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VTC driver exam in the Madrid region

Examen de conductor de VTC de la Comunidad de Madrid

Free sample: full contents and one complete chapter with its practice test

The complete study pack: 4 exam modules · 19 chapters · 857 practice questions · 4 mock exams of 60 questions

> **The exam is in Spanish.** This English version is a study aid. The text is translated in full, with the Spanish word used in the exam in brackets. The test questions stay in Spanish, as in the exam, with the English translation below and the explanation in English. The mock exams are in Spanish. Your purchase also includes the Spanish version.

Unofficial study material, not linked to the Comunidad de Madrid (the regional government of Madrid). It is based on the Orden de 28 de marzo de 2025 (the regional order that regulates the exam) and on the current text of each law. It does not guarantee that you will pass. What counts is what the Comunidad de Madrid publishes. This version matches the test regulated by the Orden de 28 de marzo de 2025 (BOCM no. 77, 1 April 2025) and the 2026 and 2027 exam calls. Updated on 23 November 2026.

Contents: the 4 modules of the exam

Each module of the exam is explained in one or more chapters, in the same order as the Orden de 28 de marzo de 2025 (the regional order that regulates the exam). After the modules come 4 full mock exams with the split of the test, the sample questions published by the Comunidad de Madrid, solved, the annex of laws and a Spanish–English glossary of the words of the exam.

Module	Content, as set out in the rules of the exam	Chapters
Guide	Exam guide: requirements, registration, fee, dates, structure, pass mark and permit	1
1	Module 1, knowledge of the Spanish language (lengua castellana); grammar and vocabulary.	2, 3, 4
2	Module 2, knowledge of the physical environment (medio físico): navigation systems, use of digital devices with a navigation map, and the main places, public offices, hotels and leisure centres of the Comunidad de Madrid. This module also includes the air quality protocols of the towns of the Comunidad de Madrid and the system of environmental labels.	5, 6, 7
3	Module 3, knowledge of accessibility and public service: customer service, including passengers with disabilities, minors and pets; the Ley 5/2018, de 21 de diciembre, on access for people with disabilities accompanied by assistance dogs; and first aid.	8, 9, 10, 11
4	Module 4, knowledge of the legal framework of the activity: the rules for public transport services in hire vehicles with driver (vehículos de arrendamiento con conductor).	12, 13
Mock exams	4 full exams of 60 questions, with the same split by module as the test and a marking sheet	S1, S2, S3, S4
Official	Sample questions published by the Comunidad de Madrid, solved	14, 15, 16, 17
Annex	Annex: laws that apply, with a link to the official text	18
Glossary	Glossary: Spanish–English	19

Chapter 12

Module 4 · VTC regulation of the Comunidad de Madrid

This chapter is part of module 4 of the exam (12 questions in the test).

Laws and rules: Decreto 5/2024, de 10 de enero, del Consejo de Gobierno, por el que se desarrolla la Ley 20/1998 en materia de arrendamiento de vehículos con conductor, arts. 1 to 11, transitional provisions one to four and final provisions (consolidated text: 2026-07-03 (consolidated text of the Comunidad de Madrid, checked on 2026-11-23: it only includes the Decreto 59/2026)) · Decreto 59/2026, de 1 de julio, del Consejo de Gobierno, por el que se modifica el Decreto 5/2024, single article (paragraphs one to six), single transitional provision, single repealing provision and single final provision (consolidated text: 2026-07-03 (original text, in force from that date)) · Orden de 28 de marzo de 2025, de la Consejería de Vivienda, Transportes e Infraestructuras, por la que se regula la prueba para el ejercicio de la profesión de conductor de vehículos de arrendamiento con conductor, arts. 1, 3, 8 to 12 and the first transitional provision (consolidated text: 2025-04-02 (original text; no amendment is known)) · Ley 20/1998, de 27 de noviembre, de Ordenación y Coordinación de los Transportes Urbanos de la Comunidad de Madrid, arts. 14 ter, 14 quater, 16.1, 17.d and 18 (letters f and m) (consolidated text: 2024-12-27) · Ley 16/1987, de 30 de julio, de Ordenación de los Transportes Terrestres (LOTT), arts. 33 and 140.39.5 (consolidated text: 2026-04-15)

In a nutshell

- The Decreto 5/2024 is the VTC regulation in the Comunidad de Madrid, and since 3 July 2026 it has been changed by the Decreto 59/2026: new badges (art. 7), a new art. 8 bis on the price in high demand, and an exception to the C label for adapted vehicles (art. 4.4).
- The driver needs a B licence held for two years, must be on a company's staff and must pass the test (art. 3.1); the driver permit lasts five years and can be renewed from three months before it ends, without repeating the test (Orden de 28 de marzo de 2025, arts. 9 to 11).
- A VTC can only carry people from outside the company if the service was booked beforehand and reported to the register (art. 8), it cannot look for or tout for customers, and in high demand the price cannot exceed 75 % of the base price (in PLATERCAM emergencies it cannot rise at all) and no supplements other than tolls can be added (art. 8 bis).

This topic is the heart of module 4. Many questions on the rules come from the Decreto 5/2024, the regulation that says how a VTC works in the Comunidad de Madrid (the regional government of Madrid). VTC means "hire vehicle with driver" (vehículo de arrendamiento con conductor): the customer books the car and the driver before getting in. In July 2026, the Decreto 59/2026 changed several parts: the badges, the price when demand is very high (alta demanda), and adapted cars. Study the new text. The 2027 exam call says that the rules in force on the day of the test are examined (section three, apartado tercero), and the sample exams that the Comunidad de Madrid publishes are older than that reform.

Outline

VTC regulation of the Comunidad de Madrid

Decreto 5/2024 + Decreto 59/2026

The driver

- Six conditions (art. 3.1)
- Continuing training (art. 3.3)

The permit

- Applied for after passing (Orden, art. 9)
- Five years (Orden, art. 11)
- Renewal without a test

The service

- Booked beforehand (art. 8.1)
- Touting is banned (art. 8.2.a)
- Report and route sheet (art. 8.2.b and 8.3)

Users

- Per-seat service (art. 9)
- Rights (art. 10)
- Arbitration Boards (art. 11)

Identification

- New badges (art. 7)
- Accessibility pictogram (art. 4.5)

Price in high demand

- Five cases (art. 8 bis.1)
- 75 % limit (art. 8 bis.3)
- No supplements except tolls

Company and inspection

- Requirements (arts. 2, 4 and 6)
- Route sheets kept one year (art. 8.3)

The rules of this topic, in order

These are the four main rules. Each one does a different job.

Rule	What it is for
Ley 20/1998 (arts. 14 ter and 14 quater)	It is the Madrid law on urban transport. It says that you need an authorisation to provide urban VTC services and that the price can be limited when demand is very high
Decreto 5/2024	It develops that law: drivers, vehicles, the service and the rights of users
Decreto 59/2026	It changes the Decreto 5/2024 from 3 July 2026
Orden de 28 de marzo de 2025	It regulates the test and the driver permit

A decree (decreto) is approved by the regional government (Consejo de Gobierno). An order (orden) is issued by a regional ministry (consejería), which is the department of the Madrid government that deals with one subject, in this case transport.

> **Authorisation and permit are not the same**
>
> The **VTC authorisation** (autorización VTC) belongs to the company (or the person) that runs the cars. Without it, you cannot provide urban services in the Comunidad de Madrid (art. 14 ter.1 of the Ley 20/1998). The **driver permit** (permiso de conductor) belongs to the person who drives (art. 3.2 of the Decreto 5/2024 and art. 9 of the Orden). Questions can play with this difference. If they ask who "obtains the permit", think of the driver. If they ask about the "requirements for the authorisations", think of the company.

What changed in July 2026

The Decreto 59/2026 was published in the BOCM on 2 July 2026 and came into force the next day (single final provision). The BOCM is the official gazette of the Comunidad de Madrid (Boletín Oficial de la Comunidad de Madrid), where the region's rules are published. There are four main changes:

Subject	Before	Now
Badges (distintivos)	Art. 7.1 said to use the ones from the Decreto 101/2016	New two-colour badges, defined in art. 7 itself. The Decreto 101/2016 is repealed
Price in high demand	Art. 8.4 and 8.5: it could not exceed 75 % above the base price	Those paragraphs are removed. There is a new article, 8 bis
Environmental label	Art. 4.4: ECO or zero emissions	The same rule, with a new exception: adapted vehicles with a C label
Adapted cars	Art. 4.5: companies with ten or more authorisations must have wheelchair-adapted cars	The same rule, and those cars also carry the accessibility pictogram (UNE 41501:2002)

Questions with old data

The samples that the Comunidad de Madrid published in April 2025 and the examples from April 2026 are older than the Decreto 59/2026. Some ask about the Decreto 101/2016 or about badge measures that no longer apply (for example, 8 × 14 cm on the rear window). The 2027 exam call still names the Decreto 101/2016 in the module 4 list, but it also says that the rules in force on the day of the exam apply. We do not know when the Comunidad de Madrid will update its question bank. Learn the rule in force first, which is the one in this topic. If you meet an old question, use it only to see which data changed.

Who can be a VTC driver (art. 3 of the Decreto 5/2024)

To work as a VTC driver in the Comunidad de Madrid, you must meet six conditions (art. 3.1).

Letter	Condition	In plain words
a	A class B driving licence (permiso de conducir de la clase B) held for at least two years	The normal car licence, held for two full years
b	Be on the company's staff (plantilla), registered with the Seguridad Social (Spanish social security)	Be hired by a company and registered
c	Have no infectious disease and no physical or mental impairment that makes the job difficult or puts the health of users at risk. Not be a regular consumer of drugs or alcohol	Be healthy enough to drive and not use these regularly
d	Not have been convicted of crimes against sexual freedom	No conviction of that kind
e	Not have other jobs at the same time that affect your physical ability to drive or road safety	A second job cannot tire you so much that you drive worse
f	Pass the knowledge test	Pass the exam you are preparing for

The test in letter f covers digital devices with a navigation map, Spanish (castellano), first aid, this regulation, the rules for VTC services, and the most important places, public offices, hotels and leisure centres of the Comunidad de Madrid.

When you pass the test and prove the conditions (that is, you show that you meet them), the driver permit is issued (art. 3.2). In addition, companies that hold authorisations must give their workers the continuing training agreed in collective bargaining, that is, in the sector's collective agreement (art. 3.3).

> **You do not need a company to take the exam**
>
> The online office (sede electrónica) of the Comunidad de Madrid does not ask you to be on a company's staff to register for the test. Being on the staff is a condition for working (art. 3.1.b). If the word "work" (ejercer) appears in a question, letter b counts. If "register for the test" (inscribirse en la prueba) appears, the online office does not require it.

The driver permit (Orden de 28 de marzo de 2025)

The permit is the document that says you can drive VTCs professionally in the Comunidad de Madrid. It is regulated by the Orden de 28 de marzo de 2025 (arts. 9 to 12). This is what you need to know.

What	What the rule says	Article
When you apply	After passing the test and proving the other conditions of art. 3.1 of the Decreto 5/2024	Orden, art. 9
How you apply	Online, through the Registro Electrónico General of the Comunidad de Madrid	Orden, art. 9
How it is issued	Electronically	Orden, art. 9
Who drives	All VTCs must be driven by a person with a valid permit	Orden, art. 10.1
During the service	The permit must be accessible to the user	Orden, art. 10.2
Duration	Five years	Orden, art. 11.1
Renewal	You prove the conditions of art. 3.1, except the test	Orden, art. 11.2
When you renew	From three months before the end of its validity	Orden, art. 11.3
Register	The holder is entered de oficio in the Drivers Register (Registro de Conductores)	Orden, art. 12.1

“De oficio” (ex officio) means that the Administration does it without you having to ask.

An example. Karim passes the test and receives the permit on 10 March 2027. It expires in March 2032. He can ask for renewal from three months before that date, that is, from December 2031. He will not have to take the exam again. He will still have to keep meeting the conditions of art. 3.1: the B licence, health, no convictions and the rest.

Fee and procedure according to the online office

In November 2026, the fee for issuing the permit is €20.37 and it is paid before sending the application, according to the online office of the Comunidad de Madrid. You attach a recent photo of your face and the proof of payment. The procedure is online and you follow it from your Digital Account (Cuenta Digital). The amount of a fee can change every year. For the

> exam, it is more useful to know what the Orden says: electronic, five years and renewal without a test.

Exemptions and transitional period

The Orden provides for two cases in which you do not have to take the test.

1. **Permits from other places (art. 8).** Holders of a VTC driver permit from another autonomous community and holders of a taxi permit (autotaxi) from a city council are exempt. But only if the test they passed included the knowledge of modules 1, 3 and 4 and, from module 2, the knowledge of navigation and digital devices with a map. They must also prove the test they passed and its content (art. 8.2).
2. **Drivers who were already working (first transitional provision, paragraph 1).** Those who drove VTCs before the Decreto 5/2024 for at least one year without a break, or for two years within the four years before that decree came into force, are exempt. That entry into force was on 12 January 2024.

Those who were already driving but did not have that experience had 18 months from the entry into force of the Orden to pass (first transitional provision, paragraph 2). That period ended on 2 October 2026, and the information page of the Comunidad de Madrid reminds you that from that date the permit is needed to work. Today all VTCs must be driven by people with a valid permit (Orden, art. 10.1).

How the service is provided (art. 8 of the Decreto 5/2024)

Art. 8 is one of the most asked about. It has four ideas.

1. Only with a booked service (art. 8.1)

A VTC can only drive with people from outside the company if it is providing a service booked beforehand. In practice, a VTC cannot pick up someone who waves it down in the street.

2. Looking for or touting for customers is banned (art. 8.2.a)

VTCs cannot drive around public roads looking for customers. They also cannot stay parked to attract people who have not booked beforehand.

Mind the detail. The rule says that **driving around or being parked without a service, by itself, is not touting** (captar). The driver must act actively: offer their services to pedestrians, or carry a sign or notice offering services from that place.

But there is a special rule. Touting is understood to happen when the VTC is parked **without a booked service** in these places:

- inside the airport grounds and its entrance or exit roads;
- railway and bus stations, also at their entrances;
- any other place where there are many people because of a cultural, sports, music or social event.

“Mass attendance” (afluencia masiva) is understood to exist when the town requires a mobility plan for that event.

An example. Laura waits with her car stopped at the exit of a train station. She has no booked trip. Even if she talks to nobody, the rule understands that she is encouraging touting. By contrast, if she were stopped on an ordinary street, offering nothing, there would be no touting just because she is stopped.

3. Report the service before it starts (art. 8.2.b)

Before each service starts, it must be reported electronically to the register where reporting is required. The fourth transitional provision (disposición transitoria cuarta) says that reporting continues to the register of the Real Decreto 785/2021 until the ministry sets the date of the change to the register of the Comunidad de Madrid. The data are:

- name and tax number (NIF) of the lessor (the one who provides the service);
- name and NIF of the intermediary (the company that acts as go-between in the booking);
- place, date and time of the contract;
- place, date and time of the start, and place and date of the end, with the full address and town;
- registration number (matrícula) of the vehicle;
- if the service starts and ends in the same place, the furthest point of the route.

If the contract says that the customer will decide the end during the trip, the end place can be left out.

4. The route sheet (art. 8.3)

If for any reason that report cannot be made, the vehicle must carry on board the **route sheet** (hoja de ruta), on paper or in digital format. It is a document with at least the same data as above. The company keeps those route sheets for one year, available to the inspection services.

And what is advance booking?

“Advance booking” (precontratación) means booking ahead of time. The Decreto 5/2024 requires the service to be booked beforehand (art. 8.1) and reported beforehand (art. 8.2.b). **Neither the Decreto 5/2024 nor the Ley 20/1998 sets a minimum time** between booking and service. The

LOTT, the national land transport law, defines advance booking as “the setting of a minimum interval of time between booking or naming the vehicle and providing the service” (art. 140.39.5). If a question gives you a figure in minutes, check which rule it is talking about before answering.

Per-seat services and user rights (arts. 9 to 11)

Per-seat service with individual payment (art. 9)

This is the shared trip: each traveller books a seat and pays their own share (servicio por plaza con pago individual). It works like this:

- There is a **main trip**, the one asked for by the first traveller. The **secondary trips** must always be inside the main one (art. 9.1).
- The traveller gives the start and end points, date and time, and number of seats. They must **know the price beforehand**, and that price cannot change in any case after it is accepted (art. 9.2).
- The route is the most direct or suitable one between the start and the end of the main trip (art. 9.3.a).
- Intermediate stops to pick up and drop off travellers are allowed (art. 9.3.b).
- If one of the travellers leaves the vehicle, their service ends even if they have not reached their destination, and they must pay the agreed price (art. 9.3.c).

Rights of users (art. 10)

The companies through which the service is booked must:

- have an **active phone line** for customer service (a);
- carry **complaint forms** (hojas de reclamaciones) in the vehicles and display inside, in a visible place, a sign with this sentence: «Existen hojas de reclamaciones a disposición del consumidor» (complaint forms are available to the consumer) (b);
- offer people with disabilities an **accessible means of communication on the web** and a **phone number accessible by text** (c).

Transport Arbitration Boards (art. 11)

When there is a commercial dispute (conflicto mercantil) over a transport contract, it is resolved by the Transport Arbitration Boards (Juntas Arbitrales del Transporte), but only if the parties agree to it. The LOTT and its regulation apply.

The badges (art. 7 of the Decreto 5/2024, 2026 wording)

VTCs with an authorisation based in the Comunidad de Madrid must always carry, permanently, the badges set by the decree (art. 7.1). “Based” (domiciliada) means that the authorisation is

registered in Madrid.

Colours. The colour says which services the vehicle can do:

Colours	Vehicle enabled for
Red and blue	Urban and intercity transport
Red and green	Intercity transport only

What they contain. They are stickers with the flag of the Comunidad de Madrid, a serial number, the vehicle's registration number, the intercity authorisation number and, if there is one, the urban one, and the text "urbano-interurbano" or "interurbano". They have security features against damage and tampering.

Where and what size. There are two, and they are easy to mix up:

Badge	Size	Where it goes
Circular	85 mm in diameter	Top right of the windscreen (front window)
Rectangular	140 mm wide and 85 mm high	Bottom left of the rear window

They must be visible from outside and must not hinder the driver's view. In addition, vehicles cannot carry external signs or advertising that could be confused with taxi activity (art. 7.2).

The change of stickers. The badges of the Decreto 101/2016 stayed valid for four months from the entry into force of the Decreto 59/2026. After that period, only the new ones are valid. They are made by specialised companies and delivered through authorised channels (single transitional provision). According to the preamble of the Decreto 59/2026, they are no longer delivered by the body that grants the authorisations, as used to happen.

Adapted vehicles. Do not confuse the badge with the accessibility pictogram. Vehicles adapted for wheelchair users also carry the pictogram of the standard UNE 41501:2002 in the top right corner of the rear window (art. 4.5).

The price when demand is high (art. 8 bis)

The price of a VTC is not subject to administrative tariffs. But the Ley 20/1998 allows a regulation to set a maximum increase in the price to avoid excessive situations for users when demand is exceptional (art. 14 ter.1). Art. 8 bis does this, and it is new from 2026.

Five cases (art. 8 bis.1)

Letter	Exceptional situation
a	Unusual or extraordinary events with many people, which leave the transport supply short
b	Unusual weather phenomena that make movement difficult
c	A serious and unexpected disruption of a transport infrastructure that forces people to use other routes
d	Emergencies declared under the Civil Protection Territorial Plan of the Comunidad de Madrid (PLATERCAM) in which people must be moved urgently
e	Any other exceptional situation declared by the head of the transport ministry (consejería) with a reasoned resolution (a written decision that explains its reasons)

Cases a, b, c and d must be declared by the competent body, with their time scope. Case e has its own rule: the resolution must describe the situation, its scope and its expected duration (art. 8 bis.1.e and 2).

The price rules

- In cases **a, b, c and e**, the price cannot exceed 75 per cent of the base price (precio base) (art. 8 bis.3).
- In case **d** (PLATERCAM), **no increase can be applied** to the base price (art. 8 bis.3).
- In all cases, **no other supplement can be added**, except toll supplements that may be set (art. 8 bis.4).
- The **base price** is the average price of services on an equivalent trip at the same time, taking the last ten days on which there was no exceptional situation (art. 8 bis.5).
- All this also applies to per-seat services with individual payment (art. 8 bis.6).

How to read the 75 %

Art. 8 bis.3 says that the price “no podrá superar el 75 por 100 del precio base” (cannot exceed 75 per cent of the base price). Read literally, the price would have to go down. But the same paragraph adds that in case d “no se podrá aplicar incremento alguno sobre el precio base” (no increase at all can be applied to the base price), the preamble of the Decreto 59/2026 speaks of the “porcentaje del 75 por 100 sobre el precio base” (75 per cent percentage on the base price), and the Ley 20/1998 speaks of an “incremento máximo” (maximum increase) (art. 14 ter.1). That is why it is understood as a maximum rise of 75 %. With an invented base price of €20, the maximum would be €35. That calculation is ours:

the rule gives no examples. For the exam, memorise the 75 % figure, no increase in the PLATERCAM, no supplement except tolls, and the base price of the last ten normal days.

What the company must meet

Although the exam is for drivers, the regulation talks a lot about companies. These are the data that appear most.

Subject	What it requires	Article
Who can apply for the authorisation	Spanish or EU nationality, or foreigners' permits; an individual or a legal entity (not co-ownerships, comunidades de bienes)	2.1.a and b
Drivers	At least a number of drivers equal to or higher than 75 % of the authorisations in service	2.1.d
Insurance	Have civil liability covered for damage to travellers	2.1.e
Distance contracts	Email address and electronic signature, and the computer equipment to document the contract	2.1.f
Periodic validation (visado)	A check of the authorisation every two years (biennial)	2.1.j and 6.1
Vehicles	Based in the Comunidad de Madrid; at most ten years old from first registration (with exceptions); ECO or zero-emission label	4.1, 4.3 and 4.4
Adapted vehicles	Holders of ten or more authorisations, with the new cars they buy from 1 January 2025, must reach one adapted vehicle for every ten	4.5
Training	Continuing training for drivers	3.3
Customer service	Phone, complaint forms, sign and accessible means	10

The exceptions on age and label apply to vehicles with a taxable power of 28 fiscal horsepower (caballos de vapor fiscales, CVF) or more and to historic vehicles (arts. 4.3 and 4.4). The 2026 reform adds adapted vehicles with a C label in art. 4.4.

And what must the driver do?

- Hold a valid driver permit and keep meeting the conditions of art. 3.1.
- Keep the permit accessible to the user during the service (Orden, art. 10.2).
- Only drive booked services and not tout for customers (art. 8.1 and 8.2.a).

- Carry the route sheet on board when the service cannot be reported (art. 8.3).
- Drive a vehicle with the new badges in place and clearly visible (art. 7).

Inspection

The land transport inspection services check that these rules are followed. The LOTT says that their staff have the status of authority (art. 33.1). Companies and the people concerned must make it easy for them to inspect the vehicles and examine the documents (art. 33.3).

An important point: in a roadside inspection, **the driver is the company's representative** regarding the documents that must be carried on board and the information about the service carried out (art. 33.3).

Here the documents you already know come in. The route sheet is kept for one year, available to the inspection services (Decreto 5/2024, art. 8.3). For urban services, the Ley 20/1998 punishes starting a service without reporting it or, if it could not be reported, without the route sheet on board (art. 18.m, 1.º), and refusing the inspection or putting obstacles in its way (arts. 17.d and 18.f). The LOTT has its own VTC offences, added by the Ley 13/2021, but the Ley 20/1998 says that these do not apply to urban services (art. 16.1). That is why the seriousness changes depending on the law. Seriousness and fines are studied in the topic "Ley 20/1998, LOTT y régimen sancionador".

What comes up most

Tricky fact	The right answer	Where
Driver's driving licence	Class B held for at least two years	Decreto 5/2024, art. 3.1.a
Relationship with the company	On the staff, registered with the Seguridad Social	Decreto 5/2024, art. 3.1.b
Length of the driver permit	Five years	Orden of 2025, art. 11.1
When to renew	From three months before the end of its validity, without repeating the test	Orden of 2025, art. 11.2 and 11.3
Permit after the "pass" (apto)	You must ask for it to be issued, electronically	Orden of 2025, arts. 3.2 and 9
Touting	Being stopped without a booked service is not touting, except at airports, stations and mass events	Decreto 5/2024, art. 8.2.a
Reporting the service	Before it starts; if not possible, route sheet on board	Decreto 5/2024, art. 8.2.b and 8.3
Colours of the badges	Red and blue: urban and intercity. Red and green: intercity only	Decreto 5/2024, art. 7.1
Size of the badges	Circular, 85 mm, on the windscreen; rectangular, 140 × 85 mm, on the rear window	Decreto 5/2024, art. 7.1
Price in high demand	It cannot exceed 75 % of the base price (see the note); PLATERCAM: no increase; only toll supplements	Decreto 5/2024, art. 8 bis

Self-assessment test

Rules and the 2026 changes

1. **¿Qué norma regula la prueba que hay que superar para ser conductor de VTC en la Comunidad de Madrid?**

   Which rule regulates the test you must pass to become a VTC driver in the Comunidad de Madrid?

   a. El Decreto 59/2026, de 1 de julio
      The Decreto 59/2026 of 1 July
   b. La Orden de 28 de marzo de 2025
      The Orden de 28 de marzo de 2025
   c. La Ley 13/2021, de 1 de octubre
      The Ley 13/2021 of 1 October
   d. El Decreto 101/2016, de 18 de octubre
      The Decreto 101/2016 of 18 October

2. **¿Qué hace el Decreto 59/2026, de 1 de julio?**

   What does the Decreto 59/2026 of 1 July do?

   a. Modifica el Decreto 5/2024, que regula los VTC
      It amends the Decreto 5/2024, which regulates VTCs
   b. Crea la prueba de conocimientos de los conductores
      It creates the knowledge test for drivers
   c. Sustituye por completo a la Ley 20/1998
      It completely replaces the Ley 20/1998
   d. Regula las multas de todos los transportes por carretera
      It regulates the fines for all road transport

3. **¿Desde cuándo está en vigor el Decreto 59/2026?**

   Since when is the Decreto 59/2026 in force?

   a. Desde el 1 de julio de 2026, día en que se aprobó
      Since 1 July 2026, the day it was approved
   b. Desde el 1 de enero de 2027
      Since 1 January 2027
   c. Desde los cuatro meses siguientes a su publicación
      Four months after its publication
   d. Desde el día siguiente al de su publicación en el BOCM
      The day after its publication in the BOCM

4. **¿Qué norma deroga de forma expresa el Decreto 59/2026?**

   Which rule does the Decreto 59/2026 expressly repeal?

   a. El Decreto 5/2024

      The Decreto 5/2024

   b. La Orden de 28 de marzo de 2025

      The Orden de 28 de marzo de 2025

   c. El Decreto 101/2016

      The Decreto 101/2016

   d. La Ley 20/1998

      The Ley 20/1998

5. **El Decreto 5/2024 se aplica a los transportes urbanos de viajeros en VTC que…**

   The Decreto 5/2024 applies to urban passenger transport in VTCs that…

   a. se desarrollan íntegramente en el territorio de la Comunidad de Madrid

      take place entirely within the territory of the Comunidad de Madrid

   b. empiezan en Madrid y terminan en otra comunidad

      start in Madrid and end in another region

   c. se hacen solo dentro del municipio de Madrid capital

      take place only inside the city of Madrid

   d. se hacen solo desde el aeropuerto

      take place only from the airport

Who can be a driver

6. **¿Qué permiso de conducir pide el Decreto 5/2024 para trabajar como conductor de VTC?**

   Which driving licence does the Decreto 5/2024 require to work as a VTC driver?

   a. El de clase B con al menos cinco años de antigüedad

      Class B held for at least five years

   b. El de clase C1 con al menos un año de antigüedad

      Class C1 held for at least one year

   c. El de clase B con al menos dos años de antigüedad

      Class B held for at least two years

   d. Cualquier permiso de conducir, sin importar la antigüedad

      Any driving licence, however long you have held it

7. **Pedro quiere ser conductor de VTC, pero consume alcohol de forma habitual. ¿Qué dice el art. 3.1 del Decreto 5/2024?**
   Pedro wants to be a VTC driver, but he drinks alcohol regularly. What does art. 3.1 of the Decreto 5/2024 say?

   a. Puede ejercer si nunca bebe durante el servicio
      He can work if he never drinks during the service
   b. Puede ejercer si su empresa lo autoriza por escrito
      He can work if his company authorises it in writing
   c. Puede ejercer si aprueba la prueba con buena nota
      He can work if he passes the test with a good mark
   d. No puede ejercer: no se puede ser consumidor habitual de alcohol
      He cannot work: you cannot be a regular consumer of alcohol

8. **Según el art. 3.1.b del Decreto 5/2024, ¿qué relación debe tener el conductor con la empresa titular de la autorización?**
   According to art. 3.1.b of the Decreto 5/2024, what relationship must the driver have with the company that holds the authorisation?

   a. Ser socio de la empresa y tener parte de su capital
      Be a partner in the company and own part of its capital
   b. Figurar en su plantilla, de alta en la Seguridad Social
      Be on its staff, registered with the Seguridad Social
   c. Estar apuntado en la bolsa de trabajo de la empresa
      Be on the company's job list
   d. Pagar a la empresa una cuota mensual por usar el coche
      Pay the company a monthly fee for using the car

9. **¿Qué dice el art. 3.1.e del Decreto 5/2024 sobre otros trabajos del conductor?**
   What does art. 3.1.e of the Decreto 5/2024 say about the driver's other jobs?

   a. No puede tener otros trabajos que afecten a su capacidad física para conducir
      The driver cannot have other jobs that affect the physical ability to drive
   b. No puede tener ningún otro trabajo, aunque sea de pocas horas
      The driver cannot have any other job, even a few hours a week
   c. Puede tener cualquier otro trabajo si antes avisa a su empresa
      The driver can have any other job after telling the company
   d. Solo puede tener otro trabajo si también es de conductor
      The driver can only have another job if it is also as a driver

10. **Según el art. 3.3 del Decreto 5/2024, ¿quién debe dar al conductor la formación continua que fije el convenio?**
    According to art. 3.3 of the Decreto 5/2024, who must give the driver the continuing training set in the collective agreement?

    a. El propio conductor, por su cuenta
       The driver, at their own cost
    b. La Dirección General de Transportes y Movilidad
       The Dirección General de Transportes y Movilidad
    c. Las autoescuelas de la Comunidad de Madrid
       The driving schools of the Comunidad de Madrid
    d. La empresa titular de la autorización
       The company that holds the authorisation

The permit: issue and validity

11. **Jorge recibió su permiso de conductor de VTC el 15 de mayo de 2026. Si no lo renueva, ¿hasta cuándo es válido?**
    Jorge received his VTC driver permit on 15 May 2026. If he does not renew it, until when is it valid?

    a. Hasta mayo de 2031
       Until May 2031
    b. Hasta mayo de 2028
       Until May 2028
    c. Hasta mayo de 2036
       Until May 2036
    d. No caduca nunca
       It never expires

12. **¿Cómo se presenta la solicitud para que expidan el permiso de conductor de VTC?**
    How do you submit the application for the VTC driver permit to be issued?

    a. Por correo certificado a la Dirección General de Transportes
       By registered post to the Dirección General de Transportes
    b. Solo en una oficina de atención al ciudadano, con cita
       Only at a citizen service office, with an appointment
    c. Por vía electrónica, en el Registro Electrónico General de la Comunidad de Madrid
       Online, through the Registro Electrónico General of the Comunidad de Madrid
    d. En una autoescuela, que la envía a la Comunidad
       At a driving school, which sends it to the Comunidad de Madrid

13. **Marta ha sacado «apto» en la prueba. ¿Qué tiene que hacer para tener el permiso?**
    Marta has got "pass" (apto) in the test. What must she do to get the permit?

    a. Nada: el «apto» ya sirve como permiso para trabajar
       Nothing: the "pass" already works as a permit to work
    b. Esperar un año y repetir la prueba para confirmar la nota
       Wait a year and repeat the test to confirm the mark
    c. Pedir a su empresa que lo solicite en papel en una oficina
       Ask her company to apply on paper at an office
    d. Pedir la expedición del permiso y acreditar los demás requisitos
       Ask for the permit to be issued and prove the other requirements

14. **Según el art. 10.1 de la Orden de 2025, ¿quién puede conducir un VTC?**
    According to art. 10.1 of the 2025 order, who can drive a VTC?

    a. Cualquiera con permiso de conducir B, si el dueño lo autoriza
       Anyone with a B driving licence, if the owner allows it
    b. Quien tenga el permiso de conductor de VTC en vigor
       Anyone who holds a valid VTC driver permit
    c. Cualquiera que tenga el permiso de conductor de VTC, aunque esté caducado
       Anyone with a VTC driver permit, even an expired one
    d. Solo el titular de la autorización
       Only the holder of the authorisation

15. **Durante un servicio, ¿qué debe pasar con el permiso de conductor, según el art. 10.2 de la Orden de 2025?**
    During a service, what must happen with the driver permit, according to art. 10.2 of the 2025 order?

    a. Debe estar guardado en la sede de la empresa
       It must be kept at the company's headquarters
    b. Debe ser accesible para la persona usuaria
       It must be accessible to the passenger
    c. Solo hay que enseñarlo si lo pide la policía
       It only has to be shown if the police ask for it
    d. Hay que entregar una copia al cliente al terminar
       A copy must be given to the customer at the end

Renewal, register and exemption

16. **¿A partir de cuándo se puede pedir la renovación del permiso de conductor de VTC?**
From when can you apply to renew the VTC driver permit?

    a. Desde el día siguiente a su caducidad
    From the day after it expires

    b. Desde un año antes de que caduque
    From one year before it expires

    c. Desde los seis meses anteriores a la caducidad
    From six months before it expires

    d. Desde los tres meses anteriores al fin de la vigencia
    From three months before the end of its validity

17. **Para renovar el permiso de conductor de VTC, ¿hay que volver a aprobar la prueba?**
To renew the VTC driver permit, do you have to pass the test again?

    a. Sí, tiene que repetir la prueba entera con sus cuatro módulos
    Yes, you must repeat the whole test with its four modules

    b. No, pero tiene que acreditar los demás requisitos del art. 3.1
    No, but you must prove the other requirements of art. 3.1

    c. Sí, pero solo el módulo 4, que trata de la normativa
    Yes, but only module 4, which covers the rules

    d. No, y tampoco tiene que acreditar ningún otro requisito
    No, and you do not have to prove any other requirement either

18. **Una vez expedido el permiso, ¿cómo se inscribe el conductor en el Registro de Conductores de VTC de la Comunidad de Madrid?**
Once the permit is issued, how is the driver entered in the VTC Drivers Register (Registro de Conductores) of the Comunidad de Madrid?

    a. De oficio: la inscripción la hace la Administración
    De oficio: the Administration does it

    b. Debe pedirlo con una segunda solicitud
    The driver must ask for it with a second application

    c. Lo hace la empresa en el plazo de diez días
    The company does it within ten days

    d. No se inscribe: el registro es solo para empresas
    The driver is not entered: the register is only for companies

19. **Según el art. 8 de la Orden de 2025, ¿quién puede quedar exento de hacer la prueba?**
    According to art. 8 of the 2025 order, who can be exempt from taking the test?

    a. Quien lleve más de diez años con el permiso de conducir B
       Someone who has held a B driving licence for more than ten years
    b. Quien tenga un título de Bachillerato o de Formación Profesional
       Someone with a secondary school or vocational training qualification
    c. Quien tenga un permiso de autotaxi con una prueba equivalente
       Someone with a taxi permit and an equivalent test
    d. Quien viva en un municipio de menos de 5.000 habitantes
       Someone who lives in a town of fewer than 5,000 inhabitants

20. **¿Qué experiencia dejó exentos de la prueba a quienes ya conducían VTC antes del Decreto 5/2024, según la disposición transitoria primera de la Orden de 2025?**
    What experience exempted from the test the people who were already driving VTCs before the Decreto 5/2024, according to the first transitional provision of the 2025 order?

    a. Seis meses seguidos en cualquier momento anterior al decreto
       Six months in a row at any time before the decree
    b. Cinco años en total, aunque fueran hace mucho tiempo
       Five years in total, even if long ago
    c. Un año seguido, o dos años en los cuatro anteriores al decreto
       One year in a row, or two years in the four years before the decree
    d. Haber hecho al menos mil servicios con la misma empresa
       At least one thousand services with the same company

Providing the service

21. **Según el art. 8.1 del Decreto 5/2024, ¿cuándo puede un VTC circular con personas ajenas a la empresa?**
    According to art. 8.1 of the Decreto 5/2024, when can a VTC drive with people from outside the company?

    a. Siempre que el conductor tenga el permiso
       Whenever the driver has the permit
    b. Solo si está prestando un servicio contratado antes
       Only if it is providing a service booked beforehand
    c. Solo si el viaje es dentro de la ciudad
       Only if the trip is inside the city
    d. Siempre que el cliente lo pare en la calle
       Whenever the customer stops it in the street

22. **Un conductor de VTC espera en una calle normal, sin servicio contratado. No habla con nadie y no lleva ningún cartel. ¿Qué dice el art. 8.2.a?**

    A VTC driver waits on an ordinary street with no booked service. He talks to nobody and has no sign. What does art. 8.2.a say?

    a. Capta clientes por el simple hecho de estar parado en la calle
       He is touting for customers just by being stopped in the street
    b. Capta clientes si lleva parado allí más de diez minutos
       He is touting for customers if he has been stopped there for more than ten minutes
    c. Capta clientes si tiene la aplicación de reservas encendida
       He is touting for customers if the booking app is switched on
    d. No capta: hace falta una conducta activa, como ofrecer el viaje
       He is not touting: active behaviour is needed, such as offering the trip

23. **¿En cuál de estos lugares se entiende que un VTC estacionado y sin servicio contratado propicia la captación de clientes?**

    In which of these places is a parked VTC with no booked service understood to be encouraging touting for customers?

    a. En el garaje de su empresa
       In its company's garage
    b. En una calle residencial, sin ningún evento cerca
       On a residential street, with no event nearby
    c. En los accesos de una estación de ferrocarril
       At the entrances of a railway station
    d. En el taller, durante una revisión
       At the workshop, during a service check

24. **¿Qué hay que hacer antes de empezar cada servicio, según el art. 8.2.b del Decreto 5/2024?**

    What must be done before each service starts, according to art. 8.2.b of the Decreto 5/2024?

    a. Comunicarlo por vía electrónica al registro correspondiente
       Report it electronically to the relevant register
    b. Pedir permiso por teléfono a la policía local del municipio
       Ask the local police of the town for permission by phone
    c. Enviar los datos del cliente a la Dirección General de Tráfico
       Send the customer's details to the Dirección General de Tráfico
    d. Pagar una tasa por cada servicio en la sede electrónica
       Pay a fee for each service at the online office

25. **Si no se puede hacer la comunicación del servicio, ¿qué debe llevar a bordo el vehículo, según el art. 8.3 del Decreto 5/2024?**
    If the service cannot be reported, what must the vehicle carry on board, according to art. 8.3 of the Decreto 5/2024?

    a. El contrato de trabajo del conductor
       The driver's employment contract
    b. La hoja de ruta, en papel o en formato digital
       The route sheet (hoja de ruta), on paper or in digital format
    c. Una copia de la factura del coche
       A copy of the car's invoice
    d. El justificante de la tasa del permiso
       The proof of payment of the permit fee

Advance booking, data and per-seat services

26. **Según la LOTT (art. 140.39.5), ¿qué es la «precontratación» del servicio?**
    According to the LOTT (art. 140.39.5), what is "advance booking" (precontratación) of the service?

    a. El pago de todo el servicio por adelantado, con tarjeta
       Paying for the whole service in advance, by card
    b. La firma del contrato de transporte ante un notario
       Signing the transport contract before a notary
    c. Un tiempo mínimo entre la contratación y la prestación del servicio
       A minimum time between booking and providing the service
    d. La comunicación del servicio a la policía antes de salir
       Reporting the service to the police before leaving

27. **¿Cuál de estos datos hay que comunicar antes del servicio, según el art. 8.2.b del Decreto 5/2024?**
    Which of these data must be reported before the service, according to art. 8.2.b of the Decreto 5/2024?

    a. La matrícula del vehículo
       The registration number of the vehicle
    b. El número de teléfono del pasajero
       The passenger's phone number
    c. El color del vehículo
       The colour of the vehicle
    d. La edad del conductor
       The driver's age

28. **En un servicio por plaza con pago individual, ¿qué pasa con el precio una vez que el viajero lo ha aceptado?**
    In a per-seat service with individual payment, what happens to the price once the traveller has accepted it?

    a. Puede subir si hay atasco
       It can go up if there is a traffic jam
    b. No puede cambiar en ningún caso
       It cannot change in any case
    c. Puede cambiar si el conductor da un rodeo
       It can change if the driver takes a detour
    d. Se fija al final del trayecto
       It is set at the end of the trip

29. **En un servicio por plaza con pago individual, una de las personas viajeras baja del vehículo antes de llegar al destino que contrató. ¿Qué ocurre?**
    In a per-seat service with individual payment, one of the travellers gets out of the vehicle before reaching the destination they booked. What happens?

    a. El servicio sigue para él hasta el destino
       The service goes on for them until the destination
    b. No paga nada porque no llegó
       They pay nothing because they did not arrive
    c. Paga solo la parte del trayecto que hizo, calculada al final
       They pay only for the part of the trip they made, calculated at the end
    d. El servicio se da por terminado y debe pagar el precio acordado
       The service is considered finished and they must pay the agreed price

30. **¿Qué debe cumplir el itinerario de un servicio por plaza con pago individual?**
    What must the route of a per-seat service with individual payment be?

    a. Ser el más directo o adecuado entre el inicio y el final del trayecto principal
       The most direct or suitable between the start and the end of the main trip
    b. Ser el que más paradas permita, aunque sea mucho más largo
       The one that allows the most stops, even if it is much longer
    c. Ser el que elija el último viajero que sube al vehículo
       The one chosen by the last traveller to get in
    d. Ser siempre el que menos gasolina le cueste al conductor
       Always the one that costs the driver the least fuel

Badges and adapted vehicles

31. **¿Qué colores tienen los distintivos de un VTC habilitado para transporte urbano e interurbano?**

    What colours do the badges (distintivos) of a VTC enabled for urban and intercity transport have?

    a. Rojo y verde
       Red and green
    b. Azul y amarillo
       Blue and yellow
    c. Verde y blanco
       Green and white
    d. Rojo y azul
       Red and blue

32. **¿Qué medidas tiene el distintivo rectangular de la luna trasera, según el art. 7.1 del Decreto 5/2024?**

    What size is the rectangular badge on the rear window, according to art. 7.1 of the Decreto 5/2024?

    a. 14 cm de ancho y 8 cm de alto
       14 cm wide and 8 cm high
    b. 85 mm de ancho y 140 mm de alto
       85 mm wide and 140 mm high
    c. 140 mm de ancho y 85 mm de alto
       140 mm wide and 85 mm high
    d. 200 mm de ancho y 100 mm de alto
       200 mm wide and 100 mm high

33. **¿Dónde se coloca el distintivo circular de 85 mm de diámetro?**

    Where is the circular badge, 85 mm in diameter, placed?

    a. En la parte superior derecha de la luna delantera
       At the top right of the windscreen
    b. En la parte inferior izquierda de la luna delantera
       At the bottom left of the windscreen
    c. En la parte inferior izquierda de la luna trasera
       At the bottom left of the rear window
    d. En el techo del vehículo
       On the roof of the vehicle

34. **¿Qué ocurre con los distintivos del Decreto 101/2016 según la disposición transitoria única del Decreto 59/2026?**
    What happens to the badges of the Decreto 101/2016 according to the single transitional provision of the Decreto 59/2026?

    a. Siguen valiendo para siempre junto a los nuevos
       They stay valid for ever alongside the new ones
    b. Valen cuatro meses más; después, solo los nuevos
       They stay valid for four more months; after that, only the new ones
    c. Hay que cambiarlos por los nuevos en 24 horas
       They must be replaced by the new ones within 24 hours
    d. Siguen valiendo solo en los vehículos con etiqueta ECO
       They stay valid only on vehicles with an ECO label

35. **¿Qué debe llevar un vehículo adaptado para personas en silla de ruedas en la esquina superior derecha de la luna trasera?**
    What must a vehicle adapted for wheelchair users carry in the top right corner of the rear window?

    a. Un cartel con el teléfono de atención de la empresa
       A sign with the company's customer service phone number
    b. El distintivo circular de 85 mm de diámetro
       The circular badge of 85 mm in diameter
    c. La palabra «adaptado» escrita en letras rojas
       The word "adaptado" written in red letters
    d. El pictograma de accesibilidad de la norma UNE 41501:2002
       The accessibility pictogram of the standard UNE 41501:2002

Price in high demand

36. **¿Cómo define el art. 8 bis.5 el «precio base»?**
    How does art. 8 bis.5 define the base price (precio base)?

    a. El precio medio de un trayecto equivalente y en el mismo horario en los últimos diez días normales
       The average price of an equivalent trip at the same time in the last ten normal days
    b. El precio más bajo que se cobró por ese mismo trayecto a lo largo del último año
       The lowest price charged for that same trip over the last year
    c. El precio que fija cada año el Ayuntamiento en su tarifa oficial para ese trayecto
       The price that the city council sets each year in its official tariff for that trip
    d. El precio medio de ese trayecto en el mismo mes del año anterior, sin descuentos
       The average price of that trip in the same month of the previous year, without discounts

37. **¿Cuál de estas situaciones es una situación excepcional de alta demanda según el art. 8 bis.1?**

    Which of these is an exceptional high-demand situation according to art. 8 bis.1?

    a. Un viernes por la tarde con algo más de tráfico

       A Friday afternoon with a bit more traffic

    b. Un fenómeno climatológico inusual que dificulta la movilidad

       Unusual weather that makes movement difficult

    c. Un trayecto con más de dos pasajeros

       A trip with more than two passengers

    d. Una hora punta de un día laborable

       Rush hour on a working day

38. **¿Qué porcentaje fija el art. 8 bis.3 como límite del precio en los supuestos a, b, c y e?**

    What percentage does art. 8 bis.3 set as the price limit in cases a, b, c and e?

    a. El 25 %

       25 %

    b. El 50 %

       50 %

    c. El 75 %

       75 %

    d. El 100 %

       100 %

39. **Si la alta demanda se debe a una emergencia declarada según el PLATERCAM, ¿qué incremento se puede aplicar sobre el precio base?**

    If the high demand is due to an emergency declared under the PLATERCAM, what increase can be applied to the base price?

    a. Hasta el 75 %

       Up to 75 %

    b. Hasta el 50 %

       Up to 50 %

    c. Hasta el 25 %

       Up to 25 %

    d. Ninguno

       None

40. **¿Qué suplementos se pueden añadir al precio final en situaciones excepcionales de alta demanda?**

    Which supplements can be added to the final price in exceptional high-demand situations?

    a. Solo los de equipaje grande y los de mascotas

       Only those for large luggage and pets

    b. Solo los de servicio nocturno y días festivos

       Only those for night service and public holidays

    c. Solo los suplementos por peaje que pudieran establecerse

       Only toll supplements that may be set

    d. Todos los que la empresa anuncie antes del viaje

       All those the company announces before the trip

Company, user rights and inspection

41. **¿Qué debe exhibirse de forma visible dentro del vehículo, según el art. 10.b del Decreto 5/2024?**

    What must be displayed visibly inside the vehicle, according to art. 10.b of the Decreto 5/2024?

    a. Un cartel con las tarifas oficiales del servicio urbano

       A sign with the official fares of the urban service

    b. Una copia ampliada del permiso de circulación del coche

       An enlarged copy of the car's registration document

    c. Un mapa de las zonas de bajas emisiones de Madrid

       A map of the low-emission zones of Madrid

    d. Un cartel: «Existen hojas de reclamaciones a disposición del consumidor»

       A sign: "Existen hojas de reclamaciones a disposición del consumidor" (complaint forms are available to the consumer)

42. **Para las personas con discapacidad, ¿qué debe tener la empresa según el art. 10.c del Decreto 5/2024?**

    For people with disabilities, what must the company have according to art. 10.c of the Decreto 5/2024?

    a. Un contacto accesible por web y un teléfono de atención accesible por texto

       An accessible web contact and a phone number accessible by text

    b. Solo un teléfono de voz, atendido siempre por una persona

       Only a voice phone line, always answered by a person

    c. Una oficina presencial abierta las 24 horas, todos los días

       A branch open 24 hours a day, every day

    d. Viajes gratis o con descuento en todos los servicios que pidan

       Free or discounted trips on all the services they ask for

43. **¿Cuántos conductores debe tener, como mínimo, una empresa respecto a sus autorizaciones en alta?**

    What is the minimum number of drivers a company must have compared with its authorisations in service?

    a. El 50 %

       50 %

    b. El 75 %

       75 %

    c. El 100 %

       100 %

    d. El 25 %

       25 %

44. **¿Cuánto tiempo conserva la empresa las hojas de ruta a disposición de los servicios de inspección?**

    How long does the company keep the route sheets available to the inspection services?

    a. Seis meses

       Six months

    b. Dos años

       Two years

    c. Un año

       One year

    d. Diez años

       Ten years

45. **En una inspección en carretera, ¿qué consideración tiene el conductor respecto a la documentación que debe llevar a bordo?**

    In a roadside inspection, what status does the driver have regarding the documents that must be carried on board?

    a. La de cliente de la empresa

       That of a customer of the company

    b. La de testigo sin obligaciones

       That of a witness with no obligations

    c. La de inspector auxiliar

       That of an assistant inspector

    d. La de representante de la empresa

       That of the company's representative

Answer key

1. **b)** Art. 1.1 of the Orden de 28 de marzo de 2025: the order itself regulates the test and the issue of the permit. The Decreto 59/2026 only amends the Decreto 5/2024 (single article). The Ley 13/2021 deals with VTC offences. The Decreto 101/2016 regulated the badges and has been repealed.
2. **a)** Single article of the Decreto 59/2026: it amends the Decreto 5/2024 (arts. 4, 7 and 8, new art. 8 bis and third transitional provision). The test is regulated by the Orden de 28 de marzo de 2025. The Ley 20/1998 is still in force, and the fines are in the LOTT and in the Madrid law.
3. **d)** According to the single final provision of the Decreto 59/2026: it enters into force the day after its publication in the BOCM. It was published on 2 July 2026, so it applies from 3 July. 1 July is only the date of approval. The four months are only the period for the old badges (single transitional provision).
4. **c)** According to the single repealing provision, paragraph 1, of the Decreto 59/2026: the Decreto 101/2016 of 18 October, on badges, is expressly repealed. The other three rules remain in force: the Decreto 5/2024 is the one being amended, the order regulates the test, and the Ley 20/1998 is the basic law.
5. **a)** Art. 1.2 of the Decreto 5/2024: it applies to urban passenger transport in VTCs that take place entirely within the territory of the Comunidad de Madrid. It is not limited to the capital or to the airport, and a trip that leaves the region is not entirely inside Madrid.
6. **c)** Art. 3.1.a of the Decreto 5/2024: a class B driving licence held for at least two years. It does not ask for five years or for class C1, and the time you have held it does matter.
7. **d)** Art. 3.1.c of the Decreto 5/2024: you cannot be a regular consumer of drugs or of alcoholic drinks. The condition is about habit and does not depend on what you do during the service. Neither the company nor a good test mark can replace it.
8. **b)** Art. 3.1.b of the Decreto 5/2024: drivers must be on the company's staff (plantilla) and registered with the corresponding social security scheme. You do not need to be a partner, being on a job list is not being on the staff, and the rule does not mention fees.
9. **a)** Art. 3.1.e of the Decreto 5/2024: you cannot do other jobs at the same time that affect your physical ability to drive or have a negative effect on road safety. It does not ban all jobs, telling the company is not enough, and it does not limit you to one kind of job.
10. **d)** Art. 3.3 of the Decreto 5/2024: the companies that hold the authorisations must give their workers the continuing training agreed in collective bargaining. It is not paid by the driver, the Dirección General or the driving schools.
11. **a)** Art. 11.1 of the Orden de 28 de marzo de 2025: the permit is valid for five years, so Jorge's lasts until May 2031. Two years (2028) or ten (2036) are not the figure in the rule, and the permit does expire: you must ask for renewal (art. 11.3).
12. **c)** Art. 9 of the Orden de 28 de marzo de 2025: the application is submitted electronically through the Registro Electrónico General of the Comunidad de Madrid (general online register), and the permit is issued electronically. The rule does not provide for registered post, an office with an appointment or a driving school.
13. **d)** Art. 3.2 of the Decreto 5/2024 and art. 9 of the Orden de 28 de marzo de 2025: a person who passes must apply for the permit, and it is issued after proving the other requirements of art. 3.1. The "pass" is not the permit, and you do not repeat the test or use paper.
14. **b)** Art. 10.1 of the Orden de 28 de marzo de 2025: all VTCs must be driven by drivers who hold a valid permit. A B licence is not enough, an expired permit is not valid, and you do not need to be the holder of the authorisation.
15. **b)** Art. 10.2 of the Orden de 28 de marzo de 2025: the permit must be accessible to the user whenever a service is being provided. It cannot stay at the headquarters, it does not depend on the police asking, and the

order does not say to hand over copies.

16. **d)** Art. 11.3 of the Orden de 28 de marzo de 2025: from three months before the end of the permit's validity you can submit the renewal application. You do not wait for it to expire, and you cannot apply one year or six months before.
17. **b)** Art. 11.2 of the Orden de 28 de marzo de 2025: to renew, you prove the requirements of art. 3.1 of the Decreto 5/2024, except passing the test. You do not repeat the test (neither the whole test nor by modules), but the other requirements are checked.
18. **a)** Art. 12.1 of the Orden de 28 de marzo de 2025: permit holders are entered de oficio (by the Administration, without being asked) once the permit is issued. No second application is needed, it is not a company procedure, and the register is of drivers.
19. **c)** Art. 8.1 of the Orden de 28 de marzo de 2025: holders of a VTC permit from another region or of a taxi permit from a city council are exempt, if the test they passed included the equivalent knowledge. How long you have held a B licence, your studies or where you live do not give an exemption.
20. **c)** According to the first transitional provision, paragraph 1, of the Orden de 28 de marzo de 2025: those who had driven VTCs for at least one year without a break, or for two years in the four years before the Decreto 5/2024 came into force, were exempt. Six months, any five years or a thousand services are not in the rule.
21. **b)** Art. 8.1 of the Decreto 5/2024: they can only drive with people from outside the company that holds the authorisation if they are providing a service booked beforehand. Having the permit is not enough, the place of the trip is not the condition, and someone who stops a car in the street has not booked the service beforehand.
22. **d)** Art. 8.2.a of the Decreto 5/2024: merely driving around or being parked without a booked service is not touting for customers (captar clientes). Active behaviour is needed, such as offering the service to pedestrians or carrying a sign. The rule does not set a waiting time and does not mention the app.
23. **c)** Art. 8.2.a of the Decreto 5/2024, third paragraph: touting is understood to happen when, without a booked service, the vehicle is parked at the entrances of railway and bus stations, at the airport or in places with mass attendance. A garage, a workshop or a street with no events are not on the list.
24. **a)** Art. 8.2.b of the Decreto 5/2024: services must be reported electronically, before they start, to the register where reporting is required (fourth transitional provision). You do not have to ask the police for permission, send data to the DGT or pay a fee for each service.
25. **b)** Art. 8.3 of the Decreto 5/2024: when the report cannot be made, the route sheet (hoja de ruta) must be carried on board, on paper or in digital format, with at least the data of the report. The employment contract, the invoice and the fee receipt do not replace the route sheet.
26. **c)** Art. 140.39.5 of the LOTT: advance booking means setting a minimum interval of time between booking, or naming the vehicle, and providing the service. It is not an advance payment, a notary procedure or a report to the police.
27. **a)** Art. 8.2.b.e of the Decreto 5/2024: one of the data to report is the vehicle's registration number (matrícula). The list includes the name and NIF of the lessor and of the intermediary, the place, date and time of the contract and of the service, and the furthest point if the service starts and ends in the same place. It does not include the passenger's phone number, the colour or the age.
28. **b)** Art. 9.2 of the Decreto 5/2024: the traveller must know the price before the service, and it cannot be changed in any case after being accepted. It does not go up because of traffic jams or detours, and it is not set at the end.

29. **d)** Art. 9.3.c of the Decreto 5/2024: leaving the vehicle ends the service, even if the destination has not been reached, and the agreed price must be paid. The service does not continue to the destination, it is not free and the price is not recalculated for the part travelled.
30. **a)** Art. 9.3.a of the Decreto 5/2024: the route will be the most direct or suitable between the start and the end of the main trip. It is not lengthened to fit in stops, the last traveller does not decide it, and it is not chosen by what it costs the driver.
31. **d)** Art. 7.1 of the Decreto 5/2024 (wording of the Decreto 59/2026): red and blue badges identify the vehicles enabled for urban and intercity transport. Red and green is for those that can only do intercity transport. The other colours do not exist in the rule.
32. **c)** Art. 7.1 of the Decreto 5/2024 (2026 wording): the rectangular badge is 140 mm wide and 85 mm high. The 14 by 8 cm size was the one in the annex of the repealed Decreto 101/2016. The 85 by 140 mm option swaps width and height, and 200 by 100 mm is not in the rule.
33. **a)** Art. 7.1 of the Decreto 5/2024 (2026 wording): the circular stickers of 85 mm go at the top right of the windscreen (front window). The rectangular one goes at the bottom left of the rear window. The roof is not mentioned.
34. **b)** According to the single transitional provision of the Decreto 59/2026: the badges of the Decreto 101/2016 stayed valid for four months from its entry into force, and after that period only the new ones must be used. They do not stay valid for ever, there is no 24-hour change, and the environmental label does not matter.
35. **d)** Art. 4.5 of the Decreto 5/2024 (2026 wording): these vehicles must carry the accessibility pictogram of the standard UNE 41501:2002 in the top right corner of the rear window. The circular badge goes on the windscreen, and neither a sign with a phone number nor the word “adaptado” is required.
36. **a)** Art. 8 bis.5 of the Decreto 5/2024: the base price is the average price of services on an equivalent trip at the same time, taking the last ten days with no exceptional situation. VTCs have no administrative tariffs (art. 14 ter.1 of the Ley 20/1998), the lowest price of the year is not used, and the reference is not the previous year.
37. **b)** Art. 8 bis.1.b of the Decreto 5/2024: unusual weather phenomena that complicate or make people’s movement difficult. A day with more traffic, a trip with several passengers or rush hour are normal situations that are not on the list.
38. **c)** Art. 8 bis.3 of the Decreto 5/2024: in cases a), b), c) and e) the price cannot exceed 75 per cent of the base price. Neither 25 %, 50 % nor 100 % appears in the article.
39. **d)** Art. 8 bis.3 of the Decreto 5/2024: in case d), PLATERCAM emergencies, no increase at all can be applied to the base price. The 75 % is the limit for the other four cases.
40. **c)** Art. 8 bis.4 of the Decreto 5/2024: no other supplement can be added to the final price, except toll supplements that may be set. Luggage, pets, night, public holidays and each company’s own supplements are excluded.
41. **d)** Art. 10.b of the Decreto 5/2024: vehicles carry the complaint forms (hojas de reclamaciones) and, inside, a visible sign with the sentence “Existen hojas de reclamaciones a disposición del consumidor”. VTCs have no official fares, and the registration document and the map are not mentioned.
42. **a)** Art. 10.c of the Decreto 5/2024: to have, for people with disabilities, an accessible means of communication on the web and a phone number accessible by text. A voice-only phone is not accessible by text, and the rule does not require offices open 24 hours or free trips.
43. **b)** Art. 2.1.d of the Decreto 5/2024: to have at least a number of drivers equal to or higher than 75 per cent of the authorisations in service. 50 %, 25 % and 100 % are not the figure in the rule.

44. **c)** Art. 8.3 of the Decreto 5/2024: the lessor company will keep the route sheets, available to the inspection services, for one year. It is not six months, two years or ten years.
45. **d)** Art. 33.3 of the LOTT: in roadside inspections, the driver is treated as the company's representative regarding the documents that must be carried on board and the information requested about the service. The driver is not a customer, a witness with no obligations or an inspector.

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