

Following on from the previous 8 years of DVSA annual training, the proposals for the 2025-26 year is to include the following:

Vehicle Classes 1&2 (Group A)

Electric, hybrid and mild-hybrid vehicles, disabled rider controls and vehicle modifications

- Identifying these vehicles (some electric bicycles are subject to MOT test);
- Identifying high voltage cables (not all are orange);
- Health & safety;
- Testing hybrid, electric and hydrogen fuel cell systems;
- Disabled driver and rider controls (as an addition to normal vehicle controls and when replacing normal vehicle controls);
- Road testing vehicles fitted with disabled driver and rider controls;
- Fuel caps and flaps

Information in the MOT Testing Guide

- Replacement certificates;
- Disciplinary procedures, points evaluation and possible action;
- MOT contingency test procedures;
- Who to contact in situations like dealing with an incorrectly registered vehicle, needing testing advice, appealing against disciplinary action, and replacing certificates.

Test Procedures

- Using an assistant in both the bike and car test one-person test lane (OPTL);
- Using the decelerometer;
- Noise;
- Headlamp alignment;
- Brake test procedures;
- Suspension movement (acceptable or not acceptable);
- Wheel misalignment (shaft drive);
- Belt drive;
- Broken or modified levers;
- Footrests (missing or not required, single seat conversion);
- Reflectors (position, size, shape);
- Exhaust modified;
- Fuel leak;
- Battery security.

The MOT Inspection Manual and MOT Testing Guide

- Number plates (including vehicle registration dates for grey characters or 3D effects);
- Using an assistant in both the bike and car test one-person test lane (OPTL) and

automated test lane (ATL);

Lighting;

When the interaction between lamps is acceptable or not acceptable (for example, a daytime running lamp (DRL) is permitted to switch off when the same side indicator is operating);

Locking devices.

Example Subjects

Front and rear position lamps can be incorporated with the direction indicator lamps – the position lamp on the same side of the of the direction indicator may or may not switch off when the indicator is switched on;

The DRL can function as a front position lamp – it may or may not switch off or dim when the headlamps are switched on and the engine is running;

Clutch and throttle controls (friction device, does not return to idle);

Number plate lamps;

Indicator lamps, position (moped, solo, side car);

Testing a motorbike with linked brakes;

Checking steering linkage;

Checking steering head bearings;

Checking a solo machine without a centre stand.

The above topics need to cover a minimum of 3 hours and a record of this training must be kept by the MOT tester for inspection by the DVSA.

Vehicle Classes 4&7 (Group B)

Electric, hybrid and mild-hybrid vehicles, disabled rider controls and vehicle modifications

Identifying these vehicles;

Emissions, smoke and visual tests on hybrid vehicles;

What to do if the beam jack cannot extend clear of the batteries in the floor of an electric vehicle;

Identifying high voltage cables (not all are orange);

Health and safety;

Testing hybrid, electric and hydrogen fuel cell systems;

Disabled driver and rider controls (as an addition to normal vehicle controls and when replacing normal vehicle controls);

Road testing vehicles fitted with disabled driver and rider controls;

Fuel caps and flaps.

Information in the MOT Testing Guide

Replacement certificates;

Disciplinary procedures, points evaluation and possible action;

MOT contingency test procedures;

Who to contact in situations like dealing with an incorrectly registered vehicle,

needing testing advice, appealing against disciplinary action, and replacing certificates.

Test Procedures

Using turning plates correctly;
Using an assistant in both the bike and car test one-person test lane (OPTL);
Suspension checks, suspension bearing on a seized car;
Using the decelerometer;
Smoke test, temperature;
Smoke test pre-checks;
Smoke test plated values;
Noise;
Sound deadening material, noise suppression;
Fuel system (gas powered vehicles leak check) heat shields, leaks;
Headlamp alignment;
Brake test procedures;
The age of the vehicle;
Seating capacity;
L category vehicles;
Modified engine or emission control equipment;
Goods vehicles;
Conversions.

The MOT Inspection Manual and MOT Testing Guide

Number plates (including vehicle registration dates for grey characters or 3D effects);
Using an assistant in both the bike and car test one-person test lane (OPTL) and automated test lane (ATL);
Lighting;
When the interaction between lamps is acceptable or not acceptable (for example, a daytime running lamp (DRL) is permitted to switch off when the same side indicator is operating);
Locking devices.

Example Subjects

Anti-theft devices (M1 not N1 after 2001);
Correct use of turning plates (all checks);
Speedometer operation;
Warning lamps (electronic stability control (ESC), anti-lock braking system (ABS), seat belt supplementary restraint system (SRS), tyre pressure monitoring system (TPMS), engine malfunction indicator lamp (MIL) or engine management light (EML));
Mirrors.

The above topics need to cover a minimum of 3 hours and a record of this training must be kept by the MOT tester for inspection by the DVSA.