



Annual Report 2015/16

Contents

PART A: GENERAL INFORMATION

1.	RTIA's General Information	1
2.	List of abbreviations / acronyms	2
3.	Strategic Overview	5
3.1	Vision	5
3.2	Mission	5
3.3	Values	5
3.4	Strategic outcome orientated goals	5
4.	Legislative and other mandates	6
5.	Organisational Structure	11
6.	Foreword by the Chairperson	13
7.	Registrar's Overview	19
8.	Statement of responsibility and confirmation of accuracy for the annual report	25

PART B: PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

1.	Overview of the Road Traffic Infringement Agency's Performance	27
1.1	Service Delivery Environment	27
1.2	Organisational Environment	122
1.3	Key Policy Developments and Legislative Changes	122
1.4	Strategic Outcome Oriented Goals	122
2.	Performance Information by Programme	126
2.1	Programme 1: Enforce compliance by penalising the contravention of road traffic laws	126
2.2	Programme 2: Enforce Payment of Penalties	129
2.3	Programme 3: Change the behaviour of road users	132
2.4	Programme 4: Increase access to AARTO information processes	135
2.5	Programme 5: Administration and Resourcing of the Agency	138

3.	Summary of Financial Information	145
3.1	Revenue Collection	145
3.2	Programme Expenditure	146
3.3	Capital investment, maintenance and asset management plan	146

PART C: GOVERNANCE

1.	Introduction	148
2.	Portfolio Committees	148
3.	Executive Authority	148
4.	The Accounting Authority / Board	149
5.	Risk Management	155
6.	Internal Control Unit	155
7.	Internal Audit and Audit Committees	156
8.	Compliance with Laws and Regulations	157
9.	Fraud and Corruption	158
10.	Minimising Conflict of Interest	158
11.	Code of Conduct	158
12.	Health, Safety and Environmental Issues	159
13.	Company Secretary / Head: Corporate Governance & Legal Services	159
14.	Social Responsibility	159
15.	Audit Committee Report	160

PART D: HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

1.	Introduction	164
2.	Human Resource Oversight Statistics	165

PART E: FINANCIAL INFORMATION

1.	Report of the Auditor-General to Parliament on the Road Traffic Infringement Agency	179
2.	Annual Financial Statements	182

BOARD OF DIRECTORS



Ms Nomini Rapoo
Chairperson



Mr Japh R. Chuwe
Registrar/Chief Executive Officer



Dr Zethu Qunta
Member of the Board



Mr Ben Matinise
Member of the Board



Adv Xolisile Kanyile
Member of the Board



Mr Bryan Chaplog
Member of the Board



Prof Job Mokgoro
Member of the Board



Adv ML Bilikwana
Company Secretary

RTIA EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT



Ms Palesa Moalusi
Chief Financial Officer



Mr Thabo Tsholetsane
Chief Operating Officer



Mr Gerrie Botha
Specialist Technical Advisor to
the Registrar



Ms Keobakile Pooe
Executive Manager : Audit & Risk



Dr Hlengani Moyana
Senior Executive Manager:
Information Management



Mr Jacob Mmekoa
Head: Corporate Strategy
& Reporting



Part A
General information

1. PUBLIC ENTITY'S GENERAL INFORMATION

REGISTERED NAME:	Road Traffic Infringement Agency (RTIA)
REGISTRATION NUMBER (if applicable):	Not applicable
PHYSICAL ADDRESS:	Waterfall Edge B Howick Close Waterfall Park Bekker Road Midrand
POSTAL ADDRESS:	P O Box 6341 Halfway House 1685
TELEPHONE NUMBER/S:	+27 87 285 0500
FAX NUMBER:	+27 86 620 7836
EMAIL ADDRESS:	info@rtia.co.za
WEBSITE ADDRESS:	www.rtia.co.za
EXTERNAL AUDITORS:	Auditor General of South Africa
BANKERS:	Standard Bank of South Africa
COMPANY / BOARD SECRETARY	Adv. MLT Bilikwana

2. LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

AARTO/(Act)	Administrative Adjudication of Road Traffic Offences (Act)
AARTO 01	Infringement notice completed by hand at the roadside and served in person
AARTO 02	Infringement notice completed electronically at the roadside and served in person or by registered mail
AARTO 03	Infringement notice for camera and other infringements served by registered mail
AARTO 03a	Notice served by registered mail to operator in terms of an AARTO 01 for vehicle fitness infringements
AARTO 03b	Notice served by registered mail to the owner of a vehicle in terms of an AARTO 31 notice in respect of an unattended vehicle
AARTO 04	Notification to pay in instalments
AARTO 05a	Acknowledgement of receipt of notification to pay in instalments
AARTO 05b	Acknowledgement of receipt of nomination of driver or person in control
AARTO 05c	Acknowledgement of receipt of representation
AARTO 05d	Acknowledgement of receipt of election to be tried in court
AARTO 05e	Acknowledgement of receipt of application for the revocation of enforcement order
AARTO 06	Confirmation of instalment arrangement
AARTO 07	Nomination of driver or person in control of vehicle
AARTO 08	Representation
AARTO 09a	Notification of result of representation – successful on all charges
AARTO 09b	Notification of result of representation – unsuccessful on all charges
AARTO 09c	Notification of result of representation – successful on main charge/s – unsuccessful on alternative
AARTO 10	Election to be tried in court
AARTO 12	Courtesy Letter
AARTO 13	Enforcement Order
AARTO 14	Application for revocation of Enforcement Order
AARTO 15	Notification of result of application for revocation of Enforcement Order

AARTO 20	Receipt of payment
AARTO 31	Infringement notice completed by hand at the roadside and placed on the vehicle in respect of an unattended vehicle
AARTO 32 & 32a	Record of particulars of an offence issued at the roadside
AARTO 33	Notice of a summons to be issued for a traffic offence
AARTO 33a	Notice of a summons to be issued to an operator for a traffic offence
AGSA	Auditor General of South Africa
AMIP	AARTO Master Implementation Plan
BBBEE	Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment
ANTT	AARTO National Task Team
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
CL/s	Courtesy Letter/s
CPA	Criminal Procedure Act
DLTC	Driving Licence Testing Centre
DoJ & CD	Department of Justice & Constitutional Development
EFT	Electronic Funds Transfer
eNaTIS/NaTIS	National Traffic Information System
EO/s	Enforcement Order/s
EXCO	Executive Committee of the RTIA
FAR	Fixed Asset Register
GRAP	Generally Recognised Accounting Practise
GDoCS	Gauteng Department of Community Safety
IA/s	Issuing Authority/ies
IT	Information Technology
JMPD	Johannesburg Metropolitan Police Department
MEC	Member of Executive Council
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NCR	National Contraventions Register
NDOT/DoT	National Department of Transport

NRTA	National Road Traffic Act
NRTLEC	National Road Traffic Law Enforcement Code
NT	National Treasury
PDS	Points Demerit System
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act
PPP	Public Private Partnerships
PrDP	Professional Driving Permit
RO/s	Representation Officer/s
RTIA	Road Traffic Infringement Agency
RTMC	Road Traffic Management Corporation
RSA	Republic of South Africa
SAPO	South African Post Office
SAPS	South African Police Service
SCM	Supply Chain Management
SLA	Service Level Agreement
SMME	Small Medium and Micro Enterprises
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
TMPD	Tshwane Metropolitan Police Department
TOR	Terms of Reference
TR	Treasury Regulations
UNDoARS	United Nations Decade of Action for Road Safety
VTS	Vehicle Testing Station

3. STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

3.1. Vision

RTIA's vision is to have an informed, compliant and safe road user community.

3.2. Mission

The Agency's mission is to encourage compliance with road traffic laws in South Africa through:

- targeted road user and community education and communication programmes;
- promotion of procedurally fair, lawful and reasonable administrative adjudication;
- levying of penalties;
- imposing demerit points;
- effective administration and management of the suspension and cancellation of driving licences and operator cards; and
- rewarding compliant road users.

3.3. Values



3.4. Strategic outcome orientated goals

- 1.4.1 Enforce compliance by penalising the contravention of road traffic laws.
- 1.4.2 Enforce payment of penalties
- 1.4.3 Change the behaviour of road users
- 1.4.4 Administration and Resourcing of the Agency
- 1.4.5 Increase access to AARTO information
- 1.4.6 Establish and strengthen strategic partnerships for road safety
- 1.4.7 Finalise preparations for AARTO rollout

4. LEGISLATIVE AND OTHER MANDATES

The Road Traffic Infringement Agency, RTIA, is established through an Act of Parliament; AARTO Act (No. 46 of 1998). It is an entity of the Department of Transport with the Honourable Minister as a Shareholder and Executing Authority, and is listed as a Schedule 3A Public Entity under the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999).

In line with provisions of the AARTO Act, RTIA is an independent adjudicator designed to provide an administratively fair and just system for road traffic law infringement, which seeks to uphold the rights of the alleged infringer whilst upholding compliance to South African road traffic laws and regulations. It is further mandated to facilitate for:

- Implementation of community educational and awareness programmes aimed at enhancing voluntary road traffic law compliance and behavioural change
- Facilitate for payment of penalties imposed as a result of road traffic law infringements and facilitate for road traffic law infringers to make representations
- Establish a procedure for the effective and expeditious adjudication of infringements; to alleviate road traffic law prosecution administrative burden on the judiciary
- Decriminalise road traffic law infringement, penalise infringers and reward rehabilitated motorists through administration of a points demerit system
- Establish an administrative authority responsible for implementing the road traffic law infringement administrative adjudication process, manage the national contravention register as well as coordinate allocations of infringement authorities through a dedicated AARTO bank account.

4.1 Legal developments

4.1.1 Relevant court rulings

A 2012 Durban High Court ruling has a direct legal impact on the functioning of the Agency and will influence to a greater degree the way in which the RTIA will execute its mandate in the matter of ***Cecil Schickerling vs. Pieter Odendaal Kitchens.*** The Court concluded that a summons may be served on a defendant using the inbox of his Facebook account as all other methods of securing his attendance in court had failed. The ruling was brought about by the amendment to the court rules for the High Courts since 27 July 2012. One of the changes being an extension of Chapter 3 of the Electronic Communications and Transactions Act, 2002 (Act No. 25 of 2002), for service of court documents on litigants by email or fax. Notwithstanding that these were exceptional circumstances in the case; the decision influences the manner of service for courtesy letters and enforcement orders. Such a legislative development has influenced the Agency to embrace technological developments through the inclusion of various electronic platforms for the service of documents to be effected efficiently in the AARTO environment.

4.1.2 Observations on the service delivery environment for AARTO

The RTIA is depicted as an independent adjudicator and an administrative authority for implementing AARTO as outlined in the AARTO Act (No. 46 of 1998). In the AARTO service value chain, RTIA's role emerges after a road traffic law infringement has been committed and detected by the enforcement authorities. In essence, the role played by RTIA centers on the need to correct the infringing behaviour through institution of remedial measures such as monetary punishment, reduction and or total seizure of driving privileges. Inherently, the action bears economic implications on the infringers' socio-economic context whose impact may vary depending on a myriad of factors.

True to its status of being the “nurturing arm of the state”, beyond administration of punitive measures for infringement of road traffic laws as a behavioural corrective intervention, RTIA's role transcends to being an institution of infringer rehabilitation and motorist awareness programmes. Such measures are meant to invoke an increased sense of self-awareness and responsibility amongst motorists and other road users in South Africa in a bid to encourage a new ethos on our roads.

RTIA's legislative mandate, born with the promulgation of the AARTO Act, or what is also known as the Demerit System for Traffic Offences & Road Safety which is aimed at addressing what is deemed to be the “lawlessness of South African motorists” through expressly reducing the incidents of road traffic law offence. This comes as a response to statistical indicators which point that 95% of road crashes occur after a direct infringement or a road traffic law or regulation by one or two of the motorists involved in a crash. For South Africa, a country tormented by no less than 40 road crash deaths and 30 road crash serious injuries daily, a legislative system in the form of the AARTO Act or the Demerit System for road traffic offences and road safety presented an appropriate administrative intervention to decisively address the growing disregard for road traffic rules and regulations as well as the imperturbable demeanour towards human life.

A number of interest groups such as Justice Project South Africa, SAVRALA, SAIA reflect an opportunity of support for the roll-out, with emphasis placed on ensuring systemic and operational discrepancies. It is for this reason that the RTIA has been focusing on addressing technical, systemic and human resource needs as part of facilitating for the country's readiness to implement AARTO through Issuing Authorities.

Illustrative of South Africa's political commitment towards addressing the astonishingly high rate of road deaths and injuries, which is estimated at about R40 billion of the country's annual budget and R200 billion on the economy; the AARTO Act was promulgated into law in 1998. It is emulated from practises by leading road safety and security countries such as Australia and the United Kingdom with the following key objectives:

4.2 Objectives of the AARTO Act and the Point Demerit System

- To promote road traffic quality by providing for a scheme to discourage road traffic contraventions
- To facilitate the adjudication of road traffic infringements
- To support the prosecution of offences in terms of the national and provincial laws relating To road traffic, and implement a points demerit system
- To provide for the establishment of an agency to administer the scheme
- To provide for the establishment of a board to represent the agency
- and to provide for matters connected therewith.
- Removing routine traffic offences from overcrowded court roles
- Enabling drivers and traffic officers to verify offences via information stored in the National Traffic Information System (NaTIS) system
- Encouraging better driver behaviour and taking reckless, illegal or fraudulent drivers off South Africa's roads

4.3 AARTO's socio-economic and cultural environment

Designed into law in September 1998, the Administrative Adjudication of Road Traffic Offences Act was piloted in Tshwane and Johannesburg Metropolitan areas. Since 2007, the point demerit system was delayed pending, amongst other reasons, a feasibility study and an assessment of technological requirements, law enforcement criteria and an analysis of human resources needed to ensure the successful implementation of the system and the Act as a whole.

As a response to the above cited feasibility study, RTIA is implementing interventions through the AARTO Master implementation Plan (AMIP) which seeks to provide support and guidance to Issuing Authorities and all other affected primary stakeholders to be operationally geared towards inception of AARTO in their respective jurisdictional areas. To this end, the AMIP, driven through a AARTO National Task Team is looking at interventions aimed at:

- Imparting skills, availing resources and technologies to RTIAs implementing partners which are in the AARTO and demerit system value chain;
- Enhance integrity of the system, accessibility, convenience and adaptability in order to enhance compliance and payment of fines; and
- Rally stakeholder buy-in and inspire change especially amongst those at the coal-face of service delivery

Appreciative of the South African motorist, the primary customer of the AARTO roll-out, as a technologically savvy, insightful, intelligent and mobile customer, the back office system readiness as well as availability of a comprehensive and adaptable information management system cannot be outlined emphatically enough as a key determinant of success for the roll-out project.

4.4 AARTO stakeholder arena

Other key stakeholders such as insurance companies and fleet management companies generally reflect a willingness to see through the implementation of the AARTO Act and the demerit system as a reasonable and decisive intervention to address safety on our roads. Such eagerness to implement the programme is especially due to the impact of the economic cost related to road crashes in as far as it creates delays and bottleneck which indirectly affect the level of profitability and cost of doing business in South Africa.

It is important to note that the business sector still perceives AARTO as an administratively burdensome and complicated system albeit the willingness to comply with it. To address this concern, RTIA continues to provide training and collaborate with stakeholders on management of AARTO and general traffic fines to ease the time and cost of doing business under the AARTO legislative environment.

AARTO training provides formal education and awareness creation to help industry players and fleet owners to have an in-depth understanding of the AARTO Act and the obligations it places on them as operators and individual motorists.

RTIA is strengthening this aspect of its service-offering with the aim of harnessing voluntary compliance to AARTO as well as ease of access for processing outstanding infringement notices. Not only do such efforts help position RTIA as a trusted authority for the AARTO programme which the customer (motorists, individual and corporate infringers) can rely upon, this goes a long way in empowering the motorist to take charge of their own behaviour.

The continued pilot of the AARTO Act leads to uneven penalties being applied across the country for similar or same traffic offences. In some instances, under the AARTO jurisdictional areas, a courteous consideration for addressing the alleged infringer's behaviour may not be enjoyed by another would-be infringer of the same regulation in a different area which may still be applying the CPA provisions which would lead to an acquisition of a criminal record. It is thus the Agency view that the promulgation of the AARTO Amendment Act should be expedited to ensure a uniform application of traffic offenses administration across the country.

Mandate and Functions

The mandate of the RTIA stems from the founding Act which highlights its objects as follows, despite the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act No. 51 of 1977):

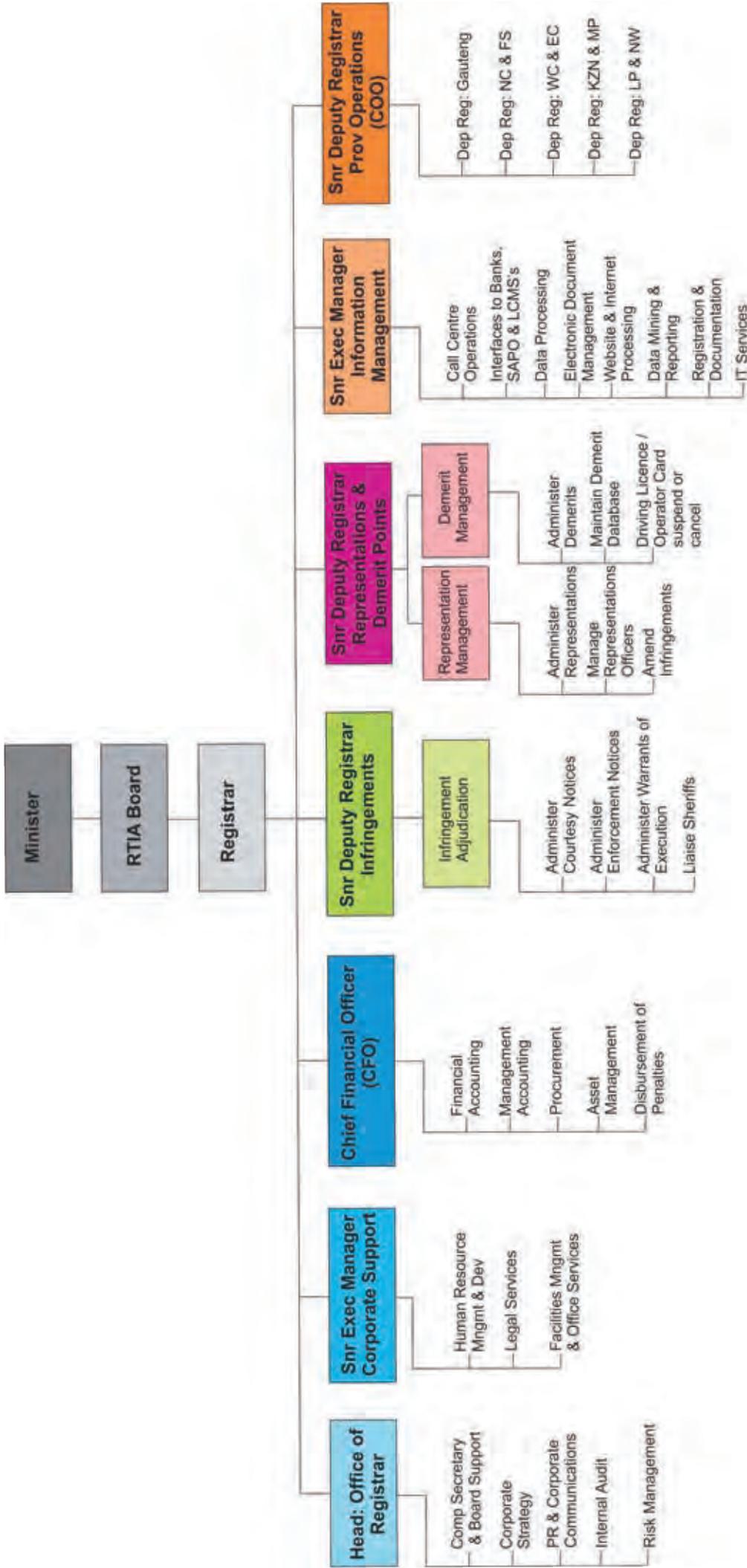
- (a) To encourage compliance with the national and provincial laws and municipal by-laws relating to road traffic and to promote road traffic safety;

- (b) To encourage the payment of penalties imposed for infringements and to allow alleged minor infringers to make representations;
- (c) To establish a procedure for the effective and expeditious adjudication of infringements;
- (d) To alleviate the burden on the courts of trying offenders for infringements;
- (e) To penalise drivers and operators who are guilty of infringements or offences through the imposition of demerit points leading to the suspension and cancellation of driving licences, professional driving permits or operator cards;
- (f) To reward law-abiding behaviour by reducing demerit points where they have been incurred if infringements or offences are not committed over specified periods;
- (g) To establish an agency to support the law enforcement and judicial authorities and to undertake the administrative adjudication process; and
- (h) Strengthen co-operation between the prosecuting and law enforcement authorities by establishing a Board to govern the agency.

Whereas all matters related to traffic violations were previously dealt with under the CPA, the establishment of the Agency and the full implementation of the AARTO Act, means that most of the traffic violations will be dealt with administratively. This is expected to help free the courts and judicial authorities to deal with more serious criminal matters.

5. ORGANISATIONAL GOVERNANCE

The organisational governance structure of the Agency which is shown below was approved by the Shareholder along with the Strategic Plan and Annual Performance Plan for the 2015/16 financial year.





Ms Nomini Rapoo

Chairperson of the Board
Road Traffic Infringement Agency

6. FOREWORD BY THE CHAIRPERSON

Introduction

As the Chairperson of the Board of Directors of the Road Traffic Infringement Agency, it is my pleasure to present the Agency's Integrated Annual Report and Annual Financial Statements for the financial year ending 31 March 2016.

Being the first time that the Board was fully capacitated with the appointment of members to the new term with effect from 1 December 2014, the Board was invigorated and energised to continue in making the strides it had in the previous period. With additional members putting their hands on deck, the Board was committed throughout the year to ensuring the successful implementation of the approved strategic plan and budgets. Parallel with the aforementioned was to ensure that there is intensification in the monitoring of the control environment which led to the continuation of excellent audit performance by the Agency in the last four years. The Agency embarked earnestly on its stakeholder consultation program during the reporting period in preparation for its AARTO rollout. This was intensified through catalyst programmes such as the "Know your Traffic fine status" campaign and the AARTO Road Safety Ambassadors programme. We are furthermore deeply grateful for the active involvement of various stakeholders such as the Interfaith Movement, which has galvanised society to take road safety seriously through the progress of the *1 Million Signature Campaign* that is geared at the *Declaration of a National Prayer Day for Road Safety* by Cabinet.

The Agency has objectively proven its full commitment to good governance through the achievement of yet another unqualified audit opinion for 5 years consecutively and stands firm to continue its upward trajectory that shows the value proposition that the Agency provides to the general South African populace. As the Agency becomes more mature and broadens its scope, we can only expect excellent performance and life-changing positive behavioural change in all road users and confirm the wisdom of the Executive in the support and leadership they provide to the Agency.

High level overview of the strategy and performance

The proactive interventions and programmes implemented by the Agency have yielded tremendous achievement over the previous financial year. The Agency exceeded its projections for the collection of infringement penalties and fees by R200 million. Furthermore, the Agency continues to perform well in terms of its strategic objectives, having achieved good traction in all of them. This abodes well for the dispense of the Agency's mandate and making a positive impact towards increasing road safety in the country.

Pursuant to the goals of the *National Development Plan* and the *Global Plan for the Decade of Action for Road Safety 2011-2020*, the RTIA recorded a number of milestones in pursuit of meeting the intentions of these national and international development frameworks. The on-going review and implementation of the Strategic Plan responds to the *National Development Plan* and the *Global Plan for the Decade of Action for Road Safety 2011-2020*.

The Agency, through vigorous strategic planning workshops, went into lengths to truncate programmatic implications of the above frameworks as tabulated in the seven (7) Strategic Objectives.

The on-going process towards the promulgation of the amendment to the AARTO Act remains a critical step for the realisation of some of the major targets stipulated in the Strategic Plan. However, during the period under review, the Agency managed to achieve a significant number of milestones as summarised below.

One of the key achievement the Agency has recorded is an amount of R555 million (156.12%) against a target of R355.5million in the collection of unpaid infringement penalties and fees. In addition, the Agency served a total of 3 016 050 (130.59%) Courtesy Letters against a target of 2 309 580.

Furthermore, great strides were made in the Agency's intentions to reduce road fatalities. Our awareness programmes have been able to hold 9 out of 9 (100%) provincial outreach meetings on AARTO and road safety. The Agency exceeded its targets in terms of AARTO print media awareness programmes where 71 (295.83%) placements were made against a set target of 24. The Agency also flighted 184 AARTO and road safety community radio messages against the target of 48. A total of 195 AARTO electronic billboards advertisements were screened as opposed to the planned 144.

The Agency has acquired business tools and support systems to implement the information technology measures to bolster the effort to effectively achieve its set objectives. The robust and responsive information systems ensure that the head office will interface seamlessly with the regions and the Issuing Authorities as we prepare for the AARTO nation-wide roll-out.

As a response to the National Development Plan intentions to reduce national unemployment rate from 24.9% in June 2012 to 14% by 2020 and to 6% by 2030, the Agency implemented the youth and women owned enterprises programmes. In this regard, a total of 95 (105.56%) enterprises were established against the set target of 90.

Youth development, through our internship programme, remains one of our cornerstones in the quest to contribute towards meeting the intentions of the National Development Plan to create decent work. Through these initiatives we are able to position the Agency as an employer that provides an active learning environment for our youth so as to improve their employment prospects. To this end, we are proud to report that 12 interns joined the ranks of the Agency and we are certain that our little effort will enable them to acquire skills to make them employable in the economic life of our country.

In addition, in an effort to increase access to AARTO information, the Agency produced reports towards the establishment of a monitoring and evaluation system. An AARTO resource and call centre programme was successfully established and implemented.

Strategic Relationships

True to its status of being the “*nurturing arm of the state*”, beyond administration of punitive measures for infringement of road traffic laws as a behavioral corrective intervention, RTIA’s role transcends to being an institution of infringer rehabilitation and motorist awareness programmes. These are meant to invoke an increased sense of self-awareness and responsibility amongst motorists and other road users in South Africa in a bid to encourage a new ethos on our roads.

As an entity mandated to oversee the implementation of the Points Demerit System which is part of the administrative management of the offending behavior amongst motorists, our operations impact the efficacy of our business to business players. On the one hand, RTIA is meant to influence a change in behavior of the motorists ensuring heightened compliance. Necessarily our relationship management and service offering must be satisfactory to both our business partners and our customers, i.e. motorists and road traffic law infringers.

In appreciation of the need to ensure enforceability of issued infringement notices, as well as compel change of behavior amongst road users, for the year under review, RTIA embarked on refining the Agency’s Integrated Marketing and Communication Strategy in pursuit of customer experience enhancement and sustainable relationship management. The need to enhance public awareness and education about AARTO and the Agency’s service offering forms part of our key priorities.

Earning the trust of the customers and the support of the communities in which we operate is essential if we are to win the battle against road user delinquency and poor compliance with road traffic laws.

We build trust through interactions with stakeholder groups primarily impacted by our core business and those that are essential for us to continue our business and discharge our mandate. We aim to be proactive, transparent and responsive to issues impacting our core business, our social/ transactional partners and the motorist community at large.

For the period under review, the Agency continued to strengthen the strategic partnerships with various stakeholders, such as the AARTO National Task Team, South African Local Government Association, Issuing Authorities, the United Nations Road Safety Collaboration and Monash University. These partnerships make a positive contribution in solidifying the Agency’s contribution to road safety and will continue to be pursued for enhanced performance.

Challenges faced by Board

Challenges that impacted the operational environment for the year under review was majorly a contractual dispute between the Agency and the South African Post Office (SAPO) which threatened to impact the enforceability of the infringement notices, courtesy letters and enforcement orders issued against non-compliant infringers.

It gives me much relief to report that the impasse which impacted the Agency's operational environment for months during the period under review has been addressed. SAPO and RTIA are instituting internal monitoring interventions to validate the service provided by SAPO against the set Service Level Agreement.

Our organisational capacity is largely dictated by the extent to which the Agency can attain the requisite personnel and level of expertise as outlined in its Strategic Plan. Thus the extent that this area of organisational support is yet to be addressed, the agility and responsiveness of the RTIA to address its operational obligations as well as legitimate expectations of the stakeholders and the shareholder gets affected.

As an entity responsible for facilitating for the national roll out of the AARTO Act, we have had a number of false starts" and "missed" roll-out dates over the years, since the promulgation of the AARTO Act which is inclusive of the point demerit system.

For RTIA, as well as for the shareholder these attract reputational risks and despondency from motorists as well as internal and external stakeholders directly affected by the Act. It is in appreciation of these challenges that we continue to appreciate the gains made by the Honourable Minister, Ms. Dipuo Peters and Deputy Minister Ms Sindisiwe Chikunga, to get the AARTO Amendment Bill through to Parliament as was achieved in the year under review.

The year ahead

For the year ahead, the RTIA's focus will be on getting issuing authorities, provinces and the local sphere of government institutionally ready to implement the AARTO programme. Measures will be put into place to help facilitate for organisation readiness as well as training of personnel in the coal face of service delivery

More than ever before, a harmonious stakeholder relations environment towards harnessing administrative and political support for the national roll-out of AARTO is most required. Along with such positive atmosphere is the need to get the RTIA charged with the task of facilitating for national implementation of AARTO to be equipped with requisite skills and resources as well as strengthen its efforts towards raising public education and awareness about the AARTO service offerings.

Our control environment remains of key focus as we seek to continue building and strengthening brand recognition for the Agency. In some way, we intend to continue to work with all stakeholders in addressing the ills of our communities, and we understand road safety as one of these cornerstones.

The greatest enabler towards the achievement of our goals is our internal resources, and as we gear for the concomitant growth of the Agency, we are mindful that we continue to create a business that holds them captive and continues to attract the best civil service cadres into our fold.

Acknowledgements /Appreciation

Allow me to express our heartfelt appreciation for the unwavering support and guidance that we, as an Agency continue to enjoy from the Honourable Minister Ms Dipuo Peters, MP, and Honourable Deputy Minister Ms Sindisiwe Chikunga, MP, as well as the Department of Transport. With their support, during the year under review, the AARTO Amendment Act made its way to Parliament. Getting the Amendment Act promulgated into law will go a long way in harmonising the country's administrative and legislative environments towards a uniformed management of road traffic offenses through the national AARTO roll-out.

The RTIA, through the National Task Team, is able to draw valuable insights from primary stakeholders such as Issuing Authorities, the local sphere of governance and other players in levelling the playing field in the run-up to the national AARTO implementation. We thus express a word of gratitude to our key stakeholders for the vigorous engagements and consultations we continue to have towards getting the country ready to receive the AARTO programme.

In October 2015 we implemented the inaugural National Prayer Day for Road Safety which we aim to have declared as one of the country's institutionalised days through the Million Signature Petition towards promotion of broad public awareness and activism against driver delinquency. At the forefront of the Million Signature Petition towards a declaration of a National Prayer Day on road safety, is the Interfaith Movement which is the backbone of the Agency's civic society mobilisation towards changing the behaviour of our road users.

One can never complete this section without acknowledging the efforts of all the Agency staff who always work tirelessly in ensuring that the entity performs optimally to execute its mandate; whilst individual managers also keeping their line functions focussed on the task at hand even under trying conditions. I wish to also express gratitude to my fellow Board members who have stayed committed to the cause and always gave unselfishly of their wisdom, expertise and time.

Conclusion

On behalf of the Board of Directors of the RTIA I would like to state that the year under review was one filled with a lot of excitement. Our performance rating displayed on this report card is living testimony of that commitment. There is no doubt that the future of the RTIA is bright and full of hope. We will continue to derive more joy from our work as we implement AARTO across the country in the next financial year.



Ms Nomini Rapoo
Chairperson of the Board
Road Traffic Infringement Agency
Date : 2016 - 07 - 31



Mr Japh R. Chuwe

Registrar
Road Traffic Infringement Agency

7. REGISTRAR'S OVERVIEW

General financial review of the public entity

In spite of the operational environment disruptions occasioned by a service level agreement impasse between SAPO and RTIA for registered mailing services, the Agency's Infringement Revenue in the year under review improved by 97.5% compared to 2014/15 financial year. RTIA attributes this remarkable stride to the maturing relations that we continue to enjoy with our transactional partners in terms of improving operational efficacy against non-payment of traffic fines.

RTIA expanded its traffic pay-points by about 2066 during the year under review, thereby enhancing ease of access to AARTO services and empowering infringers to own up and take charge of their profiles. Increasingly, the Agency's efforts to enhance public education and awareness campaigns such as "Know your traffic fine status" campaign which continues to track infringers where they are has paid off.

The surplus for the period remains favourable as a result of prudent spending. The Agency's cash flow and going concern position remained favourable throughout the year placing the Agency in a good position to advance its mandate.

Spending trends of the public entity

Consistent with the pride we take in meeting our targets on filling funded vacancies, our salary bill has grown exponentially owing to the number of new expertise and resources we have acquired during the 2015/16 financial year. As much as the costs of staff has grown, the Agency has implemented a cautious strategy of recruitment, to be in line with the envisaged rollout date and this item is expected to increase rapidly in order to timeously and fully capacitate the Agency to support the national rollout when it is embarked upon.

Capacity constraints and challenges facing the public entity

The capacity constraints faced by the entity was brought about by the levels of human capital. This is especially pronounced and results in the Agency having to align the recruitment of various personnel with the pronouncement of the AARTO national rollout after the Amendment Bill has been promulgated by Parliament. Whilst the volume of transactions increase, the Agency's capacity needed to be matched against what would be in the best interest of operations. given a tight fiscal environment.

Discontinued activities / activities to be discontinued

The RTIA's mandate is very clearly captured in its founding legislation and there are no activities that have been or are planned to be discontinued in the foreseeable future.

New or proposed activities

By way of supporting the expansion of the Agency's footprint in line with preparations for running a country-wide implementation of the AARTO Act, RTIA established an Enterprise Development Function. This does not only respond to the need to contribute to job creation and emancipation of the vulnerable and designated groupings as outlined in the National Development Plan, but RTIA presents its Enterprise Development Function as a tool for expanding the Agency's footprint, enhancing access to the Agency's services through transferred risk mitigation. To this end, 95 enterprise development operators are undergoing incubation. The above cited enterprises will see RTIA providing services such as in-loco inspections, public education and awareness, mobile AARTO services/kiosks, personal services and others provided through community based enterprises owned by women, youth and people living with disabilities.

On the organisational re-alignment front, RTIA is undertaking an organisational review process to ensure improved coordination and alignment of its functions towards creating an agile and efficient organisation. With the AARTO Mobile Offices, we aim to reach rural and peri-urban areas of the country with education and awareness campaigns, as well as the full suite of the Agency's service offering within easy reach of communities in order to increase road safety and make compliance easy.

Through the enterprise development platform, the RTIA aims to roll-out its programmes, including educational and empowerment initiatives, service of documents, as well as marketing and communications to increase our successful service delivery.

Requests for roll over of funds

For the year under review, RTIA realised a cash surplus of R167 million as at the end of March 2016. The cash surplus will be essential in assisting the entity to provide for the National roll-out of AARTO as well as in serving Courtesy Letters and Enforcement Orders through diverse and more efficient platforms to meet the changing expectations and needs of our modernising customers. It is against this background and strategic intent that National Treasury approved the RTIA's request for the retention of the surplus funds at the end of the financial year.

Supply chain management

With the increased capacity and the growing needs of the Agency, the Supply Chain Management Unit found itself short staffed to handle the sharp increase in demand from the Agency's internal units, thus initially leading to longer lead times in executing procurement needs. The Agency thus timeously embarked on the recruitment to increase the capacity of the supply chain management function in order to alleviate the challenges experienced. The required supply chain policies enabled the RTIA to implement an internal system of control that is fair, transparent, objective and compliant to supply chain management prescripts.

Unsolicited bid proposals for the year under review

There were no unsolicited bid proposals concluded by the RTIA for the period under review. All procurement under-taken was as a result of following the published open bid or quotation process, depending on the nature and value of the goods and services procured.

SCM processes and systems

The increased capacity on the Agency brought unintended consequences in the form of increased demands from various units, thus stretching the Supply Chain Management Unit and leading to longer lead times in executing procurement needs. The Agency thus timeously embarked on the recruitment to increase the capacity of the supply chain management function in order to alleviate the challenges experienced.

This supply chain management system to effect the procurement of goods and services follows the prescribed processes and prescripts as determined by National Treasury. These processes and prescripts include, *inter alia*, the establishment, composition and functioning of bid specification and evaluation committees; the adjudication of bids through a bid adjudication committee; as well as by evaluation of competitive quotations.

Resolving challenges experienced

The impact of the protracted strike by postal workers had a negative impact on all the key role-players, from the Issuing Authorities to the Agency, which resulted in a significant decrease in the number of Infringement Notices, Courtesy Letters and Enforcement Orders that could not be served for the full duration of the financial year. Due to continuous engagements, at the close of the financial year, the Agency entered into negotiations with the post office to clear the technical issues around service of notices.

In order to alleviate the burden of the high cost of service, the RTIA developed the legislative amendments which would allow for electronic service of documents in addition to the traditional methods, as well as the increase in the infringement penalty values and submitted them to the Department for consideration and the Minister's approval for gazetting. These interventions are expected to be finalised in the upcoming financial year through the promulgation of the AARTO Amendment Bill by Parliament.

Audit report matters in the previous year and how they were addressed

The RTIA is proud to continue its legacy of good administration through the acquisition of an unqualified opinion from the Auditor General for 5 consecutive years. Part of this good performance is as a result of the Agency prioritising and tracking all of the audit findings raised on the Auditor General's management letter and regularly addressing them through monthly monitoring implementation progress by management and reported at the Audit and Risk Committee as well as the Board.

Outlook/ Plans for the future to address financial challenges

Pursuant to the objective of firmly entrenching the Agency's financial sustainability, the Agency commissioned a study of behavioural economics to analyse the payment patterns of infringers and to identify best practises as well as replicating the positive interventions therefrom. Furthermore, legislative amendments have been included in the AARTO Amendment Bill, in order to ensure the financial sustainability of the Agency as well as all Issuing Authorities in preparation for the national rollout.

The Agency is also making tremendous in-roads with the establishment and strengthening of strategic partnerships for road safety, which would translate into the sustainable investment for the Agency's programmes and mandate.

Events after the reporting period

There were no significant events that occurred after the reporting period.

Economic Viability

The RTIA is fully confident that its business case and operating model, together with the interventions made, are sufficient to confirm its financial viability and continued sustainability. Through pro-active and strategic partnerships pursued, the Agency enjoys support from the Department of Small Business Development and the Transport Education Training Authority

(TETA) for capital support towards the strategic projects we intend to roll out from the 2016/17 financial year. These include the mobile AARTO offices, the enterprise development projects as well as promotion of road safety for school going youth and vulnerable road users through simulated driver training programmes.

The Agency's continued efforts towards improving our revenue collection and traffic penalty compliance methods continue to exhibit remarkable success. The 97% improvement rate on revenue collection is living proof of this assertion.

The most important contribution that the RTIA envisages to make will be evidenced through the reduction of non-compliant behaviour, thereby resulting in significant cost saving for the country, such as the following in particular:

- A downward trend will be experienced with the reduction in payments by the Road Accident Fund to victims of road crashes;
- Social services clusters will experience a reduction in the grants provided to victims and dependants of victims of road crashes, especially orphans and widows/widowers;
- There would be better and increased productivity in the country as a result of the decrease in road crashes and disruptions to businesses and social life; and
- There would be an increase in life expectancy through the protection of the country's most valuable assets, as a result of reduced crashes and increased compliance to road traffic laws.

Acknowledgements and Appreciation

The Agency steadfastly remained focussed on achieving its mandate despite seemingly insurmountable challenges in its short years of existence through the commitment and fortitude of a multi-disciplinary team of capable people. My sincerest appreciation to the Board and its Committees, led by a capable and experienced Chairperson, Ms Nomini Rapoo, the executive management and staff for their loyalty and passionate dispense of their mandate.

My utmost respect and gratitude goes to the Honourable Minister of Transport, Ms Dipuo Peters, MP and Honourable Deputy Minister Sindisiwe Chikunga, MP for their sterling leadership and continued support, the admirable vision and foresight they have in leading *Team Transport* to greater heights. With your leadership, we are confident that we shall achieve our mandate of a safer road transport environment and the goals of "*The Decade of Action for Road Safety 2011–2020*" that our country has committed to.

Important information for users of the Annual Financial Statements

The RTIA administers the AARTO function in terms of its founding legislation, the AARTO Act 1998 and performs its duties for the effective implementation thereof. In this role, it carries the responsibility of enforcing compliance to all road traffic laws, including the collection of outstanding revenue and the disbursement of the related receipts thereof to the originating Issuing Authorities.

In the prior two consecutive years, the Agency had subjected the confirmation of effective management of the AARTO function and its related bank accounts to an *Agreed Upon Procedures which is a report prepared in terms of ISRS 4400*. This is a factual findings report which does not provide the required assurance of the financial information. The agreed upon procedures were carried out in line with the Municipal Finance Management Act audit cycle.

In the exercise of its fiduciary responsibility, dispensed in terms of section 14(3) of the AARTO Act, the Agency determined it best to subject the administration of the AARTO function and its related bank accounts to a full statutory audit, to obtain reasonable assurance on the state of the affairs of the function. This will provide more useful information to users of the financial statements as the auditor asserts whether the financial statements fairly present the financial affairs of the Agency. Presentation of the disclosure has been made under the Annual Financial Statement section, note 8 and 18 respectively.

During the period from 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016, an amount of R264 million was disbursed to various stakeholders. By 31 March 2016, an amount of R115 million was payable. The payable amount would be funded from the closing bank balance of R110 million and receivables of R116 million. These receivables consist of infringement revenue due from the Collecting Authorities.

Note 16 of the financial statements discloses irregular expenditure to the tune of R959,541.00. The irregular expenditure was incurred as a result of acquiring services through written price quotations instead of a full bidding process. The process provided for in the Agency's procurement policy as well as the National Treasury prescripts were followed, with the acquisition approved as a deviation on the basis of urgency. The irregular expenditure was presented to the Audit Committee and the Board, which ultimately the Board condoned as there was good value acquired by the Agency and no loss whatsoever was incurred. Management and the Board therefore exercised their fiduciary responsibilities in terms of the PFMA and applicable governance prescripts.



Mr Japh R Chuwe
Registrar
Road Traffic Infringement Agency
Date : 2016 - 07 - 31

8. Statement of responsibility and confirmation of accuracy for the annual report

To the best of my knowledge and belief, I confirm the following:

All information and amounts disclosed in the annual report is consistent with the annual financial statements audited by the Auditor General.

The annual report is complete, accurate and is free from any omissions.

The annual report has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines on the annual report as issued by National Treasury.

The Annual Financial Statements (Part E) have been prepared in accordance with the GRAP standards applicable to the public entity.

The accounting authority is responsible for the preparation of the annual financial statements and for the judgements made in this information.

The accounting authority is responsible for establishing, and implementing a system of internal control has been designed to provide reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of the performance information, the human resources information and the annual financial statements.

The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the annual financial statements.

In our opinion, the annual report fairly reflects the operations, the performance information, the human resources information and the financial affairs of the Agency for the financial year ended 31 March 2016.

Yours faithfully



Registrar
Mr Japh R Chuwe
Date : 2016 - 07 - 31



Chairperson of the Board
Ms Nomini Rapoo
Date : 2016 - 07 - 31



Part B

Performance

1. OVERVIEW OF THE ROAD TRAFFIC INFRINGEMENT AGENCY'S PERFORMANCE

1.1 Service Delivery Environment

1.1.1 Introduction

At international level South Africa is regularly singled out as one of the countries with the highest number of road crashes and fatalities in the world, including the African continent. There is a lot to be done to improve not only our crash and fatality rates in terms of road traffic deaths per population, deaths per the number of registered vehicles or the distance travelled, but also in terms of real straight numbers of crashes and casualties.

The key components imbedded in our society that decrease the protection of motorists and create a negative experience for all road users regarding the unacceptable road safety situation are the following :

- **Driver Behaviour**

The level of driver training offered and the quality of driver skills are not sufficient to ensure that a licenced driver understands the responsibility, consequences and impact of non-compliance with the "rules of the road" and their unacceptable behaviour on other motorists and road users, generally accompanied by a low level of enforcement.

Driver training and educational content or other mechanisms to ensure sufficient exposure to what driving responsibility entails, does not adequately address actual driving experience before there is utilisation of our roads. Excessive speed and speed too fast for circumstances; as well as drunken or impaired driving are the highest causes of accidents and fatalities on our roads. Speed plays a role in at least 30% to 40% of all crashes and, in accordance with information provided by the Medical Research Institute (MRI), no less than about 60% of drivers and pedestrians killed in road crashes exceeded the legal blood alcohol limit. Underpinning this lack of law compliance is the lack of adequate visible and active law enforcement and the inadequate adjudication of road traffic contraventions, where detected, and lack of appropriate consequences for such contraventions.

On 31 March 2016, there were:

- 11 776 775 drivers with driving licence cards registered. Of this number a total of 2 095 074 (17.79%) licence cards had expired for a period up to 1 month and 178 694 (1.52%) for a period up to 2 months without renewal as required; and
- 1 027 763 drivers with professional driving permits (PrDPs) registered of which 455 856 (44.35%) had expired. Of this number a total of 63 790 (6.21%) had expired for a period up to 2 months and a further 392 066 (38.15%) had expired for a period from 3 months up to 2 years without renewal every 2 years as required.

- **State of Vehicles**

Approximately 10% of our vehicles are not roadworthy and the average age of our vehicles is in the order of 11 to 12 years which further contributes to an increased risk of accidents and fatalities.

On 31 March 2016, there were 11 818 134 vehicles registered of which:

- 318 706 (2.70%) were not licenced as required;
- 545 580 (4.62%) were not proven to be roadworthy due to the owners failing to submit the vehicles for compulsory annual roadworthy tests (including buses, minibus taxis and freight transport vehicles) or on change of ownership.

Based on the outcome of historic road traffic offence surveys, of the 11 818 134 vehicles registered, it is estimated that in the order of the following numbers were daily making use of the roads with the fitness shortcomings as shown:

- 815 500 (6.90%) with worn and damaged tyres;
- 130 000 (1.10%) with faulty head lights;
- 70 100 (0.60%) with faulty tail lights;
- 509 000 (4.31%) with faulty brake lights; and
- 36 000 (0.31%) with no correlation between the licence disc and number plate.

- **State of roads**

Poor road infrastructure and an unforgiving road environment, including poorly repaired and maintained road surfaces, extremely faded or no road markings and a continued increase in the number of potholes are responsible for the lack of security in the driving environment and protection of vehicles and have the real potential to damage vehicles, cost lives or cause disablement.

- **Contributory factors to road crashes**

Local research showed that in the order of 95% of road traffic crashes happen as a direct result of one or more traffic offences. Some of the main contributory factors to fatal road crashes, categorised as human, vehicle and road environment are summarised as follows:

- **Human factors :**

- Excessive speed and ignoring of speed limits : 30.15% of all factors; and
- Unsafe and unlawful overtaking across barrier lines leading to high impact crashes and fatalities: 6.07% of all factors.

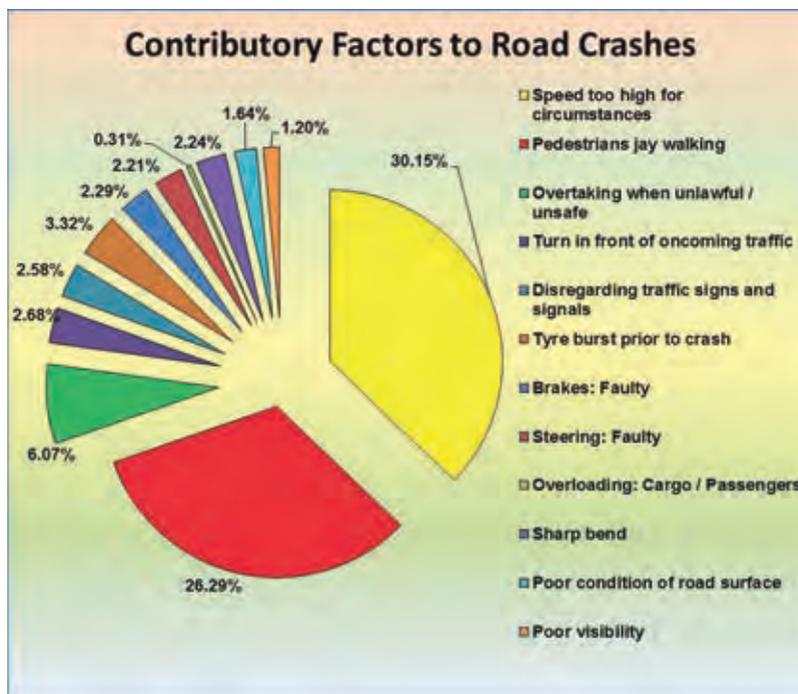
- **Vehicle factors:**

- Tyre failure prior to crashes relating to damaged tyres or debris on the road: 3.32% of all factors;
- Faulty brakes contributing to head-rear crashes and crashes with fixed objects resulting in fatalities: 2.29% of all factors; and
- Faulty steering due to poor maintenance and leading to un-controllable vehicles and crashes: 2.21% of all factors.

- **Road and environment factors:**

- Sharp bend in the road relating to speed too high for circumstances or poor or inadequate signs indicating such bends : 0.19% of all factors; and
- Poor condition of the road surface relating to potholes and bumpy driving conditions: 1.64% of all factors.

The above main contributory factors are also reflected in the pie-chart below.



- **The role of AARTO in road safety**

The implementation of the AARTO is one of the most important mechanisms available for the achievement of the strategic objectives for the increment of road safety in the country.

The number of road traffic crashes and fatalities are directly proportional to the level of lawlessness and driver misbehaviour on our roads and strong, highly visible and efficient law enforcement operations on a continuous basis, are no doubt the most effective way to curb the

occurrence of road crashes. However, international best practices have proven that for law enforcement to be effective, it must be supported by a highly efficient, transparent and expeditious adjudication process and an equally effective public awareness, communication and education programme to bring traffic offenders to task.

The AARTO process starts with the detection by a traffic officer of a road traffic violation committed by a road user which could be a driver of a vehicle, cyclist or pedestrian. Upon committing a violation, the officer or a person duly authorised by an issuing authority, must serve or cause to be served on the identified infringer an Infringement Notice in the case of an infringement or a Notice for a Summons to be served to appear in court in the case of an offence. Traffic infringements and offences are categorised as such in Schedule 3 of the AARTO Regulations and the different types of notices completed and served in person at the roadside or by registered mail are described under sections 1.1.2 and 1.1.5.

Should the infringer fail to respond to a notice in electing any of the available options, as described under section 1.1.11, within the prescribed period of 32 days, the RTIA must serve a Courtesy Letter and after a further non-response period of 32 days, an Enforcement Order.

The number of elections submitted by infringers, such as representations and the number of Courtesy Letters and Enforcement Orders served and the number of notices to be posted and served, is all totally dependent on the number of notices served and captured by the traffic officers of the various Issuing Authorities.

The RTIA further assists the various Issuing Authorities in their planning and preparation of law enforcement operations to more effectively combat and resolve the contributing factors leading to road crashes by the collection, analyses and providing information on, amongst others, the following:

- The number of AARTO notices served on drivers for the various types of vehicle related violations, for example smooth tyres, dysfunctional lights, faulty steering mechanisms and brakes, etc;
- Information on the number of AARTO notices served for the various types of driver violations, for example exceeding the speed limit, driving without a valid driving licence or professional driving permit, failure to wear seat belts, including the type of vehicle driven when the offences were committed;
- Information on the day-of-the-week and the time-of-the-day when traffic violations were recorded; and
- With regard to monitoring achievement of performance targets set for Issuing Authorities and individual traffic officers, for example the number of notices served per officer per time frame.

For the 2015/2016 financial year under review, the statistics listed in the table below were derived from the National Contraventions Register (NCR), and are based on the records captured and

uploaded thereto by the Issuing Authorities in the AARTO jurisdictional area which include the Johannesburg Metropolitan Police Department (**JMPD**); Tshwane Metropolitan Police Department (**TMPD**); the Gauteng Department of Community Safety (**GDoCS**) and the Road Traffic Management Corporation (**RTMC**).

<i>Subsection</i>	<i>Topic</i>	<i>Page</i>
1.1.2	Number of Infringement Notices Captured	32
1.1.3	Number of Notices Captured per Issuing Authority	35
1.1.4	Number of Notices Recorded per Traffic Officer	46
1.1.5	Other Notices and Acknowledgements issued by IAs and RTIA	66
1.1.6	Suspect Notices	76
1.1.7	Notices per Infringement Category	79
1.1.8	Notices per Vehicle Category	82
1.1.9	Notices recorded per Day of Week	85
1.1.10	Notices recorded per Time of Day	86
1.1.11	Elective Options Exercised by Infringers	89
1.1.12	Number and Outcome of Court Cases	97
1.1.13	Adjudication of Representations	100
1.1.14	Courtesy Letters Issued	108
1.1.15	Enforcement Orders Issued	112
1.1.16	Applications for the Revocation of Enforcement Orders	115
1.1.17	Allocation of Demerit Points	119

1.1.2 Number of Infringement Notices Captured

The number of notices per type captured per month on the NCR during the financial year from 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016 by all Issuing Authorities (IA's) is shown in the table below.

Number of Notices Captured per Type :						All IA's
Month	AARTO 01	AARTO 02	AARTO 03	AARTO 31	AARTO 32	Total
Apr 2015	49 942	119	422 539	26 820	29	499 449
May 2015	56 949	86	507 217	35 984	26	600 262
Jun 2015	55 560	102	378 243	44 701	0	478 606
Jul 2015	65 925	153	533 388	41 465	0	640 931
Aug 2015	55 809	89	450 224	39 878	7	546 007
Sep 2015	60 041	186	493 386	46 135	6	599 754
Oct 2015	70 757	120	502 404	49 224	2	622 507
Nov 2015	60 820	90	417 010	46 105	6	524 031
Dec 2015	37 541	81	378 791	20 185	5	436 603
Jan 2016	73 560	4	575 031	30 361	0	678 956
Feb 2016	70 695	177	441 289	43 113	0	555 274
Mar 2016	62 669	67	416 007	59 070	0	537 813
Year Total	720 268	1 274	5 515 529	483 041	81	6 720 193

The information in the table above shows that a total number of 6 720 193 notices was captured during the year with the number captured per type of notice as follows:

- **AARTO 01** (handwritten at roadside) : 720 268 notices, which is 10.72% of the total;
- **AARTO 02** (electronic at weighbridges) : 1 274 notices, which is 0.02% of the total;
- **AARTO 03** (camera captured) : 5 515 529 notices, which is 82.07% of the total;
- **AARTO 31** (unattended vehicle) : 483 041 notices, which is 7.19% of the total; and
- **AARTO 32** (offences at roadside) : 81 notices, which is 0.001% of the total.

The change in the number of notices captured per type from the 2014-2015 to the 2015-2016 financial year is shown in the table below.

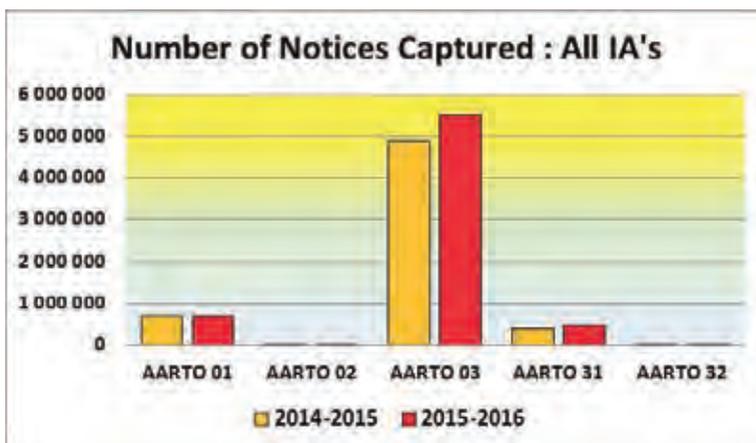
Change in Number of Notices Captured per Type :						All IA's
Year	AARTO 01	AARTO 02	AARTO 03	AARTO 31	AARTO 32	Total
2014-2015	721 590	1 150	4 888 858	413 259	1 088	6 025 945
2015-2016	720 268	1 274	5 515 529	483 041	81	6 720 193
Change	-1 322	124	626 671	69 782	-1 007	694 248
% change	-0.18%	10.78%	12.82%	16.89%	-92.56%	11.52%

The information in the table above shows an increase of 694 248 (11.52%) in the total number of notices captured, from 6 025 945 in 2014-2015 to 6 720 193 in 2015-2016.

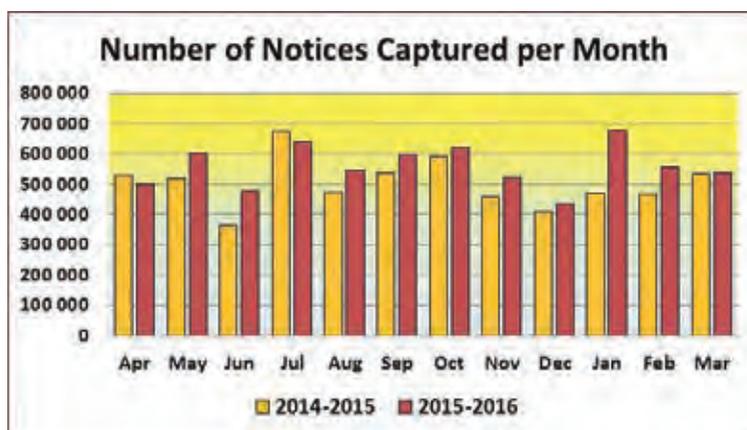
The changes in the number of notices captured per type of notice from 2014-2015 to 2015-2016 are as follows:

- **AARTO 01** : A decrease of 1 322 (0.18%) from 721 590 to 720 268 notices;
- **AARTO 02** : An increase of 124 (10.78%) from 1 150 to 1 274 notices;
- **AARTO 03** : An increase of 626 671 (12.82%) from 4 888 858 to 5 515 529 notices;
- **AARTO 31** : An increase of 69 782 (16.89%) from 413 259 to 483 041 notices; and
- **AARTO 32** : A decrease of 1 007 (92.56%) from 1 088 to 81 notices.

The change in the number of notices per type of notice from the previous year is also reflected in the graph below.



The number of notices captured per month in comparison with the previous year is shown in the graph below.



The information in the graph above shows the following months for the year under review during which the highest number of notices were captured:

- **Jul 2015** : 640 931 notices, which is 9.54% of the total;
- **Oct 2015** : 622 507 notices, which is 9.26% of the total; and
- **Jan 2016** : 578 956 notices, which is 10.10% of the total.

The change in the monthly number of notices in comparison with the previous year is shown in the table below.

Change in the monthly number of notices from the previous year				
Month	2014-2015	2015-2016	Change	% change
Apr	529 816	499 449	-30 367	-5.73%
May	520 408	600 262	79 854	15.34%
Jun	363 397	478 606	115 209	31.70%
Jul	672 732	640 931	-31 801	-4.73%
Aug	475 126	546 007	70 881	14.92%
Sep	537 289	599 754	62 465	11.63%
Oct	589 808	622 507	32 699	5.54%
Nov	456 649	524 031	67 382	14.76%
Dec	410 460	436 603	26 143	6.37%
Jan	468 902	678 956	210 054	44.80%
Feb	467 427	555 274	87 847	18.79%
Mar	533 931	537 813	3 882	0.73%
Total	6 025 945	6 720 193	694 248	11.52%

The information in the table above shows the following:

- In comparison with the previous year, increases in the number of notices per month were recorded for 10 months of the year, the largest of which was for January which shows an increase of 44.80% from 468 902 notices in 2014-2015 in comparison with 678 956 in January 2015-2016; and
- Decreases in the number of notices per month were recorded for 2 months of the year, the largest of which was for April which shows a decrease of 5.73% from 529 816 notices in 2014-2015 in comparison with 499 449 in April 2015-2016.

These monthly increases can mainly be ascribed to an increase in the monthly number of AARTO 03 notices, detail of which is given in the table below.

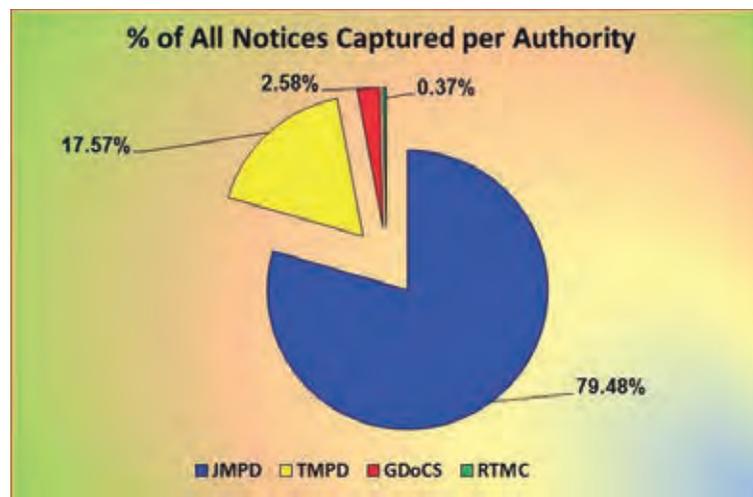
Change in the monthly number AARTO 03 notice				
Month	2014-2015	2015-2016	Change	% change
Apr	448 325	422 539	-25 786	-5.75%
May	426 354	507 217	80 863	18.97%
Jun	254 193	378 243	124 050	48.80%
Jul	561 003	533 388	-27 615	-4.92%
Aug	377 906	450 224	72 318	19.14%
Sep	438 995	493 386	54 391	12.39%
Oct	480 970	502 404	21 434	4.46%
Nov	375 697	417 010	41 313	11.00%
Dec	346 579	378 791	32 212	9.29%
Jan	375 173	575 031	199 858	53.27%
Feb	366 953	441 289	74 336	20.26%
Mar	436 710	416 007	-20 703	-4.74%
Total	4 888 858	5 515 529	626 671	12.82%

The information in the table above shows substantial increases in the number of AARTO 03 notices for the months of June (48.80%), January (53.27%) and February (20.26%).

1.1.3 Number of Notices captured per Issuing Authority

The total number of notices captured per month per Issuing Authority during the year under review is shown in the table and reflected in the pie-chart below.

Number of Notices Captured per Issuing Authority					
Month	JMPD	TMPD	GDoCS	RTMC	Total
Apr 2015	392 014	92 510	12 651	2 274	499 449
May 2015	485 714	98 146	13 785	2 617	600 262
Jun 2015	348 663	113 348	13 163	3 432	478 606
Jul 2015	507 594	113 007	16 705	3 625	640 931
Aug 2015	433 815	94 721	15 805	1 666	546 007
Sep 2015	499 247	85 443	12 916	2 148	599 754
Oct 2015	497 136	108 304	15 847	1 220	622 507
Nov 2015	414 665	94 168	13 934	1 264	524 031
Dec 2015	329 932	92 620	13 389	662	436 603
Jan 2016	566 514	97 984	13 075	1 383	678 956
Feb 2016	445 178	90 529	16 594	2 973	555 274
Mar 2016	420 998	99 735	15 807	1 273	537 813
Year Total	5 341 470	1 180 515	173 671	24 537	6 720 193

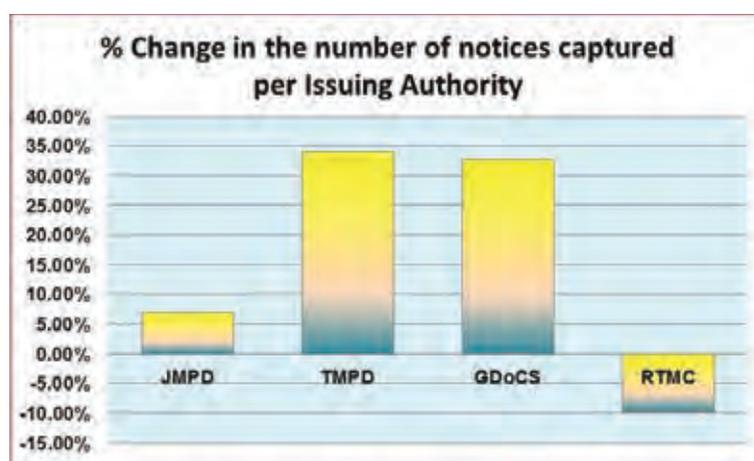


The information in the table and pie-chart above shows the total number of 6 720 193 notices captured during the year per Issuing Authority as follows:

- **JMPD** : 5 341 470 notices, which is 79.48% of the total;
- **TMPD** : 1 180 515 notices, which is 17.57% of the total;
- **GDoCS** : 173 671 notices, which is 2.58% of the total; and
- **RTMC** : 24 537 notices, which is 0.37% of the total.

The change in the number of notices captured per Issuing Authority from the 2014-2015 to the 2015-2016 financial year is shown in the table and reflected in the graph below.

Change in Number of Notices Captured per Issuing Authority					
Year	JMPD	TMPD	GDoCS	RTMC	Total
2014-2015	4 987 747	880 428	130 617	27 153	6 025 945
2015-2016	5 341 470	1 180 515	173 671	24 537	6 720 193
Change	353 723	300 087	43 054	-2 616	694 248
% change	7.09%	34.08%	32.96%	-9.63%	11.52%

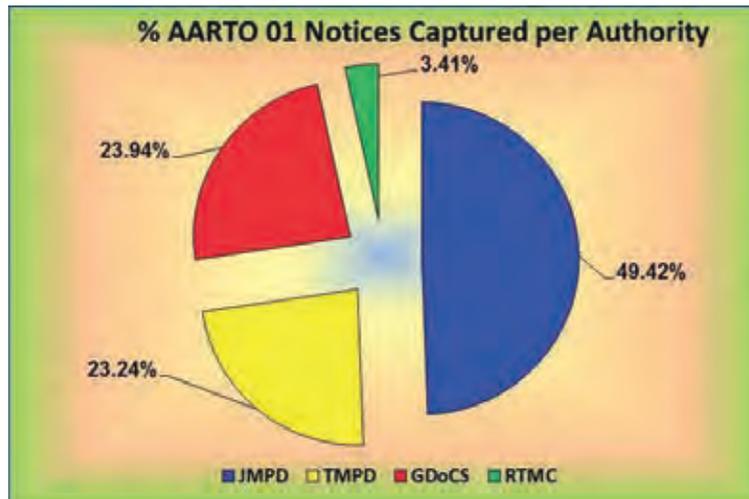


The information in the table above shows an increase of 694 248 (11.52%) in the total number of notices captured, from 6 025 945 in 2014-2015 to 6 720 193 in 2015-2016. The changes in the number of notices captured per Issuing Authority from the previous year are as follows:

- **JMPD** : an increase of 353 723 (7.09%) from 4 987 747 to 5 341 470 notices;
- **TMPD** : an increase of 300 087 (34.08%) from 880 428 to 1 180 515 notices;
- **GDoCS** : an increase of 43 054 (32.96%) from 130 617 to 173 671 notices; and
- **RTMC** : a decrease of 2 616 (9.63%) from 27 153 to 24 537 notices in 2015-2016.

The number of AARTO 01 handwritten notices captured per month per Issuing Authority during the year under review is shown in the table and reflected in the pie-chart below.

Number of AARTO 01 Notices Captured per Issuing Authority					
Month	JMPD	TMPD	GDoCS	RTMC	Total
Apr 2015	22 331	12 805	12 532	2 274	49 942
May 2015	27 464	13 169	13 699	2 617	56 949
Jun 2015	20 893	18 174	13 061	3 432	55 560
Jul 2015	28 989	16 759	16 552	3 625	65 925
Aug 2015	25 560	12 867	15 716	1 666	55 809
Sep 2015	31 943	13 220	12 730	2 148	60 041
Oct 2015	40 478	13 332	15 727	1 220	70 757
Nov 2015	34 699	11 013	13 844	1 264	60 820
Dec 2015	14 057	9 514	13 308	662	37 541
Jan 2016	43 779	15 327	13 071	1 383	73 560
Feb 2016	35 609	15 696	16 417	2 973	70 695
Mar 2016	30 126	15 530	15 740	1 273	62 669
Year Total	355 928	167 406	172 397	24 537	720 268



The information in the table and pie-chart above shows the total number of 720 268 AARTO 01 notices captured during the year per Issuing Authority as follows:

- **JMPD** : 355 928 notices, which is 49.42% of the total;
- **TMPD** : 167 406 notices, which is 23.24% of the total;
- **GDoCS** : 172 397 notices, which is 23.94% of the total; and
- **RTMC** : 24 537 notices, which is 3.41% of the total.

The change in the number of AARTO 01 notices captured per Issuing Authority from the 2014-2015 to the 2015-2016 financial year is shown in the table below.

Change in No. of AARTO 01 Notices Captured per Issuing Authority					
Year	JMPD	TMPD	GDoCS	RTMC	Total
2014-2015	331 232	233 828	129 377	27 153	721 590
2015-2016	355 928	167 406	172 397	24 537	720 268
Change	24 696	-66 422	43 020	-2 616	-1 322
% change	7.46%	-28.41%	33.25%	-9.63%	-0.18%

The information in the table above shows a decrease of 1 322 (0.18%) in the total number of AARTO 01 notices captured, from 721 590 in 2014-2015 to 720 268 in 2015-2016. The changes in the number of notices captured per Issuing Authority from the previous year are as follows:

- **JMPD** : an increase of 24 696 (7.46%) from 331 232 to 355 928 notices;
- **TMPD** : a decrease of 66 422 (28.41%) from 233 828 to 167 406 notices;
- **GDoCS** : an increase of 43 020 (33.25%) from 129 377 to 172 397 notices; and
- **RTMC** : a decrease of 2 616 (9.63%) from 27 153 to 24 537 notices in 2015-2016.

Information on the number of notices captured on the NCR per type of notice by the individual Issuing Authorities is given below.

Johannesburg Metropolitan Police Department (JMPD)

The number of notices per type captured per month on the NCR during the financial year from 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016 by JMPD is shown in the table below.

Number of Notices Captured per Type :						JMPD
Month	AARTO 01	AARTO 02	AARTO 03	AARTO 31	AARTO 32	Total
Apr 2015	22 331	0	352 560	17 094	29	392 014
May 2015	27 464	0	436 915	21 309	26	485 714
Jun 2015	20 893	0	299 039	28 731	0	348 663
Jul 2015	28 989	0	449 928	28 677	0	507 594
Aug 2015	25 560	0	382 680	25 568	7	433 815
Sep 2015	31 943	0	438 049	29 249	6	499 247
Oct 2015	40 478	0	422 212	34 444	2	497 136
Nov 2015	34 699	0	349 621	30 339	6	414 665
Dec 2015	14 057	0	304 067	11 803	5	329 932
Jan 2016	43 779	0	505 528	17 207	0	566 514
Feb 2016	35 609	0	383 080	26 489	0	445 178
Mar 2016	30 126	0	345 064	45 808	0	420 998
Year Total	355 928	0	4 668 743	316 718	81	5 341 470

The information in the table above shows that a total of 5 341 470 notices were captured by JMPD during the year under review with the number captured per type of notice as follows:

- **AARTO 01** : 335 928 notices, which is 6.66% of the total;
- **AARTO 02** : no notices were captured during the year;
- **AARTO 03** : 4 668 743 notices, which is 87.41% of the total;
- **AARTO 31** : 316 718 notices, which is 5.93% of the total; and
- **AARTO 32** : 81 notices, which is 0.002% of the total.

The change in the number of notices captured per type from the 2014-2015 to the 2015-2016 financial year is shown in the table below.

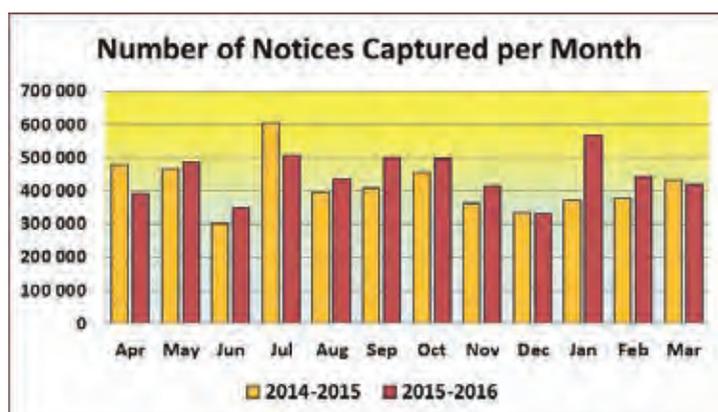
Change in Number of Notices Captured per Type :						JMPD
Year	AARTO 01	AARTO 02	AARTO 03	AARTO 31	AARTO 32	Total
2014-2015	331 232	0	4 401 005	254 512	998	4 987 747
2015-2016	355 928	0	4 668 743	316 718	81	5 341 470
Change	24 696	0	267 738	62 206	-917	353 723
% change	7.46%	-	6.08%	24.44%	-91.88%	7.09%

The information in the table above shows an increase of 353 723 (7.09%) in the total number of notices captured, from 4 987 747 in 2014-2015 to 5 341 470 in 2015-2016. The changes in the number of notices captured per type of notice from the previous year are as follows :

- **AARTO 01** : an increase of 24 696 (7.46%) from 331 232 to 355 928 notices;
- **AARTO 03** : an increase of 267 738 (6.08%) from 4 401 005 to 4 668 743 notices;
- **AARTO 31** : an increase of 62 206 (24.44%) from 254 512 to 316 718 notices; and
- **AARTO 32** : a decrease of 917 (91.88%) from 998 to 81 notices.

The change in the monthly number of notices issued by JMPD in comparison with the previous year is shown in the table and reflected in the graph below.

Change in the monthly number of notices from the previous year				
Month	2014-2015	2015-2016	Change	% change
Apr	477 649	392 014	-85 635	-17.93%
May	468 621	485 714	17 093	3.65%
Jun	303 072	348 663	45 591	15.04%
Jul	603 267	507 594	-95 673	-15.86%
Aug	394 689	433 815	39 126	9.91%
Sep	408 534	499 247	90 713	22.20%
Oct	454 504	497 136	42 632	9.38%
Nov	360 984	414 665	53 681	14.87%
Dec	335 589	329 932	-5 657	-1.69%
Jan	370 270	566 514	196 244	53.00%
Feb	378 859	445 178	66 319	17.50%
Mar	431 709	420 998	-10 711	-2.48%
Total	4 987 747	5 341 470	353 723	7.09%



The information in the table and graph above shows the following:

- In comparison with the previous year, decreases in the number of notices per month were recorded for 4 months of the year, the largest of which was for April which shows a decrease of 17.93% from 477 649 notices in 2014-2015 in comparison with 392 014 in 2015-2016; and
- Increases in the number of notices per month were recorded for 8 months of the year, the largest of which was for January which shows an increase of 53.00% from 370 270 notices in 2014-2015 in comparison with 566 514 in 2015-2016.

Tshwane Metropolitan Police Department (TMPD)

The number of notices per type captured per month on the NCR during the financial year from 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016 by TMPD is shown in the table below.

Number of Notices Captured per Type :						TMPD
Month	AARTO 01	AARTO 02	AARTO 03	AARTO 31	AARTO 32	Total
Apr 2015	12 805	0	69 979	9 726	0	92 510
May 2015	13 169	0	70 302	14 675	0	98 146
Jun 2015	18 174	0	79 204	15 970	0	113 348
Jul 2015	16 759	0	83 460	12 788	0	113 007
Aug 2015	12 867	0	67 544	14 310	0	94 721
Sep 2015	13 220	0	55 337	16 886	0	85443
Oct 2015	13 332	0	80 192	14 780	0	108 304
Nov 2015	11 013	0	67 389	15 766	0	94 168
Dec 2015	9 514	0	74 724	8 382	0	92 620
Jan 2016	15 327	0	69 503	13 154	0	97 984
Feb 2016	15 696	0	58 209	16 624	0	90 529
Mar 2016	15 530	0	70 943	13 262	0	99 735
Year Total	167 406	0	846 786	166 323	0	1 180 515

The information in the table above shows that a total of 1 180 515 notices were captured during the year with the number captured per type of notice as follows:

- **AARTO 01** : 167 406 notices, which is 14.18% of the total;
- **AARTO 02** : no notices were captured during the year;
- **AARTO 03** : 846 786 notices, which is 71.73% of the total;
- **AARTO 31** : 166 323 notices, which is 14.09% of the total; and
- **AARTO 32** : no notices for offences were captured during the year.

The change in the number of notices captured per type of notice from the 2014-2015 to the 2015-2016 financial year is shown in the table below.

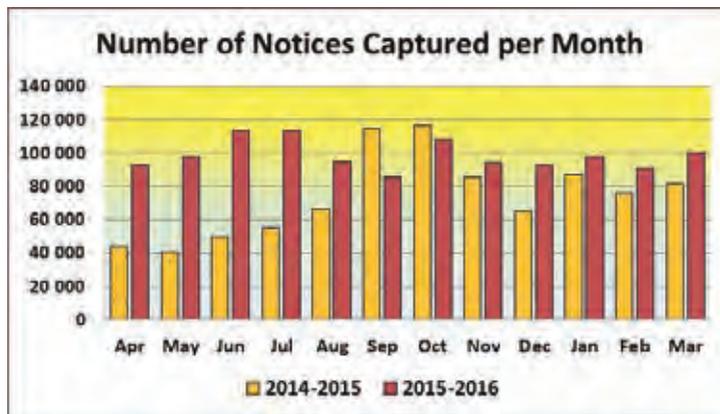
Change in Number of Notices Captured per Type :						TMPD
Year	AARTO 01	AARTO 02	AARTO 03	AARTO 31	AARTO 32	Total
2014-2015	233 828	0	487 853	158 747	0	880 428
2015-2016	167 406	0	846 786	166 323	0	1 180 515
Change	-66 422	0	358 933	7 576	0	300 087
% change	-28.41%	-	73.57%	4.77%	-	34.08%

The information in the table above shows an increase of 300 087 (34.08%) in the total number of notices captured, from 880 428 in 2014-2015 to 1 180 515 in 2015-2016. The changes in the number of notices captured per type of notice from the previous year are as follows:

- **AARTO 01** : a decrease of 66 422 (28.41%) from 233 828 to 167 406 notices;
- **AARTO 03** : an increase of 358 933 (73.57%) from 487 853 to 846 786 notices; and
- **AARTO 31** : an increase of 7 576 (4.77%) from 158 747 to 166 323 notices.

The change in the monthly number of notices issued by TMPD in comparison with the previous year is shown in the table and reflected in the graph below.

Change in the monthly number of notices from the previous year				
Month	2014-2015	2015-2016	Change	% change
Apr	44 031	92 510	48 479	110.10%
May	40 183	98 146	57 963	144.25%
Jun	49 946	113 348	63 402	126.94%
Jul	54 941	113 007	58 066	105.69%
Aug	66 123	94 721	28 598	43.25%
Sep	114 396	85 443	-28 953	-25.31%
Oct	116 270	108 304	-7 966	-6.85%
Nov	85 336	94 168	8 832	10.35%
Dec	64 702	92 620	27 918	43.15%
Jan	86 622	97 984	11 362	13.12%
Feb	76 314	90 529	14 215	18.63%
Mar	81 564	99 735	18 171	22.28%
Total	880 428	1 180 515	300 087	34.08%



The information in the table and graph above shows the following:

- In comparison with the previous year, decreases in the number of notices per month were recorded for 2 months of the year, the largest of which was for September which shows a decrease of 25.31% from 114 396 notices in 2014-2015 in comparison with 85 443 in 2015-2016; and
- Increases in the number of notices per month were recorded for 10 months of the year, the largest of which was for May which shows an increase of 144.25% from 40 183 notices in 2014-2015 in comparison with 98 146 in 2015-2016.

Gauteng Department of Community Safety (GDoCS)

The number of notices per type captured per month on the NCR during the financial year from 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016 by GDoCS is shown in the table below.

Number of Notices Captured per Type :						GDoCS
Month	AARTO 01	AARTO 02	AARTO 03	AARTO 31	AARTO 32	Total
Apr 2015	12 532	119	0	0	0	12 651
May 2015	13 699	86	0	0	0	13 785
Jun 2015	13 061	102	0	0	0	13 163
Jul 2015	16 552	153	0	0	0	16 705
Aug 2015	15 716	89	0	0	0	15 805
Sep 2015	12 730	186	0	0	0	12 916
Oct 2015	15 727	120	0	0	0	15 847
Nov 2015	13 844	90	0	0	0	13 934
Dec 2015	13 308	81	0	0	0	13 389
Jan 2016	13 071	4	0	0	0	13 075
Feb 2016	16 417	177	0	0	0	16 594
Mar 2016	15 740	67	0	0	0	15 807
Year Total	172 397	1 274	0	0	0	173 671

The information in the table above shows that a total of 173 671 notices were captured during the year with the number captured per type of notice as follows:

- **AARTO 01** : 172 397 notices, which is 99.27% of the total;
- **AARTO 02** : 1 274 notices, which is 0.73% of the total; and
- **AARTO 32** : no notices for offences were captured during the year.

The change in the number of notices captured per type of notice from the 2014-2015 to the 2015-2016 financial year is shown in the table below.

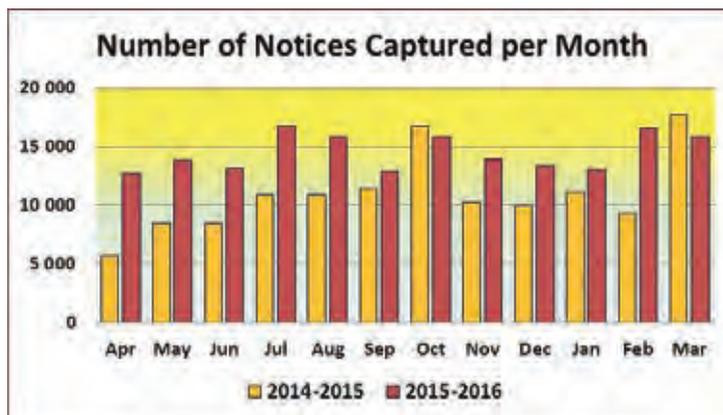
Change in Number of Notices Captured per Type :						GDoCS
Year	AARTO 01	AARTO 02	AARTO 03	AARTO 31	AARTO 32	Total
2014-2015	129 377	1 150	0	0	90	130 617
2015-2016	172 397	1 274	0	0	0	173 671
Change	43 020	124	0	0	-90	43 054
% change	33.25%	10.78%	-	-	-100.00%	32.96%

The information in the table above shows a total increase of 43 054 (32.96%) in the number of notices captured, from 130 617 in 2014-2015 to 173 671 in 2015-2016. The changes in the number of notices captured per type of notice from the previous year are as follows:

- **AARTO 01** : an increase of 43 020 (33.25%) from 129 377 to 172 397 notices;
- **AARTO 02** : an increase of 124 (10.78%) from 1 150 to 1 274 notices; and
- **AARTO 32** : a decrease of 90 (100.00%) from 90 to 0 notices.

The change in the monthly number of notices issued by GDoCS in comparison with the previous year is shown in the table and reflected in the graph below.

Change in the monthly number of notices from the previous year				
Month	2014-2015	2015-2016	Change	% change
Apr	5 654	12 651	6 997	123.75%
May	8 408	13 785	5 377	63.95%
Jun	8 416	13 163	4 747	56.40%
Jul	10 896	16 705	5 809	53.31%
Aug	10 852	15 805	4 953	45.64%
Sep	11 446	12 916	1 470	12.84%
Oct	16 789	15 847	-942	-5.61%
Nov	10 220	13 934	3 714	36.34%
Dec	9 964	13 389	3 425	34.37%
Jan	11 077	13 075	1 998	18.04%
Feb	9 236	16 594	7 358	79.67%
Mar	17 659	15 807	-1 852	-10.49%
Total	130 617	173 671	43 054	32.96%



The information in the table and graph above shows the following:

- In comparison with the previous year, decreases in the number of notices per month were recorded for 2 months of the year, the largest of which was for March which shows a decrease of 10.49% from 17 659 notices in 2014-2015 in comparison with 15 807 in 2015-2016; and
- Increases in the number of notices per month were recorded for 10 months of the year, the largest of which was for April which shows an increase of 123.75% from 5 654 notices in 2014-2015 in comparison with 12 651 in 2015-2016.

Road Traffic Management Corporation (RTMC)

The number of notices per type captured per month on the NCR during the financial year from 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016 by the RTMC is shown in the table below.

Number of Notices Captured per Type :						RTMC
Month	AARTO 01	AARTO 02	AARTO 03	AARTO 31	AARTO 32	Total
Apr 2015	2 274	0	0	0	0	2 274
May 2015	2 617	0	0	0	0	2 617
Jun 2015	3 432	0	0	0	0	3 432
Jul 2015	3 625	0	0	0	0	3 625
Aug 2015	1 666	0	0	0	0	1 666
Sep 2015	2 148	0	0	0	0	2 148
Oct 2015	1 220	0	0	0	0	1 220
Nov 2015	1 264	0	0	0	0	1 264
Dec 2015	662	0	0	0	0	662
Jan 2016	1 383	0	0	0	0	1 383
Feb 2016	2 973	0	0	0	0	2 973
Mar 2016	1 273	0	0	0	0	1 273
Year Total	24 537	0	0	0	0	24 537

The information in the table above shows that a total of 27 537 only AARTO 01 notices were captured during the year. No other types of notices were captured.

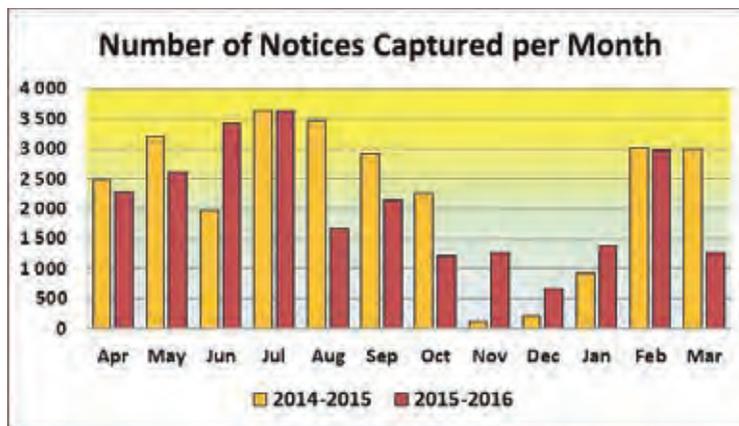
The change in the number of notices captured from the 2014-2015 to the 2015-2016 financial year is shown in the table below.

Change in Number of Notices Captured per Type :						RTMC
Year	AARTO 01	AARTO 02	AARTO 03	AARTO 31	AARTO 32	Total
2014-2015	27 153	0	0	0	0	27 153
2015-2016	24 537	0	0	0	0	24 537
Change	-2 616	0	0	0	0	-2 616
% change	-9.63%	-	-	-	-	-9.63%

The information in the table above shows a decrease of 2 616 (9.63%) in the number of AARTO 01 notices captured, from 27 153 in 2014-2015 to 24 537 in 2015-2016.

The change in the monthly number of notices issued by the RTMC in comparison with the previous year is shown in the table and reflected in the graph below.

Change in the monthly number of notices from the previous year				
Month	2014-2015	2015-2016	Change	% change
Apr	2 482	2 274	-208	-8.38%
May	3 196	2 617	-579	-18.12%
Jun	1 963	3 432	1 469	74.83%
Jul	3 628	3 625	-3	-0.08%
Aug	3 462	1 666	-1 796	-51.88%
Sep	2 913	2 148	-765	-26.26%
Oct	2 245	1 220	-1 025	-45.66%
Nov	109	1 264	1 155	1059.63%
Dec	205	662	457	222.93%
Jan	933	1 383	450	48.23%
Feb	3 018	2 973	-45	-1.49%
Mar	2 999	1 273	-1 726	-57.55%
Total	27 153	24 537	-2 616	-9.63%



The information in the table and graph above shows the following:

- In comparison with the previous year, decreases in the number of notices per month were recorded for 8 months of the year, the largest of which was for March which shows a decrease of 57.55% from 2 999 notices in 2014-2015 in comparison with only 1 273 notices in 2015-2016; and
- An increase in the number of notices per month were recorded for 4 month of the year, the largest of which was for November which shows an increase of 1 059.63% from 109 notices in 2014-2015 in comparison with 1 264 in 2015-2016.

1.1.4 Number of Notices captured per Traffic Officer

Strong, highly visible and effective road traffic law enforcement operations on a continuous basis, is the most efficient way to curb the unacceptable high level of lawlessness and driver misbehaviour. The effectiveness of road traffic law enforcement may be measured in terms of the performance of traffic authorities and of individual traffic officers. This section provides information on the number of some AARTO infringement notices issued per traffic officer per time frame in order to evaluate officer performance in accordance with targets set by authorities.

The infringement notices evaluated in this regard are the following:

- JMPD : AARTO 01, AARTO 03 and AARTO 31 notices;
- TMPD : AARTO 01, AARTO 03 and AARTO 31 notices;
- GDoCS : AARTO 01 notices; and
- RTMC : AARTO 01 notices.

Johannesburg Metropolitan Police Department (JMPD)

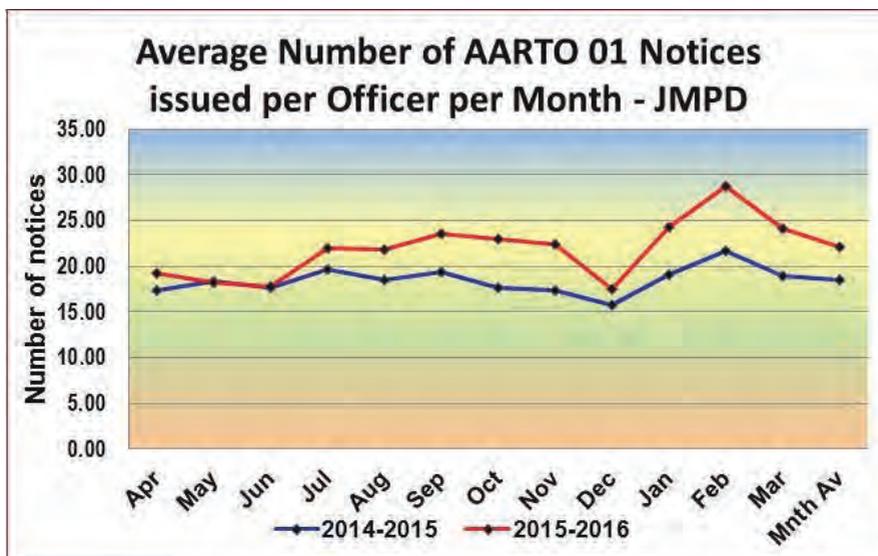
The average number of AARTO 01 handwritten notices issued per Traffic Officer in the JMPD area in the month that the infringement was committed during the financial year from 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016 in comparison with the same period the previous year, is shown in the table below.

AARTO 01 Infringement notices			JMPD	
Number of notices issued per officer per Month				
Month	2014-2015	2015-2016	Change	% change
Apr	17.38	19.25	1.87	10.77%
May	18.34	18.21	-0.12	-0.68%
Jun	17.67	17.76	0.09	0.50%
Jul	19.62	22.01	2.38	12.14%
Aug	18.57	21.85	3.29	17.69%
Sep	19.39	23.62	4.23	21.83%
Oct	17.59	23.00	5.42	30.79%
Nov	17.32	22.36	5.03	29.05%
Dec	15.71	17.49	1.79	11.37%
Jan	19.10	24.21	5.10	26.72%
Feb	21.73	28.80	7.07	32.55%
Mar	18.97	24.08	5.11	26.94%
Mnth Av	18.45	22.09	3.65	19.76%

The information in the table above indicates as follows:

- The average number of AARTO 01 notices issued per officer per month increased by 3.65 (19.76%) from 18.45 in 2014-2015 to 22.09 per month in 2015-2016;
- The month with the largest increase on a percentage basis is February 2016 when the average number of notices per officer increased by 7.07 (32.55%) from 21.73 in 2014-2015 to 28.80 per month.

The information in the table above is also reflected in the graph below.



The information in the table below shows the percentage (%) of officers within the JMPD traffic force that recorded the number of AARTO 01 Notices within the “number of notices” group during the year under review in comparison with the previous year.

AARTO 01 notices per group			JMPD
% officers issuing notices within groups			
Group	2014-2015	2015-2016	Change
0 - 10	50.30%	42.94%	-7.36%
11 - 20	21.34%	20.60%	-0.74%
21 - 30	11.03%	11.71%	0.67%
31 - 40	5.68%	8.10%	2.42%
41 - 50	3.68%	5.43%	1.74%
51 - 60	2.19%	3.70%	1.51%
61 - 70	1.42%	2.40%	0.98%
71 - 80	1.15%	1.51%	0.37%
81 - 90	0.91%	1.07%	0.17%
91 - 100	0.64%	0.75%	0.12%
> 100	1.66%	1.79%	0.12%

The information in the table above indicates as follows:

- An average of 42.94% officers issued from 0 to 10 AARTO 01 notices per month during 2015-2016 in comparison with an average of 50.30% in 2014-2015, which is a decrease of 7.36% and reflecting a slight increase in performance – less officers in this group;
- An average of 8.10% officers issued from 31 to 40 AARTO 01 notices per month during 2015-2016 in comparison with an average of 5.68% in 2014-2015, which is an increase of 2.42%; and
- An average of 1.07% officers issued from 81 to 90 AARTO 01 notices per month during 2015-2016 in comparison with an average of 0.91% in 2014-2015, which is an increase of 0.17%.

The information in the table above is also reflected in the graph below.



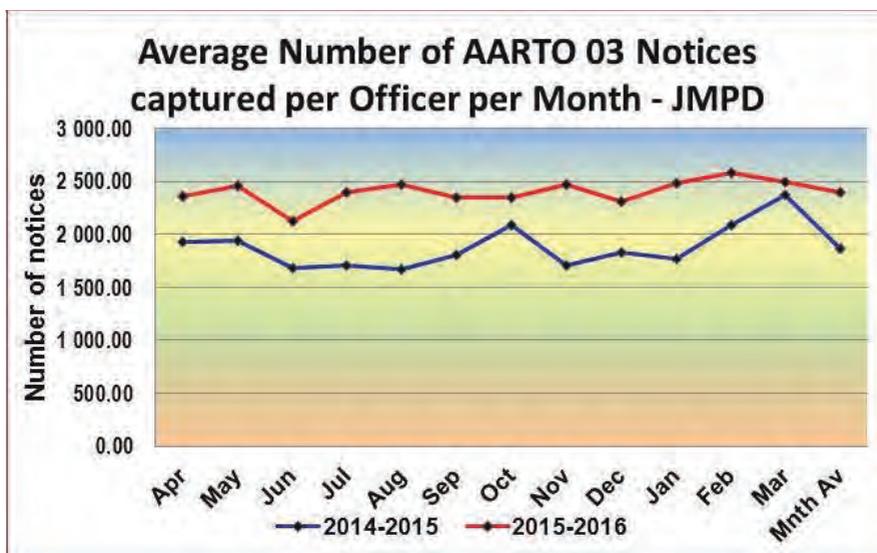
The average number of AARTO 03 camera captured infringement notices per Traffic Officer in the JMPD area in the month that the infringement was committed during the financial year from 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016 in comparison with the same period the previous year, is shown in the table below.

AARTO 03 Infringement notices			JMPD	
Number of notices issued per officer per Month				
Month	2014-2015	2015-2016	Change	% change
Apr	1 928.00	2 354.15	426.15	22.10%
May	1 937.49	2 455.01	517.52	26.71%
Jun	1 681.09	2 124.84	443.75	26.40%
Jul	1 705.09	2 392.79	687.70	40.33%
Aug	1 672.11	2 471.55	799.44	47.81%
Sep	1 800.92	2 348.53	547.61	30.41%
Oct	2 088.72	2 345.55	256.83	12.30%
Nov	1 702.69	2 467.16	764.47	44.90%
Dec	1 834.18	2 307.99	473.81	25.83%
Jan	1 768.17	2 483.73	715.56	40.47%
Feb	2 088.55	2 586.59	498.03	23.85%
Mar	2 377.61	2 499.92	122.31	5.14%
Mnth Av	1 870.85	2 401.27	530.42	28.35%

The information in the table above indicates as follows:

- The average number of AARTO 03 notices issued per officer per month increased by 530.42 (28.35%) from 1 870.85 in 2014-2015 to 2 401.27 per month in 2015-2016;
- The month with the largest increase on a percentage basis is August 2015 when the average number of notices per officer increased by 799.44 (47.81%) from 1 672.11 in 2014-2015 to 2 471.55 per month.

The information in the table above is also reflected in the graph below.



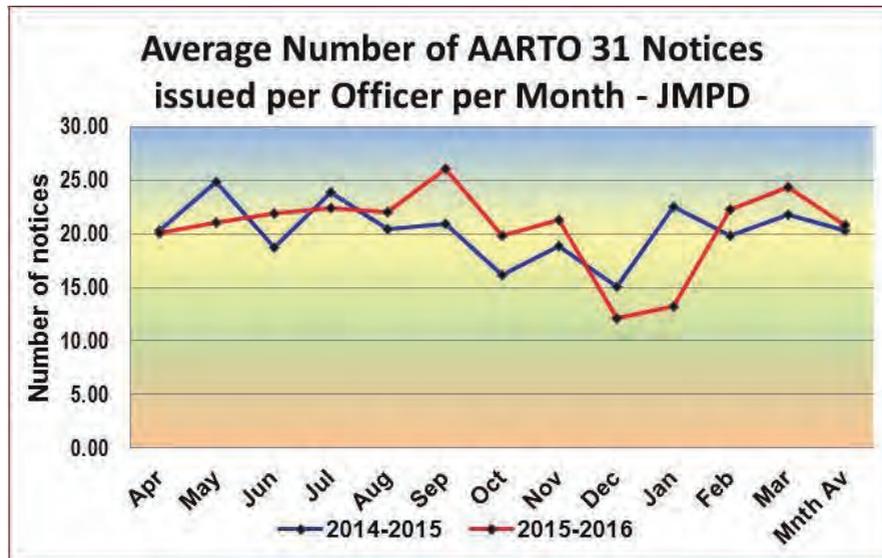
The average number of AARTO 31 unattended vehicle notices issued per Traffic Officer in the JMPD area in the month that the infringement was committed during the financial year from 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016 in comparison with the same period the previous year, is shown in the table below.

AARTO 31 Infringement notices			JMPD	
Number of notices issued per officer per Month				
Month	2014-2015	2015-2016	Change	% change
Apr	20.33	20.12	-0.21	-1.02%
May	24.78	21.02	-3.76	-15.16%
Jun	18.69	21.92	3.22	17.25%
Jul	23.81	22.42	-1.39	-5.84%
Aug	20.43	22.04	1.61	7.86%
Sep	20.98	26.09	5.11	24.36%
Oct	16.16	19.83	3.67	22.68%
Nov	18.82	21.25	2.43	12.91%
Dec	15.09	12.12	-2.97	-19.69%
Jan	22.53	13.29	-9.24	-41.02%
Feb	19.82	22.30	2.48	12.52%
Mar	21.80	24.30	2.50	11.47%
Mnth Av	20.27	20.82	0.54	2.69%

The information in the table above indicates as follows:

- The average number of AARTO 31 notices issued per officer per month increased by 0.54 (2.69%) from 20.27 in 2014-2015 to 20.82 per month in 2015-2016;
- The month with the largest increase on a percentage basis is September 2015 when the average number of notices per officer increased by 5.11 (24.36%) from 20.98 in 2014-2015 to 26.09 per month.

The information in the table above is also reflected in the graph below.



Tshwane Metropolitan Police Department (TMPD)

The average number of AARTO 01 handwritten notices issued per Traffic Officer in the TMPD area in the month that the infringement was committed during the financial year from 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016 in comparison with the same period the previous year, is shown in the table below.

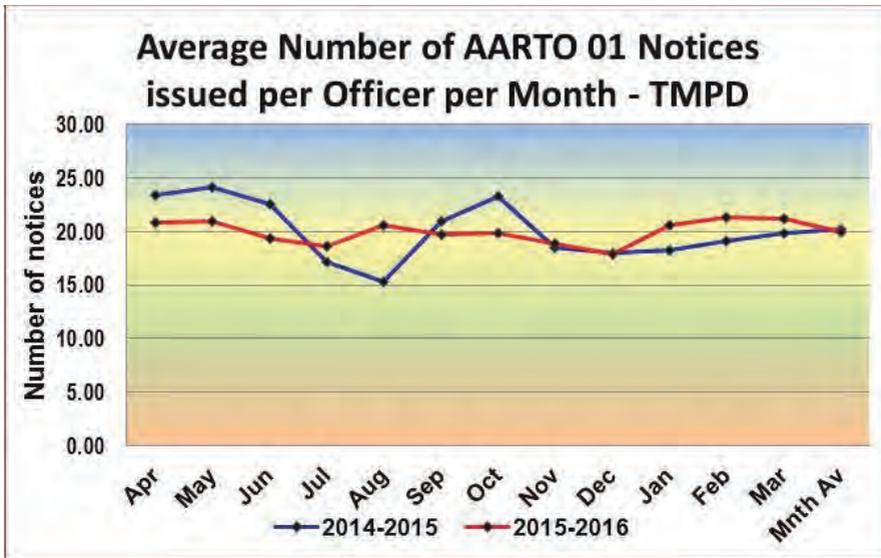
AARTO 01 Infringement notices			TMPD	
Number of notices issued per officer per Month				
Month	2014-2015	2015-2016	Change	% change
Apr	23.46	20.83	-2.63	-11.20%
May	24.19	20.93	-3.26	-13.49%
Jun	22.51	19.39	-3.12	-13.85%
Jul	17.17	18.70	1.53	8.93%
Aug	15.29	20.60	5.31	34.76%
Sep	21.00	19.73	-1.27	-6.03%
Oct	23.25	19.84	-3.41	-14.67%
Nov	18.54	18.85	0.30	1.63%
Dec	18.07	17.89	-0.18	-1.02%
Jan	18.22	20.58	2.36	12.98%
Feb	19.10	21.37	2.28	11.91%
Mar	19.84	21.16	1.32	6.66%
Mnth Av	20.19	20.03	-0.16	-0.78%

The information in the table above indicates as follows:

- The average number of AARTO 01 notices issued per officer per month decreased by 0.16 (0.78%) from 20.19 in 2014-2015 to 20.03 per month in 2015-2016;

- The month with the largest increase on a percentage basis is August 2015 when the average number of notices per officer increased by 5.31 (34.76%) from 15.29 in 2014-2015 to 20.62 per month.

The information in the table above is also reflected in the graph below.



The information in the table below shows the percentage (%) of officers within the TMPD traffic force that recorded the number of AARTO 01 Notices within the “number of notices” group during the year under review in comparison with the previous year.

AARTO 01 notices per group			TMPD
% officers issuing notices within groups			
Group	2014-2015	2015-2016	Change
0 - 10	43.45%	42.09%	-1.37%
11 - 20	21.25%	22.14%	0.89%
21 - 30	12.74%	13.68%	0.94%
31 - 40	8.39%	8.77%	0.39%
41 - 50	4.99%	5.41%	0.42%
51 - 60	3.44%	3.07%	-0.37%
61 - 70	2.14%	1.97%	-0.17%
71 - 80	1.42%	1.04%	-0.38%
81 - 90	0.86%	0.65%	-0.21%
91 - 100	0.50%	0.31%	-0.18%
> 100	0.83%	0.88%	0.05%

The information in the table above indicates as follows:

- An average of 42.09% officers issued from 0 to 10 AARTO 01 notices per month during 2015-2016 in comparison with an average of 43.45% in 2014-2015, which is a decrease of 1.37%;
- An average of 8.77% officers issued from 31 to 40 AARTO 01 notices per month during 2015-2016 in comparison with an average of 8.39% in 2014-2015, which is an increase of 0.39%; and

- An average of 0.65% officers issued from 81 to 90 AARTO 01 notices per month during 2015-2016 in comparison with an average of 0.86% in 2014-2015, which is a decrease of 0.21%.

The information in the table above is also reflected in the graph below.



The average number of AARTO 03 camera captured infringement notices per Traffic Officer in the TMPD area in the month that the infringement was committed during the financial year from 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016 in comparison with the same period the previous year, is shown in the table below.

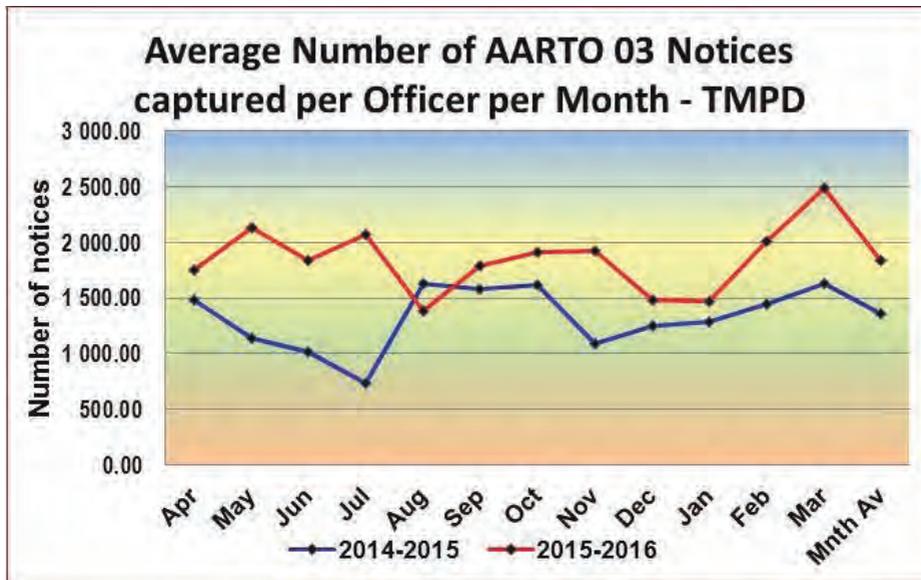
AARTO 03 Infringement notices			TMPD	
Number of notices issued per officer per Month				
Month	2014-2015	2015-2016	Change	% change
Apr	1 488.20	1 750.98	262.78	17.66%
May	1 146.17	2 135.88	989.71	86.35%
Jun	1 013.83	1 835.08	821.24	81.00%
Jul	737.73	2 066.83	1 329.10	180.16%
Aug	1 627.31	1 380.83	-246.48	-15.15%
Sep	1 582.40	1 796.56	214.16	13.53%
Oct	1 624.77	1 909.00	284.23	17.49%
Nov	1 096.54	1 922.93	826.39	75.36%
Dec	1 251.10	1 478.47	227.38	18.17%
Jan	1 289.76	1 473.14	183.38	14.22%
Feb	1 441.18	2 010.58	569.40	39.51%
Mar	1 630.87	2 490.11	859.24	52.69%
Mnth Av	1 364.58	1 837.02	472.43	34.62%

The information in the table above indicates as follows:

- The average number of AARTO 03 notices issued per officer per month increased by 472.43 (34.62%) from 1 364.58 in 2014-2015 to 1 837.02 per month in 2015-2016;

- The month with the largest increase on a percentage basis is July 2015 when the average number of notices per officer increased by 1 329.10 (180.16%) from 737.73 in 2014-2015 to 2 066.83 per month.

The information in the table above is also reflected in the graph below.



The average number of AARTO 31 unattended vehicle notices issued per Traffic Officer in the TMPD area in the month that the infringement was committed during the financial year from 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016 in comparison with the same period the previous year, is shown in the table below.

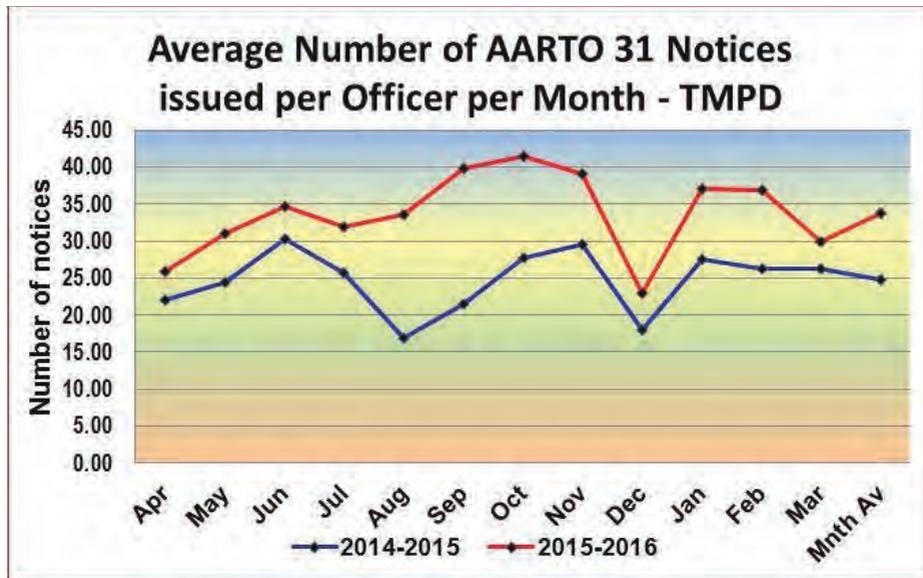
AARTO 31 Infringement notices			TMPD	
Number of notices issued per officer per Month				
Month	2014-2015	2015-2016	Change	% change
Apr	22.00	25.87	3.87	17.59%
May	24.51	31.00	6.49	26.47%
Jun	30.20	34.62	4.42	14.63%
Jul	25.71	32.03	6.32	24.58%
Aug	16.97	33.53	16.57	97.64%
Sep	21.47	39.84	18.36	85.51%
Oct	27.78	41.40	13.62	49.02%
Nov	29.51	39.01	9.50	32.21%
Dec	18.09	22.91	4.83	26.70%
Jan	27.53	36.98	9.45	34.33%
Feb	26.28	36.84	10.56	40.19%
Mar	26.18	29.95	3.77	14.39%
Mnth Av	24.77	33.68	8.91	35.96%

The information in the table above indicates as follows:

- The average number of AARTO 31 notices issued per officer per month increased by 8.91 (35.96%) from 24.77 in 2014-2015 to 33.68 per month in 2015-2016;

- The month with the largest increase on a percentage basis is August 2015 when the average number of notices per officer increased by 16.57 (97.64%) from 16.97 in 2014-2015 to 33.53 per month.

The information in the table above is also reflected in the graph below.



Gauteng Department of Community Safety (GDoCS)

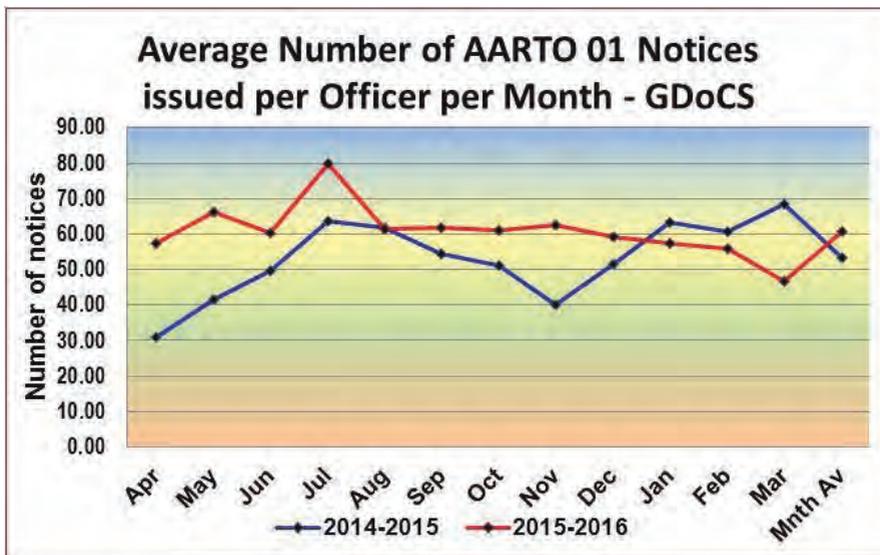
The average number of AARTO 01 handwritten notices issued per Traffic Officer in the GDoCS area in the month that the infringement was committed during the financial year from 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016 in comparison with the same period the previous year, is shown in the table below.

AARTO 01 Infringement notices			GDoCS	
Number of notices issued per officer per Month				
Month	2014-2015	2015-2016	Change	% change
Apr	31.04	57.22	26.18	84.36%
May	41.69	66.30	24.61	59.04%
Jun	49.80	60.50	10.70	21.49%
Jul	63.54	79.93	16.39	25.79%
Aug	61.74	61.34	-0.39	-0.64%
Sep	54.54	61.68	7.14	13.10%
Oct	51.04	61.20	10.17	19.92%
Nov	39.93	62.53	22.59	56.57%
Dec	51.45	59.37	7.92	15.40%
Jan	63.20	57.49	-5.71	-9.04%
Feb	60.70	56.06	-4.64	-7.64%
Mar	68.27	46.65	-21.62	-31.67%
Mnth Av	53.49	60.75	7.26	13.58%

The information in the table above indicates as follows:

- The average number of AARTO 01 notices issued per officer per month increased by 7.26 (13.58%) from 53.49 in 2014-2015 to 60.75 per month in 2015-2016;
- The month with the largest increase on a percentage basis is May 2015 when the average number of notices per officer increased by 24.61 (59.04%) from 41.69 in 2014-2015 to 66.30 per month.

The information in the table above is also reflected in the graph below.



The information in the table below shows the percentage (%) of officers within the GDoCS traffic force that recorded the number of AARTO 01 Notices within the “number of notices” group during the year under review in comparison with the previous year.

AARTO 01 notices per group			GDoCS
% officers issuing notices within groups			
Group	2014-2015	2015-2016	Change
0 - 10	17.79%	21.89%	4.10%
11 - 20	13.60%	9.58%	-4.02%
21 - 30	10.33%	8.31%	-2.03%
31 - 40	8.46%	6.89%	-1.57%
41 - 50	6.66%	5.90%	-0.76%
51 - 60	5.94%	4.95%	-0.99%
61 - 70	5.50%	5.28%	-0.22%
71 - 80	5.50%	4.70%	-0.81%
81 - 90	4.63%	5.14%	0.51%
91 - 100	4.27%	3.72%	-0.55%
> 100	17.31%	23.64%	6.33%

The information in the table above indicates as follows :

- An average of 21.89% officers issued from 0 to 10 AARTO 01 notices per month during 2015-2016 in comparison with an average of 17.79% in 2014-2015, which is an increase of 4.10% and reflecting a decrease in performance – more officers issuing less;

- An average of 6.89% officers issued from 31 to 40 AARTO 01 notices per month during 2015-2016 in comparison with an average of 8.46% in 2014-2015, which is a decrease of 1.57%; and
- An average of 5.14% officers issued from 81 to 90 AARTO 01 notices per month during 2015-2016 in comparison with an average of 4.63% in 2014-2015, which is an increase of 0.51%.

The information in the table above is also reflected in the graph below.



Road Traffic Management Corporation (RTMC)

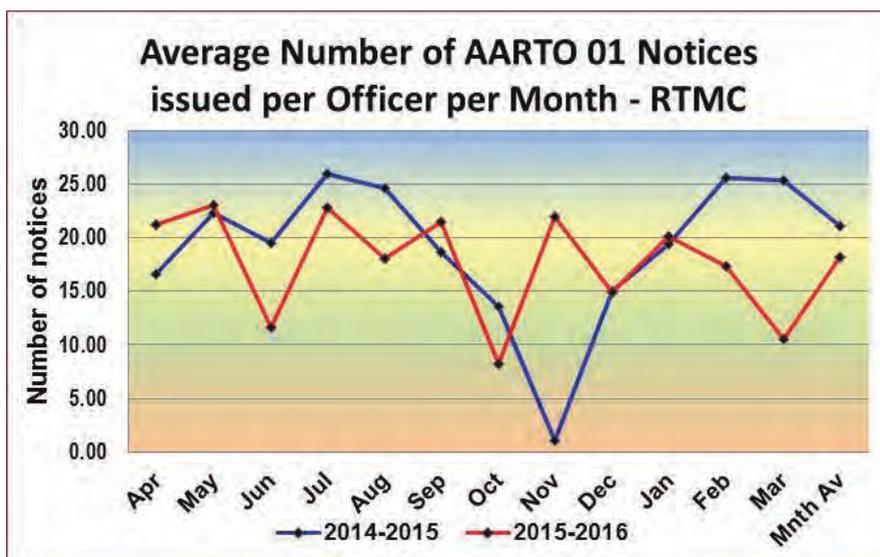
The average number of AARTO 01 handwritten notices issued per Traffic Officer in the RTMC area in the month that the infringement was committed during the financial year from 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016 in comparison with the same period the previous year, is shown in the table below.

AARTO 01 Infringement notices			RTMC	
Number of notices issued per officer per Month				
Month	2014-2015	2015-2016	Change	% change
Apr	16.63	21.23	4.60	27.66%
May	22.35	23.11	0.76	3.41%
Jun	19.49	11.60	-7.89	-40.50%
Jul	26.02	22.80	-3.22	-12.39%
Aug	24.69	18.14	-6.55	-26.53%
Sep	18.72	21.46	2.73	14.61%
Oct	13.58	8.22	-5.36	-39.46%
Nov	1.00	22.04	21.04	2103.51%
Dec	15.08	14.90	-0.18	-1.19%
Jan	19.48	20.14	0.66	3.38%
Feb	25.65	17.31	-8.34	-32.51%
Mar	25.43	10.49	-14.94	-58.76%
Mnth Av	21.07	18.19	-2.88	-13.69%

The information in the table above indicates as follows:

- The average number of AARTO 01 notices issued per officer per month decreased by 2.88 (13.69%) from 21.07 in 2014-2015 to 18.19 per month in 2015-2016;
- The month with the largest decrease on a percentage basis is March 2016 when the average number of notices per officer decreased by 14.94 (58.76%) from 25.43 in 2014-2015 to only 10.49 per month.

The information in the table above is also reflected in the graph below.



The information in the table below shows the percentage (%) of officers within the RTMC traffic force that recorded the number of AARTO 01 Notices within the “number of notices” group during the year under review in comparison with the previous year.

AARTO 01 notices per group			RTMC
% officers issuing notices within groups			
Group	2014-2015	2015-2016	Change
0 - 10	28.12%	40.78%	12.65%
11 - 20	30.24%	24.57%	-5.68%
21 - 30	17.90%	17.12%	-0.77%
31 - 40	12.34%	8.68%	-3.66%
41 - 50	5.70%	3.80%	-1.89%
51 - 60	3.43%	2.73%	-0.70%
61 - 70	1.46%	0.99%	-0.47%
71 - 80	0.51%	1.08%	0.56%
81 - 90	0.07%	0.08%	0.01%
91 - 100	0.15%	0.08%	-0.06%
> 100	0.07%	0.08%	0.01%

The information in the table above indicates as follows:

- An average of 40.78% officers issued from 0 to 10 AARTO 01 notices per month during 2015-2016 in comparison with an average of 28.12% in 2014-2015, which is an increase of 12.65% and reflecting a decrease in performance – more officers issuing less;

- An average of 8.68% officers issued from 31 to 40 AARTO 01 notices per month during 2015-2016 in comparison with an average of 12.34% in 2014-2015, which is a decrease of 3.66%; and
- An average of 0.08% officers issued from 81 to 90 AARTO 01 notices per month during 2015-2016 in comparison with an average of 0.07% in 2014-2015, which is an increase of 0.01%.

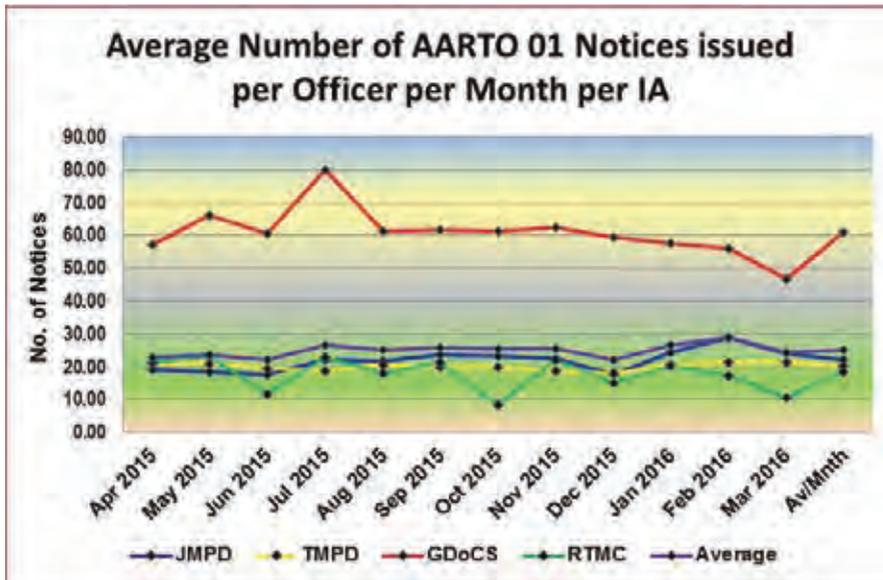
The information in the table above is also reflected in the graph below.



Comparison between all Issuing Authorities

The average number of AARTO 01 notices issued per Traffic Officer per Issuing Authority in the month that the infringement was committed during the financial year from 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016, is shown in the table and reflected in the graph below.

Average no. of AARTO 01 Notices issued per Officer per Month					
Month	JMPD	TMPD	GDoCS	RTMC	Average
Apr 2015	19.25	20.83	57.22	21.23	22.97
May 2015	18.21	20.93	66.30	23.11	23.49
Jun 2015	17.76	19.39	60.50	11.60	21.91
Jul 2015	22.01	18.70	79.93	22.80	26.41
Aug 2015	21.85	20.60	61.34	18.14	25.13
Sep 2015	23.62	19.73	61.68	21.46	25.98
Oct 2015	23.00	19.84	61.20	8.22	25.51
Nov 2015	22.36	18.85	62.53	22.04	25.52
Dec 2015	17.49	17.89	59.37	14.90	22.24
Jan 2016	24.21	20.58	57.49	20.14	26.38
Feb 2016	28.80	21.37	56.06	17.31	28.94
Mar 2016	24.08	21.16	46.65	10.49	24.41
Av/Mnth	22.09	20.03	60.75	18.19	24.96



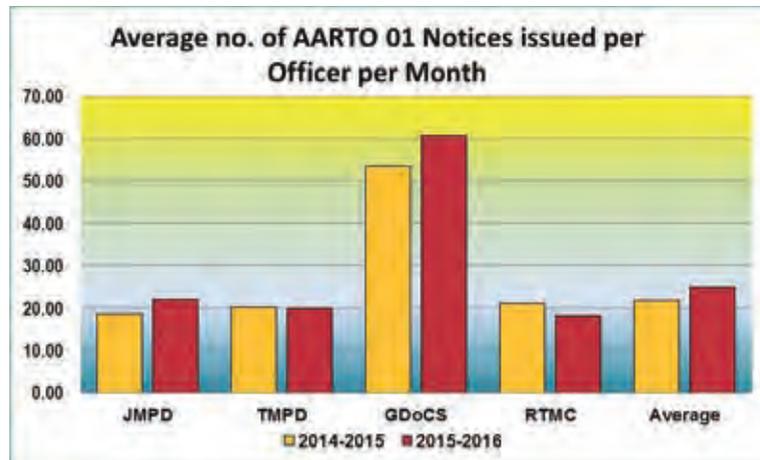
The information in the table and graph above indicates as follows:

- **JMPD :**
 - The month with the highest average number of notices was in February 2016 when an average of 28.80 notices were recorded per officer; and
 - The month with the lowest number of notices was in December 2015 when an average of 17.49 notices was recorded per officer.
- **TMPD :**
 - The month with the highest number of notices was in February 2016 when an average of 21.37 notices was recorded per officer; and
 - The month with the lowest number of notices was in December 2015 when an average of 17.89 notices was recorded per officer.
- **GDoCS :**
 - The month with the highest number of notices was in July 2015 when an average of 79.93 notices was recorded per officer; and
 - The month with the lowest number of notices was in March 2016 when an average of 46.65 notices was recorded per officer.
- **RTMC :**
 - The month with the highest number of notices was in May 2015 when an average of 23.11 notices was recorded per officer; and
 - The month with the lowest number of notices was in October 2015 when an average of only 8.22 notices was recorded per officer.

Overall during 2015-2016, GDoCS performed the best of all the issuing authorities in the AARTO area in terms of recording the highest average monthly number of AARTO 01 notices per officer (60.75). The RTMC performed the worst with the lowest average number of AARTO 01 notices per officer per month (18.19).

The change in the average number of AARTO 01 notices recorded per Traffic Officer per month per Issuing Authority from 2014-2015 to 2015-2016 is given in the table and reflected in the graph below.

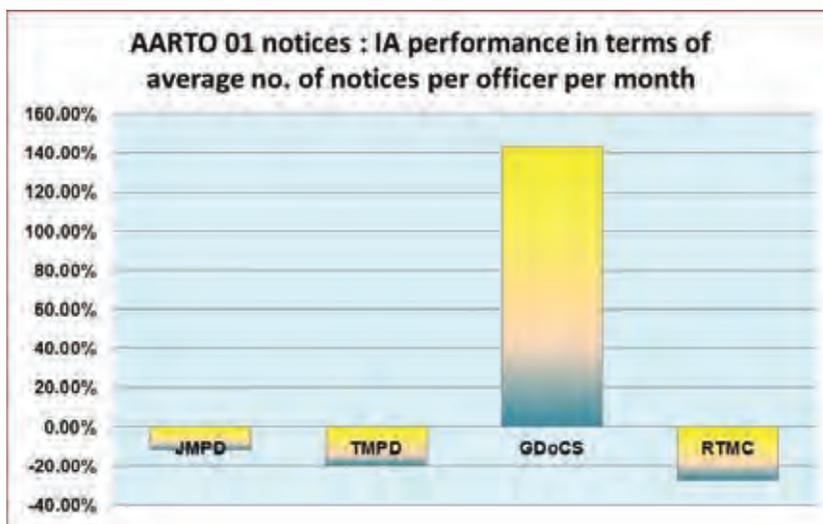
Change in av. no. of AARTO 01 Notices issued per Officer per Month					
Year	JMPD	TMPD	GDoCS	RTMC	Average
2014-2015	18.45	20.19	53.49	21.07	21.89
2015-2016	22.09	20.03	60.75	18.19	24.96
Change	3.65	-0.16	7.26	-2.88	3.08
% Change	19.76%	-0.78%	13.58%	-13.69%	14.07%



The information in the table and graph above indicates as follows:

- **JMPD** : the average number of AARTO 01 notices per officer per month increased by 3.65 (19.76%) from an average of 18.45 in 2014-2015 to 22.09 notices per month in 2015-2016;
- **TMPD** : the average number of notices per officer per month decreased by 0.16 (0.78%) from an average of 20.19 during the previous year to 20.03 notices per month;
- **GDoCS** : the average number of notices per officer per month increased by 7.26 (13.58%) from an average of 53.49 notices in 2014-2015 to 60.75 notices per month in 2015-2016; and
- **RTMC** : the average number of notices per officer per month decreased by 2.88 (13.69%) from an average of 21.07 notices to 18.19 notices per officer per month during the year under review.

The average number of AARTO 01 notices issued per month per authority in relation to the monthly average of all the authorities in the AARTO area is shown in the graph below.

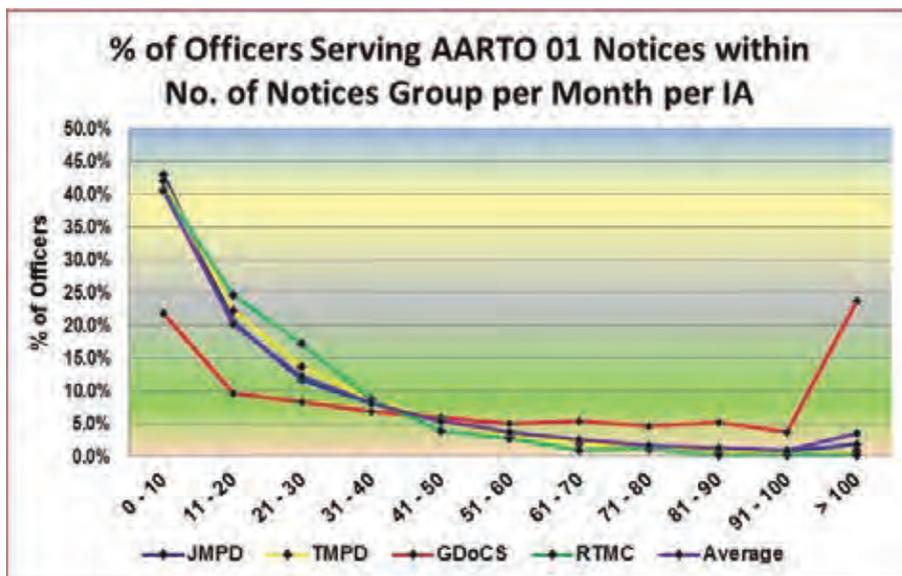


The information in the graph above shows that :

- JMPD : number of notices was 11.51% below the average;
- TMPD : number of notices was 19.75% below the average;
- GDoCS : number of notices was 143.36% above the average; and
- RTMC : number of notices was 27.14% below the average.

The information in the table and graph below shows the percentage (%) of officers per Issuing Authority that recorded the number of AARTO 01 Notices within the “number of notices” group (0-10; 11-20; 21-30; etc) per month during the year under review.

% officers issuing AARTO 01 notices within no. of notice groups					
Group	JMPD	TMPD	GDoCS	RTMC	Average
0 - 10	42.94%	42.09%	21.89%	40.78%	40.64%
11 - 20	20.60%	22.14%	9.58%	24.57%	20.17%
21 - 30	11.71%	13.68%	8.31%	17.12%	12.17%
31 - 40	8.10%	8.77%	6.89%	8.68%	8.20%
41 - 50	5.43%	5.41%	5.90%	3.80%	5.40%
51 - 60	3.70%	3.07%	4.95%	2.73%	3.60%
61 - 70	2.40%	1.97%	5.28%	0.99%	2.49%
71 - 80	1.51%	1.04%	4.70%	1.08%	1.66%
81 - 90	1.07%	0.65%	5.14%	0.08%	1.29%
91 - 100	0.75%	0.31%	3.72%	0.08%	0.88%
> 100	1.79%	0.88%	23.64%	0.08%	3.50%



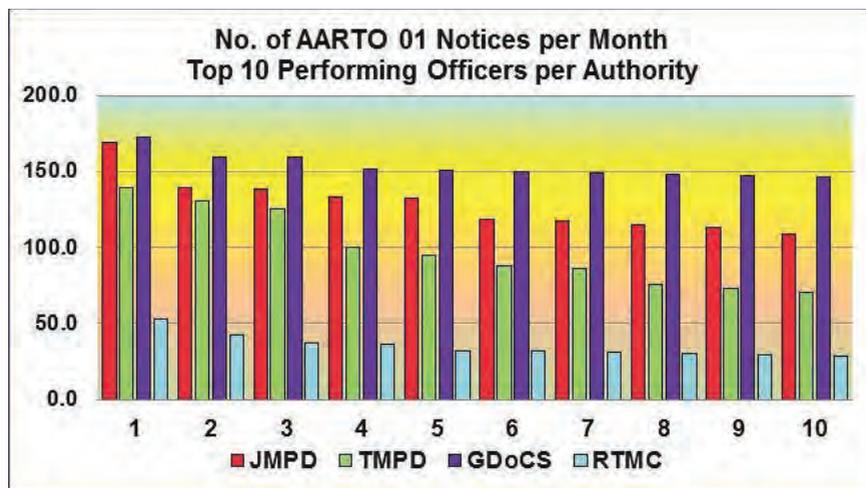
The information in the table above indicates as follows:

- **JMPD:**
 - An average of 42.94% officers recorded from 0 to 10 AARTO 01 Notices per month;
 - An average of 11.71% officers recorded from 21 to 30 AARTO 01 Notices per month.
- **TMPD:**
 - An average of 42.09% officers recorded from 0 to 10 AARTO 01 Notices per month;
 - An average of 13.68% officers recorded from 21 to 30 AARTO 01 Notices per month.

- **GDoCS:**
 - An average of 21.89% officers recorded from 0 to 10 AARTO 01 Notices per month;
 - An average of 8.31% officers recorded from 21 to 30 AARTO 01 Notices per month;
 - It should be noted that from the groups of 41 and more notices per month a consistently higher % of officers issued notices than by the other authorities and;
 - 23.64% (in comparison with 17.31% the previous year) of the GDoCS traffic force (in the order of 54 officers) issued on average per month more than 100 AARTO 01 notices each.
- **RTMC:**
 - An average of 40.79% officers recorded from 0 to 10 AARTO 01 Notices per month;
 - An average of 17.12% officers recorded from 31 to 40 AARTO 01 Notices per month.
- **Average for the AARTO area:**
 - An average of 40.64% officers recorded from 0 to 10 AARTO 01 Notices per month;
 - An average of 12.17% officers recorded from 31 to 40 AARTO 01 Notices per month.

The top 10 performing individual officers per Issuing Authority that issued on average the highest number of AARTO 01 handwritten notices per month at the road side during the 2015-2016 reporting period is shown in the table and reflected in the graph below.

Top 10 Performing Officers per Authority				
No.	JMPD	TMPD	GDoCS	RTMC
1	169.0	139.5	172.7	53.3
2	139.1	130.8	159.8	42.3
3	138.1	125.1	159.2	37.0
4	133.1	99.9	151.9	36.5
5	132.0	94.5	150.7	32.5
6	118.6	87.6	149.8	31.9
7	117.8	85.8	149.3	31.4
8	115.0	75.8	148.0	31.4
9	113.6	72.9	147.6	30.0
10	109.2	70.5	146.4	29.6



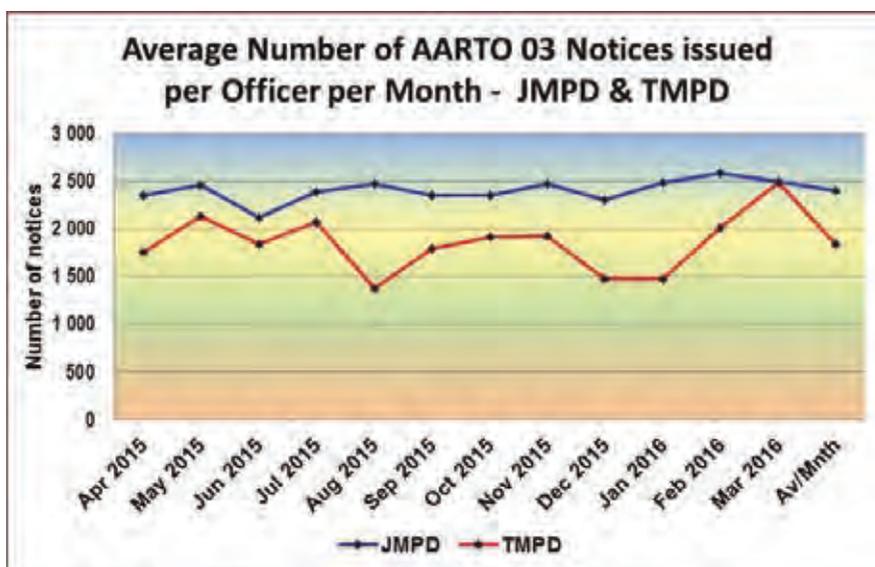
The information in the table and graph above indicates as follows:

- **JMPD:**
 - The best performing officer issued on average 169.0 AARTO 01 Notices per month;
 - The 2nd best performing officer issued on average 139.1 AARTO 01 Notices per month.

- **TMPD:**
 - The best performing officer issued on average 139.5 AARTO 01 Notices per month;
 - The 2nd best performing officer issued on average 130.8 AARTO 01 Notices per month.
- **GDoCS:**
 - The best performing officer issued on average 172.7 AARTO 01 Notices per month;
 - The 2nd best performing officer issued on average 159.8 AARTO 01 Notices per month.
- **RTMC:**
 - The best performing officer issued on average 53.3 AARTO 01 Notices per month;
 - The 2nd best performing officer issued on average 42.3 AARTO 01 Notices per month.

The average number of AARTO 03 notices recorded per Traffic Officer per Issuing Authority in the month that the camera infringement was committed during the financial year from 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016, is shown in the table and reflected in the graph below.

No. of AARTO 03 Notices per Officer per Month			
Month	JMPD	TMPD	Average
Apr 2015	2 354.2	1 751.0	2 235.2
May 2015	2 455.0	2 135.9	2 391.5
Jun 2015	2 124.8	1 835.1	2 070.0
Jul 2015	2 392.8	2 066.8	2 326.7
Aug 2015	2 471.6	1 380.8	2 253.4
Sep 2015	2 348.5	1 796.6	2 239.2
Oct 2015	2 345.6	1 909.0	2 263.0
Nov 2015	2 467.2	1 922.9	2 359.9
Dec 2015	2 308.0	1 478.5	2 152.5
Jan 2016	2 483.7	1 473.1	2 275.7
Feb 2016	2 586.6	2 010.6	2 475.7
Mar 2016	2 499.9	2 490.1	2 498.4
Av/Mnth	2 401.3	1 837.0	2 292.2



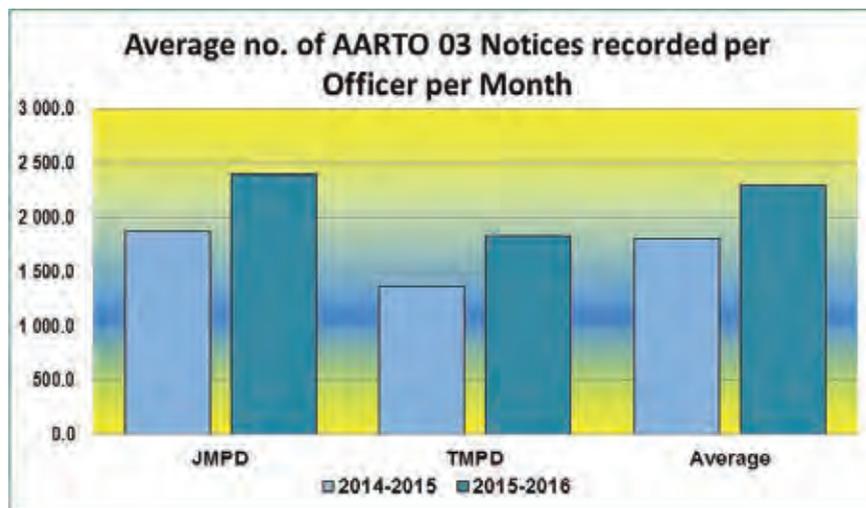
The information in the table and graph above indicates as follows:

- **JMPD :**
 - a monthly average number of 2 401.3 AARTO 03 notices were recorded per officer;
 - and

- the month with the highest average number of AARTO 03 notices per officer was for February 2016 with 2 586.6.
- **TMPD :**
 - a monthly average number of 1 837.0 AARTO 03 notices were recorded per officer.
 - the month with the highest average number of AARTO 03 notices per officer was for March 2016 with 2 490.1.

The change in the average number of AARTO 03 notices recorded per Traffic Officer per Issuing Authority from 2014-2015 to 2015-2016 is given in the table and reflected in the graph below.

No. of AARTO 03 Notices per Officer per Month			
Year	JMPD	TMPD	Average
2014-2015	1 870.9	1 364.6	1 800.3
2015-2016	2 401.3	1 837.0	2 292.2
Change	530.4	472.4	491.9
% Change	28.35%	34.62%	27.32%

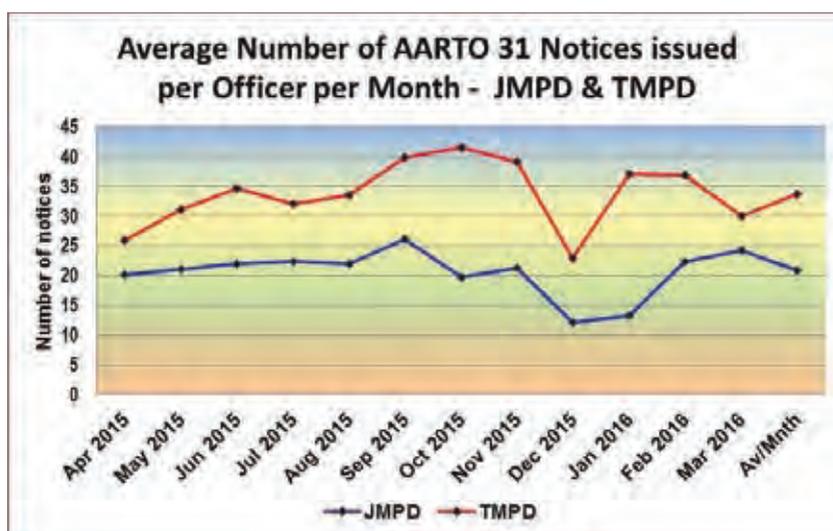


The information in the table and graph above indicates as follows:

- **JMPD :** the monthly average number of AARTO 03 notices per officer increased by 530.4 (28.35%) from 1 870.9 to 2 401.3 in 2015-2016.
- **TMPD :** the monthly average number of AARTO 03 notices per officer increased by 472.4 (34.62%) from 1 364.6 in 2014-2015 to 1 837.0 in 2015-2016.

The average number of AARTO 31 notices recorded per Traffic Officer per Issuing Authority in the month that the unattended vehicle infringement was committed during the financial year from 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016, is shown in the table and reflected in the graph below.

No. of AARTO 31 Notices per Officer per Month			
Month	JMPD	TMPD	Average
Apr 2015	20.1	25.9	22.0
May 2015	21.0	31.0	24.2
Jun 2015	21.9	34.6	25.9
Jul 2015	22.4	32.0	25.4
Aug 2015	22.0	33.5	25.5
Sep 2015	26.1	39.8	30.0
Oct 2015	19.8	41.4	25.8
Nov 2015	21.2	39.0	26.2
Dec 2015	12.1	22.9	15.3
Jan 2016	13.3	37.0	21.1
Feb 2016	22.3	36.8	26.8
Mar 2016	24.3	29.9	26.1
Av/Mnth	20.8	33.7	24.7

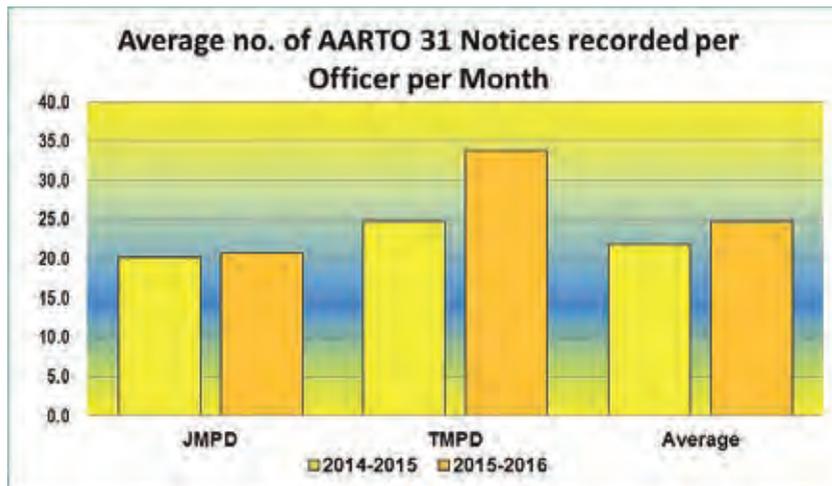


The information in the table and graph above indicates as follows:

- **JMPD :**
 - a monthly average number of 20.8 AARTO 31 notices were recorded per officer; and
 - the month with the highest average number of AARTO 31 notices per officer was for September 2015 with 26.1.
- **TMPD :**
 - a monthly average number of 33.7 AARTO 31 notices were recorded per officer.
 - the month with the highest average number of AARTO 31 notices per officer was for October 2015 with 41.4.

The change in the average number of AARTO 31 notices recorded per Traffic Officer per Issuing Authority from 2014-2015 to 2015-2016 is given in the table and reflected in the graph below.

No. of AARTO 31 Notices per Officer per Month			
Year	JMPD	TMPD	Average
2014-2015	20.3	24.8	21.9
2015-2016	20.8	33.7	24.7
Change	0.5	8.9	2.9
% Change	2.69%	35.96%	13.18%



The information in the table and graph above indicates as follows:

- **JMPD** : the monthly average number of AARTO 31 notices per officer increased by 0.5 (2.69%) from 20.3 to 20.8 in 2015-2016.
- **TMPD** : the monthly average number of AARTO 31 notices per officer increased by 8.9 (35.96%) from 24.8 in 2014-2015 to 33.7 in 2015-2016.

1.1.5 Other Notices and Acknowledgements recorded and served by Issuing Authorities and RTIA through the Postal Service

Other notices issued by Issuing Authorities

In addition to the notices described under subsections 1.1.2 and 1.1.3 the following additional notices are required to be issued by Issuing Authorities for infringements and offences. These notices include the following:

- AARTO 03a notices which are served on operators for operator related infringements in terms of section 49 of the National Road Traffic Act, 1996 (Act No. 93 of 1996) (NRTA) and the infringement detail of which is based on the AARTO 01 notice from which this notice originates;
- AARTO 32a notices at weighbridges for driver offences;
- AARTO 33 notices which are based on AARTO 03 data uploaded to the NCR informing the infringer of an offence committed which was captured by camera and that a Summons to appear in court in terms of and subject to the provisions of section 54 of the CPA will be served on him or her in due course; and
- AARTO 33a notices which are served on operators for operator related offences in terms of section 49 of the Act and the offence detail of which is based on AARTO 32 (handwritten at roadside) and AARTO 32a (weighbridge) notices from which these notices originate.

The number of these notices issued per month during the 2015-2016 financial year is given in the table below.

Number of Other Notice types Captured					All IAs
Month	AARTO 03a	AARTO 32a	AARTO 33	AARTO 33a	Total
Apr 2015	5 716	76	6 332	2	12 126
May 2015	6 190	57	8 280	2	14 529
Jun 2015	6 801	63	6 469	8	13 341
Jul 2015	6 876	111	8 670	6	15 663
Aug 2015	5 669	77	6 886	3	12 635
Sep 2015	6 126	113	7 717	7	13 963
Oct 2015	6 630	85	7 298	2	14 015
Nov 2015	5 916	24	6 073	12	12 025
Dec 2015	4 008	76	5 193	6	9 283
Jan 2016	6 155	6	8 049	2	14 212
Feb 2016	6 975	94	5 567	10	12 646
Mar 2016	5 768	57	6 423	6	12 254
Year Total	72 830	839	82 957	66	156 692
% of total	46.48%	0.54%	52.94%	0.04%	100.00%

The information in the table above shows that a total of 156 692 of these notices were issued during the 2015-2016 financial year. The number per type of notice is as follows:

- AARTO 03a notices : 72 830 which was 46.48% of the total;
- AARTO 32 notices : 839 which was 0.54% of the total;
- AARTO 33 notices : 82 957 which was 52.94% of the total; and
- AARTO 33a notices : 66 which was 0.04% of the total.

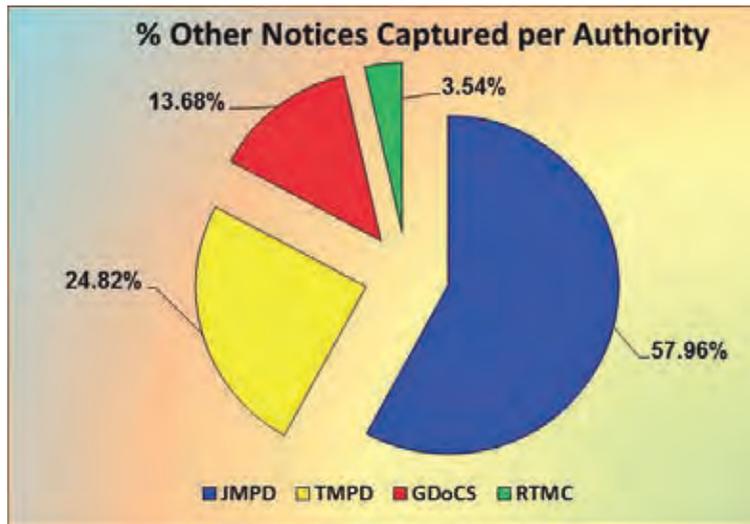
The change in the number of these notices from the previous year is shown in the table below.

Change in Number of Other Notice types Captured					All IAs
Month	AARTO 03a	AARTO 32a	AARTO 33	AARTO 33a	Total
2014-2015	82 281	591	75 384	97	158 353
2015-2016	72 830	839	82 957	66	156 692
Change	-9 451	248	7 573	-31	-1 661
% change	-11.49%	41.96%	10.05%	-31.96%	-1.05%

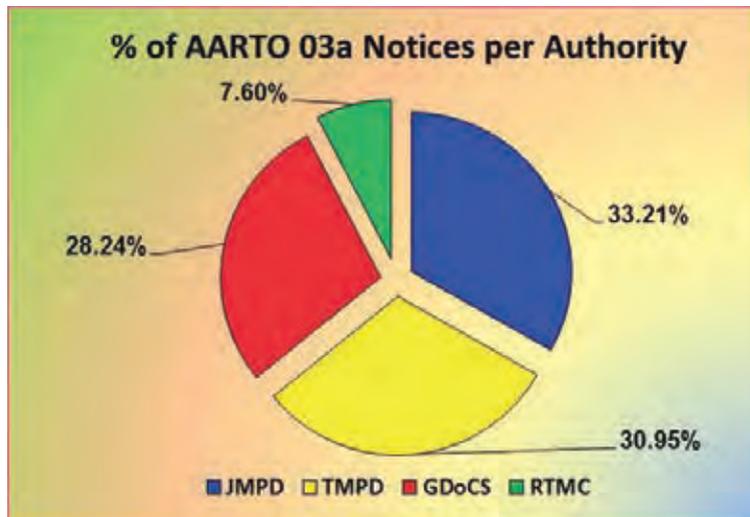
The information in the table above shows a decrease of 1 661 (1.05%) from 158 353 in 2014-2015 to 156 692 in 2015-2016. The changes per notice type are the following:

- AARTO 03a notices : decreased by 9 451 (11.49%) from 82 281 to 72 830;
- AARTO 32a notices : increased by 248 (41.96%) from 591 to 839;
- AARTO 33 notices : increased by 7 573 (10.05%) from 75 384 to 82 957; and
- AARTO 33a notices : decreased by 31 (31.96%) from 97 in 2014-2015 to 66 in 2015-2016.

The percentage of these notices issued per Issuing Authority during 2015-2016 is shown in the pie-chart below.



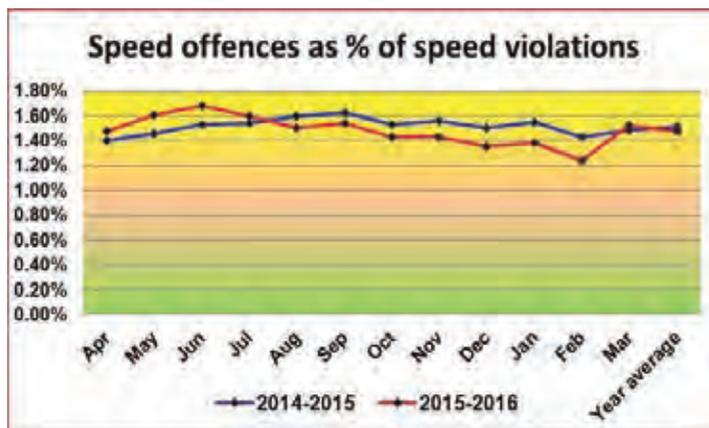
The percentage of AARTO 03a notices issued per Issuing Authority during 2015-2016 is shown in the pie-chart below.



Speed offences

As shown in the table above during the 2014-2015 financial a total of 75 384 speed offences were recorded and 82 957 in 2015-2016. The percentage of AARTO 33 Notices for speed offences, expressed as a % of all speed violations captured by JMPD and TMPD over the past two financial years, is given in the table and reflected in the graph below.

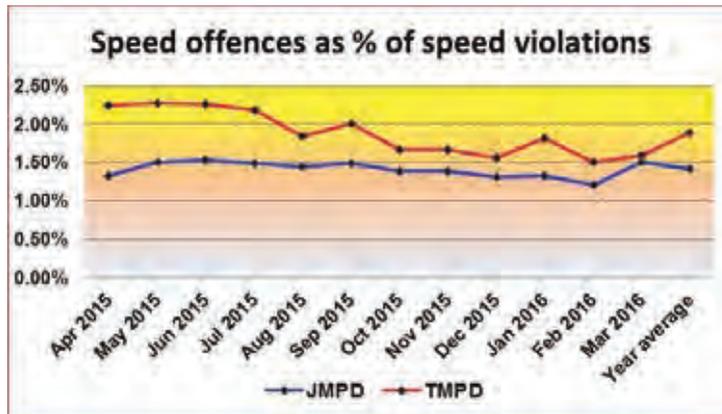
Speed offences as % of all speed violations			
Month	2014-2015	2015-2016	Change
Apr	1.40%	1.48%	0.07%
May	1.46%	1.61%	0.14%
Jun	1.54%	1.68%	0.14%
Jul	1.54%	1.60%	0.06%
Aug	1.60%	1.51%	-0.09%
Sep	1.63%	1.54%	-0.09%
Oct	1.53%	1.43%	-0.10%
Nov	1.56%	1.44%	-0.13%
Dec	1.51%	1.35%	-0.16%
Jan	1.55%	1.38%	-0.17%
Feb	1.43%	1.25%	-0.18%
Mar	1.48%	1.52%	0.04%
Year average	1.52%	1.48%	-0.04%



The information in the table and graph above indicates as follows:

- In comparison with the previous year, there was a decrease of 0.04% in the percentage of offenders driving at excessive speeds from an average of 1.52% in 2014-2015 to an average of 1.48% during 2015-2016;
- Increases were recorded during 5 months of the year and decreases during 7 months in comparison with the figures for the previous year;
- During 2015-2016 the month with the highest % offences was June 2015 with 1.68% speed offences; and
- The months during which the highest increases in offences were recorded were :
 - May 2015 : an increase of 0.14% from 1.46% during the previous year to 1.61%; and
 - June 2015 : an increase of also 0.14% from 1.54% to 1.68%.

The percentage speed offences captured individually by JMPD and TMPD is reflected in the graph below.



The information in the graph above for the year 2014-2015 shows that:

- JMPD : recorded an average of 1.41% speed offences during the year with the highest percentage in June 2015 (1.53%) and the lowest in February 2016 (1.21%);
- TMPD : recorded an average of 1.89% speed offences during the year with the highest percentage in May 2015 (2.27%) and the lowest in February 2016 (1.51%); and
- During the year TMPD continuously recorded a higher percentage of speed offences than JMPD.

Acknowledgements issued by Issuing Authorities

The following acknowledgements are required to be issued by Issuing Authorities for the receipt of submissions by infringers:

- AARTO 05b - Acknowledgement of receipt of a nomination of driver or person in control of the vehicle at the time the infringement was committed; and
- AARTO 05d - Acknowledgement of a receipt of an election to be tried in court.

The number of these acknowledgements issued per month during the 2015-2016 financial year is given in the table below.

Number of Acknowledgements Issued			
Month	AARTO 05b	AARTO 05d	Total
Apr 2015	21 956	38 660	60 616
May 2015	25 346	32 842	58 188
Jun 2015	23 552	38 957	62 509
Jul 2015	22 560	54 841	77 401
Aug 2015	20 234	43 281	63 515
Sep 2015	22 578	39 065	61 643
Oct 2015	23 558	41 930	65 488
Nov 2015	25 273	59 282	84 555
Dec 2015	12 309	49 721	62 030
Jan 2016	18 269	65 081	83 350
Feb 2016	23 681	87 814	111 495
Mar 2016	19 336	62 166	81 502
Year Total	258 652	613 640	872 292

The information in the table above shows that a total of 872 292 acknowledgements were issued during the year of which 258 652 (29.65%) were AARTO 05b notices and 613 640 (70.35%) were AARTO 05d notices.

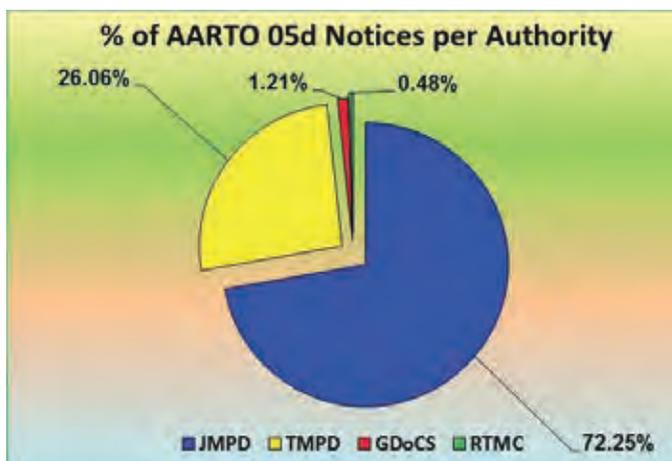
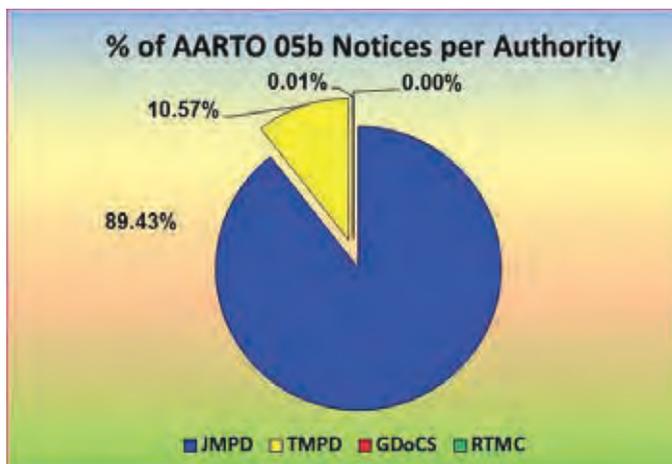
The change in the number of these notices from the previous year is shown in the table below.

Change in no. of Acknowledgements			
Year	AARTO 05b	AARTO 05d	Total
2014-2015	491 326	200 195	691 521
2015-2016	258 652	613 640	872 292
Change	-232 674	413 445	180 771
% change	-47.36%	206.52%	26.14%

The information in the table above shows an increase of 180 771 (26.14%) from 691 521 in 2014-2015 to 872 292 in 2015-2016. The changes per notice type are the following:

- AARTO 05b : decreased by 232 674 (47.36%) from 491 326 to 258 652; and
- AARTO 05d : increased by 413 445 (206.52%) from 200 195 to 613 640.

The percentages of AARTO 05b and AARTO 05d notices issued during the year under review per Issuing Authority are shown in the pie-charts below.



Notices issued by the RTIA

In addition to Courtesy Letters (AARTO 12) and Enforcement Orders (AARTO 13), detail of which is given in sub-sections 1.1.14 and 1.1.15, the following notices are required to be issued by the RTIA:

- AARTO 06 - Confirm arrangement to pay in instalments;
- AARTO 09a, 09b and 09c – Outcome of representation applications;
- AARTO 15 - Notification of result of an application for the revocation of an Enforcement Order;
- AARTO 20 - Acknowledgement of receipt of a payment made; and
- AARTO 26 - Notification of result of an application for a refund.

The number of these notices issued per month during the 2015-2016 financial year is given in the tables below. (Note : No AARTO 26 notices were issued during the year).

Number of Notices Issued per Month				
Month	AARTO 06	AARTO 15	AARTO 20	Total
Apr 2015	0	423	74 728	75 151
May 2015	0	437	85 522	85 959
Jun 2015	0	299	92 743	93 042
Jul 2015	62	686	116 562	117 310
Aug 2015	32	1 604	106 148	107 784
Sep 2015	11	1 733	118 977	120 721
Oct 2015	51	906	153 327	154 284
Nov 2015	42	798	147 660	148 500
Dec 2015	50	638	126 484	127 172
Jan 2016	36	959	126 767	127 762
Feb 2016	79	1 303	105 258	106 640
Mar 2016	6	671	85 995	86 672
Year Total	369	10 457	1 340 171	1 350 997

The information in the table above shows that a total of 1 350 997 notices were issued by the RTIA during the year of which:

- 369 (0.03%) were AARTO 06 notices;
- 10 457 (0.77%) were AARTO 15 notices; and
- 1 340 171 (99.20%) were AARTO 20 notices.

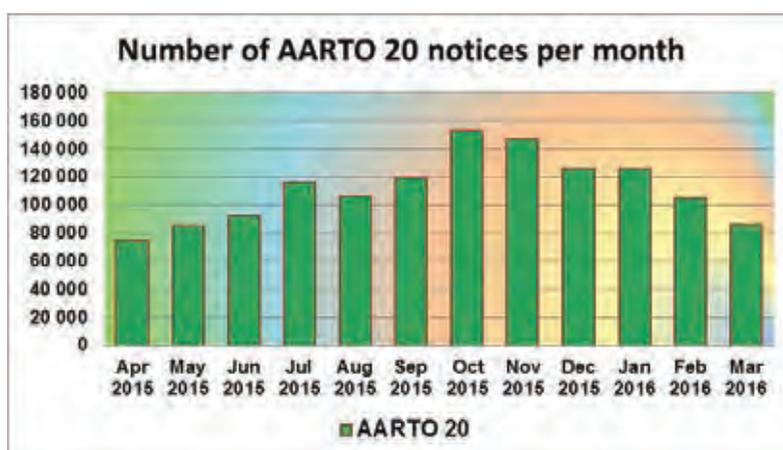
The change in the number of these notices from the previous year is shown in the table below.

Change in number of Notices Issued				
Year	AARTO 06	AARTO 15	AARTO 20	Total
2014-2015	0	2 031	862 250	864 281
2015-2016	369	10 457	1 340 171	1 350 997
Change	369	8 426	477 921	486 716
% change	-	414.87%	55.43%	56.31%

The information in the table above shows an increase of 486 716 (56.31%) from 854 281 in 2014-2015 to 1 350 997 notices in 2015-2016. The changes per notice type are the following:

- AARTO 06 : increased by 369 from 0 the previous year;
- AARTO 15 : increased by 8 426 (414.87%) from 2 031 to 10 457; and
- AARTO 20 : increased by 477 921 (55.43%) from 862 250 to 1 340 171.

The number of AARTO 20 notices issued per month during 2015-2016 is also reflected in the graph below.



Outcome of representation applications issued by The RTIA

The following notices on the outcome of representation applications are required to be issued by the RTIA :

- AARTO 09a - successful on all charges;
- AARTO 09b - unsuccessful on all charges; and
- AARTO 09c - successful on the main charge and unsuccessful on the alternative charge.

The number of these outcome notices issued per month during the 2015-2016 financial year is given in the tables below.

No. of Notices Issued per Month				
Month	AARTO 09a	AARTO 09b	AARTO 09c	Total
Apr 2015	2 612	899	48	3 559
May 2015	4 286	2 013	47	6 346
Jun 2015	4 455	1 472	56	5 983
Jul 2015	3 626	1 961	29	5 616
Aug 2015	4 041	1 636	64	5 741
Sep 2015	5 063	1 817	66	6 946
Oct 2015	4 754	2 115	46	6 915
Nov 2015	7 370	2 373	54	9 797
Dec 2015	5 344	1 521	30	6 895
Jan 2016	6 058	2 008	51	8 117
Feb 2016	4 361	2 773	54	7 188
Mar 2016	4 467	2 172	64	6 703
Year Total	56 437	22 760	609	79 806

The information in the table above shows that a total of 79 806 AARTO 09 notices were issued by the RTIA during the year of which:

- 56 437 (70.72%) were AARTO 09a notices;
- 22 760 (28.52%) were AARTO 09b notices; and
- 609 (0.76%) were AARTO 09c notices.

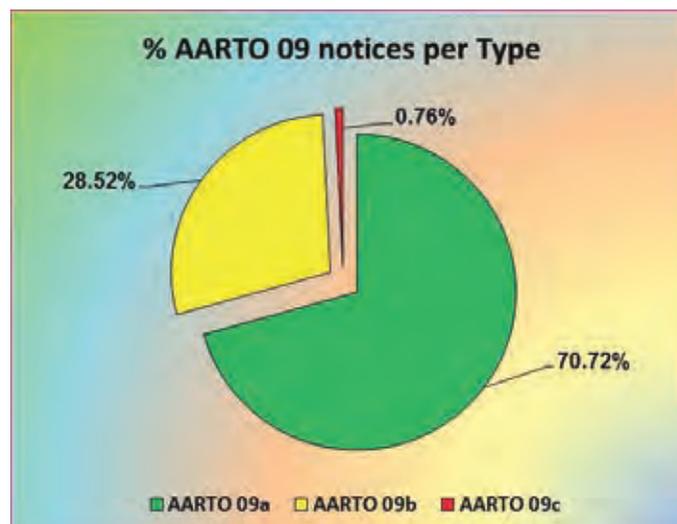
The change in the number of these notices from the previous year is shown in the table below.

Change in number of Notices Issued				
Year	AARTO 09a	AARTO 09b	AARTO 09c	Total
2014-2015	33 900	34 914	650	69 464
2015-2016	56 437	22 760	609	79 806
Change	22 537	-12 154	-41	10 342
% change	66.48%	-34.81%	-6.31%	14.89%

The information in the table above shows an increase of 10 342 (14.89%) from 69 464 in 2014-2015 to 79 806 notices in 2015-2016. The changes per notice type are the following:

- AARTO 09a : increased by 22 537 (66.48%) from 33 900 the previous year to 56 437;
- AARTO 09b : decreased by 12 154 (34.81%) from 34 914 to 22 760; and
- AARTO 09c : decreased by 41 (6.31%) from 650 to 609 in 2015-2016.

The percentage of AARTO 09 notices issued per type during 2015-2016 is also reflected in the pie-chart below.



Acknowledgements issued by The RTIA

The following acknowledgements are required to be issued by the RTIA for the receipt of submissions by infringers:

- AARTO 05a - Acknowledgement of receipt of a notification to pay in instalments;
- AARTO 05c - Acknowledgement of receipt of a representation;

- AARTO 05e - Acknowledgement of receipt of an application for the revocation of an Enforcement Order; and
- AARTO 05f - Acknowledgement of receipt of an application for a refund.

The number of these acknowledgements issued per month during the 2014-2015 financial year is given in the table below. (*Note: no AARTO 05f acknowledgements were issued.*)

Number of Acknowledgements Issued per Month				
Month	AARTO 05a	AARTO 05c	AARTO 05e	Total
Apr 2015	50	4 980	1 349	6 379
May 2015	20	5 454	867	6 341
Jun 2015	71	6 955	925	7 951
Jul 2015	21	6 082	1 673	7 776
Aug 2015	22	7 061	1 436	8 519
Sep 2015	32	6 667	2 314	9 013
Oct 2015	49	9 489	1 566	11 104
Nov 2015	75	9 600	1 510	11 185
Dec 2015	85	5 685	929	6 699
Jan 2016	73	8 158	1 348	9 579
Feb 2016	13	8 317	1 329	9 659
Mar 2016	22	8 775	997	9 794
Year Total	533	87 223	16 243	103 999

The information in the table above shows that a total of 103 999 acknowledgements were issued by the RTIA during the year of which:

- 533 (0.51%) were AARTO 05a notices;
- 87 223 (83.87%) were AARTO 05c notices; and
- 16 243 (15.62%) were AARTO 05e notices.

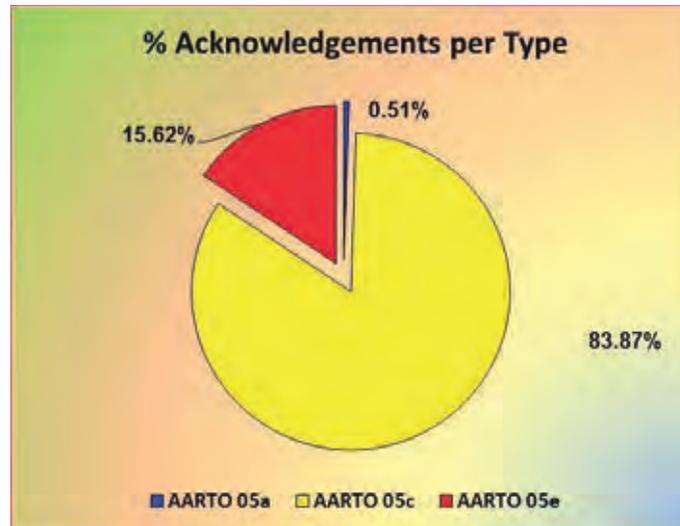
The change in the number of these notices from the previous year is shown in the table below.

Change in number of Acknowledgements Issued				
Year	AARTO 05a	AARTO 05c	AARTO 05e	Total
2014-2015	222	70 970	13 138	84 330
2015-2016	533	87 223	16 243	103 999
Change	311	16 253	3 105	19 669
% change	140.09%	22.90%	23.63%	23.32%

The information in the table above shows an increase of 19 669 (23.32%) from 84 330 in 2014-2015 to 103 999 in 2015-2016. The changes per notice type are the following:

- AARTO 05a : increased by 311 (140.09%) from 222 to 533;
- AARTO 05c : increased by 16 253 (22.90%) from 70 970 to 87 223; and
- AARTO 05e : increased by 3 105 (23.63%) from 13 138 to 16 243 in 2015-2016.

The percentage acknowledgements per type are also reflected in the pie-chart below.



1.1.6 Suspect Notices

An infringement will be flagged as suspect on the NCR when the data being captured on or uploaded to the system does not conform to specific predetermined business and data control rules. These data violations can be considered as data mismatches when the data being captured or uploaded does not match or correspond with the data already on the system, for example driver and vehicle particulars; failure of motorcyclists to wear seatbelts and suspicious speed readings in relation to the infringement code against which it is recorded. It is possible for one infringement notice to have multiple suspect reasons.

The number of suspect notices captured during the year per Issuing Authority against the reasons for being suspect, is shown in the table below.

Number of Suspect Notices Captured per Issuing Authority : 2015-2016					
Reason	JMPD	TMPD	GDoCS	RTMC	Total
Driver detail suspect	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicle detail suspect	49	0	11	0	60
Vehicle status suspect	30 949	4 976	841	138	36 904
Vehicle type suspect	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicle make suspect	5 284	9 067	8 526	1 884	24 761
Unidentified vehicle suspect	0	0	0	0	0
Speed reading suspect	582	2	2		586
Charge amount suspect	0	0	0	0	0
Officer infrastructure no. suspect	146	109	0	0	255
Old infringement date (31)	0	55	0	0	55
Year Total	37 010	14 209	9 380	2 022	62 621
% of total	59.10%	22.69%	14.98%	3.23%	

The information in the table above indicates that there were a total of 62 621 notices flagged as suspect during the year. These numbers per issuing authority were as follows:

- **JMPD** : a total of 37 010 suspect notices which is 59.10% of the total;

- **TMPD** : 14 209 which is 22.69% of the total;
- **GDoCS** : 9 380 which is 14.98% of the total; and
- **RTMC** : 2 022 suspect notices which is 3.23% of the total.

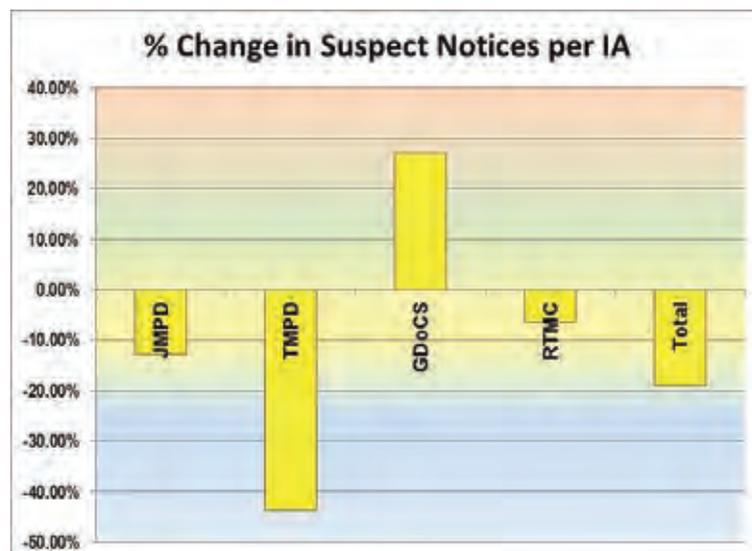
The change in the number of suspect notices per Issuing Authority from the 2014-2015 to the 2015-2016 financial year is shown in the table below and indicate a decrease of 14 659 (18.97%) from 77 280 to 62 621.

Change in Number of Suspect Notices Captured per Issuing Authority					
Year	JMPD	TMPD	GDoCS	RTMC	Total
2014-2015	42 478	25 257	7 386	2 159	77 280
2015-2016	37 010	14 209	9 380	2 022	62 621
Change	-5 468	-11 048	1 994	-137	-14 659
% change	-12.87%	-43.74%	27.00%	-6.35%	-18.97%

The changes in the number of suspect notices per Issuing Authority from the previous financial year are as follows:

- **JMPD** : a decrease of 5 468 (12.87%) from 42 478 to 37 010;
- **TMPD** : a decrease of 11 048 (43.74%) from 25 257 to 14 209;
- **GDoCS** : an increase of 1 994 (27.00%) from 7 386 to 9 380; and
- **RTMC** : a decrease of 137 (6.35%) from 2 159 to 2 022.

The above changes are also reflected in the graph below.



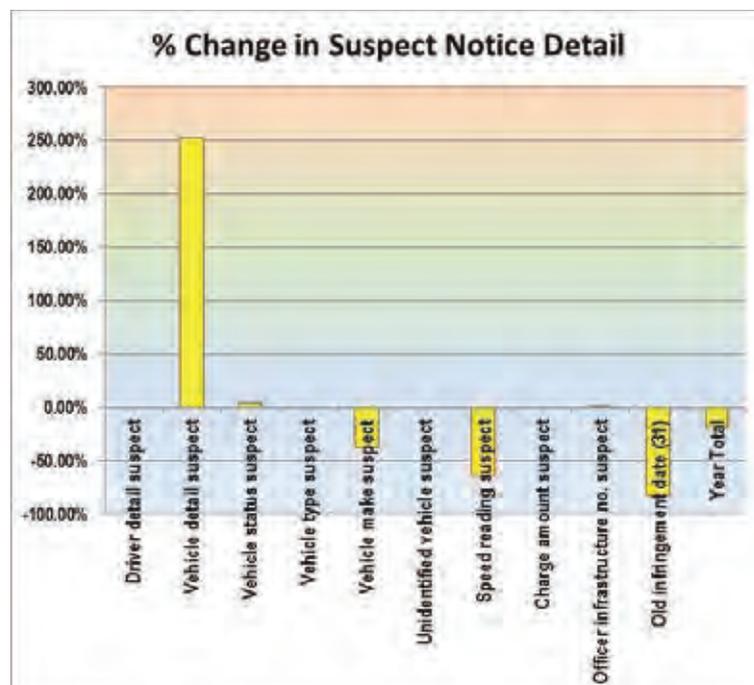
The change in the number of suspect notices per category from the 2014-2015 to the 2015-2016 financial year is shown in the table below.

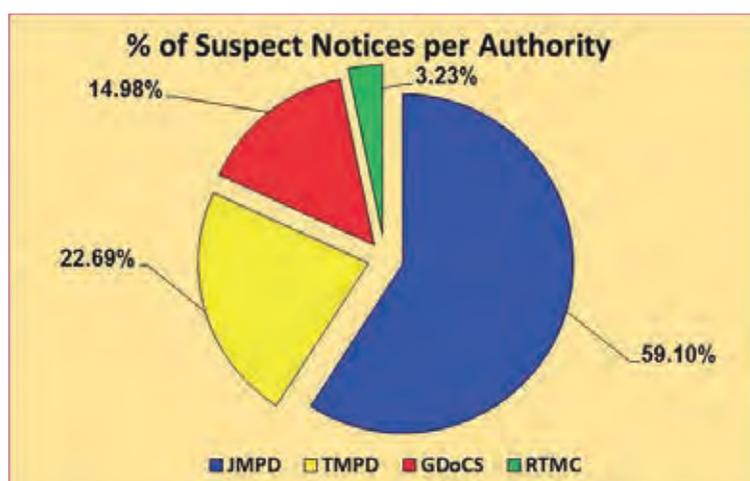
Change in Number of Suspect Notices Captured from previous year				
Reason	2014-2015	2015-2016	Change	% Change
Driver detail suspect	0	0	0	-
Vehicle detail suspect	17	60	43	252.94%
Vehicle status suspect	35 363	36 904	1 541	4.36%
Vehicle type suspect	0	0	0	-
Vehicle make suspect	39 692	24 761	-14 931	-37.62%
Unidentified vehicle suspect	0	0	0	-
Speed reading suspect	1 632	586	-1 046	-64.09%
Charge amount suspect	0	0	0	-
Officer infrastructure no. suspect	253	255	2	0.79%
Old infringement date (31)	323	55	-268	-82.97%
Year Total	77 280	62 621	-14 659	-18.97%

The information above shows changes in the number of suspect notices captured per category from 2014-2015 to 2015-2016 as follows:

- The “**vehicle detail suspect**” category shows an increase of 43 (252.94%) from 17 to 60 in 2015-2016;
- The “**vehicle status suspect**” notices shows an increase of 1 541 (4.36%) from 35 363 to 36 904. Notices in this category comprise 58.93% of all suspect notices;
- The “**vehicle make suspect**” notices shows a decrease of 14 931 (37.62%) from 39 692 to 24 761. Notices in this category comprise 39.54% of all suspect notices; and
- The “**speed reading suspect**” notices shows a decrease of 1 046 (64.09%) from 1 632 to 586. Notices in this category comprise only 0.94% of all suspect notices.

The information in the table above and the % suspect notices per Issuing Authority are also reflected in the graphs below.





1.1.7 Notices per Infringement Category

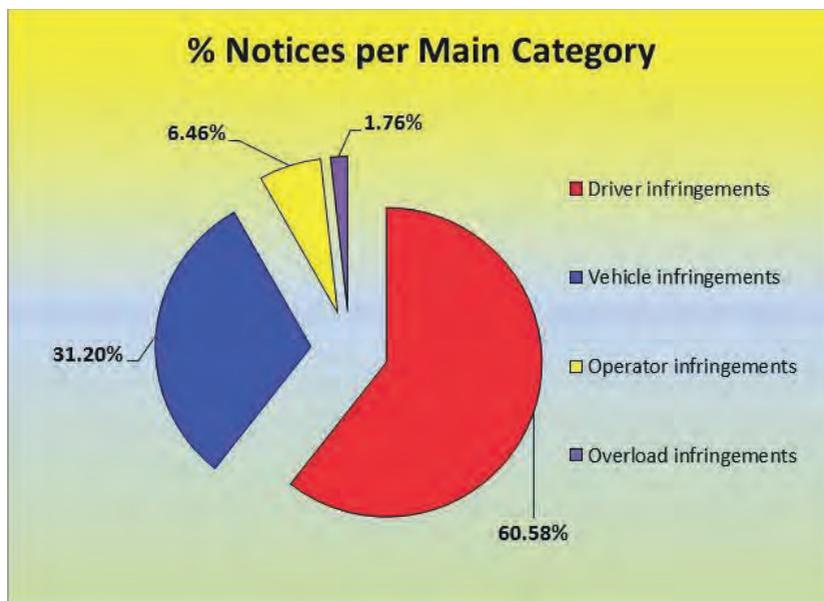
The table below gives the number of Infringement Notices captured per infringement category in the 2015-2016 financial year for the individual Issuing Authorities in the AARTO area.

No. of Infringement Notices per Type captured per Authority					
Infringement Category	JMPD	TMPD	GDoCS	RTMC	Total Notices Served
Vehicle registration & licencing	126 371	61 924	20 006	3 413	211 714
Vehicle number plates	6 942	717	1 213	182	9 054
Learner & driving licences	32 443	17 854	13 397	2 950	66 644
Professional driving permits	11 797	10 721	6 332	2 257	31 107
Vehicle roadworthiness - general	29 976	15 270	19 516	3 578	68 340
Vehicle - Brakes	2 502	1 564	3 399	850	8 315
Vehicle - Lights	19 993	11 127	10 559	1 929	43 608
Vehicle - Steering mechanism	107	30	28	10	175
Vehicle - Tyres	13 767	5 876	7 775	1 517	28 935
Seatbelts	63 899	35 594	24 665	3 341	127 499
Loads : Passenger tspt vehicles	2 336	2 661	1 830	497	7 324
Vehicle overload	457	1 658	2 223	63	4 401
Passengers on goods vehicles	2 308	1 031	579	62	3 980
Passenger carrying vehicles	592	2 248	1 321	996	5 157
Operator fitness	24 185	24 328	20 689	5 620	74 822
Dangerous goods	88	90	167	19	364
Road signs, signals & markings	155 916	97 625	11 786	721	266 048
Exceeding speed limits	4 685 089	863 207	39 600	309	5 588 205
Rules of the road & driving signals	156 790	56 928	9 485	1 594	224 797
Driving under the influence	2 081	931	194	30	3 236
Other	68	1 354	339	143	1 904
Bylaws	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5 337 707	1 212 738	195 103	30 081	6 775 629

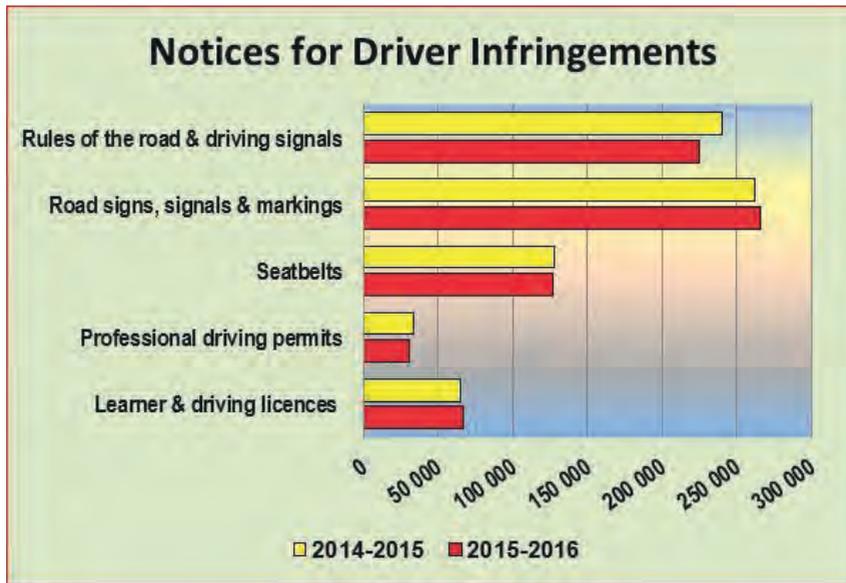
The information in the table above shows the following number of Infringement Notices captured during the year under review per Issuing Authority for some infringement categories:

- **JMPD :**
 - Vehicle registration & licencing : 126 371 notices;
 - Learner & driving licences : 32 443 notices; and
 - Road signs, signals and markings : 155 916 notices.
- **TMPD :**
 - Vehicle registration & licencing 61 924 notices;
 - Non-wearing of seatbelts : 35 594 notices; and
 - Road signs, signals and markings : 97 625 notices.
- **GDoCS :**
 - Vehicle registration & licencing : 20 006 notices;
 - Vehicle roadworthiness - general : 19 516 notices; and
 - Non-wearing of seatbelts : 24 665 notices.
- **RTMC :**
 - Vehicle registration & licencing : 3 413 notices;
 - Learner & driving licences : 2 950 notices; and
 - Road signs, signals and markings : 721 notices.

With the exclusion of notices for exceeding the speed limit, the percentage (%) notices issued for the main infringement categories during the year under review are shown in the pie-chart below.



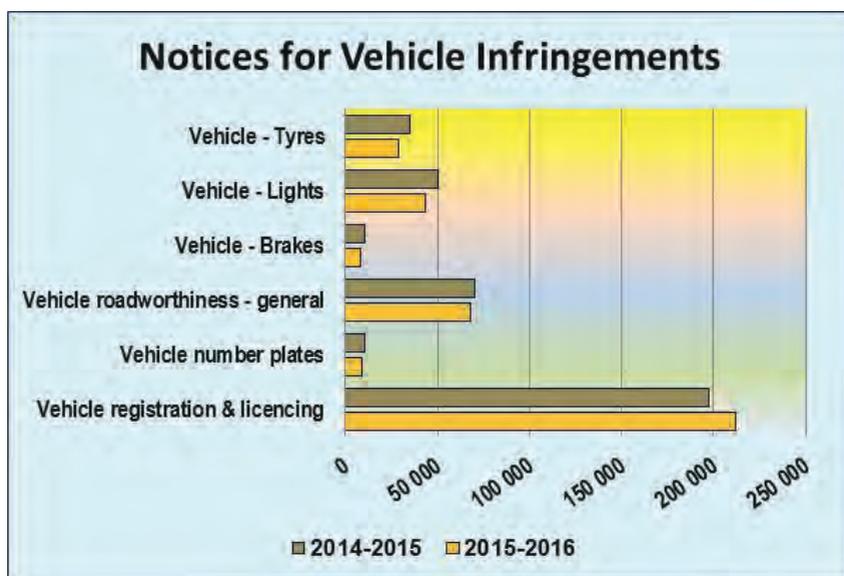
The number of some infringement notices issued for driver related infringements in comparison with the previous year is shown in the graph below.



The information in the graph above shows the following:

- The number of notices issued for rules of the road and driving signal infringements increased by 3 863 (1.47%) from 262 185 in 2014-2015 to 266 048;
- The notices issued for non-wearing of seatbelts decreased by 470 (0.37%) from 127 969 to 127 499; and
- The number of notices for professional driving permit infringements decreased by 2 444 (7.28%) from 33 551 to 31 107 in 2015-2016.

The number of some infringement notices issued for vehicle related infringements in comparison with the previous year is shown in the graph below.



The information in the graph above shows the following:

- The number of notices issued for faulty vehicle light infringements decreased by 6 471 (12.92%) from 50 079 in 2014-2015 to 43 608 in 2015-2016;

- The notices issued for general vehicle roadworthy infringements decreased by 1 999 (2.84%) from 70 339 to 58 340; and
- The number of notices issued for vehicle registration and licencing related infringements increased by 14 563 (7.39%) from 197 151 in 2014-2015 to 211 714 in 2015-2016.

1.1.8 Notices per Vehicle Category

The table below gives the combined number of Infringement Notices captured per infringement category per vehicle category in the 2015-2016 financial year by all the Issuing Authorities in the AARTO area.

Infringement Category	No. of Notices per Category per Vehicle Type				2015-2016				All IA's
	Light passenger vehicles	Minibuses	Heavy passenger vehicles	Motorcycles Quadru-cycles	Light load vehicles	Heavy load vehicles - draw	Heavy load vehicles - not draw	Special, unknown & other vehs	Total Notices Served
Vehicle registration & licencing	110 134	55 129	2 151	1 535	32 031	3 187	1 827	5 720	211 714
Vehicle number plates	5 236	1 320	103	245	1 696	154	74	226	9 054
Learner & driving licences	36 316	9 374	953	1 267	14 035	1 124	502	3 073	66 644
Professional driving permits	1 468	21 290	1 892	66	1 702	2 295	1 134	1 260	31 107
Vehicle roadworthiness - general	28 004	13 105	1 410	136	18 559	3 207	1 435	2 484	68 340
Vehicle - Brakes	2 753	1 638	125	17	2 894	316	173	399	8 315
Vehicle - Lights	19 351	4 969	622	109	13 700	2 203	983	1 671	43 608
Vehicle - Steering mechanism	51	25	4	0	59	25	8	3	175
Vehicle - Tyres	10 784	3 839	270	62	8 165	3 211	1 429	1 175	28 935
Seatbelts	57 553	25 919	2 588	144	33 734	1 887	1 114	4 560	127 499
Loads : Passenger tspt vehicles	1 237	2 510	187	12	2 182	650	237	309	7 324
Vehicle overload	211	220	38	3	1 478	1 201	1 114	136	4 401
Passengers on goods vehicles	113	25	14	3	3 165	355	187	118	3 980
Passenger carrying vehicles	163	2 504	269	9	551	1 003	413	245	5 157
Operator fitness	2 589	44 736	4 855	23	1 268	13 726	6 788	837	74 822
Dangerous goods	13	10	1	0	196	85	50	9	364
Road signs, signals & markings	191 308	25 627	3 060	1 067	36 717	3 345	1 951	2 973	266 048
Exceeding speed limits	4 323 478	246 275	26 021	14 046	878 068	57 781	31 316	11 220	5 588 205
Rules of the road & driving signals	145 760	34 534	2 746	404	34 715	3 039	1 254	2 345	224 797
Driving under the influence	1 401	989	176	13	506	42	23	86	3 236
Other	605	636	64	15	290	74	30	190	1 904
Bylaws	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4 938 528	494 674	47 549	19 176	1 085 711	98 910	52 042	39 039	6 775 629
% of total	72.89%	7.30%	0.70%	0.28%	16.02%	1.46%	0.77%	0.58%	100.00%

The information in the table above shows the total number of 6 775 629 Infringement Notices captured during the year under review for the various vehicle categories as follows:

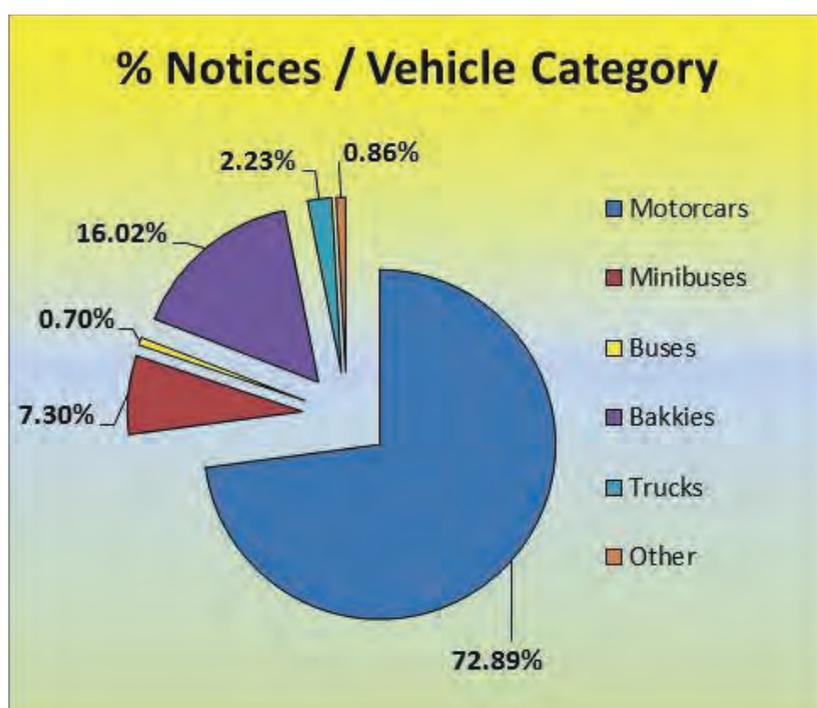
- Light passenger vehicles : 4 938 528 notices which is 72.89% of the total;
- Minibuses : 494 674 notices which is 7.30% of the total;
- Heavy passenger vehicles (buses) : 47 549 notices which is 0.70% of the total;
- Motorcycles and quadru-cycles : 19 176 notices which is 0.28% of the total;
- Light load vehicles (LDVs or “bakkies”) : 1 085 711 notices which is 16.02% of the total;
- Heavy load vehicles – to draw (truck “horses”) : 98 910 notices which is 1.46% of the total;
- Heavy load vehicles - not draw (truck trailers) : 52 042 notices which is 0.77% of the total; and
- Special, unknown & other vehicles : 39 039 notices which is 0.58% of the total.

Note : As indicated under subsection 2.1.6 “*Suspect Notices*” above, some notices are flagged as being “suspect” when the data does not conform to specific predetermined rules and considered as data mismatches. Some such suspect or mismatched infringements shown in the table above include the following:

- Learner & driving licence infringements for truck trailers;
- Faulty vehicle steering mechanism infringements for truck trailers;
- Failure of motorcyclists to wear seatbelts; and
- Driving under the influence with a truck trailer.

Such suspect notices may be disputed by infringers through the submission of an application for a representation or an election to be tried in court.

The percentage of notices per type of vehicle is also reflected in the pie-chart below.



The number of notices issued per vehicle category for some infringement categories are also summarised in the table below.

Number of notices issued per vehicle category for some infringement categories					
Vehicle Category	Exceeding speed limits	Road signs, signals & markings	Rules of the road & driving signals	Vehicle - Lights	Vehicle - Tyres
Light passenger vehicles (motorcars)	4 323 478	191 308	145 760	19 351	10 784
Minibuses	246 275	25 627	34 534	4 969	3 839
Heavy passenger vehicles (buses)	26 021	3 060	2 746	622	270
Motorcycles Quadru-cycles	14 046	1 067	404	109	62
Light load vehicles (bakkies)	878 068	36 717	34 715	13 700	8 165
Heavy load vehicles (trucks)	89 097	5 296	4 293	3 186	4 640

Amongst others the information in the table above shows:

- A total of 26 021 notices were issued to drivers of heavy passenger vehicles (buses) for exceeding the speed limit;
- A total of 25 627 notices were issued to drivers of minibuses for ignoring road signs, signals and markings;
- A total of 34 715 notices were issued to drivers of light load vehicles (bakkies) for not adhering to the rules of the road and driving signals;
- A total of 19 351 notices were issued to drivers of light passenger vehicles (motorcars) for driving vehicles with faulty lights; and
- A total of 4 640 notices were issued to drivers of heavy load vehicles (trucks) for driving vehicles with faulty tyres.

The change in the number of Infringement Notices per vehicle category from the 2014-2015 to the 2015-2016 financial year is shown in the table below.

Change in number of notices per Vehicle Type									All IA's
Year	Light passenger vehicles	Minibuses	Heavy passenger vehicles	Motorcycles Quadru-cycles	Light load vehicles	Heavy load vehicles - draw	Heavy load vehicles - not draw	Special, unknown & other vehs	Total Notices Served
2014-2015	4 443 008	463 941	55 904	22 873	953 325	101 403	51 559	46 737	6 138 750
2015-2016	4 938 528	494 674	47 549	19 176	1 085 711	98 910	52 042	39 039	6 775 629
Change	495 520	30 733	-8 355	-3 697	132 386	-2 493	483	-7 698	636 879
% Change	11.15%	6.62%	-14.95%	-16.16%	13.89%	-2.46%	0.94%	-16.47%	10.37%

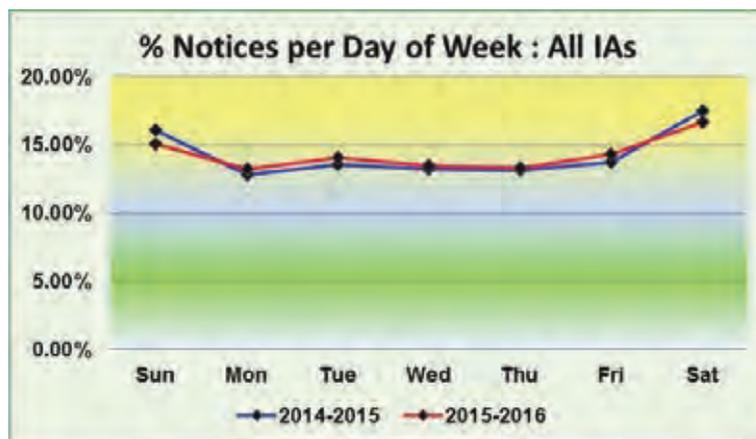
The information in the table above shows an increase of 636 879 (10.37%) in the total number of notices per vehicle category from 6 138 750 in 2014-2015 to 6 775 629 in 2015-2016. The changes in the number of notices per vehicle category are as follows:

- Light passenger vehicles : increased by 495 520 (11.15%) from 4 443 008 notices in 2014-2015 to 4 938 528 in 2015-2016;
- Minibuses : increased by 30 733 (6.62%) from 463 941 to 494 674 notices;
- Heavy passenger vehicles (buses and midi-buses) : decreased by 8 355 (14.95%) from 55 904 to 47 549 notices;
- Motorcycles and quadru-cycles : decreased by 3 697 (16.16%) from 22 873 to 19 176 notices;
- Light load vehicles (LDV's or "bakkies") : increased by 132 386 (13.89%) from 953 325 to 1 085 711 notices;
- Heavy load vehicles – draw (truck "horses") : decreased by 2 493 (2.46%) from 101 403 to 98 910 notices;
- Heavy load vehicles - not to draw (truck trailers) : increased by 483 (0.94%) from 51 559 to 52 042 notices; and
- Special, unknown & other vehicles : decreased by 7 698 (16.47%) from 46 737 to 39 039 notices.

1.1.9 Notices recorded per Day of Week

The percentage of AARTO 01 (handwritten) and AARTO 03 (camera) Infringement Notices recorded per day of the week by all issuing authorities in the AARTO jurisdictional area during 2015-2016 on the day the violation was committed in comparison with the previous year is shown in the table and reflected in the graph below.

% Notices / Day of Week							All IAs
Year	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
2014-2015	16.06%	12.83%	13.52%	13.25%	13.11%	13.71%	17.51%
2015-2016	15.08%	13.23%	14.05%	13.44%	13.27%	14.28%	16.65%
Change	-0.98%	0.40%	0.52%	0.19%	0.16%	0.57%	-0.86%

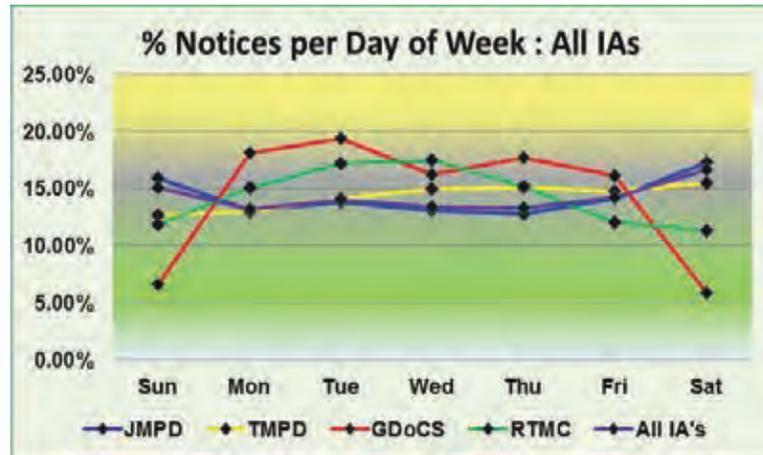


The information above shows as follows:

- Sundays : the weekly percentage of notices issued on Sundays decreased by 0.98% from 16.06% to 15.08%;
- Mondays to Fridays : the percentage of daily notices issued from Mondays to Fridays increased on average in the order of 0.37% per day from a daily average of 13.29% in 2014-2015 to 13.65% in 2015-2016. The percentages on Tuesdays and Fridays were slightly higher than those of Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays;
- Saturdays : the weekly percentage of notices issued on Saturdays decreased by 0.86% from 17.51% to 16.65%; and
- The percentage of notices issued on Sundays and Saturdays are higher than those for the other days of the week.

The percentage of AARTO 01 (handwritten) and AARTO 03 (camera) Infringement Notices recorded per Day of the Week by the individual issuing authorities during the 2015-2016 financial year is shown in the table and reflected in the graph below.

% AARTO 01 and AARTO 03 Notices per Day of Week per Authority							
Year	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
JMPD	15.85%	13.12%	13.84%	13.03%	12.76%	14.14%	17.26%
TMPD	12.67%	12.95%	14.13%	14.98%	15.08%	14.72%	15.47%
GDoCS	6.61%	18.13%	19.35%	16.19%	17.73%	16.13%	5.87%
RTMC	11.87%	15.01%	17.11%	17.44%	15.20%	12.08%	11.28%
All IA's	15.08%	13.23%	14.05%	13.44%	13.27%	14.28%	16.65%



The information above shows as follows:

- JMPD : the highest percentage of notices were recorded on Sundays (15.85%) and Saturdays (17.26%);
- TMPD : the highest percentage of notices were recorded on Thursdays (15.08%) and Saturdays (15.47%);
- GDoCS : the highest percentage was recorded on Tuesdays (19.35%) and the lowest on Sundays (6.61%) and Saturdays (5.87%); and
- RTMC : the highest percentage of notices was recorded on Wednesdays (17.44%) and the lowest on Sundays (11.87%) and Saturdays (11.28%).

During the year under review the number of AARTO 01 and AARTO 03 notices issued per Issuing per day of the week is shown in the table below.

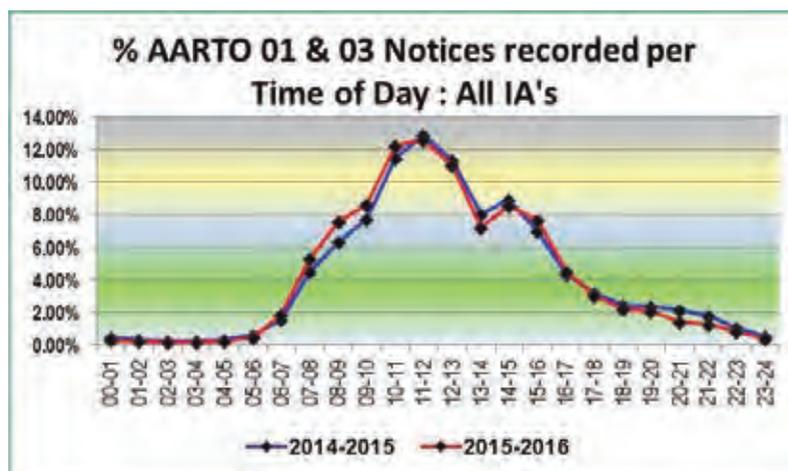
Number of AARTO 01 and 03 Notices issued per IA per Day of the Week : 2015-2016								
IA	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Total
JMPD	781 106	646 317	681 967	642 283	628 751	696 802	850 601	4 927 827
TMPD	123 244	126 026	137 472	145 722	146 703	143 217	150 505	972 889
GDoCS	10 791	29 611	31 591	26 429	28 947	26 336	9 578	163 283
RTMC	2 582	3 265	3 721	3 792	3 306	2 628	2 453	21 747
Total	917 723	805 219	854 751	818 226	807 707	868 983	1 013 137	6 085 746

1.1.10 Notices recorded per Time of Day

The percentage of AARTO 01 (handwritten) and AARTO 03 (camera) Infringement Notices recorded per time of day by all issuing authorities in the AARTO jurisdictional area during 2015-

2016 at the time the violation was committed in comparison with the previous year is shown in the table and reflected in the graph below.

% Notices / Time of Day			
Time of Day	2014-2015	2015-2016	Change
00-01	0.43%	0.30%	-0.13%
01-02	0.31%	0.22%	-0.10%
02-03	0.26%	0.18%	-0.07%
03-04	0.22%	0.17%	-0.06%
04-05	0.30%	0.23%	-0.07%
05-06	0.59%	0.50%	-0.09%
06-07	1.59%	1.86%	0.27%
07-08	4.52%	5.33%	0.81%
08-09	6.35%	7.57%	1.22%
09-10	7.78%	8.63%	0.85%
10-11	11.50%	12.22%	0.72%
11-12	12.87%	12.64%	-0.24%
12-13	11.33%	11.03%	-0.30%
13-14	8.01%	7.23%	-0.78%
14-15	8.97%	8.54%	-0.42%
15-16	6.99%	7.66%	0.67%
16-17	4.34%	4.53%	0.19%
17-18	3.18%	3.02%	-0.16%
18-19	2.47%	2.20%	-0.26%
19-20	2.36%	2.05%	-0.31%
20-21	2.20%	1.41%	-0.79%
21-22	1.77%	1.25%	-0.51%
22-23	1.08%	0.82%	-0.26%
23-24	0.57%	0.40%	-0.18%

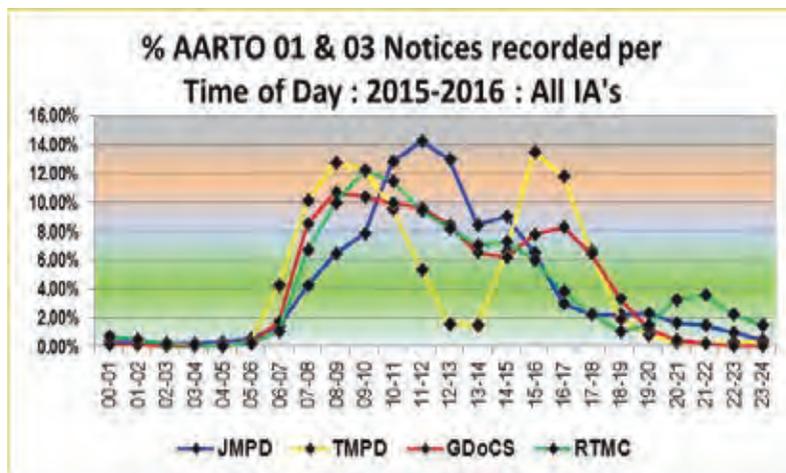


The information in the table and graph above shows the following:

- The percentage of notices issued between midnight (00:00) and 06:00 in the morning decreased by 1.52%;
- 08:00 to 09:00 : the percentage of the daily notices during this time increased by 1.22% from 6.35% in 2014-2015 to 7.57%;
- The percentage of notices issued from 11:00 to 15:00 decreased by 1.74%;

- The hour with the highest percentage of notices in 2015-2016 was 11:00 to 12:00 with 12.87% of the daily notices;
- In 2015-2016 the afternoon peak was from 14:00 to 15:00 with 8.97% of the daily notices; and
- The percentage of notices issued between 17:00 in the afternoon and midnight (00:00) decreased by 2.46%.

The percentage of AARTO 01 and AARTO 03 Infringement Notices recorded per time of day per individual Issuing Authority during the year under review is shown in the graph below.



The information in the graph above indicates amongst others the following:

- JMPD : 2 daily peaks from 11:00 to 12:00 with 14.20% and from 14:00 to 15:00 with 9.01% of the daily notices;
- TMPD : 2 daily peaks from 08:00 to 09:00 with 12.71% and from 15:00 to 15:00 with 13.45% of the daily notices. The lowest day-time percentages were from 12:00 to 13:00 with 1.56% and 13:00 to 14:00 with 1.42% of the daily notices;
- GDoCS : 2 daily peaks from 08:00 to 09:00 with 10.67% and from 16:00 to 17:00 with 8.29% of the daily notices; and
- RTMC : 3 daily peaks from 09:00 to 10:00 with 12.23%, from 14:00 to 15:00 with 7.27% and from 21:00 to 22:00 with 3.56% of the daily notices issued.

During the year under review the number of AARTO 01 and AARTO 03 notices issued -

- From 06:00 to 07:00 in the morning were as follows : JMPD – 69 115; TMPD – 41 129; GDoCS – 2 751 and RTMC – 230; and
- From 21:00 to 22:00 in the evening were as follows : JMPD – 73 299; TMPD – 1 969; GDoCS – 272 and RTMC – 774.

1.1.11 Elective options exercised by Infringers

Upon being served an infringement notice, either in person or through registered mail, the AARTO process allows infringers to select any one of the following five (5) elective options to be followed within a period of 32 days after having received such notice:

- **Payment of the penalty**, in which case the infringer may pay the penalty at any of the pay points indicated on the notice; or
- **Notification to make payment in Instalments**, in which case the infringer has to submit a completed form AARTO 04 to the RTIA; or
- **Submit a Representation**, in which case the infringer has to submit a completed form AARTO 08 to the RTIA providing sufficient motivation in cases where an infringer disputes the alleged violation or is of the opinion that he/she should not be held responsible for the violation; or
- **Nomination of the driver or person in control of the vehicle at the time the infringement was committed**, which can be submitted for any one of the following notice types : AARTO 03 (camera); AARTO 31 (issued as an AARTO 03b notice for an unattended vehicle) and AARTO 03a (operator) infringement notices, and in which case the infringer has to submit a completed form AARTO 07 to the Issuing Authority that served the notice, nominating the driver or person in control of the vehicle at the time the infringement was committed. The original infringement is cancelled once the nomination was successful and a new Infringement Notice is created on the NCR and served on the nominated driver; or
- **Elect to be tried in court**, in which case the infringer has to submit a completed form AARTO 10 an election for the case to be tried in court to the Issuing Authority that served the notice.

Responsibility for the management of the elective options are:

- RTIA :
 - Representations; and
 - Notifications of payments in instalments
- Issuing authority :
 - Nominations of drivers; and
 - Elections to be tried in court.

Payment of penalties and fees, if any, may be made at any issuing authority, driving licence testing centre, vehicle registration and licencing authority; or at a variety of payment agents.

Details on the number of elective options exercised by infringers during the year under review are provided below.

(a) Payment of the Penalty

Details on the payment of penalties are provided under Part E: Financial Information, subsection 2: “**Annual Financial Statements**”.

(b) Notifications to make payment in Instalments

The number of notifications to make payments in instalments submitted to the RTIA on form AARTO 04 during the financial year under review in comparison with the previous financial year is shown in the table and reflected in the graph below.

Number of Notifications to Pay in Instalments				
Month	2014-2015	2015-2016	Change	% change
Apr	13	50	37	284.62%
May	15	20	5	33.33%
Jun	27	71	44	162.96%
Jul	54	21	-33	-61.11%
Aug	7	22	15	214.29%
Sep	28	32	4	14.29%
Oct	10	49	39	390.00%
Nov	0	75	75	-
Dec	16	85	69	431.25%
Jan	17	73	56	329.41%
Feb	16	13	-3	-18.75%
Mar	19	22	3	15.79%
Total	222	533	311	140.09%



The information above shows that the number of notifications to make payments in instalments increased by 311 (140.09%) from 222 in 2014-2015 to 533 in 2015-2016. During the year under review the month with the highest number of notifications in this regard was December 2015 with a total of 85 notifications.

(c) Submission of Representations

The number of representation applications submitted to the RTIA during the financial year is shown in the table below. The information in the table is given in terms of the representations based on Infringement Notices served by the respective Issuing Authorities in the AARTO area.

Number of Representations Submitted					
Month	JMPD	TMPD	GDoCS	RTMC	Total
Apr 2015	5 166	889	115	57	6 227
May 2015	4 163	942	134	38	5 277
Jun 2015	5 062	914	133	41	6 150
Jul 2015	5 942	856	119	31	6 948
Aug 2015	4 628	994	151	33	5 806
Sep 2015	6 556	1 105	143	45	7 849
Oct 2015	6 295	1 730	170	64	8 259
Nov 2015	8 478	1 197	134	53	9 862
Dec 2015	7 994	803	92	26	8 915
Jan 2016	5 566	1 347	141	23	7 077
Feb 2016	6 005	1 564	184	45	7 798
Mar 2016	5 913	1 542	179	46	7 680
Year Total	71 768	13 883	1 695	502	87 848
% of total	81.70%	15.80%	1.93%	0.57%	100.00%

The information in the table above shows that 87 848 representation applications were submitted during the year based on notices issued by the various authorities as follows:

- JMPD : 71 768 representations, which is 81.70% of the total;
- TMPD : a total of 13 883, which is 15.80% of the year total;
- GDoCS : 1 695 representations, which is 1.93% of the total; and
- RTMC : 502, which is 0.57% of the year total.

The change in the total number of representations submitted during 2015-2016 given in the table above in comparison with the previous year is given in the table below.

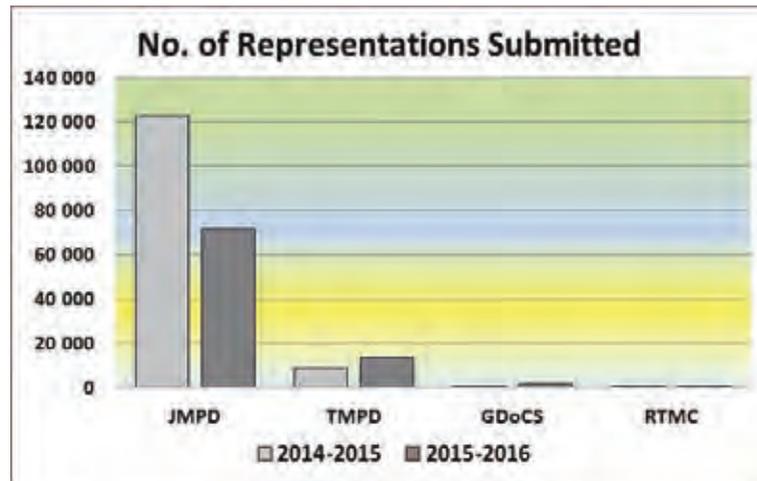
Change in Number of Representations Submitted					
Year	JMPD	TMPD	GDoCS	RTMC	Total
2014-2015	122 931	8 768	857	406	132 962
2015-2016	71 768	13 883	1 695	502	87 848
Change	-51 163	5 115	838	96	-45 114
% change	-41.62%	58.34%	97.78%	23.65%	-33.93%

The information in the table above shows that the total number of representation applications recorded on the NCR decreased by 45 114 (33.93%) from 132 962 in 2014-2015 to 87 848 in 2015-2016. The following changes were recorded for the various authorities:

- JMPD : the number of applications decreased by 51 163 (41.62%) from 122 931 in 2014-2015 to 71 768 in 2015-2016;
- TMPD : the number of representation applications increased by 5 115 (58.34%) from 8 768 in 2014-2015 to 13 883;

- GDoCS : the number of representation applications increased by 838 (97.78%) from 857 to 1 695 in 2015-2016; and
- RTMC : the number of representation applications increased by 96 (23.65%) from 406 in 2014-2015 to 502 in 2015-2016.

The information above is also reflected in the graph below.

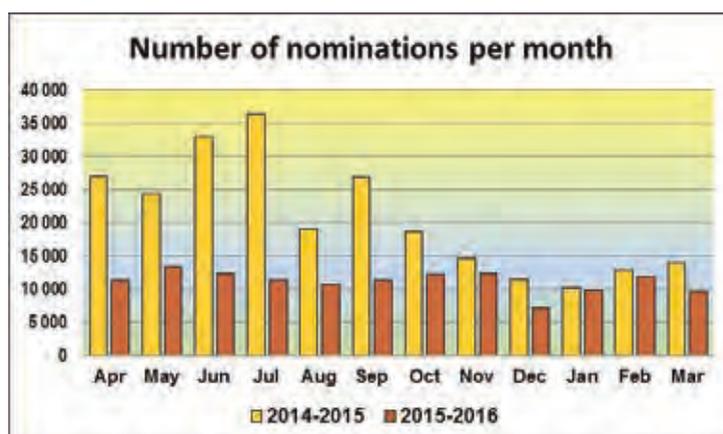


Detail on the adjudication of representations is provided under subsection 1.1.13 “**Adjudication of Representations**”.

(d) Nomination of Drivers

The number of nominations of the driver or person in control of the vehicle at the time the infringement was committed on form AARTO 07 in terms of camera; unattended vehicle and operator infringements submitted per month during the year under review, in comparison with the previous year, is shown in the table and reflected in the graph below.

Number of Driver Nominations				
Month	2014-2015	2015-2016	Change	% change
Apr	27 093	11 409	-15 684	-57.89%
May	24 446	13 415	-11 031	-45.12%
Jun	33 084	12 360	-20 724	-62.64%
Jul	36 410	11 372	-25 038	-68.77%
Aug	19 108	10 669	-8 439	-44.16%
Sep	26 892	11 458	-15 434	-57.39%
Oct	18 767	12 222	-6 545	-34.88%
Nov	14 756	12 366	-2 390	-16.20%
Dec	11 478	7 170	-4 308	-37.53%
Jan	10 294	9 919	-375	-3.64%
Feb	12 948	11 828	-1 120	-8.65%
Mar	14 084	9 742	-4 342	-30.83%
Total	249 360	133 930	-115 430	-46.29%



The information in the table and graph above indicates as follows for the year under review:

- The total number of nominations for the year decreased by 115 430 (46.29%) from 249 360 during 2014-2015 to 133 930 in 2015-2016;
- The largest decreases in the number of nominations were particularly experienced during the first 4 months of the financial year under review from April to July 2015;
- The month with the lowest number was December 2015 with a total of 7 170 nominations, which is 5.35% of the year total;
- The monthly average number of nominations submitted was 11 161 in comparison with 20 780 during the previous year; and
- The month that shows the biggest decrease is July 2015 in which the number of nominations decreased by 25 038 (68.77%) from 36 410 in 2014-2015 to a total of 11 372.

(e) Elections to be Tried in Court

In terms of sections 17(1)(f)(iv) or 18(7) of the principal Act, an infringer may elect to be tried in court on the charge of having committed the infringement(s) as stated on the Infringement Notice. These elections are submitted to the Issuing Authority who issued the Infringement Notice on form AARTO 10 and are also captured on the NCR. Failure to appear in court on the date stipulated in the summons served on the infringer and which follows on these elections will result in the serving of an Enforcement Order by the RTIA.

The table below represents the total number of Elections to be Tried in Court for the various Issuing Authorities that were captured on the NCR for the period 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016 in comparison with the elections captured for the same months during the previous financial year.

Due to the timeframes provided in the AARTO process, these elections are not all strictly applicable to the financial year or month during which the Infringement Notices were issued. The elections submitted in the first two months of a financial year, could typically stem from Infringement Notices issued during the previous financial year and similarly, elections submitted in the last two months of a financial year may only be captured during the following financial year.

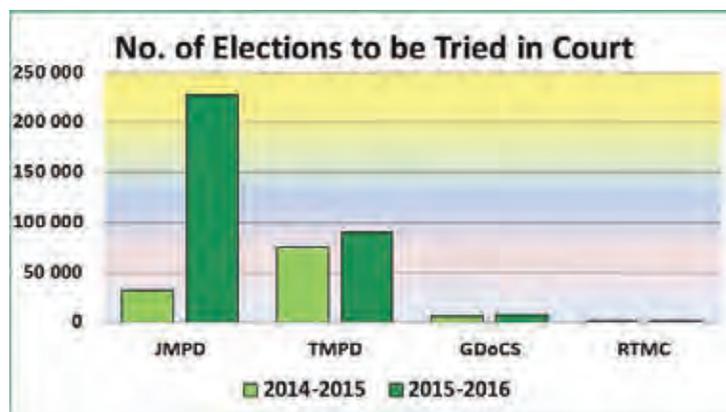
Number of Elections to be Tried in Court					
Month	JMPD	TMPD	GDoCS	RTMC	Total
Apr 2015	9215	8918	928	245	19 306
May 2015	6694	9353	947	230	17 224
Jun 2015	9037	11252	1001	288	21 578
Jul 2015	16389	13130	1082	253	30 854
Aug 2015	16831	2718	193	73	19 815
Sep 2015	16533	5974	323	125	22 955
Oct 2015	19129	5714	457	130	25 430
Nov 2015	29103	6802	565	135	36 605
Dec 2015	17879	5284	343	72	23 578
Jan 2016	23912	6655	533	126	31 226
Feb 2016	37186	7380	585	154	45 305
Mar 2016	25450	6739	459	124	32 772
Year Total	227 358	89 919	7 416	1 955	326 648
% of Total	69.60%	27.53%	2.27%	0.60%	100.00%

The information above shows that a total of 326 648 elections to be tried in court were submitted during the year to the various authorities as follows:

- JMPD : 227 358 elections, which is 69.60% of the total;
- TMPD : a total of 89 919, which is 27.53% of the year total;
- GDoCS : 7 416 elections, which is 2.27% of the total; and
- RTMC : 1 955, which is 0.60% of the total.

The change in the number of elections to be tried in court submitted from the previous year is given in the table and reflected in the graph below.

Change in Number of Elections to be Tried in Court					
Year	JMPD	TMPD	GDoCS	RTMC	Total
2014-2015	31 482	75 549	5 762	1 760	114 553
2015-2016	227 358	89 919	7 416	1 955	326 648
Change	195 876	14 370	1 654	195	212 095
% change	622.18%	19.02%	28.71%	11.08%	185.15%

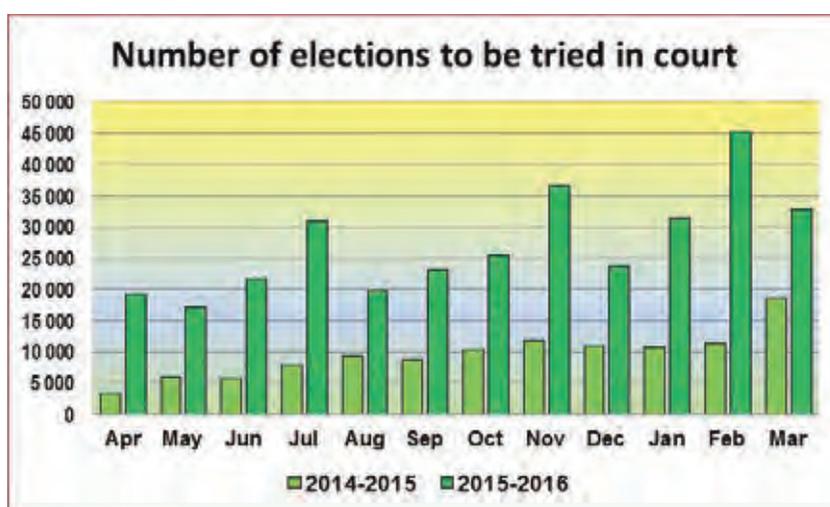


The information in the table and graph above shows that the total number of court elections increased significantly by 212 095 (185.15%) from 114 553 in 2014-2015 to 326 648 in 2015-2016. The following changes were recorded for the various authorities:

- JMPD : the number of elections increased by 195 876 (622.18%) from 31 482 in 2014-2015 to 227 358 in 2015-2016;
- TMPD : shows an increase of 14 370 (19.02%) from 75 549 to 89 919 in 2015-2016;
- GDoCS : : shows an increase of 1 654 (28.71%) from 5 762 in 2014-2015 to 7 416; and
- RTMC : : shows an increase of 195 (11.08%) from 1 760 to 1 955 in 2015-2016.

The total monthly number of elections to be tried in court submitted during 2015-2016 given in the table above in comparison with the previous year is given in the table and reflected in the graph below.

Number of Elections to be Tried in Court				
Month	2014-2015	2015-2016	Change	% change
Apr	3 305	19 306	16 001	484.15%
May	5 963	17 224	11 261	188.85%
Jun	5 773	21 578	15 805	273.77%
Jul	7 973	30 854	22 881	286.98%
Aug	9 371	19 815	10 444	111.45%
Sep	8 700	22 955	14 255	163.85%
Oct	10 296	25 430	15 134	146.99%
Nov	11 794	36 605	24 811	210.37%
Dec	10 864	23 578	12 714	117.03%
Jan	10 647	31 226	20 579	193.28%
Feb	11 246	45 305	34 059	302.85%
Mar	18 621	32 772	14 151	75.99%
Total	114 553	326 648	212 095	185.15%
Av/month	9 546	27 221	17 675	185.15%



The information in the table and graph above indicates as follows for the year under review:

- The month with the highest number of elections to be tried in court was February 2016 with a total of 45 305, which is 13.87% of the year total;
- The month with the lowest number was May 2015 with a total of 17 224 court elections, which is 5.27% of the year total;

- The monthly average number of court elections submitted was 27 221 in comparison with a monthly average of 9 546 during the previous year; and
- All the months show increases with the biggest increase on a percentage basis in April during which the number of court elections increased by 16 001 (484.15%) from 3 305 in 2014-2015 to a total of 19 306 in April 2015.

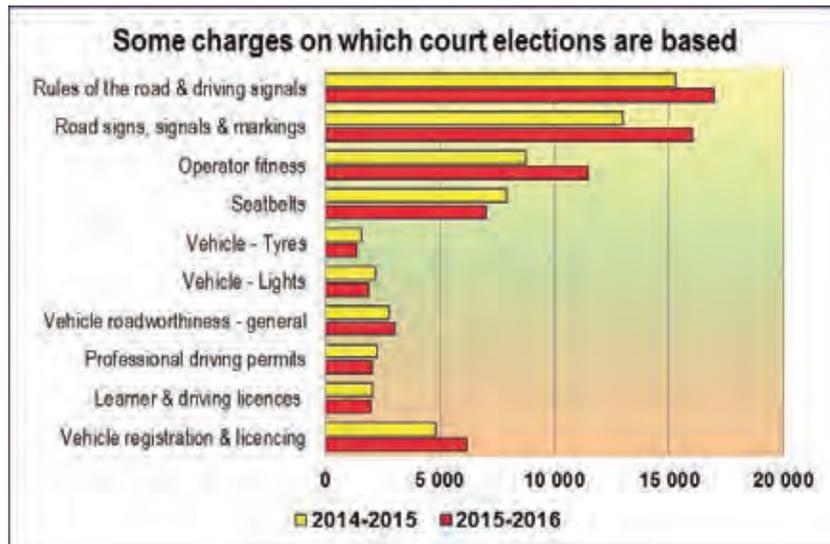
The change in the number of main charges on which court elections are based from the previous year is shown in the table below.

Change in Main Charges on which Court Elections are based				
Infringement Category	2014-2015	2015-2016	Change	% Change
Vehicle registration & licencing	4 798	6 162	1 364	28.43%
Vehicle number plates	208	310	102	49.04%
Learner & driving licences	2 053	1 962	-91	-4.43%
Professional driving permits	2 257	2 030	-227	-10.06%
Vehicle roadworthiness - general	2 788	3 007	219	7.86%
Vehicle - Brakes	608	487	-121	-19.90%
Vehicle - Lights	2 167	1 896	-271	-12.51%
Vehicle - Steering mechanism	9	6	-3	-33.33%
Vehicle - Tyres	1 586	1 351	-235	-14.82%
Seatbelts	7 925	7 036	-889	-11.22%
Loads : Passenger tspt vehicles	580	460	-120	-20.69%
Vehicle overload	190	149	-41	-21.58%
Passengers on goods vehicles	114	111	-3	-2.63%
Passenger carrying vehicles	987	797	-190	-19.25%
Operator fitness	8 767	11 474	2 707	30.88%
Dangerous goods	20	11	-9	-45.00%
Road signs, signals & markings	12 968	16 044	3 076	23.72%
Exceeding speed limits	50 443	255 563	205 120	406.64%
Rules of the road & driving signals	15 269	16 978	1 709	11.19%
Driving under the influence	284	235	-49	-17.25%
Other	265	239	-26	-9.81%
Bylaws	267	340	73	27.34%
Total	114 553	326 648	212 095	185.15%

The information in the table above shows court elections on some main charges as follows:

- Vehicle registration and licencing : increased by 1 364 (28.43%) from 4 798 to 6 162;
- Vehicle roadworthiness – general : increased by 219 (7.86%) from 2 788 to 3 007;
- Vehicle tyres : decreased by 235 (14.82%) from 1 586 to 1 351;
- Operator fitness : increased by 2 707 (30.88%) from 8 767 to 11 474;
- Road signs, signals and markings : increased by 3 076 (23.72%) from 12 968 to 16 044;
- and
- Exceeding speed limits : increased by 205 120 (406.64%) from 50 443 to 255 563.

Changes in some of the main charges on which court elections are based are also reflected in the graph below.



Detail on the outcome of court cases is provided under subsection 1.1.12 “**Number and Outcome of Court Cases**”.

1.1.12 Number and Outcome of Court Cases

It is a requirement of the Act that the outcomes of traffic related court cases must be recorded on the NCR in order to allocate demerit points to infringers when found guilty of a traffic violation. Over the past years court hearings were held only in the City of Johannesburg (JMPD) jurisdictional area. The number of court hearings, outcomes of cases, cases that were removed from the roll, etc during the year under review is provided in the table below.

Number of Court Hearings. Outcomes, Failure to Appear, Cases Postponed and Warrants										
Month	Court hearings	Main charge		Alternative charge		Failure to appear in	Cases postponed	Remove from court	Warrant of Arrest	Cases Pending
		Guilty	Not guilty	Guilty	Not guilty					
Apr 2015	8 883	197	0	0	0	0	8	25	0	8 026
May 2015	8 644	277	0	0	0	0	11	0	19	7 513
Jun 2015	8 001	138	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	7 152
Jul 2015	4 430	21	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	3 764
Aug 2015	4 769	19	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3 644
Sep 2015	5 529	13	0	0	0	0	2	0	23	3 977
Oct 2015	6 677	18	0	0	0	0	1	0	36	5 427
Nov 2015	4 530	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	3 451
Dec 2015	1 727	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1 412
Jan 2016	764	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	236
Feb 2016	1 425	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	636
Mar 2016	4 957	8	0	0	0	0	0	28	7	4 390
Year Total	60 336	724	0	0	0	0	30	53	105	49 628

The information in the table above shows the following:

- There were a total of 60 336 court hearings during the year under review;
- The month with the highest number of hearings was April 2015 with a total of 8 883 cases and 8 026 still pending;
- There were 724 cases with “*Guilty*” findings and none with “*Not Guilty*” findings;

- 723 guilty findings were for exceeding the speed limit and only 1 for vehicle registration and licencing; and
- A total of 30 cases were postponed, 53 cases were removed from the court roll; 105 cases for which warrants of arrest was authorised and a total of 49 628 cases were pending at the end of the year under review.

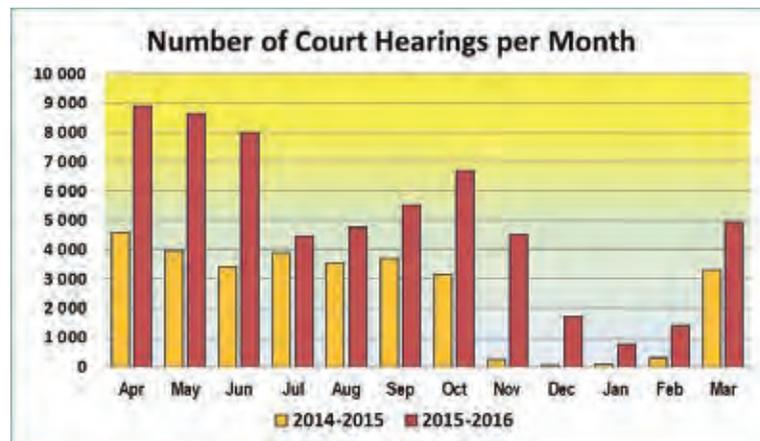
The change in the number of court hearings and outcomes from the previous year is shown in the table below.

Change in no. of Court Hearings, Outcomes, Failure to Appear, Cases Postponed and Warrants										
Month	Court hearings	Main charge		Alternative charge		Failure to appear in	Cases postponed	Remove from court	Warrant of Arrest	Cases Pending
		Guilty	Not guilty	Guilty	Not guilty					
2014-2015	30 356	865	0	0	0	0	12	2 053	232	24 997
2015-2016	60 336	724	0	0	0	0	30	53	105	49 628
Change	29 980	-141	0	0	0	0	18	-2 000	-127	24 631
% change	98.76%	-16.30%	-	-	-	-	150.00%	-97.42%	-54.74%	98.54%

The information in the table above shows as follows:

- The number of court hearings increased by 29 980 (98.76%) from 30 356 in 2014-2015 to 60 336;
- The number of “Guilty” findings decreased by 141 (16.30%) from 865 to 724;
- The number of cases removed from the court roll decreased by 2 000 (97.42%) from 2 053 to 53;
- The warrants of arrest authorised decreased by 127 (54.74%) from 232 to 105; and
- The number of cases pending increased by 24 631 (98.54%) from 24 997 to 49 628 in 2015-2016.

The number of court hearings per month for 2015-2016 in comparison with 2014-2015 is reflected in the graph below.



The information in the graph above shows:

- The number of hearings during the first 3 months increased remarkably with the highest in June which increased by 4 608 (135.81%) from 3 393 in June 2014 to 8 001 in April 2015; and

- The month with the lowest number of hearings was January 2015 which shows an increase of 654 (594.55%) from 110 in January 2015 to 764 in January 2016.

The number of cases which the prosecutor declined to prosecute per month is shown in the table below.

No. of Cases Declined by Prosecutor				
Month	2014-2015	2015-2016	Change	% Change
Apr	196	577	381	194.39%
May	196	764	568	289.80%
Jun	212	689	477	225.00%
Jul	276	641	365	132.25%
Aug	229	1 105	876	382.53%
Sep	345	1 514	1 169	338.84%
Oct	372	1 195	823	221.24%
Nov	60	1 042	982	1636.67%
Dec	13	308	295	2269.23%
Jan	35	525	490	1400.00%
Feb	31	784	753	2429.03%
Mar	146	524	378	258.90%
Year Total	2 111	9 668	7 557	357.98%

The information in the table above shows that the number of cases which the prosecutor declined to prosecute increased by 7 557 (357.98%) from 2 111 in 2014-2015 to 9 668 in 2015-2016.

The reasons given by prosecutors for withdrawal of cases are given in the table below.

Notification of Prosecutor who Declines to prosecute		2014-2015		2015-2016	
Reason for withdrawal	Code	No.	%	No.	%
Insufficient evidence	1001	6	0.28%	1	0.01%
State of emergency proven	1002	20	0.95%	0	0.00%
Proof received that officer's field of vision was limited	1003	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Technical reasons (e.g. wrong ID number, outside jurisdiction etc.)	1004	207	9.81%	0	0.00%
Proof received that offender acted in reasonable manner	1005	1	0.05%	0	0.00%
Proof received that applicable road traffic sign was not clearly visible	1006	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Proof received that equipment was not in good working order	1007	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Proof received that equipment was not properly calibrated	1008	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Infringement Notice not properly completed	1009	0	0.00%	1	0.01%
Other reasons	1010	1 877	88.92%	9 666	99.98%
Total		2 111	100.00%	9 668	100.00%

The information in the table above shows some of the reasons for withdrawals as follows:

- The number of cases in which a state of emergency was proven decreased from 20 in 2014-2015 to 0 in 2015-2016;
- Cases relating to technical reasons decreased from 207 to 0; and
- "Other reasons" increased by 7 789 (414.97%) from 1 877 in 2014-2015 to 9 666 in 2015-2016.

General note :

As indicated under section 1.1.11 “Elective Options Exercised by Infringers” above, elections to be tried in court cover the overall range of infringement charges, from “Vehicle registration & licencing”, “Vehicle number plates”, etc down to “Rules of the road & driving signals” and “Driving under the influence”.

Considering the guilty findings shown above for 2015-2016 which were 723 for exceeding the speed limit and only 1 for vehicle registration and licencing, it appears as if much more attention is paid to speed violations to the cost of other serious offences such as drinking and driving, ignoring red traffic signals and stop signs. (In 2014-2015 there were 865 guilty findings for exceeding the speed limit and none for any of the other infringement categories). This is a matter of serious concern which should be addressed in due course; together with the low level of finalisation of road traffic related court cases to promote an improved and more effective adjudication process within the justice system.

1.1.13 Adjudication of Representations

Adjudication of representations is done in terms of Section 18 of the AARTO Act, 1998 (Act. No 46 of 1998). In terms of this section any infringer may, if reasonable grounds are present, submit a representation to the RTIA in which evidence is presented that indicates that such infringer must not be held liable for the contravention as charged. A duly appointed representations officer may then consider the facts presented and make an appropriate outcome known to the alleged infringer, which may include that the representation is allowed and the infringer is not liable for payment; or the representation is rejected due to a lack of evidence and the infringer is liable for the penalty and/or any additional administrative fees payable to the RTIA or the applicable Issuing Authority. The infringer may on rejection of the representation elect to be tried in a court of law in order for the court to consider the facts presented.

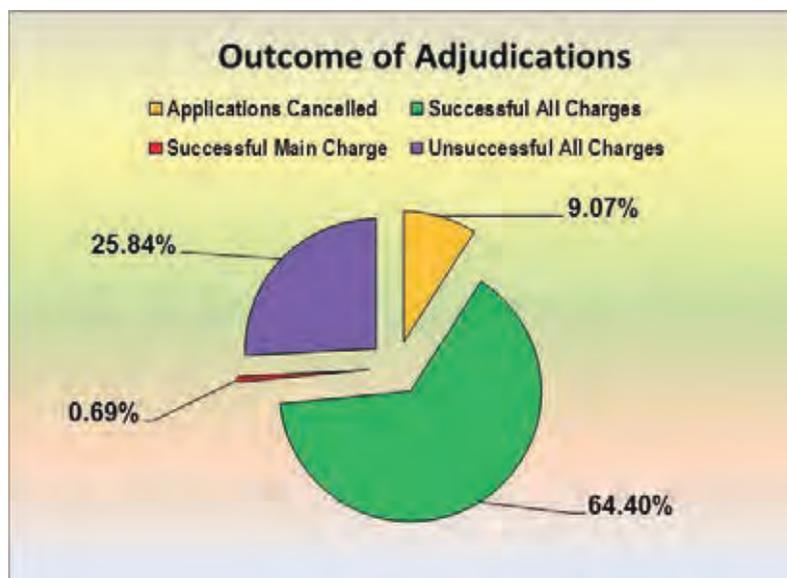
The total number of representation applications received and adjudicated during the year is given in the table below.

Total Number of Representations Received, Cancelled, Adjudicated & Pending							
Month	Applications Received	Applications Cancelled	Successful All Charges	Successful Main Charge	Unsuccessful All Charges	Total Adjudicated	Applications Pending
Apr 2015	6 227	1 609	2 612	48	897	5 166	1 513
May 2015	5 277	192	4 286	46	2 013	6 537	253
Jun 2015	6 150	331	4 455	56	1 467	6 309	94
Jul 2015	6 948	306	3 626	28	1 960	5 920	1 122
Aug 2015	5 806	109	4 041	64	1 628	5 842	1 086
Sep 2015	7 849	400	5 063	66	1 794	7 323	1 612
Oct 2015	8 259	1 131	4 754	46	2 087	8 018	1 853
Nov 2015	9 862	855	7 370	54	2 369	10 648	1 067
Dec 2015	8 915	765	5 344	30	1 519	7 658	2 324
Jan 2016	7 077	762	6 058	51	2 003	8 874	527
Feb 2016	7 798	707	4 361	54	2 740	7 862	463
Mar 2016	7 680	778	4 467	64	2 169	7 478	665
Year Total	87 848	7 945	56 437	607	22 646	87 635	665
% of Total adjudicated		9.07%	64.40%	0.69%	25.84%		

The information in the table above indicates the following:

- A total number of 87 848 applications for representations was received; of which
- 7 945 (9.07%) were cancelled;
- 56 437 (64.40%) were successful on all charges;
- 607 (0.69%) were successful on the main charge only; and
- 22 646 (25.84%) were unsuccessful on all charges.

The outcome of the representations adjudicated on a percentage basis is also reflected in the pie chart below.



The change in the number of applications received and adjudicated from the previous financial year is shown in the table below.

Change in number of Representations Received, Cancelled, Adjudicated & Pending							
Month	Applications Received	Applications Cancelled	Successful All Charges	Successful Main Charge	Unsuccessful All Charges	Total Adjudicated	Applications Pending
2014-2015	132 962	2 015	95 253	829	34 865	132 962	452
2015-2016	87 848	7 945	56 437	607	22 646	87 635	665
Change	-45 114	5 930	-38 816	-222	-12 219	-45 327	213
% change	-33.93%	294.29%	-40.75%	-26.78%	-35.05%	-34.09%	47.12%

The information in the table above shows the following changes from the previous financial year:

- The number of representation applications received decreased by 45 114 (33.93%) from 132 962 in 2014-2015 to 87 848 in 2015-2016;
- The number of applications cancelled increased by 5 930 (294.29%) from 2 015 to 7 945 in 2015-2016;
- The number successful on all charges decreased by 38 816 (40.75%) from 95 253 to 56 437;
- The number successful on the main charge only (and unsuccessful on the alternative charge), decreased by 222 (26.78%) from 829 to 607;
- The number unsuccessful on all charges decreased by 12 219 (35.05%) from 34 865 to 22 646 in 2015-2016;
- The total number adjudicated decreased by 45 327 (34.09%) from 132 962 to 87 635; and
- The total number of applications that remained pending on 31 March increased by 213 (47.12%) from 452 in 2014-2015 to 665 on 31 March 2016.

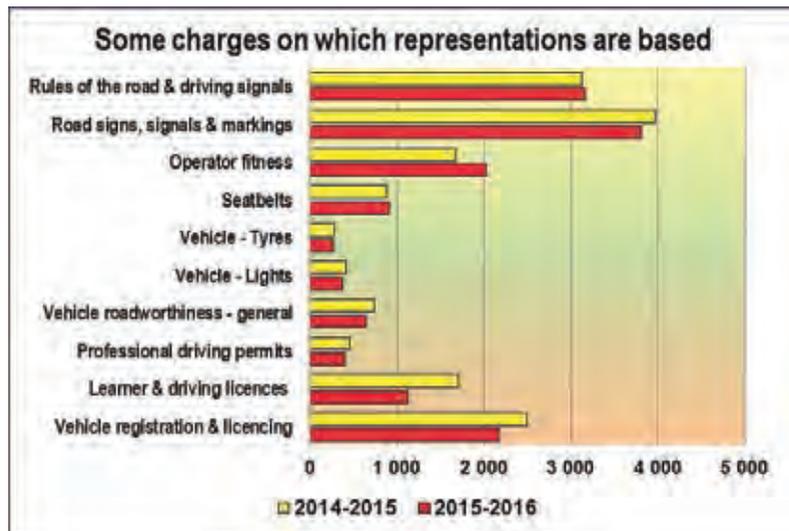
The number of the main charges per infringement category on which Representations were based during the year under review in comparison with the previous year is given in the table below.

Change in Main Charges on which Representations are based				
Infringement Category	2014-2015	2015-2016	Change	% Change
Vehicle registration & licencing	2 497	2 172	-325	-13.02%
Vehicle number plates	133	86	-47	-35.52%
Learner & driving licences	1 697	1 132	-565	-33.31%
Professional driving permits	450	407	-43	-9.60%
Vehicle roadworthiness - general	744	638	-106	-14.23%
Vehicle - Brakes	87	103	17	19.15%
Vehicle - Lights	420	370	-50	-11.88%
Vehicle - Steering mechanism	0	3	3	-
Vehicle - Tyres	277	262	-15	-5.47%
Seatbelts	889	907	18	2.05%
Loads : Passenger tspt vehicles	64	67	3	4.80%
Vehicle overload	75	50	-25	-33.16%
Passengers on goods vehicles	60	36	-24	-39.83%
Passenger carrying vehicles	322	218	-104	-32.30%
Operator fitness	1 675	2 025	349	20.84%
Dangerous goods	23	10	-13	-56.66%
Road signs, signals & markings	3 976	3 809	-167	-4.20%
Exceeding speed limits	116 342	72 296	-44 046	-37.86%
Rules of the road & driving signals	3 132	3 165	33	1.05%
Driving under the influence	36	22	-14	-38.33%
Other	37	24	-13	-35.69%
Bylaws	25	46	21	87.51%
Total	132 962	87 848	-45 114	-33.93%

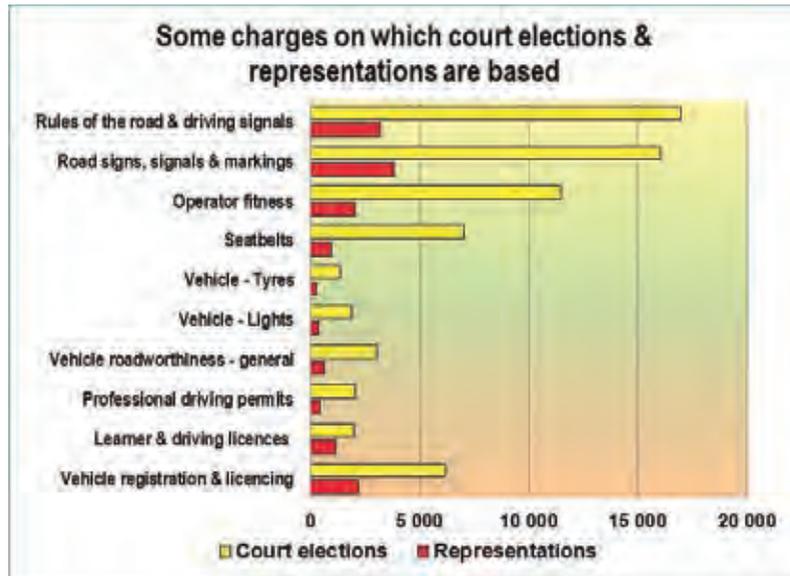
The information above indicates as follows:

- In 2014-2015 the main charge on which most representations were based was for exceeding speed limit related infringements which decreased by 44 043 (37.86%) from 116 342 in 2014-2015 to 72 296. In 2014-2015 representations based on infringements for exceeding the speed limit was 87.50% of the total number of representations and decreased to 82.30% of the total in 2015-2016;
- Representations submitted for vehicle registration and licencing related infringements decreased by 325 (13.02%) from 2 497 to 2 172;
- Representations submitted for learner and driving licences related infringements decreased by 565 (33.31%) from 1 697 to 1 132;
- Representations submitted for non-wearing of seatbelt related infringements increased by 18 (2.05%) from 889 to 907;
- Representations submitted for road signs, traffic signals and road marking related infringements decreased by 167 (4.20%) from 3 976 to 3 809; and
- During 2015-2016 representations relating to rules of the road and driving signal related infringements increased by 33 (1.05%) from 3 132 to previous year to 3 165.

Some charges on which representations are based in comparison with the previous year are also reflected in the graph below.



Some charges on which representations are based in comparison the same charges on which elections to be tried in court are based during the 2015-2016 financial year are reflected in the graph below.



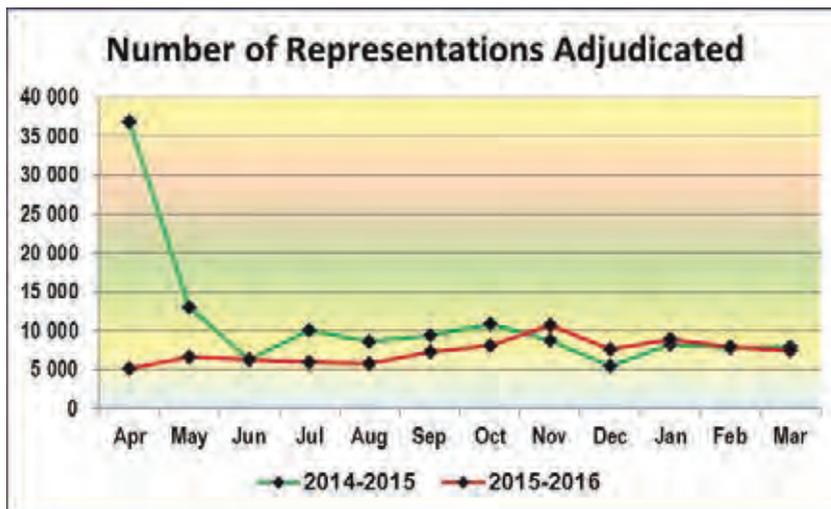
The information in the graph above shows that for the same category of infringements preference is given by infringers to elect the option to be tried in court rather than to submit a representation. For example on:

- Rules of the road and driving signal infringements there were 16 978 elections to be tried in court in comparison with 3 165 representations submitted;
- Non-wearing of seatbelt infringements there were 7 036 elections to be tried in court in comparison with 907 representations submitted; and
- Operator related infringements there were 11 474 elections to be tried in court in comparison with 2 025 representations submitted.

On average the number of court elections was 271.83% higher than the number of representations on the same infringement category.

The number of representations adjudicated per month during 2015-2016 in comparison with the 2014-2015 financial year is given in the table and reflected in the graph below.

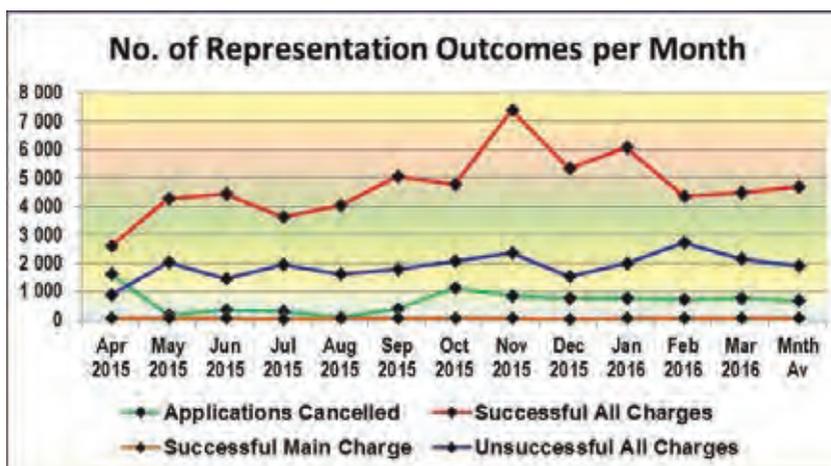
Number of Representations Adjudicated per Month				
Month	2014-2015	2015-2016	Change	% change
Apr	36 843	5 166	-31 677	-85.98%
May	13 008	6 537	-6 471	-49.75%
Jun	6 324	6 309	-15	-0.24%
Jul	9 985	5 920	-4 065	-40.71%
Aug	8 648	5 842	-2 806	-32.45%
Sep	9 385	7 323	-2 062	-21.97%
Oct	10 889	8 018	-2 871	-26.37%
Nov	8 692	10 648	1 956	22.50%
Dec	5 382	7 658	2 276	42.29%
Jan	8 165	8 874	709	8.68%
Feb	7 808	7 862	54	0.69%
Mar	7 833	7 478	-355	-4.53%
Year Total	132 962	87 635	-45 327	-34.09%



The information in the table and graph above shows that:

- During the 2014-2015 financial year the months when the highest number of representations were adjudicated were April 2014 (36 843) and October 2014 (10 889);
- During the 2015-2016 financial year the months when the highest number of representations were adjudicated were November 2015 (10 648) and January 2016 (8 874); and
- The monthly average in 2015-2016 was 7 303 in comparison with 11 080 in 2014-2015.

The number of representations adjudicated per month during the year in terms of the various outcome categories is shown in the graph below.



The information in the graph above indicates that the month with the highest number of successful applications was November 2015 (7 370) and the lowest in April 2015 (2 612).

Some of the main reasons on which 94.05% of successful representations were based during the financial year in comparison with the previous year, are given in the table below together with the individual percentage contribution of each reason.

Main Reasons for SUCCESSFUL outcomes of Representation Applications		2014-2015	2015-2016	Change
1	No confirmation on the NCR (SAPO page) that Infringement Notice was sent to the infringer	4.51%	25.38%	20.87%
2	Due process was not followed - posted / served outside the prescribed period of 40 days	4.29%	17.84%	13.55%
3	Due process was not followed - the infringer did not qualify for the 32 discounted Period	4.80%	16.26%	11.46%
4	Adjudication not done within the prescribed period of 21 days	6.22%	8.92%	2.71%
5	Due process was not followed - no first notification was sent	1.95%	8.36%	6.41%
6	Infringer is given the benefit of the doubt - Rep Officer's discretion (Infringer prejudiced)	3.79%	6.92%	3.13%
7	The vehicle particulars recorded incorrectly by IA	2.02%	3.96%	1.95%
8	Police official - on official duties supported by acceptable documentary evidence	2.56%	3.00%	0.44%
9	Deceased person - date of death after infringement date (AARTO 01 notices)	0.28%	1.80%	1.53%
10	Infringer is given the benefit of the doubt - cloned vehicle	0.72%	1.60%	0.89%
Total		31.13%	94.05%	

The information in the table above indicates that:

- The largest percentage (25.38%) of the reasons for representations being successful is ascribed to the fact that no confirmations were recorded by SAPO on the NCR that infringement notices were sent to infringers. This reason shows an increase of 20.87% from 4.51% during the previous year;
- The 2nd largest reason (17.84%), infringement notices not served within the prescribed period of 40 days, is also due to SAPO not adhering to the required processes for the management and delivery of registered/secure mail items, this reason shows an increase of 13.55% from 4.29% the previous year;
- The 5th largest reason (8.36%), is also due to the failure of SAPO to notify infringers of infringement notices sent by registered/secure mail. This reason increased by 6.41% from 1.95% the previous year; and
- In total at least 51.58% of the reasons for successful representations, totalling some 30 000 representations, was ascribed to failure by SAPO to adhere to the prescribed requirements as per the service level agreement with RTIA.

Some of the main reasons on which 97.82% of unsuccessful representations were based during the financial year in comparison with the previous year, are given in the table below together with the individual percentage contribution of each reason.

Main Reasons for UNSUCCESSFUL outcomes of Representation Applications		2014-2015	2015-2016	Change
1	Infringers explanation not probable - infringement notice was served as prescribed	13.32%	43.04%	29.72%
2	Infringer's explanation not probable - General	7.12%	17.76%	10.64%
3	Infringer does not dispute the infringement facts	49.14%	8.44%	-40.70%
4	Police official on official duties - not supported by acceptable documentary evidence	2.76%	8.02%	5.26%
5	Details other than infringement in dispute	19.04%	5.23%	-13.81%
6	Infringer's explanation based on financial circumstances	2.38%	4.53%	2.15%
7	Insufficient evidence to dispute the infringement/corroborate Infringer's explanation	1.32%	4.05%	2.73%
8	Infringer's explanation not supported by acceptable evidence	2.30%	3.52%	1.22%
9	No reasons advanced disputing the infringement.	0.56%	1.90%	1.34%
10	Infringer is not given the benefit of the doubt - Rep Officer's discretion (Infringer not prejudiced)	0.03%	1.33%	1.30%
Total		97.97%	97.82%	

The information in the table above indicates that:

- The infringer's explanation was not regarded as probable in 43.04% of the unsuccessful applications, which shows an increase from 13.32% during the previous year; and
- In 5.23% of the cases infringers disputed other details and not the facts of the infringement. This reason decreased by 13.81% from 19.04% during the previous year.

The average number of adjudications concluded per Representations Officer per month during the year is shown in the table below.

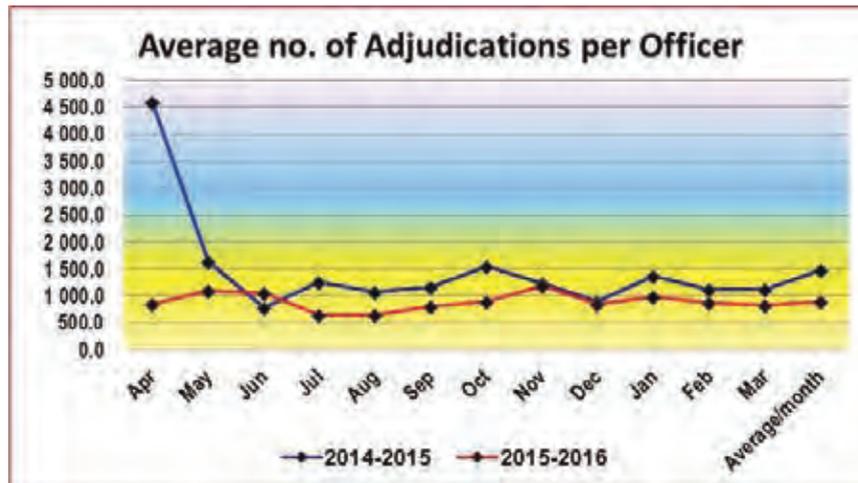
Number of Representations Adjudicated per Representations Officer per month			
Month Adjudicated	Number of Representation Officers	Number of Representations Adjudicated	Average number of adjudications per Officer per Month
Apr 2015	6	5 166	861.0
May 2015	6	6 537	1 089.5
Jun 2015	6	6 309	1 051.5
Jul 2015	9	5 920	657.8
Aug 2015	9	5 842	649.1
Sep 2015	9	7 323	813.7
Oct 2015	9	8 018	890.9
Nov 2015	9	10 648	1 183.1
Dec 2015	9	7 658	850.9
Jan 2016	9	8 874	986.0
Feb 2016	9	7 862	873.6
Mar 2016	9	7 478	830.9
Average/month	8.3	7 302.9	894.8

The information in the table above shows that:

- The RTIA employed a team ranging between 6 to 9 Representations Officers during the year;
- The highest average number of adjudications concluded per Representations Officer per month was in November 2015 with an average of 1 183.1 adjudications during the month or, taken at 21 working days for the month, an average of about 56.3 adjudications per officer per day;
- The lowest number was in August 2015 with an average of 649.1 of adjudications per officer; and
- An average throughout the year of 894.8 per officer per month or about 43 per day.

The average number of adjudications concluded per Representations Officer per month in comparison with the previous year is shown in the table and reflected in the graph below.

Average number of Adjudications per Officer per Month				
Month	2014-2015	2015-2016	Change	% change
Apr	4 605.4	861.0	-3 744.4	-81.30%
May	1 626.0	1 089.5	-536.5	-33.00%
Jun	790.5	1 051.5	261.0	33.02%
Jul	1 248.1	657.8	-590.3	-47.30%
Aug	1 081.0	649.1	-431.9	-39.95%
Sep	1 173.1	813.7	-359.5	-30.64%
Oct	1 555.6	890.9	-664.7	-42.73%
Nov	1 241.7	1 183.1	-58.6	-4.72%
Dec	897.0	850.9	-46.1	-5.14%
Jan	1 360.8	986.0	-374.8	-27.54%
Feb	1 115.4	873.6	-241.9	-21.68%
Mar	1 119.0	830.9	-288.1	-25.75%
Average/month	1 484.5	894.8	-589.6	-39.72%



The information in the table above shows an average decrease of 589.6 (39.72%) in the number of representations adjudicated per officer per month from 1 484.5 in 2014-2015 to 894.8 in 2015-2016.

1.1.14 Courtesy Letters Issued

With regard to the serving of Courtesy Letters and Enforcement Orders (*sub-section 1.1.15*), note must be taken of the following facts that impacts heavily on the status of basically all AARTO documents in the registered/secure mailing process; as well as the information available on the NCR:

- Some of the Courtesy Letters and Enforcement Orders forwarded to SAPO towards the end of each month for posting may only be posted in the following month, for example some of those issued in March 2015 may only be posted and collected in the following financial year;
- Some Courtesy Letters and Enforcement Orders may never be posted due to incomplete and incorrect postal addresses and postal codes not correlating to the name and code of the receiving post office, which incorrect/incomplete information in this regard is that as contained in the e-NaTIS;
- Although it may be delivered to the intended receiving post office, some mailed items may never be collected by infringers due to wrong and incorrect postal addresses; or the previous owner to whom the Courtesy Letter or Enforcement Order is addressed may no longer be the owner of the address;
- The negligence of SAPO to upload and update the NCR on the posting status of registered/secure mail items;
- The negligence of SAPO to upload and update the NCR on the delivery and collected status of mailed items;
- The failure of SAPO to post and deliver documents within the required time frames; and
- Numerous strike actions embarked upon by SAPO workers have a severe impact on the serving of documents.

The information given below on the number of Courtesy Letters and Enforcement Orders issued to SAPO for posting should be read keeping the above constraints in mind.

Due to the failure of SAPO to post and deliver AARTO documents intended to be served via the registered/secure mailing process within the required time frame, the issuing of Courtesy Letters to SAPO for posting was terminated in December 2015.

The number of Courtesy Letters issued during the year under review is given in the table below and is based on the type of infringement notices served on which none of the elective options were exercised by infringers.

Number of Courtesy Letters Issued per Notice Type						
Month	AARTO 01	AARTO 02	AARTO 03	AARTO 03a	AARTO 03b	Total
Apr 2015	49 160	111	233 777	2 167	18 808	304 023
May 2015	48 387	56	289 626	2 123	15 398	355 590
Jun 2015	52 356	56	214 791	1 821	13 203	282 227
Jul 2015	43 751	64	331 151	2 106	19 125	396 197
Aug 2015	52 503	85	164 946	1 321	15 358	234 213
Sep 2015	53 509	52	270 456	2 101	17 982	344 100
Oct 2015	57 226	107	268 719	1 921	18 515	346 488
Nov 2015	55 301	76	476 840	4 079	37 311	573 607
Dec 2015	16 567	16	150 650	1 231	11 141	179 605
Jan 2016	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feb 2016	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mar 2016	0	0	0	0	0	0
Year Total	428 760	623	2 400 956	18 870	166 841	3 016 050
% of Total	14.22%	0.02%	79.61%	0.63%	5.53%	100.00%

The information in the table above shows that:

- A total of 3 016 050 Courtesy Letters were issued during the year;
- During the last 3 months of the financial year, from January 2016 to March 2016, no Courtesy Letters were issued because of continuous failure of SAPO during previous months to post and deliver the documents within the required time frame;
- The number and percentage of Courtesy Letters issued per infringement notice type are as follows :
 - AARTO 01 : 428 760, which is 14.22% of the total;
 - AARTO 02 : 623, which is 0.02% of the total;
 - AARTO 03 : 2 400 956, which is 79.61% of the total;
 - AARTO 03a : 18 870, which is 0.63% of the total; and
 - AARTO 03b : 166 841, which is 5.53% of the total.

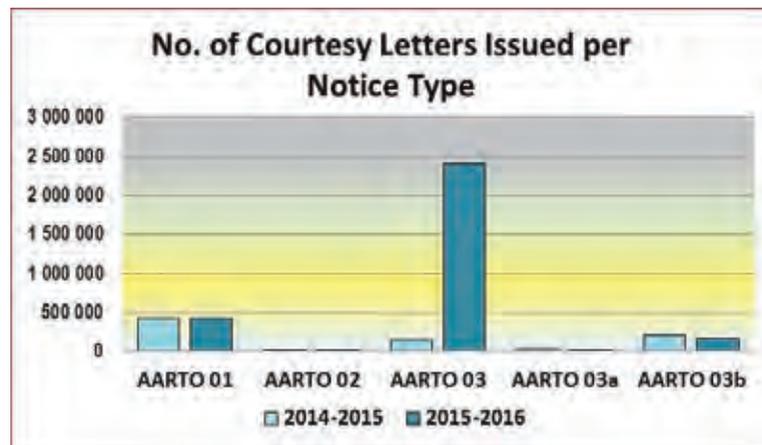
The change in the Number of Courtesy Letters served from the previous year is shown in the table below.

Change in Number of Courtesy Letters Issued per Notice Type						
Year	AARTO 01	AARTO 02	AARTO 03	AARTO 03a	AARTO 03b	Total
2014-2015	433 152	387	144 132	26 878	213 420	817 969
2015-2016	428 760	623	2 400 956	18 870	166 841	3 016 050
Change	-4 392	236	2 256 824	-8 008	-46 579	2 198 081
% change	-1.01%	60.98%	1565.80%	-29.79%	-21.83%	268.72%

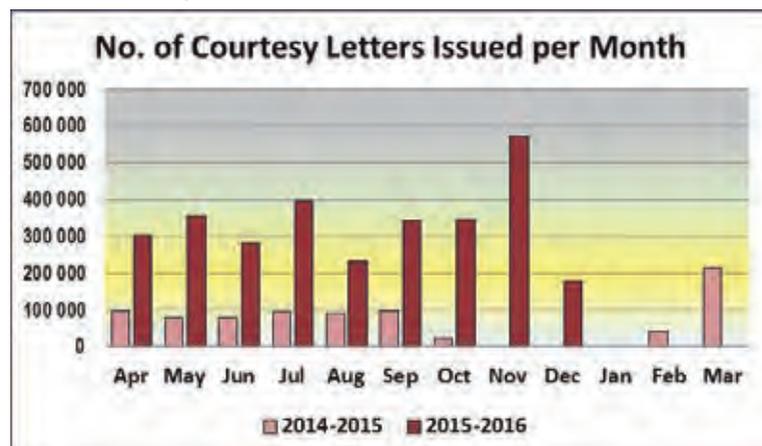
The information in the table above shows as follows:

- The total number of Courtesy Letters issued increased by 2 198 081 (268.72%) from 817 969 in 2014-2015 to 3 016 050 in 2015-2016;
- The change in the number of Courtesy Letters issued per infringement notice type are as follows :
 - AARTO 01 : decreased by 4 392 (1.01%) from 433 152 to 428 760;
 - AARTO 02 : increased by 236 (60.98%) from 387 to 523;
 - AARTO 03 : increased by 2 256 824 (1 565.80%) from 144 132 to 2 400 956;
 - AARTO 03a : decreased by 8 008 (29.79%) from 26 878 to 18 870; and
 - AARTO 03b : decreased by 46 579 from 213 420 to 166 841.

The information in the table above is also reflected in the graph below.



The number of Courtesy Letters issued per month during 2015-2016 in comparison with the previous year is reflected in the graph below.



The information in the graph above, amongst others, shows the month with the highest number of Courtesy Letters issued during the year under review as November 2015 with a total of 573 607 and during the previous year it was March 2015 with a total of 98 045.

The number of Courtesy Letters issued relating to Infringement Notices served by the various Issuing Authorities in the AARTO area is shown in the table below.

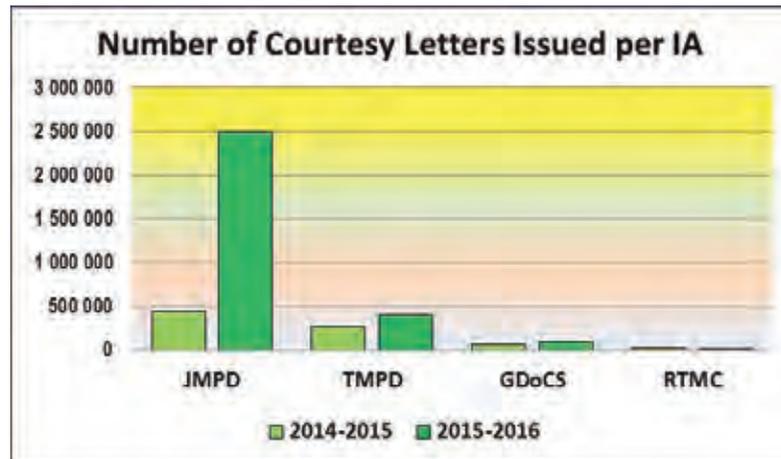
Number of Courtesy Letters Issued per IA					
Month	JMPD	TMPD	GDoCS	RTMC	Total
Apr 2015	268 064	20 751	12 365	2 843	304 023
May 2015	329 545	12 794	10 440	2 811	355 590
Jun 2015	226 180	40 792	12 669	2 586	282 227
Jul 2015	302 578	80 973	10 537	2 109	396 197
Aug 2015	183 114	34 718	13 909	2 472	234 213
Sep 2015	284 134	45 209	12 332	2 425	344 100
Oct 2015	291 387	40 699	12 677	1 725	346 488
Nov 2015	463 278	97 195	12 410	724	573 607
Dec 2015	141 344	34 132	3 836	293	179 605
Jan 2016	0	0	0	0	0
Feb 2016	0	0	0	0	0
Mar 2016	0	0	0	0	0
Year Total	2 489 624	407 263	101 175	17 988	3 016 050
% of Total	82.55%	13.50%	3.35%	0.60%	100.00%

The information in the table above indicates the number of 3 016 050 Courtesy Letters issued per Issuing Authority as follows:

- JMPD : 2 489 624 which is 82.55% of the total;
- TMPD : 407 263 which is 13.50% of the total;
- GDoCS : 101 175 which is 3.35% of the total; and
- RTMC : 17 988 which is 0.60% of the total.

The change in the number of Courtesy Letters per Issuing Authority during the year under review in comparison with the previous year is given in the table and reflected in the graph below.

Change in Number of Courtesy Letters Issued per IA					
Year	JMPD	TMPD	GDoCS	RTMC	Total
2014-2015	451 941	268 203	72 338	25 487	817 969
2015-2016	2 489 624	407 263	101 175	17 988	3 016 050
Change	2 037 683	139 060	28 837	-7 499	2 198 081
% change	450.87%	51.85%	39.86%	-29.42%	268.72%



1.1.15 Enforcement Orders Issued

Enforcement Orders are served in terms of Section 20 of the Act if an infringer:

- Within a period of 32 days fails to submit an applicable elective option upon being served with an unsuccessful representation notification (Sec 18(7)(b)(ii) of the Act); or
- Failed to respond as required in terms of a Courtesy Letter (Sec 19(2)(c) of the Act); or
- Upon an election to be tried in court and when the infringer failed to appear after being served with a summons to do so (Sec 22(3)(a) of the Act).

Enforcement Orders are generated on the NCR and after verification thereof in terms of the provisions of the Act, electronically forwarded to SAPO for further processing and posting by registered/secure mail.

As indicated under the section on Courtesy Letters above, due to the continued failure of SAPO to deliver AARTO documents within the required time frame, the issuing of Enforcement Orders to SAPO for posting was terminated in September 2015.

The number of Enforcement Orders issued during the year is given in the table below. The information in this table is based on the infringement notices served by the applicable Issuing Authority which resulted in an Enforcement Order.

Number of Enforcement Orders Issued per IA					
Month	JMPD	TMPD	GDoCS	RTMC	Total
Apr 2015	12 504	6 732	5 472	829	25 537
May 2015	48 585	11 856	7 293	2 211	69 945
Jun 2015	114 521	27 600	7 589	2 119	151 829
Jul 2015	265 960	12 341	9 284	2 039	289 624
Aug 2015	92 208	5 465	4 126	1 435	103 234
Sep 2015	0	0	0	0	0
Oct 2015	0	0	0	0	0
Nov 2015	0	0	0	0	0
Dec 2015	0	0	0	0	0
Jan 2016	0	0	0	0	0
Feb 2016	0	0	0	0	0
Mar 2016	0	0	0	0	0
Year Total	533 778	63 994	33 764	8 633	640 169

The information in the table above indicates the number of 640 159 Enforcement Orders issued per Issuing Authority as follows:

- JMPD : 533 778 which is 83.38% of the total;
- TMPD : 63 994 which is 10.00% of the total;
- GDoCS : 33 764 which is 5.27% of the total; and
- RTMC : 8 633 which is 1.35% of the total.

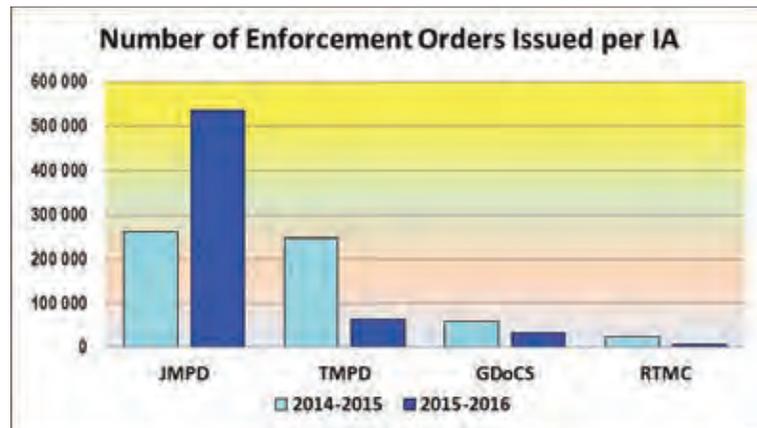
The change in the number of Enforcement Orders issued from the previous year per Issuing Authority is shown in the table below.

Change in No. of Enforcement Orders Issued					
Year	JMPD	TMPD	GDoCS	RTMC	Total
2014-2015	262 689	247 297	60 016	23 711	593 713
2015-2016	533 778	63 994	33 764	8 633	640 169
Change	271 089	-183 303	-26 252	-15 078	46 456
% change	103.20%	-74.12%	-43.74%	-63.59%	7.82%

The information in the table above shows as follows:

- The total number of Enforcement Orders issued increased by 46 456 (7.82%) from 593 713 in 2014-2015 to 640 169 in 2015-2016;
- There was an increase of 271 089 (103.20%) from 262 689 to 533 778 in the number of Enforcement Orders issued based on Infringement Notices served by JMPD; and
- On Infringement Notices served by TMPD there was a decrease in the number of Enforcement Orders of 183 303 (74.12%) from 247 297 in 2014-2015 to 63 994.

The information in the table above is also reflected in the graph below.



The number of Enforcement Orders issued per month during the year in comparison with the previous year is also reflected in the graph below.



The number of Enforcement Orders issued during the year based on the Sections of the Act in accordance with which the Orders were issued, is given in the table below.

Month	Number of Enforcement Orders Issued			All IA's
	Sec18(7)(b)	Sec19(2)(b)	Sec22(3)(a)	Total
Apr 2015	0	25 537	0	25 537
May 2015	641	69 304	0	69 945
Jun 2015	542	151 287	0	151 829
Jul 2015	863	288 761	0	289 624
Aug 2015	671	102 563	0	103 234
Sep 2015	0	0	0	0
Oct 2015	0	0	0	0
Nov 2015	0	0	0	0
Dec 2015	0	0	0	0
Jan 2016	0	0	0	0
Feb 2016	0	0	0	0
Mar 2016	0	0	0	0
Year Total	2 717	637 452	0	640 169

The information in the table above shows the number of Enforcement Orders issued in terms of:

- Section 18(7)(b) : 2 717, which is 0.42% of the total;
- Section 19(2)(b) : 637 452, which is 99.58% of the total; and
- Section 22(3)(a) : 0.

The change in the number of Enforcement Orders issued from the previous year per Section of the Act is shown in the table below.

Change in No. of Enforcement Orders Issued				All IA's
Year	Sec18(7)(b)	Sec19(2)(b)	Sec22(3)(a)	Total
2014-2015	0	593 713	0	593 713
2015-2016	2 717	637 452	0	640 169
Change	2 717	43 739	0	46 456
% change	-	7.37%	-	7.82%

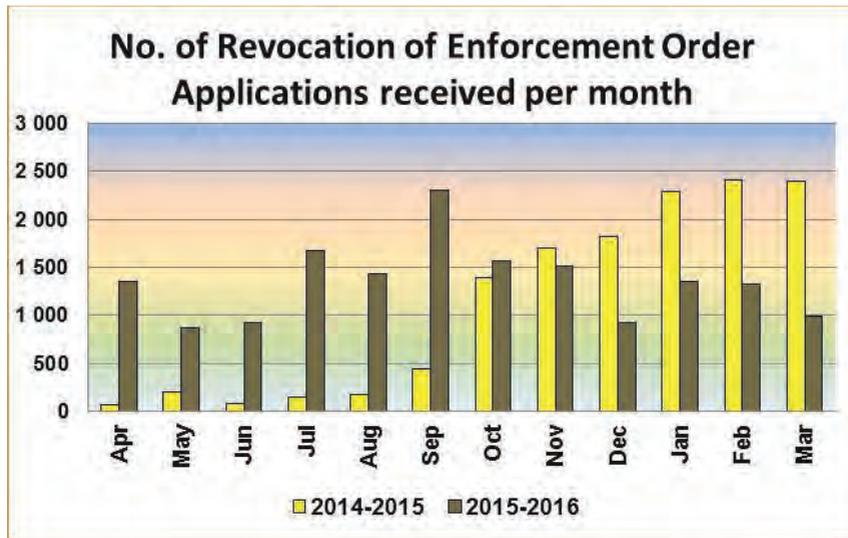
The information in the table above shows as follows:

- the total number of Enforcement Orders issued increased by 46 456 (7.82%) from 593 713 in 2014-2015 to 640 169 in 2015-2016; and
- the number of Enforcement Orders issued in terms of Section 19(2)(b) of the Act increased by 43 739 (7.37%) from 593 713 in 2014-2015 to 637 452 in 2015-2016.

1.1.16 Applications for the Revocation of Enforcement Orders

After having been served with an Enforcement Order, the number of AARTO 14 applications submitted by infringers for the revocation of such Orders during the year under review in comparison with the previous financial year, is given in the table and reflected in the graph below.

Number of Revocation of EO Applications				
Month	2014-2015	2015-2016	Change	% Change
Apr	62	1 349	1 287	2075.81%
May	200	867	667	333.50%
Jun	87	925	838	963.22%
Jul	145	1 673	1 528	1053.79%
Aug	180	1 436	1 256	697.78%
Sep	440	2 307	1 867	424.32%
Oct	1 399	1 565	166	11.87%
Nov	1 698	1 510	-188	-11.07%
Dec	1 820	929	-891	-48.96%
Jan	2 291	1 348	-943	-41.16%
Feb	2 416	1 329	-1 087	-44.99%
Mar	2 400	997	-1 403	-58.46%
Total	13 138	16 235	3 097	23.57%



The information above shows as follows:

- The number of revocation applications increased by 3 097 (23.57%) from 13 138 in 2014-2015 to 16 235 in 2015-2016;
- The months during 2015-2016 with the highest number of applications were July 2015 with a total of 1 673 and September 2015 with 2 307 applications.

The number of applications considered and processed during 2015-2016 is given in the table below.

Total Number of EO Revocation Applications Received, Considered, Cancelled & Pending						
Month	Applications Received	Successful	Unsuccessful	Cancelled	Total considered	Applications Pending
Apr 2015	1 349	41	382	497	920	8 034
May 2015	867	102	335	313	750	8 151
Jun 2015	925	175	124	318	617	8 459
Jul 2015	1 673	316	370	286	972	9 160
Aug 2015	1 436	789	815	260	1 864	8 732
Sep 2015	2 307	1 048	684	239	1 971	9 068
Oct 2015	1 565	460	438	470	1 368	9 265
Nov 2015	1 510	392	404	1 429	2 225	8 550
Dec 2015	929	332	304	423	1 059	8 420
Jan 2016	1 348	452	506	590	1 548	8 220
Feb 2016	1 329	684	606	613	1 903	7 646
Mar 2016	997	386	284	313	983	7 660
Year Total	16 235	5 177	5 252	5 751	16 180	7 660

The information in the table above shows the results of the 16 180 applications considered during the year under review as follows:

- A total of 5 177 (32.00%) was successful;
- A total of 5 252 (32.46%) was unsuccessful; and
- A total of 5 751 (35.54%) was cancelled.

A total of 7 660 applications remained pending at the end of March 2016.

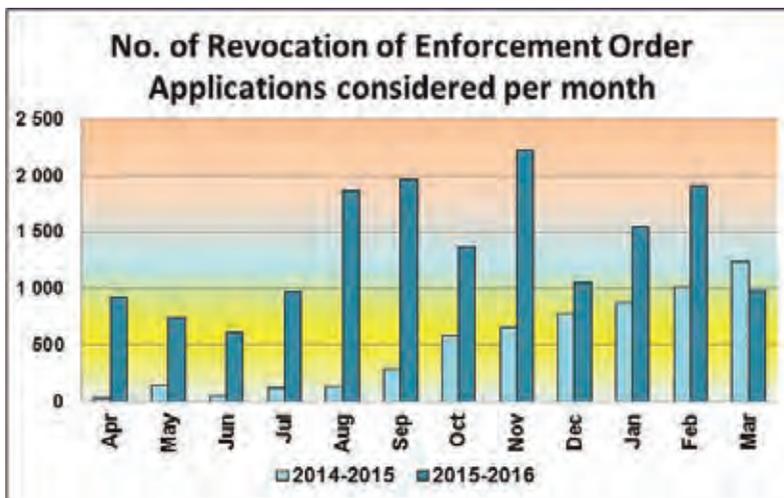
The change in the number of Enforcement Order revocation applications considered from the previous year is shown in the table below.

Change in number of EO Revocation Applications Received, Considered, Cancelled & Pending						
Month	Applications Received	Successful	Unsuccessful	Cancelled	Total considered	Applications Pending
2014-2015	13 138	1 868	160	3 900	5 928	7 605
2015-2016	16 235	5 177	5 252	5 751	16 180	7 660
Change	3 097	3 309	5 092	1 851	10 252	55
% Change	23.57%	177.14%	3182.50%	47.46%	172.94%	0.72%

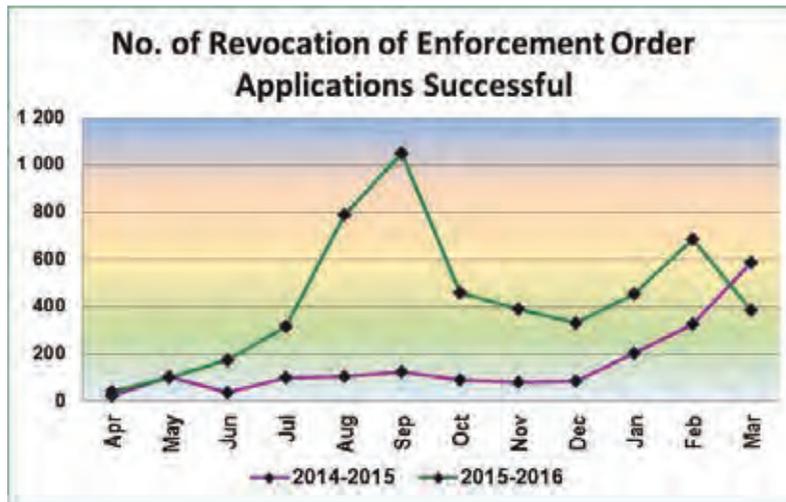
The information in the table above shows an increase of 10 180 (172.94%) in the number of applications considered from 5 928 to 16 180 in 2015-2016. The change in the results is as follows:

- The total number of successful applications increased by 3 309 (177.14%) from 1 868 in 2014-2015 to 5 177 in 2015-2016;
- The unsuccessful applications increased by 5 092 (3 182.50%) from 160 to 5 252;
- The number of cancellations increased by 1 851 (47.46%) from 3 900 to 5 751; and
- The number of applications pending at the end of March increased by 55 (0.72%) from 7 605 on 31 March 2015 to 7 660 on 31 March 2016.

The number of revocation applications considered per month in comparison with the previous year is shown in the graph below.



The monthly number of successful applications in comparison with the previous year is also reflected in the graph below.



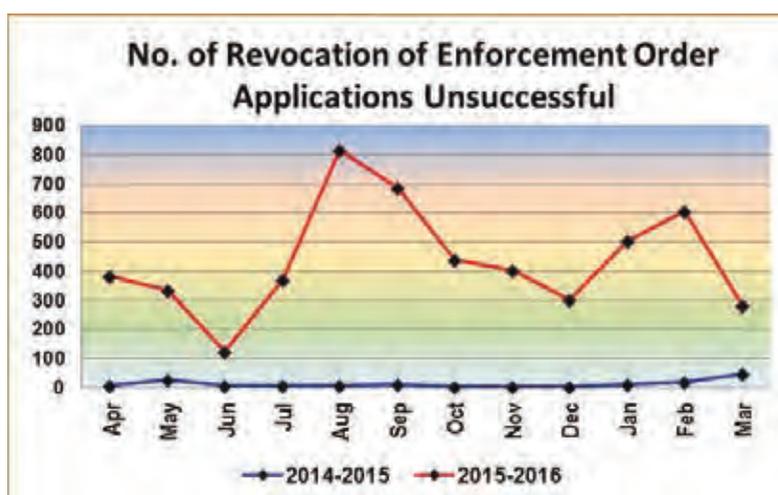
The reasons for applications being successful during 2015-2016 in comparison with the number in 2014-2015 are given in the table below.

Reasons for Successful EO Revocation Applications			
Reasons	2014-2015	2015-2016	Change
Proof of payment received	11	12	1
Instalment application proof received	3		-3
Representation proof received	199	1 162	963
Proof of nomination received	99	119	20
Court election notice received	1 185	51	-1 134
Proof of court appearance received	6	2	-4
Affidavit received	10	414	404
Other:	355	3 417	3 062
Total	1 868	5 177	3 309

The information in the table above shows as follows:

- The number of applications that were successful based on the submission of proof of representations submitted increased by 963 (483.92%) from 199 to 1 162; and
- The number of applications that were successful based on the submission of proof that elections to be tried in court were submitted, decreased by 1 134 (95.70%) from 1 185 in 2014-2015 to 51 in 2015-2016.

The monthly number of unsuccessful applications in comparison with the previous year is also reflected in the graph below.



The reasons for revocation applications being unsuccessful during 2015-2016 in comparison with the number during the previous year are given in the table below.

Reasons for Unsuccessful EO Revocation Applications			
Reasons	2014-2015	2015-2016	Change
Applied for representation	0	0	0
No proof for not appearing in court	0	23	23
No proof of new driver/person in control	7	609	602
No proof of representation application	45	540	495
AARTO 14 form not completed	0	5	5
No proof of non service of infr. notice	1	1 348	1 347
No proof of court option elected	3	772	769
No proof of payment	7	15	8
Other	97	1 940	1 843
Total	160	5 252	5 092

The information in the table above shows as follows:

- The number of applications that were unsuccessful based on no proof of submitting a representation application increased by 495 from 45 in 2014-2015 to 540 in 2015-2016;
- The number of applications that were unsuccessful based on no proof submitted of the court option elected increased by 769 from 3 in 2014-2015 to 772 in 2015-2016; and
- The number of applications that were unsuccessful based on “other” reasons increased by 1 843 from 97 in 2014-2015 to 1 940 in 2015-2016.

1.1.17 Allocation of Demerit Points

Although demerit points are not enforced yet, records were kept on the NCR of the points allocated to infringers during the course of the financial year. In this regard:

- Demerit points were allocated for all -
 - Infringements paid;
 - Applications for approved notifications to pay in instalments;
 - Enforcement orders issued; and
 - Infringers found guilty in court.

- Demerit points were reversed for all -
 - Cancelled infringement payments;
 - Revoked enforcement orders; and
 - Points were diminished over time with 1 point every 3 months if no points were allocated during the 3 months.

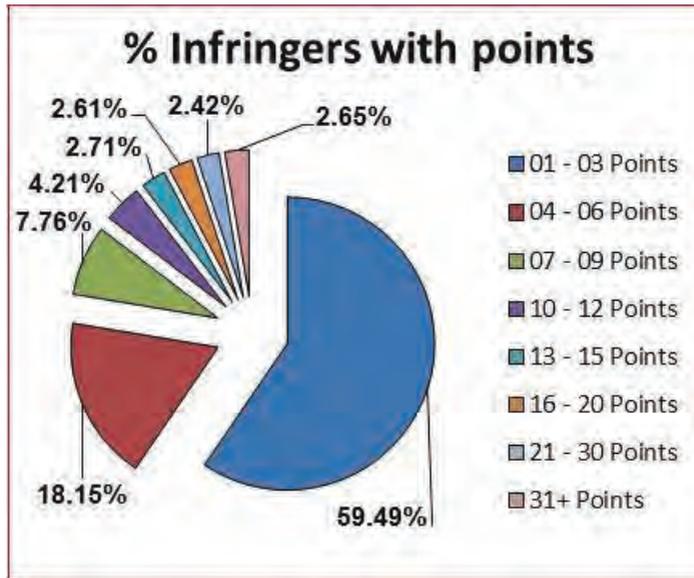
Based on the above the demerit points allocated at the end of each of the quarters during the year are shown in the table below.

Demerit points for natural persons from AARTO Inception as on 31 March 2016					
Demerit point interval	No of persons at 30 Jun 2015	No of persons at 30 Sep 2015	No of persons at 31 Dec 2015	No of persons at 31 Mar 2016	% of those with points
0 Demerit Points	3 024 575	2 959 210	3 024 677	2 882 032	
01 - 03 Points	184 377	230 034	178 650	100 452	0-12 points
04 - 06 Points	47 765	58 079	47 073	30 643	99.43%
07 - 09 Points	17 412	20 885	18 169	13 109	
10 - 12 Points	8 167	10 281	9 599	7 112	
13 - 15 Points	4 696	5 927	5 831	4 582	
16 - 20 Points	4 666	5 502	5 530	4 407	13->30 points
21 - 30 Points	4 051	4 805	4 874	4 082	0.57%
31 and Above Points	3 832	4 818	5 138	4 467	
Number with points					%
0 points	3 024 575	2 959 210	3 024 677	2 882 032	94.47%
1 -12 points	257 721	319 279	253 491	151 316	4.96%
> 13 points	17 245	21 052	21 373	17 538	0.57%
Total with points	274 966	340 331	274 864	168 854	5.53%
% with points	8.33%	10.31%	8.33%	5.53%	

The information in the table above shows that at the end of the year on 31 March there were:

- 2 882 032 (94.47%) infringers with zero (0) demerit points;
- 151 316 (4.96%) with between 1 to 12 points;
- 17 538 (0.57%) with 13 and more points; and
- A total of 168 854 (5.53%) with demerit points.

The percentage of infringers with demerit points allocated at the end of the year within the various demerit point intervals are also reflected in the pie-chart below.



The table below provides information on the number of documents (driving licences, PrDP's and operator cards) that would have been suspended at the end of the financial year, if the demerit points system were applicable.

Number of documents suspended				
Action	End 1st Qtr	End 2nd Qtr	End 3rd Qtr	End 4th Qtr
1st suspension	10 982	13 351	13 311	10 622
2nd suspension	6 263	7 701	8 062	6 916

The information in the table above shows:

- The number of 1st suspensions decreased from 10 982 at the end of the first quarter to 10 622 at the end of the year; and
- The number of 2nd suspensions increased from 6 263 at the end of the first quarter to 8 062 at the end of the third quarter and then decreased to 6 916 at the end of the year. This decrease is due to the non-serving of Enforcement Orders as discussed under 1.1.15 above.

Disclaimer

The data used for the purpose of compiling this statistics report was captured onto the National Contravention Register (NCR) by Issuing Authorities. Furthermore, all statistical information was extracted from the NCR by the eNaTIS Contractor. Therefore, the RTIA does not accept liability for any inaccuracies associated with the statistical information, or for the consequences of any actions taken on the basis of the statistical information in question, unless that information is subsequently confirmed in writing as having been generated by the Agency.

Furthermore, the data in this section relating to all AARTO notices issued, relate to those that was generated on the NCR and forwarded to SAPO for printing and posting, by either ordinary or registered/secure mail. Due to the effect of SAPO strikes and non-compliance by SAPO with required processes and timeframes, it may be assumed that not all these documents were actually posted and delivered.

1.2 Organisational environment

The interactive nature of the AARTO process requires the active participation of the infringers in exercising their rights in the form of elective options. The Agency has a responsibility of enforcing compliance to road traffic laws, including the collection of outstanding revenue. In interacting with infringers, the Agency is required to serve documents either in person or through registered mail.

In preparing to roll the AARTO nationally, the Agency eagerly awaits the promulgation of the Amendment Bill by Parliament, in order to implement the other remaining aspects such as the levying of demerit points and activation of driver rehabilitation programmes. The innovations provided for in the AARTO Amendment Bill includes amongst others, additional methods of service of documents, such as electronically, which would have far-reaching positive effect in reducing the costs of business as well as ensuring that infringers can interact with the system more efficiently.

1.3 Key policy developments and legislative changes

The AARTO Bill is at an advanced stage of amendment through Parliamentary Committees and being a section 76 Bill, requires its consideration at both house of Parliament and the Agency is hopeful that the Bill would be promulgated by the end of the 2016/17 period, so that national rollout can ensue.

1.4 Strategic Outcome Oriented Goals

The strategic outcome orientated goals of the RTIA as reflected in the Strategic Plan are summarised in the tables below.

Strategic objective 1	Enforce compliance by penalising the contravention of road traffic laws
Objective statement	To ensure compliance with Road Traffic Laws
Baseline	High fatality rates on the roads and non-compliance to the road traffic laws
Justification	Reduction of fatalities and increased compliance to road traffic laws in line with the National Development Plan Chapter 10 (Health care for all) objective and Pillar 4 (Safer road users) to increase awareness of road safety risk factors, amongst others and subsequently reduce injury, accidents and violence by 50% from 2010 levels.
Links	Department of Transport, the National Development Plan (Chapter 10: Health care for all) and Pillar 4 (Safer road users)

Strategic objective 2	Enforce payment of penalties
Objective statement	Increased compliance in the payment of penalties
Baseline	86% of unpaid traffic infringement penalties
Justification	To ensure safe and secure road transport environment
Links	To ensure safe and secure road transport environment

Strategic objective 3	Change the behaviour of road users
Objective statement	To change the non-compliant culture of road users through road safety and rehabilitation programmes
Baseline	Average 20% compliance rate for traffic violations
Justification	Empowerment of road users about their responsibilities of road safety in line with the National Development Plan Chapter 10 (Health care for all) objective to reduce injury, accidents and violence by 50% from 2010 levels and by developing the requisite skills as per Chapter 11 (Social Protection) objective of addressing the skills deficit in the social welfare sector and Chapter 13 (Building a capable and developmental state) objective to ensure that staff at all levels have the authority, experience, competence and support they need to do their jobs. This also creates a platform for the development of comprehensive programmes to improve road user behaviour as per Pillar 4 (Safer road users) of the Global Plan for the Decade of Action for Road Safety 2011-2020
Links	Department of Transport, broader Transport Sector, Pillar 4 (Safer road users) of the Global Plan for the Decade of Action for Road Safety 2011-2020 and the National Development Plan (Chapter 10: Health care for all and Chapter 13: Building a capable and developmental state)

Strategic objective 4	Administration and Resourcing of the Agency
Objective statement	Alignment of resources to ensure efficiency and deliverables of AARTO mandate
Baseline	64 Staff members currently employed by the Agency
Justification	In line with Chapters 3 and 13 of the National Development Plan contribute towards the reduction of the national unemployment rate from 24.9% in June 2012 to 14% by
Links	National Development Plan: Chapter 3 (Economy and Employment) to contribute towards reducing the national unemployment rate from 24.9% in June 2012 to 14% by 2020 and to 6% by 2030 and Chapter 13 (Building a capable and developmental state) particularly by meeting the objective intended to ensure that staff at all levels have the authority, experience, competence and support they need to do their jobs.

Strategic objective 5	Increase access to AARTO information
Objective statement	Improve accountability and develop an information-driven planning culture by generating, packaging and disseminating road safety information to stakeholders using world-class data analysis software.
Baseline	No (institutionalised) information generating and disseminating system in place.
Justification	Improve accountability and organizational repositioning, ability to learn from objectively verified experiences and make informed decisions. In line with: (a) The United Nations General Assembly resolution A/Res/64/255 of 10 May 2010, encouraging WHO and UN regional commissions to coordinate regular monitoring, within the framework of the United Nations Road Safety Collaboration, of global progress towards meeting the targets identified in the plan of action and to develop global status reports on road safety and other appropriate monitoring tools and (b) Pillar 1 (Road safety management) of the Global Plan for the Decade of Action for Road Safety 2011-2020 to monitor progress towards achievement of the RTIA's strategic objectives through monitoring of indicators, tracking milestones linked to the strategic objectives and conducting amongst others mid-term and end-term evaluation of the strategic objectives and disseminating findings to stakeholders.
Links	Pillar 1 (Road safety management) of the Global Plan for the Decade of Action for Road Safety 2011-2020.

Strategic objective 6	Establish & strengthen strategic partnerships for road safety
Objective statement	No (institutionalised) collaborative agreements/ culture with other institutions within the road safety fraternity both locally and internationally
Baseline	With resolution A/RES/64/255 of 10 May 2010, the UN General Assembly proclaimed the period 2011-2020 as the Decade of Action for Road Safety, with a goal to stabilize and then reduce the forecast level of road traffic fatalities around the world by increasing road safety related activities. Amongst others, partners around the world host policy discussions and by so doing create a platform for people affected by road crashes opportunities to share their stories widely.
Justification	Improve the pooling of resources, including both financial and human resources to address road safety challenges in the country
Links	Develop a culture of unity and collaboration amongst stakeholders in the fight against the carnage on our roads thus developing a complementary spirit contrary to the arguably prevailing sense of competition.

Strategic objective 7	Finalise preparations for AARTO rollout
Objective statement	To rollout the AARTO throughout the country for uniform standards of implementation
Baseline	High fatality rates on the roads and non-compliance to road traffic laws.
Justification	Reduction of fatalities and increased compliance to road traffic laws.
Links	To ensure safe and secure road transport environment

A brief summary of achievements for all programmes and sub-programmes is provided in the table below:

Summary of Strategic Objective Achievements				
No.	Programme	Target	Achieved	% Achieved
1	Enforce compliance by penalising the contravention of road traffic laws			
1.1	No. of representations adjudicated	151 000	87 635	58.04%
1.2	No. of drivers with demerit points allocated	N/A	N/A	N/A
1.3	No. of licences and operator cards suspended	N/A	N/A	N/A
1.4	No. of licences and operator cards cancelled	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Enforce payment of penalties			
2.1	Amount of unpaid infringement penalties & fees collected	R355m	R555m	156.12%
2.2	No. of valid Courtesy Letters served	2 309 580	1 744 258	75.52%
2.3	No. of valid Enforcement Orders served	2 222 190	533 115	23.99%
3	Change the behaviour of road users			
3.1	No. of public awareness and education campaigns concluded			
	- Provincial outreach meetings on AARTO and road safety	9	9	100.00%
	- AARTO print media awareness programmes	24	71	295.83%
	- AARTO and road safety community radio messages	48	184	383.33%
	- AARTO electronic billboard adverts	144	195	135.42%
3.2	Rehabilitation schools established & accredited	5	0	0.00%
3.3	Interfaith - signature petition for national prayer day for road safety	1	1	100.00%
3.4	Empowerment of schools/communities for road safety	8	8	100.00%
4	Administration and Resourcing of the Agency			
4.1	No. of staff appointed in the organisation	175	104	59.43%
4.2	No. of interns recruited	90	12	13.33%
4.3	Business tools and support systems acquired	1	1	100.00%
4.4	No. of youth & women owned enterprises in programme	90	95	105.56%
5	Increase access to AARTO information			
5.1	Monitoring and evaluation system established - no. of reports	3	9	300.00%
5.2	International benchmarking report	1	1	100.00%
5.3	Report on public attitudes on AARTO	1	0	0.00%
5.4	AARTO resource and call centre in place	1	1	100.00%
6	Establish & strengthen strategic partnerships for road safety			
6.1	No. of strategic partnerships established & strengthened	9	9	100.00%
7	Finalise preparations for AARTO rollout			
7.1	Preparations for AARTO rollout finalised	1	0.6	60.00%

A summary of achievements only for all main programmes is provided in the table below:

Summary of Strategic Objective Achievements		
No.	Main programmes	% Achieved
1	Enforce compliance by penalising the contravention of road traffic laws	58.04%
2	Enforce payment of penalties	100.00%
3	Change the behaviour of road users	100.00%
4	Administration and Resourcing of the Agency	100.00%
5	Increase access to AARTO information	75.00%
6	Establish & strengthen strategic partnerships for road safety	100.00%
7	Finalise preparations for AARTO rollout	60.00%
Overall Agency Performance		84.72%

The overall Agency performance achievement of 84.72% shown in the table above excludes the following sub-programmes over which the agency do not have any control:

- The national roll-out of AARTO is dependent on the AARTO Amendment Bill being promulgated. The non-roll-out affected sub-programmes 3.2, 4.1 and 4.2 and programme 7. Whilst it was anticipated that this would have taken place during the period under review, it did not happen and is a matter beyond the Agency's control; and
- Sub-programmes 2.2 and 2.3 (highlighted in pink in the first table) which is due to failure by SAPO to deliver AARTO notices posted by registered mail, including Courtesy Letters and Enforcement Orders within the prescribed timeframe resulted in the Agency ceasing to authorise serving of these letters and orders. Furthermore, the number of Courtesy Letters and Enforcement Orders were drastically reduced due to the serving of infringement notices not being confirmed from the issuing authorities.

Each of the above is discussed in detail under **Section 2 – Performance information by programme**.

2. PERFORMANCE INFORMATION BY PROGRAMME

2.1 Programme 1: Enforce compliance by penalising the contravention of road traffic laws

Strategic objective 1	Enforce compliance by penalising the contravention of road traffic laws
Objective statement	To ensure compliance with Road Traffic Laws
Baseline	High fatality rates on the roads and non-compliance to the road traffic laws
Justification	Reduction of fatalities and increased compliance to road traffic laws in line with the National Development Plan Chapter 10 (Health care for all) objective and Pillar 4 (Safer road users) to increase awareness of road safety risk factors, amongst others and subsequently reduce injury, accidents and violence by 50% from 2010 levels.
Links	Department of Transport, the National Development Plan (Chapter 10: Health care for all) and Pillar 4 (Safer road users)

Sub-programmes

This programme consists of four sub-programmes, namely:

- 2.1.1 Number of representations adjudicated
- 2.1.2 Number of drivers with demerit points allocated
- 2.1.3 Number of licences and operator cards suspended
- 2.1.4 Number of licences and operator cards cancelled

Description of each sub-programme

2.1.1 Number of representations adjudicated

RTIA mandate centres around three of the four pillars (Engineering, Education, Enforcement and Evaluation) of road safety, namely Education, Enforcement and Evaluation. Adjudication of representations application, serving of courtesy letters and enforcement orders, as well as the allocation of demerit points against drivers' licences of infringers form part of the Enforcement pillar, whereas the establishment of rehabilitation schools fall under the Education pillar.

2.1.2 Number of drivers with demerit points allocated

The allocation of demerit requires will be implemented under a full scale of AARTO roll-out in the country. The process of allocation of demerit points will be successfully implemented once all other necessary steps, such as infringement notices, courtesy letters and enforcement orders where necessary would have been issued and served to the infringer.

2.1.3 Number of licences and operator cards suspended

The process of suspension of operator and licences is integrated to the demerit points and can only be successfully implemented once AARTO has been rolled out nationally.

2.1.4 Number of licences and operator cards cancelled

Cancellation of licences and operator cards is linked to demerit points and AARTO national roll-out.

Strategic objectives, performance indicators, planned targets and actual achievements

Programme 1 Strategic Objective: Enforce compliance by penalising the contravention of road traffic laws					
Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)	Actual Achievement 2014/2015	Planned Target 2015/2016	Actual Achievement 2015/2016	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement for 2015/2016	Comment on deviations
2.1.1 Number of representations adjudicated	Total of 132 962 adjudications completed	151 000	87 848 representations received and 87 635 representations adjudicated during the year. 99.01% of representations received and carried over from the previous year were adjudicated.	63 365	Representations received is beyond Agency's control and depends on elections by infringers Majority of infringers now opting for court rather than representations
2.1.2 Number of drivers with demerit points allocated	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2.1.3 Number of licences and operator cards suspended	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2.1.4 Number of licences and operator cards cancelled	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Strategy to overcome areas of under performance

- (i) AARTO Amendment Bill to be promulgated in the next financial year.
- (ii) The Issuing Authorities commenced with the summons for election to be tried in court

Changes to planned targets

The request for change to the Strategic Plan targets for sub-programmes 2.1.2, 2.1.3 and 2.1.4 was not approved by the Minister.

Linking performance with budgets

Programme 1 Expenditure Items	2015/2016			2014/2015		
	Budget R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	(Over)/Under Expenditure R'000	Budget R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	(Over)/Under Expenditure R'000
Personnel	13 453	10 017	3 437	9 314	7 032	2 282
Operating expenses	11 636	409	11 227	15 486	400	15 086
Postage of AARTO notices	3 682	2 410	1 272	200	1 600	(1 400)
Total	28 771	12 836	15 936	25 000	9 032	15 968

2.2 Programme 2: Enforce Payment of Penalties

Strategic objective 2	Enforce payment of penalties
Objective statement	Increased compliance in the payment of penalties
Baseline	86% of unpaid traffic infringement penalties
Justification	To ensure safe and secure road transport environment
Links	To ensure safe and secure road transport environment

Sub-programmes

This programme consists of three sub-programmes, namely:

- 2.2.1 Amount of unpaid infringement penalties and fees collected
- 2.2.2 Number of valid courtesy letters served
- 2.2.3 Number of valid enforcement orders served

Description of each sub-programme

2.2.1 Amount of unpaid infringement penalties and fees collected

In order to deter road users, particularly drivers, from committing infringements on public roads, AARTO Regulations prescribe penalties for different infringements. To maximise collection and to encourage payment, the RTIA has put in place alternative payment platforms that are easily accessible to the general public. Key is that infringers must have access to as many payment points as possible where they can pay their infringements with ease and convenience.

2.2.2 Number of valid courtesy letters served

In cases where infringers do not pay their infringement penalties within the first 32 days, it is as prescribed by the AARTO Act, required of the RTIA to enforce the law through the service of courtesy letters then followed by an enforcement order.

2.2.3 Number of valid enforcement orders served

Activation of enforcement orders against infringers follows a process where the infringement notice and courtesy letter was issued to an infringer within the prescribed timeframe articulated by the AARTO regulations. In this case the RTIA operates with other stakeholders such as the Issuing Authorities and SAPO to ensure the smooth flow of process of serving all notices to the infringer.

Strategic objectives, performance indicators planned targets and actual achievements

Programme 2 Strategic Objective: Enforce payment of penalties					
Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)	Actual Achievement 2014/2015	Planned Target 2015/2016	Actual Achievement 2015/2016	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement for 2015/2016	Comment on deviations
2.2.1 Amount of unpaid infringement penalties and fees collected	R307m	R355m	R555m infringement penalties and fees collected	+R200m	Increased efforts on revenue collection
2.2.2 Number of valid courtesy letters served	451 881	2 309 580	1 744 258 valid Courtesy Letters served	-565 322	Courtesy Letters only served for infringement notices that were confirmed served.
2.2.3 Number of valid enforcement orders served	556 775	2 222 190	533 115 valid Enforcement Orders served	-1 689 075	The Agency ceased to authorise Enforcement Orders as such authorisation may attract fruitless & wasteful expenditure and litigation. This decision was based on SAPO failing to deliver notices within the prescribed timeframe.

Strategy to overcome areas of under performance

The Agency and SAPO have agreed to implement improved solutions related to the services of AARTO notifications in line with the AARTO Act. The AARTO Amendment Bill has been put through to Parliament and promulgation of the Bill is expected to be finalised in the next financial year. As a result the intervention is anticipated to unlock challenges related to service of notices.

Changes to planned targets

There were no changes to planned targets during the year under review. Based on improved performance in relation to collection of revenue, the Agency increased the annual target for the next financial year.

Linking performance with budgets

Programme 2	2015/2016			2014/2015		
Expenditure Items	Budget	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure	Budget	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Personnel	6 678	3 976	2 701	4 152	3 120	1 032
Postage of CLs EOs and other AARTO notices	75 881	49 670	26 211	55 860	23 615	32 245
Operating expenses	3 661	614	3 047	2 458	0	2 458
Total	86 220	54 260	31 960	62 470	26 735	35 735

2.3 Programme 3: Change the behaviour of road users

Strategic objective 3	Change the behaviour of road users
Objective statement	To change the non-compliant culture of road users through road safety and rehabilitation programmes
Baseline	Average 20% compliance rate for traffic violations
Justification	Empowerment of road users about their responsibilities of road safety in line with the National Development Plan Chapter 10 (Health care for all) objective to reduce injury, accidents and violence by 50% from 2010 levels and by developing the requisite skills as per Chapter 11 (Social Protection) objective of addressing the skills deficit in the social welfare sector and Chapter 13 (Building a capable and developmental state) objective to ensure that staff at all levels have the authority, experience, competence and support they need to do their jobs. This also creates a platform for the development of comprehensive programmes to improve road user behaviour as per Pillar 4 (Safer road users) of the Global Plan for the Decade of Action for Road Safety 2011-2020
Links	Department of Transport, broader Transport Sector, Pillar 4 (Safer road users) of the Global Plan for the Decade of Action for Road Safety 2011-2020 and the National Development Plan (Chapter 10: Health care for all and Chapter 13: Building a capable and developmental state)

Sub-programmes

This programme consists of four sub-programmes, namely:

- 2.3.1 Number of public awareness and education campaigns conducted in support of the United Nations' Decade of Action for Road Safety and the National Development Plan
- 2.3.2 Rehabilitation programmes established
- 2.3.3 Interfaith movement prayer day campaigns
- 2.3.4 Empowerment of vulnerable road user groups for road safety

Description of each sub-programme

2.3.1 Number of public awareness and education campaigns conducted in support of the United Nations' Decade of Action for Road Safety and the National Development Plan

In order to ensure fairness in the way AARTO is implemented, there is a need to educate the public on road safety and the AARTO processes, which falls under the Education pillar of road safety. In so doing, RTIA will be empowering South African citizens to voluntary road user behaviour to road traffic laws.

2.3.2 Rehabilitation programmes established

A research report on Traffic Rehabilitation Model has been completed and will be customised to the South African environment to enable smooth implementation of Rehabilitation Schools around the country. Rehabilitation schools will be established to

provide opportunities for habitual infringers to be assisted to correct their unacceptable behaviour.

2.3.3 Interfaith movement prayer day campaigns

Partnerships are central to the success of any marketing and educational programmes. The need to partner with interfaith groups has become necessary to ensure a wide spread awareness on road safety and AARTO programmes across all segments of societal formations. This idea is predicated on the understanding that a million signature campaign would be collected to inform the submission to Cabinet to declare national prayer road safety in South Africa.

2.3.4 Empowerment of vulnerable road user groups for road safety

One of the benefits that flow from partnerships is financial resources that corporate partners could contribute as part of their corporate social responsibility. To this extent, the RTIA has implemented projects geared towards empowering vulnerable road user groups.

Strategic objectives, performance indicators planned targets and actual achievements

Programme 3 Strategic Objective: Change the behaviour of road users					
Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)	Actual Achievement 2014/2015	Planned Target 2015/2016	Actual Achievement 2015/2016	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement for 2015/2016	Comment on deviations
2.3.1 Number of public awareness and education campaigns conducted in support of the United Nations' Decade of Action for Road Safety and the National Development Plan	28 public awareness and education campaigns conducted	9 provincial outreach meetings on AARTO conducted	9 outreach meetings on AARTO conducted	None	None.
	N/A	24 Print Media awareness programmes	71 print media awareness programmes done.	+47	Additional resources acquired.
	N/A	48 Community Radio messages	184 Community Radio messages done	+136	Additional resources acquired.
	N/A	144 Electronic Billboard Adverts	195 Electronic Billboard adverts done	+51	Additional resources acquired.

Programme 3 Strategic Objective: Change the behaviour of road users					
Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)	Actual Achievement 2014/2015	Planned Target 2015/2016	Actual Achievement 2015/2016	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement for 2015/2016	Comment on deviations
2.3.2 Rehabilitation programmes established	A rehabilitation schools model completed	Accredit and establish 5 pilot rehabilitation schools	0	Accreditation and establishment of 5 pilot rehabilitation schools not done	Review of enabling legislation started The process of accreditation and piloting has been started and will be implemented with national rollout. 4 stakeholder groups consulted on rehabilitation programmes as part of accreditation process
2.3.3 Interfaith movement prayer day campaigns	N/A	Signature petition for Declaration of a National Prayer Day for Road Safety submitted	Petition submitted and request tabled at Cabinet 840 972 signatures acquired in support of petition	None	None
2.3.4 Empowerment of vulnerable road user groups for road safety support programme	N/A	Total 8 schools/communities for sustainable road safety projects empowerment	8 Community empowerment projects done	None	None

Strategy to overcome areas of under performance

None. Although the Traffic Rehabilitation Schools Model has been completed a process to customise the Model to South African environment will be embarked upon in next financial year.

Changes to planned targets

None.

Linking performance with budgets

Programme 3 Expenditure Items	2015/2016			2014/2015		
	Budget R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	(Over)/Under Expenditure R'000	Budget R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	(Over)/Under Expenditure R'000
Personnel	6 100	5 234	866	3 980	3 514	466
Marketing and communications	12 000	8 784	3 216	8 020	4 932	3 088
Consultants and Interfaith	3 433	2 185	1 248	0	0	0
Conferences and events	2 000	1 748	252	0	0	0
Travel costs local	1 414	1 048	366	0	0	0
Total	24 947	18 999	5 948	12 000	8 446	3 554

2.4 Programme 4: Administration and resourcing of the Agency

Strategic objective 4	Administration and Resourcing of the Agency
Objective statement	Alignment of resources to ensure efficiency and deliverables of AARTO mandate
Baseline	87 Staff members currently employed by the Agency
Justification	In line with Chapters 3 and 13 of the National Development Plan contribute towards the reduction of the national unemployment rate from 24.9% in June 2012 to 14% by
Links	National Development Plan: Chapter 3 (Economy and Employment) to contribute towards reducing the national unemployment rate from 24.9% in June 2012 to 14% by 2020 and to 6% by 2030 and Chapter 13 (Building a capable and developmental state) particularly by meeting the objective intended to ensure that staff at all levels have the authority, experience, competence and support they need to do their jobs.

Sub-programmes

This programme consists of four sub-programmes, namely:

- 2.4.1 Number of appointed staff in organisation
- 2.4.2 Number of interns recruited
- 2.4.3 Business tools and support systems acquired
- 2.4.4 Number of youth & women owned enterprises in development support programme

Description of each sub-programme

2.4.1 Number of appointed staff in organisation

The National Development Plan aims to provide opportunities to young people and to correct inequalities inherited from the apartheid regime. The National Development Plan also advocates for the building of a capable and developmental state. In order to contribute towards building a capable state, it is crucial for the RTIA to fill all vacant but

critical positions. It is in this spirit that the RTIA will be filling critical positions to ensure that the recruitment drive is in line with the National Development Plan.

2.4.2 Number of interns recruited

The legislation requires the RTIA to appoint the interns in order to provide opportunities for graduates to acquire work experience. The Agency has planned the recruitment target of interns on the basis of AARTO national rollout during the 2015/16 financial year.

2.4.3 Business tools and support systems acquired

The RTIA will be implementing the information technology systems to strengthen the ability to ensure implementation of the strategic objectives. A very robust and responsive information technology platform would be required to interface the regions with head office as well as the Issuing Authorities during the AARTO nationwide roll-out.

2.4.4 Number of youth & women owned enterprises in development support programme

The Enterprise Development Concept is an initiative of RTIA geared at leveraging external resources to take its programmes to scale in the market place whilst at the same creating jobs and enterprises in line with its commitment to National Development plan. The rationale behind the conceptualisation of this programme was to utilise external service providers as a mechanism to go into scale with the programme during the AARTO Roll Out.

The Agency also realised that this mechanism would have two fold benefits:

- (i) It would create new jobs through the enterprises that would be selected to participate in the scheme/ programme
- (ii) It would expand its programmes in cost efficient business model than an organic growth which in many instances proves to be costly and is not performance / results driven than the enterprise model.

Strategic objectives, performance indicators planned targets and actual achievements

Programme 4 Strategic Objective: Administration and Resourcing of the Agency					
Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)	Actual Achievement 2014/2015	Planned Target 2015/2016	Actual Achievement 2015/2016	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement for 2015/2016	Comment on deviations
2.4.1 Number of appointed staff in organisation	87	175	104 appointed staff in organisation	-71	Recruitment rescheduled to align with national rollout

Programme 4 Strategic Objective: Administration and Resourcing of the Agency

Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)	Actual Achievement 2014/2015	Planned Target 2015/2016	Actual Achievement 2015/2016	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement for 2015/2016	Comment on deviations
2.4.2 Number of interns recruited	N/A	90	12 appointed interns in organisation	-78	Recruitment rescheduled to align with national rollout
2.4.3 Business tools and support systems acquired	Basic IT systems acquired and implemented	Information technology systems and infrastructure acquired	Information technology systems and infrastructure acquired and implemented.	None	None
2.4.4 Number of youth & women owned enterprises in development support programme	N/A	90 enterprises piloted.	95 enterprises under pilot	+5	Good interest shown by the targeted groupings

Strategy to overcome areas of under performance

Organizational re-engineering is underway. Preparations underway to implement national rollout of AARTO Act

Changes to planned targets

None

Linking performance with budgets

Programme 4 Expenditure Items	2015/2016			2014/2015		
	Budget	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure	Budget	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Personnel	37 653	29 055	8 597	43 886	27 847	16 039
Operating expenses	19 474	4 090	15 383	14 624	12 451	2 173
IT support costs	1 905	625	1 280	0	0	0
Bursaries & training	2 740	1 991	749	0	0	0

Advertising and marketing	0	0	0	5 000	0	5 000
Consultants	0	0	0	5 055	2 055	3 000
Legal fees	2 750	1 875	875	3 625	1 239	2 386
Office rental	4 023	3 582	441	3 810	2 626	1 184
Board fees	2 500	1 903	597	2 000	1 162	838
Audit fees	2 000	2 047	(47)	2 000	1 734	266
Travel costs local	2 496	2 315	182	0	0	0
Depreciation	4 200	4 647	(447)	0	0	0
Total	79 741	52 131	27 610	80 000	49 114	30 886

(Note : in 2014/2015 under programme 5)

2.5 Programme 5: Increase access to AARTO information

Strategic objective 5	Increase access to AARTO information
Objective statement	Improve accountability and develop an information-driven planning culture by generating, packaging and disseminating road safety information to stakeholders using world-class data analysis software.
Baseline	No (institutionalised) information generating and disseminating system in place.
Justification	Improve accountability and organizational repositioning, ability to learn from objectively verified experiences and make informed decisions. In line with: (a) The United Nations General Assembly resolution A/Res/64/255 of 10 May 2010, encouraging WHO and UN regional commissions to coordinate regular monitoring, within the framework of the United Nations Road Safety Collaboration, of global progress towards meeting the targets identified in the plan of action and to develop global status reports on road safety and other appropriate monitoring tools and (b) Pillar 1 (Road safety management) of the Global Plan for the Decade of Action for Road Safety 2011-2020 to monitor progress towards achievement of the RTIA's strategic objectives through monitoring of indicators, tracking milestones linked to the strategic objectives and conducting amongst others mid-term and end-term evaluation of the strategic objectives and disseminating findings to stakeholders.
Links	Pillar 1 (Road safety management) of the Global Plan for the Decade of Action for Road Safety 2011-2020.

Sub-programmes

This programme consists of two sub-programmes, namely:

2.5.1 Monitoring and evaluation system established and institutionalised

2.5.2 AARTO Call Centre in place

Description of each sub-programme

2.5.1 Monitoring and evaluation system established and institutionalised

RTIA is in the process of institutionalising the generation, packaging and dissemination of road safety information through research, monitoring and evaluation as well as ensuring that information generated is disseminated to stakeholders through such platforms as a resource centre and call centre, amongst others.

Monitoring and evaluation help improve performance and achievement of results. The main objectives of results-oriented monitoring and evaluation are to:

- Enhance organisational learning;
- Ensure informed decision-making; and
- Support substantive accountability and institutional repositioning.

2.5.2 AARTO Call Centre in place

The establishment of the AARTO Call Centre seeks improved accountability and to develop an information-driven planning culture by generating, packing and disseminating AARTO and road safety information to stakeholders.

Strategic objectives, performance indicators planned targets and actual achievements

Programme 5 Strategic Objective: Increase access to AARTO information					
Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)	Actual Achievement 2014/2015	Planned Target 2015/2016	Actual Achievement 2015/2016	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement for 2015/2016	Comment on deviations
2.5.1 Monitoring and evaluation system established and institutionalised	AARTO Monitoring and Evaluation Framework and data collection tools completed	3 reports produced:- AARTO Monitoring and Evaluation report.	9 Monitoring and Evaluation Reports completed.	+6	Additional reports done based on expanded performance environment
	International benchmarking report based on desktop and study tours completed	International benchmarking report	International tour undertaken from the 23/11/2015-27/11/2015 to USA and the report has been completed.	None	None
		Report on public attitudes on AARTO	None	Survey on public attitudes on AARTO in online	

Programme 5 Strategic Objective: Increase access to AARTO information					
Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)	Actual Achievement 2014/2015	Planned Target 2015/2016	Actual Achievement 2015/2016	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement for 2015/2016	Comment on deviations
				format ready to go live in the 1 st quarter of the 2016/17 Financial Year	
2.5.2 AARTO Call Centre in place	10 Call centre agents appointed	A call center system installed and operational	A call center system installed and operational	None	None

Strategy to overcome areas of under performance

The public perception survey tool has been put online for administration to the members of the public. A large-scale independent national public perception survey is also scheduled for the 2016/17 Financial Year.

Changes to planned targets

None

Linking performance with budgets

Programme 5 Expenditure Items	2015/2016			2014/2015		
	Budget	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure	Budget	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Personnel	6 841	4 173	2 668	4 373	2 421	1 952
Operating expenses	1 171	61	1 110	3 627	700	2 927
Consultants	0	0	0	8 000	0	8 000
Total	8 012	4 234	3 778	16 000	3 121	12 879

(Note : in 2014/2015 under programmes 4 and 6)

2.6 Programme 6: Establish and strengthen strategic partnerships for road safety

Strategic objective 6	Establish & strengthen strategic partnerships for road safety
Objective statement	No (institutionalised) collaborative agreements/ culture with other institutions within the road safety fraternity both locally and internationally
Baseline	With resolution A/RES/64/255 of 10 May 2010, the UN General Assembly proclaimed the period 2011-2020 as the Decade of Action for Road Safety, with a goal to stabilize and then reduce the forecast level of road traffic fatalities around the world by increasing road safety related activities. Amongst others, partners around the world host policy discussions and by so doing create a platform for people affected by road crashes opportunities to share their stories widely.
Justification	Improve the pooling of resources, including both financial and human resources to address road safety challenges in the country
Links	Develop a culture of unity and collaboration amongst stakeholders in the fight against the carnage on our roads thus developing a complementary spirit contrary to the arguably prevailing sense of competition.

Sub-programmes

This programme consists of one sub-programme, namely:

2.6.1 Strategic partnerships with local and international institutions established to enhance road safety

Description of each sub-programme

2.6.1 Strategic partnerships with local and international institutions established to enhance road safety

The UN Decade of Action for Road Safety Action Plan indicates that in order to guide nations in the attainment of realistic but achievable targets around the world, overarching international coordination is required. Formalized coordination will also provide a mechanism to facilitate the sharing of experiences by Member States towards achieving their national targets.

It is against this background that South Africa needs to establish formal relationships with countries that have proven to be pockets of excellence for purposes of peer support, capacity building and skills transfer.

Strategic objectives, performance indicators planned targets and actual achievements

Programme 6 Strategic Objective: Establish & strengthen strategic partnerships for road safety					
Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)	Actual Achievement 2014/2015	Planned Target 2015/2016	Actual Achievement 2015/2016	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement for 2015/2016	Comment on deviations
2.6.1 Strategic partnerships with local and international institutions established to enhance road safety	Strategic partnerships established with the following 8 entities: RTMC, RAF, SAPO, TETA, MUARC, Autopax, NICSA, UNRSC.	Establish & strengthen 9 strategic partnerships by signing collaboration agreements with local & international institutions to enhance road safety	9 strategic partnerships established and strengthened.	None	None

Strategy to overcome areas of under performance

None

Changes to planned targets

None

Linking performance with budgets

Programme 6	2015/2016			2014/2015		
	Budget	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure	Budget	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure
Expenditure Items	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
International travel costs	2 575	2 459	116	0	0	0
Total	2 575	2 459	116	0	0	0

2.7 Programme 7: Finalise preparations for AARTO rollout

Strategic objective 7	Finalise preparations for AARTO rollout
Objective statement	To rollout the AARTO throughout the country for uniform standards of implementation
Baseline	High fatality rates on the roads and non-compliance to road traffic laws.
Justification	Reduction of fatalities and increased compliance to road traffic laws.
Links	To ensure safe and secure road transport environment

Sub-programmes

This programme consists of one sub-programme, namely:

2.7.1 All issuing authorities implementing AARTO

Description of each sub-programme

2.7.1 All issuing authorities implementing AARTO

AARTO National rollout has been identified as one of RTIA's flagship projects which will ensure that there are uniform interventions to increase compliance with road traffic laws across the country. The end result of this intervention will ensure that AARTO rollout conforms to uniform standards during implementation period throughout the country.

Strategic objectives, performance indicators planned targets and actual achievements

Programme 7 Strategic Objective: Finalise preparations for AARTO rollout					
Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)	Actual Achievement 2014/2015	Planned Target 2015/2016	Actual Achievement 2015/2016	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement for 2015/2016	Comment on deviations
2.7.1 All issuing authorities implementing AARTO	N/A	Finalize preparations for AARTO rollout. Preparations included : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Task Team meetings. • Communication with stakeholders at provincial level. • AARTO readiness meetings with 	3 AARTO National Task Team meetings held. 8 Provincial communications meetings held with stakeholders. 8 Provincial AARTO readiness meetings held with issuing	AARTO Bill under consideration by Parliament but not yet finalised. Required changes to NCR not finalised	AARTO Amendment Bill submitted to Cabinet

Programme 7 Strategic Objective: Finalise preparations for AARTO rollout					
Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)	Actual Achievement 2014/2015	Planned Target 2015/2016	Actual Achievement 2015/2016	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement for 2015/2016	Comment on deviations
		Issuing Authorities in provinces. • Capacitation of the unit. • AARTO Amendment Bill approved. • Changes to NCR completed.	authorities. Unit capacitated by appointments in 3 key positions.		

Strategy to overcome areas of under performance

- Lobby support of the shareholder and Parliamentary Portfolio Committee on Transport to expedite promulgation of the Amendment Bill.
- Issue based stakeholder engagements to enhance support for the national rollout of AARTO.
- Expansion of payment and self-help platforms to increase revenue collection

Changes to planned targets

None

Linking performance with budgets

Programme 7 Expenditure Items	2015/2016			2014/2015		
	Budget	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure	Budget	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Personnel	4 453	4 564	(111)	0	0	0
Operating expenses	557	130	427	0	0	0
Travel costs local	1 300	836	464	0	0	0
Total	6 310	5 530	780	0	0	0

3 SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL INFORMATION

3.1 Revenue Collection

Sources of revenue	2015/2016			2014/2015		
	Estimate	Actual Amount Collected	(Over) / Under Collection	Estimate	Actual Amount Collected	(Over) / Under Collection
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Infringement Revenue	184 000	242 244	(58 244)	152 000	113 151	38 849
Grant Allocation	11 497	11 497	0	15 300	15 300	0
Other (Retained Funds & interest)	41 079	41 079	0	28 170	0	28 170
Total	236 576	294 820	(58 244)	195 470	128 451	67 019

The entity has managed to increase the collection of revenue compared to the prior year due to the following:

- enhanced stakeholder engagement with key stakeholders;
- public awareness campaigns to educate and encourage infringers about paying their penalties;
- provincial visits to engage with municipal collecting agents on the importance of collecting and transferring AARTO revenue collected;
- improved business processes and capacity; and
- increase of payment platforms.

3.2 Programme Expenditure

Programme Name	2015/2016			2014/2015		
	Budget	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure	Budget	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Programme 1 Enforce compliance by penalising the contravention of road traffic laws	28 771	12 836	15 936	25 000	9 032	15 968
Programme 2 Enforce payment of penalties	86 220	54 260	31 960	62 470	26 735	35 735
Programme 3 Change the behaviour of road users	24 947	18 999	5 948	12 000	8 446	3 554
Programme 4 Administration and Resourcing of the Agency <u>2014/2015 under programme 5</u>	79 741	52 131	27 610	80 000	49 114	30 886
Programme 5 Increase access to AARTO information <u>2014/2015 under programme 4</u>	8 012	4 234	3 778	16 000	3 121	12 879
Programme 6 Establish and strengthen strategic partnerships for road safety <u>2014/2015</u> Generation, packaging and dissemination of road safety information	2 575	2 459	116	0	0	0
Programme 7 Finalise preparations for AARTO rollout	6 309	5 530	779	0	0	0
Total	236 576	150 449	86127	195 470	96 448	99 022

3.3 Capital investment, maintenance and asset management plan

In terms of the RTIA's mandate, it is not responsible for any infrastructure projects.



RTIA
Road Traffic Infringement Agency

RTIA
Road Traffic Infringement Agency
Justice & Administration

RTIA

Part C
Governance

1. INTRODUCTION

The RTIA is committed to ensuring full compliance with all the corporate governance requirements, processes and systems by which public entities are directed, controlled and held accountable. In addition to legislative requirements based on a public entity's enabling legislation, and the Companies Act, corporate governance with regard to public entities is applied through the precepts of the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA) and implemented in tandem with the principles contained in the King Report on Corporate Governance.

Parliament, the Executive and the Accounting Authority, are through various mechanisms, responsible for the overall entity's corporate governance.

2. PORTFOLIO COMMITTEES

The Portfolio Committee continued to exercise oversight over the service delivery performance of the RTIA and during the year under review, reviewed its performance from the previous financial year. During this period, the RTIA engaged with the Portfolio committee on 14 August 2015 and 23 February 2016.

The key issues raised by the committee were on the following aspects:

- The finalisation of the AARTO Roll Out.
- Finalisation of the Amendment Bill as requested by the RTIA; and
- Noted the progress made by the RTIA in enhancing its performance.

The Parliamentary schedule for the AARTO Amendment Bill was finalised and circulated to all interested parties in February 2016. Such schedule was never proceeded with owing to other competing interests on the Parliamentary schedule and this resulted in the AARTO Amendment Bill being moved to the second quarter of the Parliamentary schedule.

3. EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY

The reports to the Executive Authority were all submitted timeously according to the stipulated schedule of the PFMA and agreed Annual Performance Plan. The main issues that were raised on the reports and meetings were the following:

- Finalisation of Traffic Rehabilitations Schools Model
- Finalisation of the AARTO Roll Out Report.
- Finalisation of public attitude surveys prior to Roll Out.
- 11% performance decline by the Agency during the 3rd Quarter.
- Non – Achievement of the adjudications target due to Non – Roll Out issues.
- Impasse with SAPO due to the latter's lack of proper service to the Agency.

The RTIA responded to the issues mentioned above as stated herein-under:

- Finalised its Traffic Rehabilitation Schools Model.
- Adjudications targets affected by Non Roll Out and the Agency had no control on such a performance.
- SAPO impasse resolved at the end of the financial year and which did not give the Agency enough time to recommence the serving of AARTO notices.
- Commissioned the reassessment of AARTO readiness activity during October, in order to ascertain whether all the stakeholders which were initially assessed in 2014, still possessed the same capacity and competencies required, to effect a successful Roll Out.
- Economic behavioural study was commissioned to determine to causes of the driver apathy and behaviour.

All the above areas of variance in performance were as a result of the SAPO strike; as well as non-compliance by SAPO with the Service Level Agreement to serve notices within specified time frames; which in effect had a bearing on the target of serving of Courtesy Letters, Enforcement Orders and revenue collection.

4. THE ACCOUNTING AUTHORITY / BOARD

Introduction

The Board of the RTIA is the Accounting Authority and is responsible for providing strategic direction and leadership to the entity. The Board provided leadership in the development of annual performance and strategy of the Agency during its sessions during 7- 8 August as well as 12 December 2015.

The Board also continued to work Co-operatively with all its Committees and ensured that it timeously received all the Committee reports on the functions assigned to them. It also ensured that all the Committees had understandable Work plans from which to conduct their activities.

The role of the Board is as follows:

- The Board constitutes the fundamental base of corporate governance within the RTIA. Accordingly, the RTIA's constituent structures is headed and controlled by an effective and efficient Board, comprising of executive and non-executive Directors, of whom the majority should be non-executive Directors in order to ensure independence and objectivity in decision making.
- As the Accounting Authority, the Board has the absolute responsibility for the effective performance of the Agency and is accountable to the Executive Authority for such performance. As a result, the Board gives strategic direction to RTIA and, in concurrence

with the Minister or Executive Authority, ensures that an effective continuity plan is in place and adhered to for all Directors and key executives.

The Board –

- Retains full and effective control over the RTIA and monitors management in implementing Board decisions, plans and strategies.
- Ensures that the RTIA has and maintains a system of internal audit under the control and direction of an audit committee complying with and operating in accordance with regulations and instructions prescribed in terms of the Companies Act and sections 76 and 77 of the PMFA.
- Ensures that the RTIA is fully aware of and complies with applicable laws, regulations, government policies and codes of business practice and communicates with its shareholder and relevant stakeholders openly and promptly with substance prevailing over form; and
- Has developed and implements an ICT Governance Framework aligned with the performance and sustainability objectives of the Agency. The Board therefore delegates its responsibilities to implement IT requirements to the Technical Committee; however this delegation has subsequently been moved to the audit and risk committee from 2015/16 financial year onwards
- Neither the appointment nor the duties of the Audit and Risk Committee reduces the functions and duties of the Board or the Directors of the RTIA, except with respect to the appointment, fees and terms of engagement of the auditor.
- All Board members ensure that they have unrestricted access to accurate, relevant and timely information concerning or held by the RTIA and act on a fully informed basis, in good faith, with diligence, skill and care and in the best interest of the RTIA, whilst taking account of the interests of the Shareholder and other stakeholders, including employees, creditors, suppliers and local communities. To this end, the Board must monitor the process of disclosure and communication and exercise objective judgment on the affairs of the RTIA, independent of management. In so doing, each individual member of the Board must keep confidential all confidential matters of the RTIA.
- The Board, as a whole and/or individual Board members may, if necessary, solicit independent professional advice at the expense of the RTIA. This process is followed in accordance with the RTIA's Procurement Processes and Procedures except in cases where it would prove untenable to do so. The Chairman of the Board ensures that all Board members are familiar with such procedure and comply with it.

-
- Without derogating from its fiduciary duties, the Board ensures that the Shareholder's performance objectives are achieved and that same can be measured in terms of the performance of the RTIA. In addition, the Board ensures that the RTIA prepares annual budgets against which, its performance can be measured.

The Board takes appropriate and effective steps to –

- Prevent irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure, losses resulting from criminal conduct and expenditure not complying with the operational policies of the RTIA;
- Manage available working capital efficiently and economically;
- Institute disciplinary steps against any employee of the RTIA who –
 - Contravenes or fails to comply with a provision of the PMFA;
 - Commits an act which undermines the financial management and internal control system of the RTIA; or
 - Makes or permits an irregular expenditure or a fruitless and wasteful expenditure.
- The Board develops a clear definition of the levels of materiality or sensitivity in order to determine the scope of delegation of authority and ensures that it reserves specific powers and authority to itself. Delegated authority is in writing and evaluated on a regular basis.
- Board members attend annual general meetings and ensure that all items prescribed by the Companies Act and the PFMA are tabled for discussion at such meetings.
- The Board ensures that financial statements are prepared for each financial year, which fairly presents the affairs of the RTIA. In addition, must maintain adequate accounting records; ensure that suitable accounting policies are consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgment and estimates, as well as having been used in the preparation of the financial statements and that relevant accounting standards are applied.
- The Board appraises its performance and that of the Chairman on an annual basis. The Board has also considered, reviewed and evaluated its required mix of skills and experience and other qualities in order to assess its effectiveness and that of its committees and the contribution of each individual Director during the entire term of office. This is done through a confidential Board appraisal and the report submitted to the Minister as the Shareholder.
- The Board has ensured that there are appropriate and effective induction, education and training programmes offered to new and existing Board members.

- The Board has always maintained the highest standard of integrity, responsibility and accountability and endeavoured to find a fair balance between conforming to corporate governance principles and the performance of the RTIA.

Board Charter

The board charter has, as mentioned in the previous section been revised in October 2015 and it covers the following areas:

- Fiduciary responsibilities
- Role of the Board
- Role of the Chairman
- Appointment of the Registrar
- Roles and Responsibilities of the Registrar and Management
- Role of Executive and Non–Executive Directors
- Role of the Company Secretary
- Remuneration of Directors
- Committees of the Board
- Formal Evaluation of Board Committees
- Mandate of the Board
- Board and Shareholder Relationship

Composition of the Board

Name	Designation (in terms of the Public Entity Board structure)	Date appointed	Date resigned	Qualifications	Area of Expertise	Board Directorships (List the entities)	Other Committees (e.g: Audit committee)	No. of Meetings attended
Ms NE Rapoo	Non- Executive Chairperson	01 August 2010	N/A	BCom (Law); LLB degree; Certificate Corporate Governance;	Corporate Governance Legal Advisory; Internal Audit, risk and compliance management	N/A		11 of 12 X
Mr JR Chuwe	Registrar & Executive Director	March 2010	N/A	BA Law; BA (Honours); Certificate Programme in Project Management	Strategic management; Operational management; Transport Information Systems, including eNaTIS, Project management, Legislation	N/A	Technical Committee	12 of 12 X

Name	Designation (in terms of the Public Entity Board structure)	Date appointed	Date resigned	Qualifications	Area of Expertise	Board Directorships (List the entities)	Other Committees (e.g: Audit committee)	No. of Meetings attended
Dr ZN Qunta	Non-Executive Director	31 December 2014	N/A	BAdmin, BCom (Hons), MCom (Economics), MBA, Cert (Corp Governance) PhD (Public Entity Governance)	Strategy Development and Finance	ZBQ Consulting, Audit Committee (Parliament)	HR & Remuneration Committee, Audit & Risk Committee	12 of 12
Mr B Matinise	Non- Executive Director	31 December 2014	N/A	BCom, BCom (Hons), MBL	Strategy Development	None	Technical committee	12 of 12
Adv. X N Khanyile	(Ex Officio) Non- Executive Director	31 December 2014	N/A	B. Iuris; LLB degree (Part LLM), MDP	Public Prosecutions and Traffic Law.	N/A	Technical committee	8 of 12
Mr BS Chaplog	Non-Executive Director	31 December 2014	N/A	CA (SA)	Accounting & Taxation	N/A	Audit & Risk Committee	5 of 12
Prof. Mokgoro	Non - Executive	31 December 2014	N/A	BSC (Chemistry), MA (Public Admin), PhD (Public Amin)	Strategy Development	N/A	Technical Committee, HR & Remuneration Committee	8 of 12

- The total number of Board meetings were 10, these included 3 special Board meetings and 4 Board strategic planning sessions;

Committees

Committee	No. of meetings held	No. of Members	Names of Members	No. of Attendance
Board	12 meetings (inclusive of 4 strategic planning sessions and 3 special board meetings)	7	X Ms NE Rapoo	11
			Mr JR Chuwe	12
			X Mr BS Chaplog	5
			Dr NZ Qunta	12
			Adv XN Khanyile	8
			Mr B Matinise	12
			X Prof Mokgoro	8
Audit and Risk Committee	5 meetings	5	X Mr BS Chaplog	4
			Ms S Thomas	4
			Ms T Mjoli	5
			Dr NZ Qunta	4
			# Ms H Makhathini	2
Technical Committee	5 meetings	7	Mr Matinise	5
			X Prof J Mokgoro	2
			X Ms N Lugisani	3
			Mr D Lekota	1
			X Adv XN Khanyile	2
			Ms N Ramabulana	5
			Mr K Mayedwa	5
			Mr K Mashugane	4
HR and Remuneration Committee	2 Meetings	5	= Ms L Ngcwabe	1
			Dr NZ Qunta	2
			Mr CM Manzini	1
			❖ Adv L Madikizela	1
			Ms S Hlapolosa	0

- ❖ Adv Madikizela and Ms Hlapolosa joined the HR Committee after its first committee meeting.
- = Ms Ngcwabe joined Management as a Senior Executive Manager of Corporate Services.
- # Ms Makhathini joined the Audit & Risk Committee after three sessions.
- X Mr Chaplog, Prof Mokgoro, Ms Lugisani, Adv Khanyile and Ms Rapoo all tendered apologies for the meetings they did not attend.

Remuneration of board members

- The board remuneration is determined by the Minister of Finance through the normal annual adjustments in April of each year.
- Ms N Rapoo is remunerated as a Chairperson of the Board.
- Mr B Chaplog is remunerated as a member of the Board and Chairperson of the Audit and Risk Committee.
- Mr B Matinise is remunerated as a member of the Board and Chairperson of the Technical Committee.
- Dr NZ Qunta is remunerated as a member of the Board, HR & Remuneration Committee and Audit & Risk Committee.
- Prof TJ Mokgoro is remunerated as a member of the Board, Technical Committee and Chairperson of the HR & Remuneration Committee.
- Adv. XN Khanyile is an ex officio member of the board through her secondment from the Director of Public Prosecution and therefore does not receive any remuneration from the RTIA.
- Mr JR Chuwe is remunerated through his salary as the Executive Director
- Members are remunerated for the time and effort spent on the RTIA's business, as well as the payment of their travel and related expenditure.

Name	Remuneration	Other allowance	Other re-imbursments	Total
Ms NE Rapoo	235 105	0	0	235 105
Mr JR Chuwe ¹	N/A	0	0	N/A
Prof. J Mokgoro	172 734	0	29 534	202 268
Mr B Matinise	291 799	0	0	291 799
Adv. XN Khanyile ²	0	0	23 009	23 009
Mr BS Chaplog	138 496	0	0	138 496
Dr ZN Qunta	186 996	0	0	186 996

¹ Mr JR Chuwe is an Executive Director and is remunerated through his salary, tabulated in the AFS, note 13.

² Adv Khanyile is a member of the NPA and thus not remunerated for the time spend on RTIA business.

5. RISK MANAGEMENT

RTIA is a scheduled 3A Public Entity as per the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999) (PFMA), and therefore has to comply with the requirements of this Act. Risk is proactively managed as an integrated aspect of business within the RTIA. The RTIA Board, through the Audit and Risk Committee, maintains overall accountability for ensuring effective risk management and assessing the effectiveness of the process, while the responsibility for risk management resides with executive and line management.

In compliance with the requirements of the PFMA, the RTIA Board approved the revised Risk Management Policy and Strategy for the agency. The approved risk management strategy and policy provides guidelines for the management of risk throughout the agency, and clearly defines roles and responsibilities in the management of risk throughout the agency.

As part of the requirements of the approved Risk Management Strategy, a complete risk identification and ranking exercise is conducted annually to determine and rank the risks facing the RTIA. This risk identification is carried out as part of the strategic planning process within the RTIA. The ranking of the risks based on the impact that the occurrence of the risk would have on the RTIA as well as the likelihood of the risk happening, are done taking into account all current strategies to mitigate against the occurrence of the identified risks. Once the risks have been identified and ranked, the risk appetite (the broad-based amount of risk an organisation is willing to accept in pursuit of its mission and vision) and risk tolerance (the acceptable variation relative to the achievement of objectives) for every risk is determined.

The RTIA Board has, for the period under review, revised the agency's the agency's risk appetite to align it to the revised strategic plan and take into account the challenges in the business environment that the agency experienced in the last financial year. Audit and Risk Management committee oversees the agency's risk management function and ensures that the agency achieves the desired risk management maturity level.

6. INTERNAL CONTROL UNIT

The RTIA Board is ultimately accountable for the agency's system of internal controls. These controls are designed to provide reasonable assurance that the Agency's objectives have been achieved in terms of effectiveness and efficiency of operations, reliability of financial reporting and compliance with applicable laws and regulations. The Internal Audit function is responsible for evaluating adequacy and effectiveness of risk management, control and governance systems of the organisation. It assists the organisation in reaching its goals by determining that internal and operational controls exist and are functioning as intended.

7. INTERNAL AUDIT AND AUDIT COMMITTEES

7.1 Internal Audit

In accordance with the definition of internal auditing and the authority to establish and maintain an internal audit function as contained in the PFMA and its Treasury Regulations, the objective of the RTIA internal audit function is to:

- Provide professional, independent and objective assurance and consulting activity designed to add value and improve the operations of the RTIA; and
- Assist the RTIA in accomplishing its objectives by bringing a systematic, disciplined approach to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of risk management, control and governance processes.

Internal Audit operates under the direction of the Audit and Risk Committee which approves the Internal Audit Strategy and Plan. The Internal Audit Plan is informed by agency's strategy and key risks that may impair the realisation of strategic objectives and goals. The Internal Audit Plan is updated annually or when there is a significant change in the mandate or business objectives to ensure that it is responsive to changes in the business. Significant findings on internal audits are reported to the Audit and Risk Committee at each scheduled meeting. Follow-up audits are conducted in areas where significant control weaknesses are found to ensure that mitigating strategies are adequate and effectively implemented by management. Internal Audit also provides assurance to the Board through the Audit and Risk Committee on the effectiveness of the governance and risk management process.

During the review period, the Internal Audit Unit completed 14 planned audits.

7.2 Audit and Risk Committee

Key activities and objectives of the Audit and Risk Committee

The objective of the Audit and Risk Committee is to provide oversight and assistance to the RTIA on control, governance and risk management processes.

The key activities of the Audit and Risk Committee are to:

- Obtain and review the annual financial statements;
- Ensure that the annual financial statements are prepared in accordance with the reporting requirements as set out in the PFMA and related Treasury Regulations or applicable accounting framework;
- Review the Risk Policy and Strategy and ensure it complies with Best Practice;
- Review risk management processes to ensure it is effective and efficient and identifies priority risks;

- Review the RTIA's compliance with the performance management and reporting systems;
- Review and approve the Internal Audit plan, its scope and any major changes to it, ensuring that it covers the key risks and that there is appropriate coordination with the External Auditor (Auditor-General SA); and
- Review and approve the external auditors' proposed audit scope, approach and audit fees for the year.

The table below discloses relevant information on the audit committee members, wherein a total of five (5) audit committee meetings were held in the period under review.

Name	Qualifications	Internal or external	Date appointed	No. of Meetings attended
Mr Bryan Chaplog (chairperson)	CA (SA)	External	08/12/2011	4
Ms Hlengiwe Makhathini #	CA (SA)	External	10/10/2015	2
Ms Shelley Thomas	CA (SA)	External	01/11/2012	4
Ms Tembi Mjoli	BCom, BCompt Honours, HDip Comp Audit	External	15/07/2013	5
Dr Zethu Qunta	BAdmin, BCom (Hons), MCom, PhD	External	30 /01/2015	4

Ms Makhathini joined the Committee after three sessions

8. COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Pursuant to the objective of achieving efficient implementation, the Agency undertook a comprehensive process of assessing the applicable legislation and drafted and submitted the legislative amendments for consideration. Cabinet approved the amendments and these were tabled at Parliament in December 2015. During the year under review, the Agency had stopped the issuing of Enforcement Orders until such time that their validity as well as the preceding confirmation of the service of documents could be confirmed, lest the Agency found itself experiencing fruitless expenditure. The clauses resulting in the challenges that renders it difficult for Issuing Authorities and the Agency to have continued and full compliance to the laws and regulations have been included in the legislative amendments at Parliament for promulgation and the Agency is hopeful that these can be promulgated during the 2016/17 financial year.

9. FRAUD AND CORRUPTION

The RTIA has taken a zero tolerance approach towards fraud and corruption and this is outlined in the fraud policy and a fraud prevention plan as approved by the RTIA Board and communicated to RTIA staff members. The RTIA also developed a Whistle blowing policy which directs staff members what to do when they want to report fraud and corruption in the RTIA.

The RTIA participated in the National Anti-Corruption Hotline (NACH) until November 2015. As of December 2015 the RTIA launched a Fraud and Corruption Hotline as a conduit to report fraud, corruption of any maladministration within the agency. The hotline is contracted and manned by KPMG to enable the public and staff, should they wish to remain anonymous, to report suspected fraud, corruption or misuse of public resources. Upon receipt of the concern raised, the case will be investigated by the Internal Audit and Risk Management Departments and a report will be tabled at the Audit and Risk Committee.

10. MINIMISING CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The RTIA has developed and approved a Financial Disclosure framework aimed at preventing conflicts of interest by requiring of RTIA employees to disclose their financial interests annually. In addition to it the Supply Chain Management policy is also in place, and it is enforced to discourage those who might try to benefit, directly or indirectly from a breach of the policy and provide redress through measures such as retrospective cancellation of affected decisions and tainted contracts and exclusion of beneficiaries from future processes. Breach of policy would be detected through monitoring mechanisms for non-compliance and processes for managing complaints. Supply chain officers and officials adjudicating tenders disclose financial interests if they are significant and relevant to the tenders considered. These may include, but are not limited to the following kinds of financial interest: employment relationships; consulting relationships; financial investments and intellectual property.

No conflict of interest was found for the year under review.

11. CODE OF CONDUCT

The Ethics Policy as approved by the RTIA board provides a summary of the key obligations of Board and employees to uphold its core values of accountability, transparency, integrity and fairness in executing its mandate.

The Code of Conduct requires Board Members and employees to act in the best interest of the RTIA and provides for standards of conduct in exercising their respective functions and duties. It requires disclosure of financial interests and requires board members to withdraw from proceedings of the RTIA when a matter in which a member may have an interest is considered. Any breach of the code of ethics is dealt with as misconduct in terms of RTIA's disciplinary code.

12. HEALTH SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

The RTIA is operating from premises leased from the Public Investment Corporation and as such, the Health Safety and Environmental issues were frequently brought to the attention of the landlord. The main concerns raised are in respect of adequate provision of access to people with disabilities and the landlord will be installing a ramp and providing sufficient access for people with disabilities.

13. COMPANY SECRETARY/HEAD: CORPORATE GOVERNANCE & LEGAL SERVICES

The role and scope of the Company Secretary was expanded to include the oversight of the legal services. Adv. MLT Bilikwana, the Company Secretary, continued to ensure that there are proper governance structures and compliance to all the governance precepts in line with the founding legislation, PFMA and King Code.

In performing his duties; he directly and indirectly:

- Assists the Chairperson and Registrar with the induction of new members;
- Assists the Board with orientation, development and education;
- Ensures that RTIA complies with all applicable legislation;
- Monitors the legal and regulatory environment and communicates new legislation and any changes to existing legislation;
- Assists the Chairperson and the Registrar in determining the annual Board plan and other issues of an administrative nature.
- Provides the Board with a central source of guidance and assistance;
- Ensures that the proceedings and affairs of the Board and its committees are properly administered in accordance with relevant legislation; and
- Provides secretariat and advisory services to the Board, its committees and Executive Committee.

All members of the Board and its sub-committees have direct access to the Company Secretary at all times.

14. SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

The RTIA has been sensitive to its operational environment as well as its stakeholders and to that extent, provided food parcels to more than 100 families in the Volksrust area during the 2015/16 festive season as well as refurbishment of sports field in Elukwatini, and the provision of food parcels and blankets to a hospice in Vrybrug.

COMPANY SECRETARY'S CERTIFICATE OF ASSURANCE

In terms of Section 14(1) and (3) of the Administrative Adjudication of Road Traffic Offences Act, 1998 (Act No. 46 of 1998) and Section 40(1)(c) and (d) of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999), I certify that for the financial year ended 31 March 2015, the Road Traffic Infringement Agency has lodged with the Minister of Transport and the National Treasury, the required audited annual financial statements, audited performance information and the annual report as prescribed.



Adv. MLT Bilikwana

Company Secretary

Date: 2016 - 05 - 31

15. AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT

The RTIA's Audit and Risk Committee is pleased to present its report for the financial year ended 31 March 2016.

Audit Committee Responsibility

The Audit and Risk Committee reports that it has complied with its responsibilities arising from section 27.1 of the Public Finance Management Act and paragraph 27.1.13 of the Treasury Regulations.

The Committee also reports that it has adopted appropriate formal terms of reference as its Audit and Risk Committee charter, has regulated its affairs in compliance with the charter and discharged all its responsibilities as contained therein.

The Effectiveness of Internal Control

The systems of internal control are designed to provide cost effective assurance that assets are safeguarded and that liabilities and working capital are effectively managed. In line with the PFMA and King III Report on Corporate Governance requirements, Internal Audit provides the Audit and Risk Committee with assurance that the internal controls are appropriate and effective. This is achieved by means of the risk management process, as well as the identification of corrective actions and suggested enhancements to internal controls and processes.

From the various reports of the Internal Auditors, the Audit Report on financial statements, and the management letter of the Auditor General South Africa, it was noted that no significant or material non-compliance with prescribed policies and procedures have been reported other than those reported in the management letter. Accordingly, we can report that the systems of internal control for the period under review were efficient and effective.

The following internal audit work was completed during the year under review:

- Supply Chain and expense management
- Asset Management
- Financial Discipline Review
- Revenue management
- Recruitment and Retention – Follow-up audit
- Review of the implementation of the adjudication processes – Follow-up Audit
- Performance Information Review
- Review of the Integrated Communication Strategy
- Review of the AARTO implementation plan
- Records Management and Back Office processes review
- Representation Process Review

- Review of the Risk management processes – Follow up
- General and Application Controls Review
- AG Management letter

In-Year Management and Monthly/Quarterly Report

The Audit and Risk Committee is satisfied with the content and quality of quarterly reports prepared and issued by the RTIA during the year under review. The RTIA has submitted the required quarterly reports timeously as stipulated.

Evaluation of Financial Statements

The Audit and Risk Committee has:

- Reviewed and discussed the audited financial statements to be included in the annual report, with the AGSA and the Board;
- Reviewed the AGSA management letter and management's response thereto;
- Reviewed changes in accounting policies and practices; and
- Reviewed significant adjustments resulting from the audit.

Note 16 of the financial statements discloses irregular expenditure to the tune of R959,541.00. The irregular expenditure was incurred as a result of acquiring services through written price quotations instead of a full bidding process. The process provided for in the Agency's procurement policy as well as the National Treasury prescripts were followed, with the acquisition approved as a deviation on the basis of urgency. The irregular expenditure was presented to the Audit Committee and the Board, which ultimately the Board condoned as there was good value acquired by the Agency and no loss whatsoever was incurred. Management and the Board therefore exercised their fiduciary responsibilities in terms of the PFMA and applicable governance prescripts.

Auditor's Report

We have reviewed the public entity's implementation plan for audit issues raised in the prior year and we are satisfied that the matters have been adequately resolved except for the following:

- Asset Management
- Performance Information

The Audit and Risk Committee concurs and accepts the conclusions of the Auditor-General SA (AGSA) on the annual financial statements and is of the opinion that the audited annual financial statements be accepted and read together with the report of the AGSA.



Mr Bryan Chaplog, CA (SA)
Chairperson of the Audit and Risk Committee
Road Traffic Infringement Agency
Date : 2016 - 05 - 31



Part D

Human Resources

1. INTRODUCTION

The HR unit has the responsibility to support the mandate of the Agency by implementing strategies and practices that ensure provision and retention of appropriate human capital to the organisation. In the period under review, the Agency has expanded its human resources by 11 employees from 88 the previous year across all occupational classes. Naturally, this increase translated in the expansion in employee costs.

The RTIA positions itself as an employer of choice and employee development is at the core of its strategy to realise this vision. In 2015/16 the Agency embarked on Education, Training and Development initiatives to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of its workforce. It established its study assistance programme to assist its employees to acquire qualifications and or skills and knowledge. As a rule, employees with no formal qualification being given preference, followed by those who wish to improve their qualifications to enable them to ensure professional development and advancement.

The Agency implemented its inaugural internship programme which saw the appointment of 12 interns across different sections of the Agency. The main objective of this programme is to:

- To provide an opportunity for interns to use the workplace as an active learning environment to improve their employment prospects;
- To provide opportunities for graduates with a view to acquire skills that would make them employable; and
- To assist interns to obtain required practical experience and to complete their qualifications where applicable.

During the period under review, RTIA progressed into a unionised environment as the majority of employees exercised their right to join a trade union. The South African Transport and Allied Workers Union (SATAWU) is currently enjoying majority membership and as such a recognition agreement has been entered into by the two parties. The agreement mostly regulates the relationship between the Agency and the representative trade union by seeking reasonable and satisfactory solutions to disputes as well as procedures to deal with matters of mutual interest.

In an attempt to promote and enhance employee wellbeing, the Agency saw the need to implement an Employee Assistance Programme (EAP) whose purpose is to ensure work-life balance of its employees. In this regard an EAP policy has been developed and implementation of various interventions is being monitored.

2. HUMAN RESOURCE OVERSIGHT STATISTICS

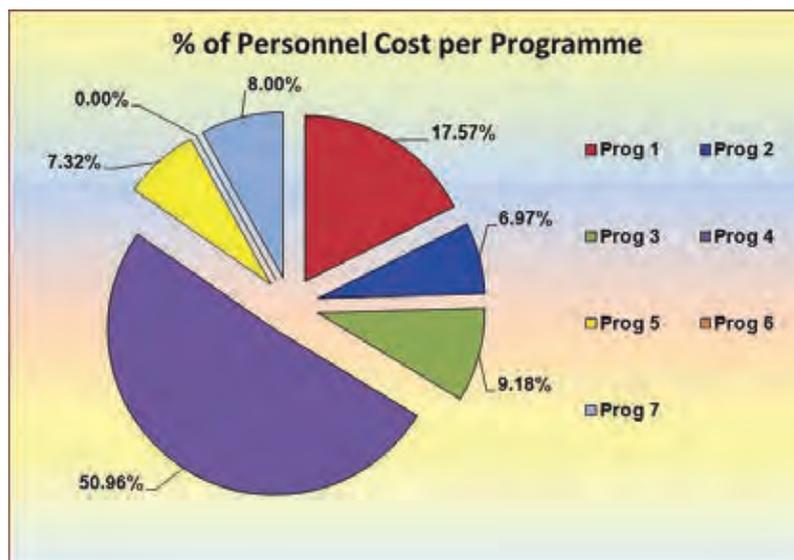
The personnel cost per programme during the year under review is shown in **Table 2.1** below.

Table 2.1 Personnel Cost by Programme					
Programme	Total Expenditure for the entity (R'000)	Personnel Expenditure (R'000)	Personnel exp. as a % of total exp. (R'000)	No. of employees	Average personnel cost per employee (R'000)
1	R 12 835.5	R 10 016.5	78.04%	22	R 455.3
2	R 54 260.3	R 3 976.4	7.33%	9	R 441.8
3	R 15 067.0	R 5 234.3	34.74%	7	R 747.8
4	R 52 130.6	R 29 055.3	55.74%	47	R 618.2
5	R 4 234.1	R 4 172.7	98.55%	12	R 347.7
6	R 2 459.2	R 0.0	0.00%	0	-
7	R 9 462.7	R 4 563.9	48.23%	7	R 652.0
TOTAL	R 150 449.4	R 57 019.2	37.90%	104	R 548.3

The information in the table above amongst others show that:

- 78.04% of the total expenditure in terms of programme 1 was personnel expenditure;
- 7.33% of the total expenditure in terms of programme 2 was personnel expenditure while the largest portion of expenditure under this programme was on the posting of AARTO documents; and
- There is no personnel expenditure in terms of programme 6, which reflects mainly international travel costs which was incurred by personnel related to the other programmes.

The percentage of the total personnel expenditure per programme is reflected in the pie-chart below.



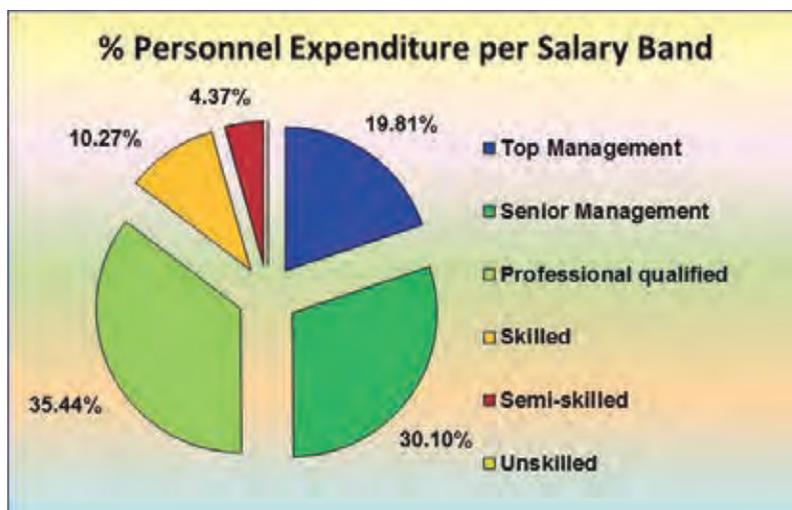
The personnel cost per salary band is shown in **Table 2.2** below

Table 2.2 Personnel Cost by Salary Band				
Salary Bands	Personnel Expenditure (R'000)	% of personnel exp. to total personnel cost	No. of employees	Average personnel cost per employee (R'000)
Top Management (Levels 15-16)	R 11 297.7	19.81%	7	R 1 613.95
Senior Management (Levels 13-14)	R 17 164.8	30.10%	18	R 953.60
Professional Qualified (Levels 9-12)	R 20 207.1	35.44%	42	R 481.12
Skilled (Levels 6-8)	R 5 855.7	10.27%	23	R 254.60
Semi-skilled (Levels 3-5)	R 2 493.9	4.37%	14	R 178.13
Unskilled (Levels 1-2)	R 0.0	0.00%		R 0.00
TOTAL	R 57 019.2	100.00%	104	R 548.26

The information in the table above shows that:

- The personnel expenditure on 104 employees of the RTIA amounted to R 57.019 million for the year under review; and
- Personnel expenditure increased by R 12.85 million (29.09%) from R 44.17 million the previous year due to an increase in the number of personnel from 87 at the start of the financial year up to a total of 104 over some months and reduced again by 5 resignations to 99 on 31 March 2016.

The information in the table above is also reflected in the pie-chart below.



The personnel performance rewards per occupational band is shown in **Table 2.3** below

Table 2.3		Performance Rewards per Occupational Band		
Occupational Bands	Performance rewards (R'000)	Personnel Expenditure (R'000)	% of performance rewards to total personnel cost (R'000)	
Top Management	R 1 936.0	R 11 297.7	41.09%	
Senior Management	R 1 109.0	R 17 164.8	23.54%	
Professional qualified	R 1 124.0	R 20 207.1	23.85%	
Skilled	R 446.0	R 5 855.7	9.47%	
Semi-skilled	R 97.0	R 2 493.9	2.06%	
Unskilled	R 0.0	R 0.0	0.00%	
TOTAL	R 4 712.0	R 57 019.2	100.00%	

For the period under review, the HR and Remuneration Committee recommended to the Board the implementation of *ex gratia* performance incentives due to the fact that they were of the view that the Agency achieved its performance targets yet there was no appropriate performance management system in place to assess and reward individual employee performance. As shown in the table above the incentives amounted to R 4.712 million for all employees for the 2015-2016 financial year.

Personnel training cost per business unit during the year under review is shown in **Table 2.4** below.

Table 2.4		Training Costs per Business Unit			
Business Unit	Personnel Expenditure (R'000)	Training Expenditure (R'000)	Training Expenditure as a % of Personnel Cost.	No. of Employees Trained	Avg Training Cost per Employee
Office of the Registrar	R 26 446.2	R 759	2.87%	33	R 23 000.00
Office of the COO	R 11 282.8	R 62	0.55%	1	R 62 000
Finance	R 5 100.9	R 286	5.61%	11	R 26 000.00
Information Management	R 4 172.7	R 0	0.00%	0	R 0
Adjudications	R 10 016.5	R 143	1.43%	6	R 23 833
TOTAL	R 57 019.2	R 1 250	2.19%	51	R 24 509.80

The information in the table above shows that:

- A total of 51 employees were trained during the financial year at a cost of R1.25 million;
- The training cost was in the order 2.19% of the total personnel expenditure during the year; and
- Training cost increased to R 714 000.00 from R 536 000.00 the previous year.

The information in the table above is also reflected in the pie-chart below.



The main topics on which employees per business unit were trained are as follows:

- Office of the Registrar :
Under the office of the registrar different units were trained amongst others on:
 - Communications: Stakeholder Engagements, Branding and Marketing, Public Sector and Risk Management.
 - IT: Windows Server
 - EXCO and Board: Road Safety Management and Leadership, Risk Management

- Office of the COO :
 - Road Safety Management and leadership.

- Finance :
 - IFRS training,
 - SAGE Evolution and Pastel refresher,
 - GRAP,
 - Women leadership programme,
 - Board course,
 - Executive Management Programme,
 - Fixed Assets,
 - Advanced office administration; and
 - SCM audit convention

- Adjudications :
 - Management development programme; and
 - Office management and office skills.

Employment Changes

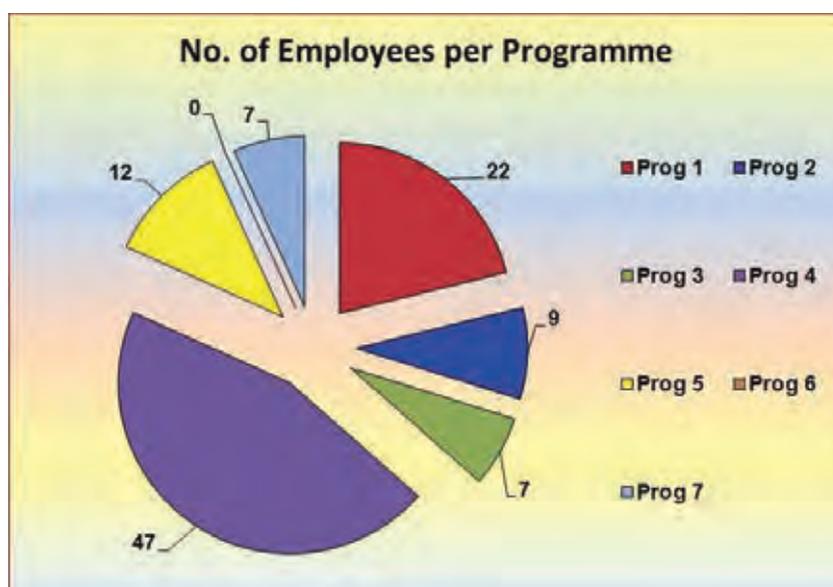
The number of staff employed and vacancies per programme is given in **Table 2.5** below.

Table 2.5					
Employment and Vacancies per Programme					
Programme	2014 / 2015 No. of Employees	2015 / 2016 Approved Posts	2015 / 2016 No. of Employees	2015 / 2016 Vacancies	% of vacancies
1	16	41	22	19	46.34%
2	9	15	9	6	40.00%
3	7	18	7	11	61.11%
4	44	61	47	14	22.95%
5	12	15	12	3	20.00%
6	0	0	0	0	-
7	0	25	7	18	72.00%
TOTAL	88	175	104	71	40.57%

The information in the table above amongst others, shows as follows:

- The programmes with the highest number of employees during the year are :
 - Programme 1 with 22 employees, which are 21.15% of the total employees of the RTIA;
 - Programme 4 with 47 employees, which are 45.19% of the total number of employees.
- The programmes with the lowest number of employees during the year are :
 - Programme 3 with 7 employees, which are 6.73% of the total number of employees;
 - Programme 7 with 7 employees, which are 6.73% of the total employees of the RTIA.
- The programmes with the biggest number of vacancies are :
 - Programme 1 with 19 vacancies, which are 26.76% of all vacancies; and
 - Programme 7 with 18 vacancies, which are 25.35% of the total number of vacancies.

The number of employees per programme during the year is also reflected in the pie-chart below.



The number of staff employed and vacancies per occupational band is given in **Table 2.6** below.

Table 2.6 Employment and Vacancies per Occupational Band					
Occupational Bands	2014 / 2015 No. of Employees	2015 / 2016 Approved Posts	2015 / 2016 No. of Employees	2015 / 2016 Vacancies	% of vacancies
Top Management	5	13	7	6	46.15%
Senior Management	16	33	17	16	48.48%
Professional qualified	33	54	41	13	24.07%
Skilled	19	49	20	29	59.18%
Semi-skilled	14	26	14	12	46.15%
Unskilled	0	0	0	0	-
TOTAL	87	175	99	76	43.43%

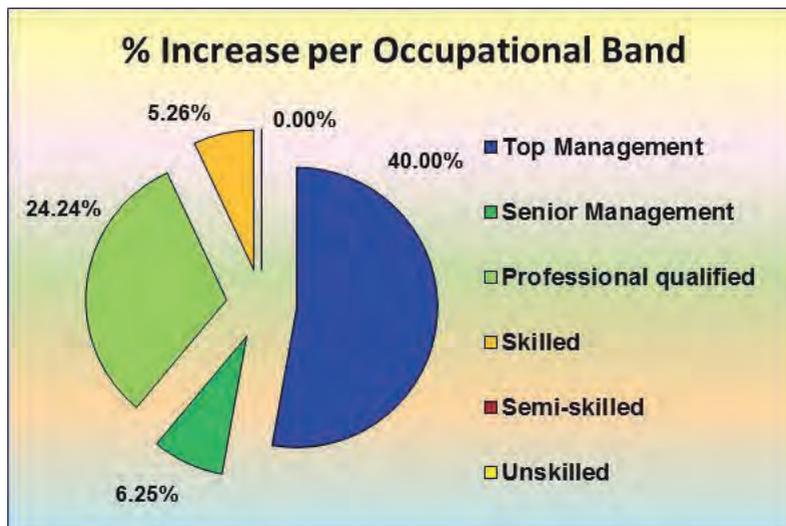
The information in the table above shows number of employees of the RTIA increased by 12 (13.79%) from 87 at the end of 2014-2015 to 99 at the end of 2015-2016. The changes per occupational band were as follows:

- Top management : increased by 2 (40.00%) from 5 to 7;
- Senior management : increased by 1 (6.25%) from 16 to 17;
- Professional qualified : increased by 8 (24.24%) from 33 to 41;
- Skilled : increased by 1 (5.26%) from 19 to 20; and
- Semi-skilled : no change, remained at a total of 14.

The appointments in the top management band were the in the following posts:

- Senior Executive Manager : Communications & Stakeholder Relations; and
- Senior Executive Manager : Corporate Support.

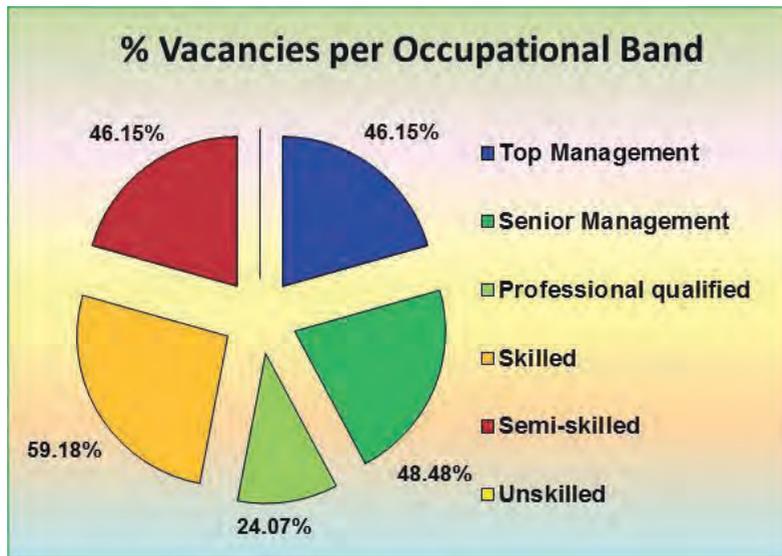
The percentage increase in employees per occupational band is reflected in the pie-chart below.



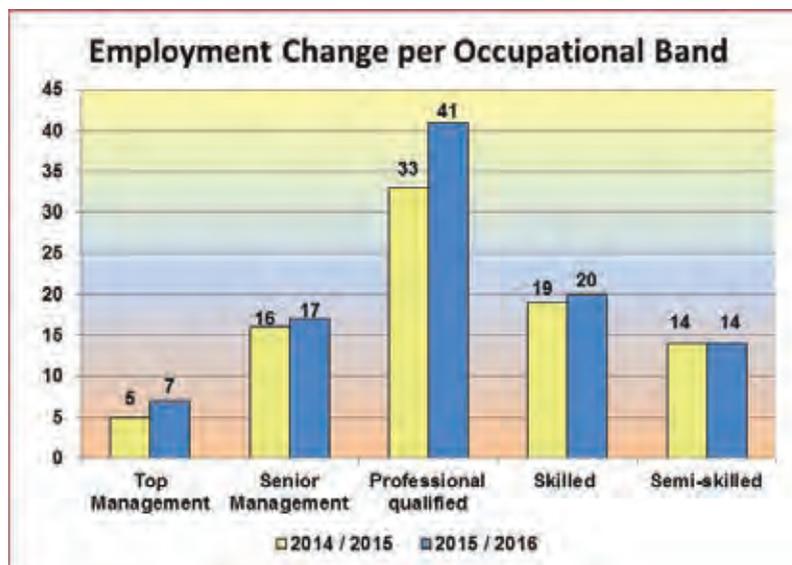
The entity anticipated to appoint 88 additional employees during the period under review to achieve a total staff compliment of 175. However, due to funding constraints, only 17 were

additionally employed on a permanent basis, while 5 resigned, resulting in an increase of 12 to 99 at the end of the reporting period, which is 43.43% less than the desired number.

The percentage vacancies per occupational band are also reflected in the pie-chart below.



The employment change per occupational band is reflected in the graph below.



The number of permanent staff employed at the start of the financial year and the number of appointments and terminations during the course of the year are given in **Table 2.7** below.

Table 2.7 Employment Changes per Salary Band				
Salary Bands	Employment at beginning of period	Appointments	Terminations	Employment at end of the period
Top Management (Levels 15-16)	5	2	0	7
Senior Management (Levels 13-14)	16	2	1	17
Professional Qualified (Levels 9-12)	33	9	1	41
Skilled (Levels 6-8)	19	4	3	20
Semi-skilled (Levels 3-5)	14	0	0	14
Unskilled (Levels 1-2)	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	87	17	5	99

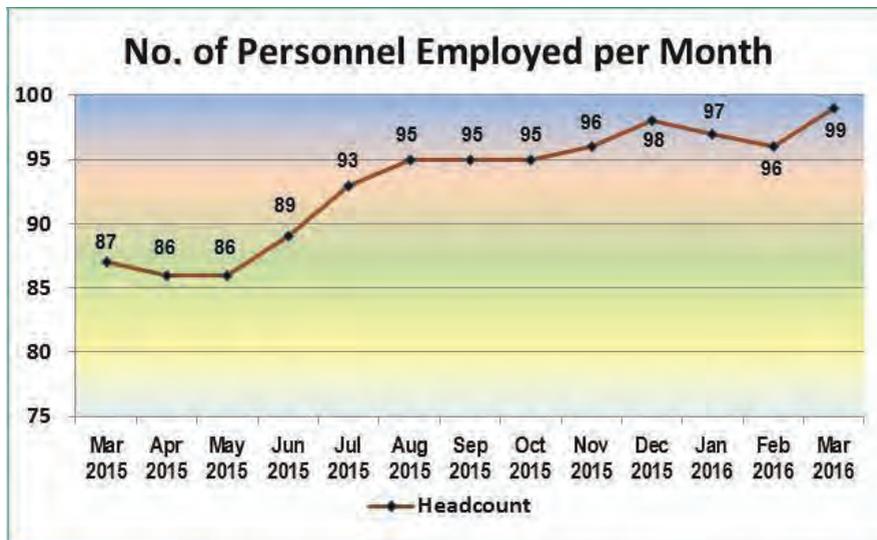
The information in Table 2.7 above, amongst others shows that:

- 17 new appointments were made for the period under review;
- 5 employees resigned during the course of the year, on which more detail is provided in table 2.8 below, which means that the total number of employees increased by 12 from 87 as at 1 April 2015 to 99 by 31 March 2016.

The percentage employees per occupational band at the end of the financial year are shown in the pie-chart below.



The number of personnel employed per month during the year is shown in the graph below.



The information in **Table 2.8** below shows that there were 5 employees who exited the Agency by resignation within the various salary levels during the period under review.

Reason	Levels 15-16	Levels 13-14	Levels 9-12	Levels 6-8	Levels 3-5	Levels 1-2	Total	% of total no. of staff leaving
Death	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Resignation	0	1	1	3	0	0	5	100.00%
Dismissal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Retirement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Ill health	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Expiry of contract	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Total	0	1	1	3	0	0	5	100.00%

The information in **Table 2.9** below shows that there was only one disciplinary action taken during the course of the year.

Nature of disciplinary Action	Number
Verbal Warning	0
Written Warning	0
Final Written warning	0
Suspension	1
Dismissal	0
Total	1

During the year under review there were:

- No cases of misconduct;
- One (1) precautionary suspension
- No grievances lodged;
- One (1) dispute lodged by the prospective Trade Union, SATAWU, with the Commission for Conciliation, Mediation and Arbitration (CCMA) regarding delays in finalising the agreement. The matter was resolved through conciliation between the two parties by agreeing on the date that the parties pledged to finalise the document; and
- No strike actions.

Employment Equity Status and Equity Targets

The information in the tables below shows the number of males and females employed by the RTIA in accordance with race group and occupational band during the course of the financial year. The Agency is not well represented in in both genders from Coloured, Asian and White demographics across all occupational levels. Various strategies including targeted recruitment methods to attract applicants from under-represented demographics which are in line with goals submitted to the National Department of Labour are being pursued.

The information in **Table 2.10a** below shows the number of males employed by the RTIA in accordance with race group and occupational band during the financial year.

Table 2.10a		Labour Relations : Equity Target and Employment Equity Status - Male								
Race Group	African		Coloured		Asian		White		Total Male	
Occupational Bands	Current	Target	Current	Target	Current	Target	Current	Target	Current	Target
Top Management	3	5	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	7
Senior Management	11	17	1	2	0	0	1	2	13	21
Professional qualified	19	23	1	2	0	2	0	0	20	27
Skilled	11	19	0	3	0	3	0	2	11	27
Semi-skilled	5	6	0	2	0	2	0	1	5	11
Unskilled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	49	70	2	9	0	7	2	7	53	93

The information in the table above indicates the male employment status at the end of the financial year as follows:

- African : current 49 with a target of 70;
- Coloured : current 2 with a target of 9;
- Asian : current 0 with a target of 7;
- White : current 2 with a target of 7; and
- Total: current 53 with a target of 93.

The information in **Table 2.10b** below shows the number of females employed by the RTIA in accordance with race group and occupational band during the financial year.

Table 2.10b		Labour Relations : Equity Target and Employment Equity Status - Female								
Race Group	African		Coloured		Asian		White		Total Female	
Occupational Bands	Current	Target	Current	Target	Current	Target	Current	Target	Current	Target
Top Management	3	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	6
Senior Management	4	7	0	2	0	2	0	1	4	12
Professional qualified	17	19	2	3	0	2	1	3	20	27
Skilled	10	15	0	2	0	3	0	2	10	22
Semi-skilled	8	9	1	2	0	2	0	2	9	15
Unskilled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	42	55	3	10	0	9	1	8	46	82

The information in the Table 2.10b above indicates the female employment status on 31 March 2016 as follows:

- African : current 42 with a target of 55;
- Coloured : current 3 with a target of 10;
- Asian : current 0 with a target of 9;
- White : current 1 with a target of 8; and
- Total : current 46 with a target of 82.

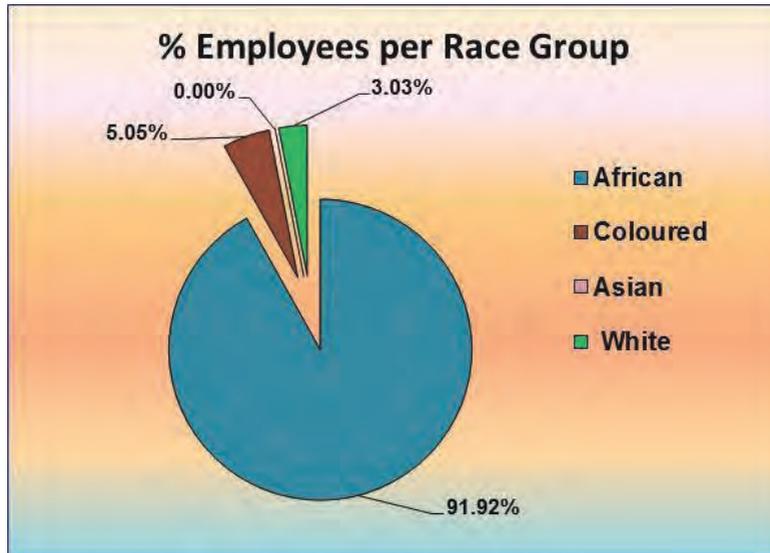
The information in **Table 2.10c** below shows the total number of personnel employed by the RTIA in accordance with occupational band and race group at the end of the financial year.

Table 2.10c		Labour Relations : Equity Target and Employment Equity Status - Total								
Race Group	African		Coloured		Asian		White		TOTAL	
Occupational Bands	Current	Target	Current	Target	Current	Target	Current	Target	Current	Target
Top Management	6	10	0	1	0	0	1	2	7	13
Senior Management	15	24	1	4	0	2	1	3	17	33
Professional qualified	36	42	3	5	0	4	1	3	40	54
Skilled	21	34	0	5	0	6	0	4	21	49
Semi-skilled	13	15	1	4	0	4	0	3	14	26
Unskilled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	91	125	5	19	0	16	3	15	99	175

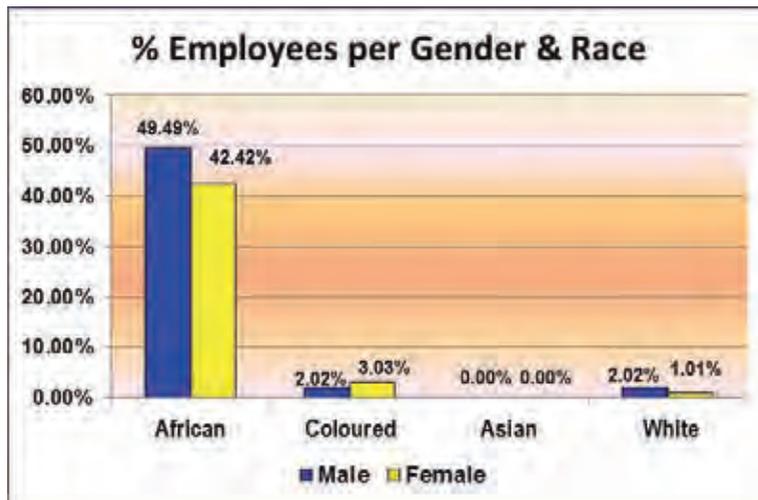
The total of the information in Tables 2.10a and 2.10b is given in Table 2.10c above, and shows the total employment status on 31 March 2016 as follows:

- African : current 91 with a target of 125;
- Coloured : current 5 with a target of 19;
- Asian : current 0 with a target of 16;
- White : current 3 with a target of 15; and
- Total : current 99 with a target of 175.

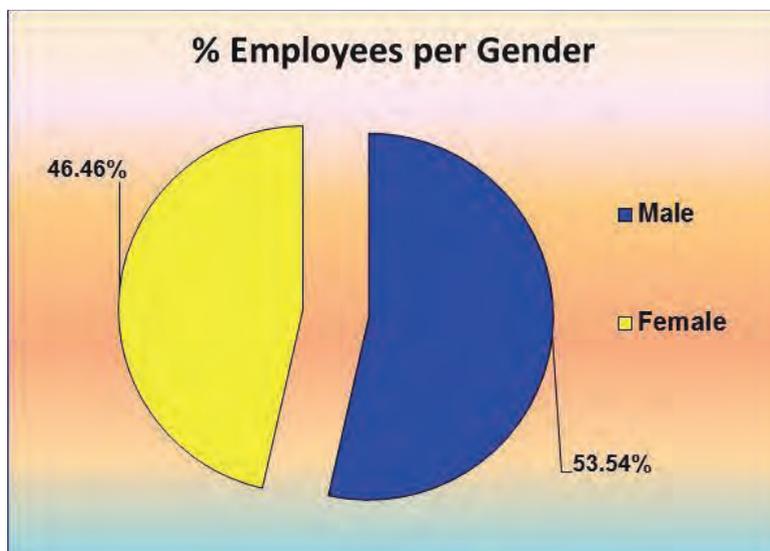
The pie-chart below shows the percentage of the current employees per race group.



The graph below shows the percentage of all employees per gender and race group.



The pie-chart below shows the percentage of all employees per gender.



The information in **Table 2.11** below shows that there were no disabled employees employed by the RTIA during the course of the year.

Table 2.11		Disabled staff				
Gender	Male		Female		TOTAL	
Occupational Bands	Current	Target	Current	Target	Current	Target
Top Management	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senior Management	0	0	0	0	0	0
Professional qualified	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skilled	0	0	0	0	0	0
Semi-skilled	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unskilled	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0

The RTIA has not been able to attract people with disabilities in its recruitment and placement efforts during the past year. The Agency will concentrate on targeted recruitment methods to attract suitably qualified applicants with disabilities to be appointed at least in the skilled level occupational band, given the suitability of the building that the Agency is currently occupying.

The information in **Table 2.12** below shows the number of interns employed by the RTIA during the course of the year.

Table 2.12		Appointment and Deployment of Interns				
Business Unit	2014 / 2015 No. of Interns Appointed	2015 / 2016 Approved Intern Posts	2015 / 2016 No. of Interns Appointed	2015 / 2016 No. of Interns Resigned	2015 / 2016 Intern Post Vacancies	Intern Expenditure (R'000)
Office of the Registrar	0	45	7	2	40	R 320.0
Office of the COO	0	25	1	0	24	R 49.0
Finance	0	10	2	0	8	R 93.0
Information Management	0	5	1	0	4	R 46.0
Adjudications	0	5	1	0	4	R 46.0
TOTAL	0	90	12	2	80	R 554.0

The information in the table above shows:

- A total of 90 intern posts were approved for the year;
- 12 Interns were employed and 2 resigned during the course of the year leaving 80 vacancies on 31 March 2016; and
- The total expenditure on interns during the year amounted to R 0.554 million.

Policies

The following policies were developed and/or reviewed during the year:

- Disciplinary code and procedures;
- Employee wellness policy;
- Training and development policy; and
- Internship policy.



Part E
Financial Information

Report of the auditor-general to Parliament on the Road Traffic Infringement Agency

Report on the financial statements

Introduction

1. I have audited the financial statements of the Road Traffic Infringement Agency set out on pages 182 to 225, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2016, the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets, cash flow statement and the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts, for the year then ended, as well as the notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Accounting Authority's responsibility for the financial statements

2. The accounting authority is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the South African Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP) and the requirements of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act. No. 1 of 1999) (PFMA), and for such internal control as the accounting authority determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor-general's responsibility

3. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit. I conducted my audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that I comply with ethical requirements, and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.
4. An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.
5. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my unqualified audit opinion.

Opinion

6. In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Road Traffic Infringement Agency as at 31 March 2016 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with GRAP and the requirements of the PFMA.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

7. In accordance with the Public Audit Act of South Africa, 2004 (Act No. 25 of 2004) and the general notice issued in terms thereof, I have a responsibility to report findings on the reported performance information against predetermined objectives of selected objectives presented in the annual performance report, compliance with legislation and internal control. The objective of my tests was to identify reportable findings as described under each subheading but not to gather evidence to express assurance on these matters. Accordingly, I do not express an opinion or conclusion on these matters.

Predetermined objectives

8. I performed procedures to obtain evidence about the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information of the following selected objectives presented in the annual performance report of the public entity for the year ended 31 March 2016:

Objective 1: Enforce compliance by penalising the contravention of road traffic laws on pages 126 to 129

Objective 2: Enforce payment of penalties on pages 129 to 131

Objective 3: Change the behaviour of road users on pages 132 to 135.

9. I evaluated the usefulness of the reported performance information to determine whether it was presented in accordance with the National Treasury's annual reporting principles and whether the reported performance was consistent with the planned objectives. I further performed tests to determine whether indicators and targets were well defined, verifiable, specific, measurable, time bound and relevant, as required by the National Treasury's Framework for managing programme performance information (FMPPI).
10. I assessed the reliability of the reported performance information to determine whether it was valid, accurate and complete.
11. I did not identify any material findings on the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information for the following objective(s):
- Enforce compliance by penalising the contravention of road traffic laws
 - Change the behaviour of road users

12. The material findings in respect of the selected objectives are as follows:

Enforce payment of penalties

Reliability of reported performance information

The FMPPi requires auditees to have appropriate systems to collect, collate, verify and store performance information to ensure reliable reporting of actual achievements against planned objectives, indicators and targets. The reported achievements against planned targets of 67% important indicators were not reliable when compared to the source information or evidence provided.

Compliance with legislation

13. I performed procedures to obtain evidence that the public entity had complied with applicable legislation regarding financial matters, financial management and other related matters. My findings on material non-compliance with specific matters in key legislation, as set out in the general notice issued in terms of the PAA, are as follows:

Expenditure management

14. The accounting authority did not take effective steps to prevent irregular expenditure, as required by section 51(1)(b)(ii) of the Public Finance Management Act.

Internal control

15. I did not identify any significant deficiencies in internal control

Auditor-General

Pretoria
30 July 2016



AUDITOR-GENERAL
SOUTH AFRICA

Auditing to build public confidence

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
as at 31 March 2016

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2016</u> R	Restated <u>2015</u> R
ASSETS			
Non - Current Assets		7 614 428	9 923 359
Property, plant and equipment	3	7 417 836	9 812 905
Intangible asset	4	196 592	110 454
Current assets		273 570 305	112 990 689
Trade and other receivables	5	64 441 940	51 385 258
Cash and cash equivalents	6	167 158 759	43 174 102
AARTO assets	8	41 969 606	18 431 329
Total Assets		281 184 733	122 914 048
Net Assets		178 297 435	91 948 726
Accumulated surplus		178 297 435	91 948 726
Current liabilities		102 887 298	30 965 322
Trade and other payables	7	60 917 692	12 533 993
AARTO liabilities	8	41 969 606	18 431 329
Total net assets and liabilities		281 184 733	122 914 048

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE
for the year ended 31 March 2016

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2016</u> R	<u>2015</u> R
Revenue		253 740 813	128 451 208
Infringement fees	9	242 243 813	113 151 208
Grants allocated	9	11 497 000	15 300 000
Other income		40 392	2 815 099
Sundry income		40 392	2 815 099
Expenses		(169 177 847)	(99 463 503)
Impairment loss on receivables	5	(4 558 407)	(1 398 782)
Employment costs		(65 319 503)	(43 933 907)
Other operating expenses		(94 440 844)	(51 291 149)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	3	(4 414 866)	(2 554 745)
Amortization of intangible assets	4	(420 919)	(249 910)
Assets written-off	3	(23 308)	(35 010)
Surplus from operations	10	84 603 358	31 802 804
Finance income – bank interest		1 745 351	29 769
Surplus for the period		86 348 709	31 832 573

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS
for the year ended 31 March 2016

	<u>Notes</u>	Accumulated surplus R	Total R
Opening balance as at 1 April 2014		60 116 153	60 116 153
Surplus for the year		31 832 573	31 832 573
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Opening balance as at 1 April 2015		91 948 726	91 948 726
Surplus for the year		86 348 709	86 348 709
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Closing balance at 31 March 2016		178 297 435	178 297 435
		<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

CASH FLOW STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2016

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2016</u> R	<u>Restated</u> <u>2015</u> R
Cash flow from operating activities			
Receipts			
Infringement Receipts		224 628 726	97 512 620
Grant allocated		11 497 000	15 300 000
AARTO collections	11	264 261 091	150 129 253
		<u>500 386 817</u>	<u>262 941 873</u>
Receipts from customers and grants			
Interest received		1 745 351	29 769
		<u>502 132 168</u>	<u>262 971 642</u>
Payments			
Employee costs		(65 319 503)	(43 933 907)
Suppliers		(46 016 755)	(45 350 989)
AARTO disbursements	11	(264 261 091)	(150 129 253)
		<u>(375 597 349)</u>	<u>(239 414 149)</u>
Net cash inflow from operating activities	11	<u>126 534 819</u>	<u>23 557 493</u>
Cash flow from investing activities			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(2 043 105)	(8 538 323)
Acquisition of intangible assets		(507 057)	(14 966)
		<u>(2 550 162)</u>	<u>(8 553 289)</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		<u>123 984 657</u>	<u>15 004 204</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		43 174 102	28 169 898
		<u>167 158 759</u>	<u>43 174 102</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	6		

**STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNTS
for the year ended 31 March 2016**

	Note	Actual	Budget	Variance ³
Revenue		253 740 813	195 497 000	58 243 813
Infringement fees		242 243 813	184 000 000	58 243 813
Grant allocated		11 497 000	11 497 000	-
Other		1 785 743	-	1 785 743
Sundry income		40 392	-	40 392
Interest		1 745 351	-	1 745 351
Less Expenses		(169 177 847)	(195 497 000)	26 319 153
Communication and marketing ⁴		5 037 460	12 000 000	(6 962 540)
Postage		52 008 212	79 563 000	(27 554 788)
Board and sub-committee remuneration		1 660 335	2 500 000	(839 665)
Employee costs		65 319 503	75 177 493	(9 857 990)
Depreciation and amortization		4 835 785	4 200 000	634 785
Assets written-off		23 308	-	23 308
Staff training		596 787	2 474 243	(1 877 456)
Impairment on receivables		4 558 407	-	4 558 407
Operating expenses		35 734 837	22 056 507	13 678 330
Surplus for period		86 348 709	-	86 348 709

³ Refer to note 26

⁴ Includes marketing, promotional items and campaign awareness and advertising costs

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2016

1. Basis of Presentation

1.1 Basis of Preparation

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the effective Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practices ("GRAP") issued by the Accounting Standards Board ("ASB") in accordance with Section 91(1) of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No.1 of 1999) ("PFMA").

During the year, a number of standards of GRAP became effective for the current financial period. A brief description of these standards as well as an estimate of the impact is contained in Note 20.

A summary of the significant accounting policies, which have been applied, are disclosed below. These accounting policies are consistent with the previous period.

1.2 Reporting Entity

The Road Traffic Infringement Agency ("RTIA or the Agency") derives its mandate and functions from the Administrative Adjudication of Road Traffic Offences Act, 1998 (Act No.46 of 1998). The full responsibilities of the Agency are contained in this Act.

1.3 Basis of Measurement

The annual financial statements have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting and incorporate the historical cost conventions as the basis of measurement, except where specified otherwise.

1.4 Functional and Presentation Currency

These financial statements are presented in South African Rand, which is the Agency's functional currency. All financial information presented in Rand has been rounded to the nearest Rand.

1.5 Comparative information

Budget

The Budget information presented in accordance with GRAP 1 and 24 has been disclosed separately in the Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts. The approved budget is prepared on an accrual basis and it covers the financial period from 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016. The financial statement and the budget are prepared on the same basis of accounting, comparative information is not required.

Prior year comparatives

The presentation and classification of items in the current year is consistent with prior years, unless otherwise specified, except for changes set out in note 17, Correction of prior period error.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) for the year ended 31 March 2016

1. Basis of Presentation (continued)

1.6 Use of significant estimates and judgements

The use of judgment, estimates and assumptions is inherent to the process of preparing annual financial statements. These judgements, estimates and assumptions affect the amounts presented in the annual financial statements. Uncertainties about these estimates and assumptions could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the relevant asset or liability in future periods.

Judgements

In the process of applying these accounting policies, management has made the following judgements that may have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Estimates

Estimates are informed by historical experience, information currently available to management, assumptions, and other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. These estimates are reviewed on a regular basis. Changes in estimates that are not due to errors are processed in the period of the review and applied prospectively.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GRAP requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. These judgments and estimates are reviewed annually by management. Revisions and accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

The following significant areas of judgments and sources of estimation uncertainty were used during the financial year:

Asset lives and residual values

Depreciation and amortisation recognised on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are determined with reference to the useful lives and residual values of the underlying items. The useful lives and residual values of assets are based on management's estimation of the asset's condition, expected condition at the end of the period of use, its current use, expected future use and the entity's expectations about the availability of finance to replace the asset at the end of its useful life. In evaluating the how the condition and use of the asset informs the useful life and residual value management considers the impact of technology and minimum service requirements of the assets.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated over their useful lives taking into account residual values, where appropriate. The actual lives of the assets and residual values are assessed annually and may vary depending on a number of factors. In re-assessing asset lives, factors such as technological innovation, product life cycles and maintenance programmes are taken into account. Residual value assessments consider issues such as future market conditions, the remaining life of the asset and projected disposal values.

For uncertainties that result from the assessment of useful lives and residual values on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets see note 2.1 and 2.2.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
for the year ended 31 March 2016

1. Basis of Presentation (continued)

1.6 Use of estimates and judgements (continued)

- ***Provisions***

The nature of the judgments and estimation uncertainties related to provisions. Provisions were raised and management determined an estimate based on the information available.

- ***Impairment testing***

Key assumptions, judgments and/or estimates used with regards to impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets:

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are considered for impairment if there is reason to believe that impairment may be necessary. Factors taken into consideration in reaching such a decision include the economic viability of the asset and where it is a component of a larger economic unit, the viability of that unit itself.

Future cash flows expected to be generated by the asset are projected, taking into account market conditions and the expected useful lives of the assets. The present value of these cash flows, determined using appropriate discount rates, is compared to the current net asset value and if lower, the assets are impaired to the present value.

- ***Impairment for doubtful debts***

The measurement of receivables is derived after consideration of the allowance for doubtful debts. Management makes certain assumptions regarding the categorisation of debtors into groups with similar risk profiles so that the effect of any impairment on a group of receivables would not differ materially from the impairment that would have been determined had each debtor been assessed for impairment on an individual basis. The determination of this allowance is predisposed to the utilisation of estimates, assumptions and management judgements. In determining this allowance the estimates are made about the probability of recovery of the debtors based on their past payment history and risk profile.

The Agency assesses its receivables for impairment at each balance sheet date. In determining whether impairment for doubtful debts should be recognised, management will make judgements as to whether there is objective evidence indicating that the financial asset may be impaired.

- ***Adequacy of the leave provision***

The leave pay provision is based on actual days accrued at the rate of remuneration at the reporting date. Changes in the rate of remuneration are determined annually. The provision is only needed when employees resign, as unused leave is forfeited 3 months (i.e. June of each calendar year) after the financial year.

- ***RTIA acts as an agent to the Issuing Authorities***

RTIA is an agent of the Issuing Authorities for the purposes of the collection of the penalties, and as such it would only account for the revenue collected for its own account, this is in terms of Section 13(1) of the AARTO Act. RTIA is not responsible for identifying infringements, the only responsibility it has is to collect infringement penalties on behalf of the issuing authorities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) for the year ended 31 March 2016

2. Significant Accounting Policies

2.1 Property, plant and equipment

2.1.1 Recognition and measurement

An item of property, plant and equipment is recognized as an asset:

- when the Agency has full control over it; and
- it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Agency; and
- the asset has a cost, or other determined value which can be measured reliably.

Property, plant and equipment is initially measured at cost, including all directly attributable costs necessary to bring the asset to its required working condition for its intended use. Subsequently property, plant and equipment is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Property, plant and equipment cease to be recognised when it is disposed of or permanently withdrawn from use or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains and losses arising from the retirement or disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and carrying amount of the assets, these are recognised as income or expenses in surplus or deficit for the period.

The depreciation method used reflects the pattern in which the asset's future economic benefits are expected to be consumed by the Agency.

When property, plant and equipment comprises of major components with different useful lives, these components are accounted for as separate items and they are depreciated separately.

2.1.2 Subsequent costs

The Agency recognises in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the item will flow to the Agency and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

All other costs are recognised in surplus or deficit as an expense when they are incurred. Repairs and maintenance costs are generally charged to expenses when they are incurred. However, major renovations are capitalised and included in the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits in excess of the originally assessed standard of performance of the existing asset will flow to the Agency. Major renovations are depreciated over the remaining useful life of the related asset.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
for the year ended 31 March 2016

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

2.1 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

2.1.3 Depreciation

The useful life of an asset and residual values are reviewed annually, and if expectations differ from previous estimates, the changes are accounted for as a change in accounting estimate.

Depreciation on all property, plant and equipment commences when the items are available for use. Depreciation is recognised on a straight-line basis to write off the cost of assets to their residual values over the estimated useful lives.

The useful lives for items of property, plant and equipment have been assessed as follows:

<i>Office equipment and appliances</i>	<i>1 - 5 years</i>
<i>Computer equipment</i>	<i>3 - 5 years</i>
<i>Furniture & fittings</i>	<i>5 - 6 years</i>
<i>Motor vehicles</i>	<i>5 - 6 years</i>
<i>Leasehold improvements</i>	<i>shorter of lease term or 25 years</i>

Depreciation does not cease when the asset becomes idle or is retired from active use unless the asset is fully depreciated.

2.2 Intangible assets

2.2.1 Recognition and measurement

Intangible assets are initially measured at cost. Cost includes any directly attributable cost of preparing the asset for its intended use.

After initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at their cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets are derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal.

2.2.2 Subsequent costs

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is recognised in surplus or deficit as incurred.

An internally-generated intangible asset arising from development (or from the development phase of an internal project) is recognised when:

- it is technically feasible to complete the asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- there is an intention to complete and use or sell it;
- there is an ability to use or sell it;
- it will generate probable future economic benefits;
- there are available technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the asset; and
- the expenditure attributable to the asset during its development can be measured reliably.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) for the year ended 31 March 2016

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

2.2 Intangible assets (continued)

Intangible assets with a finite useful life are amortised over that useful life of the product. Amortisation commences when the asset is available for use, i.e. when it is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

The useful life of an intangible asset is reviewed annually, and if expectations differ from previous estimates, the changes shall be accounted for as a change in accounting estimates.

The useful lives for items of intangible assets have been assessed as follows:

<i>Computer software and licenses</i>	1 - 4 years
<i>Website development costs</i>	1 - 4 years

Amortisation does not cease when the asset becomes idle or is retired from active use unless the asset is fully depreciated.

2.3 Impairment

Financial assets

The entity assesses at each statement of financial position date whether there is objective evidence that a financial assets or the Agency assets are impaired.

Assets carried at amortized cost

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the assets carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows (excluding future expected credit losses) discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired can include default or delinquency by a debtor or indications that a debtor will enter into bankruptcy or that one or more events have had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account. The amount of the loss is recognised in surplus or deficit.

Significant financial assets should be tested for impairment on an individual basis and the remaining financial assets should be assessed collectively into groups of similar credit risk characteristics.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss shall be reversed either directly or by adjusting an allowance account. The reversal shall not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised at the date the impairment is reversed. The amount of the reversal is recognised in surplus or deficit.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
for the year ended 31 March 2016

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

2.3 Impairment (continued)

Non-financial assets

The carrying amount of non-financial assets is reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. The recoverable amount of an asset is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

An impairment loss is recognised when the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in surplus or deficit.

2.4 Financial Instruments

2.4.1 Initial recognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised on the statement of financial position when the company has become a party to contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire; or when financial assets and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the assets are transferred to another entity. Financial liabilities are derecognised when, and only when, the company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire.

2.4.2 Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as loans and receivables. Receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment. Interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial.

Trade and other receivables are carried at cost less provision made for impairment of these receivables and it is assessed at least annually for possible impairment. The impairment is determined in accordance with the accounting policy for impairments. Impairment adjustments are made through the use of an allowance account.

2.4.3 Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are initially measured at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

2.4.4 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and cash with the bank. Cash equivalents relate to short term highly liquid investments that are registered with banking institutions with maturities of 3 months or less and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) for the year ended 31 March 2016

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

2.4.5 Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities have not been offset in the Statement of Financial Position.

2.5 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

The cost of short-term employee benefits, (those payable within 12 months after the service is rendered, such as paid vacation leave and sick leave, bonuses and non-monetary benefits such as medical care), are recognised in the period in which the service is rendered and are not discounted.

The expected cost of compensated absences is recognised as an expense as the employees render services that increase their entitlement or, in the case of non-accumulating absences, when the absence occurs.

The expected cost of bonus payments is recognised as an expense when there is a legal or constructive obligation to make such payments as a result of past performance.

Defined Contribution

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

Under a defined contribution plan fixed contributions are payable by the Agency and members. The Agency has no legal or constructive obligation to pay any further contributions other than these fixed contributions.

2.6 Provisions

Provisions are made for unavoidable liabilities of which the amount can be estimated, but the settlement is uncertain. These provisions are recognised when the Agency has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

The carrying amount of each provision is reviewed at reporting date and adjusted, if necessary, to reflect the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation as at that date. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount of a provision is the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation.

A provision is reversed to the extent that it is no longer probable that a future outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
for the year ended 31 March 2016

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

2.7 Revenue recognition

Grants and virements received

Government grants are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that:

- the Agency will comply with the conditions attaching to them; and
- the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised as income in the year in which they are received or deferred when conditions for the grant are not met. A government grant that becomes receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Agency with no future related costs is recognised as income in the period in which it becomes receivable.

Infringement fees

Infringement fees comprise of traffic penalties collected after 32 days' notice period, courtesy letter fees, enforcement order fees, penalty fees and unsuccessful representation fees. This amount is the net collections retained.

Infringement fees are recognised when the outcome of the transaction involving the collection of infringement fees can be estimated reliably, revenue associated with these transactions is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction. The outcome of these transactions can be reliably measured when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- The amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- It is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transactions will flow to the Agency after legal entitlement under the AARTO Act has been established;
- The stage of completion of the transaction can be measured reliably once the amount collected on behalf of the Issuing Authorities has been established; and
- The costs incurred for the transaction and the costs to complete the transaction can be measured reliably.

The fulfilment of the service is binary, thus these conditions are met at the point where fees are collected from the infringers. RTIA is entitled to the revenue from the amounts of penalties collected and paid over to the Issuing Authorities under Section 32 of the AARTO Act. The amount that the Agency earns is predetermined by virtue of the fact that the Agency is entitled to 50% of the amounts collected from infringers.

The effects of IGRAP 1 are considered. The key trigger for revenue is the collection of the infringement revenue by the Agency. As a result the infringement revenue is based on the custodian relationship with Issuing Authorities, and the probability of collection is not an option because revenue is triggered on collection.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
for the year ended 31 March 2016

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

2.8 Financing costs

The interest expense is recognised in surplus or deficit using the effective interest method.

2.9 Operating leases

Leases where the lessor retains the risk and rewards of ownership of the underlying asset are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

2.10 Taxation

The RTIA is exempt from taxation in terms of the provision of section 10 (1) (cA) (i) of the Income Tax Act, 1962 (Act No. 58 of 1962) and the Value-Added Tax Act, 1991 (Act 89 of 1991).

2.11 Services received in kind

The RTIA receives services in kind from the Department of Transport for the shared utilisation of the eNaTIS system. The value of the services cannot be reliably measured.

2.12 Related Parties

The RTIA operates in an economic environment currently dominated by entities directly or indirectly linked to the Department of Transport and the Issuing Authorities as defined in the AARTO Act.

The South African Post Office ("SAPO") is a key related party in serving of AARTO documents by registered mail in terms of section 30 of the AARTO Act, read in conjunction with section 31 of the AARTO Act Regulations.

Key management is defined as being individuals with the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Agency. We regard all individuals from the level of Executive Management up to the Board of Directors as key management per the definition.

Close family members of key management personnel are considered to be those family members who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by key management individuals in their dealings with the Agency.

The objective of the financial statements is to provide relevant and reliable information and therefore materiality is considered in the disclosure of these transactions.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
for the year ended 31 March 2016

2.13 Irregular and Fruitless and Wasteful Expenditure

Irregular expenditure

For the purposes of determining whether irregular expenditure has been incurred, there must first be a transgression of a provision contained in:- the PFMA; the Treasury Regulations; a National Treasury Instruction, issued in terms of section 76 of the PFMA; a Provincial Treasury Instruction issued in terms of section 18 (2) (a) of the PFMA; or any other applicable legislation.

Irregular expenditure is recorded in the notes to the financial statements when confirmed. The amount recorded is equal to the value of the irregular expenditure incurred, unless it is impractical to determine, in which case reasons therefore must be provided in the notes.

Irregular expenditure receivables are measured at the amount that is expected to be recovered and are de-recognised when settled or written-off as irrecoverable.

Irregular expenditure must be removed from the balance of the irregular expenditure notes when it is either:

- (a) condoned by the relevant authority if no official was found to be liable in law;
- (b) recovered from an official liable in law;
- (c) written-off if it's irrecoverable from an official liable in law; or
- (d) written-off if it's not condoned and not recoverable.

Irregular expenditure excludes unauthorised expenditure. Irregular expenditure is accounted for as expenditure in the Statement of Financial Performance and where recovered, it is subsequently accounted for in the Statement of Financial Performance.

2.14 Fruitless and Wasteful Expenditure

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure is expenditure that was made in vain and would have been avoided had reasonable care been exercised. In vain refers to a transaction, event or condition which was undertaken without value or substance and which did not yield any desired results or outcome. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure incurred during the year should be disclosed in the notes to the annual financial statements. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure is accounted for as expenditure in the Statement of Financial Performance and where recovered, it is subsequently accounted for as revenue in the Statement of Financial Performance.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
for the year ended 31 March 2016

	Office equipment & appliances R	Furniture & fittings R	Computer equipment R	Motor vehicles R	Leasehold improvements R	Total R
3. Property, plant and equipment						
31 March 2016						
Cost	1 683 428 (550 878)	3 284 347	5 104 403	3 183 538	2 282 921	15 538 637
Accumulated depreciation		(1 602 598)	(3 395 407)	(730 298)	(1 841 620)	(8 120 801)
Net Carrying value	1 132 550	1 681 749	1 708 996	2 453 240	441 301	7 417 836
Movement summary						
Opening net carrying value	1 300 184	1 938 944	2 358 040	2 962 322	1 253 415	9 812 905
Additions	180 559	364 480	862 582	119 201	516 283	2 043 105
Assets written off - cost	-	-	(52 771)	-	-	(52 771)
Assets written off - accumulated depreciation	-	-	29 463	-	-	29 463
Depreciation	(348 193)	(621 675)	(1 488 318)	(628 283)	(1 328 397)	(4 414 866)
Closing net carrying value	1 132 550	1 681 749	1 708 996	2 453 240	441 301	7 417 836

The residual values of property, plant and equipment have been assessed to be immaterial, as a result they have not been considered in the calculation of the depreciable amount, with the exception of motor vehicle. The cost value of fully depreciated assets under use at 31 March 2016 is R 946 715 of which R37 446 were depreciated during the current year. The management has assessed the useful life and residual values of the assets at 31 March 2016 and concludes that there is no change in the estimates previously made.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
for the year ended 31 March 2016

	Office equipment & appliances R	Furniture & fittings R	Computer equipment R	Motor vehicles R	Leasehold improvements R	Total R
3. Property, plant and equipment						
31 March 2015						
Cost	1 501 971	2 919 866	4 294 592	3 064 338	1 766 639	13 547 406
Accumulated depreciation	(201 787)	(980 922)	(1 936 552)	(102 016)	(513 224)	(3 734 501)
Net Carrying value	1 300 184	1 938 944	2 358 040	2 962 322	1 253 415	9 812 905
Movement summary						
Opening net carrying value	187 089	1 049 097	2 628 151	-	-	3 864 337
Additions	1 301 490	1 450 764	955 092	3 064 338	1 766 639	8 538 323
Assets written off – cost	(9 512)	-	(43 109)	-	-	(52 621)
Assets written off - accumulated depreciation	6 634	-	10 977	-	-	17 611
Depreciation	(185 517)	(560 917)	(1 193 071)	(102 016)	(513 224)	(2 554 745)
Closing net carrying value	1 300 184	1 938 944	2 358 040	2 962 322	1 253 415	9 812 905

The residual values of property, plant and equipment have been assessed to be immaterial, as a result they have not been considered in the calculation of the depreciable amount, with the exception of motor vehicle. The cost value of fully depreciated assets under use at 31 March 2015 is R 886 625 of which R264 320 have been depreciated during the current year. The management has assessed the useful life and residual values of the assets at 31 March 2015 and concludes that there is no change in the estimates previously made.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
for the year ended 31 March 2016

4. Intangible assets			
31 March 2016			
Cost	1 258 574	20 000	1 278 574
Accumulated amortization	(1 061 982)	(20 000)	(1 081 982)
Net carrying value	196 592	-	196 592
Movement summary			
Opening net carrying value	110 421	33	110 454
Additions	507 057	-	507 057
Amortization	(420 886)	(33)	(420 919)
Closing net carrying value	196 592	-	196 592

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
for the year ended 31 March 2016

4. Intangible assets	Computer software and licenses R	Website development costs R	Total R
31 March 2015			
Cost	752 217	20 000	772 217
Accumulated amortization	(641 796)	(19 967)	(661 763)
Net carrying value	110 421	33	110 454
<i>Movement summary</i>			
Opening net carrying value	340 178	5 220	345 398
Additions	14 966	-	14 966
Amortization	(244 723)	(5 187)	(249 910)
Closing net carrying value	110 421	33	110 454

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
for the year ended 31 March 2016

	2016 R	Restated 2015 R
5. Trade and other receivables		
Deposit	1 426 128	1 426 128
Prepayments	2 460 782	4 503 210
Sundry receivables	-	1 436 368
Staff receivables	212 538	257 623
- key management	67 205	75 290
- other personnel	145 333	182 333
MTEF receivable (refer to note 14.2)	-	3 825 000
- allocation grant	11 497 000	15 300 000
- grant receipt	(11 497 000)	(11 475 000)
Other receivables	59 956 797	39 740 845
- AARTO Banks	21 671 120	18 876 441
- JMPD	24 731 955	13 961 744
- TMPD	10 157 898	5 329 963
- RTMC	146 814	146 814
- Other collecting Agents	3 249 010	1 425 883
Reclassified payables into receivables	385 695	196 084
	64 441 940	51 385 258

A deposit made to the South African Post Office for opening of the account. This deposit is utilized by SAPO should the need arise. The collectability of staff receivables is assessed to be high, no impairment has been made against staff receivables.⁵

MTEF receivable of R3.8 million was the amount due from the Department of Transport for MTEF allocation of 2014/15. This amount was adjusted due to the reprioritization of the allocated amount by the Department of Transport during the year. Refer to note 9 and 10 respectively.

Other receivables relates to the amount of the infringement fees collected on behalf of the Agency. The AARTO bank accounts are used for the deposits of infringement fees paid by the infringers, collecting agents and the Issuing Authorities. This balance is made up of collections receivable from JMPD, TMPD, RTMC and other collecting agents.

⁵ Staff receivable notation

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
for the year ended 31 March 2016

	<u>2016</u> R	Restated <u>2015</u> R
5. Trade and other receivables (continued)		
Other receivables are shown net of an impairment loss amounting to R37 077 676 (2015: R32 519 269) is as follows:		
Gross other receivables	97 034 473	72 260 114
Impairment allowance	(37 077 676)	(32 519 269)
	59 956 797	39 740 845
<i>Other receivables that are past due but not impaired</i>		
Other receivables which are less than 90 days past due are not considered to be impaired. Management have assessed the recoverability of receivable and there are no indications that the balance is impaired, therefore no impairment has been provided for.		
The ageing of amounts past due but not impaired is as follows:		
0 – 60 days	21 507 799	11 163 618
60 – 90 days	2 346 970	209 128
90 + days	36 102 028	28 368 099
	59 956 797	39 740 845
<i>Other receivables impaired</i>		
As of 31 March 2016, other receivables of R4 558 407 (2015: R1 398 782) were impaired and provided for in line with the Impairment Policy.		
The ageing of amounts past due and provided for is as follows:		
0 – 60 days	-	-
60 – 90 days	-	-
90 + days	37 077 676	32 519 269
	37 077 676	32 519 269
<i>Movement of the allowance for impairment</i>		
Balance at the beginning of the year	32 519 269	31 120 487
Increase in allowance recognized	4 558 407	1 398 782
	37 077 676	32 519 269

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
for the year ended 31 March 2016

	<u>2016</u> R	Restated <u>2015</u> R
6. Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and cash equivalents include cash at the bank comprising of:		
Bank balance – operations account	167 130 072	43 159 082
Bank balance – salaries account	28 687	15 020
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	167 158 759	43 174 102
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
7. Trade and other payables		
Trade payables (refer to note 14.2)	46 764 755	6 124 992
General accruals	116 741	8 052
Leave pay accrual	1 751 982	1 493 857
Bonus accrual	12 203 370	4 712 396
Payroll accrual	-	2 959
Lease smoothing accrual	80 844	191 737
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	60 917 692	12 533 993
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Leave pay relates to annual leave accrual for outstanding leave days due to the employees at year end.

Performance bonus accrual at year end. The prior year accrual was once off and related to an ex-gratia bonus.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
for the year ended 31 March 2016

Restated
2015
R

2016
R

8. AARTO assets and liabilities

The assets and liabilities are managed in terms of the Administrative Adjudication of Road Traffic Offences (“AARTO”) Act. The AARTO Act requires the issuing authorities and collecting agencies to deposit all the money collected into the AARTO bank accounts managed by the Road Traffic Infringement Agency (“RTIA”) by the 7th of each following month. The deposits are in turn required to be appropriately disbursed to the issuing authorities within 21 days from the date of last receipt in accordance with the AARTO Act. The amounts collected are not for the benefit of the Agency. In terms of section 32 read together with section 13 (1) of the AARTO Act, any penalty received by the Agency must be paid to the Issuing Authority the infringement notice was issued. The collection of penalties in terms of the AARTO Act is a service rendered to the Issuing Authority.

The balances reflected under AARTO assets and liabilities, relates to the takeover balances since October 2013 from the Road Traffic Management Corporation and the movement of balances to date. At takeover date the AARTO assets and liabilities were audited by the AGSA, we are confident on the independent assurance that was expressed on the balances. The AARTO environment was subjected to a separate audit since October 2013 to date, independent assurance was received.

AARTO assets due from

- AARTO Banks	30 364 652	12 088 380
- Amounts due from other collecting Agents	9 056 831	4 229 548
- Amounts due from RTMC	1 084 094	1 084 094
- Amounts due from RTIA	882 260	882 260
- Amounts due from TMPD	581 769	147 047
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	41 969 606	18 431 329
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

AARTO liabilities due to Issuing Authorities

- JMPD	2 736 195	2 730 015
- GDOC	1 315 234	1 106 061
- RTMC	375 145	390 217
- RTIA	37 543 032	14 205 036
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	41 969 606	18 431 329
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Net effect on statement of financial position

-	-
<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
for the year ended 31 March 2016

	<u>2016</u> R	<u>2015</u> R
9. Revenue		
Exchange revenue		
Infringement fees	242 243 813	113 151 208
- Collected Infringements	183 380 886	100 848 117
- Courtesy Fees	34 055 846	7 250 498
- Enforcement Fees	24 299 897	4 728 575
- Partial Payment Penalty Fees ⁶	49 538	19 274
- Unsuccessful Representation Fees	457 646	304 744
Non-exchange revenue		
Grant allocated	11 497 000	15 300 000
- MTEF Allocation	11 497 000	15 300 000
	253 740 813	128 451 208

The grant allocated for 2014/15 financial was adjusted by the Department of Transport during the current year, as a result of the reprioritization of the budget (refer to note 10).

10. Surplus from operations

Surplus from operations is arrived at after taking into account some of the following significant amounts:

Auditors' remuneration	2 046 794	1 733 702
- audit fees	1 720 670	1 409 568
- other services (agreed upon procedures)	326 124	324 134
Marketing costs	5 037 460	4 932 455
- media monitoring	35 738	68 185
- marketing and promotional costs	5 001 722	4 864 270
Postage	52 008 212	25 571 747
- South African Post Office	52 008 212	25 571 747

⁶ Partial payment fees include installment payment arrangement.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
for the year ended 31 March 2016

	<u>2016</u> R	<u>2015</u> R
10. Surplus from operations (continued)		
Rental expense	3 162 132	2 424 003
- premises	2 847 072	2 233 943
- printer machines	298 394	179 232
- offsite storage	16 666	10 828
MTEF reprioritization adjustment	3 825 000	-
- Department of Transport	3 825 000	-
Consulting fees	643 538	2 055 008
- NCR audit	-	1 011 429
- accounting services	-	412 287
- placement fee	-	129 445
- salary benchmarking	-	215 152
- consulting services	643 538	286 695
Director's fee (refer to note 13.3)	1 660 335	1 161 670
- for services as board members	814 188	424 391
- for services as audit risk committee members	245 429	312 645
- for services as technical committee members	441 887	237 796
- for services as HR & remuneration committee members	158 831	105 524
- for services as innovation & investment committee members	-	81 314

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
for the year ended 31 March 2016

	<u>2016</u> R	Restated <u>2015</u> R
11. Reconciliation of net cash flows from operating activities to surplus		
Surplus for the period	86 348 709	31 832 573
Adjustment for non-cash items:		
Impairment loss on receivables	4 558 407	1 398 782
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	4 414 866	2 554 745
Amortization of intangible assets	420 919	249 910
Assets loss	23 308	35 010
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Operating surplus before working capital changes	95 766 209	36 071 020
Working capital changes:		
Increase in trade and other receivables	(13 056 682)	(14 239 806)
Increase in allowance for impairment	(4 558 407)	(1 398 782)
Increase in trade and other payables	48 383 699	3 125 061
Increase in AARTO assets	(264 261 091)	(150 129 253)
Increase in AARTO liabilities	264 261 091	150 129 253
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net cash inflow from operating activities	126 534 819	23 557 493
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
for the year ended 31 March 2016

12. Operating lease commitments

Non-cancellable operating leases for future minimum lease payments are as follows:

12.1 Lease for the premises

31 March 2016

	Building	Parking	Total
Due within 1 year	847 333	159 485	1 006 818
	<u>847 333</u>	<u>159 485</u>	<u>1 006 818</u>
	<u><u>847 333</u></u>	<u><u>159 485</u></u>	<u><u>1 006 818</u></u>

31 March 2015 - restated

	Building	Parking	Total
Due within 1 year	1 991 623	374 862	2 366 485
Between 1 and 5 years	847 333	159 485	1 006 818
	<u>2 838 956</u>	<u>534 347</u>	<u>3 373 303</u>
	<u><u>2 838 956</u></u>	<u><u>534 347</u></u>	<u><u>3 373 303</u></u>

The RTIA occupies office premises in the Waterfall Office Park which are under an operating lease. The parking lease relates to the rental of the parking bays in the leased property. The lease agreement period is three years, and is subject to an escalation clause at 9% per annum.

RTIA entered into an operating lease agreement with the Public Investment Corporation. On 1 September 2013⁷, RTIA renewed the lease agreement for a further period of 36 months.

⁷ The commencement of the lease period has been corrected from the previously reported date of July 2013

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
for the year ended 31 March 2016

12. Operating lease commitments (continued)

12.2 Lease for office equipment

31 March 2016

	Xerox	Minolco	Total
Due within 1 year	4 078	8 589	12 667
	<u>4 078</u>	<u>8 589</u>	<u>12 667</u>
	<u><u>4 078</u></u>	<u><u>8 589</u></u>	<u><u>12 667</u></u>

31 March 2015

	Xerox	Minolco	Total
Due within 1 year	32 624	51 539	84 163
Between 1 and 5 years	4 078	8 589	12 667
	<u>36 702</u>	<u>60 128</u>	<u>96 830</u>
	<u><u>36 702</u></u>	<u><u>60 128</u></u>	<u><u>96 830</u></u>

The RTIA entered into a transversal contract for an operating lease of the 4 printer machines with Bytes Document Solutions (Xerox authorized distributor) and Minolco (trading as Konica Minolta). The lease is effective for a period of 36 months with no escalation clause.

12.3 Lease for offsite storage

31 March 2016

	Metrofile	Total
Due within 1 year	957	957
	<u>957</u>	<u>957</u>
	<u><u>957</u></u>	<u><u>957</u></u>

31 March 2015

	Metro file	Total
Due within 1 year	11 479	11 479
Between 1 and 5 years	957	957
	<u>12 436</u>	<u>12 436</u>
	<u><u>12 436</u></u>	<u><u>12 436</u></u>

The RTIA entered into a contract for an operating lease with Metro file. The lease is effective for a period of 24 months with no escalation clause.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
for the year ended 31 March 2016

13. Directors and Executive Management Remuneration

31 March 2016

13.1 Registrar

	Basic Salary	Acting Bonus	Employee Allowance	Employee Benefits	Contributions	Total
JR Chuwe	1 010 121	1 570 254	-	519 526	280 296	3 380 197
	<u>1 010 121</u>	<u>1 570 524</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>519 526</u>	<u>280 296</u>	<u>3 380 197</u>

13.2 Key management

TT Tsholetsane	905 182	175 497	-	393 694	205 257	1 679 630
H Moyana	905 182	172 914	-	393 694	169 501	1 641 291
P Moalusi	896 376	84 120	-	258 065	135 398	1 373 959
G Botha	1 279 806	84 120	-	-	15 424	1 379 350
L Ngcwabe ⁸	591 643	-	-	176 648	100 361	868 652
Z Nduneni ⁹	571 274	-	-	294 682	108 643	974 599
A Matebese ¹⁰	737 078	69 171	-	212 203	111 611	1 130 063
MLT Bilikwana	635 663	69 171	-	326 935	101 538	1 133 307
KF Poee	635 663	9 178	-	326 935	96 960	1 128 729
J Mmekoa	634 967	120 390	-	276 169	163 582	1 195 108
J Makgatho*	268 982	81 470	-	111 991	76 153	538 597
	<u>8 061 816</u>	<u>926 024</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2 771 016</u>	<u>1 284 428</u>	<u>13 043 285</u>
Total	<u>9 071 937</u>	<u>2 496 548</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3 290 542</u>	<u>1 564 724</u>	<u>16 423 482</u>

* J Makgatho resigned from the Agency on the 31 August 2015.

⁸ L Ngcwabe was appointed from 1 August 2015.

⁹ Z Nduneni was appointed from 1 August 2015.

¹⁰ A Matebese was appointed acting CFO from 20 July 2015 to 31 December 2015.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
for the year ended 31 March 2016

13. Directors and Key Management Remuneration (continued)

31 March 2015

13.1 Registrar

	Basic Salary	Acting Bonus	Employee Allowance	Employee Benefits	Contributions	Total
JR Chuwe	939 248	-	-	501 470	279 288	1 720 006
	939 248	-	-	501 470	279 288	1 720 006

13.2 Key management

TT Tsholetsane	840 907	67 268	-	381 435	167 308	1 456 918
H Moyana	840 907	70 117	-	381 435	142 342	1 434 801
P Moalusi	836 928	-	-	250 029	130 733	1 217 690
G Botha	1 196 313	-	-	-	13 922	1 210 235
SM Amos	116 510	-	-	62 753	137 581	316 844
MLT Bilikwana	589 881	-	-	316 755	89 705	996 341
KF Pooe	589 881	-	-	316 755	93 279	999 915
J Mmekoa	589 881	48 520	-	267 570	128 778	1 034 748
J Makgatho	301 409	-	-	129 869	47 908	479 186
	5 902 617	185 905	-	2 106 601	951 556	9 146 678
Total	6 841 865	185 905	-	2 608 071	1 230 844	10 866 684

The table above is the disclosure of the members of the Executive Committee of the Agency; the Executive Committee was reconstituted during the current year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
for the year ended 31 March 2016

Directors and Key Management Remuneration (continued)

13.3 Non-executive directors

For services as board members of the Agency:

Board members	<u>2016</u> R	<u>2015</u> R
NE Rapoo (Chairperson)	235 105	244 442
B Matinise	205 905	53 416
NZ Qunta	133 925	62 549
B Chaplog	70 598	-
TJ Mokgoro	145 646*	-
X Khanyile	23 009	-
CM Manzini	-	63 984
	<u>814 188</u>	<u>424 391</u>

For services as audit committee members of the Agency:

Audit Risk Committee members

B Chaplog (Chairperson)	67 898	98 074
NZ Qunta	37 527	-
S Thomas	46 880	67 278
T Mjoli	73 849	66 924
H Makhathini	19 275	-
CM Manzini	-	80 369
	<u>245 429</u>	<u>312 645</u>

For services as technical committee members of the Agency:

Technical Committee members

B Matinise (Chairperson)	85 894	123 110
TJ Mokgoro	40 223	31 404
NFV Lugisani	83 490	45 630
DL Lekota	28 902	37 652
KC Mashugane	117 173*	-
K Mayedwa	77 079	-
N Lugisani	9 126	-
	<u>441 887</u>	<u>237 796</u>

*Non-executive fees increased due to attendance of adhoc and other meetings

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
for the year ended 31 March 2016

13. Directors and Key Management Remuneration (continued)

13.3 Non-executive directors (continued)

For services as human resource and remuneration committee members of the Agency:

	<u>2016</u> R	<u>2015</u> R
Human Resource and Remuneration Committee members		
TJ Mokgoro (Chairperson from 1 August 2015)	16 399	17 268
L Ngcwabe	17 782	74 274
CM Manzini	9 627	13 982
NZ Qunta	15 544	-
S Hlapolosa	16 045	-
L Madikizela	83 434*	-
	<u>158 831</u>	<u>105 524</u>

For services as innovation and investment committee members of the Agency:

Innovation and Investment Committee members		
DL Lekota (Chairperson)	-	20 146
KC Mashugane	-	21 458
NS Ramalibana	-	21 294
K Mayedwa	-	18 416
	<u>-</u>	<u>81 314</u>
	<u>1 660 335</u>	<u>1 161 670</u>

The position of the innovations and investment committee was reviewed by the Board, it was subsequently dissolved early and the committee functions were absorbed onto the Technical Committee. There are no fees charged for the current year.

*The non-executive directors who have more fees is as a result of adhoc meetings held during the year, this includes attendance of ministerial and parliamentary meetings.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
for the year ended 31 March 2016

13. Directors and Key Management Remuneration (continued)

13.4 Details of service contracts in respect of non-executive directors

	Appointment	Termination	Term
Board members			
NE Rapoo (Chairperson) ^{†††}	1 August 2010	-	3 years
NZ Qunta	1 December 2014	-	3 years
TJ Mokgoro	1 December 2014	-	3 years
BS Chaplog	1 December 2014	-	3 years
B Matinise	1 December 2014	-	3 years
X Khanyile	1 December 2014	-	3 years
JR Chuwe (Registrar)	11 March 2010	-	5 years
Audit Risk Committee members			
B Chaplog (Chairperson) ^{§§§}	1 December 2014	-	3 years
S Thomas	1 November 2012	-	3 years
T Mjoli	15 July 2013	-	3 years
NZ Qunta	1 February 2015	-	3 years
H Makhathini	1 October 2015	-	3 years
Technical Committee members			
B Matinise	1 November 2012	-	3 years
TJ Mokgoro	1 November 2012	-	3 years
NFV Lugisani	2 May 2014	-	3 years
DL Lekota	2 May 2014	-	3 years
Human Resource and Remuneration Committee members			
TJ Mokgoro	2 May 2014	-	3 years
L Ngcwabe	2 May 2014	31 July 2015	3 years
CM Manzini	30 January 2015	-	3 years
NZ Qunta	1 February 2015	-	3 years
S Hlapolosa	12 October 2015	-	3 years
L Madikizela	12 October 2015	-	3 years

Chairperson changes

L Ngcwabe was appointed as chairperson of the Human Resource and Remuneration Committee and she resigned from the committee on the 31 July 2015. L Ngcwabe was replaced by TJ Mokgoro

^{†††} Member was reappointed for second term as chairperson
^{§§§} Member was reappointed for second term as chairperson.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
for the year ended 31 March 2016

14. Related parties

The Road Traffic Infringement Agency is 100% owned by the Executive Authority, the Department of Transport. The RTIA is a Schedule 3A Public Entity in terms of the PFMA. As a consequence, Road Traffic Infringement Agency has a significant number of related parties that are public entities, issuing authorities and key management personnel of the RTIA or its Executive Authority. Unless specifically disclosed, these transactions are concluded on an arms' length basis.

	<u>2016</u> R	<u>2015</u> R
14.1 Related party transactions		
Revenue		
- Department of Transport	11 497 000	15 300 000
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Postage costs		
- South African Post Office	52 008 212	25 571 746
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
MTEF reprioritization adjustment		
- Department of Transport	3 825 000	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Directors and key management (refer to note 14)	18 083 817	12 028 354
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
14.2 Related party balances		
Amounts owed by related parties		
Issuing Authorities:		
- Johannesburg Metro Police Department (JMPD)	24 731 955	13 961 744
- Tshwane Metro Police Department (TMPD)	10 157 898	5 329 963
- Gauteng Department Of Community Safety (GDOCS)	-	-
- Road Traffic Management Corporation (RTMC)	146 814	146 814
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	35 036 667	19 438 521
MTEF Receivable		
- Department of Transport	-	3 825 000
Staff receivables		
- Key management	67 205	75 290
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	35 103 872	23 338 811
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Amounts owed to related parties		
Postage		
- South African Post Office	39 011 177	971 087
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
for the year ended 31 March 2016

15. Fruitless and Wasteful Expenditure

The disclosure below refers to fruitless and wasteful expenditure for a contractual arrangement arising from previous years and additional cost incurred for the folding tabloid inserts. There was no fruitless and wasteful expenditure incurred for the current year. The fruitless and wasteful expenditure relating to the 2014/2015 financial year was not condoned at year end by the Accounting Authority:

	<u>2016</u> R	<u>2015</u> R
Balance at the beginning of the year	37 794	-
PABX Machine	-	27 794
<p>The PABX machine became redundant and obsolete as a result of the constant evolving technology. The contract ended by December 2014.</p>		
Printing of tabloid inserts	-	10 000
<p>Additional cost for folding of newspaper inserts.</p>		
Closing balance	<u>37 794</u>	<u>37 794</u>

16. Irregular expenditure

Balance at the beginning of the year	1 008 946	554 929
<p>Irregular expenditure for the current year:</p>		
Deviation to procure goods and services without inviting at least three written price quotations in terms National Treasury Practice Note 6 of 2007/2008.	-	65 500
Deviation from competitive bidding process to procure services through a written price quotation this resulted in contravention Treasury Regulation 16A6.1	959 541	943 446
Amounts condoned	(1 968 887)	(554 929)
Closing balance	<u>-</u>	<u>1 008 946</u>

The irregular expenditure that arose did not result in any loss or damages suffered by the Agency. In addition the Agency obtained value from such transactions. The irregular expenditure was condoned by the Accounting Authority on 28 May 2016.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
for the year ended 31 March 2016

18. Financial Risk Management

The Agency's principal financial instruments comprise of trade payables, trade receivables and cash balances which arise directly from its operations. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to fund the Agency's day to day operations. The Agency is mainly exposed to the liquidity risk of the financial instruments.

18.1 Fair value of financial instruments

At 31 March 2016 the carrying amounts of the financial assets and liabilities, approximates their fair value. The prior year numbers have been restated.

	Carrying Value 2016 R	Fair value 2016 R	Carrying value 2015 R	Fair value 2015 R
Assets				
Trade and other receivables	64 441 940	64 441 940	51 385 258	51 385 258
Cash and cash equivalents	167 158 759	167 158 759	43 174 102	43 174 102
AARTO assets	41 969 606	41 969 606	18 431 329	18 431 329
Liabilities				
Trade and other payables	60 917 692	60 917 692	12 533 993	12 533 993
AARTO liabilities	41 969 606	41 969 606	18 431 329	18 431 329

18.2 Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Agency will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Agency's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Agency's reputation. This implies maintaining sufficient cash resources and the availability of funding through Medium Term Expenditure Framework. The Agency receives a guaranteed subsidy from National Treasury through the Medium Term Expenditure Framework allocation process to meet all its current and future obligations.

The Agency monitors its risk to a shortage of funds by using cash flow forecasting. The cash flow forecasting evaluates cash requirements over the foreseeable future, as well as expected cash flows from operations.

The following table details the Agency's remaining contractual maturity for its financial liabilities. The table has been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Agency can be required to pay.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
for the year ended 31 March 2016

18. Financial Risk Management (continued)

	<u>< 1 year</u> R	<u>1-2 years</u> R	<u>2-5 years</u> R	<u>> 5 years</u> R
31 March 2016				
Trade and other payables	60 917 692	-	-	-
AARTO liabilities	41 969 606	-	-	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
 31 March 2015 - restated				
Trade and other payables	12 533 993	-	-	-
Aarto liabilities	18 431 329	-	-	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

18.3 Market risk

The Agency was exposed to interest rate risk on its cash balances at bank; this is a market risk factor.

18.4 Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that counterparty will default on its contractual obligations, which will result in financial loss to the Agency. The Agency is not exposed to any credit risk. This risk lies with the Issuing Authorities, as they are exposed to the losses as a result of the infringers not paying amounts to which the issuing authorities are entitled by virtue of the road traffic laws and regulations.

18.5 Maximum exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of financial assets recorded net of impairment allowance, represents the Agency's maximum exposure to credit risk.

19. Financial instruments

2016	Loans and receivables	Financial instruments carried at amortised cost	Total financial instruments carrying amounts	Non-financial instruments	Total carrying amount
Assets					
<i>Non-current assets</i>					
Property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	7 614 428	7 614 428
Intangible asset	-	-	-	7 417 836	7 417 836
	-	-	-	196 592	196 592
Current Assets					
Trade and other receivables	273 570 305	-	273 570 305	-	273 570 305
Cash and cash equivalents	64 441 940	-	64 441 940	-	64 441 940
Aarto assets	167 158 759	-	167 158 759	-	167 158 759
	41 969 606	-	41 969 606	-	41 969 606
Total assets	273 570 305	-	273 570 305	7 614 428	281 184 733
Net assets and Liabilities					
<i>Net assets</i>					
Accumulated surplus	-	-	-	178 297 435	178 297 435
	-	-	-	178 297 435	178 297 435
<i>Current liabilities</i>					
Trade and other payables	-	102 887 298	102 887 298	-	102 887 298
Aarto liabilities	-	60 917 692	60 917 692	-	60 917 692
	-	41 969 606	41 969 606	-	41 969 606
Total net assets and liabilities	-	102 887 298	102 887 298	178 297 435	281 184 733

Management believes that the fair value of the financial instruments approximates their carrying amount.

19. Financial instruments - restated (continued)

2015	Loans and receivables	Financial instruments carried at amortised cost	Total financial instruments carrying amounts	Non-financial instruments	Total carrying amount
Assets					
<i>Non-current assets</i>					
Property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	9 923 359	9 923 359
Intangible asset	-	-	-	9 812 905	9 812 905
	-	-	-	110 454	110 454
<i>Current Assets</i>					
Trade and other receivables	112 990 689	-	112 990 689	-	112 990 689
Cash and cash equivalents	51 385 258	-	51 385 258	-	51 385 258
Aarto assets	43 174 102	-	43 174 102	-	43 174 102
	18 431 329	-	18 431 329	-	18 431 329
Total assets	112 990 689	-	112 990 689	9 923 359	122 914 048
Net assets and Liabilities					
<i>Net assets</i>					
Accumulated surplus	-	-	-	91 948 726	91 948
	-	-	-	91 948 726	91 948 726
<i>Current liabilities</i>					
Trade and other payables	-	30 965 322	30 965 322	-	30 965 322
Aarto liabilities	-	12 533 993	12 533 993	-	12 533 993
	-	18 431 329	18 431 329	-	18 431 329
Total net assets and liabilities	-	122 914 048	30 965 322	30 965 322	91 948 726

Management believes that the fair value of the financial instruments approximates their carrying amount.

20. New standards and interpretations

20.1 Standards issued that are effective and adopted

The Agency has adopted the following standards that were issued by the Accounting Standards Board. GRAP 18 is relevant however no segment information has been disclosed. The standards are relevant to the Agency's operations:

Standard	Effective year Title beginning	
GRAP 5	Borrowing Costs	1 April 2009
GRAP 1	Presentation of Financial Statements (as revised in 2010)	1 April 2011
GRAP 2	Cash Flow Statements	1 April 2011
GRAP 3	Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors (as revised 2010)	1 April 2011
GRAP 4	The Effects of changes in Foreign Exchange Rates	1 April 2011
GRAP 9	Revenue from exchange transactions (as revised 2010)	1 April 2011
GRAP 13	Leases (as revised 2010)	1 April 2011
GRAP 14	Events after the reporting date (as revised 2010)	1 April 2011
GRAP 17	Property, plant and equipment (as revised 2010)	1 April 2011
GRAP 19	Provisions, contingent liabilities and assets (as revised 10)	1 April 2011
GRAP 100	Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations (as revised 2010)	1 April 2011
GRAP 31	Intangible assets	1 March 2012
GRAP 12	Inventory	1 March 2012
GRAP 16	Investment Property	1 March 2012
GRAP 21	Impairment of non-cash generating assets	1 April 2012
GRAP 23	Revenue from non-exchange transactions (taxes and transfers)	1 April 2012
GRAP 24	Presentation of budget information in the financial statement	1 April 2012
GRAP 26	Impairment of cash generating assets	1 April 2012
GRAP 104	Financial instrument	1 April 2012
GRAP 25	Employee benefits	1 April 2013
GRAP 18	Segment Reporting	1 April 2015

20. New standards and interpretations (continued)

20.3 Standards and interpretations in issue not yet effective

At the date of authorization of these financial statements, the following standards and interpretations were in issue but not yet effective. The effective date has not been determined by the Minister of Finance:

Standard	Title	Effective year beginning
GRAP 18	Segment Reporting	-
GRAP 20	Related Party Disclosures	-
GRAP 32	Service Concession Arrangements: Grantor	-
GRAP 108	Statutory Receivables	-
GRAP 109	Agency Relationships	-
IGRAP 17	Interpretation of the Standard of GRAP on Service Concession Arrangements Where a Grantor Controls a Significant Residual Interest in an Asset	-

21. Going concern

The annual financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. This basis presumes that funds will be available to finance future operations of the Agency and that the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities will occur in the ordinary course of business.

22. Contingent Liabilities

The Agency has been engaged in various litigations during the year under review and it duly engaged its lawyers to deal with such. At this time it is not possible to ascertain the potential financial impact on the Agency of an adverse decision in that regard. The likelihood of the outcome is still unknown and the amounts are unknown.

23. Retention of surplus for the period

The National Treasury has approved the retention of the surplus for the period ended 31 March 2016.

24. Events after balance sheet

The material matters have been detailed in notes 22, 27 and 28 respectively.

25. Approval of financial statements

The audited financial statements were tabled for approval to the Accounting Authority on the 29 July 2016.

26. Budget differences

The RTIA did not achieve its strategic objective of rolling out the AARTO process nationally and there was under-spending in the scheduled programmes. The 2015/2016 budget figures were compiled with the assumption of implementation of National Rollout. As a result some of the budgeted expenditure costs could not be fully utilised.

27. Commitments for capital expenditure

The RTIA did not have any firm commitments at 31 March 2016.

28. Non-adjusting post balance event

During the financial year the Agency had a dispute with South African Post Office over non-compliance in terms of the agreed service level agreement which led to the suspension of the account. This balance is disclosed under trade payables balance under note 7, and respectively as a related party balance under note 14.2 of the financial statements. Subsequent to year end, the Agency paid R15 million towards the outstanding balance with SAPO for the postage of AARTO notices.

Contact Details:

Reception: 087 285 0500

Call Centre: 086 122 7861

Fax: (011) 207 3210

Media queries: 087 285 0484

Website: www.rtia.co.za

Email: info@rtia.co.za

Social

Twitter: @rtia_aarto

Facebook: Rtia-Aarto

Justice in Adjudication

RP247/2016

ISBN: 978-0-621-44778-1