



WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND

PURSUANT to *section 152* of the Land Transport Act 1998

I, *Harry James Duynhoven*, Minister for Transport Safety,

HEREBY make the following ordinary rule:

Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting 2004

SIGNED AT Wellington

This 6th day of December 2004

Harry James Duynhoven

Minister for Transport Safety

Land Transport Rule

Vehicle Lighting 2004

Rule 32005/2004

As at 1 May 2021

Land Transport Rule

Vehicle Lighting 2004

As at 1 May 2021

Contents

Compilation notes	i
Part 1 Rule requirements	1
Section 1 Application	1
1.1 Title	1
1.2 Scope of the rule	1
1.3 Date when rule comes into force	1
1.4 Application of rule provisions	1
Section 2 General safety requirements and approved vehicle standards	3
2.1 General safety requirements	3
2.1A General fitting and performance requirements	5
2.2 Approved vehicle standards	7
Section 3 Headlamps	8
3.1 Application of headlamp requirements	8
3.2 Safety requirements for headlamps	9
Table 3.1—Dipped-beam requirements according to height of headlamp	10
3.3 Fitting and performance requirements for headlamps	10
3.4 Flashing headlamps	12
Table 3.2—Safety requirements and approved vehicle standards for headlamps	12
Section 4 Stop lamps	13
4.1 Application of stop lamp requirements	13
4.2 Safety requirements for stop lamps	13
4.3 Fitting and performance requirements for stop lamps	13
Table 4.1—Safety requirements and approved vehicle standards for stop lamps	15
Section 5 High-mounted stop lamps	16
5.1 Application of high-mounted stop lamp requirements	16
5.2 Safety requirements for high-mounted stop lamps	16
5.3 Fitting and performance requirements for high-mounted stop lamps	17
Table 5.1—Safety requirements and approved vehicle standards for high-mounted stop lamps	17
Section 6 Direction-indicator lamps	18
6.1 Application of direction-indicator lamp requirements	18
6.2 Safety requirements for direction-indicator lamps	18
6.3 Fitting and performance requirements for direction-indicator lamps	19
Section 7 Position lamps	23
7.1 Application of position lamp requirements	23

7.2	Safety requirements for position lamps	23
7.3	Fitting and performance requirements for forward-facing position lamps	24
7.4	Fitting and performance requirements for rearward-facing position lamps	25
7.5	Fitting and performance requirements for side-marker lamps	28
7.6	Fitting and performance requirements for end-outline marker lamps	28
	Table 7.1—Safety requirements and approved vehicle standards for forward-facing and rearward-facing position lamps	30
	Table 7.2—Safety requirements and approved vehicle standards for side-marker lamps	30
	Table 7.3—Safety requirements and approved vehicle standards for end-outline marker lamps	31
Section 8	Rear registration-plate illumination lamps	32
8.1	Application of rear registration-plate illumination lamp requirements	32
8.2	Safety requirements for rear registration-plate illumination lamps	32
8.3	Fitting and performance requirements for rear registration-plate illumination lamps	32
	Table 8.1—Safety requirements and approved vehicle standards for rear registration-plate illumination lamps	33
Section 9	Retroreflectors and retroreflective material	33
9.1	Application of requirements for retroreflectors and retroreflective material	33
9.2	Safety requirements for retroreflectors and retroreflective material	34
9.3	Fitting and performance requirements for retroreflectors	34
	Table 9.1—Safety requirements and approved vehicle standards for rearward-facing retroreflectors	35
Section 10	Optional lamps	36
10.1	Application of requirements for optional lamps	36
	Table 10.1—Safety requirements and approved vehicle standards for optional lamps	37
10.2	Fitting and performance requirements for fog lamps	37
10.3	Fitting and performance requirements for daytime running lamps	38
10.4	Fitting and performance requirements for cornering lamps	39
10.5	Fitting and performance requirements for reversing lamps	39
10.6	Fitting and performance requirements for interior lamps	39
10.7	Fitting and performance requirements for work lamps	39
10.8	Illuminated vehicle-mounted signs	40
10.9	Fitting and performance requirements for other optional lighting equipment	40
Section 11	Flashing or revolving beacons	42
11.1	Safety and performance requirements for beacons	42
11.2	Fitting requirements for beacons	42
Section 12	Modification, retrofitting and repair	43
12.1	Modification	43
12.2	Additional lighting equipment retrofitted to a motor vehicle	44
12.3	Repair	44

Section 13	Responsibilities	44
13.1	Responsibilities of operators	44
13.2	Responsibilities of repairers	45
13.3	Responsibilities of modifiers	45
13.4	Responsibilities of retrofitters	45
13.5	Responsibilities of vehicle inspectors and inspecting organisations	45
13.6	Responsibilities of manufacturers and retailers	45
13.7	Functions of the Director	46
Part 2 Definitions		47
Table A—Vehicle classes		59
Part 3 Schedules		63
Schedule 1 Vehicle standards for lighting equipment		63
Schedule 2 Vehicle standards for the installation of lighting equipment		73
Schedule 3 Vehicles not required to meet certain requirements in this rule		74

Compilation notes

1 General

This is a compilation of *Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting 2004* that incorporates all the amendments to that Rule as at the date of the last amendment to it.

2 Format changes

Format changes to compilations are made so that the format of the compilation is consistent with current drafting practice, including:

- changes to the setting out of provisions, tables, and schedules:
- the repositioning of headings or notes:
- changes to typeface and type size:
- the addition or removal of boldface, italics, and similar textual attributes:
- the addition or removal of quote marks:
- changes to the case of letters or words:
- addition of history and editorial notes.

3 Amendments incorporated in this reprint

Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2021

Land Transport Rule: Agency to Director (Consequential Changes) Amendment 2021

Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2019

Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2016

Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2015

Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2014

Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment (No 2) 2013

Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Standards Compliance Amendment (No 3) 2013

Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2013

Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2012

Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Standards Compliance Amendment 2011

Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2011

Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Standards Compliance Amendment 2010

Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2009

Land Transport Management Amendment Act 2008

Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment (No 2) 2007

Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2007

Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2005

Part 1

Rule requirements

Section 1 Application

1.1 Title

This rule is *Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting 2004*.

1.2 Scope of the rule

1.2(1) This rule applies to lighting equipment for all motor vehicles, and for vehicles of Class AA in *Table A* in *Part 2*.

1.2(2) This rule specifies requirements:

- (a) with which a vehicle in *1.2(1)* must comply so as to be operated on a road; and
- (b) that are, for the purposes of *Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Standards Compliance 2002*, the applicable requirements for lighting equipment.

1.2(3) This rule specifies approved lighting equipment for the purposes of *Land Transport (Road User) Rule 2004*.

1.2(4) Nothing in this Rule prevents a vehicle being fitted with a light source that is a necessary part of equipment required or permitted by any enactment to be fitted to a vehicle.

Clause 1.2(4): inserted, on 1 April 2011, by clause 2.1 of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2011.

1.3 Date when rule comes into force

This rule comes into force on 27 February 2005.

1.4 Application of rule provisions

1.4(1) Except as provided in *2.2(8)*, if there is a conflict between a provision of this rule and the corresponding provision of a document incorporated by reference in the rule, the provision of this rule applies.

1.4(2) If there is a conflict between a provision of this rule and a provision of *Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Standards Compliance 2002*, the provision of *Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Standards Compliance 2002* applies.

- 1.4(3) Lighting equipment that, before 27 February 2005, was approved for fitting to a vehicle under any enactment in force immediately before the commencement of this rule, whether or not the lighting equipment was required to be fitted, may remain fitted on or after 27 February 2005 if it complies with the relevant safety requirements in this rule.
- 1.4(4) A motor vehicle that is identified, by an organisation recognised by the Director under *13.7(b)*, as being manufactured without lighting equipment, or as being manufactured with lighting equipment that does not comply with the requirements of this rule, does not have to comply with this rule, provided that it is operated in accordance with the conditions of the Lighting Equipment Endorsement on a valid Vehicle Identity Card issued by that organisation to that vehicle.
- 1.4(5) For the avoidance of doubt, an exemption from, or approval of a variation to, a requirement for lighting equipment in the *Traffic Regulations 1976* or the *Transport (Vehicle Standards) Regulations 1990* that was published in the *Gazette* before 27 February 2005 and that was not revoked before the commencement of this rule, in relation to a specified vehicle or a specified vehicle operator, remains valid after this rule comes into force, for all relevant vehicles that were first registered in New Zealand before 27 February 2005.
- 1.4(6) In addition to complying with the applicable requirements in this rule, an overdimension motor vehicle, a pilot vehicle or a motor vehicle whose load extends beyond the vehicle must comply with additional requirements for vehicle lighting that are specified in *Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Dimensions and Mass 2016*.

Clause 1.4(4): amended, on 1 August 2008, by *Part 2* of *Schedule 3* of the *Land Transport Management Amendment Act 2008*.

Clause 1.4(4): amended, on 1 April 2021, by *clause 22.2* of *Land Transport Rule: Agency to Director (Consequential Changes) Amendment 2021*.

Clause 1.4(6): amended, on 1 June 2019, by *clause 2.1* of *Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2019*.

Section 2 General safety requirements and approved vehicle standards

2.1 General safety requirements

- 2.1(1) Lighting equipment fitted to a motor vehicle or a vehicle of Class AA must comply with the general fitting and performance requirements in 2.1A.
- 2.1(2) Except as provided in 2.1(12), if a maximum number is specified for the fitting of a particular type of lighting equipment in this rule, or in an approved vehicle standard for the installation of lighting equipment, this number must not be exceeded.
- 2.1(3) [*Revoked*]
- 2.1(4) [*Revoked*]
- 2.1(5) [*Revoked*]
- 2.1(6) Lighting equipment, retroreflectors and retroreflective material that are required to be fitted to a vehicle must be maintained in sound condition and in accordance with the general safety requirements in 2.1(1) and other applicable safety requirements of this rule.
- 2.1(7) [*Revoked*]
- 2.1(7A) [*Revoked*]
- 2.1(8) A lamp, other than one in 2.1(6), that is not maintained in sound condition and in accordance with the general safety requirements in 2.1(1) and other applicable safety requirements of this Rule must not emit light when turned on.
- 2.1(9) A work lamp fitted to a vehicle does not have to be maintained in sound condition and good working order.
- 2.1(10) A lamp comprising an array of separate light sources is no longer in good working order if more than 25% of the light sources fail to operate.
- 2.1(11) Subject to 2.1(12) and 5.2(3), lighting equipment that is required to be fitted to a vehicle under this rule must not be obscured.
- 2.1(12) Despite 2.1(11), lighting equipment that is required to be fitted to the sides or rear of a vehicle under this rule may be temporarily obscured by a load transported on the vehicle, by a towed vehicle or by a load transported on the towed vehicle, provided that temporary lighting equipment is fitted to the

vehicle, the towed vehicle, the load on the vehicle or the load on the towed vehicle that:

- (a) corresponds in position and function to the obscured lighting equipment; and
- (b) is fitted so that it fulfils the intended purpose of the obscured lighting equipment; and
- (c) is fitted in such a position that it safely identifies the vehicle and its load; and
- (d) complies with the relevant requirements in this rule.

2.1(13) [Revoked]

2.1(14) The type and performance of light sources used in lighting equipment must be as specified by:

- (a) the vehicle manufacturer, for lighting equipment that is original equipment specification on a production vehicle; or
- (b) the lighting equipment manufacturer, for lighting equipment that is retrofitted to a vehicle; or
- (c) the *Low Volume Vehicle Code*, for lighting equipment fitted to a low volume vehicle; or
- (d) an organisation recognised by the Director under *13.7(b)*.

2.1(15) [Revoked]

2.1(16) [Revoked]

2.1(17) [Revoked]

Assessing whether lighting equipment complies with relevant safety requirements

2.1(18) In assessing whether lighting equipment complies with the relevant safety requirements in this rule, a person in *section 13* may take into account:

- (a) evidence that the lighting equipment is within the vehicle manufacturer's or the lighting equipment manufacturer's operating limits; or
- (b) if the vehicle is a low volume vehicle, evidence that the lighting equipment complies with the requirements of the *Low Volume Vehicle Code* that are applicable to the date of certification or recertification of the vehicle as a low volume vehicle.

Clause 2.1(1): replaced, on 1 April 2011, by clause 2.2(1) of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2011.

Clause 2.1(3): revoked, on 1 April 2011, by clause 2.2(2) of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2011.

Clause 2.1(4): revoked, on 1 April 2011, by clause 2.2(2) of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2011.

Clause 2.1(5): revoked, on 1 April 2011, by clause 2.2(2) of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2011.

Clause 2.1(7): revoked, on 1 December 2016, by clause 2.1(1) of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2016.

Clause 2.1(7A): revoked, on 1 December 2016, by clause 2.1(1) of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2016.

Clause 2.1(8): replaced, on 29 June 2007, by clause 2.1 of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2007.

Clause 2.1(8): amended, on 1 December 2016, by clause 2.1(2) of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2016.

Clause 2.1(13): revoked, on 1 April 2011, by clause 2.2(2) of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2011.

Clause 2.1(14)(d): amended, on 1 August 2008, by Part 2 of Schedule 3 of the Land Transport Management Amendment Act 2008.

Clause 2.1(14)(d): amended, on 1 April 2021, by clause 22.3 of Land Transport Rule: Agency to Director (Consequential Changes) Amendment 2021.

Clause 2.1(15): revoked, on 1 April 2011, by clause 2.2(2) of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2011.

Clause 2.1(16): revoked, on 1 April 2011, by clause 2.2(2) of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2011.

Clause 2.1(17): revoked, on 1 April 2011, by clause 2.2(2) of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2011.

2.1A

General fitting and performance requirements

2.1A(1)

Lighting equipment fitted to a motor vehicle or a vehicle of Class AA must be:

- (a) capable of providing sufficient illumination, light output or light reflection to:
 - (i) fulfil its intended purpose; and
 - (ii) enable the vehicle to which it is fitted to be operated safely on a road; and
- (b) correctly aligned; and
- (c) fitted in a position and perform in a way that is appropriate for the equipment and the vehicle.

- 2.1A(2) The light emitted from a lamp must be steady unless otherwise specified in this Rule or any other enactment.
- 2.1A(3) The light emitted from a flashing lamp required or permitted under this Rule must flash at a fixed frequency.
- 2.1A(4) If the lighting equipment that is fitted to a motor vehicle is activated by an anti-theft car alarm, 2.1A(2) and 2.1A(3) do not apply.
- 2.1A(5) The light emitted by lighting equipment must be visible under clear atmospheric conditions from the distances specified in this Rule.
- 2.1A(6) Lamps (except direction-indicator lamps and beacons) fitted as a pair to the front or to the rear of a motor vehicle must:
- (a) be symmetrically mounted as far towards each side of the vehicle as practicable; and
 - (b) except as provided in 2.1A(7), emit light of similar intensity when the pair is operated; and
 - (c) except as provided in 2.1A(7), emit light of similar colour when the pair is operated.
- 2.1A(7) Despite 2.1A(6), a pair of lamps that is providing one lighting function may temporarily emit light of unequal intensity or colour where necessary for the safe operation of different lighting functions being provided by one or more light sources within a common lamp body.
- 2.1A(8) The colour of light emitted from a lamp directly visible from the front of a vehicle must not be red unless otherwise specified in this Rule or any other enactment.
- 2.1A(9) The colour of light emitted from a lamp directly visible from the rear of a vehicle must be substantially red or amber unless otherwise specified in this Rule or any other enactment.
- 2.1A(10) 2.1A(9) does not apply to illuminated vehicle-mounted signs that comply with 10.8.

Clause 2.1A: inserted, on 1 April 2011, by clause 2.3 of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2011.

Clause 2.1A(10): inserted, on 1 May 2021, by clause 2.1 of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2021.

2.2 Approved vehicle standards

- 2.2(1) Lighting equipment fitted to a motor vehicle that is required by this rule to comply with a vehicle standard for lighting equipment must comply with a version, as specified in 2.2(5), of an approved vehicle standard in *Schedule 1*.

Note: The standards in *Schedule 1* are component standards, that is, they set out the technical requirements for lamps and reflectors, for example, how bright a lamp must be, its colour and beam pattern.

- 2.2(2) Lighting equipment fitted to a low volume vehicle manufactured on or after 1 January 1992 that is a replica of a vehicle built before 1 January 1992 does not have to comply with an approved vehicle standard in *Schedule 1*, provided that it complies with the requirements of the *Low Volume Vehicle Code*.

- 2.2(3) Except if 2.2(8) applies, a motor vehicle that is required by this rule to comply with a vehicle standard for the installation of lighting equipment must comply with a version, as specified in 2.2(5), of an approved vehicle standard in *Schedule 2*.

Note: The standards in *Schedule 2* are installation standards, that is, they set out the lighting requirements for the vehicle as a whole, including which lights it must have, where the lights must be fixed and how they must be aligned.

- 2.2(4) A motor vehicle of Group L, M, N or T, or an unclassified motor vehicle, must comply with:
- (a) 2.1A, 3.3, 4.3, 5.3, 6.3, 7.3, 7.4, 7.5, 7.6, 8.3 and 9.3; or
 - (b) an approved vehicle standard for the installation of lighting equipment.

Application of vehicle standards requirements

- 2.2(5) If required by this rule to comply with an approved vehicle standard, a motor vehicle or its lighting equipment must comply with the version of the standard that:
- (a) is applicable in the relevant standard-setting jurisdiction for the date of manufacture of the motor vehicle or its lighting equipment, or as specified in the standard; or
 - (b) is a more recent version of that standard if the safety performance of the motor vehicle is not adversely affected; and

- (c) is not older than the version of the standard that is applicable in the relevant standard-setting jurisdiction for the date of manufacture of the vehicle to which the lighting equipment is fitted, or as specified in the standard.
- 2.2(6) An approved vehicle standard in *Schedule 1* or *Schedule 2* includes all amendments to that standard, some of which apply to classes of vehicle additional to those covered by the original standard.
- 2.2(7) A motor vehicle, or its lighting equipment, complies with an applicable approved vehicle standard if it:
- (a) complied with that standard when the vehicle was manufactured, or the equipment was retrofitted; and
 - (b) is currently within safe tolerance of its state when manufactured or retrofitted.
- 2.2(8) A requirement for a motor vehicle to comply with an approved vehicle standard does not apply if:
- (a) that vehicle is manufactured before the phase-in date for the model, or model variant, of that vehicle in the relevant standard-setting jurisdiction or as specified in the standard; or
 - (b) the model, or model variant, of that vehicle is not required by the vehicle standard itself to fully comply with that standard.
- 2.2(9) A motor vehicle that, under 2.2(8), does not have to comply with an approved vehicle standard must comply with the other applicable requirements of this rule.

Clause 2.2(2): amended, on 1 January 2014, by *clause 2.1* of *Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment (No 2) 2013*.

Clause 2.2(4): amended, on 1 April 2011, by *clause 2.4* of *Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2011*.

Section 3 Headlamps

3.1 Application of headlamp requirements

- 3.1(1) A headlamp fitted to a motor vehicle must comply with 2.1 and 3.2.
- 3.1(2) A headlamp fitted to a vehicle must comply with an approved vehicle standard for headlamps if this is specified in *Table 3.2* for that vehicle group or class.

- 3.1(3) A vehicle of Group A must comply with the relevant requirements in 3.3.
- 3.1(4) A motor vehicle of Group L, M or N, or an unclassified motor vehicle, that does not comply with an approved vehicle standard for the installation of lighting equipment must comply with 3.3.
- 3.1(5) A vehicle retrofitted with a headlamp must comply with 3.3.

3.2 Safety requirements for headlamps

- 3.2(1) When operated, a headlamp must emit a beam of light that is substantially white or amber.
- 3.2(2) A main-beam headlamp must be able to be dipped or extinguished from the driver's seating position.
- 3.2(3) A warning device that is designed to indicate that the main-beam headlamp is in operation must, if fitted, be in good working order.
- 3.2(4) The horizontal orientation of a headlamp on a vehicle must, when the vehicle's front wheels are pointing in the straight-ahead position, ensure that the centre-line of the beam of light emitted from the lamp is projected either parallel to, or to the left of, the longitudinal centre-line of the vehicle.
- 3.2(5) The vertical orientation of a main-beam headlamp on a vehicle must be such that, under all conditions of use, the centre-line of the beam of light emitted from the lamp does not rise above a plane that passes through the centre of the lamp and is parallel to the surface on which the vehicle is standing.
- 3.2(6) A dipped-beam headlamp designed solely for a left-hand-drive motor vehicle, where the maximum intensity of the beam is dispersed to the right, must not be fitted to a vehicle.

Angles of dip

- 3.2(7) A motor vehicle must comply with:
- (a) the angle of dip specification in the approved vehicle standard that is applicable to that vehicle; or
 - (b) the requirements in 3.2(8), 3.2(9), 3.2(10) and 3.2(11).
- 3.2(8) The vertical inclination of the centre-line of the light beam of a symmetric dipped-beam headlamp on a motor vehicle of Class LC, LD or LE, Group M or Group N, or an unclassified motor vehicle (other than one in *Schedule 3*), must be between 3% and 3.5%.

- 3.2(9) The vertical inclination of the cut-off of the light beam of an asymmetric dipped-beam headlamp on a motor vehicle of Class LC, LD or LE, Group M or Group N, or an unclassified motor vehicle (other than one in *Schedule 3*), must be within the limits specified in *Table 3.1*.

Table 3.1—Dipped-beam requirements according to height of headlamp

Height of headlamp lens	Minimum dip	Maximum dip
$h^1 \leq 0.8\text{m}$	1.0%	1.5%
$0.8\text{m} \leq h \leq 1.2\text{m}$	1.0%	2.0%
$h > 1.2\text{m}$	2.0%	2.5%

Note ¹'h' is the mounting height of the centre of the light source.

- 3.2(10) A motor vehicle equipped with dipped-beam headlamps that are able to be adjusted from the driver's seating position must comply with the requirements in 3.2(8) or 3.2(9) with the adjustment in its highest position.
- 3.2(11) A motor vehicle that is equipped with self-levelling suspension must comply with the requirements in 3.2(8) or 3.2(9) when the suspension is at its normal level.

3.3 Fitting and performance requirements for headlamps

- 3.3(1) A dipped-beam headlamp on a motor vehicle (other than an unclassified motor vehicle, or a vehicle having a gross vehicle mass exceeding 12,000 kg) must be positioned at a height not exceeding 1.2 m from the ground unless 3.3(1A) applies.
- 3.3(1A) The dipped-beam headlamp in 3.3(1) may be positioned at a height exceeding 1.2 m from the ground if an implement used for road maintenance (for example a snowplough or a road-sweeper) fitted to the front of the vehicle would obscure lamps placed at 1.2 m or less from the ground.
- 3.3(2) A vehicle of Group A:
- (a) may be fitted with one or two headlamps; and
 - (b) must be fitted with one or two headlamps that emit light that is visible from a distance of 200 m when the vehicle is operated—
 - (i) in the time between sunset and the following sunrise; and

- (ii) at any other time when there is not sufficient daylight to render clearly visible a person or vehicle at a distance of 100 m.
- 3.3(3) If a vehicle of Group A is fitted with:
 - (a) one headlamp, that headlamp may be flashing;
 - (b) two headlamps, only one of the headlamps may be flashing.
- 3.3(4) A motor vehicle of Class LA or Class LB:
 - (a) must be fitted with one or two dipped-beam headlamps that, when operated, illuminate the road in front of the vehicle for 30 m; and
 - (b) may be fitted with one or two main-beam headlamps.
- 3.3(5) A motor vehicle of Class LC, LD or LE:
 - (a) must be fitted with one or two dipped-beam headlamps that, when operated, illuminate the road in front of the vehicle for 50 m; and
 - (b) may be fitted with one or two main-beam headlamps.
- 3.3(6) A vehicle of Group M or Group N, or an unclassified motor vehicle (other than one in *Schedule 3*):
 - (a) must be fitted with one pair of dipped-beam headlamps that, when operated, illuminate the road in front of the vehicle for 50 m; and
 - (b) may be fitted with one or two pairs of main-beam headlamps.
- 3.3(7) A motor vehicle in *Schedule 3* (other than a trailer):
 - (a) may be fitted with one pair of dipped-beam headlamps; and
 - (b) may be fitted with one or two pairs of main-beam headlamps; and
 - (c) if operated during the hours of darkness, must be fitted with a pair of dipped-beam headlamps that emit light that is visible from a distance of 100 m.
- 3.3(8) A motor vehicle of Group T must not be fitted with a headlamp.

Clause 3.3(1): amended, on 1 April 2011, by *clause 2.5(1)* of *Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2011*.

Clause 3.3(1A): inserted, on 1 April 2011, by *clause 2.5(2)* of *Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2011*.

Clause 3.3(2)(b): replaced, on 1 December 2016, by clause 2.2 of *Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2016*.

3.4 Flashing headlamps

3.4(1) An emergency vehicle or a pilot vehicle may be fitted with a device that allows headlamps to flash alternately provided that:

- (a) the device makes the headlamps flash alternately with a frequency of 1 to 2 Hertz; and
- (b) equipment is fitted to the vehicle to indicate to the driver that the device is activated.

3.4(2) A pilot vehicle that is accompanying an overdimension vehicle must comply with the requirements for alternately flashing headlamps in *Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Dimensions and Mass 2016*.

Table 3.2—Safety requirements and approved vehicle standards for headlamps

Vehicle ¹	Vehicle manufactured before 1 January 1992	Vehicle manufactured on or after 1 January 1992 and before 1 January 1996	Vehicle manufactured on or after 1 January 1996 and before 1 January 2006	Vehicle manufactured on or after 1 January 2006
Group A	Requirements in 2.1 and 3.2			
Group L	Requirements in 2.1 and 3.2			Requirements in 2.1 and 3.2 and approved vehicle standard for headlamps
Classes MA, NA	Requirements in 2.1 and 3.2	Requirements in 2.1 and 3.2 and approved vehicle standard for headlamps		
Classes MB, MC, MD, ME, NB, NC	Requirements in 2.1 and 3.2		Requirements in 2.1 and 3.2 and approved vehicle standard for headlamps	
Unclassified motor vehicles	Requirements in 2.1 and 3.2			

Note ¹For requirements relating to replica vehicles, see 2.2(2).

Clause 3.4(2): amended, on 1 June 2019, by clause 2.2 of *Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2019*.

Section 4 Stop lamps

4.1 Application of stop lamp requirements

- 4.1(1) A stop lamp fitted to a vehicle must comply with 2.1 and 4.2.
- 4.1(2) A stop lamp fitted to a vehicle must comply with an approved vehicle standard for stop lamps if this is specified in *Table 4.1* for that vehicle group or class.
- 4.1(3) A motor vehicle of Group L, M, N or T, or an unclassified motor vehicle, that does not comply with an approved vehicle standard for the installation of lighting equipment must comply with 4.3.
- 4.1(4) A vehicle retrofitted with a stop lamp must comply with 4.3.

4.2 Safety requirements for stop lamps

- 4.2(1) The light emitted from a stop lamp must be diffuse light that is substantially red.
- 4.2(2) A stop lamp that is required to be fitted under 4.3(4), 4.3(5), 4.3(6) or 4.3(7) must operate when a service brake is activated.

4.3 Fitting and performance requirements for stop lamps

- 4.3(1) Subject to 4.3(2), a vehicle of Group A, Class LA or Class LB may be fitted with one or two stop lamps at the rear of the vehicle.
- 4.3(2) A motor vehicle of Class LA or Class LB first registered in New Zealand on or after 1 January 1991 must be fitted with one or two stop lamps at the rear of the vehicle.
- 4.3(3) Subject to 4.3(4), a motor vehicle of Class LC, LD or LE may be fitted with one or two stop lamps at the rear of the vehicle.
- 4.3(4) A motor vehicle of Class LC, LD or LE first registered in New Zealand on or after 1 January 1978 must be fitted with one or two stop lamps at the rear of the vehicle.
- 4.3(5) Except as provided in 4.3(6), a motor vehicle of Group M or Group N, or an unclassified motor vehicle (other than one in *Schedule 3*), must be fitted with one or two pairs of stop lamps at the rear of the vehicle that emit light that is visible from a distance of 100 m.
- 4.3(6) Despite 4.3(5), a motor vehicle of Group M or Group N, or an unclassified motor vehicle (other than one in *Schedule 3*), first registered in New Zealand before 1 January 1978:

- (a) must be fitted with one, two or four stop lamps if its construction, equipment or loading prevents an arm signal given by the driver from being seen from behind the vehicle;
 - (b) if (a) does not apply, may be fitted with one, two or four stop lamps.
- 4.3(7) A motor vehicle of Group T (other than one in *Schedule 3*) that was first registered in New Zealand:
 - (a) on or after 1 April 2012, must be fitted with one or two pairs of stop lamps;
 - (b) before 1 April 2012, must be fitted with the following stop lamps at the rear of the vehicle if the vehicle's construction, equipment or loading prevents either the stop-lamp signals of the towing vehicle, or arm signals given by the driver of the towing vehicle, from being seen from behind the vehicle combination:
 - (i) one lamp or one or two pairs of lamps if the vehicle was registered in New Zealand before 1 January 1978;
 - (ii) one or two pairs of lamps if the vehicle was registered in New Zealand on or after 1 January 1978 and before 1 April 2012.
- 4.3(8) The lamps in 4.3(4), 4.3(5), 4.3(6) and 4.3(7) must be fitted at a height not exceeding 1.5 m from the ground, or at a height not exceeding 2.1 m from the ground if the shape of the bodywork of the vehicle makes it impracticable to comply with the 1.5-m height restriction.
- 4.3(8A) Despite 4.3(8), in the case of a heavy motor vehicle or an emergency vehicle, the lamps in 4.3(5), 4.3(6) and 4.3(7) may be fitted as follows:
 - (a) one lamp or one pair:
 - (i) at a height not exceeding 1.5 m from the ground; or
 - (ii) at a height not exceeding 2.1 m from the ground, if the shape of the bodywork of the vehicle makes it impracticable to comply with the 1.5-m height restriction; and
 - (b) a second pair at a height not exceeding 2.1 m from the ground.

- 4.3(9) A motor vehicle in *Schedule 3* may be fitted with one or two pairs of stop lamps at the rear of the vehicle provided that they comply with the height restriction in 4.3(8).
- 4.3(10) [*Revoked*]
- 4.3(11) A heavy motor vehicle or emergency vehicle may be fitted with one pair of stop lamps, in addition to those specified in 4.3(5), 4.3(6), or 4.3(7), provided that they are positioned as close as practicable to the top of the bodywork at the rear of the vehicle.
- 4.3(12) An unclassified motor vehicle (other than one in *Schedule 3*) may be fitted with one pair of stop lamps, in addition to those specified in 4.3(5) and 4.3(6), provided that they are positioned as close as practicable to the top of the bodywork at the rear of the vehicle.
Angles of visibility
- 4.3(13) A stop lamp that is required to be fitted under 4.3(4), 4.3(5), 4.3(6) or 4.3(7) must emit light that is visible within an angle of at least 15 degrees above and below a horizontal plane passing through the lamp, and within at least 45 degrees either side of a vertical plane that is parallel to the longitudinal centre-line of the vehicle and passing through the lamp.

Table 4.1—Safety requirements and approved vehicle standards for stop lamps

Vehicle ¹	Manufactured before 1 January 1992	Manufactured on or after 1 January 1992 and before 1 January 1996	Manufactured on or after 1 January 1996 and before 1 January 2006	Manufactured on or after 1 January 2006
Classes MA, NA	Requirements in 2.1 and 4.2	Requirements in 2.1 and 4.2 and approved vehicle standard for stop lamps		
Classes MB, MC, MD, ME, NB, NC, TC, TD	Requirements in 2.1 and 4.2		Requirements in 2.1 and 4.2 and approved vehicle standard for stop lamps	
Classes TA, TB, Group L	Requirements in 2.1 and 4.2			Requirements in 2.1 and 4.2 and approved vehicle standard for stop lamps
Unclassified motor vehicles	Requirements in 2.1 and 4.2			

Note ¹For requirements relating to replica vehicles, see 2.2(2).

Clause 4.3(1): replaced, on 1 April 2011, by clause 2.6(1) of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2011.

Clause 4.3(7): replaced, on 1 April 2011, by clause 2.6(2) of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2011.

Clause 4.3(8A): inserted, on 17 January 2008, by clause 2.2 of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment (No 2) 2007.

Clause 4.3(10): revoked, on 1 April 2011, by clause 2.6(3) of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2011.

Clause 4.3(11): amended, on 29 June 2007, by clause 2.2 of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2007.

Section 5 High-mounted stop lamps

5.1 Application of high-mounted stop lamp requirements

- 5.1(1) A high-mounted stop lamp fitted to a vehicle must comply with 2.1 and 5.2.
- 5.1(2) A high-mounted stop lamp fitted to a vehicle must comply with an approved vehicle standard for high-mounted stop lamps if this is specified in *Table 5.1* for that vehicle group or class.
- 5.1(3) A motor vehicle of Group L, M, N or T, or an unclassified motor vehicle, that does not comply with an approved vehicle standard for the installation of lighting equipment must comply with 5.3.
- 5.1(4) A vehicle retrofitted with a high-mounted stop lamp must comply with 5.3.

5.2 Safety requirements for high-mounted stop lamps

- 5.2(1) The light emitted from a high-mounted stop lamp must be diffuse light that is substantially red.
- 5.2(2) A high-mounted stop lamp fitted to a motor vehicle must operate when any of that vehicle's service brakes is activated.
- 5.2(3) Despite 5.2(2), if two high-mounted stop lamps are fitted to a motor vehicle, only one is required to operate when that vehicle's service brake is activated provided that, when viewed from the rear of the vehicle, the non-operational high-mounted stop lamp does not obscure the operational high-mounted stop lamp.

- 5.3 Fitting and performance requirements for high-mounted stop lamps**
- 5.3(1) A motor vehicle not specified in 5.3(2) may be fitted with one or two high-mounted stop lamps.
- 5.3(2) A motor vehicle of Class MA, first registered or manufactured on or after 1 January 1990, must be fitted with one or two high-mounted stop lamps.
- 5.3(3) [*Revoked*]
- 5.3(4) A high-mounted stop lamp fitted to a motor vehicle of Group M or Group N must be fitted in a central high-mounted position at the rear of a vehicle, so that no part of its illuminated area is lower than 150 mm below the bottom edge of the rear window of the vehicle.
- 5.3(5) A high-mounted stop lamp fitted to a motor vehicle of Group M or Group N that does not have a rear window or whose rear window is not visible from behind the vehicle, or that is fitted to a vehicle of Group T, must be fitted in a central high-mounted position at the rear of the vehicle.

Table 5.1—Safety requirements and approved vehicle standards for high-mounted stop lamps

Vehicle ¹	Manufactured before 1 January 1991	Manufactured on or after 1 January 1991 and before 1 January 2006	Manufactured on or after 1 January 2006
Class MA	Requirements in 2.1 and 5.2	Requirements in 2.1 and 5.2 and approved vehicle standard for high-mounted stop lamps	
Classes MB, MC, MD, ME, Groups N, L, T.	Requirements in 2.1 and 5.2		Requirements in 2.1 and 5.2 and approved vehicle standard for high-mounted stop lamps

Note ¹For requirements relating to replica vehicles, see 2.2(2).

Clause 5.3(1): amended, on 1 April 2011, by *clause 2.7(1) of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2011.*

Clause 5.3(2): amended, on 1 December 2016, by *clause 2.3 of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2016.*

Clause 5.3(3): revoked, on 1 April 2011, by *clause 2.7(2) of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2011.*

Section 6 Direction-indicator lamps

6.1 Application of direction-indicator lamp requirements

- 6.1(1) A direction-indicator lamp fitted to a motor vehicle must comply with 2.1 and 6.2.
- 6.1(2) A direction-indicator lamp fitted to a motor vehicle must comply with an approved vehicle standard for direction-indicator lamps if this is specified in *Table 6.1* for that vehicle class.
- 6.1(3) A motor vehicle of Group L, M, N or T, or an unclassified motor vehicle, that does not comply with an approved vehicle standard for the installation of lighting equipment must comply with 6.3.
- 6.1(4) A motor vehicle retrofitted with a direction-indicator lamp must comply with 6.3.

6.2 Safety requirements for direction-indicator lamps

- 6.2(1) The light emitted from a forward-facing direction-indicator lamp must be substantially white or amber.
- 6.2(2) The light emitted from a rearward-facing direction-indicator lamp must be substantially red or amber.
- 6.2(3) The light emitted from a side-facing direction-indicator lamp must be substantially amber.
- 6.2(4) Direction-indicator lamps fitted to a motor vehicle must flash at a fixed frequency in the range of 1 to 2 Hertz.
- 6.2(5) Direction-indicator lamps must be fitted to a motor vehicle in pairs, and each pair fitted to the front or to the rear of a vehicle must:
- (a) be symmetrically mounted as far towards each side of the vehicle as practicable; and
 - (b) emit light of approximately equal intensity when operated; and
 - (c) emit light of approximately equal colour when operated; and
 - (d) flash at approximately equal frequency.

6.2(6) [*Revoked*]

Clause 6.2(5)(d): replaced, on 1 April 2011, by clause 2.8 of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2011.

Clause 6.2(6): revoked, on 29 June 2007, by clause 2.3(1) of *Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2007*

6.3 Fitting and performance requirements for direction-indicator lamps

- 6.3(1) A vehicle of Group A, Class LA or Class LB, or a motor vehicle of Class LC, LD or LE first registered in New Zealand before 1 January 1978, may be fitted with two direction-indicator lamps to the front, and two direction-indicator lamps to the rear, of the vehicle.
- 6.3(2) A motor vehicle of Class LC, LD or LE first registered in New Zealand on or after 1 January 1978 must be fitted with two or four direction-indicator lamps to the front and two or four direction-indicator lamps to the rear of the vehicle.
- 6.3(3) A motor vehicle of Group M or Group N:
- (a) if first registered before 1 July 1967, may be fitted with two or four direction-indicator lamps to the front and two or four direction-indicator lamps to the rear of the vehicle;
 - (b) if first registered on or after 1 July 1967, must be fitted with two or four direction-indicator lamps to the front and two or four direction-indicator lamps to the rear of the vehicle.
- 6.3(4) A motor vehicle of Group T:
- (a) may be fitted with two or four direction-indicator lamps to the front of the vehicle; and
 - (b) if first registered in New Zealand on or after 1 April 2012, must be fitted with two or four direction-indicator lamps to the rear of the vehicle; and
 - (c) if first registered in New Zealand before 1 April 2012:
 - (i) may be fitted with two or four direction-indicator lamps to the rear of the vehicle; and
 - (ii) if the vehicle's construction, equipment or loading prevents an arm signal given by the driver of the towing vehicle from being seen from behind the vehicle combination, must be fitted with two or four direction-indicator lamps to the rear of the vehicle.
- 6.3(5) An unclassified motor vehicle (other than one in *Schedule 3*) first registered in New Zealand before 1 January 2006 must be fitted with two or four rearward-facing direction-indicator lamps

if the driver's arm signals cannot be seen by a following driver because of the construction, equipment or loading of the vehicle.

- 6.3(6) An unclassified motor vehicle (other than one in *Schedule 3*) first registered in New Zealand on or after 1 January 2006 must be fitted with two or four direction-indicator lamps to the rear of the vehicle.
- 6.3(6A) An unclassified motor vehicle (other than one in *Schedule 3*) may be fitted with two or four forward-facing direction-indicator lamps.
- 6.3(7) A heavy motor vehicle or emergency vehicle may be fitted with one pair of direction-indicator lamps, in addition to those specified in 6.3(3) or 6.3(4), provided that the additional pair of direction-indicator lamps is positioned as close as practicable to the top of the bodywork at the rear of the vehicle.
- 6.3(8) An unclassified motor vehicle (other than one in *Schedule 3*) may be fitted with one pair of direction-indicator lamps, in addition to those specified in 6.3(5) and in 6.3(6), provided that the additional pair of direction-indicator lamps is positioned as close as practicable to the top of the bodywork at the rear of the vehicle.
- 6.3(9) The lamps in 6.3(2), 6.3(3)(b), 6.3(4), 6.3(5) and 6.3(6) must be fitted at a height not exceeding 1.5 m from the ground, or at a height not exceeding 2.1 m from the ground if the shape of the bodywork of the vehicle makes it impracticable to comply with the 1.5-m restriction.
- 6.3(9A) Despite 6.3(9), in the case of a heavy motor vehicle or an emergency vehicle, the lamps in 6.3(3)(b) or 6.3(4) may be fitted as follows:
- (a) one pair:
 - (i) at a height not exceeding 1.5 m from the ground; or
 - (ii) at a height not exceeding 2.1 m from the ground, if the shape of the bodywork of the vehicle makes it impracticable to comply with the 1.5-m height restriction; and
 - (b) a second pair at a height not exceeding 2.1 m from the ground.
- 6.3(10) A motor vehicle in *Schedule 3* may be fitted with two or four direction-indicator lamps to the front, and two or four direction-indicator lamps to the rear of the vehicle.

- 6.3(11) [Revoked]
- Performance and angle requirements*
- 6.3(12) The light emitted from a direction-indicator lamp must be visible in daylight from a distance of 100 m, and during the hours of darkness from a distance of 200 m.
- 6.3(13) A direction-indicator lamp that is required to be fitted under 6.3(2), 6.3(3), 6.3(4), 6.3(5) or 6.3(6) to a motor vehicle must, when operated, emit light that is visible within an angle of at least 15 degrees above and below a horizontal plane passing through the lamp 45 degrees inboard, and 80 degrees outboard, of a vertical plane that is parallel to the longitudinal centre-line of the vehicle and passing through the lamp.
- Side-facing direction-indicator lamps*
- 6.3(14) In addition to the direction-indicator lamps required to be fitted under 6.3(3), a heavy motor vehicle of Group M or Group N first registered in New Zealand on or after 1 January 1978 that exceeds 9.2 m in length must be fitted with one or two side-facing direction-indicator lamps:
- (a) on each side, at or near the front of the vehicle; and
 - (b) at a height not exceeding 1.5 m from the ground, or at a height not exceeding 2.1 m from the ground if the shape of the bodywork of the vehicle makes it impracticable to comply with the 1.5-m height restriction.
- 6.3(15) A direction-indicator lamp required under 6.3(14) to be fitted to a heavy motor vehicle must emit light that is visible to the side of the vehicle through an angle of 60 degrees above and below a horizontal plane passing through the lamp and at least between an angle of 30 degrees and 80 degrees rearward of a vertical plane that is at right angles to the longitudinal centre-line of the vehicle and passing through the lamp.
- 6.3(16) A motor vehicle not specified in 6.3(14) may be fitted with one or two side-facing direction-indicator lamps on each side.
- 6.3(17) The failure of one or more direction-indicator lamps required by this Rule to be fitted to a motor vehicle, other than one of Class TA or Class TB, must be indicated to the driver by a suitable device unless the approved vehicle standard applicable to direction-indicator lamps does not require such a device.

Table 6.1—Safety requirements and approved vehicle standards for direction-indicator lamps

Vehicle ¹	Manufactured before 1 January 1996	Manufactured on or after 1 January 1996 and before 1 January 2006	Manufactured on or after 1 January 2006
Classes TC, TD, Groups L, M	Requirements in 2.1 and 6.2	Requirements in 2.1 and 6.2 and approved vehicle standard for direction-indicator lamps	
Classes TA, TB, Group N	Requirements in 2.1 and 6.2		Requirements in 2.1 and 6.2 and approved vehicle standard for direction-indicator lamps
Unclassified motor vehicles	Requirements in 2.1 and 6.2		

Note ¹For requirements relating to replica vehicles, see 2.2(2).

Clause 6.3(1): replaced, on 1 April 2011, by clause 2.9(1) of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2011.

Clause 6.3(4): replaced, on 1 April 2011, by clause 2.9(2) of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2011.

Clause 6.3(5): amended, on 1 November 2012, by clause 2.1(1) of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2012.

Clause 6.3(6): amended, on 1 November 2012, by clause 2.1(2) of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2012.

Clause 6.3(6A): inserted, on 7 May 2009, by clause 2.2(1) of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2009.

Clause 6.3(6A): amended, on 1 November 2012, by clause 2.1(3) of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2012.

Clause 6.3(7): amended, on 29 June 2007, by clause 2.3(2) of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2007.

Clause 6.3(8): amended, on 7 May 2009, by clause 2.2(2) of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2009.

Clause 6.3(9A): inserted, on 17 January 2008, by clause 2.3 of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment (No 2) 2007.

Clause 6.3(10): amended, on 1 April 2011, by clause 2.9(3) of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2011.

Clause 6.3(10): amended, on 1 November 2012, by clause 2.1(4) of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2012.

Clause 6.3(11): revoked, on 1 April 2011, by clause 2.9(4) of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2011.

Clause 6.3(16): amended, on 1 April 2011, by clause 2.9(5) of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2011.

Clause 6.3(17): inserted, on 29 June 2007, by clause 2.3(1) of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2007.

Clause 6.3(17): amended, on 7 May 2009, by clause 2.2(3) of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2009.

Section 7 Position lamps

7.1 Application of position lamp requirements

- 7.1(1) A position lamp fitted to a vehicle must comply with 2.1 and 7.2.
- 7.1(2) A position lamp fitted to a vehicle must comply with an approved vehicle standard for position lamps if this is specified in *Table 7.1*, *Table 7.2* or *Table 7.3* for that vehicle group or class.
- 7.1(3) A motor vehicle of Group L, M, N or T, or an unclassified motor vehicle, that does not comply with an approved vehicle standard for the installation of lighting equipment must comply with 7.3, 7.4, 7.5 and 7.6.
- 7.1(4) Despite 7.1(2), a rearward-facing position lamp in 7.4(10) does not have to comply with an approved vehicle standard for rearward-facing position lamps.
- 7.1(5) A vehicle that is retrofitted with a position lamp must comply with 7.3, 7.4, 7.5 and 7.6, as applicable.

Clause 7.1(2): amended, on 29 June 2007, by clause 2.4 of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2007.

7.2 Safety requirements for position lamps

- 7.2(1) The light emitted from a rearward-facing position lamp must be diffuse light that is substantially red.
- 7.2(2) The light emitted from a forward-facing position lamp must be diffuse light that is substantially white or amber.
- 7.2(3) The light emitted from a rearward-facing side-marker lamp must be diffuse light that is substantially red or amber.
- 7.2(4) The light emitted from a forward-facing side-marker lamp must be diffuse light that is substantially white or amber on vehicles manufactured before 1 January 2006.
- 7.2(5) The light emitted from a forward-facing side-marker lamp must be diffuse light that is substantially amber on vehicles manufactured on or after 1 January 2006.

Clause 7.2(4): inserted, on 1 November 2015, by clause 2.2 of *Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2015*.

Clause 7.2(5): inserted, on 1 November 2015, by clause 2.2 of *Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2015*.

7.3 Fitting and performance requirements for forward-facing position lamps

- 7.3(1) A forward-facing position lamp fitted to a vehicle must be positioned to the front of the vehicle.
- 7.3(2) A vehicle of Group A or T may be fitted with one or two forward-facing position lamps, and where only one position lamp is fitted, it must be fitted on the side of the vehicle that is closer to the middle of the road.
- 7.3(3) A motor vehicle of Group L, M or N, or an unclassified motor vehicle (other than one in *Schedule 3*), that is 1.5 m or less in width or that was first registered in New Zealand before 1 January 1978, may be fitted with one or two forward-facing position lamps.
- 7.3(4) A motor vehicle of Group L, M or N, or an unclassified motor vehicle (other than one in *Schedule 3*), first registered in New Zealand on or after 1 January 1978 and that exceeds 1.5 m in width, must be fitted with one pair of forward-facing position lamps that emit light that is visible from a distance of 200 m during the hours of darkness.
- 7.3(5) A motor vehicle (other than one in *Schedule 3*) that exceeds 2 m in width or, with its load, extends more than 1 m on either side of the longitudinal centre-line of the vehicle, must be fitted with one pair of forward-facing position lamps.
- 7.3(6) The lamps in 7.3(3), 7.3(4) and 7.3(5) must be fitted at a height not exceeding 1.5 m from the ground, or at a height not exceeding 2.1 m from the ground if the shape of the bodywork of the vehicle makes it impracticable to comply with the 1.5-m height restriction.
- 7.3(7) In addition to the lamps in 7.3(3), 7.3(4) and 7.3(5), an unclassified motor vehicle (other than one in *Schedule 3*) may have one pair of additional forward-facing position lamps, provided that they are positioned as close as practicable to the top of the bodywork of the vehicle.
- 7.3(8) A motor vehicle in *Schedule 3* may be fitted with one pair of forward-facing position lamps provided that they comply with the height restriction in 7.3(6).

- 7.3(9) In addition to the lamps specified in 7.3(2), 7.3(3), 7.3(4) and 7.3(5), a heavy motor vehicle may be fitted with an additional pair of forward-facing position lamps provided that they are positioned as close as practicable to the top of the bodywork of the vehicle.

Angles of visibility

- 7.3(10) A forward-facing position lamp required under 7.3(4), to be fitted to a motor vehicle of Group M or Group N, or an unclassified motor vehicle, must emit light that is visible through an angle of at least 15 degrees above and below a horizontal plane passing through the lamp and through angles of at least 45 degrees inboard and 80 degrees outboard of a vertical plane that is parallel to the longitudinal centre-line of the vehicle and passing through the lamp.

- 7.3(11) A forward-facing position lamp required under 7.3(5) to be fitted to a motor vehicle of Group T must emit light that is visible through an angle of at least 15 degrees above and below a horizontal plane passing through the lamp and through an angle of at least 80 degrees outboard of a vertical plane that is parallel to the longitudinal centre-line of the trailer and passing through the lamp.

7.4 Fitting and performance requirements for rearward-facing position lamps

- 7.4(1) A rearward-facing position lamp fitted to a vehicle must be positioned to the rear of the vehicle.
- 7.4(2) A vehicle of Group A:
- (a) may be fitted with one or more rearward-facing position lamps emitting steady or flashing light; and
 - (b) must be fitted with one or more rearward-facing position lamp that emits steady or flashing light that is visible from a distance of 200 m when the vehicle is operated—
 - (i) in the time between sunset and the following sunrise; and
 - (ii) at any other time when there is not sufficient daylight to render clearly visible a person or vehicle at a distance of 100 m.
- 7.4(3) A motor vehicle of Group L must be fitted with at least one rearward-facing position lamp that emits light that is visible during the hours of darkness from a distance of:

- (a) 100 m, for a vehicle of Class LA or Class LB; and
 - (b) 200 m, for a vehicle of Class LC, LD or LE.
- 7.4(4) A motor vehicle of Group M, N or T, or an unclassified motor vehicle (other than one in *Schedule 3*):
 - (a) must be fitted with one, or one or two pairs of rearward-facing lamps, emitting light that is visible from a distance of 200 m during the hours of darkness; and
 - (b) if fitted with a single rearward-facing position lamp, must have this lamp positioned at, or to the right of, the longitudinal centre-line of the vehicle.
- 7.4(5) A motor vehicle of Group L, M, N or T, or an unclassified motor vehicle (other than one in *Schedule 3*), first registered in New Zealand on or after 1 January 1978 and that exceeds 1.5 m in width, must be fitted with one or two pairs of rearward-facing position lamps that emit light that is visible from a distance of 200 m during the hours of darkness.
- 7.4(6) The lamps in 7.4(4) and 7.4(5) must be fitted at a height not exceeding 1.5 m from the ground, or at a height not exceeding 2.1 m from the ground if the shape of the bodywork of the vehicle makes it impracticable to comply with the 1.5-m height restriction.
- 7.4(6A) Despite 7.4(6), in the case of a heavy motor vehicle or an emergency vehicle, the lamps in 7.4(4) or 7.4(5) may be fitted as follows:
 - (a) one lamp or one pair:
 - (i) at a height not exceeding 1.5 m from the ground; or
 - (ii) at a height not exceeding 2.1 m from the ground, if the shape of the bodywork of the vehicle makes it impracticable to comply with the 1.5-m height restriction; and
 - (b) a second pair at a height not exceeding 2.1 m from the ground.
- 7.4(7) In addition to the lamps in 7.4(4) and 7.4(5), an unclassified motor vehicle (other than one in *Schedule 3*) may be fitted with one pair of additional rearward-facing position lamps provided that they are positioned as close as practicable to the top of the bodywork of the vehicle.
- 7.4(8) In addition to the lamps specified in 7.4(4) and 7.4(5), a heavy motor vehicle or emergency vehicle may be fitted with an

additional pair of rearward-facing position lamps provided that they are positioned as close as practicable to the top of the bodywork of the vehicle.

- 7.4(9) A motor vehicle in *Schedule 3*:
- (a) may be fitted with one or more rearward-facing position lamps; and
 - (b) when operated during the hours of darkness, must be fitted with at least one rearward-facing position lamp that emits light that is visible from a distance of 100 m.
- 7.4(10) A goods vehicle that is a heavy motor vehicle or that is a vehicle fitted with a flat deck or tray for the transport of goods, whether or not it is equipped with sideboards and tailboards, must be fitted with a rearward-facing position lamp to indicate the presence of the vehicle while parked or left on a roadway during the hours of darkness.
- 7.4(11) A rearward-facing position lamp in 7.4(10) must:
- (a) be fitted within 300 mm of the extreme rear end of the vehicle and within 300 mm of the extremity of the side of the vehicle closest to the middle of the road; and
 - (b) when operated, emit light that is visible from a distance of 100 m.
- 7.4(12) If the load of a vehicle in 7.4(10) extends further than 1.5 m behind the vehicle, the rearward-facing position lamp must be fitted at the extreme rear end of the load and as far as practicable to the right side of the load, and must comply with 7.4(11)(b).

Angles of visibility

- 7.4(13) A rearward-facing position lamp that is required under 7.4(3), 7.4(4) or 7.4(5) to be fitted to a motor vehicle of Class LC, LD or LE, Group M, N or T or to an unclassified motor vehicle (other than a vehicle in *Schedule 3*) must emit light that is visible through an angle of at least 15 degrees above and below a horizontal plane passing through the lamp, and through angles of at least 45 degrees inboard, and 80 degrees outboard, of a vertical plane passing through the lamp parallel to the longitudinal centre-line of the vehicle.

Clause 7.4(2)(b): replaced, on 1 December 2016, by *clause 2.4 of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2016*.

Clause 7.4(6A): inserted, on 17 January 2008, by *clause 2.4 of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment (No 2) 2007*.

Clause 7.4(8): amended, on 29 June 2007, by clause 2.5 of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2007.

7.5 Fitting and performance requirements for side-marker lamps

- 7.5(1) The positioning of side-marker lamps must be such that they give an indication of the vehicle's dimensions.
- 7.5(2) A motor vehicle of Class TC or Class TD fitted with two or more axles, or an articulated heavy motor vehicle that exceeds 9.2 m in length:
- (a) must be fitted on each side with one side-marker lamp at a point approximately one-third of the way along the vehicle measured from the rear; and
 - (b) may be fitted on each side with more than one side-marker lamp in addition to those in (a).
- 7.5(3) A motor vehicle, or vehicle combination, that is less than 6 m in length must not be fitted with side-marker lamps.
- 7.5(4) The light emitted by a side-marker lamp must be visible:
- (a) from a distance of 100 m in daylight and from a distance of 200 m during the hours of darkness; and
 - (b) within an angle of 60 degrees above and below a horizontal plane passing through the lamp; and
 - (c) within an angle of 60 degrees forward and rearward of a vertical plane that is perpendicular to the longitudinal centre-line of the vehicle and passing through the lamp.
- 7.5(5) A light motor vehicle must not be fitted with a side-marker lamp.

Clause 7.5(3): replaced, on 15 September 2005, by clause 2.1 of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2005.

Clause 7.5(3): replaced, on 1 April 2011, by clause 2.10(1) of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2011.

Clause 7.5(4): replaced, on 15 September 2005, by clause 2.1 of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2005.

Clause 7.5(5): inserted, on 15 September 2005, by clause 2.1 of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2005.

7.6 Fitting and performance requirements for end-outline marker lamps

- 7.6(1) The positioning of an end-outline marker lamp must be such that it gives an indication of the vehicle's dimensions.

- 7.6(1A) The fitting and performance of end-outline marker lamps on motor vehicles manufactured before 1 April 2011 must comply with either:
- (a) *subclause 7.6(2) and 7.6(3); or*
 - (b) *subclauses 7.6(6) to 7.6(9).*
- 7.6(1B) The fitting and performance markers of end-outline marker lamps on motor vehicles manufactured on or after 1 April 2011 must comply with 7.6(6) to 7.6(9).
- 7.6(2) The cab roof of the following motor vehicles must be fitted with two end-outline marker lamps that emit light that is visible from a distance of 100 m in daylight and from a distance of 200 m during the hours of darkness:
- (a) a motor vehicle, other than one of Group T, with a gross vehicle mass exceeding 11,300 kg; or
 - (b) a combination of motor vehicles that has a total length exceeding 9.2 m, the leading vehicle of which is a heavy motor vehicle; or
 - (c) an articulated heavy motor vehicle that exceeds 9.2 m in length.
- 7.6(3) The following motor vehicles may be fitted with a maximum of twelve forward-facing, and a maximum of six rearward-facing, end-outline marker lamps:
- (a) a motor vehicle with a gross vehicle mass exceeding 11,300 kg; or
 - (b) a combination of motor vehicles that has a total length exceeding 9.2 m, the leading vehicle of which is a heavy motor vehicle; or
 - (c) an articulated heavy motor vehicle that exceeds 9.2 m in length.
- 7.6(4) [*Revoked*]
- 7.6(5) A vehicle must not be fitted with any end-outline marker lamps unless it is a vehicle described in 7.6(2), 7.6(3), 7.6(6), 7.6(7), 7.6(8) or 7.6(9).
- 7.6(6) A heavy motor vehicle (other than one of Group T) that exceeds 2.1 m in overall width must be fitted with two forward-facing end-outline marker lamps that indicate the height of the vehicle.
- 7.6(7) A heavy motor vehicle (other than one of Group T) or a vehicle combination that exceeds 2.1 m in overall width and with a

gross vehicle mass exceeding 12,000 kg may be fitted with a maximum of twelve forward-facing and six rearward-facing end-outline marker lamps.

7.6(8) A heavy motor vehicle that is 1.8 m or more in overall width (other than one described in 7.6(7)) may be fitted with a maximum of six forward-facing and four rearward-facing end-outline marker lamps.

7.6(9) A light motor vehicle that is 1.8 m or more in overall width may be fitted with a maximum of four forward-facing and two rearward-facing end-outline marker lamps.

Table 7.1—Safety requirements and approved vehicle standards for forward-facing and rearward-facing position lamps

Vehicle ¹	Manufactured before 1 January 1992	Manufactured on or after 1 January 1992 and before 1 January 1996	Manufactured on or after 1 January 1996 and before 1 January 2006	Manufactured on or after 1 January 2006
Group A	Requirements in 2.1 and 7.2			
Classes TA, TB, Group L	Requirements in 2.1 and 7.2			Requirements in 2.1 and 7.2 and approved vehicle standard for forward-facing and rearward-facing position lamps
Classes MA, NA	Requirements in 2.1 and 7.2	Requirements in 2.1 and 7.2 and approved vehicle standard for forward-facing and rearward-facing position lamps		
Classes MB, MC, MD, ME, NB, NC, TC, TD	Requirements in 2.1 and 7.2		Requirements in 2.1 and 7.2 and approved vehicle standard for forward-facing and rearward-facing position lamps	
Unclassified motor vehicles	Requirements in 2.1 and 7.2			

Note ¹For requirements relating to replica vehicles, see 2.2(2).

Table 7.2—Safety requirements and approved vehicle standards for side-marker lamps

Vehicle	Manufactured before 1 January 2006	Manufactured on or after 1 January 2006
Classes MD, ME, NB, NC, TC, TD	Requirements in 2.1 and 7.2	Requirements in 2.1 and 7.2 and approved vehicle standard for side-marker lamps
Unclassified motor vehicles	Requirements in 2.1 and 7.2	

Table 7.3—Safety requirements and approved vehicle standards for end-outline marker lamps

Vehicle description	Manufactured before 1 January 2006	Manufactured on or after 1 January 2006
Vehicles and vehicle combinations in 7.6(2) and (3)	Requirements in 2.1 and 7.2	Requirements in 2.1 and 7.2 and approved vehicle standard for end-outline marker lamps

Clause 7.6(1A): inserted, on 1 April 2011, by *clause 2.11(1)* of *Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2011*.

Clause 7.6(1A)(a): amended, on 1 December 2016, by *clause 2.5(1)* of *Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2016*.

Clause 7.6(1B): inserted, on 1 April 2011, by *clause 2.11(1)* of *Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2011*.

Clause 7.6(3): amended, on 17 January 2008, by *clause 2.5(1)* of *Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment (No 2) 2007*.

Clause 7.6(4): revoked, on 1 December 2016, by *clause 2.5(2)* of *Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2016*.

Clause 7.6(5): inserted, on 17 January 2008, by *clause 2.5(2)* of *Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment (No 2) 2007*.

Clause 7.6(5): replaced, on 1 April 2011, by *clause 2.11(2)* of *Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2011*.

Clause 7.6(5): amended, on 1 December 2016, by *clause 2.5(3)* of *Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2016*.

Clause 7.6(6): inserted, on 1 April 2011, by *clause 2.11(3)* of *Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2011*.

Clause 7.6(6): amended, on 1 November 2012, by *clause 2.2* of *Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2012*.

Clause 7.6(7): inserted, on 1 April 2011, by *clause 2.11(3)* of *Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2011*.

Clause 7.6(8): inserted, on 1 April 2011, by *clause 2.11(3)* of *Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2011*.

Clause 7.6(8): amended, on 1 November 2015, by *clause 2.3(1)* of *Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2015*.

Clause 7.6(9): inserted, on 1 April 2011, by *clause 2.11(3)* of *Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2011*.

Clause 7.6(9): amended, on 1 November 2015, by *clause 2.3(2)* of *Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2015*.

Table 7.2: replaced, on 29 June 2007, by *clause 2.6* of *Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2007*.

Table 7.3 inserted, on 29 June 2007, by *clause 2.6* of *Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2007*.

Section 8 Rear registration-plate illumination lamps

8.1 Application of rear registration-plate illumination lamp requirements

- 8.1(1) A rear registration-plate illumination lamp fitted to a motor vehicle must comply with 2.1 and 8.2.
- 8.1(2) A rear registration-plate illumination lamp fitted to a motor vehicle must comply with an approved vehicle standard for rear registration-plate illumination lamps if this is specified in *Table 8.1* for that vehicle group or class.
- 8.1(3) A motor vehicle of Group L, M, N or T, or an unclassified motor vehicle, that does not comply with an approved vehicle standard for the installation of lighting must comply with 8.3.
- 8.1(4) A motor vehicle retrofitted with a rear registration-plate illumination lamp must comply with 8.3.

8.2 Safety requirements for rear registration-plate illumination lamps

When operated, a rear registration-plate illumination lamp must emit diffuse light that is substantially white and the light source must not be directly visible to the rear of the vehicle.

8.3 Fitting and performance requirements for rear registration-plate illumination lamps

- 8.3(1) A rear registration-plate illumination lamp that is fitted to a motor vehicle must illuminate the figures and letters of the rear registration-plate so that they are visible during the hours of darkness from a distance of 20 m.
- 8.3(2) A registered motor vehicle, other than a vehicle of Class AB, LA or LB, must be fitted with at least one rear registration-plate illumination lamp.
- 8.3(3) A registered motor vehicle of Class AB, LA or LB may be fitted with one or two rear registration-plate illumination lamps.

Table 8.1—Safety requirements and approved vehicle standards for rear registration-plate illumination lamps

Vehicle ¹	Manufactured before 1 January 1996	Manufactured on or after 1 January 1996 and before 1 January 2006	Manufactured on or after 1 January 2006
Classes AB, LA, LB	Requirements in 2.1 and 8.2		
Classes LC, LD, LE, TA, TB	Requirements in 2.1 and 8.2		Requirements in 2.1 and 8.2 and approved vehicle standard for registration-plate illumination lamp
Classes TC, TD, Group M, N	Requirements in 2.1 and 8.2	Requirements in 2.1 and 8.2 and approved vehicle standard for registration-plate illumination lamp	
Unclassified motor vehicles	Requirements in 2.1 and 8.2		

Note ¹For requirements relating to replica vehicles, see 2.2(2).

Section 9 Retroreflectors and retroreflective material

9.1 Application of requirements for retroreflectors and retroreflective material

9.1(1) A retroreflector fitted to a vehicle must comply with 2.1 and 9.2.

9.1(2) Retroreflective material fitted within 150 mm of a required lamp or retroreflector on a heavy motor vehicle must—

- (a) comply with an approved vehicle standard for retroreflective material in this rule; or
- (b) be fitted in accordance with any other enactment relating to retroreflective material on vehicles.

9.1(2A) 9.1(2) does not apply to retroreflective material fitted to a heavy motor vehicle that is an emergency vehicle manufactured before 1 January 2006 and that was registered before 1 June 2019.

9.1(3) A retroreflector fitted to a vehicle must comply with an approved vehicle standard for retroreflectors if this is specified in *Table 9.1* for that vehicle group or class.

9.1(4) A vehicle of Group A must comply with 9.3.

9.1(5) A motor vehicle of Group L, M, N or T, or an unclassified motor vehicle, that does not comply with an approved vehicle

standard for the installation of lighting equipment must comply with 9.3.

- 9.1(6) A vehicle retrofitted with a retroreflector must comply with 9.3.

Clause 9.1(2): replaced, on 1 June 2019, by *clause 2.3 of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2019.*

Clause 9.1(2A): inserted, on 1 May 2021, by *clause 2.2 of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2021.*

9.2 Safety requirements for retroreflectors and retroreflective material

- 9.2(1) A retroreflector must be of an area that allows it to reflect light to improve the visibility of the vehicle to other drivers and other road users without causing them undue dazzle or discomfort.

- 9.2(2) A rearward-facing retroreflector on a vehicle other than one of Group A must reflect white light shining on it as substantially red light.

- 9.2(3) A forward-facing retroreflector must reflect white light shining on it as substantially white or amber light.

- 9.2(4) A side-facing retroreflector must reflect white light shining on it as substantially white or amber light.

- 9.2(5) A retroreflector fitted to a pedal of a vehicle of Group A must reflect white light shining on it as substantially yellow or amber light.

- 9.2(6) A vehicle may be fitted with retroreflective material to improve the visibility of the vehicle to other drivers and other road users, but the material must not dazzle, confuse or otherwise endanger their safety.

- 9.2(7) Retroreflective material must not be fitted to a vehicle in a way that may cause other drivers and other road users to be confused about the orientation of the vehicle.

9.3 Fitting and performance requirements for retroreflectors

- 9.3(1) A rearward-facing retroreflector fitted to a vehicle (other than a retroreflector fitted to a pedal of a vehicle of Group A) must be positioned to the rear of the vehicle.

- 9.3(2) A vehicle of Group A may be fitted with pedal retroreflectors on the forward- and rearward-facing surfaces of each pedal.

- 9.3(3) A vehicle of Group A or Group L must be fitted with at least one rearward-facing retroreflector that reflects light that is visible from a distance of 100 m.
- 9.3(4) A motor vehicle of Group M, N or T or an unclassified motor vehicle (other than a vehicle in *Schedule 3*) must be fitted with at least one pair of rearward-facing retroreflectors at a height not exceeding 1.5 m from the ground, or at a height not exceeding 2.1 m from the ground if the shape of the bodywork of the vehicle makes it impracticable to comply with the 1.5-m height restriction.
- 9.3(5) A rearward-facing retroreflector fitted to a heavy motor vehicle of Class NB, NC, TC, or TD must—
- (a) have an area of not less than 30 cm² and be fitted as part of a pair within 150 mm of the right and left extremities of the vehicle; or
 - (b) comply with an approved standard for retroreflectors and be fitted in accordance with the requirements of an approved standard for lighting equipment installation.
- 9.3(6) A motor vehicle in *Schedule 3* may be fitted with one or more pairs of rearward-facing retroreflectors provided that they comply with the height restriction in 9.3(4).
- 9.3(7) A vehicle of Group T equipped with a jinker pole that extends behind its rear lamps must, in addition to the retroreflectors required by 9.3(4), be fitted with one red retroreflector at the rear extremity of the pole.
- 9.3(8) A vehicle of Class AA, AB, LA or LB may be fitted with one or two forward-facing retroreflectors and one or more side-facing retroreflectors.

Clause 9.3(5): replaced, on 1 June 2019, by clause 2.4 of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2019.

Table 9.1—Safety requirements and approved vehicle standards for rearward-facing retroreflectors

Vehicle ¹	Manufactured before 1 January 1991	Manufactured on or after 1 January 1991 and before 1 January 1992	Manufactured on or after 1 January 1992 and before 1 January 2006	Manufactured on or after 1 January 2006
Group A	Requirements in 2.1 and 9.2			

Vehicle ¹	Manufactured before 1 January 1991	Manufactured on or after 1 January 1991 and before 1 January 1992	Manufactured on or after 1 January 1992 and before 1 January 2006	Manufactured on or after 1 January 2006
Classes MA	Requirements in 2.1 and 9.2	Requirements in 2.1 and 9.2 and approved vehicle standard for rearward-facing retroreflectors		
Classes MB, MC, MD, ME, TC, TD, Group L, N	Requirements in 2.1 and 9.2		Requirements in 2.1 and 9.2 and approved vehicle standard for rearward-facing retroreflectors	
Classes TA, TB	Requirements in 2.1 and 9.2			Requirements in 2.1 and 9.2 and approved vehicle standard for rearward-facing retroreflectors
Unclassified motor vehicles	Requirements in 2.1 and 9.2			

Note ¹For requirements relating to replica vehicles, see 2.2(2).

Section 10 Optional lamps

10.1 Application of requirements for optional lamps

- 10.1(1) A motor vehicle fitted with an optional lamp must comply with 2.1 and with the requirements in *Table 10.1*, as applicable, and either:
- (a) the applicable fitting and performance requirements in this section; or
 - (b) an approved vehicle standard for the installation of that optional lamp.
- 10.1(2) A motor vehicle must not be retrofitted with a front fog lamp, a rear fog lamp, a daytime running lamp or a reversing lamp on or after 1 January 2006 if that lamp does not comply with the applicable vehicle standards in *Schedule 1*.
- 10.1(3) A motor vehicle retrofitted with an optional lamp must comply with the applicable requirements in this section.

Table 10.1—Safety requirements and approved vehicle standards for optional lamps

Component	Vehicle	Vehicle manufactured before 1 January 1996	Vehicle manufactured on or after 1 January 1996 and before 1 January 2006	Vehicle manufactured on or after 1 January 2006
Front fog lamp	Groups M, N	Requirements in 2.1 and 10.2	Requirements in 2.1 and 10.2 and approved vehicle standard for front fog lamps	
Front fog lamp	Group L	Requirements in 2.1 and 10.2		Requirements in 2.1 and 10.2 and approved vehicle standard for front fog lamps
Rear fog lamp	Groups M, N, L, T	Requirements in 2.1 and 10.2		Requirements in 2.1 and 10.2 and approved vehicle standard for rear fog lamps
Daytime running lamp	Groups M, N	Requirements in 2.1 and 10.3	Requirements in 2.1 and 10.3 and approved vehicle standard for daytime running lamps	
Daytime running lamp	Group L	Requirements in 2.1 and 10.3		Requirements in 2.1 and 10.3 and approved vehicle standard for daytime running lamps
Reversing lamp	Groups M, N	Requirements in 2.1 and 10.5	Requirements in 2.1 and 10.5 and approved vehicle standard for reversing lamps	
Reversing lamp	Group L	Requirements in 2.1 and 10.5		Requirements in 2.1 and 10.5 and approved vehicle standard for reversing lamps

10.2 Fitting and performance requirements for fog lamps

- 10.2(1) The light emitted from a front fog lamp must be substantially white or amber.
- 10.2(2) The light emitted from a rear fog lamp must be diffuse and substantially red in colour.
- 10.2(3) A front fog lamp fitted to a motor vehicle must not be positioned higher than a dipped-beam headlamp fitted to the vehicle.
- 10.2(4) The horizontal orientation of a front fog lamp fitted to a motor vehicle must ensure that the centre-line of the beam of light

emitted from the lamp is projected either parallel to, or to the left of, the longitudinal centre-line of the vehicle.

- 10.2(5) When operated, a front fog lamp must emit a permanently dipped beam.
- 10.2(6) A front fog lamp fitted to a motor vehicle must be aligned so that the vertical inclination of the centre-line of the beam is not less than 3%.
- 10.2(7) A fog lamp must be able to be extinguished from the driver's seating position, and a front or rear fog lamp warning device that is fitted must be in good working order.
- 10.2(8) A motor vehicle of Group L may be fitted with one or two front fog lamps.
- 10.2(9) A motor vehicle of Group M or Group N, or an unclassified motor vehicle, may be fitted with one pair of front fog lamps.
- 10.2(10) A motor vehicle of Group L, M, N or T, or an unclassified motor vehicle, may be fitted with one or two rear fog lamps.
- 10.2(11) A vehicle of Group A or Group T must not be fitted with a front fog lamp.
- 10.2(12) A vehicle of Group A must not be fitted with a rear fog lamp.

10.3 Fitting and performance requirements for daytime running lamps

- 10.3(1) When operated, a daytime running lamp must emit light that is substantially white or amber.
- 10.3(2) A daytime running lamp must not operate when a front fog lamp or headlamp is in use.
- 10.3(3) A motor vehicle of Group L may be fitted with up to four daytime running lamps to the front of the vehicle provided that the sum of the outputs of each lamp, as declared by the lamp manufacturer, does not exceed 2400 candela.
- 10.3(4) A motor vehicle of Group M or Group N may be fitted with one pair of daytime running lamps to the front of the vehicle.
- 10.3(5) A vehicle of Group A or Group T, or an unclassified motor vehicle, must not be fitted with a daytime running lamp.

Clause 10.3: replaced, on 1 January 2014, by clause 2.2 of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment (No 2) 2013.

10.4 Fitting and performance requirements for cornering lamps

- 10.4(1) When operated, a cornering lamp must emit light that is substantially white or amber.
- 10.4(2) A motor vehicle, other than a motor vehicle in Group T, may be fitted with one pair of lamps for use when cornering, if:
- (a) they are fitted by the vehicle manufacturer when the vehicle is manufactured; and
 - (b) the vehicle is not modified in a way that affects the performance of the cornering lamps.

10.5 Fitting and performance requirements for reversing lamps

- 10.5(1) The light emitted by a reversing lamp, when operated, must be substantially white.
- 10.5(2) A motor vehicle, other than one in 10.5(4), may be fitted with one or two reversing lamps that operate only when:
- (a) the reverse gear is engaged; or
 - (b) the headlamps are extinguished.
- 10.5(3) A reversing lamp fitted to a motor vehicle must emit a diffuse light or a dipped beam of light;
- 10.5(4) A vehicle of Group A must not be fitted with a reversing lamp.

10.6 Fitting and performance requirements for interior lamps

One or more interior lamps may be fitted in a motor vehicle, but when in use in a moving vehicle must not:

- (a) adversely affect the driver's vision; or
- (b) subject other drivers or other road users to undue dazzle or discomfort.

10.7 Fitting and performance requirements for work lamps

- 10.7(1) A motor vehicle of Class LC, LD or LE, or of Group M, N or T, or an unclassified motor vehicle, may be fitted with one or more work lamps.
- 10.7(2) The light emitted from a work lamp must be substantially white or amber.
- 10.7(3) A motor vehicle of Class AB, LA or LB must not be fitted with a work lamp.

10.8 Illuminated vehicle-mounted signs

An illuminated sign must not be fitted so as to dazzle, confuse, or distract other road users when operated, and must not display a variable or moving message unless the sign is:

- (a) a destination sign on a bus; or
- (b) a variable message sign on a vehicle that is operated by an enforcement officer; or
- (c) a variable message sign:
 - (i) for use on a vehicle operated in accordance with a traffic management plan; or
 - (ii) permitted by any other enactment.

10.9 Fitting and performance requirements for other optional lighting equipment

A vehicle may be fitted with one or more cosmetic lamps provided that the lamp:

- (a) complies with 2.1;
- (b) is positioned so that the light source is not directly visible when viewed from a position as shown by 'x' in *Figure 10.1*, namely, a position that is:
 - (i) in front of the vehicle, to the right of a vertical plane that passes through the centre of the vehicle's right forward-facing position lamp at an angle of 60 degrees to the longitudinal centre-line of the vehicle; or to the left of a vertical plane that passes through the centre of the vehicle's left forward-facing position lamp at an angle of 60 degrees to the longitudinal centre-line of the vehicle;
 - (ii) behind the vehicle, to the right of a vertical plane that passes through the centre of the vehicle's left rearward-facing position lamp at an angle of 60 degrees to the longitudinal centre-line of the vehicle; or to the left of a vertical plane that passes through the centre of the vehicle's right rearward-facing position lamp at an angle of 60 degrees to the longitudinal centre-line of the vehicle;
 - (iii) on either side of the vehicle, above a plane that passes downwards from the top of the vehicle at an angle of 45 degrees to the horizontal;

- (c) only emits light that is diffuse;
- (d) is positioned so that no part of the light source is situated within 250 mm of a lamp required by this rule;
- (e) does not emit light that flashes or otherwise varies in intensity or colour;
- (f) is in a fixed position on the vehicle, and does not revolve, rotate or otherwise move;
- (g) is fitted in a way, and is of a luminance, that ensures that it does not dazzle, confuse or distract other drivers or other road users;
- (h) does not cause confusion as to the orientation of the vehicle.

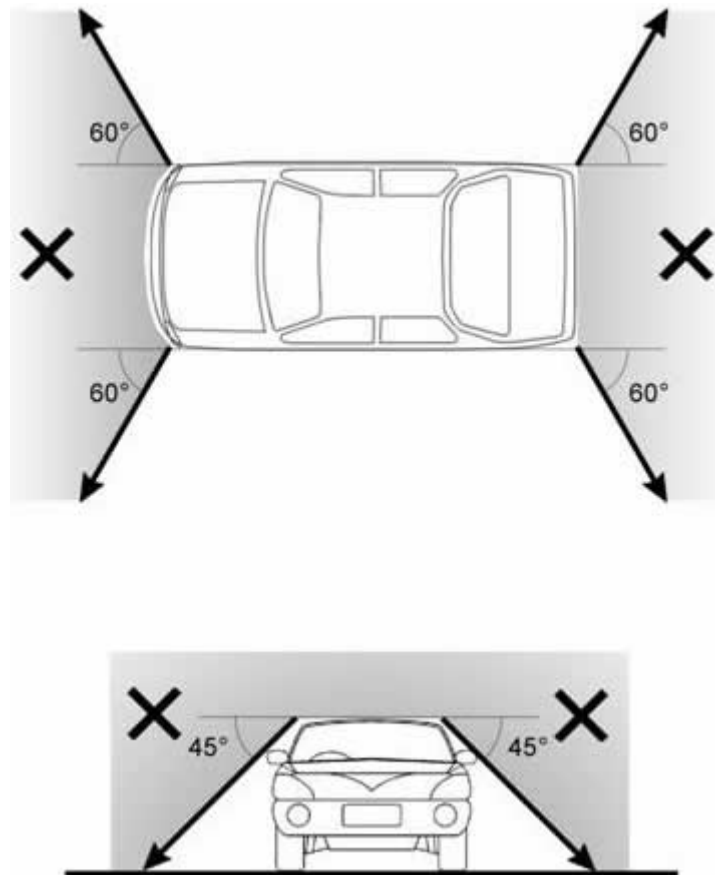


Figure 10.1—Light sources must not be directly visible from the shaded regions

Clause 10.9: amended, on 17 January 2008, by clause 2.6 of *Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment (No 2) 2007*.

Section 11 Flashing or revolving beacons

11.1 Safety and performance requirements for beacons

11.1(1) A beacon fitted to a motor vehicle must be positioned to ensure:

- (a) maximum visibility to other drivers and other road users;
- (b) that the main direction of the light emitted by all light sources is approximately parallel to the ground.

11.1(2) The light emitted from a beacon fitted to a motor vehicle must not exceed six flashes per second.

11.1(3) A beacon must not emit light of an intensity that dazzles other drivers or other road users.

Clause 11.1(2): replaced, on 29 June 2007, by clause 2.8 of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2007.

11.2 Fitting requirements for beacons

11.2(1) An emergency vehicle may be fitted with one or more red beacons and one or more white forward-facing beacons.

11.2(2) An emergency vehicle operated by an enforcement officer may be fitted with one or more blue beacons.

11.2(3) A motor vehicle operated by a registered medical practitioner or a registered nurse or registered midwife may be fitted with one green beacon.

11.2(4) The following motor vehicles may be fitted with one or more amber beacons:

- (a) a vehicle recovery service vehicle;
- (b) a vehicle operated in accordance with a traffic management plan approved by a road controlling authority;
- (c) a vehicle for which the use of the beacon is necessary to warn road users of a hazard due to the presence of the vehicle or of persons carrying out a lawful activity on the road in the vicinity of the vehicle;
- (d) an agricultural motor vehicle;
- (e) a vehicle that is required by any enactment to display an amber beacon.

11.2(5) An overdimension motor vehicle must be fitted with an amber beacon, in accordance with *Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Dimensions and Mass 2016*.

- 11.2(6) A pilot vehicle must be fitted with amber or purple beacons, in accordance with *Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Dimensions and Mass 2016*.
- 11.2(7) The following vehicles may be fitted with one or more blue beacons:
- (a) a vehicle operated by a Customs officer pursuant to *section 144 of the Customs and Excise Act 1996*;
 - (b) a vehicle operated by a fishing officer pursuant to *section 199 of the Fisheries Act 1996*;
 - (c) a vehicle operated by a ranger pursuant to *section 18 of the Marine Reserves Act 1971*.

Clause 11.2(4): amended, on 1 June 2019, by *clause 2.5(1) of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2019*.

Clause 11.2(4)(d): inserted, on 1 June 2013, by *clause 2.1(2) of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2013*.

Clause 11.2(4)(e): inserted, on 1 June 2013, by *clause 2.1(2) of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2013*.

Clause 11.2(5): amended, on 1 June 2019, by *clause 2.5(2) of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2019*.

Clause 11.2(6): amended, on 1 June 2019, by *clause 2.5(3) of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2019*.

Clause 11.2(7): inserted, on 7 May 2009, by *clause 2.3 of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2009*.

Section 12 Modification, retrofitting and repair

12.1 Modification

- 12.1(1) A modification to a motor vehicle that affects the performance of its lighting equipment:
- (a) must not prevent the vehicle from complying with the applicable requirements of this rule; and
 - (b) must be certified in accordance with *Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Standards Compliance 2002*.
- 12.1(2) For the avoidance of doubt, the retrofitting of lighting equipment to a vehicle is not a modification under *12.1(1)*.
- 12.1(3) An overlay must not be applied to a lens if that would reduce the mechanical and optical properties of the lamp below safe tolerance.
- 12.1(4) A headlamp and a front fog lamp, when not in use, may be covered by a readily-removable protective cover.

12.2 Additional lighting equipment retrofitted to a motor vehicle

- 12.2(1) Lighting equipment retrofitted to a vehicle must comply with *section 2*.
- 12.2(2) A vehicle retrofitted with:
- (a) a headlamp must comply with 3.3 and the other applicable requirements in *section 3*;
 - (b) a stop lamp must comply with 4.3 and the other applicable requirements in *section 4*;
 - (c) a high-mounted stop lamp must comply with 5.3 and the other applicable requirements in *section 5*;
 - (d) a direction-indicator lamp must comply with 6.3 and the other applicable requirements in *section 6*;
 - (e) a position lamp must comply with 7.3, 7.4, 7.5 or 7.6, as applicable, and the other applicable requirements in *section 7*;
 - (f) a rear registration-plate illumination lamp must comply with 8.3 and the other applicable requirements in *section 8*;
 - (g) a retroreflector must comply with 9.3 and the other applicable requirements in *section 9*;
 - (h) an optional lamp must comply with the applicable requirements in *section 10*;
 - (i) a flashing or revolving beacon must comply with the applicable requirements in *section 11*.

12.3 Repair

- 12.3(1) A repair to lighting equipment on a motor vehicle, or a repair to a motor vehicle affecting its lighting equipment, must comply with *Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Repair 1998*.
- 12.3(2) Replacement vehicle lighting equipment or lighting components used in a repair must comply with *section 2*, and with the same requirements in *section 3* to *section 11* as the lighting equipment that it replaces.

Section 13 Responsibilities

13.1 Responsibilities of operators

A person who operates a vehicle must ensure that the vehicle complies with this rule.

13.2 Responsibilities of repairers

A person who repairs, adjusts or replaces vehicle lighting equipment must ensure that the repair, adjustment or replacement:

- (a) does not prevent the vehicle from complying with this rule; and
- (b) complies with *Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Repair 1998*.

13.3 Responsibilities of modifiers

A person who modifies vehicle lighting equipment, or who modifies a motor vehicle so as to adversely affect the performance of its lighting equipment, must:

- (a) ensure that the modification does not prevent the motor vehicle from complying with the relevant safety requirements in this rule; and
- (b) notify the operator if the motor vehicle must be inspected and, if necessary, certified, because there is reason to believe it is:
 - (i) a light motor vehicle that has been modified so as to become a low volume vehicle; or
 - (ii) a heavy motor vehicle that has been modified so as to affect its safety performance or compliance with this rule.

13.4 Responsibilities of retrofitters

A person who retrofits vehicle lighting equipment must ensure that its fitting does not prevent the motor vehicle from complying with the relevant safety requirements in this rule.

13.5 Responsibilities of vehicle inspectors and inspecting organisations

A vehicle inspector or inspecting organisation must not certify a motor vehicle under *Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Standards Compliance 2002* if they have reason to believe that the vehicle does not comply with this rule.

13.6 Responsibilities of manufacturers and retailers

A person may manufacture, stock or offer for sale lighting equipment specified in this rule that is intended for fitting to a

vehicle to be operated on a New Zealand road, only if that lighting equipment:

- (a) complies with this rule; and
- (b) if used to repair a vehicle, enables the repaired vehicle to comply with this rule.

13.7 Functions of the Director

13.7(1) The Director may:

- (a) inspect vehicle lighting equipment for compliance with this rule, whether or not the lighting equipment is fitted to a vehicle;
- (b) recognise, by notice in the *Gazette*, organisations as having expertise in the lighting requirements for historic motor vehicles.

Heading to *clause 13.7*: amended, on 1 August 2008, by *Part 2 of Schedule 3 of the Land Transport Management Amendment Act 2008*.

Heading to *clause 13.7*: amended, on 1 April 2021, by *clause 22.4(1) of Land Transport Rule: Agency to Director (Consequential Changes) Amendment 2021*.

Clause 13.7: amended, on 1 August 2008, by *Part 2 of Schedule 3 of the Land Transport Management Amendment Act 2008*.

Clause 13.7(1): amended, on 1 April 2021, by *clause 22.4(2) of Land Transport Rule: Agency to Director (Consequential Changes) Amendment 2021*.

Part 2

Definitions

Act means the *Land Transport Act 1998*.

Agency means the New Zealand Transport Agency established under *section 93* of the *Land Transport Management Act 2003*

Agricultural in relation to purposes or operations, means connected directly with the operation or management of a farm.

Agricultural motor vehicle—

- (a) means a motor vehicle that is designed, constructed, or adapted for agricultural purposes; and
- (b) includes:
 - (i) an agricultural trailer; and
 - (ii) an agricultural tractor; but
- (c) does not include any vehicle that is:
 - (i) of a class specified in *Table A* of *Part 2* of *Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Standards Compliance 2002*; and
 - (ii) designed or constructed for general road use.

Agricultural purpose—

- (a) includes:
 - (i) land cultivation;
 - (ii) growing and harvesting crops (including horticulture and viticulture);
 - (iii) rearing livestock;
 - (iv) any land management operation undertaken in connection with:
 - (A) the operation or management of a farm;
 - (B) a purpose described in *subparagraphs (i) to (iii)*; but
- (b) does not include forestry, or any land management operation not referred to in *paragraph (a)(iv)*.

Agricultural tractor means a vehicle that is designed and constructed principally for the purposes of—

- (a) towing an agricultural trailer; or
- (b) drawing, or powering, an implement ordinarily used for an agricultural purpose.

Agricultural trailer—

- (a) means a trailer that is used principally for agricultural purposes; and
- (b) includes a wheeled agricultural implement, the wheels of which are in contact with the road when the implement is being towed; but
- (c) does not include:
 - (i) a trailer that is:
 - (A) designed principally for the carriage of goods; and
 - (B) operated at a speed exceeding 40 km/h; or
 - (ii) a logging trailer.

All-terrain vehicle means a vehicle (with or without motorcycle 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 ml; and
- (d) has a gross weight of less than 1000 kg.

Alley lamp means a work lamp designed primarily to provide a fixed or movable beam of light to the side of a vehicle to which it is fitted.

Ambulance service means a service that complies with the requirements in *NZS 8156:2002 Ambulance Sector Standard*.

Approved in relation to an appliance, apparatus, device, system, component, equipment or fitting, means approved by or under the Act or the *Traffic Regulations 1976*.

Approved vehicle standard means a vehicle standard for lighting equipment in *Schedule 1* or *Schedule 2*.

Asymmetric dipped-beam headlamp means a dipped-beam headlamp that emits a beam of light with a distinct horizontal cut-off from at least the centre to the edge of the beam.

At a height not exceeding in relation to lighting equipment fitted to a vehicle, means the height above which no part of the illuminated area of the equipment extends when the vehicle is at its gross vehicle mass and when each tyre with which the vehicle is fitted is inflated to the pressure recommended by the vehicle manufacturer.

Beacon means a warning lamp comprising one or more light sources designed to emit a flashing light or a revolving beam of light.

Certify has the same meaning as in *Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Standards Compliance 2002*.

Civil defence emergency vehicle means a vehicle operated under the instructions of a controller appointed under *section 10* or *section 26* of the *Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002* in an emergency as defined in *section 4* of that Act.

Class in relation to vehicles, means a category of vehicle of one of the Groups A, L, M, N and T, as specified in *Table A: Vehicle classes*.

Commissioner means the Commissioner of Police.

Cornering lamp means a lamp designed to emit light at the front of the vehicle to supplement a vehicle's headlamps by illuminating the road ahead in the direction of the turn.

cosmetic lamp means a lamp that is not a headlamp, stop lamp, direction-indicator lamp, position lamp, rear registration plate illumination lamp, reflector, fog lamp, daytime running lamp, cornering lamp, reversing lamp, reflective material, interior lamp, work lamp, flashing or revolving beacon or illuminated vehicle-mounted sign

Customs officer has the same meaning as in *section 2* of the *Customs and Excise Act 1996*.

Cut-off means that part of a dipped beam that marks a separation between areas of higher and lower luminance.

Daytime running lamp means a lamp designed to emit a low-intensity light forward of a vehicle to make it more easily seen in the daytime; and includes any lamp that complies with a vehicle standard for daytime running lamps specified in *Schedule 1*.

Defence fire brigade has the same meaning as in *section 6* of the *Fire and Emergency New Zealand Act 2017*.

Defence force emergency vehicle means a vehicle that is:

- (a) operated by the Royal New Zealand Navy Naval Police, the New Zealand Army Military Police, or the Force Protection Branch of the Royal New Zealand Air Force; or
- (b) an improvised explosive device disposal (IEDD) response vehicle operated by the New Zealand Defence Force; or
- (c) a medical response vehicle operated by the New Zealand Defence Force; or
- (d) a counter-terrorism response vehicle operated by the New Zealand Defence Force

Dipped beam means a beam of light, emitted from a lamp fitted to a vehicle, that is angled downwards in such a way that it prevents undue dazzle or discomfort to oncoming drivers and other road users.

Dipped-beam headlamp means a headlamp designed to emit a dipped beam; and includes any dipped-beam lamp that complies with a vehicle standard for headlamps specified in *Schedule 1*.

Direction-indicator lamp means a lamp designed to emit a flashing light to signal the intention of the driver to change the direction of the vehicle to the right or to the left.

Driver means a person driving a vehicle; and includes the rider of an all-terrain vehicle, a motorcycle, a moped, a cycle, a mobility device, or a wheeled recreational device.

EEC, EC are abbreviations for directives of the European Economic Community and, later, the European Communities.

Emergency vehicle means a vehicle used for attendance at emergencies and operated:

- (a) by an enforcement officer;
- (b) by an ambulance service;
- (c) as a fire service vehicle;
- (d) as a civil defence emergency vehicle;
- (e) as a defence force emergency vehicle.

End-outline marker lamp means a position lamp designed to be fitted near the outer extremity of a vehicle in addition to forward-facing and rearward-facing position lamps; and includes a cab roof lamp.

Enforcement Officer means:

- (a) a sworn member of the Police;
- (b) a non-sworn member of the Police who is authorised for the purpose by the Commissioner;
- (c) a person who is appointed to that office by warrant under *section 208* of the Act or who holds that office by virtue of the Act.

Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard is a vehicle standard of the United States of America.

Fire service vehicle means a vehicle that is—

- (a) owned or operated by Fire and Emergency New Zealand; or
- (b) owned or operated by a defence fire brigade or an industry brigade

First registered in relation to a motor vehicle, means, unless specified otherwise, first registered in any country.

Fishery officer has the same meaning as in *section 2* of the *Fisheries Act 1996*.

Fog lamp means a high intensity lamp designed to aid the driver or other road users in conditions of severely reduced visibility, including fog or snow but not including clear atmospheric conditions under the hours of darkness, and that is:

- (a) a front fog lamp; or
- (b) a rear fog lamp.

Forklift means a motor vehicle (not fitted with self-laying tracks) designed principally for lifting, carrying and stacking goods by means of one or more tines, platens or clamps.

Front fog lamp means a fog lamp designed to provide a dipped beam of light to the front of a motor vehicle for the purpose of illuminating the road ahead of that vehicle; and includes any lamp that complies with a vehicle standard for front fog lamps specified in *Schedule 1*.

Goods vehicle means a motor vehicle that is:

- (a) designed exclusively or principally for the carriage of goods; or
- (b) used for the collection or delivery of goods in the course of trade.

Gross vehicle mass means either:

- (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
- (b) if a person approved for the purpose by the Director 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.

Group in relation to vehicles, means a collective category of the vehicle classes that are specified in *Table A: Vehicle classes*, as follows:

- (a) Group A means vehicles of Class AA and Class AB;
- (b) Group L means vehicles of Classes LA, LB, LC, LD and LE;
- (c) Group M means vehicles of Classes MA, MB, MC, MD and ME;
- (d) Group N means vehicles of Classes NA, NB and NC;
- (e) Group T means vehicles of Classes TA, TB, TC and TD.

Headlamp—

- (a) for a vehicle that is not a cycle, means a lamp that is:
 - (i) designed to illuminate the road ahead of the vehicle; and

- (ii) a dipped-beam headlamp, a main-beam headlamp, or a combination of the two;
- (b) for a cycle, means a lamp that is:
 - (i) forward-facing; and
 - (ii) sufficiently brilliant to be visible in normal atmospheric conditions for a distance of at least 200 m when it is switched on.

Heavy motor vehicle means a motor vehicle that:

- (a) is of Class MD3, MD4, ME, NB, NC, TC or TD; or
- (b) has a gross vehicle mass that exceeds 3500 kg and is not of a class specified in *Table A: Vehicle classes*.

High-mounted stop lamp means a stop lamp that is designed to be fitted in a central, high-mounted position at the rear of a vehicle.

Hours of darkness means:

- (a) a period of time between half an hour after sunset on one day and half an hour before sunrise on the next day; or
- (b) any other time when there is not sufficient daylight to render clearly visible a person or vehicle at a distance of 100 m.

Illumination means the amount of light flux per unit area at a specified distance from a light source.

Inspecting organisation has the same meaning as in *Part 2 of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Standards Compliance 2002*.

Interior lamp means a lamp designed to illuminate the interior of the vehicle for the convenience of passengers.

Jinker pole means a telescoping or sliding pole that forms the drawbar to steer a pole trailer.

Lamp means a device designed to emit light, and includes an array of separate light sources that appear as a continuous illuminated surface.

Lighting equipment means equipment designed both to emit or reflect light and to be fitted to a vehicle; and includes a reflector and reflective material.

Lighting equipment endorsement means an endorsement, relating to lighting equipment on historic vehicles, on a valid Vehicle Identity Card issued by an organisation recognised by the Director under *13.7(b)*.

Light motor vehicle means a motor vehicle except one defined as a 'heavy motor vehicle'.

Light output means the intensity or brightness of light emitted from lighting equipment per unit area in a given direction.

Light source means a device that emits light, including an incandescent or fluorescent light bulb, with each filament in an incandescent bulb having multiple filaments deemed to be a separate light source.

Low volume vehicle has the same meaning as in *Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Standards Compliance 2002*.

Low Volume Vehicle Code means the code of the Low Volume Vehicle Technical Association Incorporated.

Main-beam headlamp means a headlamp designed to illuminate the road over a long distance ahead of a vehicle; and includes a driving lamp and any main-beam lamp that complies with a vehicle standard for headlamps specified in *Schedule 1*.

Manufacturer's operating limits means:

- (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
- (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.

Modify in relation to a motor 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.

Motor vehicle has the same meaning as in *section 2(1)* of the Act.

Normal braking means the level of braking applied to a vehicle that does not lock any of the vehicle's wheels and permits the vehicle to decelerate without adversely affecting directional control.

Normal vision means the visual acuity required of a person to obtain and hold a driver licence, in accordance with the *Land Transport (Driver Licensing) Rule 1999*.

Operate in relation to:

- (a) 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; and
- (b) an item of lighting equipment, means to switch on or activate.

Overdimension motor vehicle has the same meaning as in *Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Dimensions and Mass 2016*.

Phase-in date means the date specified in an approved vehicle standard from which a model, or model variant, of a vehicle must comply with that standard or part of that standard.

Pilot vehicle means a motor vehicle that:

- (a) escorts an overdimension or an overweight motor vehicle; and
- (b) warns road users of the potential hazard created by the overdimension or overweight motor vehicle or its load or both.

Pole trailer means a trailer that is attached to the towing vehicle by a telescoping or sliding pole and is designed to support a common load of logs, or a similar load, spanning between the trailer and the towing vehicle.

Position lamp means a low intensity lamp that is designed to indicate to road users the presence and dimensions of a vehicle, being:

- (a) a forward-facing position lamp; or
- (b) a rearward-facing position lamp; or
- (c) a side-marker lamp; or
- (d) an end-outline marker lamp.

Ranger has the same meaning as in *section 2* of the *Marine Reserves Act 1971*.

Rear fog lamp means a fog lamp designed to indicate to road users the presence of the rear of the vehicle.

Rear registration-plate illumination lamp means a lamp designed to illuminate the rear registration-plate of a motor vehicle.

Registered in relation to:

- (a) a medical practitioner, means a person who is registered as a medical practitioner under the *Health Practitioners Competence Assurance Act 2003*; and
- (b) a nurse or midwife, means a person who is registered as a nurse or midwife under the *Health Practitioners Competence Assurance Act 2003*.

Repair 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.

Reflective material (or **retroreflective material**) means any material that is designed to reflect incident light back towards a light source or in a specific direction; but does not include a reflector.

Reflector (or **retroreflector**) means a discrete item of lighting equipment that is designed to reflect incident light back towards the light source; but does not include retroreflective material.

Replica in relation to a motor vehicle, means a motor vehicle built out of period, with or without period parts, imitating a design of the period.

Retrofit in relation to lighting equipment, means to fit to a vehicle after the vehicle has been manufactured.

Reversing lamp means a lamp designed to illuminate the area behind a vehicle while it is reversing and to warn other road users that the vehicle is reversing or about to reverse.

Road includes:

- (a) a street; and
- (b) a motorway; and
- (c) a beach; and
- (d) a place to which the public have access, whether as of right or not; and
- (e) all bridges, culverts, ferries and fords forming part of a road or street or motorway, or a place referred to in (d); and
- (f) all sites at which vehicles may be weighed for the purposes of the Act or any other enactment.

Safe stopping distance means the minimum distance required for a driver of normal vision, driving at a safe operating speed for the road, to recognise a hazard and decelerate with normal braking to stop completely before reaching the hazard.

Safe tolerance 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.

Scene lamp means a work lamp designed to provide a fixed or moveable beam of light to illuminate the area around a vehicle, or the vehicle itself.

Service brake means a brake for intermittent use that is designed for the purpose of slowing down and stopping the vehicle.

Side-marker lamp means a position lamp designed to be fitted to the side of a vehicle or its load.

Stop lamp means a lamp that is designed to operate when the service brake is activated.

Symmetric dipped-beam headlamp means a dipped-beam headlamp that is not an asymmetric dipped-beam headlamp.

Technical Standard means a Japanese domestic vehicle standard issued by the Japanese Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport and translated into, and published in, English by the Japan Automobile Standards Internationalization Center (JASIC) in the *Automobile Type Approval Handbook for Japanese Certification*.

Tractor means a motor vehicle (other than a traction engine) constructed principally for towing an agricultural trailer or powering agricultural implements.

Unclassified motor vehicle means a motor vehicle not specified in *Table A: Vehicle classes*.

Vehicle has the same meaning as in *section 2(1)* of the Act.

Vehicle inspector has the same meaning as in *Part 2 of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Standards Compliance 2002*.

Vehicle recovery service vehicle has the same meaning as in *section 2(1)* of the *Transport Services Licensing Act 1989*.

Vehicle standard means a technical specification and/or a performance requirement which is relevant to a motor vehicle, its structure, systems, components or equipment, and which is adopted by:

- (a) the New Zealand Standards Council; or
- (b) any international, national or regional organisation with functions similar to the New Zealand Standards Council.

Visible means able to be seen from a safe stopping distance.

Work lamp means a high intensity lamp, which is not necessary for the operation of the vehicle but is designed to illuminate a work area or scene; and includes:

- (a) a scene lamp; and
- (b) a spot lamp; and
- (c) an alley lamp.

*Part 2, Definitions, definition of **Agency**: inserted, on 1 August 2008, by *Part 2 of Schedule 3* of the *Land Transport Management Amendment Act 2008*.*

*Part 2, Definitions, definition of **agricultural motor vehicle**: inserted, on 1 June 2013, by *clause 3.1(1)* of *Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2013*.*

*Part 2, Definitions, definition of **agricultural purpose**: inserted, on 1 June 2013, by *clause 3.1(1)* of *Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2013*.*

*Part 2, Definitions, definition of **agricultural tractor**: inserted, on 1 June 2013, by *clause 3.1(1)* of *Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2013*.*

*Part 2, Definitions, definition of **agricultural trailer**: inserted, on 1 June 2013, by *clause 3.1(1)* of *Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2013*.*

*Part 2, Definitions, definition of **all-terrain vehicle**: amend, on 1 June 2013, by *clause 3.1(2)* of *Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2013*.*

*Part 2, Definitions, definition of **cosmetic lamp**: inserted, on 17 January 2008, by *clause 3.1* of *Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment (No 2) 2007*.*

*Part 2, Definitions, definition of **Customs officer**: inserted, on 7 May 2009, by *clause 3.1* of *Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2009*.*

*Part 2, Definitions, definition of **Defence fire brigade**: amended, on 1 June 2019, by *clause 2.6(1)* of *Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2019*.*

Part 2, Definitions, definition of **Defence Force emergency vehicle**: replaced, on 1 November 2012, by *clause 3.1 of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2012*.

Part 2, Definitions, definition of **Defence Force emergency vehicle**, *paragraph (b)*: amended, on 1 December 2016, by *clause 2.6(1)(a) of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2016*.

Part 2, Definitions, definition of **Defence Force emergency vehicle**, *paragraph (c)*: amended, on 1 December 2016, by *clause 2.6(1)(b) of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2016*.

Part 2, Definitions, definition of **Defence Force emergency vehicle**, *paragraph (d)*: inserted, on 1 December 2016, by *clause 2.6(1)(c) of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2016*.

Part 2, Definitions, definition of **Director**: revoked, on 1 August 2008, by *Part 2 of Schedule 3 of the Land Transport Management Amendment Act 2008*.

Part 2, Definitions, definition of **Fire authority**: revoked, on 1 June 2019, by *clause 2.6(4) of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2019*.

Part 2, Definitions, definition of **Fire service vehicle**: replaced, on 1 June 2019, by *clause 2.6(2) of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2019*.

Part 2, Definitions, definition of **Fishery officer**: inserted, on 7 May 2009, by *clause 3.1 of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2009*.

Part 2, Definitions, definition of **gross vehicle mass**, *paragraph (b)*: amended, on 1 August 2008, by *Part 2 of Schedule 3 of the Land Transport Management Amendment Act 2008*.

Part 2, Definitions, definition of **gross vehicle mass**, *paragraph (b)*: amended, on 1 April 2021, by *clause 22.5(1) of Land Transport Rule: Agency to Director (Consequential Changes) Amendment 2021*,

Part 2, Definitions, definition of **headlamp**: replaced, on 1 April 2011, by *clause 3.1 of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2011*.

Part 2, Definitions, definition of **headlamp**, *paragraph (b)(ii)*: amended, on 1 December 2016, by *clause 2.6(2) of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2016*.

Part 2, Definitions, definition of **lighting equipment endorsement**: amended, on 1 August 2008, by *Part 2 of Schedule 3 of the Land Transport Management Amendment Act 2008*.

Part 2, Definitions, definition of **lighting equipment endorsement**: amended, on 1 April 2021, by *clause 22.5(2) of Land Transport Rule: Agency to Director (Consequential Changes) Amendment 2021*,

Part 2, Definitions, definition of **low volume vehicle**: replaced, on 1 April 2011, by *clause 3.1 of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Standards Compliance Amendment 2011*.

Part 2, Definitions, definition of **low volume vehicle**: replaced, on 1 May 2021, by *clause 2.3 of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2021*.

Part 2, Definitions, definition of **overdimension motor vehicle**: amended, on 1 June 2019, by *clause 2.6(3) of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2019*.

Part 2, Definitions, definition of **Ranger**: inserted, on 7 May 2009, by *clause 3.1 of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2009*.

Part 2, Definitions, definition of **scratch-built vehicle**: revoked, on 1 January 2014, by *clause 3.1 of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Standards Compliance Amendment (No 3) 2013*.

Part 2, Definitions, **stop lamp**, replaced, on 29 June 2007 by *clause 3.1 of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment Rule 2007*.

Table A—Vehicle classes

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

Class	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> longitudinal median axis; and (b) has a gross vehicle mass not exceeding one tonne; and (c) either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) has an engine cylinder capacity exceeding 50 ml; or (ii) has a maximum speed exceeding 50 km/h.
LE 1	A Class LE motor vehicle that has one wheel at the front and two wheels at the rear.
LE 2	A Class LE motor vehicle that has two wheels at the front and one wheel at the rear.
Passenger vehicle	<p>A motor vehicle that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) is constructed primarily for the carriage of passengers; and (b) either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) has at least four wheels; or (ii) has three wheels and a gross vehicle mass exceeding one tonne.
MA (Passenger car)	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).
MB (Forward control passenger vehicle)	<p>A passenger vehicle (other than a Class MC vehicle):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) that has not more than nine seating positions (including the driver's seating position); and (b) in which the centre of the steering wheel is in the forward quarter of the vehicle's total length.
MC (Off-road passenger vehicle)	<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"> (a) has four-wheel drive; and (b) 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"> (i) an approach angle of not less than 28 degrees; (ii) a breakover angle of not less than 14 degrees; (iii) a departure angle of not less than 20 degrees; (iv) a running clearance of not less than 200 mm; (v) a front-axle clearance, rear-axle clearance, or suspension clearance of not less than 175 mm.
Omnibus	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.
MD (Light omnibus)	An omnibus that has a gross vehicle mass not exceeding 5 tonnes.

Class	Description
MD 1	An omnibus that has a gross vehicle mass not exceeding 3.5 tonnes and not more than 12 seats.
MD 2	An omnibus that has a gross vehicle mass not exceeding 3.5 tonnes and more than 12 seats.
MD 3	An omnibus that has a gross vehicle mass exceeding 3.5 tonnes but not exceeding 4.5 tonnes.
MD 4	An omnibus that has a gross vehicle mass exceeding 4.5 tonnes but not exceeding 5 tonnes.
ME (Heavy omnibus)	An omnibus that has a gross vehicle mass exceeding 5 tonnes.
Goods vehicle	<p>A motor vehicle that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) is constructed primarily for the carriage of goods; and (b) either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) has at least four wheels; or (ii) has three wheels and a gross vehicle mass exceeding one tonne. <p>For the purpose of this description:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) 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 68 kg is less than 50% of the difference between the gross vehicle mass and the unladen mass; (b) the equipment and installations carried on special purpose vehicles not designed for the carriage of passengers shall be considered to be goods; (c) a goods vehicle that has two or more non-separable but articulated units shall be considered to be a single vehicle.
NA (Light goods vehicle)	A goods vehicle that has a gross vehicle mass not exceeding 3.5 tonnes.
NB (Medium goods vehicle)	A goods vehicle that has a gross vehicle mass exceeding 3.5 tonnes but not exceeding 12 tonnes.
NC (Heavy goods vehicle)	A goods vehicle that has a gross vehicle mass exceeding 12 tonnes.
Trailer	A vehicle without motive power that is constructed for the purpose of being drawn behind a motor vehicle.
TA (Very light trailer)	A single-axled trailer that has a gross vehicle mass not exceeding 0.75 tonnes.

Class	Description
TB (Light trailer)	A trailer (other than a Class TA trailer) that has a gross vehicle mass not exceeding 3.5 tonnes.
TC (Medium trailer)	A trailer that has a gross vehicle mass exceeding 3.5 tonnes but not exceeding 10 tonnes.
TD (Heavy trailer)	A trailer that has a gross vehicle mass exceeding 10 tonnes.

*Part 2, Table A, item relating to **Class AB (power-assisted pedal cycle)**: amended, on 1 April 2010, by clause 3.1 of *Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Standards Compliance Amendment 2010*.*

Part 3 Schedules

Schedule 1 Vehicle standards for lighting equipment

Headlamps, including additional main-beam headlamps

UN/ECE Regulation No. 1, Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle headlamps emitting an asymmetrical passing beam and/or a driving beam and equipped with filament lamps of categories R2 [and/or HS1] (E/ECE324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Add.1)

UN/ECE Regulation No. 5, Uniform provisions for the approval of motor vehicle "sealed beam" headlamps (SB) emitting a European asymmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both (E/ECE324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Add.4)

UN/ECE Regulation No. 8, Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle headlamps emitting an asymmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both and equipped with halogen filament lamps (H1, H2, H3, HB3, HB4, H7, H8, H9, HIR1, HIR2 and/or H11) (E/ECE324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Add.7)

UN/ECE Regulation No. 20, Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle headlamps emitting an asymmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both and equipped with halogen filament lamps (H4 lamps) (E/ECE324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Rev.1/Add.19)

UN/ECE Regulation No. 31, Uniform provisions concerning the approval of power-driven vehicle's sealed-beam headlamps (SB) emitting an European asymmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both (E/ECE324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Rev.1/Add.30)

UN/ECE Regulation No. 56, Uniform provisions concerning the approval of headlamps for mopeds and vehicles treated as such (E/ECE324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Rev.1/Add.55)

UN/ECE Regulation No. 57, Uniform provisions concerning the approval of headlamps for motor cycles and vehicles treated as such (E/ECE324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Rev.1/Add.56)

UN/ECE Regulation No. 72, Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor cycle headlamps emitting an asymmetrical passing beam and a driving beam and equipped with halogen lamps (HS1 lamps) (E/ECE324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Rev.1/ Add.71)

UN/ECE Regulation No. 76, Uniform provisions concerning the approval of headlamps for mopeds emitting a driving beam and a passing beam (E/ECE324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Rev.1/Add.75)

*UN/ECE Regulation No. 82, Uniform provisions concerning the approval of moped headlamps equipped with filament halogen lamps (HS2 lamps)
(E/ECE324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Rev.1/Add.81)*

*UN/ECE Regulation No. 98, Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle headlamps equipped with gas-discharge light sources
(E/ECE324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Rev.1/Add.97)*

*UN/ECE Regulation No. 112, Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle headlamps emitting an asymmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both and equipped with filament lamps and/or light-emitting diode (LED) modules
(E/ECE 324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Add.111)*

*UN/ECE Regulation No.113, Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle headlamps emitting a symmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both and equipped with filament, gas-discharge light sources or LED modules
(E/ECE 324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Add.112)*

*UN/ECE Regulation No. 123, Uniform Provisions Concerning the Approval of Adaptive Front Lighting Systems (AFS) for Motor Vehicles
(E/ECE 324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Add.122)*

Council Directive 76/761/EEC of 27 July 1976 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to motor-vehicle headlamps which function as main-beam and/or dipped-beam headlamps and to incandescent electric filament lamps for such headlamps

Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard No. 108, Lamps, reflective devices and associated equipment

Australian Design Rule 46, Headlamps

Australian Design Rule 54, Headlamps for mopeds

Australian Design Rule 55, Headlamps for motor cycles

Australian Design Rule 77, Gas-discharge headlamps

Technical Standard for Headlamps (Japan)

Japanese Industrial Standard D 5504, Sealed Beam Headlamp Units for Motor Vehicles

Japanese Industrial Standard D 5500, Automobile Parts - Lighting and Light Signalling Devices

Front position lamps

UN/ECE Regulation No. 7, Uniform provisions concerning the approval of front and rear position (side) lamps, stop-lamps and end-outline marker lamps for motor vehicles (except motor cycles) and their trailers (E/ECE324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Add.6)

UN/ECE Regulation No. 50, Uniform provisions concerning the approval of front position lamps, rear position lamps, stop lamps, direction-indicators and rear-registration-plate illuminating devices for mopeds, motor cycles and vehicles treated as such (E/ECE324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Rev.1/Add.49)

Council Directive 76/758/EEC of 27 July 1976 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to end-outline marker lamps, front position (side) lamps, rear position (side) lamps and stop lamps for motor vehicles and their trailers

Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard No. 108, Lamps, reflective devices and associated equipment

Australian Design Rule 49, Front & rear position (Side) lamps, stop lamps and end-outline marker lamps

Australian Design Rule 53, Front and rear position lamps, stop lamps, direction-indicators and rear registration plate lamps for L-group vehicles

Technical Standard for Clearance Lamps (Japan)

Technical Standard for Front End-Outline Marker Lamps (Japan)

Japanese Industrial Standard D 5500, Automobile Parts - Lighting and Light Signalling Devices

Technical Standard for Front and Rear Position (Side) Lamps (Japan)

Direction-indicator lamps

UN/ECE Regulation No. 6, Uniform provisions concerning the approval of direction-indicators for motor vehicles and their trailers (E/ECE324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Add.5)

UN/ECE Regulation No. 50, Uniform provisions concerning the approval of front position lamps, rear position lamps, stop lamps, direction-indicators and rear-registration-plate illuminating devices for mopeds, motor cycles and vehicles treated as such (E/ECE324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Rev.1/Add.49)

Council Directive 76/759/EEC of 27 July 1976 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to direction indicator lamps for motor vehicles and their trailers

Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard No. 108, Lamps, reflective devices and associated equipment

Australian Design Rule 6, Direction indicators

Australian Design Rule 53, Front and rear position lamps, stop lamps, direction indicators and rear registration plate lamps for L-group vehicles

Technical Standard for Direction Indicators (Japan)

Japanese Industrial Standard D 5500, Automobile Parts - Lighting and Light Signalling Devices

Rear position lamps

UN/ECE Regulation No. 7, Uniform provisions concerning the approval of front and rear position (side) lamps, stop-lamps and end-outline marker lamps for motor vehicles (except motor cycles) and their trailers (E/ECE324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Add.6)

UN/ECE Regulation No. 50, Uniform provisions concerning the approval of front position lamps, rear position lamps, stop lamps, direction indicators and rear registration-plate-illuminating devices for mopeds, motor cycles and vehicles treated as such (E/ECE324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Rev.1/Add.49)

Council Directive 76/758/EEC of 27 July 1976 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to end-outline marker lamps, front position (side) lamps, rear position (side) lamps and stop lamps for motor vehicles and their trailers

Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard No. 108, Lamps, reflective devices and associated equipment

Australian Design Rule 49, Front & rear position lamps, stop lamps and end-outline marker lamps

Australian Design Rule No. 53, Front and rear position (side) lamps, stop lamps, direction indicators and rear registration plate lamps for L-group vehicles

Technical Standard for Front and Rear Position (Side) Lamps (Japan)

Technical Standard for Tail Lamps (Japan)

Technical Standard for Rear End-Outline Marker Lamps (Japan)

Japanese Industrial Standard D 5500, Automobile Parts - Lighting and Light Signalling Devices

Technical Standard for Front and Rear Position (Side) Lamps (Japan)

Retroreflective material

UN/ECE Regulation No. 104, Uniform provisions concerning the approval of retro-reflective markings for heavy and long vehicles and their trailers (E/ECE324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Rev.2/Add.103)

Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard No. 108, Lamps, reflective devices and associated equipment

Stop lamps

UN/ECE Regulation No. 7, Uniform provisions concerning the approval of front and rear position (side) lamps, stop-lamps and end-outline marker lamps for motor vehicles (except motor cycles) and their trailers (E/ECE324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Add.6)

UN/ECE Regulation No. 50, Uniform provisions concerning the approval of front position lamps, rear position lamps, stop lamps, direction indicators and rear-registration-plate illuminating devices for mopeds, motor cycles and vehicles treated as such (E/ECE324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Rev.1/Add.49)

Council Directive 76/758/EEC of 27 July 1976 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to end-outline marker lamps, front position (side) lamps, rear position (side) lamps and stop lamps for motor vehicles and their trailers

Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard No. 108, Lamps, reflective devices and associated equipment

Australian Design Rule 49, Front & rear position (side) lamps, stop lamps and end-outline marker lamps

Australian Design Rule 53, Front and rear position lamps, stop lamps, direction indicators and rear registration plate lamps for L-group vehicles

Technical Standard for Stop Lamps (Japan)

Japanese Industrial Standard D 5500, Automobile Parts - Lighting and Light Signalling Devices

High-mounted stop lamps

UN/ECE Regulation No. 7, Uniform provisions concerning the approval of front and rear position (side) lamps, stop-lamps and end-outline marker lamps for motor vehicles (except motor cycles) and their trailers (E/ECE324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Add.6)

Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard No. 108, Lamps, reflective devices and associated equipment

Australian Design Rule 60, Centre high mounted stop lamp[s]

Technical Standard for Auxiliary Stop Lamps (Japan)

Japanese Industrial Standard D 5500, Automobile Parts - Lighting and Light Signalling Devices

Registration-plate illumination lamps

UN/ECE Regulation No. 4, Uniform provisions for the approval of devices for the illumination of rear registration plates of motor vehicles (except motor cycles) and their trailers (E/ECE324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Add.3)

UN/ECE Regulation No. 50, Uniform provisions concerning the approval of front position lamps, rear position lamps, stop lamps, direction indicators and rear-registration-plate illuminating devices for mopeds, motor cycles and vehicles treated as such (E/ECE324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Rev.1/Add.49)

Council Directive 76/760/EEC of 27 July 1976 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the rear registration plate lamps for motor vehicles and their trailers

Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard No. 108, Lamps, reflective devices and associated equipment

Australian Design Rule 48, Devices for illumination of registration plates

Australian Design Rule 53, Front and rear position lamps, stop lamps, direction indicators and rear registration plate lamps for L-group vehicles

Technical Standard for Number Plate Lamps (Japan)

Japanese Industrial Standard D 5500, Automobile Parts - Lighting and Light Signalling Devices

Rearward-facing retroreflectors

UN/ECE Regulation No. 3, Uniform provisions concerning the approval of retroreflecting devices for power-driven vehicles and their trailers (E/ECE324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Add.2)

Council Directive 76/757/EEC of 27 July 1976 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to reflex reflectors for motor vehicles and their trailers

Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard No. 108, Lamps, reflective devices and associated equipment

Australian Design Rule 47, Retroreflectors

Technical Standard for Rear Reflex Reflectors (Japan)

Technical Standard for Large-Sized Rear Reflex Reflectors (Japan)

Japanese Industrial Standard D 5500, Automobile Parts - Lighting and Light Signalling Devices

Front fog lamps

UN/ECE Regulation No. 19, Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle fog lamps (E/ECE324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Rev.1/Add.18)

Council Directive 76/762/EEC of 27 July 1976 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to front fog lamps for motor vehicles and filament lamps for such lamps

Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard No. 108, Lamps, reflective devices and associated equipment

Australian Design Rule 50, Front fog lamps

Technical Standard for Front Fog Lamps (Japan)

Japanese Industrial Standard D 5500, Automobile Parts - Lighting and Light Signalling Devices

Daytime running lamps

UN/ECE Regulation No. 87, Uniform provisions concerning the approval of daytime running lamps for power-driven vehicles (E/ECE324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Rev.1/Add.86)

Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard No. 108, Lamps, reflective devices and associated equipment

Australian Design Rule 45, Lighting and light-signalling devices not covered by ECE Regulations.

Australian Design Rule 76, Daytime running lamps

Rear fog lamps

UN/ECE Regulation No. 38, Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear fog lamps for power-driven vehicles and their trailers (E/ECE324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Rev.1/Add.37)

Council Directive 77/538/EEC of 28 June 1977 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to rear fog lamps for motor vehicles and their trailers

Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard No. 108, Lamps, reflective devices and associated equipment

Australian Design Rule 52, Rear fog lamps

Technical Standard for Rear Fog Lamps (Japan)

Japanese Industrial Standard D 5500, Automobile Parts - Lighting and Light Signalling Devices

Reversing lamps

UN/ECE Regulation No. 23, Uniform provisions concerning the approval of reversing lights for power-driven vehicles and their trailers (E/ECE324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Rev.1/Add.22)

Council Directive 77/539/EEC of 28 June 1977 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to reversing lamps for motor vehicles and their trailers

Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard No. 108, Lamps, reflective devices and associated equipment

Australian Design Rule 1, Reversing lamps

Technical Standard for Backup Lamps (Japan)

Japanese Industrial Standard D 5500, Automobile Parts - Lighting and Light Signalling Devices

Side-marker lamps

Council Directive 76/758/EEC of 27 July 1976 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to end-outline marker lamps, front position (side) lamps, rear position (side) lamps and stop lamps for motor vehicles and their trailers

UN/ECE Regulation No. 91, Uniform provisions concerning the approval of side-marker lamps for motor vehicles and their trailers (E/ECE324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Add.90)

Australian Design Rule 45, Lighting and Light Signalling Devices not covered by ECE Regulations

Australian Design Rule 74, Side marker lamps

Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard No. 108, Lamps, reflective devices and associated equipment

Technical Standard for Side Marker Lamps (Japan)

Japanese Industrial Standard D 5500, Automobile Parts - Lighting and Light Signalling Devices

End-outline marker lamps

Council Directive 76/758/EEC of 27 July 1976 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to end-outline marker lamps, front position (side) lamps, rear position (side) lamps and stop lamps for motor vehicles and their trailers

UN/ECE Regulation No. 7, Uniform provisions concerning the approval of front and rear position (side) lamps, stop-lamps and end-outline marker lamps for motor vehicles (except motor cycles) and their trailers (E/ECE324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Add.6)

Australian Design Rule 49, Front & rear position (side) lamps, stop lamps and end-outline marker lamps

Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard No. 108, Lamps, reflective devices and associated equipment

Technical Standard for Front End Outline Marker Lamps (Japan)

Technical Standard for Rear End Outline Marker Lamps (Japan)

Japanese Industrial Standard D 5500, Automobile Parts - Lighting and Light Signalling Devices

Schedule 3, item relating to UN/ECE Regulation No 31: amended, on 1 November 2014, by clause 2.1(1) of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2014.

Schedule 3, item relating to UN/ECE Regulation No 112: amended, on 1 November 2014, by clause 2.1(2) of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2014.

Schedule 3, item relating to UN/ECE Regulation No 113: amended, on 1 November 2014, by clause 2.1(3) of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2014.

Schedule 3, item relating to UN/ECE Regulation No 123: inserted, on 1 April 2011, by clause 4.1 of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2011.

Schedule 2

Vehicle standards for the installation of lighting equipment

UN/ECE Regulation No. 48, Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices (E/ECE324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Rev.1/Add.47)

UN/ECE Regulation No. 53, Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor cycles with regard to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices (E/ECE324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Rev.1/Add.52)

UN/ECE Regulation No. 74, Uniform provisions concerning the approval of mopeds with regard to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices (E/ECE324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Rev.1/Add.73)

Council Directive 78/933/EEC of 17 October 1978 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices on wheeled agricultural and forestry tractors.

UN/ECE Regulation No. 86, Uniform provisions concerning the approval of agricultural or forestry tractors with regard to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices (E/ECE324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Rev.1/Add.85)

Council Directive 76/756/EEC of 27 July 1976 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices on motor vehicles and their trailers

Council Directive 93/92/EEC of 29 October 1993 on the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices on two or three-wheel motor vehicles

Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard No. 108, Lamps, reflective devices and associated equipment

Australian Design Rule 13, Installation of lighting and light-signalling devices on other than L-group vehicles

Australian Design Rule 19, Installation of lighting and light-signalling devices on L-group vehicles

Safety Regulations for Road Vehicles, Chapter II (Japan)

Schedule 2: item relating to Council Directive 78/933/EEC : inserted, on 29 June 2007, by clause 4.1 of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2007.

Schedule 3

Vehicles not required to meet certain requirements in this rule

- (a) traction engines;
- (b) mechanically propelled rollers;
- (c) cranes fitted with self-laying tracks;
- (d) excavators fitted with self-laying tracks;
- (e) tractors or machines used solely in non-agricultural land management or roading operations, whether for traction or otherwise, and that are not operated at a speed exceeding 30 km/h, together with any trailers operated only while being towed by those tractors or machines;
- (f) trailers designed exclusively for agricultural purposes and not operated, except when being:
 - (i) delivered from a manufacturer to the manufacturer's agent; or
 - (ii) taken to or from an agricultural show for display or demonstration purposes; or
 - (iii) taken from one part of a farm to another part of that farm, or from one farm to another farm owned or managed by the same person; or
 - (iv) taken to or from a farm by an agricultural contractor for the purpose of cultivation or harvest other than operations connected with the logging of trees and the cartage of fertiliser or lime or bulk liquids;
- (g) vehicles normally propelled by mechanical power while they are being towed without the use of their own power;
- (h) all-terrain vehicles used:
 - (i) in moving from the operator's place of residence to a road that is not a public highway, when the distance travelled is less than 3 km; or
 - (ii) in connection with their inspection, servicing or repair; or
 - (iii) as agricultural vehicles;
- (i) forklifts;
- (j) an agricultural motor vehicle operated at not more than 40 km/h.

Schedule 3, clause (e): amended, on 1 November 2014, by *clause 2.2(1) of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2014*.

Schedule 3, clause (f)(iii): amended, on 1 December 2016, by *clause 2.7(1) of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2016*.

Schedule 3, clause (i): amended, on 1 November 2014, by *clause 2.2(2) of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2014*.

Schedule 3, clause (j): inserted, on 1 November 2014, by *clause 2.2(3) of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting Amendment 2014*.