

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

New driver distraction road rules

Rules overview and permissions

Why these changes are being made?

Distraction is a key contributor to road trauma with research showing the risk of drivers crashing increases when texting, browsing or emailing. Distraction is also involved in at least 11 per cent of fatalities – equal to 20 people each year whose death is avoidable.

The new rules will extend existing mobile phone rules to cover modern technology – as one third of drivers admit to using their phone illegally while driving.

When do these changes come into effect?

When do the new distracted driving road laws come into effect and when will the cameras be switched on?

- The changes to Victorian road rules and regulations come into effect on 31 March 2023.
- The cameras will be switched on the same date.
- There will be a three (3) month introductory period for the new camera-detected offences, during which warning letters will be sent to offenders instead of fines. This will run from 31 March to 30 June 2023.

Camera-detected enforcement with the issuing of infringement notices will commence on 1 July 2023. To learn more, visit the [Camera Save Lives website](#).

What are the different device types?

- The new rules set out five types of devices:
 - **Portable devices** including mobile phones, tablets, media players, hand-held game consoles, laptops and smart watches not being worn.
 - **Inbuilt devices** including integrated navigation, infotainment, dispatch systems or heads-up displays.
This also includes older inbuilt entertainment devices like radios, cassette and CD players with no display or very basic 'non-smart' displays (e.g. "104.3FM", "track 2").
 - **Mounted devices** including mobile phones or tablets secured according to manufacturer's instructions in a commercially designed and manufactured mount or holder.
 - **Wearable devices** including smart watches, smart glasses and wearable heads-up displays.
 - **Motor bike helmet devices** including heads-up displays, communicators, cameras and inbuilt or secured mobile phones.
- Devices connected to a vehicle's inbuilt device by wireless or other means are still subject to their device type rules. For example, the rules for using your worn smart watch or unmounted mobile phone must still be followed when it is connected to a vehicle's integrated infotainment system.

What will be prohibited while driving or travelling?

- The rules vary, depending on whether the person is a [fully licensed driver](#) or a [novice driver \(on their L or P plates\)](#), and what type of vehicle or [conveyance](#) is being used. Click on the hyperlinks in this point for more information.

What is the difference between the rules for novice drivers and fully licensed drivers?

- Due to their lack of experience, novice drivers are generally subject to more restrictions when it comes to distracted driving.
- However, given the widespread use of technology in everyday life, the updated road rules seek to balance road safety risks against the need to safely use technology in certain circumstances.
- The key differences between the rules for novice drivers and fully licensed drivers are:
 - Novice drivers are not allowed to operate portable devices in any way while they are driving.
 - Novice drivers are not allowed to use voice controls / voice commands to operate a device.
 - Novice drivers can use a limited number of functions on devices other than portable devices (e.g. navigation, playing audio material like music/podcasts/audio books) but this must be set up before starting their journey. If they wish to change the function (e.g. change the song or enter a different address), then they must pull over and park to do so. (Inbuilt devices are an exception; novice drivers can tap touch them for some functions.)

What will be allowed while driving or travelling?

- The rules vary, depending on whether the person is a [fully licensed driver](#) or a [novice driver](#), and what type of vehicle or [conveyance](#) is being used. See details below or click on the links in this point.

What about unauthorised drivers?

- Unauthorised drivers include drivers who are:
 - disqualified from driving; or
 - unlicensed (because they were never licensed, their authority to drive in Victoria has lapsed, they have not renewed an expiring licence, they have not obtained a licence after a disqualification period has ended or they have surrendered their licence).
- Unauthorised drivers should not be driving a motor vehicle. As such, they are not allowed to operate any device in a motor vehicle **in any way**. The permissions outlined above for motorists do not apply.
- Unauthorised driving poses a significant risk to road safety and attracts serious penalties. If an unauthorised driver drives a motor vehicle, they are committing the offence of unlicensed driving, or driving while disqualified, depending on their circumstances.

What if I'm just a passenger in a motor vehicle?

Passengers are restricted from using some functions on an inbuilt or mounted because these devices are visible to the driver and have the potential to distract e.g. if showing social media or a video.

- There are no restrictions on passengers operating portable or wearable devices.

- However, passengers can only use an inbuilt / mounted / motor bike helmet device for the same purposes as a driver which are:
 - Audio calls (no video because this could distract a driver).
 - Playing or streaming audio material (music, podcasts, audio books etc).
 - Navigation.
 - Operating climate controls or driver assistance systems such as vehicle cameras or safety function/diagnostic systems.
 - Professional driving tasks.
 - Using a function on the device designed to monitor a driver's behaviour or condition.
 - Adjusting the volume for any of the above.
- Unlike drivers, passengers can scroll or enter information, text, numbers or symbols on the device when used for the above purposes.

Mounted devices – are there any requirements for how a device (e.g. mobile phone) should be mounted?

- Yes. A device must be securely mounted. This means:
 - the mounting must be commercially designed and manufactured for that purpose; and
 - the device must be secured in the mounting; and
 - the mounting must be affixed to the vehicle/conveyance in the manner intended by the manufacturer.

Professional driving tasks – what if I need to operate the device for my work?

- If you drive for work and need to interact with a device to do tasks such as:
 - accepting or rejecting a job (e.g. rideshare, taxi or delivery drivers);
 - gathering information (e.g. freight, delivery or bus drivers gathering information about upcoming journeys, pick-ups or drop-offs);
 - maintaining security (e.g. monitoring passengers or livestock in a vehicle);
 - maintaining safety;
 - facilitating passenger movement (e.g. operating the doors of a bus)

then these professional driving tasks will be permitted under the rules, provided you don't scroll or enter information, text, numbers or symbols on the device.

- If you need to scroll or enter information, text, numbers or symbols on the device, then you will need to pull over and park first.

What if I'm stopped in traffic?

- Being stationary in a line of traffic, at a red light, stop sign/stop line, or in a bicycle lane/bicycle storage area on a road is NOT the same as being parked. The rules apply when you are stopped in traffic.

What do you mean by parked?

To be parked, you must have pulled over to the side of the road or path on which you are travelling, out of the line of traffic, or appropriately positioned in a parking area/parking bay. For motor vehicles, it is okay if the key is in the ignition or if the engine is running.

What are 'in-vehicle transactions'?

- They are transactions that occur without the person leaving the stationary vehicle or conveyance.
- Devices can be operated for the following types of in-vehicle transaction:
 - a commercial transaction in which the person makes payment (e.g. paying for food on your phone at a drive-through);
 - a transaction in which an item or source located immediately outside the vehicle or conveyance is used to transmit, scan or receive information (e.g. links, codes or coupons);
 - a transaction to enable the vehicle or conveyance to enter a road related area or land adjacent to a road (e.g. boom gates);
 - a transaction requiring the production of physical or electronic documentation (e.g. medical testing or police stops).

Inbuilt devices - will these changes adequately address the complexity of modern inbuilt vehicle displays, with layers of menus for music, navigation etc?

- Technology use is an important and unavoidable part of modern life.
- The rules clearly prohibit the most dangerous / distracting behaviours such as entering text or numbers, scrolling, and watching video or reading text. This prohibition applies to all drivers, for all device types, in all circumstances.
- Drivers are allowed to use functions such as navigation and playing audio material, but the rules restrict how the driver can interact with the inbuilt device to do this.

Full Licence drivers can touch the device briefly to:

- initiate, accept or reject an audio call
- play or stream audio material
- adjust volume levels
- use a function on the device designed to assist you to operate the vehicle
- use a navigation function
- use a function on the device designed to monitor a driver's behaviour or condition, or
- carry out a professional driving task

L or P plater you can:

- Use **mounted devices** for navigation and playing audio (such as music or podcasts) providing it is set up before a journey commences. You must pull over and park to change a song or enter a different address. You are not permitted to touch a mounted device for any purpose during a drive.
- Briefly touch your inbuilt device to adjust navigation settings, climate controls and audio functions (such as the radio)

Why can't passengers use video calls on their device – does this include children in the backseat watching videos?

Anything that distracts the driver should be avoided. As with all laws Victoria Police may use their discretion when enforcing the road rules.

Under the rules passengers can watch video on a portable device, however passengers can't play movies or video calls on inbuilt or mounted devices that distracts the driver.

Do these rules include people on bikes, e-scooters and skateboards?

These rules apply to bikes, e-scooters and skateboards because distraction can have disastrous impacts for anyone moving at considerable speed. We'd urge everyone across the transport network to focus on where they're going.

How do the rules apply to taxi or rideshare drivers?

Professional driving tasks will be permitted under the rules, provided drivers don't scroll or enter information, text, numbers or symbols on the device.

Can I use a phone to pay at a drive-through?

The updates to the rules will make it clear that a driver is allowed to use their phone to pay for a transaction in specified locations (such as a drive-through).

What is a brief tap?

A brief tap is a short interaction with device, that does not take the drivers attention off the road compared with a longer interaction (such as scrolling or texting).

Operation of devices fully licensed drivers

Operation of devices in motor vehicles

What am I not allowed to do with a portable device while driving?

- Fully licensed drivers must not:
 - Touch a portable device (regardless of whether the device is on or off);
 - Allow a portable device to be in your lap or on any part of your body or clothes (unless it is in a pocket, or in a pouch attached to your belt or other part of your body)
 - Otherwise operate the device (e.g. for navigation, to play audio material like music/podcasts/audio books or for a phone call) while the display is visible to you when driving, or in a way that is likely to distract another driver.
 - Look at the display of a portable device being operated by another person in the motor vehicle.

What can I do with a portable device?

- In addition to the [general permissions](#), fully licensed drivers are allowed to
 - use voice controls to operate a portable device, and
 - permit ongoing activity on the device display,

provided the device display is not visible to the driver and the operation of the device is unlikely to distract another driver. If you'd need to set up the ability to use voice controls, this would need to be done before you start driving.

If I'm stopped at the traffic lights can I touch or pick up my phone e.g. to look at a text?

- No – you need to be [legally parked](#) if you want to pick up or touch your phone.
- You are not allowed to look text messages while driving or while stopped at the traffic lights – even if you do not have to touch your phone to read the text.

What if I'm just passing my phone to a passenger?

- You are not allowed to touch a portable device at all, regardless of whether it is on or off – this includes passing it to a passenger.
- The updated road rules remove the remove defence of passing a mobile phone to a passenger.

Can I keep a mobile phone or other portable device in my clothes or resting on my body while driving?

- No – you are not allowed to have a portable device resting on your body, clothes or lap.
- You can keep a portable device in a pocket, or in a pouch attached to your belt or other part of your body (e.g. a phone holder attached to their belt), provided you do not touch or operate the device while you are driving or are stationary but not parked.

Is a driver allowed to have their laptop on the passenger seat?

- If the display is visible from the normal driving position (i.e if the laptop is open), a driver would be committing an offence.

Can I keep a mobile phone or other portable device in my bra?

- No, because the phone is resting on your body or clothes.
- As far as clothes are concerned, a driver can only keep a portable device in the driver's pocket or in a pouch attached to their clothes (e.g. a phone holder attached to their belt).
- You should have your phone mounted if you want to use it while driving. If you are not using it, you should put it away in the glovebox, a bag or a pocket.

Can I have a mobile phone or other portable device on my lap if it's not turned on?

- No. The updated road rules clarify that it does not matter whether or not a device is on. A device such as a phone must not be resting on your body, clothes or lap.

A driver in Queensland was found not guilty of an offence of using a mobile phone while driving because the phone did not have a sim card and it was only used to play music. Is the law the same in Victoria?

No. Victoria's updated road rules will cover a range of portable devices rather than just mobile phones. These devices include tablets, media players, hand-held game consoles, laptops and smart watches not being worn. Regardless of if the device is on/operating or not – you still can't touch it.

If someone is in the passenger seat and is using a portable device, is that okay?

A driver is not allowed to look at the display of a portable device being operated in the vehicle while the vehicle is moving or stationary but not parked) E.g. if the driver glances over to see what their children are watching on their iPad. To do so is an offence.

A passenger is allowed to watch a video on their portable device.

Operation of devices Inbuilt/Mounted/Motor Bike Helmet Devices

What am I not allowed to do with an inbuilt / mounted / motor bike helmet device while driving?

Fully licensed drivers must not:

- Enter information, text, numbers or symbols on the device (unless this is done by use of voice controls and is for [these permitted functions](#)).
- Scroll on the device (websites, social media, contact lists, playlists, etc) – this includes using controls on a vehicle centre console, track ball or steering wheel to scroll on a display.
- Use the device for any function that is not permitted. The following are examples of functions that are not permitted:
 - Reading or writing text messages, emails, message threads or websites.
 - Playing movies, TV, video games or other moving images.
 - Viewing social media, emails and photos.
 - Engaging in video calls or taking photos/videos.

What can I do with an inbuilt / mounted / motor bike helmet device?

- In addition to the [general permissions](#), fully licensed drivers are allowed to operate the device, including touching the device (e.g. a brief tap), for the following specified functions:

Audio calls.

- Playing or streaming audio material (music, podcasts, audio books etc).
- Navigation.
- Operating climate controls or driver assistance systems such as vehicle cameras or safety function/diagnostic systems.
- Professional driving tasks.
- Using a function on the device designed to monitor a driver's behaviour or condition.
- Adjusting the volume for any of the above.

- However, you must not scroll or enter information, text, numbers or symbols on the device when doing the above.

Is looking up an address allowed?

- Fully licensed drivers are not allowed to enter information, text, numbers or symbols (unless performed by voice controls only) or scroll on any device. This includes using controls on a vehicle centre console, track ball or steering wheel to scroll on a display.
- This means that fully licensed drivers can look up an address on an inbuilt / mounted / motor bike helmet device only by using voice controls or pre-stored 'favourite' addresses that do not require scrolling or the entry of text, numbers etc to access.

If someone is watching a video on an inbuilt device, how would they be detected?

- A person who watches a video on an inbuilt device is likely to be detected by police patrols at the roadside.

If I have my mobile phone mounted, and I get a notification of an incoming text message, I have a single tap of the text message to open it, can I then read that text message?

- No. Although fully licensed drivers are allowed to touch their mounted device in specified circumstances, this is not one of them. The circumstances in which you are allowed to touch your phone include to accept or reject an incoming audio call, to use a navigation function on the device or to play audio material from the device.
- Drivers are not allowed to scroll or enter text, information, numbers or symbols on any device.

Are the rules for inbuilt / mounted / motor bike helmet devices for L and P platers the same as they are for fully licensed drivers?

- No. For further details about the rules that apply to [novice drivers for these devices](#) , see below.

Operation of Wearable Device

What am I not allowed to do with a wearable device while driving?

Fully licensed drivers must not:

- Touch a wearable device (other than by incidental contact caused by wearing the device);
- Look at the display of a wearable device being operated by another person in the motor vehicle.
- Use the device for any function that is not permitted. The following are examples of functions that are **not** permitted:
 - Reading or writing text messages, emails, message threads or websites.
 - Playing movies, TV, video games or other moving images.
 - Viewing social media and photos.
 - Video calls.
 - Navigation.
 - Operating climate controls or driver assistance systems such as vehicle cameras or safety function/diagnostic systems.
 - Professional driving tasks.

- Using a function on the device designed to monitor a driver's behaviour or condition.

What can I do with a wearable device?

- In addition to the [general permissions](#), fully licensed drivers are allowed to
 - use voice controls to operate a wearable device, and
 - permit ongoing activity on the device display,for the following specified functions:
 - Audio calls.
 - Playing or streaming audio material (music, podcasts, audio books etc).
 - Adjusting the volume for the above.
- If you need to set up the ability to use voice controls, this should be done before you start driving.

Do the new rules make it illegal to touch a smartwatch like an Apple Watch while driving?

- The new rules make it clear that it is illegal for a driver to use their smartwatch by touching it.
- However, fully licensed drivers are allowed to use some functions on wearable devices if they can be used by voice commands rather than touching the watch, or if they are set up before driving.

Are the rules for wearable devices for L and P platers the same as they are for fully licensed drivers?

- No. For further details about the rules that apply to [novice drivers for these devices](#), see below.

Operation of devices by novice drivers (L & P permit holders)

Operation of Portable Devices in motor vehicles by novice

What am I not allowed to do with a portable device while driving?

- Operation of portable devices by novice drivers is different from the rules for fully licensed drivers.
- You must not:
 - Touch a portable device (regardless of whether the device is on or off);
 - Look at the display of a portable device being operated by another person in the motor vehicle.
 - Allow a portable device to be in your lap or resting on any part of your body or clothes (unless it is in a pocket or a holding pouch attached to your clothes e.g. your belt).
 - Operate a portable device at all when driving - not even by using voice controls or permitting ongoing activity on the device display (e.g. alarms, or to keep playing audio material that had begun prior to driving).
- If you want to operate a portable device in a motor vehicle, you will need to be [parked](#).

What can I do with a portable device?

- You are not allowed to operate a portable device in any way when the motor vehicle you are driving is stationary but not parked.
- There are [general permissions](#) that apply to novice drivers, which basically allow for the device's usual home menu or locked screen to be displayed and for automatic notifications.

Operation of Inbuilt Devices in motor vehicles

What am I not allowed to do with an inbuilt device while driving?

- Operation of inbuilt devices by novice drivers is different from the rules for fully licensed drivers.

Novice drivers must **not**:

- Enter information, text, numbers or symbols on the device
- Scroll on the device (websites, social media, contact lists, playlists, etc) – this includes using controls on a vehicle centre console, track ball or steering wheel to scroll on a display.
- Operate the device using voice controls.
- Use the device for the following non-permitted functions:
 - Phone calls (audio or video)
 - Reading or writing text messages, emails, message threads or websites.
 - Playing movies, TV, video games or other moving images.
 - Viewing social media, emails and photos.
 - Taking photos/videos.
 - Professional driving tasks.

What can I do with an inbuilt device?

- In addition to the [general permissions](#), novice drivers are allowed to operate an inbuilt device, including touching the device (e.g. a brief tap), for the following specified functions:
 - Playing or streaming audio material (music, podcasts, audio books, adjust the radio station etc).
 - Navigation.
 - Operating climate controls or driver assistance systems such as vehicle cameras or safety function/diagnostic systems.
 - Using a function on the device designed to monitor a driver's behaviour or condition.
 - Adjusting the volume for any of the above.
- You must not scroll or enter information, text, numbers or symbols on the device, or use voice controls, when doing the above.

Operation of Mounted/Motor Bike Helmet Devices in motor vehicles

What am I not allowed to do with a mounted / motor bike helmet device while driving?

- Operation of mounted/motor bike helmet devices by novice drivers is different from the rules for fully licensed drivers.

Novice drivers must not:

- Touch a mounted/motor bike helmet device (regardless of whether the device is on or off);
- Operate the device using voice controls.
- Use the device for the following non-permitted functions:
 - Phone calls (audio or video)
 - Reading or writing text messages, emails, message threads or websites.
 - Playing movies, TV, video games or other moving images.
 - Viewing social media, emails and photos.
 - Taking photos/videos.
 - Professional driving tasks.

What can I do with a mounted / motor bike helmet device?

- In addition to the [general permissions](#), novice drivers are allowed to operate a mounted/motor bike helmet device for the following specified functions:
 - Playing or streaming audio material (music, podcasts, audio books etc).
 - Navigation.
- Novice drivers must **not** touch the device or use voice controls, when doing the above.
- This means they can only operate the mounted / motor bike helmet device by permitting ongoing activity on the device, i.e. you need to have started the above functions before you start driving, or you need to pull over and park to be able to start them. It also means you will need to park before you can touch the device or use voice controls to adjust the volume for these functions, change what audio is playing or change the address for navigation.

Operation of Wearable Devices in motor vehicles

What am I not allowed to do with a wearable device while driving?

- Operation of wearable devices by novice drivers is different from the rules for fully licensed drivers.

Novice drivers must not:

- Touch a wearable device (regardless of whether the device is on or off);
- Operate the device using voice controls.
- Look at the display of a wearable device being operated by another person in the motor vehicle.

What can I do with a wearable device?

- You are allowed to play or stream audio material on a wearable device, provided it is set up before you begin driving, or by pulling over and parking first.
 - You can only operate the wearable device by permitting ongoing activity on the device. This means you will need to park before you can touch the device or use voice controls to adjust the volume or change what audio is playing.
 - There are [general permissions](#) that apply to novice drivers, which allow for the device's usual home menu or locked screen to be displayed and for automatic notifications.
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Other types of vehicle/conveyance covered (e.g. bicycles, e-scooters and other non-motor vehicles)

Who do these rules apply to?

- These rules apply to people using bicycles, electric scooters, vehicles other than a motor vehicle, wheeled recreational devices, and electric personal transporters (commonly known as Segways).

What is a 'vehicle other than a motor vehicle'?

- Anything considered at law to be a non-motor vehicle.
- Bicycles and electric scooters are examples of vehicles other than a motor vehicle, but have been specified in the rules as they are commonly used.
- Other examples include trams, animal-drawn vehicles such as carriages, and horses or other animals being ridden or drawing a carriage.

What is a 'wheeled recreational device'?

- A wheeled conveyance that is normally used for recreation by people aged 12 years old or older. Examples include skateboards, roller blades, roller skates and scooters (other than electric scooters).

Do professional driving tasks relate to bicycle riders and user of other vehicles/conveyances as well (e.g. delivery services)?

- Yes – provided that professional driving tasks can be done using that type of vehicle or conveyance, then the rules related to operation of devices for professional driving tasks will also apply to bicycle riders and user of other vehicles and conveyances.

Operation of Portable Devices

What am I not allowed to do with a portable device while moving or stationary but not parked?

- You must not:
 - Touch a portable device (regardless of whether the device is on or off);
 - Allow a portable device to be in your lap or resting on any part of your body or clothes (unless it is in a pocket or a holding pouch attached to your clothes e.g. your belt).

What can I do with a portable device?

- In addition to the [general permissions](#), you are allowed to
 - use voice controls to operate a portable device, and
 - permit ongoing activity on the device display.
- If you'd need to set up voice controls, this should be done before you start moving.

If bicycle riders have to be parked to use their phone, can they just get off their bike?

- No. Being stationary in a line of traffic, at a red light, stop sign/stop line, or in a bicycle lane/bicycle storage area on a road is NOT the same as being parked.
- To be parked, you must have pulled over to the side of the road or path on which you are travelling, out of the line of traffic.

Operation of Inbuilt/Mounted/Motor Bike Helmet Devices

What am I not allowed to do with an inbuilt / mounted / motor bike helmet device while moving or stationary but not parked?

You must not:

- Enter information, text, numbers or symbols on the device unless this is done by use of voice controls.
- Scroll on the device (websites, social media, contact lists, playlists, etc) – this includes using controls on a centre console, track ball or steering wheel to scroll on a display.
- Use the device for the following non-permitted functions:
 - Reading or writing text messages, emails, message threads or websites.
 - Playing movies, TV, video games or other moving images.
 - Viewing social media, emails and photos.
 - Engaging in video calls or taking photos/videos.

What can I do with an inbuilt / mounted / motor bike helmet device?

- In addition to the [general permissions](#), you are allowed to operate the device, including touching the device (e.g. a brief tap), for the following specified functions:
 - Audio calls.
 - Playing or streaming audio material (music, podcasts, audio books etc).
 - Navigation.
 - Operating climate controls or driver assistance systems such as vehicle cameras or safety function/diagnostic systems.
 - Professional driving tasks.
 - Using a function on the device designed to monitor your behaviour or condition.
 - Adjusting the volume for any of the above.
- You must not scroll or enter information, text, numbers or symbols on the device when doing the above.

Operation of Wearable Devices

What am I not allowed to do with a wearable device while moving or stationary but not parked?

You must not:

- Touch a wearable device (regardless of whether the device is on or off);
- Use the device for the following non-permitted functions :
 - Reading or writing text messages, emails, message threads or websites.
 - Playing movies, TV, video games or other moving images.
 - Viewing social media and photos.
 - Video calls.
 - Navigation.
 - Operating climate controls or driver assistance systems such as vehicle cameras or safety function/diagnostic systems.
 - Professional driving tasks.
 - Using a function on the device designed to monitor a driver's behaviour or condition.

What can I do with a wearable device?

- In addition to the [general permissions](#), you are allowed to
 - use voice controls to operate a portable device, and
 - permit ongoing activity on the device display,for the following specified functions:
 - Audio calls.
 - Playing or streaming audio material (music, podcasts, audio books etc).
 - Adjusting the volume for the above.
 - If you'd need to set up voice controls, this should be done before you start moving.
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Camera detection of driver distraction and seatbelt wearing offences

What is changing?

- The amendments to road rules and regulations together with changes to the *Road Safety Act 1986* passed by Parliament in 2022, will enable camera detection of driver distraction portable device (or mobile phone) offences and seatbelt wearing offences.

Why is it changing?

- Driver distraction and non-compliance with seatbelt wearing requirements are significant causes of increased crash risk and road trauma.
- Research shows that distracted driver camera technology alone has the capacity to prevent 95 casualty crashes and save the community and government \$21 million a year.
- Previously the only way drivers could be detected illegally using mobile phones while driving or not wearing their seatbelt was by in-person detection by Victoria Police.
- The Department of Justice and Community Safety conducted a three-month trial of distracted driver camera technology in 2020 and found the technology capable of reliably detecting illegal mobile phone use and other risky behaviours such as seatbelt wearing offences.
- If we can improve compliance with existing road safety requirements in these areas, then road trauma can be reduced.

Where does the money from the infringements go?

- Fines collected from road safety cameras don't go into general revenue. Every dollar received from road safety cameras goes to the Better Roads Victoria Trust Account ([see here for more details](#)) where it is spent on improving our road network.

For further information on cameras please visit the [Department of Justice and Community Safety website](#).

Penalties

For further information on penalties relating to the distracted driver roads rules please follow this [link](#).