

Correct as at 17th September 2021. It may be superseded at any time.

Extract taken: from NZTA Vehicle Portal > VIRMs > Entry certification > Technical bulletins > Seatbelt requirements for rotating seats

## 14 Seatbelt requirements for rotating seats

---

### Vehicle inspection requirements manual references

This bulletin gives guidance to vehicle inspectors in applying the following requirements in the *VIRM: Entry certification*:

- [Vehicle interior - 7-1 Seats and seat anchorages: Reasons for rejection 1](#)
- [Vehicle interior - 7-5 Seatbelts and seatbelt anchorages: Reasons for rejection 1](#)

### Applicable legislation

- [Land Transport Rule: Seatbelts and seatbelt anchorages 2002](#)

### Application

This document applies to vehicles fitted with seats that can be rotated or placed to face other directions. Usually, this is to allow front occupants to face rear occupants while the vehicle is stationary.

### Safety concern

Although it may be possible to have rotating seats (other than the driver's seat) face rearward or sideways while traveling on a road, it is only permitted for such seats to be occupied if appropriate seatbelts are fitted.

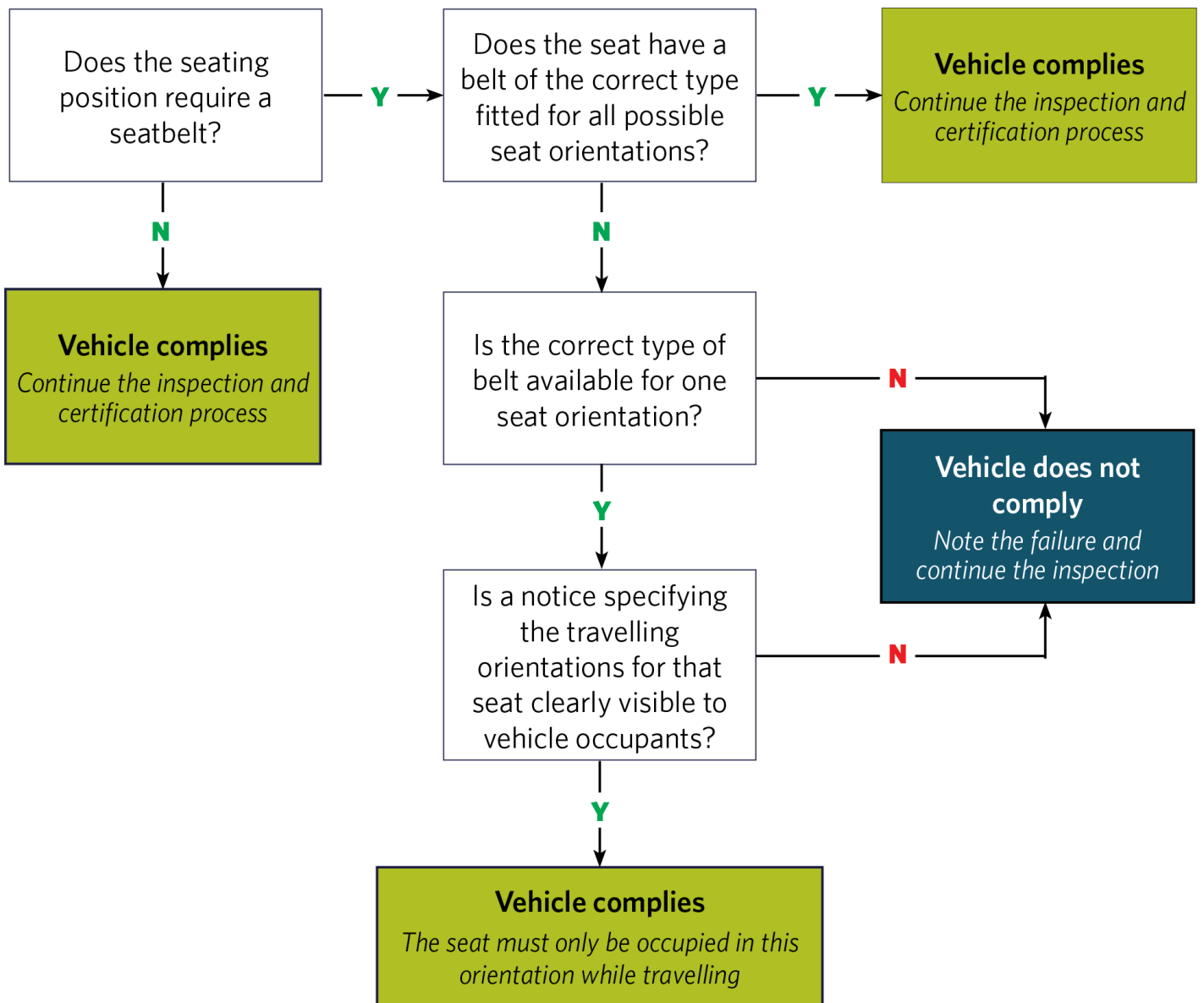
### Seatbelt requirements

Seatbelt requirements depend on the vehicle type, age, number of seats and the location of the seat in the vehicle.

Seats capable of being rotated or placed in other orientations are required to have seatbelts fitted appropriate to the orientation for normal use when the vehicle is travelling on the road (usually forward facing). If the seatbelt cannot be used due to the seat orientation, the seat must not be occupied while the vehicle is moving.

Advisory decals, easily visible to vehicle occupants, must be fitted inside the vehicle to indicate which seating orientations may (or may not) be used while the vehicle is moving.

- See **Figure 1-1-1**. Flowchart for determining seatbelt compliance for rotating seats



**Figure 1-1-1. Flowchart for determining seatbelt compliance for rotating seats**