

VIRM: In-service certification amendment

Effective from 1 November 2026

October 2026

Introduction 3-8 Issuing the WoF or CoF label

The WoF expiry date must be determined as follows:

Vehicle	Date of first registration anywhere or vehicle age	WoF expiry
Light motor vehicle (other than an agricultural motor vehicle)	Never registered anywhere previously and not yet registered in New Zealand	3 ⁴ years from reference date
	Any WoF issued within 2 years from date of first registration anywhere	Third anniversary of date of first registration anywhere
	First registered anywhere on or after 1/1/2000 (other than a vehicle listed above)	12 months from reference date
	First registered anywhere before 1/1/2000 and less than 40 years old	6 months from reference date
	Less than 4 years from the date of first registration anywhere	The later of the vehicle's fourth registration anniversary or 24 months from the reference date.
	4 years old or more, but less than 14 years old, from the date of first registration anywhere	24 months from the reference date (Note 1 ¹)
	14 years or more from the date of first registration anywhere	12 months from the reference date
Vehicle classes LC, LD and LE	Never registered anywhere previously and not yet registered in New Zealand	4 years from the reference date
	Previously registered anywhere	The later of the vehicle's fourth registration anniversary or 12 months from the reference date.
Vintage vehicle	Manufactured on or after 1 January 1919 and is at least 40 years old	12 months from reference date
Veteran vehicle	Manufactured before 1 January 1919	12 months from reference date
Heavy motor vehicle (CoF exempt) (other than an agricultural motor vehicle)	Never registered anywhere previously	12 months from reference date
	Less than six years old from date of first registration anywhere	12 months from reference date
	Six years or older from date of first registration anywhere	6 months from reference date
Agricultural motor vehicle	Any age	12 months from reference date

Note 1

The later of the vehicle's fourth registration anniversary or 12 months from the reference date.

The CoF expiry date must be either:

- a) six months from the reference date, or
- b) between three and 12 months from the reference date (for vehicles for which NZTA have specified an alternative CoF expiry date), or
- c) for a class MA rental vehicle that was new when it was first registered in New Zealand as a rental service vehicle:
 - i. 12 months from the date the vehicle passes its first CoF inspection, then
 - ii. ~~six~~ 12 months from the reference date for any subsequent CoF inspections.
- d) 12 months for vehicle that meets the private heavy motorhome definition ([Note 2](#) ⓘ). Where the vehicle does not meet this definition, the expiry date must be six months and inspection group 21 / 22 to be used.

Important note: As a vehicle may be on a different CoF frequencies ~~other than six months~~, the vehicle inspector must identify the correct expiry date BEFORE issuing a CoF label.

Introduction 7 Definitions and abbreviations

Advanced driver assist systems or ADAS	means a safety system that, fully or partially, assists or controls steering, braking, acceleration or the direction of movement of a vehicle. See also Technical bulletin 17: Advanced driver assist system (ADAS)
Light rental service vehicle	means a rental service vehicle whose gross vehicle mass is 3500kg or less.

8-1 Service brake and parking brake

Reasons for rejection

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Advanced brake systems

- See also [13-6 Advanced driver assistance systems \(ADAS\)](#)

13-6 Advanced driver assistance system (ADAS)

New VIRM section

Reasons for rejection

Summary of legislation

1. A vehicle equipped with an advanced driver assistance system (ADAS) displays a warning or malfunction indicator relating to that system at the time of in-service inspection.

- [See Technical bulletin 17: Advanced Driver Assistance Systems \(ADAS\)](#)

Reasons for rejection

Summary of legislation

1. A vehicle equipped with an advanced driver assistance system (ADAS) must not display a warning or malfunction indicator relating to that system at the time of in-service inspection.

- [See Technical bulletin 17: Advanced Driver Assistance Systems \(ADAS\)](#)

Technical bulletin 17 Advanced driver assistance system (ADAS)

New technical bulletin

Information

Reference

- **General vehicles, 13-6 Advanced Driver Assistance Systems (ADAS)**

Purpose

This guidance explains the new ADAS inspection requirements. It helps vehicle inspectors identify ADAS warnings and decide when to reject a vehicle.

What is ADAS?

An advanced driver assistance system (ADAS) is a safety system that fully or partly assists with, or controls, a vehicle's steering, braking, acceleration or direction of travel.

For vehicle inspections, ADAS features are grouped into four categories:

Code	Category	Examples
ADS	ADAS steering	• Lane keep assist (LKA) • Emergency lane keeping (ELK) • Lane centring assist (LCA)
ADB	ADAS braking	• Automatic emergency braking (AEB) • Brake assist system (BAS)
ADAF	ADAS acceleration functions	• Adaptive cruise control (ACC) • Intelligent speed assist (ISA)

		• Predictive cruise control (PCC)
ADCF	ADAS autonomous control functions	• Self-parking system • Autonomous driving function

Note: ADAS autonomous control functions (ADCF) include systems that control the direction a vehicle travels. They also include other systems classified as autonomous control functions for inspection and recording.

Identifying ADAS warning indicators

An ADAS fault may be shown by:

- an amber warning light
- a red warning light
- a warning message in the instrument cluster
- a warning symbol and text saying that a safety system isn't available or isn't working correctly.

Examples include:

- 'Front camera obstructed'
- 'Lane assist unavailable'
- 'AEB malfunction'
- 'Radar sensor blocked'
- 'Adaptive cruise control fault'

Check the vehicle's instrument cluster and warning displays for these indicators.

Inspection requirements

Inspectors should:

1. Confirm the vehicle has ADAS.
2. Watch the instrument cluster during the inspection.
3. Check for ADAS warning lights or malfunction messages.
4. Reject the vehicle if an ADAS warning or malfunction indicator is displayed.

Only reject the vehicle if the warning or malfunction indicator relates to an ADAS fitted to that vehicle. You don't need to:

- test whether the ADAS works
- road test ADAS features
- check sensor calibration
- check that optional ADAS features work correctly.

The inspection only checks whether a warning or malfunction indicator is present.

Note: Manufacturers may use different names for ADAS. Focus on what the system does, not the manufacturer's name for it.

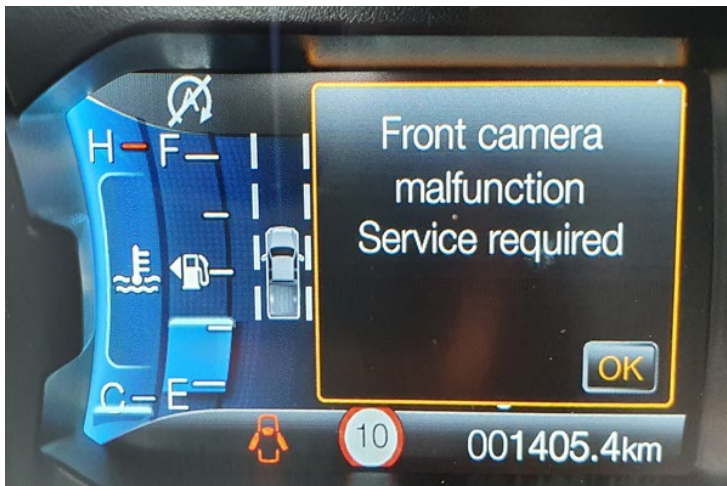
Samples

More samples will be added to this page over time. To share an image for this page email specialistchannels@nzta.govt.nz

ADAS warning system on instrument cluster



Front camera fault warning



Front radar not calibrated



ADAS warning on faulty system



Parking sensors unplugged



Pre-collision assist not available



System not ready or faulty



Truck AEB faulty ether radar or camera



Normal state all green

