

# **Road Traffic (Motor Vehicles, Wearing of Seat Belts) Rules 2011**

## **Table of Contents**

### **Enacting Formula**

**1 Citation and commencement**

**2 Definitions**

**3 Application**

**4 Driver and passengers to wear seat belts**

**5 Driver to ensure passengers comply with rule 4**

**6 Exemption**

**7 Medical exemption**

**8 Passenger below 1.35 metres in height to be properly secured by approved child restraint, etc.**

**9 Conductor of small bus to ensure passengers comply with rules 4 and 8**

**10 Offences and penalties**

**11 Revocation**

**No. S 688**

ROAD TRAFFIC ACT  
(CHAPTER 276)

ROAD TRAFFIC  
(MOTOR VEHICLES, WEARING OF SEAT BELTS)  
RULES 2011

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 75 of the Road Traffic Act, the Minister for Home Affairs hereby makes the following Rules:

**Citation and commencement**

1. These Rules may be cited as the Road Traffic (Motor Vehicles, Wearing of Seat Belts) Rules 2011 and shall come into operation on 1st January 2012.

**Definitions**

2. In these Rules, unless the context otherwise requires —

“ambulance” means a motor vehicle that is specifically equipped for —

- (a) the transport on roads of; and
- (b) the provision, during such transport, of out-of-hospital clinical care to,

sick or injured individuals who require emergency medical treatment;

*[S 1072/2021 wef 03/01/2022]*

“approved child restraint” means any child restraint of a type approved by the Deputy Commissioner of Police under section 76(1) of the Act;

*[S 41/2015 wef 01/02/2015]*

“body-restraining seat belt” means a seat belt designed to provide restraint for both the upper and lower parts of the trunk of the wearer in the event of an accident to the vehicle;

“booster seat cushion” means a device designed for a child to sit on in order to raise the height of such child to a level suitable for the proper fit of a seat belt;

“business service passenger vehicle” has the meaning given by rule 2(1) of the Road Traffic (Motor Vehicles, Registration and Licensing) Rules (R 5);

*[S 356/2019 wef 01/05/2019]*

“child restraint” means a device which is designed to secure a child in a vehicle and to thereby prevent or lessen injury to its user in the event of an accident to the vehicle, and which may either be fitted directly to a suitable anchorage or

used in conjunction with an adult seat belt and held in place by the restraining action of that belt;

“goods-cum-passengers vehicle” means —

- (a) a station wagon constructed for the carriage of 7 passengers or more, excluding the driver, and registered by the owner for the use by him or a member of his family or any person by his authority without consideration for social or domestic purposes or for the owner’s business and excluding the use for instructional purposes for reward;
- (b) a panel van; or
- (c) a twin-cabin goods vehicle;

“heavy goods vehicle” means —

- (a) a goods vehicle the maximum laden weight of which exceeds 3.0 metric tonnes, registered using a certificate of entitlement issued before 1st April 1998; or
- (b) a goods vehicle the maximum laden weight of which exceeds 3.5 metric tonnes, registered using a certificate of entitlement issued on or after 1st April 1998,

but does not include any construction equipment, engineering plant, trivan, recovery vehicle or any vehicle used as a mobile canteen or mobile bank;

“lap belt” means a seat belt, anchored at not less than 2 points, which passes across the front of the wearer’s pelvic region and which restrains the lower part of the wearer’s torso;

“light goods vehicle” means —

- (a) a goods vehicle the maximum laden weight of which does not exceed 3.0 metric tonnes, registered using a certificate of entitlement issued before 1st April 1998; or
- (b) a goods vehicle the maximum laden weight of which does not exceed 3.5 metric tonnes, registered using a certificate of entitlement issued on or after 1st April 1998,

but does not include any construction equipment, engineering plant, trivan, motor cycle with a side-car attached to it, recovery vehicle and any vehicle used as a mobile canteen or mobile bank;

“medical transport vehicle” means a motor vehicle that is equipped to provide non-emergency patient transport services;

[\[S 1072/2021 wef 03/01/2022\]](#)