

Vehicle attributes

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- 2-3 Amending vehicle attributes or status

1 Requirement to capture vehicle attributes

A number of vehicle attributes are required to be maintained by the LANDATA system.

For new vehicles imported by the manufacturer's representative, this information is supplied by the manufacturer.

For vehicles processed by TSD agents, the required attributes must be captured as part of the VIN allocation process. Before a VIN can be assigned to a vehicle, details about the vehicle must be recorded and captured in LANDATA. A standard worksheet is used to record the required attributes. The TSD agent must examine the vehicle and record the details on this worksheet before entering the vehicle details into LANDATA. Details must not be recorded or entered prior to the inspection. This worksheet is an important document, as it also serves as an audit trail of the vehicles processed.

2 Mandatory and optional attributes

Vehicle attributes can be classified as *mandatory*, *optional* or *not applicable* depending on the type of vehicle.

Table 2-1 details which vehicle attributes are mandatory, optional or not applicable for each vehicle type.

All mandatory vehicle attributes must be recorded on the vehicle attribute worksheet before proceeding.

Table 2-1. Vehicle attribute requirements by vehicle type

Key	
M	Mandatory
O	Optional
N	Not applicable
1	Mandatory for used imports
2	Mandatory for re-registrations
3	Mandatory for used imports when previous country of registration is Japan
4	Mandatory before an MR2A can be issued, but not required for VIN assignment
5	Mandatory for used imports when vehicle year is after 1989 and engine type is 1 or 2
6	Mandatory for used imports when vehicle year is after 1999, and engine type is 1 or 2

Vehicle attributes

2-1 Recording vehicle attributes (cont.)

Attributes	Vehicle type												
	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13
Vehicle type	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
Registration indicator	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
Border check date	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Date of 1st NZ reg	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Engine number	M	N	O	O	N	M	M	M	M	M	M	O	M
Country of previous reg	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Date of 1st reg	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
No. of seats	N	N	N	N	N	N	M	M	M	M	N	N	M
Colour - basic	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
Colour - secondary	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
Make	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
Model	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
Submodel	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
Industry model code	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Variant	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Vehicle year	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
Body type	N	M	N	N	N	N	M	M	M	N	N	N	N
Imported LHD	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
CC rating	M	N	M	M	N	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
Engine type	M	N	M	M	N	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
Alternative fuel	O	N	O	O	N	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
GVM	N	4	N	N	N	N	N	4	4	4	N	N	4
Tare	O	O	O	O	O	O	M	M	O	O	O	O	O
Country of origin	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
Assembly type	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
Odometer unit	M	N	N	N	N	N	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
Odometer reading	M	N	N	N	N	N	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
Special permits	N	N	N	O	N	O	O	O	O	O	N	N	O
Class	N	N	O	O	N	O	O	O	O	O	N	N	O
Number of axles	N	M	N	N	N	N	N	M	M	M	N	N	M
FIS	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
Test regime	O	N	O	O	N	O	5	5	5	5	O	O	O
FC urban	O	N	O	O	N	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
FC extra urban	O	N	O	O	N	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
FC combined	O	N	O	O	N	O	6	6	O	6	O	O	O

1 Vehicle type

Each vehicle type defined for the LANDATA system is represented by a two-digit code that is assigned to the vehicle. **Table 2-2** describes these vehicle types.

Table 2-2. LANDATA-defined vehicle types

Code	Type	Description
01	Mopeds (Note 1)	A motor vehicle that is: a) a two- or three-wheeled vehicle with a power output of 2 kW or less b) a class LA or LB vehicle as detailed in Introduction Table 3 .
02	Trailers and trailer caravans	A motor vehicle that is: a) without motive power, designed to be drawn behind a motor vehicle b) a class TA, TB (Note 1), TC or TD vehicle as detailed in Introduction Table 3 . Trailer caravans are also included.
03	Tractors (Note 1) (Note 2)	A motor vehicle that has a maximum speed of 50 kph and is designed for traction. Tractors are not defined as a vehicle class, but need to be classified separately for registration purposes.
04	Agricultural machines (Note 1) (Note 2)	A motor vehicle that is a self-propelled machine designed and used exclusively for agricultural purposes (eg cropping machines, hay balers).
05	Trailers not designed for normal highway use (Note 1)	A motor vehicle that is: a) a Certificate of Fitness (CoF) exempt trailer by design, not usage, and b) not capable of being towed at normal highway speeds.
06	Mobile machines not designed for normal highway use (Note 1)	A motor vehicle that is a special-purpose vehicle not capable of normal highway speeds (eg grass mowers, weed sprayers).
07	Passenger cars and vans	A motor vehicle that is: a) a class MA, MB, MC or LE vehicle as detailed in Introduction Table 3 . b) a car or van (including off-road passenger vehicles) with a capacity of up to nine seats (Note 4).
08	Goods vehicles (vans, utilities, trucks)	A motor vehicle that is a class NA, NB or NC vehicle, including all goods vehicles, as detailed in Introduction Table 3 .
09	Passenger vehicles (buses)	A motor vehicle that is: a) a passenger vehicle with a capacity of 10 or more seating positions b) a class MD, MD1, MD2, MD3, MD4 or ME vehicle as detailed in Introduction Table 3 .
10	Self-propelled caravan	A motor vehicle that is a class NA, NB or NC vehicle as detailed in Introduction Table 3 . All self-propelled caravans, irrespective of weight, are included.

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Code	Type	Description
11	Motorcycles	A motor vehicle of class LC, LD or LE as detailed in Introduction Table 3 , that has two (or three) wheels, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) any vehicle with motorcycle controls declared by the NZTA to be a motorcycle, and b) a motorcycle with a side car (Note 4).
12	All-terrain vehicles (ATVs) (Note 3)	A special purpose motor vehicle that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) has three or more wheels, principally designed for off-road use b) may be fitted with motorcycle controls but is not classified as a motorcycle c) has a gross vehicle mass (GVM) not exceeding 1 tonne d) has an engine capacity of more than 50 cc e) is restricted in its use on public roads f) is not a four-wheel-drive class MC or NA vehicle.
13	Special purpose vehicles (Note 2)	A motor vehicle that is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) a self-propelled special purpose vehicle capable of normal highway speeds (eg cranes on a truck chassis, mobile dental clinics, x-ray units, truck-mounted top-dressing loaders incapable of carrying other goods, ie it does not have a hopper and a tank for aviation gasoline or other goods - those vehicles are Type 08 Goods vehicles) b) a class NA, NB or NC vehicle as detailed on Introduction Table 3.

Note 1 Not subject to VIN requirements.

Note 2 Does not include ATVs.

Note 3 If used without restriction, an ATV must be classified as a passenger car or goods vehicle and must comply with all the requirements for those classes.

Note 4 Because vehicles are defined by class in vehicle standard regulations and rules but not in other legislation, some class LE1 motor tricycles may be registered as a type 07 'motorcar', and some may be registered as type 11 'motorcycle'.

2 Registration indicator

Each registration indicator is represented by code. **Table 2-3** describes valid registration indicators.

Table 2-3. Valid registration indicators

Code	Indicator	Description
N	New	In relation to a vehicle, means a vehicle that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) has not been registered and operated in New Zealand or any other country, and b) has not been operated on a road in New Zealand or any other country as a demonstration or courtesy vehicle, and c) has not been used for training or testing purposes, and d) is not a scratch-built vehicle that contains components that were fitted to a vehicle operated on the road in New Zealand or any other country. <p>Note: When processing parallel-imported new vehicles, consider the vehicle's mileage. If it has more than 'delivery miles' on the odometer, it could be an ex-demonstration or testing vehicle, so it would not meet the definition of new. See also 'Used vehicle' note below. If in doubt, contact TRC on 0800 804 580.</p>

Code	Indicator	Description
U	Used vehicle	<p>In relation to a vehicle, means a vehicle, including one 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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. the <i>Transport Act 1962</i>, or ii. Part 17 of the <i>Land Transport Act 1998</i>, or iii. any corresponding legislation in any other country, <p>or</p> <p>b) been used for a purpose not connected with its manufacture or sale.</p> <p>Note: If a vehicle has travelled more than 250 km it should be treated as used unless approval from the NZTA is obtained. More than 250 km travelled indicates that a vehicle is likely to be a demonstration or courtesy vehicle, or a training and testing purposes vehicle.</p>
R	Re-registrations	<p>In relation to a vehicle, means that a vehicle has been previously registered in New Zealand and not substantially modified from its original condition to become scratch-built, including a light vehicle that has been registered under:</p> <p>a) the <i>Transport Act 1962</i>, or</p> <p>b) Part 17 of the <i>Land Transport Act 1998</i>.</p>
S	Scratch-built	<p>In relation to a vehicle, means a motor 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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. 40% of the chassis rails and 50% of the cross-members, or alternatively 40% of a spaceframe, or 40% of the floorpan of a unitary constructed body, whichever is appropriate, and 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>Note: Heavy vehicles generally fit the modified production vehicle category but can only be considered scratch-built if they meet the 40% criterion. Any dispute is to be referred to the Vehicles Unit, Wellington.</p>

3 Border check date

All used vehicles imported into New Zealand on or after 1 March 1999 must undergo a preliminary border check. This information is then electronically downloaded to LANDATA.

Once the information is downloaded, the date the border check was undertaken by MAF displays in the 'border check date' field.

If an exemption from border check requirements is granted, the Lead Specialist, Border Checks, Data Integrity will enter a border check record against the vehicle with a note stating that an exemption has been granted.

4 Date of first New Zealand registration

This is required for vehicles being re-registered only.

It is the date the vehicle was registered for the first time in New Zealand. The 'VIN allocation' screen will display this date if it is available.

This information may be changed if there is supporting documentation for an earlier registration in New Zealand. If the date is not displayed, it must be entered based on documentation provided by the vehicle owner.

5 Engine number

If a vehicle has an engine, a complete and correct engine number must be recorded in this field. Where a manufacturer's engine prefix and serial number is used, this must also be recorded.

If >0<, >00<, >UNK< or >UNKNOWN< are entered in this field, an error message will appear. The codes to be used when an engine number is not available are set out in **Table 2-4**.

Table 2-4. Codes to be entered when an engine number is not available

Code	Reason for use
Removed	Deliberate removal of the engine number by grinding, machining etc.
Rusted Unreadable	Rust/corrosion damage has made the engine number unreadable.
Covered	The engine number is covered by non-removable parts.
Not stamped	No number stamped by the manufacturer (eg replacement engine).

6 Country of previous registration

This is required for used imported vehicles only. This field indicates the country that the vehicle was previously registered in. Countries are represented by a three-digit code. **Table 2-5** lists the available codes representing each country.

Table 2-5. LANDATA codes representing countries

Country	Code	Country	Code
Australia	AUS	Austria	AUT
Belgium	BEL	Brazil	BRA
Canada	CAN	Czech Republic	CZE
China	CHN	Denmark	DNK
France	FRA	Germany	GER
Greece	GRC	Hong Kong	HKG
India	IND	Indonesia	IDN
Italy	ITA	Japan	JPN
Malaysia	MYS	Netherlands	NLD
New Zealand	NZL	Norway	NOR
Philippines	PHI	Poland	POL
Singapore	SGP	South Africa	SAF
South Korea	KOR	Spain	ESP
Sweden	SWE	Switzerland	CHE
Taiwan	TWN	Thailand	THA
United Kingdom	GBR	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) - Russia	SUN
United States of America	USA	Yugoslavia	YUG
Country is known, but not listed above	OTH	Country is unknown (Note 5)	XXX

Note 5 The code 'XXX' is also recorded for used vehicles that have not been previously registered (eg demonstration vehicles).

7 First registration date (1st reg date)

This is the first date the vehicle was registered in **any** country. The information may be entered using any of the formats described in **Table 2-6**.

Table 2-6. Acceptable first registration date formats

Format	Details	Description
>CCYY<	Year	Only vehicle year is known
>MM/CCYY<	Month and year	Month and year are known
>DD/MM/CCYY<	Day, month and year	Full date is known
Blank		No details are known

8 Number of seats

This is the number of seats in the vehicle, including the driver's seating position.

Note 1 If a vehicle owner presents a vehicle converted to a motorhome, completed before 1 October 2003, the TSD agent must request proof, and record details of this evidence in the vehicle notes to assist with future enquiries. See Technical bulletin 24 for information about recording the number of seats in self-propelled motorhomes.

9 Colour

The vehicle colour recorded on LANDATA must be on the defined list of colours (detailed in **Table 2-7**).

There are two types of vehicle colour that may be recorded: basic and secondary.

9.1 Colour – Basic

This is the main colour of the vehicle (refer to **Table 2-7** for acceptable colours).

9.2 Colour – Secondary

If the vehicle has two colours, the secondary colour is entered in this field (refer to **Table 2-7** for acceptable colours).

Table 2-7. Defined vehicle colours

Black	Blue	Brown	Cream	Gold
Green	Grey	Orange	Pink	Purple
Red	Silver	White	Yellow	

10 Make, model and sub-model

The LANDATA database has a list of vehicle makes and models. When vehicle make and model are entered on the 'VIN allocation' screen, the information is validated against the information stored in the database.

To keep the number of models at a manageable level, the model definition uses three fields. For example, a Mitsubishi V3000 Super Saloon would be recorded as:

- Make: Mitsubishi
- Model: V3000
- Sub-model: Super Saloon.

The make and model recorded for used imported vehicles and vehicles undergoing re-registration must be the same as the make and model details shown on the documentation confirming previous registration.

Note 1 If a vehicle meets the definition of scratchbuilt, but the registration documents describe the vehicle as production or modified production, complete the fields using the rules that apply for a scratchbuilt vehicle – not what is shown on the registration documents.

10.1 Make

In relation to a vehicle, this means the name given for market identification to a group of motor vehicles by a company or organisation that owns that name.

- For used imports and vehicles being re-registered, the make and model from the de-registration documents must be recorded.
- For scratch-built *light* vehicles, the make of the donor vehicle is **not** acceptable.
- For scratch-built *heavy* vehicles, the name of the chassis manufacturer must be recorded.
- For replicas, the make of the vehicle being copied must **not** be recorded in the make field. It may be recorded in the model or sub-model field, if it is combined with the word 'Replica'.

For example:

Make: >LVVTA< Model: >REPLICA MG<; or

Make: >HOMEBUILT< Model: >REPLICA MG<

Note 1 Reference material 13 provides translation information for some common Japanese makes.

Note 2 Do not enter a vehicle year in the model or sub-model field if a vehicle is a replica. Enter 'Replica' before vehicle model (eg 'Replica Morris Eight')

Maintaining the list of vehicle makes

There is a limited number of makes that can be recorded in the LANDATA table. Before a make can be added to the table, there must be a minimum number of vehicles registered as that make each year. Requests to add new makes should be made to the Commercial Licencing Team (Vehicle Certifier Administration). See Contacts in the Introduction section. If a vehicle make is not listed on the LANDATA table, a default make for low volume vehicles must be used.

Default or generic makes for low volume vehicles

In some cases, the genuine make will not be accepted by LANDATA when keyed in the 'make' field. In such cases, the relevant default make (see **Table 2-8**) should be typed into the 'model' and/or 'sub-model' field. Where a default make is not restricted (refer to **Table 2-8**), it may be used at the option of the vehicle owner or dealer.

Table 2-8. Default makes for low volume vehicles

Code	Restricted to
AG.MACH. Fullstops must be entered.	Exclusively designed and used on a road for agricultural operations
CUSTOMBUILT	N/A
FACTORY(space)Built	N/A
HOMEBUILT	N/A
LVVTA	Scratch-built vehicles certified by the Low Volume Vehicle Technical Association
MOBILE MACHINE	N/A
MOPED	Maximum speed not exceeding 50 km/h and power output not exceeding 2 kW
MOTORCYCLE	N/A
NON-HIGHWAY	Maximum speed not exceeding 30 km/h
OVL	Vehicles entitled to an Overseas Visitors Licence and registered on an MR2C form
TRACTOR	Designed principally for traction at speeds not exceeding 50 km/h
TRAILER	Without motive power and capable of being drawn or propelled by a motor vehicle from which it is readily detachable
TRIKE	Class LE1 or LE2
VETERAN	Pre-1919 date of manufacture or first registration
VINTAGE	1 January 1919 to 13 December 1931 date of manufacture or first registration

10.2 Model

The model entered must be the same as that used by the vehicle manufacturer when the vehicle was originally registered.

If the vehicle is modified to copy another model, the model description should **not** be changed.

Example: A Holden Commodore Berlina that is modified to HSV specifications cannot be changed so that HSV displays in the Model field.

Note 1 To request the addition of a new model to the LANDATA table, contact TRC on 0800 804 580.

10.3 Sub-model name

This field contains the descriptive text of the particular vehicle model.

10.4 Valid make and model inquiries

A TSD agent may use LANDATA to inquire whether a vehicle make and model is valid.

To do this, type `>MODEL (space) vehicle make<` in the escape field and **transmit**. The 'vehicle make and model' screen will display with a list of valid models for the make entered.

If more than one screen of models is available, the scroll field will automatically default to `>NEX<`. If the required model is not displayed on the first screen, place the cursor at the bottom of the page and **transmit** to view the next screen. Alternatively, place the cursor in the model field and overtype with the model you wish to check and **transmit**.

The vehicle make and model table contains two navigational fields:

- The maintenance field, located at the top of the screen. This is used to navigate through the entire make/model table. For example, when the correct spelling of the vehicle make is not known, type the first couple of characters, followed by 'NEX' in the maintenance field and press **transmit**. This system will display the closest valid make to the characters entered.
- The scroll field, located below the make details. This is used to navigate through the valid models listed for the make specified.

Refer to Introduction Table 2 for LANDATA navigation commands.

Note 1 In Japan, Minis are recorded under the make BMW, model Mini. For this reason, Mini is recorded on the vehicle make and model table as both a BMW Mini and as a valid make in its own right.

11 Industry model code

This field contains a 20-character alphanumeric code that must be recorded in the VIN screen for all used vehicles where the previous country of registration is Japan.

If no industry model code is available, record 'NONE' in this field.

For all other vehicles, the industry model code must be recorded if it is available.

12 Variant

This field contains a four-character numeric code that describes the characteristics of the vehicle. It must be recorded for all used vehicles where the previous country of registration is Japan.

If the variant is **not available** on the de-registration or export certificate, enter the code '9999' in the variant field.

13 Vehicle year

This is a mandatory field that must record the year of first registration anywhere.

13.1 Used vehicles being registered or re-registered in New Zealand

Enter the year of first registration.

Where the year of first registration is genuinely unavailable, the year of manufacture or the model year is to be entered. Examples of this are:

- vehicles previously registered in the US
- vintage vehicles where registration documents are not available
- vehicles previously registered in more than one country.

In such cases, the VIN decode is an acceptable method of determining the year of manufacture or model year.

13.2 Used unregistered vehicles

For vehicles that have been used unregistered (eg farm bikes), ask the owner when they plan to register the vehicle and enter this year in the vehicle year field; the previous country field should be entered as XXX.

13.3 New and scratch-built vehicles

Enter the model year or year of manufacture. When the vehicle is registered, it will be over-written with the registration year. The overwritten data will be stored but can only be accessed by the NZTA.

Note 1 If a vehicle meets the definition of scratchbuilt, but the registration documents describe the vehicle as production or modified production, complete the fields using the rules that apply for a scratchbuilt vehicle – not what is shown on the registration documents.

14. Vehicle and body types

Table 2-9 outlines all valid vehicle and body type combinations.

14.1 Vehicle type

This field contains a two-character numeric code that describes the vehicle type.

14.2 Body type

This field contains a two-character alpha code that describes the body type.

Table 2-9. Vehicle and body type combinations

Vehicle type code	Vehicle type	Body type code	Body type description
01	Moped	MC	Motorcycle
02	Trailer/caravan	TB	Boat trailer
		TC	Caravan
		TD	Domestic trailer
		TF	Flat-deck trailer
		TO	Other commercial trailer

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Vehicle attributes

2-2 Vehicle attributes definitions (cont.)

Vehicle type code	Vehicle type	Body type code	Body type description
03	Tractor	TA	Tractor
04	Agricultural machine	OR	Agricultural machine - Other
05	Trailer not designed for highway use	OR	Non-highway trailer - Other
06	Mobile machine	MM	Mobile machine
07	Passenger car/van	CV	Convertible
		HA	Hatchback
		LV	Light van
		SL	Saloon
		SP	Sports car
		SW	Station wagon
		UT	Utility
08	Goods van/truck/utility	AT	Articulated truck
		CC	Cab/chassis
		FT	Flat-deck truck
		HV	Heavy van
		LV	Light van
		OT	Other truck
		SW	Station wagon
		UT	Utility
09	Bus	HB	Service coach
		LB	Mini bus
10	Motor caravan	SC	Self-propelled caravan
		HB	Heavy bus
11	Motorcycle	MC	Motorcycle
12	All-terrain vehicle	MC	Motorcycle
13	Special purpose vehicle	CC	Cab/chassis
		MM	Mobile machine
		OT	Other truck

15 Imported left-hand drive

This field must be set to >Y< (Yes) or >N< (No) to indicate whether or not the vehicle is a left-hand drive vehicle (at the time of inspection).

16 CC rating

This field indicates the vehicle's engine capacity in cubic centimeters (cc).

- If the vehicle is electric, record the numeric code >1<.

17 Engine type

This field contains a two-character numeric code that describes the vehicle's engine type. **Table 2-10** outlines all valid engine type codes.

Table 2-10. Engine type codes

Code	Description
01	Petrol
02	Diesel
03	Compressed natural gas (CNG)
04	Liquid petroleum gas (LPG)
05	Electric
06	Other

Note 1 The power source for a hybrid vehicle is the petrol or diesel engine. This means that the engine type for a hybrid vehicle should be recorded as the appropriate power source. The alternative fuel field should be left blank.

18 Alternative fuel

This field contains a two-character code that describes what powers the vehicle's alternative fuel system, if it has one fitted.

- The code >03< must be entered if the alternative fuel system is powered by CNG.
- The code >04< must be entered if the alternative fuel system is powered by LPG.

19 Gross vehicle mass (GVM)

Also called gross laden weight (GLW), this field contains the gross vehicle mass (GVM) in kilograms, as rated by the vehicle manufacturer, the NZTA or an NZTA-appointed agency.

For used light vehicles, a figure from the previous registration or de-registration documents, or from the vehicle manufacturer's data, may be used. For used light vehicles where previous registration documents indicate the GVM may exceed 3 500 kg, an official New Zealand chassis rating must be obtained (refer to Reference material 37 for chassis rating request forms). The correctly established GVM must be displayed in the GVM field before the Certificate of Loading is printed.

20 Tare weight

This field contains a numeric code of up to six characters that describes the weight of the vehicle together with the fuel in its fuel system (if any) and any equipment and accessories that are necessary for its operation for the purpose for which it was designed.

This must be recorded for all type 07 and 08 vehicles (refer to **Table 2-2** for vehicle type definitions).

1. If tare weight is recorded on the vehicle documentation (eg de-registration or export certificate), enter this figure in the tare field on the VALOC screen.
2. If tare weight is not recorded on the vehicle documentation, instruct the vehicle importer to obtain the tare weight. This may be obtained from a weigh bridge, or from alternative documents such as the vehicle handbook/manual, the manufacturer's label on the vehicle, or from the vehicle manufacturer or manufacturer's representative. Enter this figure in the tare field on the VALOC screen. A copy of the alternative documentation must be kept in the vehicle file.

21 Country of origin

This field describes the country where the vehicle (or kit) was principally manufactured. For example, the country of origin recorded for a vehicle assembled in New Zealand from a Japanese CKD kit should be Japan. Refer to **Table 2-5** for LANDATA codes representing countries.

22 Assembly type

This field, along with the country of origin, defines where the vehicle was manufactured and assembled.

Table 2-11 outlines valid codes used to describe assembly type.

Table 2-11. Assembly type codes

Code	Description
1	Imported fully built-up
2	New Zealand assembled or built

23 Odometer units

This field contains an alpha code that describes the unit of measurement that the vehicle's odometer uses. Valid odometer unit codes are outlined in **Table 2-12**.

Table 2-12. Odometer unit codes

Code	Description
M	Miles
K	Kilometres
N	No odometer

24 Odometer reading

This field contains the odometer reading **at the time of the inspection**, to the nearest whole number. It does not include a decimal point or fraction of a mile or kilometre.

This field may be blank only if >N< is recorded in the odometer units field.

If the TSD agent finds an odometer reading already recorded in LANDATA that is believed to be incorrect, the TSD agent must fax a copy of the vehicle attributes checksheet and any other official inspection documents (shipping and auction/sales documents are not appropriate) showing the odometer reading in the previous country of registration to the TRC (*Attention: Lead Specialist, Border Checks, Data Integrity, fax (06) 953 6267*).

TRC will compare the reading with records. If this shows that the reading has been incorrectly keyed, TRC will amend the reading. If the border inspection records do not show a keying error, but the paperwork provided proves an error has occurred, TRC will arrange for the border check odometer reading to be inactivated.

If the TSD agent suspects the odometer has been tampered with (eg the odometer reading at the time of entry inspection is less than that recorded during the border check), the TSD agent must:

1. note that the odometer reading is suspect on the attributes checksheet and on the vehicle record in LANDATA
2. provide the vehicle owner with written notice of the discrepancy
3. forward the vehicle details to the New Zealand Police. A form is provided in Reference material 34
4. record the details of the Police contact (station and officer) the file was sent to.

25 Special permit codes

There are several special permit codes that may be recorded against a vehicle. If the vehicle is a left-hand drive vehicle, the appropriate code must be recorded in the first 'special permit code' field (see **Table 6-3** for valid special permit codes for left-hand drive vehicles). Other special permit codes include IM - Immigrants Vehicle, MS - Motorsport vehicle, SP - Special interest vehicle.

26 Vehicle class

This field contains a code which describes the vehicle class, as defined in the *VIRM: Entry certification*, Introduction **Table 3**.

27 Number of axles

This field describes the number of axles the vehicle has.

28 Frontal impact standards

This field indicates whether or not the vehicle has been manufactured to a recognised frontal impact standard. If a vehicle has been manufactured to an approved frontal impact standard, >Y< must be recorded in this field. If the vehicle was not manufactured to an approved frontal impact standard, or is exempt from frontal impact standard requirements, >N< must be recorded in this field.

See Vehicle structure 3-2 Determining frontal impact compliance for information on determining whether a vehicle complies with an approved frontal impact standard.

29 Test regime

This field contains a six-character alphanumeric code that describes the exhaust emissions test regime used to determine the original fuel consumption rating.

- For used or parallel imported new vehicles imported from Japan with a year of manufacture of 2000 or later, the test regime will be supplied on a fuel consumption statement.
- For used or parallel imported new light vehicles imported from Japan with a year of manufacture of 1999 or before, the test regime will be the letter 'J', followed by the 1-3 character prefix of the industry model code recorded on the de-registration or export certificate.
- For heavy vehicles and used or parallel imported light vehicles imported from any other country, (or where the test regime information is not available on the de-registration or export certificate) the appropriate test regime code must be used for the exhaust emissions standard recorded on the proof of standards compliance documentation (such as the FMVSS plate, ADR plate or statement of compliance).

See Technical bulletin 28: Exhaust emissions standard compliance for further information on determining exhaust emissions compliance.

30 Fuel consumption information

Fuel consumption data fields are mandatory for used light petrol, diesel, LPG and CNG vehicles (not including motorcycles and mopeds) with a year of manufacture of 2000 or later, and new petrol, diesel, LPG and CNG vehicles (not including motorcycles and mopeds) with a year of manufacture of 2005 or later. Fuel consumption data is not required for tractors, special interest vehicles, mobile cranes, motorsport vehicles, immigrants' vehicles and vehicles that have been issued with an exemption from Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Exhaust Emissions 2007.

- For used petrol, diesel, LPG and CNG vehicles with a vehicle year of 2000 or later, this information may be supplied on a fuel consumption statement.

The fuel consumption statement must be checked to ensure vehicle details (such as the industry model code, chassis number or VIN, variant, engine model code, weight, transmission type) on the statement match the vehicle documentation (eg de-registration or export certificate). Provided the details match, the information contained on the fuel consumption statement can be accepted and recorded.

Fuel consumption data is not currently available for all vehicles. If the information is not available on the fuel consumption database, the system will produce a fuel consumption statement with 'not available (NA)' or 'unknown' in the fuel consumption fields (refer to the flowchart on the next page for alternative means of providing fuel consumption information).

There are three fields for recording fuel consumption information: FC urban, FC extra urban and FC combined.

30.1 FC urban

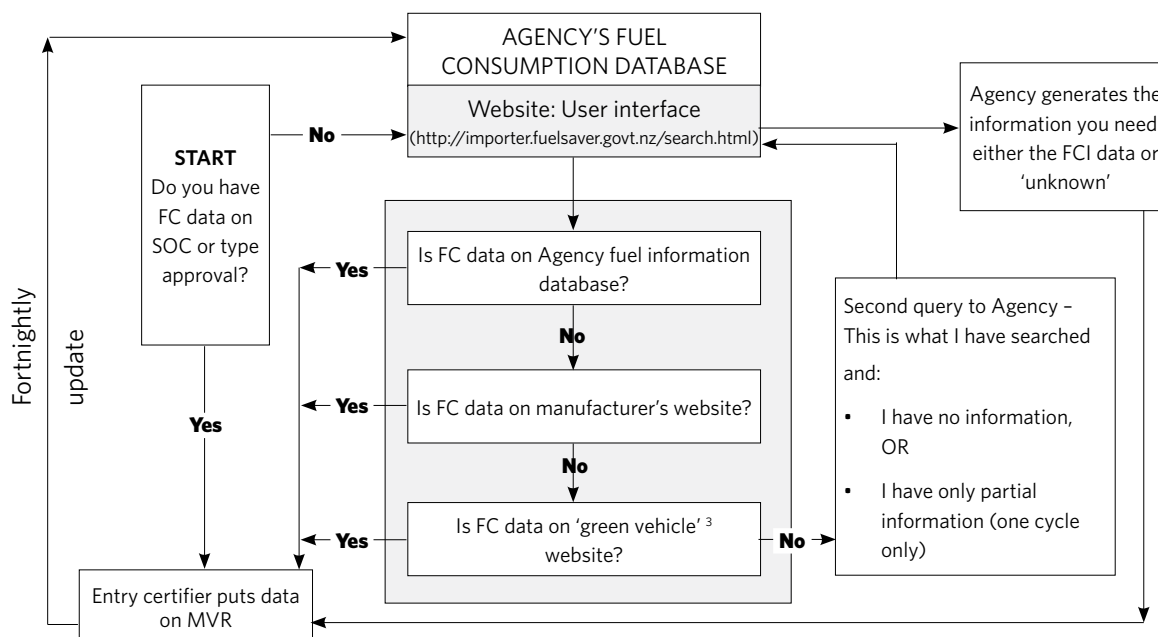
This field contains a three-character numeric code (with one decimal place implied), which describes the combined fuel consumption test results as litres per 100 kilometres, or if two test results are available, the results for tests performed in an urban environment. This code must be between 02.0 and 60.0.

30.2 FC extra urban

This field contains a three character numeric code (with one decimal place implied), which describes the fuel consumption test results as litres per 100 kilometres for tests performed in a highway environment (if two test results are available). This code must be between 02.0 and 60.0.

30.3 FC combined

This field contains a three-character numeric code (with one decimal place implied), which describes the fuel consumption test results as litres per 100 kilometres as a combined cycle. This code must be between 02.0 and 60.0.



Note 1 Fuel consumption information (when available) can be provided for the FC urban, FC extra urban and FC combined cycles when tested to European or US standards.

As a minimum, combined cycle data must be entered for all vehicles.

Note 2 Where fuel consumption is unknown, enter the appropriate test regime code. Refer to Technical bulletin 28, page 28-13.

Note 3 Green vehicle websites are:

- Green Vehicle Guide (www.greenvehicleguide.gov.au)
- US fuel economy website (www.fueleconomy.gov)
- UK fuel data website (www.vccarfueldata.org.uk).

Any fuel consumption data that is sought via the websites listed above must match the country that the vehicle has been previously registered in (eg data from the US website cannot be used for a vehicle that has only been registered in the UK).

Note 4 An EC Certificate of Conformity (CoC) issued by the vehicle manufacturer for individual passenger cars that have undergone European Commission Whole Vehicle Type Approval (EC WVTA). The CoC is linked to the EC Whole Vehicle Approval Plate – if a vehicle has a CoC, it will also have a Whole Vehicle Approval Plate. A sample CoC is shown in Reference Material 49. The fuel consumption information is recorded in item 46.2 of the CoC.

31 Certifier ID

This field contains the identification code of the approved vehicle inspector certifying that the vehicle complies with relevant NZTA acts, regulations and rules. The certifier ID must only be entered when the vehicle passes entry-level certification.

The status of a vehicle or the attributes recorded against it may be changed at any time after the vehicle record is created. There are two reasons to amend vehicle details:

1. to correct a data entry error
2. to reflect a modification to the vehicle.

When correcting data entry errors, the file must be checked before changes are made and a record of the correct data must be held in the vehicle file.

When amending vehicle attributes or status due to vehicle modifications, the vehicle and documentation must be checked to ensure certification requirements are met (**Note 2**).

Note 2 Certification requirements for modified vehicles are listed in Inspection and certification 6-5(11).

1 VIN screen

The system will allow changes to be made at any time before the MR2A is printed. Some managers and staff have a higher level of access and can make changes after the MR2A has been printed. Where those staff members are unavailable, requests to make changes should be faxed to the Commercial Licencing Team (Vehicle Certifier Administration) on 06 953 6282. The request must be supported with documentation (eg if a registration date was keyed incorrectly, a copy of the de-registration certificate should be supplied with the request).

1.1 ICORE and ILOAD screen – CoF vehicles

If the vehicle requires a CoF, changes may also be made on CoF screens, provided the TSD agent has the appropriate CoF authority for the vehicle.

Changes to the vehicle type field can only be made by entry-level inspectors.

1.2 IVATT screen – WoF vehicles

If the vehicle requires a WoF, changes may also be made on WoF screens, provided the TSD agent has the appropriate WoF authority for the vehicle.

Changes to the vehicle type field can only be made by entry-level inspectors.

1.3 Documenting changes

1. Corrections to data entry errors will be covered by data held in the entry certification file.
2. Changes due to modifications for CoF vehicles should be carried out in accordance with CoF procedures.
3. Changes due to modification for WoF vehicles should be recorded:
 - a) in the IVCERT screen if low volume vehicle (LVV) certification has been issued, or
 - b) in NOTES if the vehicle does not require LVV certification.

2 Removing the border check damage flag

A damaged flag may be recorded against a vehicle by a border inspection organisation performing the border check. See Technical bulletin 36 Removing a border damage flag.

2.1 Light vehicles

If a vehicle is flagged on LANDATA by a border inspection organisation as damaged and the vehicle inspector determines that the damage does not exceed the threshold for requiring repair certification, an application must be made to remove the damage flag.

Forms to request the removal of a border damage flag are available in Reference material 17. The vehicle inspector must complete this form and give it to the TSDA supervisor authorised to remove damage flags.

2.2 Heavy vehicles

Once appropriate heavy vehicle specialist certification has been carried out as required, the border damage flag must be removed from a heavy motor vehicle. A TSDA must complete a 'Request to remove border damage flag' form (see Reference material 17) and give it to the TSDA supervisor authorised to remove damage flags.