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Extract taken from: PRS & QMS > PRS: Low volume vehicle certification > Introduction

Introduction

Objectives of vehicle certification

Vehicle certification is about ensuring that vehicles used on New Zealand's roads meet the roadworthiness requirements defined in New Zealand law – when they enter the fleet and throughout their on-road lives.

Objectives of the Performance Review System (PRS)

The goal of NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi (NZTA) is to improve transport for all New Zealanders by improving the integration, safety, responsiveness and sustainability of the transport system. To do this, everyone involved in vehicle certification must apply the requirements set out in law accurately and consistently. For certifiers, this means following the requirements specified in their Vehicle inspection requirements manual (VIRM) and other required documentation.

The PRS is a tool used by NZTA for all certifiers and is intended to:

- focus on issues important to road safety
- be open and transparent in reviewing the performance of certifiers
- provide a level playing field, as it applies equally to all certifiers
- be easy to understand and use
- allow certifiers to measure their own performance in exactly the same way as an NZTA Certification Officer during a review
- allow and encourage certifiers to identify problems and opportunities to improve so they can take early action on their own initiative
- identify certifiers who perform well so they can be given incentives to maintain their performance and look for ways of continuously improving it
- identify certifiers who perform poorly so they can be encouraged through more frequent reviews to improve their performance.

How the PRS works

The PRS clearly sets out:

- what is expected of certifiers
- the way NZTA will assess certifiers' performance against these expectations
- a scoring system that enables certifiers' performance to be measured.

The PRS is made up of two main parts:

1. General part	This identifies five general categories that are important for all types of certification work.
2. Technical part	The Technical part differs for each type of certification work. For example, modified production or disability adaptation.

The General part measures how well certifiers perform in complying with all legal requirements (including Transport Agency requirements) relating to vehicle certification. It does this by measuring performance in five categories:

1. Technical performance	Do certifiers identify vehicles and components correctly, make correct technical decisions and certify those vehicles and components correctly? Are they competent in all technical aspects of their certification work?
2. Administrative performance	Are certifiers competent in all administrative aspects of their certification work, including the proper use of documents and correct entry of information?
3. Resources	Do certifiers have the right resources for their certification work, eg the right facilities and equipment?
4. Management	Do certifiers properly manage the parts of their operations that support their certification work, eg do they make sure their equipment is properly maintained?
5. Performance improvement	Do certifiers actively identify problems and opportunities to improve and take advantage of them? Do they regularly review their own performance? Are they open to complaints?

Each category is made up of a number of elements that are relevant to the category. For example, the resources category is made up of the following elements:

- facilities
- technical equipment
- administration equipment
- technical information
- controlled certification documents
- certification staff.

In this manual each category has a scoring page associated with it which provides performance descriptions and corresponding scores for each element. Scores range from 0 to 3 and are allocated by matching a certifier's performance to the corresponding descriptions set out in the scoring pages.

The Technical part also has scoring pages. The scores from these feed into the General part to produce a total score.

Category → **1 Vehicle identification**

1-1 Vehicle identification

Requirements Scores

	Score			
	0	1	2	3
1.1.1 Correct technical decisions	<p>You do not thoroughly inspect all evidence of vehicle identification or correctly determine whether it complies with all NZTA requirements.</p> <p>The area of non-compliance is significant.</p> <p>For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a vehicle identification number has not been read from the VIN plate, or a vehicle's VIN or chassis number is missing, or has obviously been unlawfully affixed or tampered with. 	<p>You do not thoroughly inspect all evidence of vehicle identification or correctly determine whether it complies with all NZTA requirements.</p> <p>The area of non-compliance is somewhat important.</p> <p>For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a vehicle's VIN or chassis number is damaged or obscured beyond recognition. 	<p>You do not thoroughly inspect all evidence of vehicle identification or correctly determine whether it complies with all NZTA requirements.</p> <p>The area of non-compliance is minor.</p> <p>For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a vehicle's VIN or chassis number is damaged or obscured but still readable. 	<p>You thoroughly inspect all evidence of vehicle identification and correctly determine whether it complies with all NZTA requirements.</p>
1.1.2 Technical competence	<p>You demonstrate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> little or no competence in the technical aspects relating to vehicle identification. <p>This means there are gaps in your knowledge of the requirements.</p>	<p>You demonstrate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> some competence in the technical aspects relating to vehicle identification. <p>This means there are some gaps in your knowledge of the requirements.</p>	<p>You demonstrate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> adequate competence in the technical aspects relating to vehicle identification. <p>This means there are gaps in your knowledge of the requirements.</p>	<p>You can demonstrate comprehensive competence in the technical aspects relating to vehicle identification, including their compliance with the requirements.</p>

Element →

Description →

Figure 1-1-1. Sample scoring page (detail)

How the parts of the PRS fit together

How NZTA Certification Officers will use the PRS

During performance reviews, our Certification Officers will observe you at work. Reviewers will compare your performance with the descriptions on the PRS scoring sheets, and will score you accordingly. These scores will be combined into an overall PRS score.

We will tell you the result for each area reviewed, and you will be able to use your PRS manual to see how the score was calculated.

There are no hidden measurement or scoring systems. Reviewers are encouraged to help you understand how the system works and how it can be used to help continuous improvement. Success for NZTA will be measured in higher performance scores – not in greater numbers of faults detected.

Use the PRS to improve your performance

We encourage certifiers to use the PRS regularly to assess their own performance and to identify problems and opportunities to improve. Internal Performance Assessment, Improvement and Training records are contained in the Master Records list.

LVV certifiers will be reviewed at least once every three years to give all parties confidence that they are meeting the performance requirements.

We encourage certifiers to use the PRS regularly to review their own performance, and to identify problems and opportunities to improve. This section is called [Measuring your performance](#), and the scoring guidelines section explains how this is done.

Benefits of good performance

NZTA will reward good performance scores by reducing the frequency of planned review visits. It will also reduce the disruption to your business caused by reviews (ie the better your scores, the fewer reviews you have).

Penalties for poor performance

Poor performance scores will reduce the confidence NZTA has in you as a certifier. Such scores will mean more planned review visits so that your performance can be more closely monitored (see PRS Scores and actions table in the Measuring your performance section). Poor performance scores will increase the cost to you in planned review fees and the disruption to your business caused by reviews. We hope this will encourage you to use the results of the PRS to improve your performance.

Enforcement action

The PRS is a powerful tool to enable NZTA to identify persistently poor performers. We are confident that most certifiers will respond positively to the PRS approach and use it to help improve their performance. When certifiers fail to respond positively and continue to perform poorly, this will be identified by PRS reviews. In these cases, NZTA will focus its enforcement and investigation resources on obtaining evidence of poor performance.

The final sanction

Clear evidence of persistently unacceptable performance will lead to disciplinary action. If certifiers fail to respond to warnings and suspension action, evidence gained during reviews will be used to support the case for withdrawal of their authorisation.

Road safety and the maintenance of a fair vehicle certification system demand firm and decisive action by NZTA. When certifiers fail to carry out their responsibilities NZTA will act to remove their authorisation. This will be done in a fair and reasonable manner and decisions will be open to appeal.

Working together in partnership

NZTA aims to work together with certifiers openly and transparently to achieve our joint goals of high standards of certification, leading to an improvement in road safety.

Definitions and abbreviations

Adjusted score	Means the total score that has been adjusted to take into account element scores of 1+ or less, ie where there is poor performance in some areas.
Category	These are the different areas that make up inspection and certification work. There are five categories which are weighted depending on their importance: Technical performance, Administrative performance, Resources, Management and Performance improvement. The five categories make up the General part of the PRS from which a score is derived.
Certifier	Means a vehicle inspector and/or inspecting organisation, depending on the context, and includes a specialist certifier.
Computer system	Means the system where the certifier enters certification .
Controlled document	Means a document you must use and complete as part of your inspection and certification work, such as WoF labels, checksheets, certification plate documentation or certificates.
Description	Means the performance description for each element score against which the certifier's performance is assessed. There are four descriptions for each element, one each for the scores 0, 1, 2 and 3.
Element	Means a detailed area relating to inspection and certification work, and related elements are grouped together to make up a category.
Element score	Means the score that is assigned to an element.
External document	Means any document supplied by outside parties (eg from vehicle owner or manufacturer) that you rely on in your inspection and certification work, such as exemption notices.
General part	Means the main part of the PRS which consists of the five categories and from which the total score is calculated.
Inspection and certification document	Means a document you use as part of your certification work, such as a checksheet or certification label. It includes controlled, uncontrolled and external documents.
Mystery shopper exercise	Means the Transport Agency arranging for a vehicle with known faults to be presented for inspection to check that the certifier carries out the inspection correctly. The certifier does not know that the vehicle is part of a mystery shopper exercise. This give the Transport Agency information about how inspections are carried out between scheduled reviews.
PRS	Means the Performance Review System.

Random re-inspection	Means a reviewer visiting unannounced between reviews and re-inspecting a vehicle that the certifier has just certified. This gives the Transport Agency information about how the certifier is performing between reviews.
Requirements	Means Transport Agency requirements which are contained in the PRS manual, your VIRM, your agreement/contract with Transport Agency and other information issued by Transport Agency.
Review	Means an assessment of your performance as a certifier, and is usually scheduled in advance depending on the score you achieved at the previous review. Reviews are carried out by Transport Agency reviewers.
Score	This is the result of your review and gives an indication of how well you performed. The higher the score, the better your performance as a certifier.
Self-assessment	Means you assess your own performance using the same criteria as the Transport Agency reviewer does when he carries out a review. The PRS requires you to carry out regular self-assessments.
Technical part	Means the part of the PRS that relates directly to the technical aspects of the inspection and certification work, ie technical decisions, technical competence and inspection equipment. The Technical part scores are transferred to the General part before the total score is calculated.
Total score	This is the score that is calculated when all the element scores have been assigned and the category scores have been weighted, but before it has been adjusted for areas of poor performance.
Uncontrolled document	Any document you develop yourself as part of your inspection and certification work, such as design calculations or technical drawings.
VIRM	Means the <i>Vehicle inspection requirements manual</i> . There are different VIRMs, depending on the type of certification work, and each one has a corresponding PRS manual.
NZTA	Means NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi
Weighted category score	Means a category score that has been weighted to reflect its importance in the overall inspection and certification work relative to the other categories.