle of not less than 14 degrees;</li> <li>◦ a departure angle of not less than 20 degrees;</li> <li>◦ a running clearance of not less than 200mm;</li> <li>◦ a front-axle clearance, rear-axle clearance or suspension clearance of not less than 175mm.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>DEFINITION:</b>  <b>Omnibus</b>	<p>A passenger vehicle that has more than nine seating positions (including the driver's seating position). An omnibus comprising two or more non-separable but articulated units shall be considered as a single vehicle.</p>

Class	Description
<b>MD (Light omnibus)</b>	An omnibus that has a gross vehicle mass not exceeding 5 tonnes.
<b>MD 1</b>	An omnibus that has a gross vehicle mass not exceeding 3.5 tonnes and not more than 12 seats.
<b>MD 2</b>	An omnibus that has a gross vehicle mass not exceeding 3.5 tonnes and more than 12 seats.
<b>MD 3</b>	An omnibus that has a gross vehicle mass exceeding 3.5 tonnes but not exceeding 4.5 tonnes.
<b>MD 4</b>	An omnibus that has a gross vehicle mass exceeding 4.5 tonnes but not exceeding 5 tonnes.
<b>ME (Heavy omnibus)</b>	An omnibus that has a gross vehicle mass exceeding 5 tonnes.
<b>DEFINITION:</b>  <b>Goods vehicle</b>	<p>A motor vehicle that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• is constructed primarily for the carriage of goods; and</li> <li>• either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ has at least four wheels; or</li> <li>◦ has three wheels and a gross vehicle mass exceeding one tonne.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>For the purpose of this description:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a vehicle that is constructed for both the carriage of goods and passengers shall be considered primarily for the carriage of goods if the number of seating positions multiplied by 68kg is less than 50 percent of the difference between the gross vehicle mass and the unladen mass</li> <li>• the equipment and installations carried on special purpose vehicles not designed for the carriage of passengers shall be considered to be goods</li> <li>• a goods vehicle that has two or more non-separable but articulated units shall be considered to be a single vehicle.</li> </ul>
<b>NA (Light goods vehicle)</b>	A goods vehicle that has a gross vehicle mass not exceeding 3.5 tonnes.
<b>NB (Medium goods vehicle)</b>	A goods vehicle that has a gross vehicle mass exceeding 3.5 tonnes but not exceeding 12 tonnes.
<b>NC (Heavy goods vehicle)</b>	A goods vehicle that has a gross vehicle mass exceeding 12 tonnes.

Class	Description
<b>DEFINITION:</b> <b>Trailer</b>	A vehicle without motive power that is constructed for the purpose of being drawn behind a motor vehicle.
<b>TA (Very light trailer)</b>	A single-axled trailer that has a gross vehicle mass not exceeding 0.75 tonnes.
<b>TB (Light trailer)</b>	A trailer (other than a class TA trailer) that has a gross vehicle mass not exceeding 3.5 tonnes.
<b>TC (Medium trailer)</b>	A trailer that has a gross vehicle mass exceeding 3.5 tonnes but not exceeding 10 tonnes.
<b>TD (Heavy trailer)</b>	A trailer that has a gross vehicle mass exceeding 10 tonnes.

Page amended **10 March 2025** (see [amendment details](#))

## 4 Complaints

The vehicle distributor must demonstrate that they have procedures for the handling of customer complaints. Complaints that relate directly to the safety of the vehicle must be investigated promptly and fully and the details recorded.

Franchise dealers must maintain an effective complaints management process in accordance with the NZTA [Performance review system manual](#) that:

1. recognises the positive value of complaints
2. encourages customers to direct any complaints about vehicle safety to the inspecting organisation in the first instance
3. gives clear and concise instructions to all customers on how to register a complaint
4. includes standards for resolution and the customer's right to appeal to the NZTA if they are dissatisfied with the proposed resolution
5. keeps records of all complaints about vehicle safety
6. acknowledges in writing all written complaints and states a proposed date of resolution
7. retains documentation of an investigation into a complaint
8. provides directions for any customer who wishes to make a complaint or appeal a decision made by an inspecting organisation, to use the NZTA freephone 0800 699 000.

## 5 Inspection premises and equipment

Any requirements relating to premises and equipment specified by the vehicle manufacturer for pre-delivery inspection for a vehicle model must be available and used as specified.

Requirements for WoF inspections are in [VIRM: In-service certification, Introduction section 5](#).

## 6 Appointments

Information on applying to be a new light entry vehicle inspector (VI) can be found in the Vehicle Inspection Portal Applications section.

[Information on becoming a new light entry vehicle inspector](#)

## 7 Definitions and abbreviations

<b>Agricultural</b>	in relation to purposes or operations, means connected directly with the operation or management of a farm.
<b>All-terrain vehicle</b>	means a special purpose vehicle, with or without motor cycle controls and equipment, that:  a) is principally designed for off-road use, and  b) has three or more wheels, and  c) has an engine capacity exceeding 50 cc, and  d) has a gross laden weight of less than 1000kg.
<b>Alternative fuel inspection certificate</b>	means evidence of vehicle inspection relating to the periodic in-service inspection and certification of an alternative fuel system.
<b>Alternative fuel installation certificate</b>	means an inspection and certification document relating to the installation of an alternative fuel system.
<b>Alternative fuel system inspection and certification</b>	means inspection and certification of an alternative fuel system comprising either:  a) specialist inspection and certification required for the issuing of an alternative fuel installation certificate;  or  b) in-service inspection and certification required for the issuing of an alternative fuel inspection certificate.
<b>Applicable requirement</b>	means any requirement specified or incorporated in an Act, regulation, code or rule that applies to the design, construction, condition, equipment, modification, repair or maintenance of a specific vehicle. All applicable requirements for in-service inspection and certification are contained in this manual.
<b>Articulated vehicle</b>	means any motor vehicle with a semi-trailer attached so that part of the semi-trailer is superimposed upon the motor vehicle and a substantial part of the semi-trailer and its load is borne by the motor vehicle.
<b>Authority</b>	means the NZ Transport Agency constituted by section 184 of the Land Transport Act 1998.

<b>Certify</b>	<p>means:</p> <p>a) in relation to a vehicle, or specific aspect of a vehicle, to make a record of determination that confirms that the vehicle inspector or inspecting organisation has determined that the vehicle or specific aspect of the vehicle complies with the requirements in this rule, or</p> <p>b) in relation to a vehicle's loading and weight limits, to make a record of a vehicle's loading and weight limits.</p>
<b>Class</b>	in relation to vehicles means a category of vehicle of one of the Groups A, L, M, N or T, as specified under 3.2 of the Introduction.
<b>Combination vehicle</b>	means a towing vehicle in combination with one or more trailers or other motor vehicle that is being towed.
<b>Compliance label</b>	means an attachment to a vehicle in the form of a label that confirms compliance of the vehicle or a specific aspect of the vehicle with requirements in the Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Standards Compliance 2002.
<b>Compliance plate</b>	means an attachment to a vehicle in the form of a plate that confirms compliance of the vehicle or a specific aspect of the vehicle with requirements in the Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Standards Compliance 2002.
<b>Conditional permit (or permit)</b>	means an inspection and certification document that confirms that a determination has been made that the vehicle is safe to be operated under specified conditions.
<b>Corrosion damage</b>	means the metal has been eaten away, which is evident by pitting. The outward sign of such corrosion damage is typically displayed by the lifting or bubbling of paint. In extreme cases, the area affected by the corrosion damage will fall out and leave a hole.
<b>De-registered</b>	means that a vehicle's New Zealand registration has been cancelled.
<b>Determination</b>	means a record, in paper or electronic form, that a vehicle or specific aspect of a vehicle complies or does not comply with requirements in this rule.

<p><b>Electronic stability control (ESC)</b></p>	<p>means a system that electronically regulates the stability of a motor vehicle and, as a minimum, has the following attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) improves vehicle directional stability by at least having the ability to automatically control individually the braking torques of the left and right wheels on each axle, or an axle of each axle group, to induce a correcting yaw moment based on the evaluation of actual vehicle behaviour in comparison with a determination of vehicle behaviour demanded by the driver, and</li> <li>b) is computer-controlled, with the computer using a closed-loop algorithm to limit vehicle oversteer and to limit vehicle understeer based on the evaluation of actual vehicle behaviour in comparison with a determination of vehicle behaviour demanded by the driver, and</li> <li>c) has a means to determine directly the value of the vehicle's yaw rate and to estimate its side slip or side slip derivative with respect to time, and</li> <li>d) has a means to monitor driver steering inputs.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Enter service</b></p>	<p>in relation to a vehicle means to begin to be operated in-service on the road in New Zealand for the first time in compliance with registration requirements of the Transport (Vehicle and Driver Registration and Licensing) Act 1986.</p>
<p><b>Evidence of vehicle inspection</b></p>	<p>in relation to a vehicle, means any certificate, label, or document issued as evidence of the completion of the periodic vehicle inspection requirements in respect of that vehicle.</p>
<p><b>Full trailer</b></p>	<p>means a trailer with two axle sets, the foremost of which is steered by a drawbar, and includes a semi-trailer with non-steering axles coupled to a converter dolly.</p>
<p><b>Goods vehicle</b></p>	<p>means a vehicle primarily constructed for the carriage of goods.</p>
<p><b>Gross vehicle mass</b></p>	<p>means either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) the maximum permitted mass of the vehicle, which includes the mass of the accessories, the crew, the passengers and load, and is, unless (b) applies, the gross vehicle mass specified (subsequent to the latest modification, if any) by the manufacturer of the vehicle, or</li> <li>b) if a person approved for the purpose by the NZ Transport Agency determines that the gross vehicle mass should differ from that specified by the manufacturer, taking into account evidence on the capability of the systems and components of the vehicle, or the effects of any modification, that mass determined by that person.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Gross weight (or gross mass)</b></p>	<p>in relation to a vehicle or combination of vehicles, means the weight of the vehicle or of the vehicles comprising the combination, together with the load the vehicle(s) are for the time being carrying. The gross weight may be determined by adding the weight on the axles or groups of axles.</p>

<p><b>Heavy vehicle</b></p>	<p>means a vehicle that is either:</p> <p>a) of class MD3, MD4, ME, NB, NC, TC or TD, or</p> <p>b) a vehicle not listed under 3.2 of the Introduction of this manual with a gross vehicle mass that exceeds 3500kg.</p>
<p><b>Heavy vehicle specialist inspection and certification</b></p>	<p>means specialist inspection and certification of specific aspects of a heavy vehicle.</p>
<p><b>Hours of darkness</b></p>	<p>means:</p> <p>a) any period of time between half an hour after sunset on one day and half an hour before sunrise on the next day, or</p> <p>b) any other time when there is not sufficient daylight to render clearly visible a person or vehicle at a distance of 100m.</p>
<p><b>Inspecting organisation</b></p>	<p>means a person or organisation appointed by the NZ Transport Agency who is responsible for inspection and certification outcomes.</p>
<p><b>Inspection and certification</b></p>	<p>means the performance of two or more of the following, for the purposes of determining compliance with applicable requirements:</p> <p>a) examining vehicles</p> <p>b) determining whether or not a vehicle or specific aspect of a vehicle complies with applicable requirements</p> <p>c) issuing evidence of vehicle inspection, a conditional permit or a certificate of loading</p> <p>d) recording and making available information about vehicles (including their systems, components, devices, fittings and equipment).</p>
<p><b>Inspection and certification document</b></p>	<p>means a document required, produced or issued in the inspection and certification process, including a plate, a label, an electronic record, and a checksheet.</p>
<p><b>Inspection and certification outcome</b></p>	<p>in relation to a vehicle means:</p> <p>a) production of a record of determination as appropriate to the inspection and certification activity, or</p> <p>b) provision of other records and information about the vehicle to the NZ Transport Agency or other persons, or</p> <p>c) production of evidence of vehicle inspection, conditional permits or certificates of loading.</p>

<b>KSDP</b>	means key service delivery partner. They are defined as organisations that are contracted or appointed by the Transport Agency to delivery regulatory products or services and who have sufficient market share and/or are of sufficient size and standing within an industry segment to be able to represent and influence the customer expectation of that industry segment.
<b>Light vehicle</b>	means a vehicle except one defined as a 'heavy vehicle'.
<b>Low volume vehicle</b>	means a vehicle of a class other than class MD3, MD4, ME, NB, NC, TC or TD, that is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) manufactured, assembled or scratch-built in quantities of 500 or less in any one year, and where the construction of the vehicle may directly or indirectly affect the compliance of the vehicle with any of the vehicle standards prescribed by New Zealand law, or</li> <li>b) modified uniquely, or in quantities of 500 in any one year, in such a way that the compliance of the vehicle, its structure, systems, components or equipment with a legal requirement relating to safety performance applicable at the time of the modification may be affected.</li> </ul>
<b>Low Volume Vehicle Code</b>	means the Code of the Low Volume Vehicle Technical Association Incorporated.
<b>Low volume vehicle plate or authority card</b>	means a plate or authority card issued in accordance with the Low Volume Vehicle Code.
<b>Low volume vehicle specialist inspection and certification</b>	means specialist inspection and certification of a light vehicle as specified in the Low Volume Vehicle Code.
<b>Manufacturer's operating limits</b>	means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) in relation to a vehicle, the allowance provided by the vehicle manufacturer in terms of performance capability and dimensions, relative to deterioration, malfunction or damage beyond which the safe performance of the vehicle, as defined by the vehicle manufacturer, is compromised, and</li> <li>b) in relation to a system, component or item of equipment, incorporated in or attached to a vehicle, the allowance provided by the system, component or equipment manufacturer in terms of performance capability and dimensions, relative to the deterioration, malfunction or damage, beyond which the safe performance of the system, component or item of equipment (and consequently the vehicle) is compromised.</li> </ul>
<b>Modify</b>	in relation to a vehicle means to change the vehicle from its original state by altering, substituting, adding or removing any structure, system, component or equipment; but does not include repair.

<p><b>Motor vehicle</b></p>	<p>means a vehicle drawn or propelled by mechanical power, and includes a trailer but does not include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) a vehicle running on rails</li> <li>b) an invalid carriage</li> <li>c) a trailer (other than a trailer designed solely for the carriage of goods) that is designed and used exclusively as part of the armament of the New Zealand Defence Force</li> <li>d) a trailer running on one wheel and designed exclusively as a speed measuring device or for testing the wear of vehicle tyres</li> <li>e) a vehicle designed for amusement purposes and used exclusively within a place of recreation, amusement, or entertainment to which the public does not have access with motor vehicles</li> <li>f) a pedestrian-controlled machine.</li> </ul>
<p><b>New</b></p>	<p>in relation to a vehicle, means a vehicle that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) has not been registered and operated in New Zealand or any other country, and</li> <li>b) has not been operated on a road in New Zealand or any other country as a demonstration or courtesy vehicle, and</li> <li>c) has not been used for training or testing purposes, and</li> <li>d) is not a scratch-built vehicle that contains components that have been fitted to a vehicle that has been operated on the road in New Zealand or in any other country.</li> </ul>
<p><b>NZTA</b></p>	<p>means the NZ Transport Agency.</p>
<p><b>OE</b></p>	<p>means original equipment fitted at the time of manufacture of the vehicle, or a part supplied by the vehicle manufacturer.</p>
<p><b>Operate</b></p>	<p>in relation to a vehicle means to drive or use the vehicle on a road, or to cause or permit the vehicle to be on a road or to be driven on a road, whether or not the person is present with the vehicle.</p>
<p><b>Operation</b></p>	<p>in service in relation to a vehicle means to be operated on the road in New Zealand after having been registered in compliance with registration requirements.</p>
<p><b>Passenger vehicle</b></p>	<p>means a vehicle constructed primarily for the carriage of passengers.</p>
<p><b>Passenger service vehicle (PSV)</b></p>	<p>means a vehicle used to carry passengers for hire or reward, or a passenger vehicle with 13 or more seats.</p>
<p><b>PRS Manual</b></p>	<p>means the Performance review system manual.</p>

<b>Re-enter service</b>	in relation to a vehicle previously certified for entry into service on the road in New Zealand that has been de-registered, means to begin to be operated in service again.
<b>Rental service vehicle</b>	means a vehicle used or available for use in a rental service for letting on hire for the carriage of passengers or goods, or both, to a person who drives the vehicle or provides a driver for the vehicle.
<b>Repair</b>	means to restore a damaged or worn vehicle, its structure, systems, components or equipment; and includes the replacement of damaged or worn structures, systems, components or equipment with equivalent undamaged or new structures, systems, components or equipment.
<b>Safe tolerance</b>	means the tolerance within which the safe performance of the vehicle, its structure, systems, components or equipment is not compromised, having regard to any manufacturer's operating limits.
<b>Scratch-built vehicle</b>	<p>means a vehicle that is either:</p> <p>a) assembled from previously unrelated components and construction materials that have not been predominantly sourced from donors of a single make or model and that, in its completed form, never previously existed as a mass-produced vehicle, although the external appearance may resemble or replicate an existing vehicle, or</p> <p>b) a modified production vehicle that contains less than the following componentry from a mass-produced vehicle of a single make and model:</p> <p>i. 40% of the chassis rails and 50% of the crossmembers, or alternatively 40% of a spaceframe, or 40% of the floorpan of a unitary constructed body, whichever is appropriate, and</p> <p>ii. for light vehicles, 40% of the bodywork (based on surface area of body panels but not including the floorpan, internal bracing, sub-panels, bulkheads or firewall).</p>
<b>Specialist inspection and certification</b>	means inspection and certification of a specific aspect of a vehicle.
<b>Trailer</b>	means vehicle without motive power that is constructed for the purpose of being drawn behind a motor vehicle.
<b>TRC</b>	means the Transport Registry Centre of the NZ Transport Agency.

<b>Used light vehicle</b>	<p>means a light vehicle, including a light vehicle that has been used for the purpose of demonstration in connection with the sale of a similar vehicle, that has, at any time before being offered or displayed for sale:</p> <p>a) been registered under:</p> <p>(i) the Transport Act 1962, or</p> <p>(ii) the Transport (Vehicle and Driver Registration and Licensing) Act 1986, or</p> <p>(iii) any corresponding legislation in any other country, or</p> <p>b) been used for a purpose not connected with its manufacture or sale.</p>
<b>Vehicle identification number (VIN)</b>	<p>means a group of letters and numbers consisting of 17 characters that:</p> <p>a) is affixed to a vehicle in accordance with the relevant standard prescribed under the Traffic Regulations 1976, and</p> <p>b) is capable of being decoded to provide identifying information about that vehicle.</p>
<b>Vehicle inspector</b>	<p>means a person appointed by the NZ Transport Agency to carry out inspection and certification activities in accordance with requirements and conditions imposed by the NZ Transport Agency.</p>
<b>Vehicle recovery service vehicle</b>	<p>means a vehicle used or available for use in a vehicle recovery service for towing or carrying on a road any motor vehicle.</p>
<b>Warrant of fitness (WoF)</b>	<p>means evidence of vehicle inspection issued to a vehicle listed under 3.3 of the Introduction.</p>
<b>Warrant of fitness inspection and certification</b>	<p>means periodic in-service inspection and certification of a vehicle listed under 3.3 of the Introduction.</p>

Page amended 1 July 2015 (see [amendment details](#)).

## 8 Sample certification documents

Figure 8-1-1. Sample vehicle compliance certificate (LT4085N)

- The LT4085 is used for vehicles that are certified by a Transport Agency-approved inspecting organisation rather than the manufacturer's representative.

Figure 8-1-2. Sample ADR plates

Figure 8-1-3. Sample FMVSS plates

Figure 8-1-4. Sample ECE plates

Figure 8-1-5. Sample statement of compliance

Figure 8-1-6. Sample LVV statement of compliance (F001)

Figure 8-1-7. LVV certification plates

Figure 8-1-8. Motorsport authority card

Figure 8-1-9. New Zealand Hot Rod Association authority card

Figure 8-1-10. Sample Light Vehicle Repair Record of Certification (LT308)

**Figure 8-1-1. Sample vehicle compliance certificate (LT4085N)**

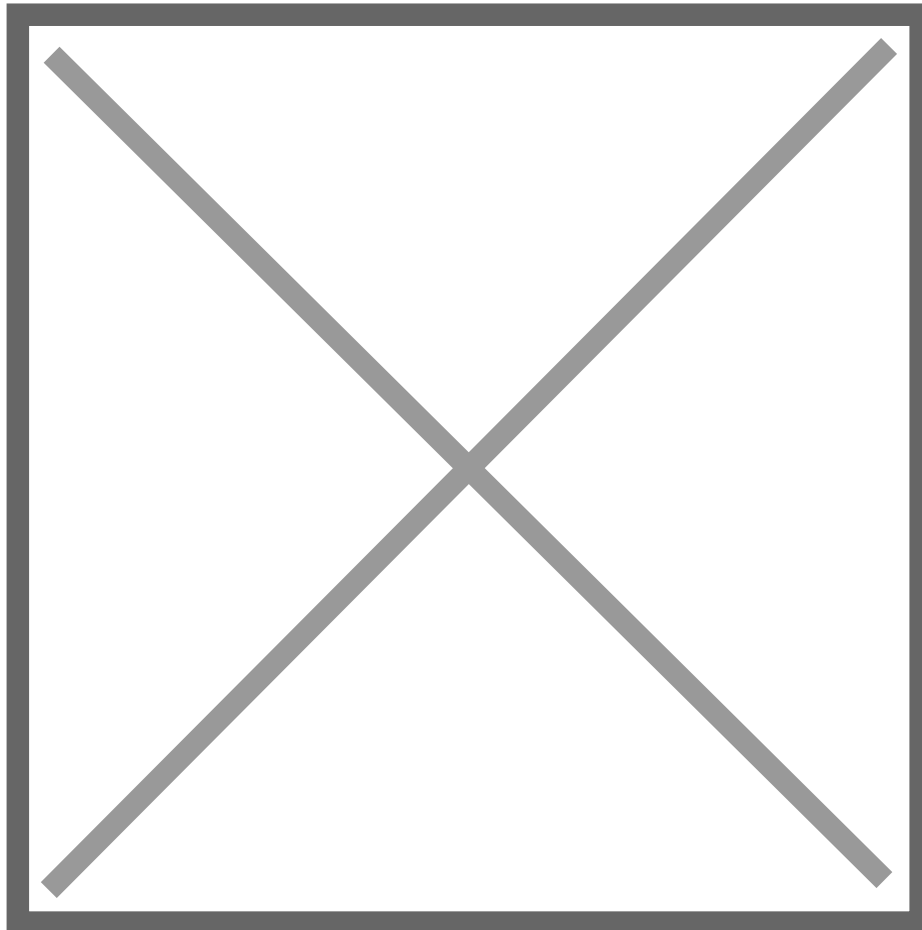
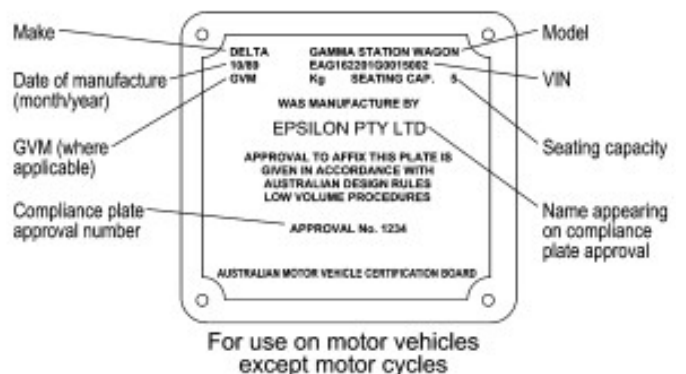
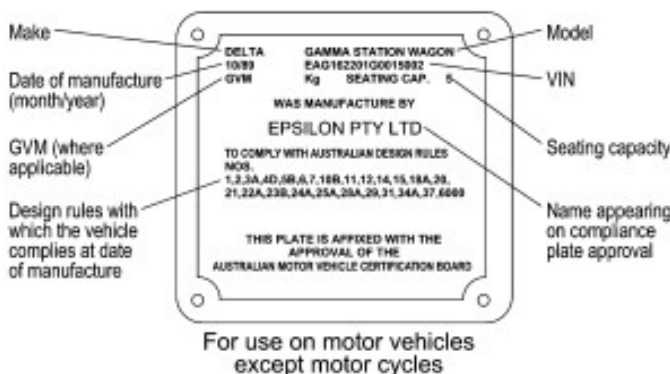
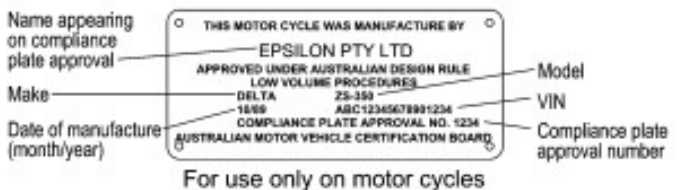
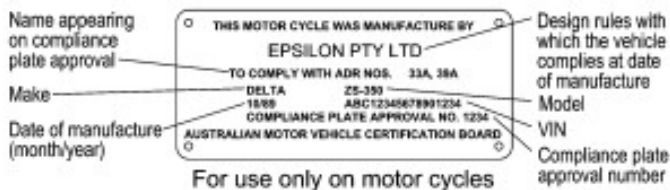
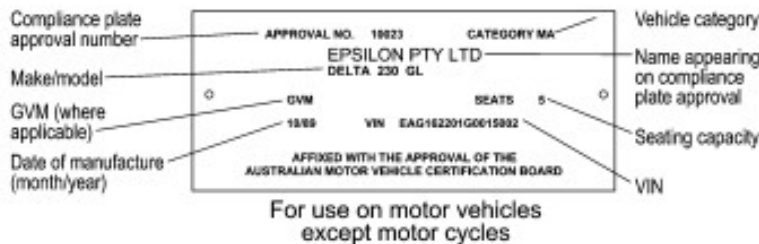
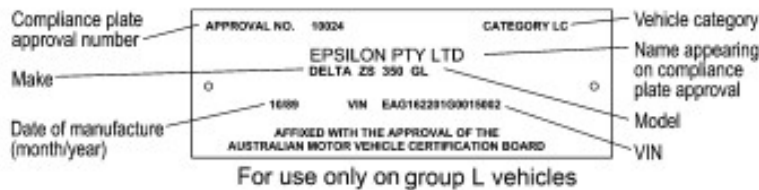


Figure 8-1-2. Sample ADR plates



**Figure 8-1-3. Sample FMVSS plates**



MFD BY GENERAL MOTORS CORP

DATE  
10/97

GVWR  
1872 KG  
3886 LB

GAWR FRT  
813 KG  
1792 LB

GAWR RR  
859 KG  
1894 LB

THIS VEHICLE CONFORMS TO ALL APPLICABLE U.S. FEDERAL MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY, BUMPER, AND THEFT PREVENTION STANDARDS IN EFFECT ON THE DATE OF MANUFACTURE SHOWN ABOVE.

1G1YY22G3W5108165 TYPE: PASS CAR

MFD BY JAGUAR CARS LTD, COVENTRY ENGLAND

MFD DATE

10 / 89

GVW#

4760LB

G#W# P

2380LB

R

2380LB

THIS VEHICLE CONFORMS TO ALL APPLICABLE FEDERAL MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY BUMPER AND THEFT PREVENTION STANDARDS IN EFFECT ON THE DATE OF MANUFACTURE SHOWN ABOVE.

NEW IDENT NO

SAJNW5840LC167505

TYPE

PASSENGER CAR

PAINT

JFJ

TRIM

LDY

XXX XX  
XX 2500

MFD BY

DAIMLER CHRYSLER  
CORPORATION

DATE OF MFR  
3-04

GVWR  
2881 kg (06350 lb)

GAWR FRONT  
1656 kg (3650 lb)

WITH TIRES  
P305/40R22 BSW

RIMS AT  
22 x 10.0

COLD  
262 KPA (38 PSI)

GAWR REAR  
1770 kg (3900 lb)

WITH TIRES  
0305/40R22 BSW

RIMS AT  
22 x 10.0

COLD  
262 KPA (38 PSI)

THIS VEHICLE CONFORMS TO ALL APPLICABLE FEDERAL MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY AND THEFT PREVENTION STANDARDS IN EFFECT ON THE DATE OF MANUFACTURE SHOWN ABOVE

VIN: 3D3HA16H746220649

TYPE: TRUCK SINGLE x DUAL

Figure 8-1-4. Sample ECE plates

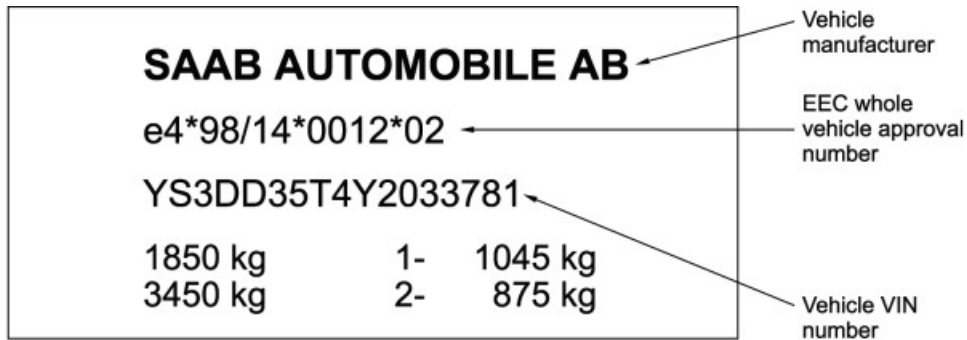


Figure 8-1-5. Sample statement of compliance

[Statement of compliance](#) (PDF)

**Version:** September 2025

A **Statement of compliance** is a statement from an authorised representative of a vehicle's manufacturer listing the standards to which the vehicle was certified when it was made. If these standards are approved vehicle standards, as listed in New Zealand Rules and Regulations, the **Statement of compliance** is acceptable proof that the vehicle meets the required standards.

Figure 8-1-6. Sample LVV statement of compliance (F001)

STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE UNDER THE LOW VOLUME VEHICLE CODE					Page 1 of						
make	model	body style	year made	V I N							
<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th style="width: 10%;">Vehicle is [delete not applicable]</th> <th style="width: 20%;">REGISTERED <small>LVV partly affected items; also condition of at technical inspection items (FS 013)</small></th> <th style="width: 10%;">or</th> <th style="width: 20%;">UN-REGISTERED <small>LVV partly affected items only (750A to complete - No FS013 required for survey)</small></th> <th style="width: 15%;">SCRATCH-BUILT <small>LVV partly complete vehicle (see LVV items previously certified)</small></th> <th style="width: 25%;">or MODIFIED <small>LVV partly affected items (less items previously LVV certified)</small></th> </tr> </table>						Vehicle is [delete not applicable]	REGISTERED <small>LVV partly affected items; also condition of at technical inspection items (FS 013)</small>	or	UN-REGISTERED <small>LVV partly affected items only (750A to complete - No FS013 required for survey)</small>	SCRATCH-BUILT <small>LVV partly complete vehicle (see LVV items previously certified)</small>	or MODIFIED <small>LVV partly affected items (less items previously LVV certified)</small>
Vehicle is [delete not applicable]	REGISTERED <small>LVV partly affected items; also condition of at technical inspection items (FS 013)</small>	or	UN-REGISTERED <small>LVV partly affected items only (750A to complete - No FS013 required for survey)</small>	SCRATCH-BUILT <small>LVV partly complete vehicle (see LVV items previously certified)</small>	or MODIFIED <small>LVV partly affected items (less items previously LVV certified)</small>						
<b>C H E C K U</b>	<b>General description of vehicle, mods &amp; safety items</b>				LVV Standard [applied to modifications made after 01 Jan 1992]	Substitute Standard [applied to modifications made prior to 01 Jan 1992]					
	System affected	Description of modification or construction item [s]									
	Brakes										
	Steering										
	Suspension										
	Wheels & tyres										
	Engine & drive-train										
	Seatbelt anchorages										
	Seats & seat anchorages										
	Driving vision										
	Interior impact										
	Frontal impact										
	Door retention										
	Vehicle structure										
	External projections										
Lighting equipment											
Items subject to 'in service' inspection requirements [Not PSV items]		This vehicle complies with LTSA Vehicle Inspection Requirements Manual [VIRM] relating to condition of items listed on FS013			Initial						
PSV requirements - [Roof rack & Disabilities Hoist]		This vehicle meets PSV Rule requirements relating to [note item(s)]									
<p>I have inspected the above vehicle, its components, structure and systems and I certify that it complies with the Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Standards Compliance 2002. I confirm that I have personally carried out such inspection and certification in accordance with the relevant legislation and within the terms and conditions of my current appointment as a LVV Certifier.</p>				Certifier Name	Signature	Authority #					
				Authorised Category	Date	Customer Reference No					
				Survey site address							
LTSA use only	Compliance plate #	Date of Issue	Notes								

Figure 8-1-7. LVV certification plates

Low Volume Vehicle Technical Association  
Low Volume Vehicle Certification Plate  
Certification Date [ ]  
Certification Authority [ ]

Make [ ] Reg. No. [ ]  
VIN/CHAS. No. [ ] Plate No. [ ]  
Body Style [ ] Model [ ]  
Cons. Body/Chas. [ ] Chassis rating [ ] kg  
Susp/Axle/Stg. [ ]  
Brakes [ ]  
Rim [ ]  
Engine Capacity [ ] Make [ ] No. [ ]  
Config. [ ] Induction [ ]  
Exemptions [ ]

LVV certification plate in use up to November 1993

Low Volume Vehicle Certification Plate  
Certification Plate No. [ ]  
Certification Date [ ]  
Make [ ] Model [ ]  
VIN No. [ ] Reg. No. [ ] Year [ ]  
Body Style [ ] Chassis rating [ ] kg  
Cons. Body/Chas. [ ]  
Susp/Axle [ ]  
Brakes [ ]  
Stg. [ ] Rim [ ]  
Gearbox [ ] Engine [ ] Make [ ]  
Config. [ ] Induction [ ] No. [ ]  
Exemptions [ ]

LVV certification plate in use between November 1993 and May 1994

Low Volume Vehicle Certification Plate  
Certification Plate No. [ ]  
Certification Date [ ]  
Make [ ] Model [ ]  
VIN No. [ ] Reg. No. [ ] Year [ ]  
Body Style [ ] Chassis rating [ ] kg  
Cons. Body/Chas. [ ]  
Susp/Axle [ ]  
Brakes [ ]  
Stg. [ ] Rim [ ]  
G-Box [ ] Eng. Cap [ ] Make [ ]  
Config. [ ] Induction [ ] No. [ ]  
Exemptions [ ]

LVV certification plate in use from May 1994

Low Volume Vehicle Certification Plate  
Plate No. [ ]  
Date [ ]  
Make [ ] Model [ ]  
VIN [ ] Reg. No. [ ] Year [ ]  
Body Style [ ] Chassis rating [ ]  
Cons. Body/Chas. [ ]  
Susp/Axle [ ]  
Brakes [ ]  
Stg. [ ] Rim [ ]  
G-Box [ ] Eng. Cap [ ] Make [ ] MS Word [ ]  
Config. [ ] Induction [ ] No. [ ]  
Exemptions [ ]

LVV certification plate in use up to 2007

Low Volume Vehicle Certification Plate  
Plate No. [ ]  
Date [ ]  
Make [ ] Model [ ]  
VIN [ ] Reg. No. [ ] Year [ ]  
Body Style [ ] Chassis rating [ ] kg  
Cons. Body/Chas. [ ]  
Susp/Axle [ ]  
Brakes [ ]  
Stg. [ ] Rim [ ]  
G-Box [ ] Eng. Cap [ ] Make [ ]  
Config. [ ] Induction [ ] No. [ ]  
Exemptions [ ]

LVV certification plate in 2007 to 2014

Low Volume Vehicle Certification Plate  
Plate No. [ ]  
Date [ ]  
Make [ ] Model [ ]  
VIN [ ] Reg. No. [ ] Year [ ]  
Body Style [ ] Chassis rating [ ] kg  
Cons. Body/Chas. [ ]  
Susp/Axle [ ]  
Brakes [ ]  
Stg. [ ] Rim [ ]  
G-Box [ ] Eng. Cap [ ] Make [ ]  
Config. [ ] Induction [ ] No. [ ]  
Exemptions [ ]

LVV certification plate in use 2014-2018

Low Volume Vehicle Certification Plate  
Plate No. [ ]  
Date [ ]  
Make [ ] Model [ ]  
VIN [ ] Reg. No. [ ] Year [ ]  
Body Style [ ]  
Cons. Body/Chas. [ ]  
Susp/Axle [ ]  
Brakes [ ]  
Stg. [ ] Rim [ ]  
G-Box [ ] Eng. Cap [ ] Make [ ]  
Config. [ ] Induction [ ] No. [ ]  
Exemptions [ ]

LVV certification plate in use from 2018

Figure 8-1-8. Motorsport authority card

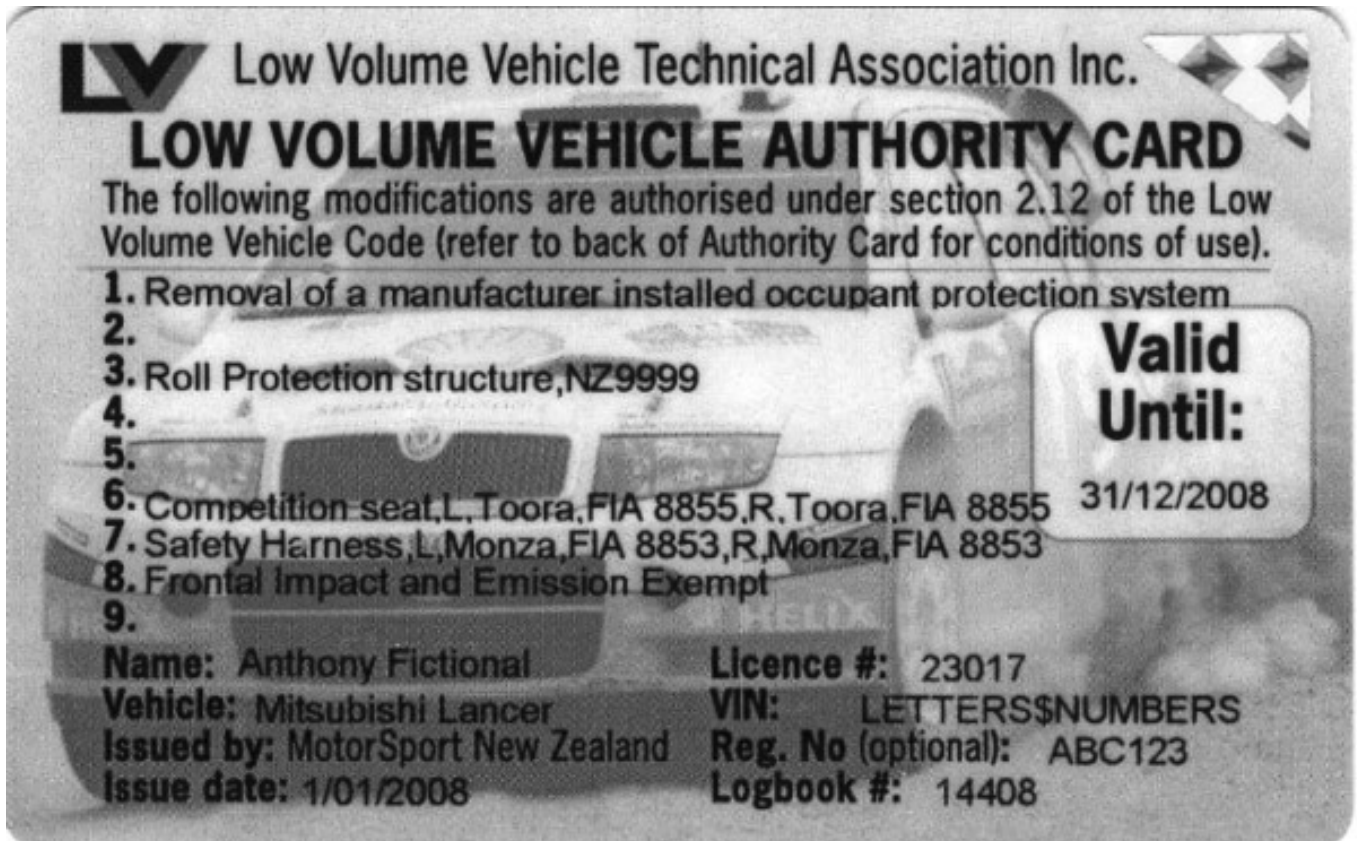


Figure 8-1-9. New Zealand Hot Rod Association authority card

