



Declaration of exemption from MoT

V112

Evidence of an MoT test is normally required for taxing purposes. If your vehicle is exempt from MoT testing you will need to fill in this form and produce it when you tax your vehicle at a Post Office®.

If your vehicle is a goods vehicle weighing more than 3,500kg (or other vehicle falling within type approval categories N2, N3, O3, O4 or T), that is exempt from testing, please fill in a V112G form.

The V112G form may also be used for a Northern Ireland goods vehicle weighing 3,500kg or less (or other Northern Ireland vehicle falling within type approval category N1), that is exempt.

Declaration

Vehicle registration number:

Your full name:

I declare that my vehicle is exempt as it falls into

category from the list over the page

Your Signature:

By signing this form you are confirming that the information provided is correct and the vehicle is exempt from MoT testing.

It is an offence under Section 47 of the Road Traffic Act or article 63 of the Road Traffic (Northern Ireland) Order 1995 to use a car, motorcycle or light goods vehicle without an MoT certificate on a public road unless the vehicle is 'exempt' from MoT testing.

Categories of vehicles that are exempt:

- a Motor tractor.
- b Track-laying vehicle.
- c Articulated vehicle that is not a lorry or bus (including bendy buses).
- d Works trucks.
- e Invalid carriages weighing no more than 306kg when unloaded.
- f Vehicle used only to pass from land occupied by the person keeping the vehicle to other land occupied by them, and not travelling on the road for more than a total of 6 miles a week.
- g Hackney carriage or private-hire vehicle licensed by local authorities authorised to check the roadworthiness of this vehicle.
- h Hackney carriage licensed by Transport for London.
- i Vehicle provided for police purposes and maintained in an approved workshop.
- j (GB only) Goods vehicle powered by electricity, and first registered before 1 March 2015.
- k Tram.
- l Trolley vehicle that is not an auxiliary trolley vehicle (auxiliary trolley vehicles are vehicles that are adapted to run from power provided from a source on board).
- m Vehicles authorised to be used on the road by a Special Types General Order or a Vehicle Special Order, unless the order specifies otherwise.
- n Vehicles used only on certain islands that do not have a bridge, tunnel, ford or other suitable way for motor vehicles to be conveniently driven to a road in any part of the UK. If so provide the name of the island in this box.
- o Vehicles with a maximum design speed of less than 15.5 miles per hour.
- p A vehicle constructed for gully or street cleansing or refuse disposal, which either:
 - is a three-wheeled vehicle, or
 - has an inside track width of less than 810 millimetres.
- q (GB only) A public service vehicle having a date of manufacture before 1st January 1960 and which has not been substantially changed.
- r (GB only) A vehicle other than a public service vehicle registered or manufactured 40 years ago and which has not been substantially changed in the last 30 years.

What does 'substantially changed' mean?

A vehicle where the technical characteristics of the main components have changed in the last 30 years. These components (other than for

motorcycles) are the **chassis** or **monocoque bodyshell** (including any sub-frames), **engine** and **axle and running gear** (alteration of the type and/or method of suspension or steering).

However, the following changes are not considered substantial:

- Chassis or monocoque bodyshell (including any subframes) – replacements of the same pattern as the original.
- Engine – alternative cubic capacities of the same basic engine and alternative original equipment engines (if the number of cylinders in an engine is different from the original it is unlikely to be alternative original equipment).
- Axles and running gear – changes made to improve efficiency, safety or environmental performance.
- Changes that are made to preserve a vehicle (must be when original type parts are no longer available).
- Changes of a type that have been made when the type of vehicle was in production or in general use (within ten years of the end of production).
- For vehicles that have been used as commercial vehicles, changes which were being made when they were used commercially.

Q-prefix, kit cars and reconstructed classic vehicles

The following vehicles (including motorcycles) are to be considered as substantially changed, unless they are taxed as an "historic vehicle" and have not been modified during the previous 30 years:

- A vehicle issued with a registration number with a 'Q' prefix.
- A kit car assembled from components from different makes and model of vehicle.
- A reconstructed classic vehicle as defined by DVLA guidance.
- A kit conversion, where a kit of new parts is added to an existing vehicle, or old parts are added to a kit of a manufactured body, chassis or monocoque bodyshell changing the general appearance of the vehicle.

Please see guidance available on www.gov.uk/government/consultations/roadworthiness-testing-for-vehicles-of-historic-interest for further information.