# 2023 MG 4

## EXCITE 51KWH/EV / Black / Hatchback

## **QEM205**

Make an informed decision 

Over 50 checks to identify problems and hidden issues 

Note that is a problem is the problem is

**Get Report** 

Send Me Alerts

For Sale: Auction NZ\$30,000.00→ NZ\$32,000.00 →

Report Stolen

§ Exclusive Benefits

Year: 2023

Make: MG

Model: 4

Colour: Black

Submodel: EXCITE 51KWH/EV

Body Style: Hatchback

VIN:(i) LSJWH409XPN210688

Plate: QEM205

Engine No: (1) A123518A00000913

Fuel Type: Electric





Upload Photo

Videos

Reported Stolen? 

Get Report. Why?

Police Stolen List: No Records. **Beware**. Updated one hour ago.

Popularity: 1,783 vehicles in New Zealand

Last Odometer Reading: 

Get Report

Imported with Damage: <sup>(1)</sup> **⑤** Get Report

Subject to RUC: $^{(\hat{1})}$  Yes

Vehicle Type: Passenger Car/Van

Seats: 5

Doors: 5

Power: 125kW

Transmission: automatic

Assembly Type: (i) Imported Built-Up

Country of Origin: China

Manufacturer: SAIC MG & SAIC Roewe & IM

Motors & Rising Auto, China

RUC Rate: \$76.00 per 1,000Km Gross Vehicle Mass: 2,083kg

Maximum Rated Towed Mass: (i) Damage: No records @2025-Mar-06 16:00

500kg unbraked trailer; 500kg braked trailer Statutory Write-off: No records @2025-Mar-06

16:00

Outstanding charges? Get Report

Territorial Authority:<sup>①</sup> **⑤** Get Report

Axle Type: 2-Axle

Axles: 2

Wheelbase: 2,705

Vehicle Equipment Class: MA (Passenger car)

Industry Class: PRIVATE

MVMA Model Code: MG4EVR51EXCT

Refrigerant: HFC-134A (R134A)

Subscribe to see the last purchased basic information from 2nd October 2023 22:34

## 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.



**Get Report** 

## Vehicle Fitness

Subject to WOF? Yes

Inspection Result: © Get Report

WOF Expiry: Get Report

Subject to COF? No

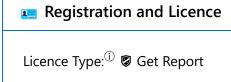
Date of latest COF inspection: <sup>(1)</sup> **⑤** Get Report

COF Expiry: Get Report

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Remind me when Vehicle Inspection is due



Licence Expiry: Get Report

Licence Issued On: Get Report

Continuous Licence: Get Report

## **Plates History**

Plate Effective Date

**QEM205** 26-Sep-2023 Registration Status: <sup>(i)</sup> **⑤** Get Report

Plate: QEM205

Plate Type: Standard

Origin: NZ New

Used as: Private Passenger vehicle

Cause of Latest Registration: New

NZ First Registration: 26-Sep-2023

NZ Last Registration: Get Report

Was Registered Overseas? No

**Subscribe** to see the last purchased basic information from 2nd October 2023 22:34

Renew Licence



Remind me when Licence is due

## **⊘** Odometer

Is odometer reliable?<sup>(i)</sup> **⑤** Get Report

Last Odometer Reading: Get Report

## **Odometer Readings**

As of 02-Oct-2023 Check latest odometer readings.

2023-Sep-26

**WOF Inspection** 

11 Km

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

#### Ownership History

One owner 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.



**Get Report** 

Road User Charges (RUC) History				
Check if there are outstanding RUC charges with RUC history.				

RUC Rate: \$76.00 per 1,000Km

**Get Report** Buy RUC

Market Valuation	
Model Variant	Valuation
2023 MG 4 EV 5DR H/BACK 51Kwh ev; EV	\$??? →
2023 MG 4 EV 5DR H/BACK 64kWH ev	\$??? →

2023 MG 4 EV 5DR H/BACK 64kwh AWD ev; EV	<b>\$???</b> →
2023 MG 4 EV 5DR H/BACK 77kWH ev	\$??? →
Missing a Model?	
<b>© Get Report</b>	

**■** Fuel Economy ★★★★★

\$1,760/year

Vehicle Safety ★★★★★

Driver Safety: ★★★★★

Based on 2024 VSRR rating

Pollutants tested EXEMPT ★★★★★

No emission data available.

## Safety Features

#### **Crash avoidance features**

- **Active assistance**: Adaptive cruise control system; Hill hold/launch assist; Lane keeping support system; Smart key.
- Braking: Antilock (ABS) brakes; Emergency brake assist.
- Stability: Electronic stability control (ESC); Tyre pressure monitoring system.
- **Visibility and lighting**: Adaptive front lighting system; Automatic headlights; Automatic high beam headlamps; Daytime running lamps; LED headlamps; Rear vision camera.

#### **Crash protection features**

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

Road User Charges

Servicing

Tyres

Running Costs			
<b>Total Costs</b> per 14,000 Km per year			NZ\$ <b>1,537.00</b> + RUC
Total per month			NZ\$ <b>128</b> .00
Total per day			NZ\$ <b>4</b> .00
Total per 100 Km			NZ\$11.00
Fixed Costs per year	NZ\$186.00	Flexible Costs per 14,000 Km	NZ\$1,351.00 +RUC
Licence	NZ\$136.00	Fuel	NZ\$399.00
WOE (COE	N7450 00	~ 19.00 kWh/100km	NZ\$ <b>0</b> .15 per kWh

NZ\$50.00

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

Description Secription NZ Cached Vehicle Facts and History

#### Disclaimer

WOF/COF

The report was created and is only valid as at 02-Oct-2023 10:34pm. 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.

Unknown

NZ\$612.00

NZ\$340.00

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.

#### Adaptive cruise control system

Adaptive cruise control (ACC) system is a technology that enhances the standard cruise control system found in most modern cars. Unlike traditional cruise control, which only maintains a set speed, adaptive cruise control uses sensors and cameras to detect the distance between your car and the vehicle ahead of you, and adjust your car's speed accordingly.

The system works by using radar or laser sensors to scan the road ahead, detecting other vehicles and their speed. The system then automatically adjusts your car's speed to maintain a safe following distance. If the car in front of you slows down or comes to a stop, the ACC system will also bring your car to a stop, and then automatically resume driving once the car in front moves again.

Adaptive cruise control is particularly useful when driving on highways or in heavy traffic, where it can reduce driver fatigue and improve safety. However, it's important to note that ACC is not a substitute for attentive driving, and drivers should always remain alert and ready to take control of the vehicle if needed.

#### Adaptive front lighting system

Adaptive front lighting system is a technology that allows the car's headlights to adjust their angle and direction in response to the vehicle's speed, steering angle, and other driving conditions. This system helps to improve visibility and safety during night driving in different conditions such as curves, hills and turns.

The system uses sensors to detect the car's speed and steering angle, and then adjusts the headlights to provide optimal illumination in the direction of the turn or curve. This means that the headlights will turn in the direction of the turn to provide better visibility and lighting for the driver.

Additionally, some adaptive front lighting systems also include automatic high beam control, which allows the car to switch between high and low beams automatically when approaching other vehicles or urban areas. This not only improves visibility for the driver but also prevents the glare to other drivers on the road.

Overall, the adaptive front lighting system is an advanced technology that enhances the safety and driving experience of the driver by providing better visibility and illumination during night driving.

#### 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.

#### **Automatic high beam headlamps**

Automatic high beam headlamps, commonly known as auto high beam, are a feature of modern cars that automatically switch the headlights between high and low beams depending on the driving conditions. This feature is designed to improve visibility while driving at night or in low-light conditions.

The auto high beams use sensors, cameras, or other detection systems to monitor the road ahead and detect other vehicles' headlights. If no other vehicles are detected, the headlights are automatically switched to high beams, providing maximum visibility. If another vehicle is detected, the system will switch to low beams to avoid blinding the oncoming driver.

This feature is particularly useful when driving on dark, rural roads or highways, where there is often little or no street lighting. By automatically switching between high and low beams, the auto high beam system can help reduce driver fatigue and improve safety by providing better visibility without requiring the driver to manually adjust the headlights.

#### **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.

#### **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 COF Inspection**

Date of the last recorded COF inspection for the vehicle. All COF inspections (both passed and failed) have been recorded in the vehicle register since February 1997. Before February 1997, only passed COF inspections were recorded when a vehicle was licensed.

#### **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 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 CF3CFH2 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 (CO2) and ammonia (NH3).

#### Hill hold/launch assist

Hill hold/launch assist is a feature on some cars that helps prevent the car from rolling backwards when starting up on a slope or hill. When the driver releases the brake pedal, the system will hold the brakes for a few seconds, allowing the driver time to switch from the brake pedal to the accelerator pedal. This feature is especially useful for drivers who are not confident in their ability to smoothly start on a hill. Launch assist, on the other hand, is a feature that helps the car accelerate smoothly from a stop by managing the engine and transmission for optimal performance. It is typically found on high-performance sports cars or vehicles with manual transmissions.

#### **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?

#### Knee airbag, driver

A knee airbag, driver is a safety feature installed in many modern cars that helps protect the driver's knees and legs in the event of a collision. This type of airbag is typically located beneath the dashboard and deploys from the lower part of the instrument panel towards the driver's knees in a frontal collision. The knee airbag helps to cushion the driver's lower extremities from impact with the dashboard or other hard

surfaces in the vehicle, reducing the risk of serious injury. This type of airbag is designed to work in conjunction with other airbags and safety features in the vehicle to provide maximum protection to the driver in the event of an accident.

### Knee airbag, passenger

A knee airbag for the passenger is a safety feature in modern cars that is designed to protect the knees and lower legs of the front-seat passenger in the event of a collision. It is located beneath the dashboard on the passenger side and is designed to deploy in the event of a frontal collision. The knee airbag is designed to reduce the risk of lower limb injuries in a crash by providing a cushioned surface for the passenger's knees to impact against. This type of airbag is made of lightweight materials that inflate rapidly upon impact, providing an additional layer of protection for the passenger. The purpose of the knee airbag is to help prevent injuries to the front-seat passenger's legs, which are particularly vulnerable in head-on collisions.

#### **LED headlamps**

LED headlamps are a type of headlight that use light-emitting diodes (LEDs) as the light source. They are considered to be more energy efficient and durable than traditional halogen headlights. LED headlamps produce a brighter and clearer light, allowing for better visibility while driving at night or in low light conditions. They also have a longer lifespan and require less maintenance than halogen headlights. LED headlamps are becoming increasingly common in newer car models due to their many advantages.

### Lane keeping support system

Lane keeping support system is a safety feature in modern cars that helps drivers stay within their designated lane while driving on the road. It is designed to prevent accidents caused by drift or swerve.

The system uses sensors and cameras to detect the vehicle's position on the road and alerts the driver if the vehicle begins to drift out of the lane. The alert can be in the form of an audible warning or a vibration in the steering wheel or seat.

In some more advanced systems, the car can also correct the steering automatically to keep the vehicle within the lane. This is done by applying gentle pressure to one side of the steering wheel to guide the car back into the center of the lane.

Overall, the lane keeping support system is a useful safety feature that helps prevent accidents caused by driver inattention, drowsiness, or distraction.

#### **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 licencee 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.

### 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).

#### **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.

#### **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.

#### **Rear vision camera**

A rear vision camera, also known as a backup camera, is a type of camera that is mounted on the rear of a vehicle and is designed to provide the driver with a clear view of what is behind the vehicle when backing up. The camera is typically connected to a display screen on the dashboard or rearview mirror, and when the vehicle is shifted into reverse, the camera activates and provides a live video feed of the area behind the vehicle. This allows the driver to see potential obstacles or hazards that may be in their blind spot and can help to prevent accidents when backing up. Rear vision cameras are becoming increasingly common in modern vehicles and are often a standard feature on new cars.

#### 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 license in order to obtain a new license label (the 'license 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.

### 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.

#### **Smart key**

A smart key is a type of electronic access system commonly used for modern cars. It is a keyless entry system that allows you to lock, unlock, and start your vehicle without physically inserting the key into the ignition. Instead, you simply need to carry the smart key with you in order to access your car. Smart keys typically use radio frequency identification (RFID) technology to communicate with the vehicle's computer system. When you approach your car, the smart key sends a signal to the car's computer, which then unlocks the doors and allows you to start the engine with the push of a button. Some smart keys also offer additional features such as remote start, trunk release, and even automatic parking.

#### **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).

#### 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.

#### Tyre pressure monitoring system

A tyre pressure monitoring system (TPMS) is an electronic system that monitors the air pressure inside the tires of a vehicle. It consists of sensors that are located inside the tires and a receiver that is located inside the vehicle.

The sensors measure the air pressure inside the tires and send this information to the receiver. If the pressure in a tire falls below a certain level, the TPMS will alert the driver with a warning light on the dashboard. This warning light typically looks like a yellow exclamation point inside a tire.

In addition to warning the driver about low tire pressure, some TPMS systems can also provide information about the temperature of the tires and the status of the system itself. By monitoring the air pressure in the tires, a TPMS can help improve fuel efficiency, extend the life of the tires, and improve overall safety on the road.

#### **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.

#### Wheelbase

The longitudinal distance between the first and last axle of a motor vehicle. The wheelbase is normally indicated in millimetres.