



WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND

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

I, *Mark Gosche*, Minister of Transport,

HEREBY make the following ordinary Rule:

Land Transport Rule: Seats and Seat Anchorages 2002

SIGNED AT Wellington

This 25th day of February 2002

Hon *Mark Gosche*

Minister of Transport

Land Transport Rule
Seats and Seat Anchorages 2002

Rule 32004/2002

As at 1 May 2021

Land Transport Rule

Seats and Seat Anchorages 2002

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 provision	1
Section 2 Vehicle standards and other safety requirements	2
2.1 Requirements for motor vehicles	2
2.2 General safety requirements	2
Table 2.1—Requirements for seats and seat anchorages in a motor vehicle that is not a low volume vehicle	3
Table 2.2—Requirements for seats and seat anchorages in a low volume vehicle ¹	3
2.3 Approved vehicle standards	3
Section 3 Modification and repair	5
3.1 Modification	5
3.2 Repair	6
Section 4 Responsibilities	7
4.1 Responsibilities of operators	7
4.2 Responsibilities of repairers	7
4.3 Responsibilities of modifiers	7
4.4 Responsibilities of vehicle inspectors and inspecting organisations	7
4.5 Responsibilities of manufacturers and retailers	8
Part 2 Definitions	9
Table A—Vehicle classes	13

Compilation notes

1 General

This is a compilation of *Land Transport Rule: Seats and Seat Anchorages 2002* 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 and rules:
- changes to the case of letters or words:
- addition of history and editorial notes.

3 Amendments incorporated in this reprint

Land Transport Rule: Seats and Seat Anchorages Amendment 2021

Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Standards Compliance Amendment 2019

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

Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Standards Compliance Amendment 2011

Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Standards Compliance Amendment 2010

Land Transport Management Amendment Act 2008

Land Transport Amendment Act 2005

Part 1

Rule requirements

Section 1 Application

1.1 Title

This rule is *Land Transport Rule: Seats and Seat Anchorages 2002*.

1.2 Scope of the rule

1.2(1) This rule applies to seats and seat anchorages in all motor vehicles, except vehicles of Classes TA, TB, TC and TD in *Table A* in *Part 2*.

1.2(2) This rule specifies requirements:

- (a) with which a motor vehicle 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 seats and seat anchorages.

1.2(3) In this rule, every reference to a vehicle inspector or inspecting organisation is a reference to a certifier for the purposes of the *Land Transport (Offences and Penalties) Regulations 1999* and the *Land Transport (Certification and Other Fees) Regulations 1999*.

1.3 Date when rule comes into force

This rule comes into force on 1 April 2002.

1.4 Application of rule provision

1.4(1) 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 the 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) A seat or seat anchorage does not have to comply with an approved vehicle standard in this rule if:

- (a) the seat or seat anchorage is original equipment; and

- (b) the motor vehicle in which the seat or seat anchorage is fitted complies with an approved frontal impact standard in *Land Transport Rule: Frontal Impact 2001*; and
- (c) the applicable version of the approved frontal impact standard provides that it takes precedence over the requirements for the seat or seat anchorage that would otherwise apply.

Section 2 Vehicle standards and other safety requirements

2.1 Requirements for motor vehicles

- 2.1(1) Seats and seat anchorages in a motor vehicle must comply, as specified in *Table 2.1*:
- (a) with 2.2; and
 - (b) for vehicles of Classes MA, MB, MC and NA, manufactured on or after 1 October 2002, with an approved vehicle standard in 2.3.
- 2.1(2) Seats and seat anchorages in a low volume vehicle must comply, as specified in *Table 2.2*, with the requirements of the *Low Volume Vehicle Code* that are applicable at the date of certification or recertification of the vehicle as a low volume vehicle.
- 2.1(3) Retrofitting of a seat anchorage in a motor vehicle is a modification that must comply with the relevant requirements in *section 3*.

2.2 General safety requirements

- 2.2(1) Seats and seat anchorages in a motor vehicle must be safe, strong, in sound condition, in good working order and compatible in strength with each other and with the vehicle's structure.
- 2.2(2) The driver's seat and its anchorages must be designed, constructed and maintained to enable the driver to have proper control of the motor vehicle.
- 2.2(3) Seats and seat anchorages must be securely attached to the motor vehicle's structure.
- 2.2(4) When a seatbelt or any part of a seatbelt is integral to a seat, the seat and the seat anchorages must be compatible in strength with the seatbelt or with that part of the seatbelt attached to the seat, as appropriate.

- 2.2(5) In assessing whether 2.2(1) to 2.2(3) are complied with, a person in *section 4* may take into account evidence that a seat or seat anchorage is within the motor vehicle manufacturer’s operating limits.
- 2.2(6) In assessing whether 2.2(4) is complied with, a person in *section 4* may take into account evidence that a seat or seat anchorage is within the motor vehicle manufacturer’s or component manufacturer’s operating limits, including the type of seatbelt for which it was originally designed.

Table 2.1—Requirements for seats and seat anchorages in a motor vehicle that is not a low volume vehicle

Class	Motor vehicle manufactured before 1 October 2002	Motor vehicle manufactured on or after 1 October 2002
MA, MB, MC, NA	General safety requirements	General safety requirements and approved vehicle standard
AB, LA, LB, LC, LD, LE1, LE2, MD1, MD2, MD3, MD4, ME, NB, NC	General safety requirements	
Motor vehicles not in Table A		

Table 2.2—Requirements for seats and seat anchorages in a low volume vehicle¹

Class	Light motor vehicle last modified on or after 1 January 1992 and certified as a low volume vehicle
Low volume vehicle	General safety requirements and Low Volume Vehicle Code

Note:

¹ The concept of low volume vehicles and, hence, certification for such vehicles was not initiated until after 1991. A motor vehicle last modified before 1 January 1992 does not have to comply with the *Low Volume Vehicle Code*, provided the vehicle has been continuously registered in New Zealand. It must, however, comply with the general safety requirements in 2.2.

2.3 Approved vehicle standards

- 2.3(1) If fitted as original equipment and specified in *Table 2.1*:
- (a) a seat must comply with a version, as specified in 2.3(3), of an approved vehicle standard;
 - (b) a seat anchorage must comply with a version, as specified in 2.3(4), of an approved vehicle standard.
- 2.3(2) The approved vehicle standards for seats and seat anchorages are:

- (a) *UN/ECE Regulation No. 17, Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the seats, their anchorages and any head restraints (E/ECE324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Rev.1/Add.16);*
 - (b) *Council Directive of 22 July 1974 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the interior fittings of motor vehicles (strength of seats and their anchorages) (74/408/EEC);*
 - (c) *Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard No. 207, Seating Systems – Passenger Cars, Multipurpose Passenger Vehicles, Trucks, and Buses;*
 - (d) *Technical Standard for Seats and Seat Anchorages (Japan);*
 - (e) *Australian Design Rule 3/02, Seats and Seat Anchorages.*
- Version of vehicle standards*
- 2.3(3) A seat that is fitted as original equipment must comply with the version of an approved vehicle standard that:
- (a) is applicable in the relevant standard-setting jurisdiction to the date of manufacture of the seat or as specified in the standard; and
 - (b) is not older than the version that is applicable in the relevant standard-setting jurisdiction to the date of manufacture of the motor vehicle in which the seat is fitted or as specified in the standard.
- 2.3(4) A seat anchorage that is fitted as original equipment must comply with the version of an approved vehicle standard that is applicable in the relevant standard-setting jurisdiction to the date of manufacture of the motor vehicle or as specified in the standard.
- 2.3(5) A replacement or retrofitted seat or seat anchorage may comply with a more recent version of an approved vehicle standard than that in 2.3(3) or 2.3(4) only if the safety performance of the motor vehicle is not adversely affected.
- Approved vehicle standards include amendments to standards*
- 2.3(6) An approved vehicle standard in 2.3(2) includes all amendments to that standard, some of which may apply to classes of motor vehicle additional to those covered by the original standard.
- Compliance with vehicle standards*

- 2.3(7) A seat or seat anchorage complies with an approved vehicle standard if:
- (a) it complied with that standard when manufactured or retrofitted; and
 - (b) it is currently within safe tolerance of its state when manufactured or retrofitted.
- 2.3(8) A seat or seat anchorage, or any of its components, that is manufactured, stocked or offered for sale in New Zealand and that is intended for fitting in a motor vehicle to be operated on a New Zealand road, must not prevent the vehicle from complying with one or more of the approved vehicle standards in 2.3(2), unless specifically designed for a vehicle:
- (a) to which a specified standard does not apply for any reason, for example, because of the vehicle's class or date of manufacture; or
 - (b) that is a low volume vehicle.
- 2.3(9) A motor vehicle must comply with an approved vehicle standard in this rule, unless:
- (a) that vehicle was 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, or the seat or seat anchorage in that vehicle, is not required by that standard itself to comply fully with that standard.

Section 3 Modification and repair

3.1 Modification

- 3.1(1) A modification to a motor vehicle that affects the performance of a seat or seat anchorage:
- (a) must not prevent the vehicle from complying with this rule; and
 - (b) must be certified in accordance with *Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Standards Compliance 2002*.

Light motor vehicles

- 3.1(2) A modification, on or after 1 January 1992, to a seat or seat anchorage in a light motor vehicle, or a modification to a light

motor vehicle that affects the performance of a seat or seat anchorage, must comply with 2.2 and with:

- (a) an approved vehicle standard in 2.3(2); or
- (b) the *Low Volume Vehicle Code*.

Heavy motor vehicles

3.1(3) A modification to a seat or seat anchorage in a heavy motor vehicle, or a modification to a heavy motor vehicle that affects the performance of a seat or seat anchorage, must comply with 2.2.

3.1(4) In assessing whether 2.2 has been complied with for the purposes of 3.1(3), a vehicle inspector or inspecting organisation must take into account the technical requirements relating to geometry and load-carrying capacity in any of the approved vehicle standards in 2.3(2) or the *Low Volume Vehicle Code*.

Motor vehicles modified for a specific purpose

3.1(5) The requirements of this rule relating to seats and seat anchorages do not apply to a light motor vehicle that has been modified for a specific purpose, provided that a valid low volume vehicle authority card has been issued for the vehicle and its operator in accordance with the *Low Volume Vehicle Code*.

3.1(6) A low volume vehicle authority card issued under 3.1(5) must be provided:

- (a) on request, to a vehicle inspector or inspecting organisation for periodic inspection purposes;
- (b) to an enforcement officer for enforcement purposes, on request or within seven days of a request.

Clause 3.1(4): amended, on 1 May 2021, by clause 2.1 of Land Transport Rule: Seats and Seat Anchorages Amendment 2021.

3.2 Repair

3.2(1) A repair to a motor vehicle that affects a seat or seat anchorage must restore the damaged or worn seat, seat anchorage or vehicle so that it is within safe tolerance of:

- (a) the state of the seat, seat anchorage or vehicle when manufactured; or
- (b) for a retrofitted seat or seat anchorage, its state when retrofitted.

3.2(2) A repair to a motor vehicle that affects a seat or seat anchorage:

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

Section 4 Responsibilities

4.1 Responsibilities of operators

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

4.2 Responsibilities of repairers

A person who repairs a seat or seat anchorage must ensure that the repair:

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

4.3 Responsibilities of modifiers

A person who modifies a seat or seat anchorage, or a motor vehicle so as to affect the performance of a seat or seat anchorage, must:

- (a) ensure that the modification does not prevent the vehicle from complying with this rule; and
- (b) notify the operator if the 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 to become a low volume vehicle; or
 - (ii) a heavy motor vehicle that has been modified so as to adversely affect its safety performance or compliance with this rule.

4.4 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.

4.5 Responsibilities of manufacturers and retailers

A person may manufacture, stock, or offer for sale a seat, seat anchorage or a component of a seat or seat anchorage, intended for fitting to a motor vehicle to be operated on a New Zealand road, only if the seat, seat anchorage, or component:

- (a) complies with this rule; and
- (b) if used to repair a vehicle, would not prevent that vehicle, its structure, systems, components or equipment from complying with this rule.

Part 2

Definitions

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

Approved vehicle standard means a vehicle standard in 2.3(2).

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

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*.

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

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

Gross vehicle mass has the same meaning as in *section 2(1)* of the *Land Transport Act 1998*.

Heavy motor vehicle means a motor vehicle that is either:

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

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

Low volume vehicle means a make and model of a vehicle, of a class specified in *Table A: Vehicle classes*, other than Class MD3, MD4, ME, NB, NC, TC or TD, that is:

- (a) manufactured, assembled or scratch-built in quantities of 500 or less in any one year, and where the construction of the vehicle may directly or indirectly affect compliance of the vehicle with any of the vehicle standards prescribed by New Zealand law; or
- (b) modified uniquely, or in quantities of 500 or less in any one year, in such a way that compliance of the vehicle, its structure, systems, components or equipment with a legal requirement relating to safety performance at the time of the modification may be affected.

Low volume vehicle authority card means a certification document issued by the Low Volume Vehicle Technical Association Incorporated, in accordance with the *Low Volume Vehicle Code*, that applies to a light motor vehicle modified for a specific purpose including for motor sport activities or for a person with a disability.

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

Manufacturer's operating limits means:

- (a) in relation to a motor 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.

Mobility device means—

- (a) a vehicle that—
 - (i) is designed and constructed (not merely adapted) for use by persons who require mobility assistance due to a physical or neurological impairment; and
 - (ii) is powered solely by a motor that has a maximum power output not exceeding 1500 W; or
- (b) a vehicle that the Agency has declared under *section 168A(1)* of the *Land Transport Act 1998* to be a mobility device.

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 means a vehicle drawn or propelled by mechanical power; and includes a trailer; but does not include:

- (a) a vehicle running on rails;
- (b) [*Revoked*]
- (c) a trailer (other than a trailer designed solely for the carriage of goods) that is designed and used exclusively as part of the armament of the New Zealand Defence Force;
- (d) a trailer running on one wheel and designed exclusively as a speed measuring device or for testing the wear of vehicle tyres;
- (e) a vehicle designed for amusement purposes and used exclusively within a place of recreation, amusement, or entertainment to which the public does not have access with motor vehicles;
- (f) a pedestrian-controlled machine;

- (g) a vehicle that the Agency has declared is not a motor vehicle under *section 168A* of the *Land Transport Act 1998*;
- (h) a mobility device.

Operate in relation to 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.

Original equipment means equipment that is fitted by the motor vehicle manufacturer when the vehicle is manufactured.

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.

Repair means to restore a damaged or worn motor 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.

Retrofit in relation to a seat or seat anchorage in a motor vehicle, means to fit a seat or seat anchorage in a location where a seat or seat anchorage has not been fitted before.

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.

Seat means an assembly, or part of an assembly, intended to seat at least one person, that may or may not be integral to the vehicle structure.

Seatbelt means an assembly of straps made of webbing or metal with a securing buckle, adjusting devices and attachments, including any device for absorbing energy or for retracting the webbing, that:

- (a) is able to be anchored to the interior of a vehicle; and
- (b) is designed to diminish the risk of injury to its wearer in the event of a collision or abrupt deceleration of the vehicle by limiting the mobility of the wearer's body.

Seat anchorage means the parts of the vehicle structure to which a seat is attached.

Specific purpose in relation to the modification of a motor vehicle, includes, but is not limited to, a modification for motor sport activities and for a person with a disability.

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*.

UN/ECE is an abbreviation for a regulation of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe.

Vehicle means a contrivance equipped with wheels, tracks, or revolving runners on which it moves or is moved; and includes a hovercraft, a skateboard, in-line skates and roller-skates; but does not include:

- (a) a perambulator or pushchair;
- (b) a shopping or sporting trundler not propelled by mechanical power;
- (c) a wheelbarrow or hand-trolley;
- (d) [*Revoked*]
- (e) a pedestrian-controlled lawnmower;
- (f) a pedestrian-controlled agricultural machine not propelled by mechanical power;
- (g) an article of furniture;
- (h) an invalid wheelchair not propelled by mechanical power;
- (i) any other contrivance specified by any other rule not to be a vehicle for the purposes of this definition.

Vehicle inspector or inspecting organisation has the same meaning as in *Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Standards Compliance 2002*.

Vehicle standard means a technical specification with which a motor vehicle, its structure, systems, components or equipment must comply, and that 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.

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

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

Part 2, Definitions, gross vehicle mass: replaced, on 1 June 2019, by *clause 2.2 of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Standards Compliance Amendment 2019*.

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

Part 2, Definitions, mobility device: inserted, on 22 June 2005, by *Part 6 of the Schedule to the Land Transport Amendment Act 2005*.

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

Part 2, Definitions, motor vehicle, paragraph (b): revoked, on 22 June 2005, by *Part 6* of the *Schedule to the Land Transport Amendment Act 2005*.

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

Part 2, Definitions, motor vehicle, paragraph (g): inserted, on 22 June 2005, by *Part 6* of the *Schedule to the Land Transport Amendment Act 2005*.

Part 2, Definitions, motor vehicle, paragraph (h): inserted, on 22 June 2005, by *Part 6* of the *Schedule to the Land Transport Amendment Act 2005*.

Part 2, Definitions, 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, vehicle, paragraph (d): revoked, on 22 June 2005, by *Part 6* of the *Schedule to the Land Transport Amendment Act 2005*.

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

Class	Description
	(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 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	A motor vehicle that: <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)	A passenger vehicle (other than a Class MC vehicle): <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)	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: <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

Class	Description
	<p>are inflated to the vehicle manufacturer's recommended pressure:</p> <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 nonseparable 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.
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.

Class	Description
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.
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—Vehicle classes, 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.