

Report 5BDCC7B3 created 23-Mar-2024 10:59pm.

2014 PEUGEOT 308

ACTIVE 1.2P/6AT/HA/5 White Hatchback

HSB743 

Protect yourself  Over 50 checks to identify problems and hidden issues . Avoid the risk vehicle repossession due to money owing .

 **Get Report**

 Vehicles for Sale →

i Notes

- This is not a full report. The list of warnings is not complete.  Get Report to see more and up to date information.

Protect yourself

Over 50 checks to identify problems and hidden issues . Avoid the risk vehicle repossession due to money owing . And more.

 **Get Report**

Year: 2014
Make: PEUGEOT
Model: 308
Colour: White
Submodel: ACTIVE 1.2P/6AT/HA/5
Body Style: Hatchback
VIN: VF3LPHNYWES202260
Plate: HSB743
Engine No: 10XT180018531
CC rating: 1,199cc (1.2l)
Fuel Type: Petrol



Photo of a similar vehicle or model

 Upload Photo

 Videos

Reported Stolen? Not Stolen. @2024-Mar-23 22:59

Popularity: [416 vehicles in New Zealand](#)

Estimated Current Odometer: 105,000 Km

Last Odometer Reading: 102,520 Km on 03-Jan-2024

Reliable Odometer: Yes

Imported with Damage: No

Subject to RUC: No

Water/Fire Damage: No records

Statutory Write-off: No records

Territorial Authority: AUCKLAND

Vehicle Type: Passenger Car/Van

Seats: 5

Power: 96kW

Transmission: 6-gear automatic

Assembly Type: Imported Built-Up

Country of Origin: France

Manufacturer: [Peugeot](#), France

Gross Vehicle Mass: 1,870kg

Maximum Rated Towed Mass:
720kg unbraked trailer; 1,650kg braked trailer

Axle Type: 2-Axle

Axles: 2

Vehicle Equipment Class: MA

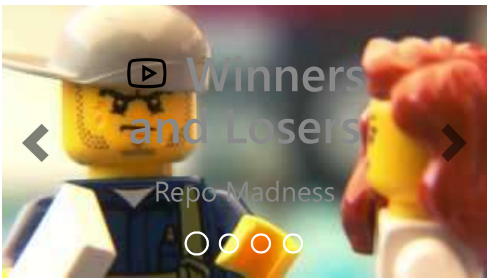
Industry Class: PRIVATE

MVMA Model Code: 308ACT1.2

Refrigerant: HFC-134A (R134A)[†]

 Money Owing and Security Interests?

If there is a security interest registered, another person or company may seize a vehicle to pay off the debt! Often vehicle debts are hidden on the vehicle's past plates. There are over 500,000 registered debts on vehicles each year. 255,000 debts hidden on the past plates. A CarJam Report includes money owing checks on all plates previously attached to a vehicle.



 Vehicle Fitness

Subject to WOF? Yes

Subject to COF? No

Last Inspection: 03-Jan-2024

Inspection Result: Pass

WOF Expiry: 2025-Jan-03, in over 9 months



Remind me when Vehicle Inspection is due

 Registration and **Licence**

Licence Type: Normal

Licence Expiry: 2024-Oct-30, in over 7 months

Licence Issued On: 27-Oct-2023 at 05:41pm

Continuous Licence: Yes

Registration Status: Active

Plate: HSB743

Plate Type: Standard

Origin: NZ New

Used as: Private Passenger vehicle

Cause of Latest Registration: New

NZ First Registration: 31-Oct-2014

NZ Last Registration: 31-Oct-2014

Was Registered Overseas? No

Plates History

Plate	Effective Date
HSB743	31-Oct-2014

Renew Licence

 Remind me when Licence is due

 Odometer

Reliable Odometer: Yes

Last Odometer Reading: 102,520 Km on 03-Jan-2024

Estimated Current Odometer: 105,000 Km

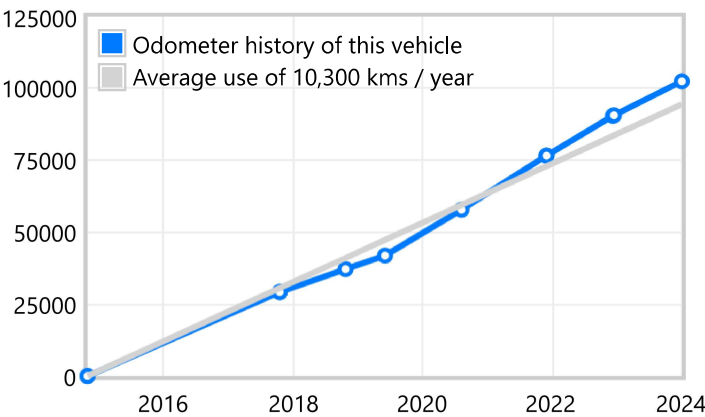
Recent Usage: 31 Km/day

Recent Fuel Cost: \$5.23/day at \$2.93/litre

Usage Level: Average 11,200/year [\[Average Mileages\]](#)

Odometer History

Vehicle usage



Odometer Readings

2024-Jan-03	WOF Inspection 31 Km/day \$4.84/day at \$2.71/litre	102,520 Km
2022-Dec-16	WOF Inspection 41 Km/day \$5.65/day at \$2.40/litre	90,725 Km
2022-Dec-10	WOF Inspection 37 Km/day Failed inspection \$5.99/day at \$2.80/litre	90,482 Km
2021-Dec-01	WOF Inspection 2 Km/day	76,656 Km
2021-Nov-30	WOF Inspection 39 Km/day Failed inspection \$5.12/day at \$2.25/litre	76,654 Km
2020-Aug-08	WOF Inspection 37 Km/day \$4.75/day at \$2.21/litre	57,843 Km
2019-Jun-04	WOF Inspection 21 Km/day \$2.68/day at \$2.20/litre	41,888 Km
2018-Oct-24	WOF Inspection 22 Km/day \$2.73/day at \$2.19/litre	37,202 Km

more...

Odometer readings are incorrect? You maybe able to fix it.

 Ownership History

2 owners in New Zealand

Did you know there are approximately 55,000 Illegally sold vehicles each year? Full New Zealand ownership history. How many owners? Name and address details on non-individual ownership. Please note that the names and addresses of individuals are not available as of May 2011 privacy law changes unless you are an authorised business entity. You can use our Seller Check service to confirm exact owner.



 Market Valuation

Model	Valuation
2014 308 1.2TP ACCESS 5 DR HATCHBACK AU petrol; 1,199cc; 3 cylinders; DIT; was \$32,990; [K]	now \$15,100
2014 308 1.2TP ACCESS 5DR HATCHBACK MA petrol; 1,199cc; 3 cylinders; DIT; was \$30,990; [K]	now \$14,200
2014 308 1.2TP ACTIVE 5DR HATCHBACK AU petrol; 1,199cc; 3 cylinders; DIT; was \$36,990; [K]	now \$16,800
2014 308 1.2TP ACTIVE 5DR S/WAG AUTO petrol; 1,199cc; 3 cylinders; DIT; was \$38,990; [K]	now \$17,600
Missing a submodel?	

 Fuel Economy ★★★★★☆☆

\$24/100kms or \$11/hour of city commute. 5.8 litres/100km or \$2,270/year

 Vehicle Safety ★★★★★★

Driver Safety: ★★★★★★

Based on 2023 VSRR rating



Carbon Dioxide Emissions ★★★★★☆☆

132 grams/km or 2 tonnes/year

Pollutants tested EUR6 ★★★★★☆☆

No emission data available.



Safety Features

Crash avoidance features

- **Active assistance:** Parking assistance system; Pre crash systems; Reversing collision avoidance system; Seat belt interlock reminder; Top speed limiter.
- **Braking:** Antilock (ABS) brakes; Electronic brakeforce distribution (EBD); Emergency brake assist.
- **Stability:** Electronic stability control (ESC); Traction control.
- **Visibility and lighting:** Automatic headlights; Daytime running lamps.

Crash protection features

- **Airbags:** Front airbag, driver; Front airbag, passenger; Head protecting side airbags, front seats; Head protecting side airbags, rear seats; Torso protecting side airbags, front seats.
- **Restraints:** Active head restraints, front seats; Head restraints for all seats; ISOFIX child restraint anchorages.
- **Seatbelts:** 3-point seat belts in all seating positions.



Running Costs

Total Costs		\$3,671
per 14,000 Km per year		
Total per month		\$306
Total per day		\$10
Total per 100 Km		\$26

Fixed Costs		Flexible Costs	
per year		per 14,000 Km	
Licence	\$109	Fuel	\$2,379
WOF/COF	\$100	5.80 litres/100km	\$2.93 per litre
		Servicing	\$663
		Tyres	\$340
		Engine Oil	\$80

Note, the running costs do not include depreciation and insurance.

Tax Receipt	
Amount:	\$5.34 incl GST
GST Number:	82-104-453
Email:	info@carjam.co.nz
Postal:	P.O.Box 37704, Parnell, Auckland 1151, New Zealand
Report includes:	Basic Facts and Stolen; NZ Market Valuation.

Disclaimer

The report was created and is only valid as at 23-Mar-2024 10:59pm. The information provided in this report is provided by third parties. While CarJam has taken all reasonable care in preparing the report we are unable to guarantee its accuracy and no responsibility is assumed by CarJam or its agents for errors or omissions in this report. If you know that some information is incorrect you may be able to fix this. Fuel economy, vehicle and driver safety, emission data provided by RightCar.

Glossary

3-point seat belts in all seating positions

"3-point seat belts in all seating positions" refers to a safety feature in vehicles where every seat in the car, including the back seats, is equipped with a seat belt that has three attachment points. The three points of attachment are the lap, shoulder, and torso, which work together to keep the occupant securely restrained in the event of a crash or sudden stop.

The lap belt goes across the occupant's hips, while the shoulder belt goes diagonally across the chest and over the shoulder. The torso belt connects the lap and shoulder belts, forming a secure belt system that distributes the force of a collision across the occupant's body, reducing the risk of injury.

This safety feature has been proven effective in reducing the risk of serious injury or death in car accidents and is now a standard feature in most modern vehicles.

Active head restraints, front seats

Active head restraints are safety features found in the front seats of some modern cars. They are designed to reduce the risk of whiplash injuries in the event of a rear-end collision.

These head restraints are built to move forward and upward in the event of a rear-end collision. This movement helps to support the neck and head, reducing the amount of force that is exerted on the neck and spine.

Active head restraints are typically controlled by a computer system that uses sensors to detect when a collision has occurred. Once a collision is detected, the system activates the head restraints, moving them into position to protect the occupants of the vehicle.

Overall, active head restraints are an important safety feature that can help to prevent serious injuries in the event of a rear-end collision.

Antilock (ABS) brakes

Antilock (ABS) brakes are a safety system in cars that prevent the wheels from locking up when the brakes are applied suddenly or with great force. The ABS system uses sensors to detect when a wheel is about to lock up and then rapidly pulses the brakes on that wheel to prevent it from skidding. This allows the driver to maintain steering control of the vehicle during emergency braking situations, which can help prevent accidents. ABS brakes are particularly effective in wet or slippery conditions where the wheels are more likely to lose traction.

Assembly Type

Indicates whether a motor vehicle has been:

- Imported Built-Up, or
- NZ Assembled

Assembly type "UNKNOWN" indicates that this information was never recorded at the time of registration.

Automatic headlights

Automatic headlights are a feature of some cars that turn on the headlights without the driver needing to manually do so. This feature works by using sensors, typically located on the dashboard or near the rearview mirror, which detect the level of light outside the vehicle. When the sensors detect that it is getting dark outside, the headlights will automatically turn on. Similarly, when the sensors detect that it is getting lighter outside, the headlights will turn off. This feature helps ensure that the driver has proper visibility while driving, especially during times of low light. It also helps prevent the driver from accidentally leaving the headlights on and draining the battery.

Axle Type

The axle configuration, or "axle type" is crucial in determining the Road User Charge (RUC) classification of a motor vehicle subject to RUC fees.

CC Rating

Total displacement in cubic centimetres of all cylinders of the engine of a motor vehicle.

Some older vehicles may show incorrect values depending on whether or not the original displacement measurements had been converted from cubic inches or other measurement units before introduction of the metric system.

Certificate of Fitness (COF)

A Certificate of Fitness (CoF) is a regular inspection that ensures vehicles like heavy trucks, larger trailers, motor homes, taxis, shuttles, buses, and rental vehicles meet required safety standards. Legally, these vehicles must be inspected for a CoF every six months. COF inspections are required for vehicle safety purposes and a vehicle that requires a CoF cannot legally be used on the road unless it has a current CoF. Vehicles requiring this certification are: heavy vehicles - trucks, larger trailers, motor homes; all passenger service vehicles - taxis, shuttles and buses and rental vehicles.

Country of Origin

Country where the vehicle is built or manufactured (not merely assembled). Vehicles assembled in New Zealand are put together from CKD packs ("Completely-Knocked-Down"). They are not made in New Zealand — their Country of Origin will be the country from which the CKD packs are imported.

Date of latest WOF Inspection

Date of the last recorded WOF inspection for the vehicle.

Successful WOF inspections have been recorded in the vehicle register since November 1995, at the time a vehicle is relicensed. Only the most recent WOF prior to the relicensing is normally recorded.

Since licensing is often done on an annual basis and WOF's are often required bi-annually, this item of information does not necessarily show if the vehicle has a current WOF.

It is intended to begin recording all WOF inspections, both passed and failed, in the near future.

Daytime running lamps

Daytime running lamps (DRLs) are a safety feature on vehicles that automatically turn on the headlights or other front lights during daylight hours. They are designed to make the vehicle more visible to other drivers and pedestrians, reducing the risk of accidents. DRLs are typically low-intensity lights that are located at the front of the vehicle and are always on when the vehicle is in operation. Some vehicles have automatic systems that turn on the DRLs when the engine is started, while others require the driver to manually activate them. In most countries, DRLs are required by law on all new vehicles.

Electronic brakeforce distribution (EBD)

Electronic brakeforce distribution (EBD) is a technology used in modern cars that helps distribute braking force optimally between the front and rear wheels for improved braking performance and stability. EBD works by constantly monitoring the speed of each wheel and adjusting the brake force applied to each wheel based on the weight distribution of the car, the road conditions, and the driver's braking inputs. This allows for more precise and efficient braking, reducing the risk of skidding or loss of control during sudden braking or emergency situations. Overall, EBD helps improve the safety and performance of a car's braking system.

Electronic stability control (ESC)

Electronic Stability Control (ESC) is a technology that helps drivers maintain control of their vehicle during sudden maneuvers, such as swerving or emergency turns. It is designed to detect when the vehicle is losing traction or stability and automatically apply the brakes to individual wheels to help prevent the car from sliding or spinning out of control.

ESC continuously monitors various sensors, including the steering wheel angle, vehicle speed, and individual wheel speeds. It compares the driver's intended direction with the actual direction of the vehicle and applies the brakes to specific wheels, reducing engine power, or a combination of both to keep the car on the intended path. By doing so, ESC helps to reduce the risk of accidents caused by skidding or losing control, especially in adverse weather conditions such as rain, snow or ice.

Emergency brake assist

Emergency brake assist is a safety feature in modern cars that helps drivers to stop their vehicle in case of an emergency. It works by detecting when the driver applies the brakes quickly and forcefully, which is often an indication of an emergency situation, such as a sudden obstacle in the road or a collision.

When the emergency brake assist system detects this sudden braking, it increases the brake pressure to help the driver stop the vehicle as quickly as possible. It may also activate the anti-lock braking system (ABS) to prevent the wheels from locking up and the car from skidding.

This feature can be especially helpful in situations where the driver may not be able to apply enough force to the brakes due to panic or shock. It can also reduce the stopping distance and prevent accidents from occurring altogether.

Engine Number

Every vehicle engine is marked with an engine number by the factory. The engine number includes coded information, which can be decoded to reveal information such as year of manufacture, country of manufacture, and engine type. Additionally, the engine number also serves as the serial number of the engine of a self-propelled vehicle and is normally supplied by the vehicle manufacturer.

Front airbag, driver

A front airbag, driver is a safety feature in a car that is designed to protect the driver in the event of a collision. It is typically located in the steering wheel and deploys rapidly in the event of a crash, providing a cushion between the driver and the steering wheel to prevent injury. The airbag is

triggered by a sensor that detects a sudden deceleration, such as when the car is involved in a collision. The front airbag, driver is a standard feature in most modern cars and is an important safety feature that has saved many lives.

Front airbag, passenger

A front airbag, passenger is a safety feature in a car that is designed to protect the passenger sitting in the front seat in the event of a collision. The airbag is typically located in the dashboard or the passenger side of the vehicle and is designed to deploy rapidly in the event of a crash. The purpose of the front airbag, passenger is to provide a cushion between the passenger and the dashboard or windshield, helping to prevent serious injuries or fatalities in the event of a crash. The airbag is triggered by sensors that detect the force of the impact, and it is designed to inflate and deflate rapidly to minimize the risk of injury to the passenger.

Fuel Type

The type of fuel used in the engine of a motor vehicle. This refers to the primary fuel type if the vehicle also runs on an Alternative Fuel Type such as LPG or CNG.

HFC-134A (R134A)

HFC-134A, also known as R134A, is a hydrofluorocarbon refrigerant that is commonly used in air conditioning and refrigeration systems. It has the chemical formula CF_3CFH_2 and is a colorless gas that is non-toxic and non-flammable.

R134A has a lower ozone depletion potential (ODP) than the previously used chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) and hydrochlorofluorocarbon (HCFC) refrigerants. However, it does have a high global warming potential (GWP) of 1300, which means that it contributes significantly to the greenhouse effect.

Despite its environmental impact, R134A is still widely used in automotive air conditioning systems, as well as some commercial and residential air conditioning and refrigeration systems. It is also used as a propellant in aerosol products.

Efforts are being made to phase out the use of R134A in favor of more environmentally friendly alternatives with lower GWPs, such as hydrofluoroolefins (HFOs) and natural refrigerants like carbon dioxide (CO_2) and ammonia (NH_3).

Head protecting side airbags, front seats

Head protecting side airbags for front seats are safety features in cars that are designed to protect the occupants' heads in the event of a side-impact collision. These airbags are typically located in the side of the seat and are designed to deploy upon impact to provide a cushion between the occupant's head and the side of the vehicle. They work in conjunction with other safety features such as seat belts and front airbags to provide maximum protection in the event of an accident. Head protecting side airbags for front seats are becoming increasingly common in modern cars and are an important safety feature for any vehicle.

Head protecting side airbags, rear seats

Head protecting side airbags are safety features installed in modern cars to protect the occupants' heads during a side impact collision. These airbags are designed to deploy from the side of the vehicle's seat and form a cushioning barrier between the occupant's head and the door or window.

Rear seats with head protecting side airbags are specifically designed to protect the rear passengers' heads during a side impact collision. These airbags are installed in the sides of the rear seats and provide extra protection to the rear occupants' heads. They work in conjunction with the front head protecting side airbags to provide comprehensive protection to all passengers in the vehicle.

Overall, head protecting side airbags, rear seats are important safety features that can help reduce the risk of head injuries in the event of a side impact collision.

Head restraints for all seats

Head restraints, also known as headrests, are typically provided in the front seats of a car, but for enhanced safety, head restraints are now provided for all seats in modern cars. These restraints are designed to protect the occupants' heads and necks during a rear-end collision.

The head restraint is a small cushioned pad that is attached to the top of the seat and is usually adjustable to suit the height of the occupant's head. The purpose of the head restraint is to prevent the driver or passenger's head from snapping backward in the event of a rear-end collision. This helps to reduce the risk of whiplash injuries to the neck and spine.

Head restraints for all seats also provide additional protection for the rear passengers. In the event of a collision, the rear passengers' heads are prevented from whipping back and forth, which can help to prevent serious head and neck injuries.

In summary, head restraints for all seats are an important safety feature in modern cars, designed to reduce the risk of whiplash and other head and neck injuries in the event of a rear-end collision.

ISOFIX child restraint anchorages

ISOFIX child restraint anchorages are a standardized system for attaching child safety seats to the structure of a car. It is a set of metal hooks that are built into the car seat structure, and which can be used to securely attach a child safety seat to the vehicle without using the car's seat belt. The ISOFIX system is designed to be easy to use and to provide a more secure attachment between the child safety seat and the car, reducing the risk of injury in an accident. ISOFIX child restraint anchorages are also known as LATCH (Lower Anchors and Tethers for Children) in North America.

Imported Damaged?

Imported with structural damage or deterioration at the border check inspection?

Licence Type

There are 4 types of licences:

- Licence for **normal road use** (L);
- **Exemption** licence (X) when the vehicle has been exempted from normal road use licence: the expiry of an exemption licence is the date after which the vehicle must be relicensed for normal road use;
- **Restoration** licence (R) when vehicle is under repair or restoration and has been exempted from normal road use licence: the expiry of a restoration licence is the date after which the vehicle must be relicensed for normal road use;
- Licence for **trade plate** (T): this licence permits the licensee to use a vehicle without registering the vehicle. A trade plate is associated with a person/organisation, it cannot be associated with a vehicle and so any query on a trade plate will not return any vehicle details but provide owner details which are the details of the owner of the trade plate.

Licensing

Vehicle licensing is the process of issuing a licence which allows the vehicle to be used on public roads. This is not the same as registration, which is where you're issued with your number plates. The licensing fee helps to pay for roading projects and road safety programmes. You have to license your vehicle regularly, at least annually, and you must display a current licence label on your windscreen. The licence is issued for a period of 6 or 12 months, after the vehicle is registered. The vehicle owner pays a licensing fee, and a licence label is attached to the vehicle.

MVMA

Model code is assigned by the manufacturer at the time of VIN allocation to NZ-new vehicles.

Maximum Rated Towed Mass

The maximum gross weight of a towed vehicle that the registered vehicle is permitted to tow.

Note

Retail prices are based on advertised prices of vehicles in good condition. More about Vehicle Market Valuation.

Parking assistance system

A parking assistance system is a technology that helps drivers park their vehicles safely and accurately. It typically uses sensors and cameras to detect objects around the vehicle and provide visual and/or audio feedback to the driver. The system can also provide guidance on how to maneuver the vehicle into a parking space, including steering and braking instructions. Some advanced parking assistance systems can even park the vehicle automatically, without the driver having to touch the steering wheel or pedals. This technology can greatly reduce the risk of accidents and make parking easier, especially in tight or crowded spaces.

Plate Number

Plate number refers to the unique combination of up to six alphanumeric characters assigned to a motor vehicle registered in accordance with Transport Legislation in New Zealand. These characters are displayed on metallic plates affixed to both the back and front of most vehicles such as cars, trucks, vans, caravans, and trailers authorised to travel on New Zealand roads. The plate number is also commonly referred to as the registration plate number or simply number plate. It is important to note that the number of characters displayed on the plate will depend on the type of vehicle and the date of registration. All motor vehicles registered in New Zealand must display the plate number.

Popularity of Year Model

Shows how many vehicles of this year model are currently registered in New Zealand.

Power

Power output of the engine of a motor vehicle as rated by the Manufacturer (in kilowatts). Some vehicles may be showing brake horsepower (bhp) for this figure.

Pre crash systems

Pre-crash systems are advanced safety features that are designed to detect potential collisions before they occur and help prevent or mitigate the impact of a crash. These systems use various sensors, such as cameras, radar, and lidar, to monitor the road ahead and identify potential hazards, such as other vehicles, pedestrians, or obstacles. When a potential collision is detected, the system can alert the driver with visual or audible warnings, or it can take automatic action to avoid or reduce the severity of the impact. Examples of pre-crash systems include automatic emergency braking, lane departure warning, forward collision warning, and blind spot monitoring. These systems are becoming increasingly common on new vehicles and are an important part of improving overall vehicle safety.

Refrigerant

The refrigerant used in the air-conditioning system of the vehicle.

Registration

Vehicle registration is the process of adding a vehicle to the Motor Vehicle Register, the list of all vehicles currently used on the road in New Zealand. Registration is generally a one-off process that officially recognises you as the person legally responsible for your vehicle. It's not the same as vehicle licensing, which is where you pay a fee for using public roads. When a vehicle is registered, we add its details to the Motor Vehicle Register and issue its registration plates (number plates) at this time. Until a vehicle is registered, it cannot be driven on the road and must be towed or carried for transport. Registration has been traditionally confused with 'licensing', when people refer to the renewal of licence in order to obtain a new licence label (the 'licence sticker') to place on their vehicles. If your vehicle is not correctly registered or is unregistered, you could receive a fine or infringement.

Registration Status

The registration status will show as:

- **Active** — if the registration is current (but not necessarily licensed);
- **Cancelled** — if the registration has been cancelled due to the vehicle having been destroyed, written off, or permanently exported out of New Zealand;
- **Lapsed** — if the registration has been cancelled due to the vehicle having remained unlicensed beyond the period allowed by legislation.

Reliable Odometer

This indicator will show "Yes" if the odometer is reliable, or "No" for no if the odometer is unreliable. The information is entered at the time the vehicle is last inspected. The reliable odometer flag is also set to "No" if customs or courts request it. It was developed as a means to show on ownership papers that the true mileage may not be reflected.

Reported Stolen

This field indicates if the vehicle is stolen or of interest to the police.

Result of Latest WOF Inspection

- **Passed** — vehicle has passed examination.
- **Failed** — vehicle has failed examination.

Reversing collision avoidance system

A reversing collision avoidance system is a safety feature in some vehicles that uses sensors to detect obstacles behind the vehicle while it is in reverse gear. The system alerts the driver through visual or audible warnings if an obstacle is detected in the path of the car. This can help prevent collisions with objects or people that may not be visible in the driver's rearview mirror or through the back window. Some advanced systems can also automatically apply the brakes or adjust the steering to avoid a collision. The reversing collision avoidance system is designed to enhance driver safety and prevent accidents while reversing the vehicle.

Road User Charges (RUC) and RUC Licence Type

All diesel powered vehicles and other vehicles powered by a fuel not taxed at source, regardless of weight, must pay Road User Charges (RUC). Vehicles with a manufacturer's gross laden weight of more than 3.5 tonnes (3500kg) must also pay RUC. Fuels taxed at source are petrol, compressed natural gas (CNG) and liquified petroleum gas (LPG). There are 4 types of RUC licence: Distance, Time, Supplementary and Gap. Distance licences are purchased in multiples of 1,000 kilometres, while time licences are purchased in 1 month blocks. Supplementary licences are intended for short trips for the occasional cartage of heavier loads and are bought in multiples of 50 kilometres.

Seat belt interlock reminder

A seat belt interlock reminder is a safety feature installed in cars to remind passengers to fasten their seat belts before driving. When the car's ignition is turned on, the seat belt warning light will illuminate and a beep or chime will sound until the driver and passengers fasten their seat belts. The purpose of this reminder is to ensure that all passengers are wearing their seat belts, which can significantly reduce the risk of injury or death in the event of an accident.

Territorial Authority

The Territorial Authority that the registered owner of the vehicle resides in (one of 67 Districts, Cities, Territories or the Auckland Unitary Authority).

Top speed limiter

A top speed limiter is a feature in modern cars that limits the maximum speed of the vehicle. This is an electronic device that is programmed to prevent the car from exceeding a predetermined speed limit. This limit is set by the manufacturer and is usually based on safety considerations or legal requirements. Once the car reaches the preset speed limit, the limiter automatically cuts off the engine power or limits the fuel supply to the engine. The purpose of the top speed limiter is to

prevent the car from going too fast, which can be dangerous for the driver, passengers, and other road users. It is also a way for manufacturers to comply with speed limits and regulations in different countries.

Torso protecting side airbags, front seats

Torso protecting side airbags, front seats refer to a safety feature in vehicles that is designed to protect the occupants during a side-impact collision. These airbags are located in the side of the front seats and are designed to inflate quickly in the event of a collision, providing protection for the occupant's torso and upper body. The purpose of these airbags is to help prevent or reduce the severity of injuries that can result from a side-impact collision. The airbags are typically made of a strong, durable material that can withstand the force of a collision and are designed to deflate slowly to prevent injury to the occupants.

Traction control

Traction control is a feature in modern cars that helps maintain grip on the road surface by preventing the wheels from spinning too much. It works by using sensors to monitor the speed of each wheel and the car's acceleration, and then applying the brakes to any wheel that starts to slip. This helps to transfer power to the wheels with better grip, improving traction and stability on slippery or uneven road surfaces. Traction control can be particularly helpful in situations such as driving on wet or icy roads or accelerating quickly from a standstill.

Vehicle Equipment Class

Vehicle equipment standards classifications

Vehicle Identification Number (VIN)

A Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) is a unique 17-character number assigned to a motor vehicle. VINs are a security feature that helps combat fraud and are used to identify vehicles for administrative purposes. In New Zealand, VINs are checked during warrant of fitness and certificate of fitness inspections, and are accessible by the police and vehicle inspectors as they are recorded on a centralised database. The VIN is also checked during roadside inspections. VINs are used in various countries around the world including New Zealand, Australia, Europe, and the United States.

Warrant of Fitness (WOF) Inspection

A Warrant of Fitness (WoF) is a regular check that your vehicle meets required safety standards, at the time of inspection. It applies to passenger cars and light vehicles, and is required for vehicle safety purposes. A vehicle that requires a WOF cannot legally be used on the road unless it has a current Warrant of Fitness certificate. It's your responsibility to keep your vehicle in warrantable condition at all times, which means replacing any parts that don't meet the safety standards before the next inspection. For example, while tyres on your vehicle may pass on the day of your warrant inspection, you'll need to replace them as soon as the tread gets to the minimum depth. If you wait until the next inspection before replacing them, you increase your risk of having a crash or receiving a fine.