

# 2014 TOYOTA YARIS

1.5P SEDAN 4A / White / Saloon

HSY807

**Don't run the risk** 📄 Over 50 checks to identify problems and hidden issues 🚗. Avoid the risk of vehicle repossession due to money owing 😞. [About](#) ▾

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Year: 2014

Make: TOYOTA

Model: YARIS

Colour: White

Submodel: 1.5P SEDAN 4A

Body Style: Saloon

VIN: <sup>①</sup> JTDBT903301433630

Plate: <sup>①</sup> HSY807

Engine No: <sup>①</sup> 1MZ-FE-E743208

Chassis: <sup>①</sup> 🛡️

CC rating: <sup>①</sup> 1,496cc (1.5l)

Fuel Type: <sup>①</sup> Petrol



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Reported Stolen? <sup>①</sup> 🛡️ **Get Report.** [Why?](#)

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

Popularity: <sup>①</sup> [2,338 vehicles in New Zealand](#) (358th)

Last Odometer Reading: 🛡️ [Get Report](#)

Is odometer reliable? <sup>①</sup> 🛡️ [Get Report](#)

Imported with Damage: <sup>①</sup> 🛡️ [Get Report](#)

Subject to RUC: <sup>①</sup> No

RUC Rate: \$0.00 per 1,000Km

Damage: No records @2025-Apr-14 12:00

Statutory Write-off: No records @2025-Apr-14 12:00

Outstanding charges? 🛡️

Territorial Authority: <sup>①</sup> 🛡️ [Get Report](#)

Vehicle Type: Passenger Car/Van

Seats: 5

Doors: 🛡️

Power: <sup>①</sup> 80kW

Transmission: 4-gear automatic

Assembly Type: <sup>①</sup> Imported Built-Up

Country of Origin: <sup>①</sup> 🇯🇵 Japan

Manufacturer: Toyota car, Japan

Gross Vehicle Mass: 1,500kg

Tare Weight: <sup>①</sup> 1,045kg

Axle Type: <sup>①</sup> 2-Axle

Axles: 2

Vehicle Equipment Class: <sup>①</sup> MA (Passenger car) <sup>①</sup>

Industry Class: PRIVATE

MVMA Model Code: <sup>①</sup> NCSPS

Refrigerant: <sup>①</sup> HFC-134A (R134A) <sup>①</sup>

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## 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.



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## Vehicle Fitness

Subject to WOF?<sup>①</sup> No

Last Inspection:<sup>①</sup> 

Inspection Result:<sup>①</sup> 

WOF Expiry: 

Subject to COF?<sup>①</sup> Yes

Date of latest COF inspection:<sup>①</sup>  Get Report

Result of Latest COF Inspection:<sup>①</sup> Pass

COF Expiry:  Get Report

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 Remind me when Vehicle Inspection is due

## Registration and Licence

Licence Type: ⓘ [Get Report](#)

Licence Expiry: ⓘ

Licence Issued On: ⓘ

Continuous Licence: ⓘ [Get Report](#)

Registration Status: ⓘ [Get Report](#)

Plate: ⓘ HSY807

Plate Type: Standard

Origin: NZ New

Used as: Rental vehicle

Cause of Latest Registration: New

NZ First Registration: 31-Oct-2014

NZ Last Registration: ⓘ [Get Report](#)

Was Registered Overseas? No

### Plates History

Plate	Effective Date
HSY807	31-Oct-2014

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[Renew Licence](#)

[Remind me when Licence is due](#)

## Odometer

Is odometer reliable?<sup>①</sup>  [Get Report](#)

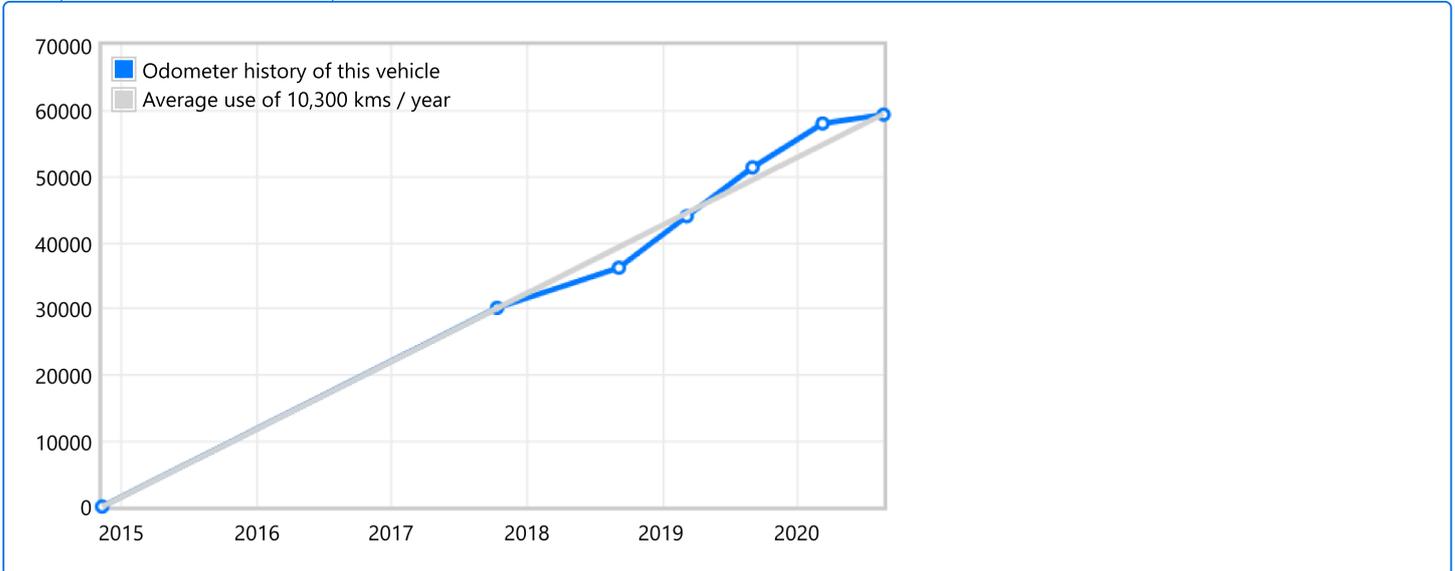
Inconsistent Odometer?<sup>①</sup> No

Last Odometer Reading:  [Get Report](#)

Usage Level: 10,300/year [[Average Mileages](#)]

### Odometer History

Vehicle usage



## Odometer Readings

As of 05-Jan-2021  [Check latest odometer readings.](#)

2020-Aug-21	COF Inspection 8 Km/day \$1.25/day at \$2.03/litre	59,440 Km
2020-Mar-09	COF Inspection 35 Km/day \$6.18/day at \$2.34/litre	58,088 Km
2019-Sep-02	COF Inspection 42 Km/day \$7.07/day at \$2.26/litre	51,440 Km
2019-Mar-08	COF Inspection 43 Km/day \$7.07/day at \$2.21/litre	44,020 Km
2018-Sep-06	COF Inspection 19 Km/day \$2.99/day at \$2.15/litre	36,230 Km
2017-Oct-12	WOF Inspection 28 Km/day \$4.14/day at \$1.96/litre	30,138 Km
2014-Nov-10	WOF Inspection	12 Km

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

## Ownership History

3 owners in New Zealand (2 owners excluding dealers)

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.



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# EVE 3.2V 280Ah Lifepo4 Battery

## Market Valuation

Model Variant	Valuation
2014 TOYOTA YARIS <b>1.5P 4DR SEDAN AUTO</b> petrol; 1,497cc; 4 cylinders; was NZ\$30,830	<input type="text" value="\$??? →"/>
2014 TOYOTA YARIS <b>1.5P 5DR H/BACK AUTO</b> petrol; 1,497cc; 4 cylinders; IN LINE; was NZ\$27,780	<input type="text" value="\$??? →"/>
2014 TOYOTA YARIS <b>1.5P/HYBRID ZR 5DR H/B AUT</b> petrol; 1,490cc; 4 cylinders; DI; was NZ\$28,990; [K]	<input type="text" value="\$??? →"/>

Missing a Model?

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## Fuel Economy ★★☆☆☆☆

\$28/100kms or \$13/hour of city commute. 7.5 litres/100km or \$2,940/year

## Vehicle Safety ★★★☆☆

Driver Safety: ★★☆☆☆

Based on 2024 UCSR rating for 05-11 models

## Carbon Dioxide Emissions ★★☆☆☆☆

179 grams/km or 3 tonnes/year

Pollutants tested A79/00 ★★☆☆☆☆

No emission data available.

## Safety Features

### Crash avoidance features

- **Active assistance:** Seat belt interlock reminder.
- **Braking:** Antilock (ABS) brakes; Electronic brakeforce distribution (EBD); Emergency brake assist.
- **Stability:** Electronic stability control (ESC); Traction control.

### Crash protection features

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

## Running Costs

<b>Total Costs</b>	<b>NZ\$4,258.00</b>
per 14,000 Km per year	
Total per month	NZ\$355.00
Total per day	NZ\$12.00
Total per 100 Km	NZ\$30.00

Fixed Costs	NZ\$335.00	Flexible Costs	NZ\$3,924.00
per year		per 14,000 Km	
Licence	NZ\$235.00	Fuel	NZ\$2,834.00
WOF/COF	NZ\$100.00	7.50 litres/100km	NZ\$2.70 per litre
		Servicing	NZ\$669.00
		Tyres	NZ\$340.00
		Engine Oil	NZ\$80.00

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

Description  NZ Cached Vehicle Facts and History

## Disclaimer

The report was created and is only valid as at 05-Jan-2021 2:36pm. 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.

### **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.

### **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.

### **Chassis**

Prior to 1990, only chassis numbers were recorded. These cannot be used to uniquely identify a vehicle. With the introduction of the VIN system in 1990 a unique number is now being recorded.

Most vehicles registered before 1990 will have only the chassis number recorded unless the vehicle has had a VIN applied by a VIN agent.

Vehicles that were registered after 1990 may have both a VIN and a chassis number in cases where the manufacturer has not applied a VIN. However, most manufacturers now use VIN's in place of chassis numbers. It is now compulsory for every vehicle that is registered in NZ for the first time to have a VIN. This includes used imported vehicles.

It is in the interests of vehicle owners to have a VIN on their vehicle as a protection against vehicle fraud since it gives a unique reference to a vehicle.

### **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.

### **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 airbags, driver and passenger**

Front airbags for the driver and passenger are safety features in a vehicle that are designed to inflate rapidly in the event of a crash. They are typically located in the steering wheel for the driver and in the dashboard for the passenger. When a collision occurs, sensors in the vehicle detect the impact and send a signal to the airbag system to inflate. The airbags provide a cushion for the driver and passenger, reducing the risk of head and chest injuries from hitting the steering wheel, dashboard, or windshield. Front airbags are an essential safety feature in modern cars and are required by law in most countries.

### **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  $\text{CF}_3\text{CFH}_2$  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<sub>2</sub>) and ammonia (NH<sub>3</sub>).

### **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?

### **Inconsistent Readings**

Odometer readings are inconsistent and jump backwards sometimes. Possible reasons could include: entry error at an inspection time or border check, or around the clock, or a wound-back odometer.

### **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.

### **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.

### **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.

### **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 COF Inspection**

- **Passed** — vehicle has passed examination.
- **Failed** — vehicle has failed examination.
- **Temporary Permit** — vehicle has been issued with a temporary permit.

### **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.

### **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.

### **Tare Weight**

The unladen weight of a vehicle (usually indicated in kilograms).

### **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 and head protecting side airbags, front seats**

Torso and head protecting side airbags for front seats are safety features installed in cars to protect occupants in the event of a side impact collision. These airbags are designed to deploy from the side of the seat and provide cushioning to the torso and head areas of the driver and front passenger. The airbags are typically made of durable materials that can withstand the impact of a crash and are inflated using a gas that is released upon impact. These airbags are an important safety feature that helps reduce the risk of serious injury or death in the event of a side-impact collision.

### **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.

### **Torso protecting side airbags, rear seats**

Torso protecting side airbags for rear seats are safety features installed in vehicles to protect passengers seated in the back seat in the event of a side-impact collision. These airbags are designed to inflate rapidly from the side of the vehicle closest to the impact, creating a cushioning effect that helps protect the torso of the passengers from serious injuries.

These airbags are typically built into the side of the vehicle's rear seats, and they work in tandem with other safety features such as seat belts and front airbags to provide comprehensive protection in the event of an accident. The airbags are typically made of a lightweight, durable material that can absorb the force of an impact and reduce the risk of serious injury to the occupants of the vehicle. Overall, torso protecting side airbags for rear seats are an important safety feature that can help keep passengers safe in the event of an accident.

### **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.