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Department of Infrastructure, Transport,
Cities and Regional Development

Road Vehicle Standards

RVSA Implementation Consultation Framework

Type Approvals Consultation Group

Discussion Paper TA7 – Introduction to road vehicle type approvals

4 July 2019

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Introduction

This paper will provide members of the Type Approvals Consultation Group with information about the implementation of the Road Vehicle Standards (RVS) legislation regarding road vehicle type approvals. This document is intended primarily to assist industry in their forward planning for the implementation of the RVS legislation. It will form the basis for an information session at a meeting of the Consultation Group on Thursday 4 July 2019, and:

- provide an overview of road vehicle type approvals, including the role of holders of these approvals in the provision of road vehicles to the Australian market
- briefly outline transitional arrangements
- highlight key changes from Identification Plate Approvals (IPAs) under the Motor Vehicle Standards Act 1989 (MVSA) to road vehicle type approvals under the RVS legislation
- focus in particular on the eligibility criteria against which applications for road vehicle type approvals will be assessed, and standard conditions of the approvals if granted, as set out in the Road Vehicle Standards Rules 2019 (the Rules).

The Vehicle Safety Standards Branch of the Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Cities (VSS) will make a copy of this paper and outcomes of the Consultation Group meeting, including questions regarding the paper, available on the department's website.

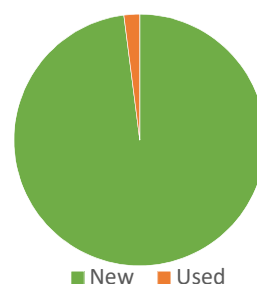
Overview of road vehicle type approvals

What is a road vehicle type approval?

A road vehicle type approval allows the holder of the approval to enter vehicles of a particular 'type' (generally one model) on the Register of Approved Vehicles (RAV). Entry of a vehicle on the RAV is generally a prerequisite to a road vehicle being provided to the Australian market and used on public roads in Australia.

Of the 1.2 million vehicles that entered the Australian market in 2017, 98 percent were new vehicles. The department expects that similar volumes of new vehicles will be entered on the RAV each year via the type approval pathway from 10 December 2019.

Vehicles entering the Australian market 2017



Key changes from current arrangements

The process for applying for a road vehicle type approval under the RVS legislation, assessment of that application, and decision whether to grant the approval, remains largely the same as existing arrangements for full volume IPAs under the MVSA.

We give details of each step of the new road vehicle type approval process – application, assessment and decision – below. Further, [Attachment A](#) compares the current approval process for IPAs under the MVSA with the new arrangements for road vehicle type approvals under the RVS legislation, including diagrams and a step-by-step comparison of the approval processes at a high level.

A key difference is that the RVS legislation more clearly sets out expectations of the holder of a road vehicle type approval in the eligibility criteria for the grant of this approval. It also sets out conditions which are consistent with, and supportive of, the expectations in the eligibility criteria, and provide for more effective and accountable use of powers to monitor compliance of holders of approvals with their regulatory obligations, and confirm their ongoing suitability to hold an approval.

Further differences include greater regulatory oversight and assurance in relation to testing facility approvals (under current operations, testing facilities are registered) and road vehicle component type approvals (under current operations, known as Component Registration Numbers and Sub Assembly Registration Numbers).

Key obligations of holders of road vehicle type approvals

Holders of road vehicle type approvals are given significant freedoms to provide unrestricted volumes of vehicles to the Australian market without each vehicle being inspected. In return, the department expects holders of road vehicle type approvals to demonstrate that vehicles of that type comply with the national road vehicle standards (previously Australian Design Rules), and to provide and maintain supporting information that evidences that type of vehicle's compliance with those standards. The department also expects holders of road vehicle type approvals to place controls on the design, componentry and manufacture of the vehicles, directly through their own controls, or indirectly through arrangements that allow them to ensure the necessary controls are in place.

These expectations are set out in eligibility criteria, against which applications for the grant of approvals are assessed, and conditions of road vehicle type approvals. The department will undertake a range of activities to monitor and ensure the ongoing compliance of holders of these approvals with their obligations under conditions of their approvals and the RVS legislation generally. This is intended to give the department confidence that vehicles provided to the Australian market via the type approval pathway are consistently manufactured to meet the safety, anti-theft and environmental standards set out in the national road vehicle standards.

Transitional arrangements

Standards – ADRs to national road vehicle standards

DECEMBER 2019

s	m	t	w	t	f	s
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

The current Australian Design Rules (ADRs) become 'national road vehicle standards' on 10 December 2019 and for the purpose of RVS legislation provisions which commence before that time, for example provisions relevant for the application and grant of a component type approval. In the application for a component type approval, the applicant will need to provide evidence that the component complies with the national road vehicle standards. This transitional arrangement

makes it clear that the applicant needs to comply with the standards in force at the time the application is approved.

Opt-in to concessional arrangements

'Opt-in' is a concession available to ease the transition to the RVSA legislation for holders of certain approvals under the MVSA. Opt-in may only occur from 10 December 2019 until and including 9 June 2020, the first 6 months of the 'transition period'.

Holders of certain approvals under the MVSA are able to have their existing approval taken to be a road vehicle type approval, in force for 5 years, without providing evidence that they meet the eligibility criteria. To opt-in, a person must:

- hold an approval under s10A(1), 10A(2) or s14A of the MVSA or r20 of the MVS Regulations
- submit a form with an acknowledgement of the new conditions of the road vehicle type approval and that failure to comply with these is an offence
 - if a condition of the old approval is inconsistent with a new condition of the road vehicle type approval under the Rules, then the new condition applies
- provide a declaration that they will comply with those conditions, and
- pay the applicable charge

Under opt-in arrangements VSS will not assess applications against the eligibility criteria for the grant of the road vehicle type approval. However VSS may subsequently request information which demonstrates that the holder of the approval is complying with the conditions of their approval. The existing evidence for the MVSA approval is taken to satisfy the requirements of the RVSA. Test evidence from the holder of a testing facility approval under the RVSA will not be required at the time of opt-in. Exceptions to the use of existing evidence include where:

- the evidence is found to be false, misleading or omits relevant information – penalties of up to \$126,000 may apply where false or misleading information is given
- a variation to the new approval is sought – existing evidence used for the old approval will not be sufficient to the extent of the variation.

The following diagram sets out the transition dates relating to road vehicle type approvals:



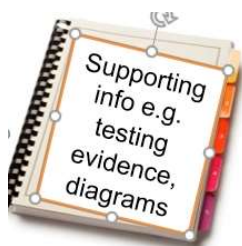
* Only available to a holder of an approval under subsection 10A(1), 10A(2), 14A of the MVSA or regulation 20 of the Motor Vehicle Standards Regulations

Application for an approval

To make a complete application for a road vehicle type approval (other than in the opt-in period), you must:



complete an application form online in RVCS – the fields in the system make up the “approved form” and will gather information about the applicant and how the eligibility criteria in section 19 of the Rules for the grant of a road vehicle type approval are met. Applications in RVCS will be an interim solution until the new ROVER system is fully functional.



upload documents and complete other forms required by the application form, for example SE forms, and an overview of the quality management system relating to the design, componentry and manufacture of that type of vehicle



complete declarations in the form about certain matters regarding providing and keeping up-to-date supporting information



pay the application fee, preferably by credit card via the ROVER system, although EFT is expected to be available for larger amounts.

Further detail about the fees and charges to be paid under the RVS legislation will be included in a new Cost Recovery Implementation Statement (CRIS), which is expected to be released in June or July 2019.

Assessment against eligibility criteria and other considerations

Section 19 of the Rules sets out the criteria that VSS may consider when deciding an application for the grant of a road vehicle type approval. VSS will assess applications for road vehicle type approvals against the criteria and other requirements set out in the Rules. An overview of these criteria and other requirements is below.

The Rules set out that VSS may take no more than 60 business days to decide on an application. A service charter for decisions on road vehicle type approvals will also apply. Further information about the operation of the service charter will be provided. VSS may seek further information on an application, or request to inspect premises, to assist in the assessment of an application. The 60 business day “clock” stops if a request is made, until the request is complied with in full.

Eligibility criteria

VSS may grant an approval to an applicant for a road vehicle type approval where the decision-maker is satisfied that all the requirements at section 19(1) of the Rules are met. Generally an applicant will have to provide VSS with evidence that they meet these eligibility criteria, and VSS will undertake a positive assessment of this evidence. However, for road vehicle type approvals that cover trailers with an aggregate trailer mass of 4.5 tonnes or less, a declaration will by the applicant may satisfy VSS that they meet the eligibility criteria.

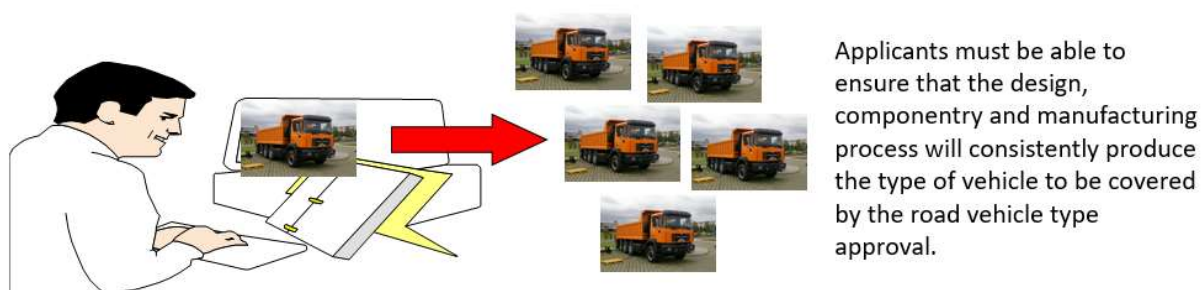
Compliance with national road vehicle standards

The type of vehicle must comply with all applicable national road vehicle standards. There are limited circumstances in which types of vehicles that do not comply with national road vehicle standards can be the subject of a road vehicle type approval. These circumstances are set out in subsections 19(3) and (4) of the Rules, and explained below at 'Substantial compliance with national road vehicle standards'. There are limited matters which may be taken into account by VSS when assessing compliance with national road vehicle standards, also explained below.

Design, componentry and manufacturing process

The applicant must have control over all stages of the design, componentry, and manufacturing process for the type of vehicle, or be able to access information about this as it may affect the vehicle's compliance with the applicable national road vehicle standards.

Control over the design and manufacturing process is important to demonstrate that each vehicle provided to the Australian market complies with national road vehicle standards, in accordance with the testing conducted in relation to that type of vehicle. Holders of road vehicle type approvals will have diverse business models. Some entities may not directly control a certain production facility for a certain component, or even for the entire vehicle. These entities may demonstrate that they can access information regarding these controls, rather than exercise these controls directly, to satisfy this criterion.



Applicants must be able to ensure that the design, componentry and manufacturing process will consistently produce the type of vehicle to be covered by the road vehicle type approval.

A vehicle manufacturer may satisfy VSS that they meet these requirements by providing information such as a summary of their quality management system (QMS) which covers all stages of design, componentry, manufacture, controls on changes, and quality assurance processes to ensure that these processes enable the production of vehicles that comply with the applicable national road

vehicle standards. See [Attachment B](#) for an overview of what a QMS should include. Light trailer manufacturers may satisfy VSS that they meet these requirements by providing a declaration.

An applicant for a road vehicle type approval who proposes to provide vehicles to the market but not be directly involved in the manufacture of those vehicles may satisfy VSS that they meet these requirements, for example, by providing a copy of a contract with the manufacturer, which sets out:

- the information to which the applicant will have access, such as:
 - the quality management system manual
 - engineering documentation, including any design change control documentation that implies that a change in the road vehicle component may affect compliance with the national road vehicle standards
 - test evidence
- any measures providing oversight by the applicant of the manufacturer, to ensure that the controls outlined in that documentation are effective, such as:
 - a document outlining the process that is in place to ensure the applicant can identify when a change in design or manufacture has occurred and how the change is assessed to ensure ongoing compliance with the national standards.

Access to manufacturing premises

The applicant must be able to arrange for VSS to inspect premises used, or to be used, in the manufacturing process of a vehicle to be covered by the road vehicle type approval, or its componentry. This inspection may only be for the purposes of assessing the compliance of the vehicle with the applicable national road vehicle standards, or compliance of the holder of the approval with any other requirements of the Act, Rules or other instruments made under the Act or Rules.

Premises used, or to be used, in the design or manufacture of a vehicle to be covered by the road vehicle type approval, or its componentry, may include the premises of third parties other than the holder of the approval. The breadth of facilities to which holders of road vehicle type approvals must be able to arrange access goes to the complexity of the modern vehicle supply chain, where networks of contracted suppliers may be producing componentry for a vehicle manufacturer. The vehicle manufacturer may pass on the vehicle to a distributor or on-sell it to another company, who holds a road vehicle type approval, for provision to the Australian market.

VSS must be satisfied that the applicant can arrange access to all of these premises where the vehicle or its componentry is designed or manufactured. This will satisfy VSS that the applicant has sufficient control over, and access to, their supply chain. It will also ensure that VSS will be able to conduct activities to verify compliance by the holder of the approval with its obligations, such as in relation to its maintenance of a conformity of production system.

Example: A vehicle manufacturer applies for a road vehicle type approval. A third party supplier produces seatbelts for vehicles to be covered by the approval. The applicant has contractual arrangements in place with the supplier that would enable access for the purpose of quality assurance activities. The applicant keeps records detailing each supplier and has up-to-date contact details for each supplier. VSS is more likely to request only a declaration that the applicant has access arrangements in place, rather than positive evidence such as copies of contracts, or records detailing suppliers, although the applicant must maintain these records in case VSS does request access to these.

Records of supporting information

The applicant must be able to maintain, and provide to VSS on request, all versions of supporting information while the road vehicle type approval is in force, and for seven years after its expiry. This goes to the applicant's record management capabilities, as well as their ability to generate appropriate records.



Supporting information includes details of a vehicle's design and componentry, including testing reports, engineering documentation, drawings and diagrams, and information regarding the manufacturing process used, including the source material and manufacturing process of each component.

An applicant's declaration that they meet these requirements will generally satisfy the eligibility criteria regarding records of supporting information.

Compliance with conditions

The applicant must be able to comply with conditions of the approval.

Example: The applicant may demonstrate that they are able to comply with the condition of the approval relating to having a conformity of production system by providing a declaration that they have a conformity of production system controlled by a QMS, and providing a summary of the QMS. See [Attachment B](#) for an overview of what a QMS should include.

Matters to be taken into account regarding compliance with national road vehicle standards

The type of information that VSS can consider when deciding whether a vehicle complies or substantially complies with the national road vehicle standards is limited by section 19(2) of the Rules. This subsection, in essence, sets out the standard of acceptable evidence. This includes:

- **The results of testing** conducted by holders of testing facility approvals, including where they hold a testing facility approval at the time the application for the road vehicle type approval is decided, but did not at the time that the testing was conducted.

- **Approvals and other documents issued under the 1958 Agreement** that indicate that the vehicle complies with standards equivalent to the national road vehicle standards, for example, an ECE.
- **Approved road vehicle components.** An applicant may use a component covered by a road vehicle component type approval to demonstrate that the component complies with the applicable national road vehicle standards, consistent with the current usage of CRNs and SARNS.
- **Declarations made by the applicant.** This will allow VSS to consider, for example, old testing evidence from facilities that did not register as testing facilities under the RVSA, where there is a high burden associated with re-testing. For further information, see the position paper presented at this Consultation Group meeting regarding testing evidence, settled after feedback on the previous discussion paper TA5 on this matter.
- **Model Reports** that relate to that type of vehicle. This is intended to ensure that heavy trailer manufacturers can use a Model Report to demonstrate compliance of their trailer with national road vehicle standards.
- **Existing road vehicle type approvals** relating to the type of vehicle in the application. For example, an existing road vehicle type approval for a base vehicle may be considered for the purpose of granting a road vehicle type approval for new vehicles to be subject to second stage of manufacture.
- **Any matter or thing specified in an applicable national road vehicle standard to be acceptable as evidence of compliance** with that standard, or an element of that standard, as in force at the time VSS decides the application. For example, an Australian Design Rule (ADR) may set out certain evidence that VSS may take into account when deciding whether a vehicle complies with that ADR.
- **Information about whether the matters listed above demonstrate that vehicles of the type to which the application relates comply with the applicable national road vehicle standards.** For example, VSS may take into account the fact that a testing facility has or may have breached road vehicle legislation when considering whether a testing report from that facility demonstrates whether the vehicle to which that testing relates complies with the applicable national road vehicle standards.
- **Information relevant to assessing the accuracy of matters listed above.** For example, VSS may take into account information that suggests that a declaration made in an application for a road vehicle type approval is false or misleading.

Substantial compliance with national road vehicle standards

Road vehicle type approvals may be granted in respect of vehicles that do not comply with some or all applicable national road vehicle standards in two main circumstances. These are set out in subsections 19(3) and (4) of the Rules.

The first circumstance is where the type of vehicle substantially complies with applicable national standards and the vehicle's non-compliance is only in minor or inconsequential respects. This may also be referred to as a 'standard vehicle with minor and inconsequential non-compliance'.

The second circumstance is where the type of vehicle substantially complies with applicable national standards, and this compliance is to an extent that makes it suitable for use on a public road in Australia. A type of vehicle complies with applicable national road vehicle standards to an extent that makes it suitable for use on a public road in Australia if it would not pose an unacceptable risk to public safety and would be appropriate for such use. This may also be commonly known as a 'non-standard' type of vehicle. This may allow the grant of approvals, for example:

- For an emergency services vehicle that complied with some but not all applicable national road vehicle standards, and if it was required to comply with all of these standards, it would not be able to perform a function that it was designed to perform.
- For vehicles that are over-width, but where the state or territory is willing for these to be used on public roads for a particular purpose.

Consistent with current practice, VSS will consult with state and territory registration authorities as to whether a type of vehicle would be suitable for use on a public road. If state and territory registration authorities considered the vehicle unsuitable (e.g. because it would pose a risk to public safety), VSS could take this into account in deciding whether to grant an approval. VSS may rely on previous advice by state and territory registration authorities to decide that a type of vehicle is suitable for use on a public road.

Example: A company wishes to apply for a road vehicle type approval in respect of a model of light utility vehicle. Two variants of the model are fitted with traybacks. One variant of the model is a cab chassis only. The company submits one application for a road vehicle type approval that covers all three variants. The cab chassis variant is assessed as being substantially compliant with the national road vehicle standards, with minor and inconsequential non-compliance consistent with the current Administrator's Circular 0-4-11. The other two variants are assessed as fully compliant with the national road vehicle standards. The road vehicle type approval specifies the respects in which and extent to which the cab chassis variant is non-compliant and specifies conditions that require the holder of the approval to provide instructions to ensure ADR compliance is maintained when a body is fitted.

See [Attachment D](#) for a comparison between the process under the RVSA for granting road vehicle type approvals in respect of cab chassis vehicles and current arrangements.

The application process for a road vehicle type approval in respect of a vehicle that substantially complies with the national road vehicle standards is being simplified. The applicant will identify in their application the respects in which a vehicle does not comply with the national road vehicle standards, and the extent of the non-compliance, and this will then be assessed by VSS as part of their application. Currently there is a two-step approach, a separate "approval" process before an application for an Identification Plate Approval is made. This will no longer be the approach.

Other considerations

When assessing an application for a road vehicle type approval, VSS can also take into account:

Contraventions of road vehicle legislation

Where an applicant or member of the key management personnel of the applicant company has or may have contravened RVS legislation, VSS may take this into account in deciding whether to grant or refuse to grant an approval.

- Key management personnel include people who have authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of a company, including directors.
- Road vehicle legislation includes the RVSA and Rules, the *Road Vehicle Standards (Consequential and Transitional Provisions) Act 2018* (which sets out the arrangements for opt-in), *Motor Vehicle Standards Act 1989*, Parts VI and XI of the *Competition and Consumer Act 2010*, provisions of the Australian Consumer Law relating to the safety of consumer goods, and instruments made under those Acts or these Rules.
- “May have contravened” (in addition to “has contravened”) means where VSS has made a finding that the company or individual has contravened road vehicle legislation and has responded through taking action that does not involve court proceedings, such as varying, suspending or revoking an approval, giving an infringement notice, or notifying the person of the contravention and educating them about how to comply with their obligations.

Other matters considered relevant

VSS may take into account any other matter considered relevant in deciding whether to grant or refuse to grant a road vehicle type approval to a person. The broad ability to take into account other relevant matters is required given the complexity and diversity of different vehicles in relation to which applications for road vehicle type approval applications may be received. It also allows VSS to respond to the rapidly changing automotive technology landscape. The other matters cannot include additional information relating to compliance of a vehicle with national road vehicle standards, beyond the limited matters listed in section 19(2) outlined above.

Decision to grant an approval

A staff member of VSS with delegated powers to grant road vehicle type approvals will decide whether to grant the approval on the basis that the eligibility criteria are met, and taking into account the other considerations. They will also decide whether to impose any additional conditions beyond the standard conditions outlined in the Rules, with which the holder of the approval must comply.

The applicant may apply to the Administrative Appeals Tribunal for review of a decision to refuse to grant an application for a road vehicle type approval, or to grant the approval with additional specified conditions beyond the standard conditions outlined in the Rules.

Obligations of road vehicle type approval holders

Complying with conditions of the approval

This section summarises and offers some explanation of the standard conditions which apply to road vehicle type approvals. For an extract of the conditions as set out in the Rules, please see [Attachment C](#).

Condition about complying with national road vehicle standards

Section 26 of the Rules sets out a condition of all road vehicle type approvals that the holder of a road vehicle type approval must ensure that the road vehicles covered by the approval comply with the applicable national road vehicle standards. The time that the holder of the approval must ensure that the vehicles comply with those standards is at the time the vehicles are entered on the RAV. The applicable national road vehicle standards are those in force at the time the vehicle is entered on the RAV. They must be able to produce evidence at all times that:

- demonstrates that, at the time of entry on the RAV, vehicles covered by the approval comply with the applicable national road vehicle standards
- VSS could take into account for the purpose of section 19(2) of the Rules. Section 19 sets out a list of evidence that is acceptable for demonstrating compliance with the national road vehicle standards.

Example: The holder of an approval for a 'type X' vehicle must have, for every 'type X' vehicle they enter on the RAV, supporting information that demonstrates that the vehicle is compliant with the national road vehicle standards. They must have evidence that demonstrates that each vehicle entered on the RAV will perform the same or better in tests as the tested vehicle, and each vehicle is in accordance with the supporting information related to 'type X' vehicles.

Where an approval specifies that vehicles are not required to comply with the applicable national road vehicle standards in certain respects, or to a certain extent, the condition is that the holder of the approval must demonstrate compliance to that extent, or in those respects.

Example: An approval for a type of school bus may specify that buses of that type do not need to comply with certain standards concerning lighting and light signalling devices, given its design with additional flashing lights. The holder of the approval would be required to ensure that each bus complies with all applicable national road vehicle standards, except for those standards specified in the approval. However, the holder of a road vehicle type approval would still be required to have supporting information about the assembly and conformity of production of lighting and light signaling devices in the vehicle, in compliance with the condition in section 27 of the Rules regarding a conformity of production system.

Condition about a conformity of production system

Section 27 of the Rules sets out a condition of all road vehicle type approvals that the holder of the approval implement a conformity of production system. This system must govern the manufacturing process detailed in the supporting information for the road vehicle type approval and must ensure that vehicles of the relevant type satisfy the requirements of the type approval pathway at the time of entry on the RAV.

Conformity of production involves control over all stages of a vehicle's design and manufacturing processes to ensure that vehicles provided to the Australian market meet the applicable national road vehicle standards. For example, a conformity of production system must be effective to ensure that each vehicle is being produced in a consistent manner to that provided in the supporting information. This means that each vehicle being manufactured would perform the same or better in relevant tests as the tested vehicle, and each vehicle would be in accordance with the supporting information, so that all vehicles are manufactured to meet the national road vehicle standards.

A conformity of production system should be part of a broader QMS, a summary of which would have been assessed as part of the application process. See [Attachment B](#) for an overview of what a Quality Management System should include.

When undertaking compliance activity in relation to conformity of production systems, the Department may take a multifaceted approach.

Example: VSS may focus a compliance activity on the structure of certain vehicles such as buses, specifically on the grade of steel used and welding points on those vehicles. In such circumstances, VSS may:

- inspect a design centre and information relevant to the design of vehicles by the holder of an approval, then
- inspect the accounts section of the holder of that approval, to ensure the grade of steel purchased is the same that is outlined in the supporting information, then
- inspect the instruction documentation used by manufacturing workers in the construction of the vehicle, for example, weld quality and location, and then
- inspect the steel being used on the manufacturing floor and determine whether the staff constructing the vehicle are following the instruction documentation

Condition about notification of errors in RAV entries

Section 28 of the Rules requires the holder of a road vehicle type approval, as a condition of their approval, to notify VSS of any error in information entered on the RAV under the approval, of which they become aware. Errors may include anything from data entry mistakes to fraudulent entries. This condition will assist in assuring that information on the RAV is current and accurate.

Condition about providing information and allowing inspection

Section 29 of the Rules requires, as a condition of a road vehicle type approval, that the holder of an approval provides information, documents, and written answers, on request by VSS. This allows holders of approvals to provide information in a structured manner within a reasonable period of time to demonstrate that they are complying with the RVS legislation. It also requires that the holder of an approval allows or arranges, on request by VSS, for VSS to inspect premises or things associated with the design or manufacturing process.

A request must be in writing and the holder of the approval must comply with the request within a reasonable time specified in the request. The intention of using the language of 'reasonable time' is to allow VSS to take account of the specific circumstances relating to the approval or request. This allows VSS to work with the holder of an approval to determine the time it might take to fulfil the request. In deciding what the timeframe is, VSS will have regard to the amount of information requested, the urgency of the request, the complexity of the request and whether fulfilling the request requires a degree of consideration, research, collaboration, liaison or testing.



The holder of an approval is required to **provide or arrange access to the original and any subsequent versions of supporting information on request by VSS**. Supporting information sets out in detail how a vehicle complies with applicable national road vehicle standards. The ongoing reference to supporting information by the holder of a road vehicle type approval is critical to their ability to ensure that vehicles are designed and manufactured in a way that complies with the approval for vehicles of that type. It is essential that VSS can request access to this information

for a broad range of purpose, for example to ensure that the holder of an approval has access to all supporting information necessary to support a conformity of production system.



The holder of an approval is required to **provide any information that VSS reasonably requires for the purposes of assessing whether the holder of the approval is complying with the RVS legislation**. Information is not limited to written information but may include, for example, video or photographs, or information which has not yet been recorded or takes some analysis to create. It is intended that the phrase "reasonably

requires" be interpreted broadly. Holders of road vehicle type approvals have the ability to provide unrestricted volumes of certain types of vehicles to the Australian market, without the oversight of an independent vehicle inspection for each vehicle. Consequently, holders of road vehicle type approvals should expect to produce a broad range of information to satisfy VSS that they are complying with the Act, Rules or any instruments made under the Act or Rules.

The holder of an approval is also required to **provide any other information or documents, specified in a request by VSS**. This is subject to the limitation that the information or documents specified in the request must be about vehicles to which the approval applies. This may be for a range of purposes consistent with the objects of the Act, for example to support the administration of recalls

of road vehicles or approved road vehicle components by VSS.



The holder of the approval is required to **provide written answers to questions, specified in a request by VSS, about vehicles entered on the RAV under the approval.** To provide a written answer to a question, the holder of an approval may be required to provide specific information, or undertake new analysis or research. This may be necessary, for example where information or documents provided to VSS are difficult to understand without further analysis, research or other work being undertaken.



The holder of the approval is required to **allow or arrange for VSS, on request, to inspect premises where vehicles covered by a road vehicle type approval, or components of those vehicles, are designed or manufactured.** They are also required to **allow or arrange for the inspection of things associated with the design or manufacturing process of such vehicles and components, including, documents, vehicles and components.** VSS may only

access premises and things for the purpose of assessing whether vehicles entered on the RAV under the approval comply with the applicable road vehicle standards.

The holder of an approval may be requested to arrange for VSS to inspect premises of third parties associated with the design or manufacture of vehicles covered by the approval, or components of those vehicles. Third parties may include, for example, suppliers of componentry used in the manufacture of vehicles covered by the road vehicle type approval. This condition does not directly require third parties to provide access to documents, vehicles, components or premises, nor does it allow VSS to enter premises of third parties without the consent of the holder of the approval or the third party. However if the third party does not allow inspection of their premises for the purpose of an inspection, the approval holder may be in breach of this condition of their approval, which is an offence.

Example: A vehicle manufacturer holds a road vehicle type approval. A third party supplier produces seatbelts for vehicles covered by the approval. The holder of the approval has arrangements in place with the supplier which enable access to design or manufacturing premises of the supplied parts for quality assurance activities.

As a result of undertaking a compliance activity at the approval holder's production facility, VSS requests the holder of the approval to arrange for VSS to access the seatbelt supplier's premises to conduct a compliance activity to ensure that vehicles covered by the approval, and fitted with those seatbelts will comply with national road vehicle standards. The holder of the approval arranges for VSS to undertake the required activity. This may be through directly arranging with the supplier or by putting VSS in contact with the supplier.

Alternatively, VSS may be satisfied that the supplier quality assurance arrangements that the holder of the approval has in place through their quality management system are sufficient to ensure vehicles fitted with parts from third party suppliers comply with the national road vehicle standards, and access to the supplier's premises is not required.

Ensuring that VSS may access premises where vehicles and components are designed and manufactured, including premises of third parties, gives confidence that the holder of an approval has sufficient access to and control over their supply chain. The breadth of design and manufacturing facilities to which holders of approvals must be able to arrange access goes to the complexity of the modern vehicle supply chain, where networks of contracted suppliers may produce components for holders of approvals. Access to premises by the holder of an approval and VSS ensures that the appropriate quality controls can be established and monitored, and that compliant vehicles are provided to the Australian market.

Record keeping

Section 30 of the Rules requires, as a condition of a road vehicle type approval, that the holder of the approval:

- keeps a record of the original and any subsequent versions of supporting information for the approval for a period of seven years after the approval expires or is revoked
- ensures that the supporting information for the approval is kept up-to-date while the approval is in force

This condition does not require the holder of a road vehicle type approval to constantly be providing all of the original or subsequent versions of supporting information to VSS. The intention of this condition is to ensure that holders of road vehicle type approvals have proper systems in place to develop, maintain, and store supporting information, and provide these to VSS as required.

Example 1: The holder of a road vehicle type approval is required to have all supporting information in relation to the grade of steel used in the manufacturing of a road vehicle type approval road vehicle up-to-date and available, including the original and subsequent versions. VSS may request a copy of some supporting information relating to the grade of steel used in the manufacture of vehicles covered by the road vehicle type approval during a compliance activity.

Example 2: VSS may request access to supporting information that relates to the critical components that affect performance of the vehicle against the applicable national road vehicle standards and the design change controls that relate to those critical components.

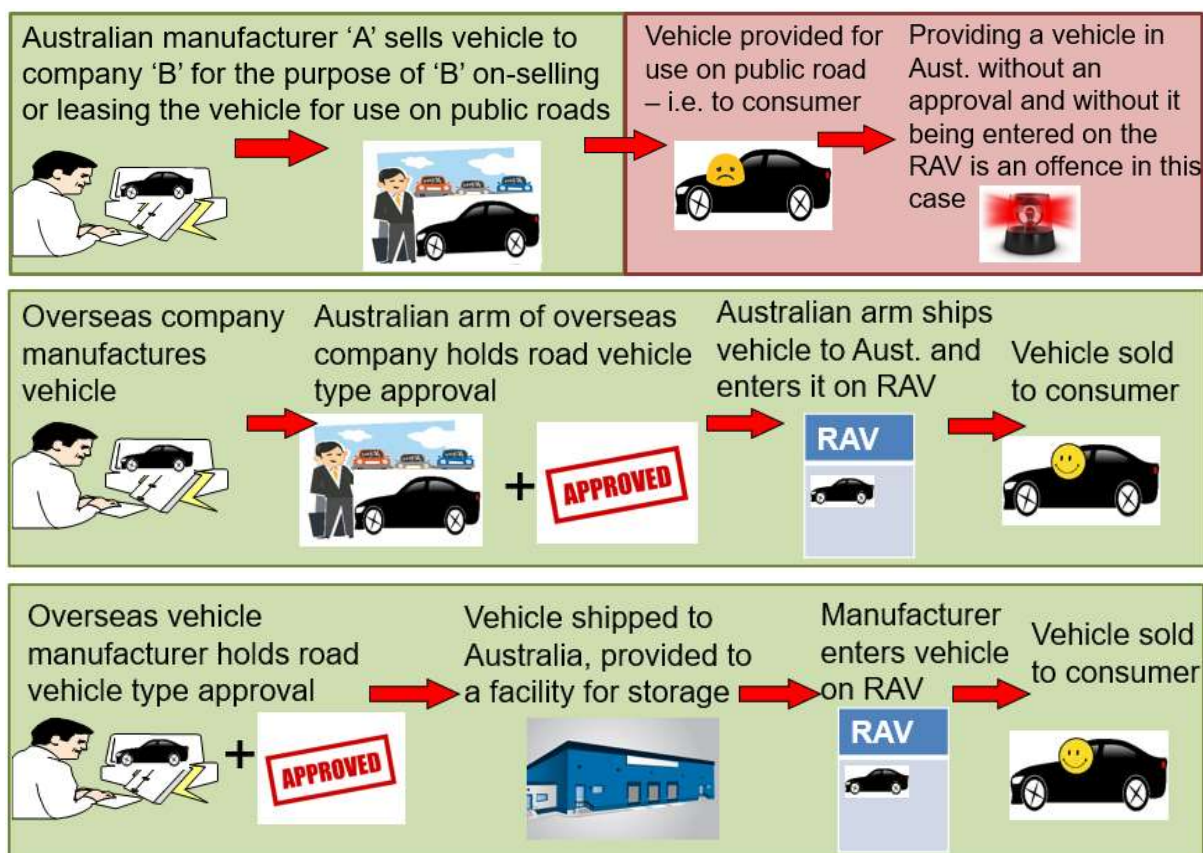
Entry of a vehicle on the RAV

It is an offence to provide a vehicle for the first time in Australia if the vehicle is not entered on the RAV. To 'provide' has a broad meaning. It includes provision by way of sale, exchange, gift, lease, loan, hire or hire-purchase, or the provision of access to the vehicle.

There are a few exceptions to this offence:

- providing a vehicle under an intergovernmental agreement, including a Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) or a vehicle with a carnet de passage en douane (CPD carnet)
- providing a vehicle for the following purposes:
 - to have work done on the vehicle
 - to protect the vehicle
 - to store the vehicle
 - if vehicle is imported then to transport it to the importer, or if the vehicle is to be exported then to transport it to the exporter
- vehicle is manufactured in Australia and provided for the purpose that only involves use on public roads in exceptional circumstances – for example, for the recipient, who holds a road vehicle type approval that covers the vehicle, to on-sell the vehicle to consumers.

Examples of provision:



Modification of a road vehicle on the RAV

Between the time a vehicle is entered on the RAV and when it is provided to a consumer for the first time in Australia, it is an offence to modify a vehicle if the modification means that the vehicle no longer meets the requirements of the relevant RAV entry pathway. Regulation of vehicle modifications after this is generally a state and territory responsibility.

There are a number of modifications that may occur before the vehicle is provided to a consumer:

- modifications for the purpose of seeking a road vehicle type approval that relates to the modifications
- modifications for the purpose of seeking the approval of a Model Report that relates to those modifications
- second stage manufacture of a vehicle in accordance with the supporting information for a road vehicle type approval or an approved Model Report
- modifications carried out in accordance with VSB-6

We are progressing further consideration of allowable modifications in accordance with the discussion at the August 2018 Type Approvals Consultation Group meeting.

Variation, suspension and revocation of road vehicle type approvals

A road vehicle type approval will be automatically suspended if the approval is not varied (or VSS decides a variation is unnecessary) to reflect amended national road vehicle standards that apply to the approval, by the time those standards apply.

- To apply for a variation, the holder of an approval must submit an application for variation that includes supporting information to demonstrate that vehicles covered by the type approval will comply with the amended standards.
- Holders of these approvals who will not provide vehicles or components under these approvals after the amended or new standards come into force are not required to provide us any information about compliance with those standards.
- This largely reflects the current practice of lapsing an approval after the applicability date for new or amended ADRs if no evidence of compliance with the ADR is received.

The holder of an approval may apply also to VSS for the variation, suspension or revocation of that approval for reasons other than to demonstrate compliance with changed standards, for example to reflect substantial design changes or when a type of vehicle will no longer be provided under that approval.

VSS may also decide to vary, suspend or revoke an approval on our own motion as an enforcement response.

Compliance and enforcement

Monitoring and investigation powers

The RVS legislation includes a modernised suite of compliance monitoring and investigation powers to detect non-compliant behaviour and encourage improved compliance with regulatory obligations.

The conditions of approvals relating to access to premises and request for information in writing provide VSS the ability to conduct compliance activities at all premises where vehicles covered by road vehicle type approvals, and componentry of those vehicles, are designed or manufactured. This must be for the purpose of ensuring compliance with the RVS legislation and that vehicles provided to the Australian market will meet the relevant standards.

The RVS legislation also provides for the use of a standard set of monitoring and investigation powers from the *Regulatory Powers (Standard Provisions) Act 2014* (RPA). When VSS conducts compliance activities on premises, we will generally do using these powers, by obtaining consent in writing to enter the premises, however we may also seek a court issued warrant if the holder of an approval refuses to give consent to entry. The table below provides an overview of these powers:

Monitoring powers	Investigations powers
Why? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To confirm compliance with the RVSA and related legislation What may we do? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> observe and examine activities inspect, examine, measure or test things inspect and take extracts or copies of documents make photo, audio or video records ask questions or request documents search your premises to determine whether requirements are being met secure things which evidence your non-compliance 	Why? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If we suspect on reasonable grounds that there may be material on your premises that is evidence of a contravention of the RVSA and related legislation What may we do? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> observe and examine activities inspect, examine, measure or test things inspect and take extracts or copies of documents make photo, audio or video records ask questions or request documents search your premises for evidential material secure or seize things which evidence your non-compliance (if warrant)

As identified in the table above, monitoring and investigation will generally involve collecting information from the design and manufacturing premises, for example:



taking extracts or copies of documents,



taking notes on questions asked of staff and answers provided



taking measurements.



taking photographs or videos

All information collected will be protected and only used for purposes prescribed by the RVS legislation. It may be used to support future monitoring of compliance or enforcement responses. In limited circumstances it may also be shared with other regulators, for example with the Department of Home Affairs to support its functions under the *Customs Act 1901*.

Inspectors with appropriate knowledge and experience are appointed to exercise the monitoring and investigation powers. They may be accompanied by people who assist them, including subject matter experts, technical specialists, or interpreters. Inspectors are issued with official identity cards and must present these prior to entering a premises or using these powers.

Powers to inspect premises such as design and manufacturing facilities include facilities based overseas, and premises of third parties contacted to design or manufacture components or vehicles for the holder of the road vehicle type approval. VSS will always first seek to enter premises with the consent of the occupant and holder of an approval, and undertake compliance activities on premises in accordance with the monitoring and investigation powers set out in the RPA regardless of whether the premises are in Australia or overseas. Where consent to enter is not given, VSS will not seek a warrant to search premises overseas, but may choose to for premises in Australia. Refusal to give VSS consent to enter may be a breach of a condition of the approval regardless of whether the premises are in Australia or overseas, and VSS will consider whether an enforcement response against the holder of the approval, including suspension of the approval, would be appropriate.

Responses to non-compliance

The RVS legislation includes an enhanced suite of enforcement tools that VSS may use in response to non-compliant behaviour for all companies and individuals regulated under the Road Vehicle Standards legislation, including holders of road vehicle type approvals.

Offences and civil penalty provisions of the RVS legislation capture more than holders of approvals, such as those who knowingly assist others to breach the RVS legislation.

The graduated scale below shows possible responses to non-compliance and the level of severity of those responses.



There are three new enforcement responses highlighted on the scale:

- VSS may give an **infringement notice** where we believe on reasonable grounds that there has been a breach of civil penalty provisions or strict liability offences in the RVSA.
 - An infringement notice is similar to a fine, with a set penalty amount.
 - Payment is not mandatory, but where an infringement notice is unpaid, VSS will generally take further civil penalty or criminal prosecution action, where maximum penalties may be up to 10 times higher.
- A regulated entity may enter into an **enforceable undertaking** with VSS.
 - This is a binding written agreement that can be entered into in response to an alleged breach of the RVS legislation, particularly where there is a systemic compliance issue and the regulated entity is willing to set out an enforceable plan to return to compliant behaviour, to minimise or avoid other enforcement responses.
- VSS may take court action to seek a **civil penalty order**
 - A civil penalty is a financial penalty applied by a court where it considers, on the balance of probabilities, that there has been a breach of a civil penalty provision of the RVSA.

- The financial penalty will be in addition to the cost of any legal representation and likely reputational harm to the regulated entity.

Example: Potential enforcement responses to a moderate breach of a condition of an approval by a company may include:

- suspension of the approval until VSS can be satisfied that the company has the willingness and capability to comply with its regulatory obligations in the future
- giving an infringement notice of \$2,520 to directors of the company, or \$12,600 for the company itself

In more serious cases, or where an infringement notice is unpaid, VSS may consider that court action to seek a civil penalty order (with a maximum penalty of \$126,000 for breach of conditions of an approval) or referral for criminal prosecution, is appropriate.

VSS will provide further guidance in future on how we will undertake compliance monitoring and respond to non-compliance, in particular, the use of the new monitoring and investigation powers and enforcement responses.

Discussion questions

Substantial compliance with national road vehicle standards

Please see pages 10 to 11 in the above paper for discussion of the assessment of vehicles that substantially comply with national road vehicle standards. In particular, please see the blue example box on page 11 regarding treatment of cab chassis vehicles.

Do Consultation Group members support the proposed approach to assess cab chassis variants of vehicles as substantially compliant with national road vehicle standards with minor or inconsequential non-compliance?

Service charter

The legislated timeframe for deciding applications for the grant of road vehicle type approvals is 60 business days, plus additional time for requests for information in writing or inspection of premises or vehicles to be covered by the approval. VSS will also work to settle a service charter for decisions within this timeframe.

What kind of information would be useful for industry regarding our expected timeframes to make decisions on road vehicle type approvals? What kind of information would be useful regarding how a service charter may operate?

Guidance material

VSS will produce a range of guidance material regarding its implementation of the RVS legislation, and obligations of applicants and holders of approvals under this legislation. We wish to make this as

targeted as possible to the needs of industry and our state and territory colleagues, and focus our resources on producing material that our stakeholders consider a priority.

What further guidance material would be helpful to you or your members as a priority that have not already been raised with VSS?

Change impact

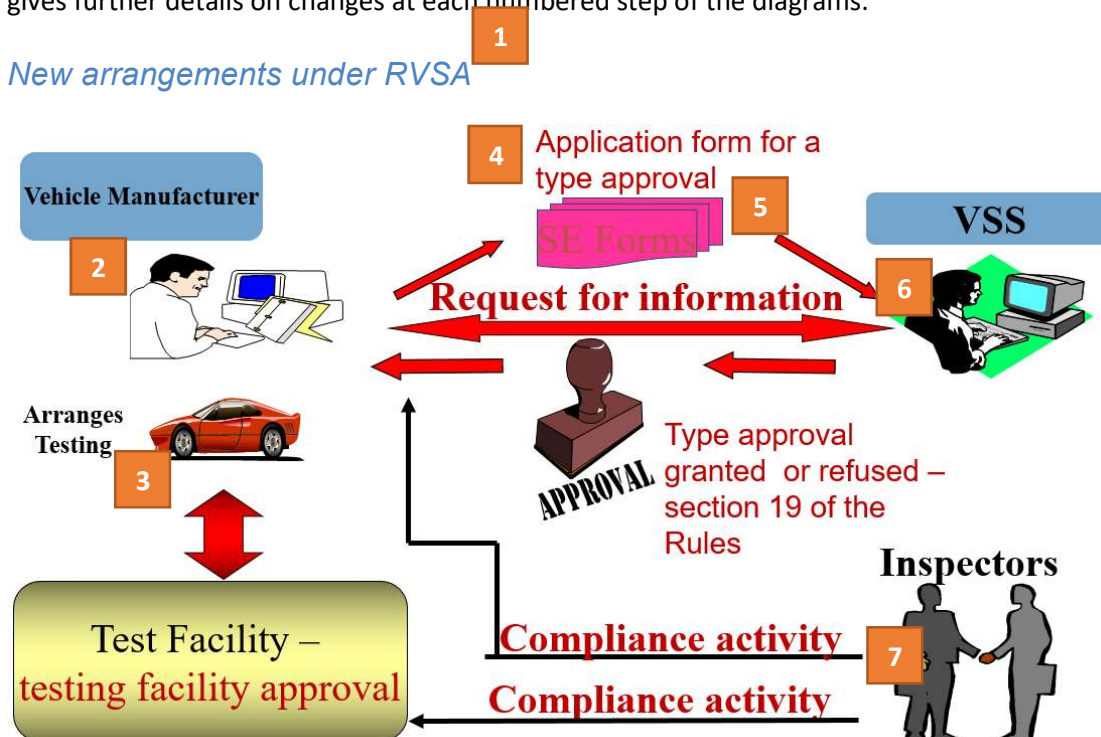
VSS considers that the expectations of applicants for, and holders of, road vehicle type approvals as set out in the RVSA and this paper are largely consistent with current practice for IPAs under the MVSA. In the implementation of the RVS legislation, VSS wishes to continue to understand whether there are any unexpected or unintended impacts for industry that could be resolved.

Are any changes necessary to your or your members' business operations (including systems, culture, or other changes) as a result of the expectations set out in this paper? If so, what is the nature of these changes and how significant are they?

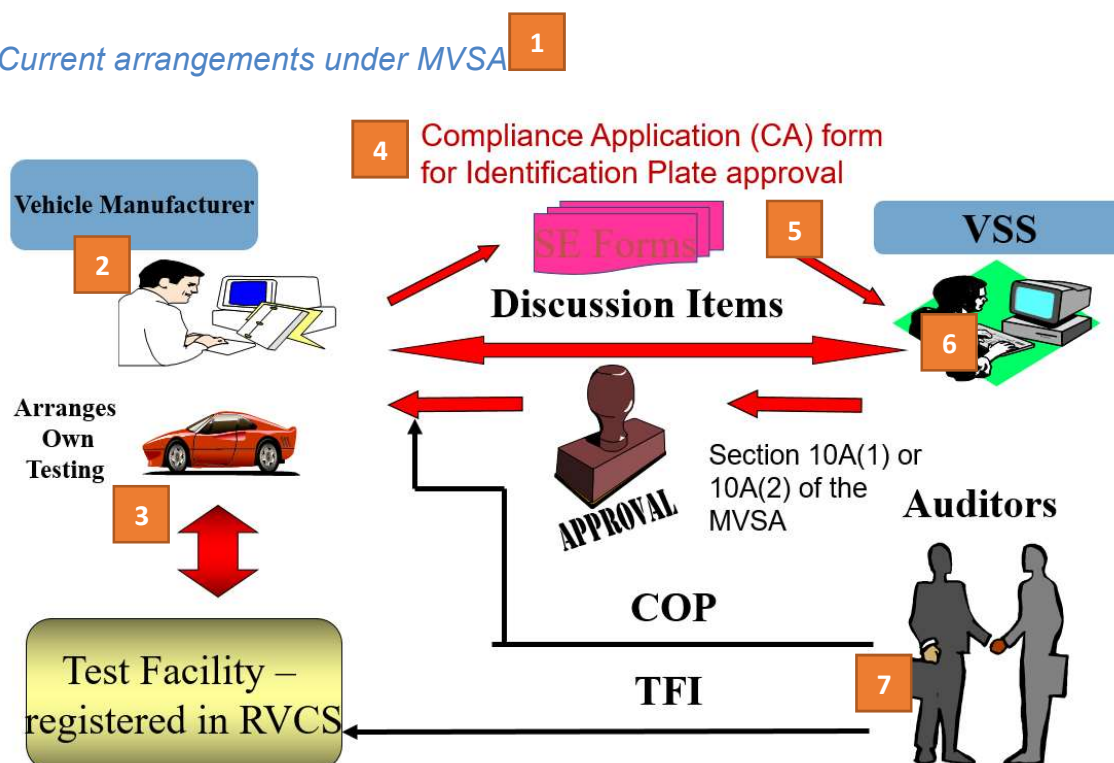
Attachment A – Key changes from IPAs to road vehicle type approvals

The diagrams in this attachment compare the current arrangements for IPAs under the MVSA with the new arrangements for road vehicle type approvals under the RVSA. The table in this attachment gives further details on changes at each numbered step of the diagrams.

New arrangements under RVSA



Current arrangements under MVSA



Comparison table – current and new arrangements

#	Change	New arrangements under RVSA	Current arrangements under MVSA
Relevant legislation			
1	Legislation	Road Vehicle Standards Act 2018, Rules 2019.	Motor Vehicle Standards Act 1989 (MVSA), Regulations 1989.
-	Key parts of legislation	Part 3, Division 2 of the Rules	s10A(1), s10A(2), s14A MVSA. r20 MVS Regulations.
-	Applicability date ** Note other transition dates also apply.	Future – applies from 10 December 2019 onwards.	Current – applies now and up to 9 December 2019.
Certification/approval process step-by-step			
2	Applicant	Vehicle manufacturer, or person with necessary connections to manufacturer (see eligibility criteria)	Vehicle manufacturer
-	Testing for road vehicle components	Road vehicle component type approval (CTA) granted for road vehicle components that comply with applicable national road vehicle standards. Robust oversight of conformity of production and compliance by VSS. Road vehicle type approval applicants may use CTA number as evidence that the component complies, without further testing. Holder of CTA (not the holder of the road vehicle type approval using the component) directly accountable for compliance of the component with applicable standards.	Component Reference Number (CRN) or Sub Assembly Reference Number (SARN) issued administratively for road vehicle components that comply with applicable standards. Limited oversight of conformity of production and compliance by VSS. IPA applicants may use CRN/SARN number as evidence that the component complies, without further testing. Holder of the IPA accountable for compliance of the component with applicable standards.
3	Testing other than for approved road vehicle components	Applicant to arrange for testing against national road vehicle standards by the holder of a testing facility approval. Robust oversight of testing by department. Holder of testing facility approval directly accountable for accuracy of testing.	Applicant to arrange own testing against national road vehicle standards at test facility registered in RVCS. Limited oversight of testing by department. Holder of IPA accountable for accuracy of testing.

4	Name of the approval	Road vehicle type approval	Identification plate approval (IPA)
5	System through which applications are submitted	Applications submitted via RVCS and payments made via ROVER for transition period, then both will be completed in ROVER in future. Includes summary of Evidence forms (SE forms) to submit evidence of compliance with ADRs.	Applications submitted via RVCS. Includes SE forms to submit evidence of compliance with ADRs.
6	VSS needs more information on an application	Requests for further information can be made by VSS for an application, including requests for written information and inspection of premises/vehicles. A request pauses the 60 business day legislated timeframe for decision on an application. If the request is not complied with within 30 days (or longer if a longer timeframe is given), then the decision maker may “refuse to consider” the application (the application does not proceed to a decision to grant or refuse to grant).	Discussion items (DIs) are raised by VSS as necessary. There is no legislated timeframe for decision on an application. Once the discussion items have been addressed, including by the applicant providing further information or the department conducting a Single Uniform Type Inspection a decision is made on the application.
-	Timeframe for decision making	Expected service charter of 32 business days. Legislated maximum of 60 business days (plus additional time if department requests further information from applicant).	Service charter of 32 business days, no legislated maximum.
-	Fees and charges	Cost recovery measures yet to be settled, but will include fees/charges payable for application for approval and for each vehicle entered on RAV	Fees/charges for application for approval and for each vehicle plated.
7	Verifying compliance	VSS conducts compliance activities at premises where road vehicles and components covered by the road vehicle type approval are designed and manufactured to confirm compliance of vehicles with the national road vehicle standards. VSS may request the holder of an approval arrange our access to third party premises to support this, or conduct compliance activities at premises of holders of testing facility approvals, and premises of holders of road vehicle component type approvals.	VSS staff conduct conformity of production audits at premises of holders of IPAs. VSS staff conduct test facility inspections at registered test facilities.

Attachment B – Quality Management System (QMS)

Providing details of a QMS in an application for a road vehicle type approval will assist VSS to assess whether the applicant will meet the criteria for the grant of an approval relating to:

- design, componentry and manufacture of the type of vehicle (sections 19(1)(b)-(c))
- compliance with conditions of approval (section 19(g)), including the condition that the holder of the approval implement an effective conformity of production system (section 27)

This is not an exhaustive statement of what a QMS may need to include, as the content of each QMS should depend on the nature of the vehicle being manufactured and the business model of the manufacturer. The details are subject to change, as a result of our continued consultation and policy development, as VSS works on settling our operational policy in relation to road vehicle type approvals. However, generally a QMS should include the following:

QMS scope and function – a brief description of the purpose of the QMS and the type of vehicle and componentry covered by the document. It should be specific to the type of vehicle and componentry being manufactured.

Responsibilities of personnel – an overview of staff members employed and their duties within the corporation. This should address responsibilities of staff relating to key obligations of the applicant, including:

- control over, or access to information regarding, all stages of the design, componentry and manufacture of the road vehicle, including changes to this which may affect compliance of vehicles with the national road vehicle standards
- maintaining a conformity of production system
- record keeping, including keeping the information regarding the road vehicle up to date for the life of the approval and for seven years after its expiry

Systems review – a process to ensure that the systems outlined within the QMS are regularly reviewed to maintain effectiveness.

Internal audits – a process that outlines the scope and frequency of internal audits to be carried out by the corporation. This should include:

- A procedure for conducting internal audits within the organisation, including a matrix of the individual departments or processes within the organisation, as well as scope of the audit to be carried out on each department.
- An internal audit schedule to ensure all departments or processes are audited on a regular basis.

Field service feedback and recall procedures – this should include:

- a process that outlines how the applicant collects data relating to issues and faults related to the vehicle they have provided, including a process to support the identification of recurring issues
- processes for the consideration of a voluntary recall, including guidance on when a recall may be appropriate, and rectification

Engineering documentation – a process for the management of engineering documentation such as drawings and specifications related to the component being manufactured. This should include references to how design changes in the component are managed and how regard is given to such to ongoing compliance to the national standards.

Purchasing – details of the system used by the applicant to control purchasing components or materials for the purpose of designing and manufacturing the road vehicle and its componentry.

Approved vendors register – a register of suppliers from which the corporation sources goods or services. This register is generally compiled by companies on the basis of the quality and timeliness of supply of the goods or services.

Supplier quality assurance – records held by the corporation that give an assurance that the quality of the goods or service provided by suppliers to the applicant have been assessed on a regular basis, to support the approved vendors register.

Manufacturing procedures – detailed procedures outlining the manufacturing processes to be undertaken by the applicant to ensure that the road vehicle and its componentry is manufactured in accordance with the engineering documentation. This section of the QMS should also outline the types of tools and equipment that will be used in the manufacture of the road vehicle and its componentry.

Material control and storage – details of the system used to control the components or materials being provided to the manufacturing plant for the road vehicle and its componentry. This should include a process for quarantine of non-conforming components or materials used in the manufacture of the road vehicle or its componentry, for example what must be done when a damaged component is identified in the manufacturing plant.

Attachment C – Standard conditions applying to road vehicle type approvals

This attachment sets out an extract of the standard conditions that apply to road vehicle type approvals, as set out in the Road Vehicle Standards Rules 2019.

Section 26 - Condition about compliance with national road vehicle standards

- (1) Except where subsection (3) applies, it is a condition of a road vehicle type approval that the holder of the approval, at all times:
 - (a) ensure that vehicles covered by the approval, at the time they are entered on the RAV, comply with the applicable national road vehicle standards as in force at that time; and
 - (b) is able to produce evidence that:
 - (i) demonstrates that vehicles covered by the approval comply with those standards at the time they are entered on the RAV; and
 - (ii) the Secretary could take into account for the purposes of subsection 19(2).
- (2) Subsection (3) applies where the approval specifies that vehicles covered by the approval are not required to comply with the applicable national road vehicle standards in certain respects, or to a certain extent, in order to be entered on the RAV under the approval.

Note: The road vehicle type approval must, under paragraph 23(2)(e), specify the respects in which, or the extent to which, vehicles of that type are not required to comply with the applicable national road vehicle standards in order to be entered on the RAV under the approval.

- (3) It is a condition of a road vehicle type approval that the holder of the approval, at all times:
 - (a) ensure that vehicles covered by the approval, at the time they are entered on the RAV, comply with the applicable national road vehicle standards as in force at that time, except in the respects, or to the extent, mentioned in subsection (2); and
 - (b) is able to produce evidence that:
 - (i) demonstrates that vehicles covered by the approval comply with those standards to the extent mentioned in paragraph (a); and
 - (ii) the Secretary could take into account for the purposes of subsection 19(2).

Section 27 - Condition about a conformity of production system

It is a condition of a road vehicle type approval that the holder of the approval implement a conformity of production system that:

- (a) governs the manufacturing process detailed in the supporting information for the approval; and
- (b) ensures that, at the time that a vehicle is entered on the RAV under the approval, the vehicle satisfies the requirements of the type approval pathway under section 15.

Section 28 - Condition about notifying the Secretary of errors in RAV entries

It is a condition of a road vehicle type approval that, if the holder of the approval becomes aware of an error in information entered on the RAV under the approval (whether by the holder of the approval or a person authorised in writing by the holder), the holder must notify the Secretary of the error as soon as practicable after becoming aware of the error.

Section 29 - Condition about providing information etc. to the Secretary or an inspector

It is a condition of a road vehicle type approval that the holder of the approval, when requested in writing by the Secretary or an inspector, and within such reasonable time as is specified in the request:

- (a) provide, or arrange for the Secretary or an inspector to access, the original and any subsequent versions of the supporting information for the approval; and
- (b) provide any information that the Secretary or inspector reasonably requires for the purposes of assessing whether the holder of the approval is complying with the Act, this instrument, or an instrument made under the Act or this instrument; and
- (c) provide any other information or documents, specified in the request, about vehicles to which the approval applies; and
- (d) provide written answers to questions, specified in the request, about vehicles entered on the RAV under the approval; and
- (e) for the purpose of assessing whether vehicles entered on the RAV under the approval comply with the applicable national road vehicle standards—allow or arrange for the Secretary or an inspector to inspect:
 - (i) premises where road vehicle components of those vehicles are designed or manufactured; or
 - (ii) premises where those vehicles are designed or manufactured; or
 - (iii) things associated with the design or manufacturing process, including documents, vehicles and components.

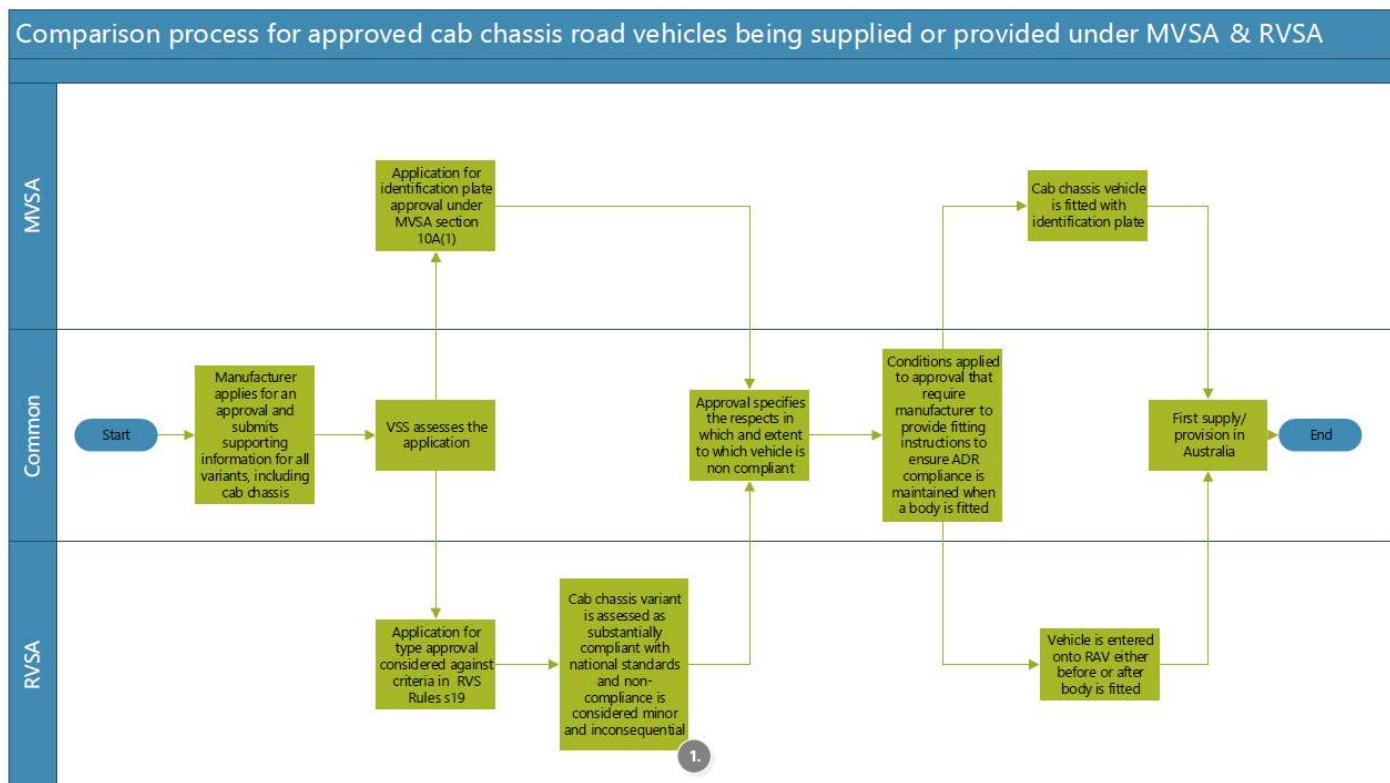
Section 30 - Condition about keeping up-to-date records of supporting information

It is a condition of a road vehicle type approval that the holder of the approval:

- (a) keep a record of the original and any subsequent versions of the supporting information for the approval while the approval is in force, and for the period of 7 years after it expires or is revoked; and
- (b) ensure that the supporting information for the approval is kept up-to-date while the approval is in force.

Attachment D – Road vehicle type approvals for cab chassis vehicles

The diagram below compares the process under the RVSA for granting road vehicle type approvals in respect of cab chassis vehicles to current arrangements for cab chassis vehicles.



1. Note: This is consistent with Clause 4.1 of the Administrator's Circular 0-4-11