Vehicle identification number

A **vehicle identification number** (**VIN**) is a unique code, including a serial number, used by the automotive industry to identify individual motor vehicles, towed vehicles, motorcycles, scooters and mopeds, as defined in ISO 3779 (content and structure) and ISO 4030 (location and attachment).

VINs were first used in 1954 in the United States.[1] From 1954 to 1981, there was no accepted standard for these numbers, so different manufacturers used different formats.

In 1981, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration of the United States standardized the format.[1] It required all on-road vehicles sold to contain a 17-character VIN, which does not include the letters I (i), O (o), and Q (q) (to avoid confusion with numerals 1 and 0).

There are vehicle history services in several countries that help potential car owners use VINs to find vehicles that are defective or have been written off. See the Used car article for a list of countries where this service is available.

VIN on a Chinese moped

VIN on a 1996 Porsche 993 GT2


VIN visible in the windshield

VIN is recorded in Vehicle License of China.

Contents

Classification

There are at least four competing standards used to calculate the VIN.

- FMVSS 115, Part 565: Used in United States and Canada[2]
- ISO Standard 3779: Used in Europe and many other parts of the world
- SAE J853: Very similar to the ISO standard
- ADR 61/2 used in Australia, referring to ISO 3779 and 3780[3]

Components

Modern VINs are based on two related standards, originally issued by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in 1979 and 1980: ISO 3779[4] and ISO 3780,[5] respectively. Compatible but different implementations of these ISO standards have been adopted by the European Union and the United States, respectively.[6]

The VIN comprises the following sections:

Standard	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
ISO 3779	World manufacturer identifier			VDS						VIS							
European Union[7] **more than 500 vehicles/year**	World manufacturer identifier			Indication of *"the general characteristics of the vehicle"*						Indication that provides *"clear identification of a particular vehicle"*							
European Union[7] **500 or fewer vehicles/year**	World manufacturer identifier		9	Indication of *"the general characteristics of the vehicle"*						Indication that provides *"clear identification of a particular vehicle"*							
North America **more than 2000 vehicles/year**	World manufacturer identifier			Vehicle attributes					Check digit	Model year	Plant code	Sequential number					
North America **2000 or fewer vehicles/year**	World manufacturer identifier		9	Vehicle attributes					Check digit	Model year	Plant code	Manufacturer identifier			Sequential number		

World manufacturer identifier

The first three characters uniquely identify the manufacturer of the vehicle using the world manufacturer identifier or WMI code. A manufacturer who builds fewer than 1000 vehicles per year uses a 9 as the third digit, and the 12th, 13th and 14th position of the VIN for a second part of the identification. Some manufacturers use the third character as a code for a vehicle category (e.g., bus or truck), a division within a manufacturer, or both. For example, within 1G (assigned to General Motors in the United States), 1G1 represents Chevrolet passenger cars; 1G2, Pontiac passenger cars; and 1GC, Chevrolet trucks.

The Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) in the U.S. assigns WMIs to countries and manufacturers.[8]

The first character of the WMI is the region in which the manufacturer is located. In practice, each is assigned to a country of manufacture, although in Europe the country where the continental headquarters is located can assign the WMI to all vehicles produced in that region (Example: Opel/Vauxhall cars whether produced in Germany, Spain, the United Kingdom or Poland carry a WMI of *W0L* because Adam Opel AG is based in Rüsselsheim, Germany).

VIN in a GM-T-Platform body next to a passenger seat

In the notation below, assume that letters precede numbers and that zero is the last number. For example, 8X–82 denotes the range 8X, 8Y, 8Z, 81, 82, excluding 80. [8]

Country or Region codes

A–H = Africa	J–R = Asia	S–Z = Europe	1–5 = North America	6–7 = Oceania	8–9 = South America
AA-AH South Africa **AJ-AN** Cote d'Ivoire **AP-A0** unassigned **BA-BE** Angola **BF-BK** Kenya **BL-BR** Tanzania **BS-B0** unassigned **CA-CE** Benin **CF-CK** Madagascar **CL-CR** Tunisia **CS-C0** unassigned **DA-DE** Egypt **DF-DK** Morocco **DL-DR** Zambia **DS-D0** unassigned **EA-EE** Ethiopia **EF-EK** Mozambique **EL-E0** unassigned **FA-FE** Ghana **FF-FK** Nigeria **FL-F0** unassigned **GA-G0** unassigned **HA-H0** unassigned	**J** Japan **KA-KE** Sri Lanka **KF-KK** Israel **KL-KR** Korea (South) **KS-K0** Kazakhstan **L** China (Mainland) **MA-ME** India **MF-MK** Indonesia **ML-MR** Thailand **MS-M0** Myanmar **NA-NE** Iran **NF-NK** Pakistan **NL-NR** Turkey **NS-N0** unassigned **PA-PE** Philippines **PF-PK** Singapore **PL-PR** Malaysia **PS-P0** unassigned **RA-RE** United Arab Emirates **RF-RK** Taiwan **RL-RR** Vietnam **RS-R0** Saudi Arabia	**SA-SM** United Kingdom **SN-ST** Germany (formerly East Germany) **SU-SZ** Poland **S1-S4** Latvia **S5-S0** unassigned **TA-TH** Switzerland **TJ-TP** Czech Republic **TR-TV** Hungary **TW-T1** Portugal **T2-T0** unassigned **UA-UG** unassigned **UH-UM** Denmark **UN-UT** Ireland **UU-UZ** Romania **U1-U4** unassigned **U5-U7** Slovakia **U8-U0** unassigned **VA-VE** Austria **VF-VR** France **VS-VW** Spain **VX-V2** Serbia **V3-V5** Croatia **V6-V0** Estonia **W** Germany (formerly West Germany) **XA-XE** Bulgaria **XF-XK** Greece **XL-XR** Netherlands **XS-XW** Russia (former USSR) **XX-X2** Luxembourg **X3-X0** Russia **YA-YE** Belgium **YF-YK** Finland **YL-YR** Malta **YS-YW** Sweden **YX-Y2** Norway **Y3-Y5** Belarus **Y6-Y0** Ukraine **ZA-ZR** Italy **ZS-ZW** unassigned **ZX-Z2** Slovenia **Z3-Z5** Lithuania **Z6-Z0** unassigned	**1, 4, or 5** United States **2** Canada **3A-3W** Mexico **3X-37** Costa Rica **38-39** Cayman Islands **30** unassigned	**6** Australia **7** New Zealand	**8A-8E** Argentina **8F-8K** Chile **8L-8R** Ecuador **8S-8W** Peru **8X-82** Venezuela **83-80** unassigned **9A-9E** Brazil **9F-9K** Colombia **9L-9R** Paraguay **9S-9W** Uruguay **9X-92** Trinidad & Tobago **93–99** Brazil **90** unassigned

Vehicle descriptor section

The fourth to ninth positions in the VIN are the vehicle descriptor section or VDS. This is used, according to local regulations, to identify the vehicle type, and may include information on the automobile platform used, the model, and the body style. Each manufacturer has a unique system for using this field. Most manufacturers since the 1980s have used the eighth digit to identify the engine type whenever there is more than one engine choice for the vehicle. Example: for the 2007 Chevrolet Corvette, U is for a 6.0-liter V8 engine, and E is for a 7.0 L V8.

North American check digits

One element that is fairly consistent is the use of position nine as a check digit, compulsory for vehicles in North America and China, and used fairly consistently elsewhere.

Vehicle identifier section

The 10th to 17th positions are used as the 'vehicle identifier section' (VIS). This is used by the manufacturer to identify the individual vehicle in question. This may include information on options installed or engine and transmission choices, but often is a simple sequential number. In North America, the last five digits must be numeric.

Model year encoding

One consistent element of the VIS is the 10th digit, which is required worldwide to encode the model year of the vehicle. Besides the three letters that are not allowed in the VIN itself (I, O and Q), the letters U and Z and the digit 0 are not used for the model year code. The year code is the model year for the vehicle.

The year 1980 was encoded by some manufacturers, especially General Motors and Chrysler, as "A" (since the 17-digit VIN was not mandatory until 1981, and the "A" or zero was in the manufacturer's pre-1981 placement in the VIN), yet Ford and AMC still used a zero for 1980. Subsequent years increment through the allowed letters, so that "Y" represents the year 2000. 2001 to 2009 are encoded as the digits 1 to 9, and subsequent years are encoded as "A", "B", "C", etc.

Code	Year		Code	Year		Code	Year		Code	Year		Code	Year		Code	Year
A =	1980		L =	1990		Y =	2000		A =	2010		L =	2020		Y =	2030
B =	1981		M =	1991		1 =	2001		B =	2011		M =	2021		1 =	2031
C =	1982		N =	1992		2 =	2002		C =	2012		N =	2022		2 =	2032
D =	1983		P =	1993		3 =	2003		D =	2013		P =	2023		3 =	2033
E =	1984		R =	1994		4 =	2004		E =	2014		R =	2024		4 =	2034
F =	1985		S =	1995		5 =	2005		F =	2015		S =	2025		5 =	2035
G =	1986		T =	1996		6 =	2006		G =	2016		T =	2026		6 =	2036
H =	1987		V =	1997		7 =	2007		H =	2017		V =	2027		7 =	2037
J =	1988		W =	1998		8 =	2008		J =	2018		W =	2028		8 =	2038
K =	1989		X =	1999		9 =	2009		K =	2019		X =	2029		9 =	2039

On April 30, 2008, the US National Highway Traffic Safety Administration adopted a final rule amending 49 CFR Part 565, "so that the current 17 character vehicle identification number (VIN) system, which has been in place for almost 30 years, can continue in use for at least another 30 years", in the process making several changes to the VIN requirements applicable to all motor vehicles manufactured for sale in the United States. There are three notable changes to the VIN structure that affect VIN deciphering systems:

- The make may only be identified after looking at positions one through three and another position, as determined by the manufacturer in the second section or fourth to eighth segment of the VIN.
- In order to identify the exact year in passenger cars and multipurpose passenger vehicles with a GVWR of 10,000 or less, one must read position 7 as well as position 10. For passenger cars, and for multipurpose passenger vehicles and trucks with a gross vehicle weight rating of 10,000 lb (4,500 kg) or less, if position seven is numeric, the model year in position 10 of the VIN refers to a year in the range 1980–2009. If position seven is alphabetic, the model year in position 10 of VIN refers to a year in the range 2010–2039.
- The model year for vehicles with a GVWR greater than 10,000 lb (4,500 kg), as well as buses, motorcycles, trailers and low-speed vehicles, may no longer be identified within a 30-year range. VIN characters 1–8 and 10 that were assigned from 1980–2009 can be repeated beginning with the 2010 model year

Plant code

Compulsory in North America and China is the use of the 11th character to identify the factory at which the vehicle was built. Each manufacturer has its own set of plant codes.

Production number

In the United States and China, the 12th to 17th digits are the vehicle's serial or production number. This is unique to each vehicle, and every manufacturer uses its own sequence.

Check-digit calculation

A check-digit validation is used for all road vehicles sold in the United States and Canada.

When trying to validate a VIN with a check digit, first either (a) remove the check digit for the purpose of calculation or (b) use a weight of zero (see below) to cancel it out. The original value of the check digit is then compared with the calculated value. If the calculated value is 0–9, the check digit must match the calculated value. If the calculated value is 10, the check digit must be X. If the two values do not match (and there was no error in the calculation), then there is a mistake in the VIN. However, a match does not prove the VIN is correct, because there is still a 1/11 chance that any two distinct VINs have a matching check digit: for example, the valid VINs `5GZCZ43D13S812715` (correct with leading five) and `SGZCZ43D13S812715` (incorrect with leading character "S"). The VINs in the Porsche image, `WP0ZZZ99ZTS392124`, and the GM-T body image, `KLATF08Y1VB363636`, do not pass the North American check-digit verification.

Transliterating the numbers

Transliteration consists of removing all of the letters, and replacing them with their appropriate numerical counterparts. These numerical alternatives (based on IBM's EBCDIC) are in the following chart. *I*, *O*, and *Q* are not allowed in a valid VIN; for this chart, they have been filled in with *N/A* (*not applicable*). Numerical digits use their own values.

Transliteration key: values for VIN decoding

A: 1	**B**: 2	**C**: 3	**D**: 4	**E**: 5	**F**: 6	**G**: 7	**H**: 8	N/A
J: 1	**K**: 2	**L**: 3	**M**: 4	**N**: 5	N/A	**P**: 7	N/A	**R**: 9
N/A	**S**: 2	**T**: 3	**U**: 4	**V**: 5	**W**: 6	**X**: 7	**Y**: 8	**Z**: 9

S is 2, and not 1. There is no left-alignment linearity

Weights used in calculation

The following is the weight factor for each position in the VIN. The 9th position is that of the check digit. It has been substituted with a 0, which will cancel it out in the multiplication step.

Weight factor table

Position	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Weight	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	10	0	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2

Worked example

Consider the hypothetical VIN 1M8GDM9A_KP042788, where the underscore will be the check digit.

VIN	1	M	8	G	D	M	9	A		K	P	0	4	2	7	8	8
Value	1	4	8	7	4	4	9	1	0	2	7	0	4	2	7	8	8
Weight	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	10	0	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2
Products	8	28	48	35	16	12	18	10	0	18	56	0	24	10	28	24	16

1. The VIN's value is calculated from the above transliteration table. This number is used in the rest of the calculation.
2. Copy the *weights* from the above weight factor table.
3. The *products* row is the result of the multiplication of the vertical columns *Value* and *Weight*.
4. The products (8, 28, 48, 35 ... 24, 16) are all added together to yield a sum of *351*.
5. Find the remainder after dividing by 11
   351 MOD 11 = 10
   $351 \div 11 = 31\,^{10}/_{11}$
6. The remainder is the check digit. If the remainder is 10, the check digit is X. In this example, the remainder is 10, so the check digit is transliterated as *X*.

With a check digit of *X*, the VIN `1M8GDM9A_KP042788` is written `1M8GDM9AXKP042788`.

A VIN with *straight-ones* (seventeen consecutive *1*s) has the nice feature that its check digit *1* matches the calculated value *1*. This is because a value of one multiplied by 89 (sum of weights) is 89, and 89 divided by 11 is 8 with remainder $^1/_{11}$; thus 1 is the check digit. This is a way to test a VIN-check algorithm.

Example code

Java

```java
private static int transliterate(char c) {
    return "0123456789.ABCDEFGH..JKLMN.P.R..STUVWXYZ" .indexOf(c) % 10;
}

private static char getCheckDigit(String vin) {
    String map = "0123456789X";
    String weights = "8765432X098765432";
    int sum = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < 17; ++i) {
        sum += transliterate(vin.charAt(i)) * map.indexOf(weights.charAt(i));
    }
    return map.charAt(sum % 11);
}

private static boolean validate(String vin) {
    if(vin.length()!=17) return false;
    return getCheckDigit(vin) == vin.charAt(8);
}
```

VIN scanning

VINs may be optically read with barcode scanners or digital cameras, or digitally read via OBD-II in newer vehicles. There are smartphone applications that can pass the VIN to websites to decode the VIN.

List of common WMI

The Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) assigns the WMI (world manufacturer identifier) to countries and manufacturers. The following list shows a small selection of world manufacturer codes.

WMI	Manufacturer
AAV (South Africa)	Volkswagen[9]
AHT (South Africa)	Toyota[9]
AFA (South Africa)	Ford
BF9 (Kenya)	KIBO Motorcycles
CL9 (Tunisia)	Wallyscar
JA (Japan)	Isuzu
JC1 (Japan)	Fiat Automobiles/Mazda
JF (Japan)	Fuji Heavy Industries
JHL (Japan)	Honda[9]
JHM (Japan)	Honda[9]
JMB (Japan)	Mitsubishi[9]
JM6 (Japan)	Mazda[9]
JN (Japan)	Nissan[9]
JS (Japan)	Suzuki[9]
JT (Japan)	Toyota[9]
JY (Japan)	Yamaha[9]
KL (South Korea)	Daewoo/GM Korea[9]
KMH (South Korea)	Hyundai[9]
KN (South Korea)	Kia[9]
KPT (South Korea)	SsangYong[9]
L2C (China)	Chery Jaguar Land Rover
L6T/LB3 (China)	Geely
LA6 (China)	King Long
LBE (China)	Beijing Hyundai
LBV (China)	BMW Brilliance
LC0 (China)	BYD Industry
LDC (China)	Dongfeng Peugeot-Citroën
LE4 (China)	Beijing Benz
LFM (China)	FAW Toyota
LFP (China)	FAW Car
LFV (China)	FAW-Volkswagen
LGB (China)	Dongfeng Nissan
LGJ (China)	Dongfeng Fengshen
LGW (China)	Great Wall (Havel)
LGX (China)	BYD Auto
LH1 (China)	FAW Haima
LHG (China)	Guangzhou Honda
LJ1 (China)	JAC
LJD (China)	Dongfeng Yueda Kia
LLV (China)	Lifan
LMG (China)	GAC Trumpchi
LPA (China)	Changan PSA (DS Automobiles)
LS5 (China)	Changan Suzuki
LSFA (China)	SAIC Maxus
LSG (China)	SAIC General Motors
LSJ (China)	SAIC MG
LSV (China)	SAIC Volkswagen
LTV (China)	FAW Toyota (Tianjin)
LVG (China)	GAC Toyota
LVH (China)	Dongfeng Honda
LVR (China)	Changan Mazda
LVS (China)	Changan Ford
LVV (China)	Chery
LWV (China)	GAC Fiat
LZW (China)	SAIC GM Wuling
LZY (China)	Yutong
MNT (Thailand)	Nissan
MM0 (Thailand)	Mazda

MMB (Thailand)	Mitsubishi[9]
MS0 (Myanmar)	KIA Myanmar
NMT (Turkey)	Toyota
NM0 (Turkey)	Ford Otosan
PL1 (Malaysia)	Proton[9]
SAJ (United Kingdom)	Jaguar
SAL (United Kingdom)	Land Rover[9]
SAR (United Kingdom)	Rover[9]
SAT (United Kingdom)	Triumph[9]
SB1 (United Kingdom)	Toyota[9]
SBM (United Kingdom)	McLAREN Automotive Limited[9]
SCC (United Kingdom)	Lotus Cars[9]
SCF (United Kingdom)	Aston Martin Lagonda Limited[9]
SCE (United Kingdom)	DeLorean
SFD (United Kingdom)	Alexander Dennis
SFE (United Kingdom)	Alexander Dennis (North America)
SHH (United Kingdom)	Honda[9]
SHS (United Kingdom)	Honda[9]
SJN (United Kingdom)	Nissan[9]
TCC (Switzerland)	Micro Compact Car[9]
TMA (Czech Republic)	Hyundai[9]
TMB (Czech Republic)	Škoda[9]
TRU (Hungary)	Audi[9]
TSM (Hungary)	Suzuki[9]
U5Y (Slovakia)	Kia[9]
UU (Romania)	Dacia[9]
VA0 (Austria)	ÖAF[9]
VF1 (France)	Renault[9]
VF2 (France)	Renault[9]
VF3 (France)	Peugeot[9]
VF4 (France)	Talbot[9]
VF5 (France)	Iveco Unic SA[9]
VF6 (France)	Renault Trucks/Volvo[9]
VF7 (France)	Citroën[9]
VF8 (France)	Matra/Talbot/Simca[9]
VF9 (France)	Bugatti[9]
VFE (France)	IvecoBus
VNK (France)	Toyota
VR1 (France)	DS Automobiles
VSS (Spain)	SEAT[9]
VS7 (Spain)	Citroën
VV9 (Spain)	Tauro Sport Auto
WAG (Germany)	Neoplan[9]
WAU (Germany)	Audi[9]
WAP (Germany)	Alpina[9]
WBA (Germany)	BMW[9]
WBS (Germany)	BMW M[9]
WBX (Germany)	BMW[9]
WDB (Germany)	Mercedes-Benz[9]
WDC, WDD, WMX (Germany)	DaimlerChrysler AG/Daimler AG[9]
WEB (Germany)	EvoBus[9]
WF0 (Germany)	Ford of Europe[9]
WJM (Germany)	Iveco
WJR (Germany)	Irmscher[9]
WKK (Germany)	Karl Kässbohrer Fahrzeugwerke[9]
WMA (Germany)	MAN[9]
WME (Germany)	Smart[9]

WMW (Germany)	Mini[9]
WP0 (Germany)	Porsche car[9]
WP1 (Germany)[9]	Porsche SUV
WUA (Germany)	Quattro[9]
WVG (Germany)	Volkswagen[9]
WVW (Germany)	Volkswagen[9]
WV1 (Germany)	Volkswagen Commercial Vehicles[9]
WV2 (Germany)	Volkswagen Commercial Vehicles[9]
W09 (Germany)	Ruf Automobile[9]
W0L (Germany)	Opel/Vauxhall[9]
W0SV (Germany)	Opel Special Vehicles[9]
XLR (Netherlands)	DAF Trucks[9]
XTA(Russia)	AvtoVAZ[9]
XTB(Russia)	AZLK[9]
YK1 (Finland)	Saab[9]
YS2 (Sweden)	Scania, Södertälje[9]
YS3 (Sweden)	Saab[9]
YS4 (Sweden)	Scania, Katrineholm[9]
YTN (Sweden)	Saab NEVS
YV1 (Sweden)	Volvo Cars[9]
YV2 (Sweden)	Volvo Trucks[9]
YV3 (Sweden)	Volvo Buses[9]
YT9 (Sweden)	Koenigsegg Automotive AB[10]
ZA9 (Italy)	Bugatti
ZAM (Italy)	Maserati[9]
ZAR (Italy)	Alfa Romeo[9]
ZCF (Italy)	Iveco[9]
ZFA (Italy)	Fiat[9]
ZFF (Italy)	Ferrari[9]
ZGA (Italy)	IvecoBus[9]
ZHW (Italy)	Lamborghini[9]
ZLA (Italy)	Lancia[9]
1B (United States)	Dodge[9]
1C (United States)	Chrysler[9]
1F (United States)	Ford[9]
1G (United States)	General Motors[9]
1G1 (United States)	Chevrolet
1G3 (United States)	Oldsmobile
1G4 (United States)	Buick[11]
1G9 (United States)	Google
1GB (United States)	Chevrolet incomplete vehicles[11]
1GC (United States)	Chevrolet
1GD (United States)	GMC incomplete vehicles[11]
1GM (United States)	Pontiac
1HG (United States)	Honda[9]
1J (United States)	Jeep[9]
1L (United States)	Lincoln[9]
1M (United States)	Mercury[9]
1MR (United States)	Continental[9]
1N (United States)	Nissan
1VW (United States)	Volkswagen[9]
1YV (United States)	Mazda[9]
1ZV (United States)	Ford
2DG (Canada)	Ontario Drive & Gear
2F (Canada)	Ford[9]
2Gx (Canada)	General Motors[9]

2G1 (Canada)	Chevrolet
2G2 (Canada)	Pontiac
2G9 (Canada)	Gnome Homes
2HG (Canada)	Honda
2HH (Canada)	Acura
2HJ (Canada)	Honda
2HK (Canada)	Honda
2HM (Canada)	Hyundai
2L9 (Canada)	Les Contenants Durabac
2LN (Canada)	Lincoln[9]
2M (Canada)	Mercury[9]
2T (Canada)	Toyota
3F (Mexico)	Ford
3G (Mexico)	General Motors[9]
3HG (Mexico)	Honda[9]
3HM (Mexico)	Honda
3KP (Mexico)	Kia[9]
3N (Mexico)	Nissan[9]
3VW (Mexico)	Volkswagen[9]
4F (United States)	Mazda[9]
4J (United States)	Mercedes-Benz[9]
4M (United States)	Mercury
4S3 (United States)	Subaru[9]
4S4 (United States)	Subaru[9]
4S6 (United States)	Honda
4T (United States)	Toyota[9]
4US (United States)	BMW[9]
5FN (United States)	Honda[9]
5J6 (United States)	Honda[9]
5L (United States)	Lincoln
5N1 (United States)	Nissan
5NM (United States)	Hyundai
5NP (United States)	Hyundai
5T (United States)	Toyota[9]
5U (United States)	BMW[9]
5X (United States)	Hyundai/Kia
5YJ (United States)	Tesla[9]
55 (United States)	Mercedes-Benz[9]
6F (Australia)	Ford[9]
6G (Australia)	General Motors
6G1 (Australia)	Chevrolet
6G2 (Australia)	Pontiac
6H (Australia)	Holden
6MM (Australia)	Mitsubishi[9]
6T1 (Australia)	Toyota
6U9 (Australia)	Japanese Imports[12]
7A1 (New Zealand)	Mitsubishi
7A3 (New Zealand)	Honda
7A4 (New Zealand)	Toyota
7A5 (New Zealand)	Ford
7A8 (New Zealand)	NZ Transport Agency (pre-2009)
7AT (New Zealand)	NZ Transport Agency (post-2009)
8AP (Argentina)	Fiat
8AF (Argentina)	Ford[9]
8AG (Argentina)	General Motors
8AW (Argentina)	Volkswagen
8AJ (Argentina)	Toyota
8A1 (Argentina)	Renault

8AC (Argentina)	Mercedes Benz
8BC (Argentina)	Citroën
8AD (Argentina)	Peugeot
8C3 (Argentina)	Honda
8AT (Argentina)	Iveco
9BD (Brazil)	Fiat Automóveis
9BG (Brazil)	General Motors
9BW (Brazil)	Volkswagen[9]
9BF (Brazil)	Ford
93H (Brazil)	Honda
9BR (Brazil)	Toyota
936 (Brazil)	Peugeot
935 (Brazil)	Citroën
93Y (Brazil)	Renault
93X (Brazil)	Souza Ramos - Mitsubishi / Suzuki
9BH (Brazil)	Hyundai Motor Company / Hyundai
95P (Brazil)	CAOA / Hyundai
94D (Brazil)	Nissan
98R (Brazil)	Chery
988 (Brazil)	Jeep
98M (Brazil)	BMW
9BM (Brazil)	Mercedes-Benz
99A (Brazil)	Audi
99J (Brazil)	JLR Jaguar Land Rover
9C2 (Brazil)	Honda Motorcycles[9]
9C6 (Brazil)	Yamaha[9]
9CD (Brazil)	Suzuki Motorcycles
93W (Brazil)	Fiat Professional
93Z (Brazil)	Iveco
953 (Brazil)	VW Trucks / MAN
9BS (Brazil)	Scania
9BV (Brazil)	Volvo Trucks
9FB (Colombia)	Renault
9UJ (Uruguay)	Chery
9UK (Uruguay)	Lifan
9UW (Uruguay)	Kia

See also

- Builder's plate
- Danish bicycle VIN-system
- Engine number
- Name plate
- Serial number
- VIN etching
- RPO Code

References

1. "Vehicle Identification Numbers (VINs)" (https://vpic.nhtsa.dot.gov/) National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) Retrieved 2011-07-24.
2. "eCFR – Code of Federal Regulations – Title 49: Transportation – PART 565—VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (VIN) REQUIREMENTS" (https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=18b4d0415b77325b50963d4312e0a382&mc=true&node=pt49.6.565&rgn=div5). www.ecfr.gov. Retrieved 2013-04-09.
3. "ComLaw Legislative Instruments – Vehicle Standard (Australian Design Rule 61/02 – Vehicle Marking) 2005 (ADR 61/02)" (http://www.comlaw.gov.au/ComLaw/Legislation/LegislativeInstrument1.nsf/asmade/bytitle/AB342EFD35B8719ECA2570CF007BE90F?OpenDocument) Comlaw.gov.au. Retrieved 2010-09-27.
4. ISO 3779:2009 Road vehicles—Vehicle identification number (VIN)—Content and structure
5. ISO 3780:2009 Road vehicles—World manufacturer identifier (WMI) code
6. "United States Federal VIN Requirements (Title 49, Chapter V, Part 565)" (https://web.archive.org/web/20100527210905/http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/waisidx_05/49cfr565_05.html) Access.gpo.gov Archived from the original (http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/waisidx_05/49cfr565_05.html) on 2010-05-27. Retrieved 2010-09-27.
7. "Directive 76/114/EEC - Automotive - Enterprise and Industry" (https://web.archive.org/web/20130930220154/http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/sectors/automotive/documents/directives/directive-76-114-eec_en.htm) European Commission. Archived from the original (http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/sectors/automotive/documents/directives/directive-76-114-eec_en.htm) on 2013-09-30. Retrieved 2013-07-08.
8. "ISO 3780:2009 Road vehicles – World manufacturer identifier (WMI) code" (https://www.iso.org/standard/45844.html) ISO. 2009-10-05. Retrieved 2010-09-27.
9. "List of manufacturers of motor vehicles and their trailers - numerical - SV 3.2" (https://www.kba.de/SharedDocs/Publikationen/EN/SV/sv32_pdf_en.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=6) (PDF). Germany: Kraftfahrt-Bundesamt. 2018-01-15 Retrieved 2019-01-08.
10. "Re: VIN Information pursuant to 49 CFR 565.7 KOENIGSEGG" (http://ftp.nhtsa.dot.gov/mfrmail/ORG6062.pdf) (PDF). US: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. 2008-03-14. Retrieved 2019-03-13.
11. "Revision to General Motors' Vehicle Identification Number decoding for 2016 Model Year" (ftp://ftp.nhtsa.dot.gov/mfrmail/ORG10560.pdf) (PDF). US: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. 2015-01-12 Retrieved 2019-03-13.
12. "Importing vehicles without a 17 character VIN" (https://infrastructure.gov.au/vehicles/imports/vins.aspx) *NEVDIS*.

External links

- ISO 3779:2009
- FMVSS 115, Part 565
- VIN entry in the National Transportation Library FAQ