
Classroom Programmes
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AARTO
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RTIA

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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:	10 Matuka Close, New Road Office Park, 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


RTIA
Road Traffic Infringement Authority
Justice in Adjudication
RTIA
Road Traffic Infringement Authority
Justice in Adjudication
GUARDING

2. LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

ABBREVIATION/ ACRONYM	DESCRIPTION
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 at the time the infringement was committed
AARTO 08	Representation application
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
Agency	Refers to RTIA
AMIP	AARTO Master Implementation Plan
ANSC	AARTO National Steering Committee
APP	Annual Performance Plan
AGSA	Auditor General of South Africa
ARC	Audit and Risk Committee
BBBEE	Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment
CA(SA)	Chartered Accountant South Africa
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
CL/s	Courtesy Letter/s
COVID 19	Corona Virus Disease
CPA	Criminal Procedures Act
CRM	Customer Relations Management
DLTC	Driving License Testing Centre
DoJ & CD	Department of Justice & Constitutional Development
ECTA	Electronic Communications and Transactions Act

EFT	Electronic Funds Transfer
ENE	Estimates of National Expenditure
EO/s	Enforcement Order/s
EXCO	Executive Committee of the RTIA
FAR	Fixed Asset Register
FB	Facebook
GRAP	Generally Recognized Accounting Practice
GDoCS	Gauteng Department of Community Safety
GCIS	Government Communication Information System
IA/s	Issuing Authority/ies
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IT	Information Technology
JMPD	Johannesburg Metropolitan Police Department
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
MEC	Member of Executive Council
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NaTIS	National Traffic Information System
NCR	National Contraventions Register
NDP	National Development Plan
NEDLAC	National Economic Development and Labour Council
NDOT/DoT	National Department of Transport
NICD	National Institute for Communicable Diseases
NRSS	National Road Safety Strategy
NRTA	National Road Traffic Act

NRTLEC	National Road Traffic Law Enforcement Code
NT	National Treasury
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
PDS	Points Demerit System
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act
POPIA	Protection of Personal Information Act
PPP	Public Private Partnerships
PrDP	Professional Driving Permit
RTIA	Road Traffic Infringement Agency
RO/s	Representation Officer/s
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
SMS	Short Messaging System
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
TETA	Transport Education and Transport Authority
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 Workplace
WSP	Skills Plan

3. FOREWORD BY THE CHAIRPERSON

MR BONOLO RAMOKHELE
Board Chairperson

> "It is my pleasure to present the Agency's annual report for 2024/2025 financial year."

Let me start by giving accolades to the Management of the Agency under the leadership of the Registrar, Mr Matsemela Moloi for the outstanding improvement of the Agency's performance from 76% during the previous year to the current 85% performance outcomes. This performance is an indication that the Agency has finally found the footing that it had during the 2013 – 2018, where its performance averaged 85% during those years. It is further pleasing to note that the Agency has not only improved its performance but also excelled in its core business in the areas of adjudication and communications / education, which is an indication that the Agency is now more than ever, ready to tackle the Roll Out of AARTO programme nationally. The only blemish to this performance was in the failure of the finalisation of revocation applications within the stipulated 21 days' timeline. In this case the Agency was let down by the unreliability of information on the National Contravention National Contravention Register as well as resource challenges in the reporting unit during the first two quarters of the reporting period.

The Agency further excelled in overachieving its legislative education target, which was delivered to key stakeholders in the transport fraternity. The Agency will continue to perform this target robustly over the next three years because of its importance in ensuring that the society understands the new law that the Agency is going to implement throughout the country.

Strategic Relationships

The Agency managed to continue with its strategic relationships with the Road Traffic Management Corporation (RTMC), which continues to provide support in terms of the system upgrades and loading of ongoing business requests on the National Contravention Register (NCR). The Agency further continued its AARTO readiness engagements with Municipalities and priority being the 69 municipalities which are going to be prioritised for the Phase II AARTO Roll Out. As mentioned earlier, the Agency conducted the AARTO legislative education programme, with key stakeholders around the country, such as South Africa Insurance Association

(SAIA), SAVRALA, ESKOM, National Prosecuting Authority (NPA). The engagement with these key stakeholders through the exchange of crucial information around the AARTO legislation, enabled the Agency to identify other areas in the legislation which require further enhancements and to this end, the Agency is going to commence the process of introduce other amendments to the law as a response to the market feedback it received during these education workshops.

The implementation of the partnership with SAIA was hampered by the lack of clarity on the Proclamation date of the AARTO Amendment Act. SAIA has an interest in partnering with the Agency on the AARTO legislative Education as well as the Rehabilitation programme. The Agency also took an opportunity to engage with various institutions on its Rehabilitation programme and learnt a lot of invaluable lessons in the process. We will continue to engage on this Rehabilitation programme offered by various institutions available in the market to benchmark and develop our own rehabilitation programme and use it as a source of benchmarking to develop our own rehabilitation programme. SAIA has also expressed an interest in partnering with us on the much-awaited international conference on the Rehabilitation programme, where the Agency plans to invite esteemed international practitioners, who have a pedigree in implementing the Rehabilitation programmes in their areas. The Agency plans to have this conference at the beginning of 2026 in preparation for the Phase IV onboarding of the demerit points and Rehabilitation programmes.

Challenges faced by the Board.

The challenges, which faced the Board during the period under review, were in the areas of the outstanding proclamation of the AARTO Amendment Act, the promulgation of the AARTO supporting regulations as well as the appointment of the members of the Infringement Appeals Tribunal. The non-finalisation of the abovementioned activities brought a lot of uncertainty in the marketplace, particularly the insurance industry, which requires time to review its risk assessment processes as well as pricing on the short-term insurance business, as a result of the impending points demerit system, which is definitely going to have an impact on the policy holders

The Board also faced challenges with the audit outcomes where it received a recurring audit qualification on the AARTO liabilities balances. Amongst other underlying cause to this qualification is on the taken balances to the AARTO accounts in respect to the unreferenced deposits which were made on the accounts prior to the take-over of such accounts from the RTMC in 2013. This matter has been a challenge not only on this Board but also the erstwhile Board. The Board requested guidance from the National Treasury to apply the impracticability assessment on the amounts, in terms of the Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP), seeing that the RTMC also wrote a confirmation letter to the effect that it doesn't have the supporting information on such unallocated receipts.. The National Treasury support the accounting treatment principle on condition that the application is supported by the policy and is done post retention of surplus approval is granted by the Treasury and that the receivables must be declassified or recognise the revenue.

Other contributing findings towards qualification were incorrect treatment of interest income and bank charges related from the unallocated receipts balance that were not correctly classified and understatement of AARTO liabilities which led to the AGSA qualified the entire AARTO liabilities. The Board will put effort in ensuring that Management turns this audit performance around during the upcoming audit of 2025-2026 financial year. The Agency also experienced a high number of successful representations on camera violations. The primary reason for these successful representations was the non-compliance by the Issuing Authorities with the 40 – day timeline which requires to be adhered to by law enforcement. In simple terms, law enforcement needs to ensure that a notice reaches the infringer within 40 days from the date of the commission of infringement, failing which, such a notice will be considered a nullity and unenforceable. These are some of the challenges which have negatively impacted on the success of the AARTO programme in the pilot areas.

The Agency was constantly concerned about the business continuity prospects of SAPO, when it didn't look like it would get out of the business rescue process. This situation was compounded by the closure of additional 601 branches, which effectively left the organisation with only 657 functional branches throughout the country. It is not clear whether these latter decisions by SAPO were ever consulted with its key stakeholder groups, including the Agency. What is abundantly clear at this stage is that any form of existential failure by SAPO will have a catastrophic effect on the Agency and the Board is glad though that Management has conducted a risk assessment on this area as well as the risk mitigation plans to that effect.

The year ahead

The Agency looks forward to the implementation of the much-awaited AARTO national Roll Out during the upcoming financial year. The Agency is aware that the challenges of unallocated receipts need to be urgently resolved because the problem will be multi-fold and easily surpass a billion-rand figure when the Agency scales up to all the municipalities in the country. To this end the Board will ensure that Management provide the best and most optimally digitised document management platforms at the point of AARTO roll Out.

The Board also looks forward to the participation of the Agency in the transgression model laws, which were initiated by the Tripartite Transport Transit Facilitation Programme (TTTFP), to integrate the law enforcement within SADAC and COMESA. This outlet will eliminate the challenge that the Agency may potentially face in enforcing the AARTO Act on foreign drivers.

Acknowledgments / Appreciation

The Board would like to express its heartfelt appreciation for the unwavering support and guidance that the Agency enjoyed under the leadership of the Minister of Transport, Honourable Barbra Creecy and the Honourable Deputy Minister, Mr Mkhuleko Hlengwa. I would like to also extend further words of gratitude to the senior management at the Roads Branch of the Department of Transport, staff members of RTIA, members of SAPO, Government Printing Works (GPW) and members of the Issuing Authorities for availing themselves for the AARTO National Steering Committee.

Mr B Ramokhele
RTIA: Chairperson
Date: 31 July 2025

4. REGISTRAR'S OVERVIEW

MR M MOLOI
Registrar

"It is an honour and a privilege together with the Board of the RTIA to present the Agency's Annual Report for the 2024/2025 financial year."

This report provides the operational, strategic, and financial performance of the RTIA in the financial year starting from 01 April 2024 to 31 March 2025.

This report presents a summarized overview of the performance of the Agency in the year under review against the set targets in the Annual Performance Plan signed by the Minister of Transport, and in line with the Performance Agreement between the Minister of Transport, the RTIA Board, and the Registrar of the Road Traffic Infringement Agency.

Year Performance Review

The RTIA is reporting an improved performance output for the year under review, although the aim was to also enhance the audit opinion from qualified audit opinion to unqualified audit opinion. The Agency has had a significant improvement in its operational performance by obtaining 85% from 20 targets, 17 annual targets were achieved and 3 targets not achieved, a marked improvement from 76% in the previous financial year. This comes after the RTIA had to revise its Annual Performance Plan and Strategy to ensure that the three new strategic goals and the medium-term development plans of the Government of National Unity (GNU) are represented and implemented.

The process of addressing some historical matters which brought us to a qualified audit opinion in the past financial year are still being given the necessary attention with the related parties. Amongst other underlying causes to this qualification is related to the taken-on balances of the AARTO accounts in respect to the unreferenced deposits which were made on the accounts prior to the take-over of such accounts from the RTMC in 2013. The Board requested guidance from the National Treasury to apply the impracticability assessment on the amounts, in terms of the Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP), seeing that the RTMC also wrote a confirmation letter to the effect that it doesn't have the supporting information on such unallocated receipts. The National Treasury support the accounting treatment principle on condition that the application is supported by the policy and is done post retention of surplus approval to be granted by the Treasury and that the receivables must be declassified or recognise the revenue. Other contributing findings towards qualification were incorrect treatment of interest income and bank charges related from the unallocated receipts balances that were not correctly classified and understatement of AARTO liabilities which led to the AGSA qualifying the entire AARTO liabilities.

To further improve operations in the AARTO environment, the Agency invested in its ICT infrastructure by replacing ICT equipment which had reached its depreciation cycle as well as ICT expenses incurred in preparation for Phase 2 of the AARTO Roll Out programme.

Critically, progress has been made in preparation for Phase 2 of the AARTO National Roll Out programme, the RTIA and the Department of Transport have finalized the necessary documentation to advance to the Presidency for the proclamation of the AARTO Amendment Act, which will lead to the national implementation of AARTO.

Additionally, the following has been accomplished in preparation for Phase 2 of the rollout:

- AARTO readiness assessment for all municipalities and connectivity
- Training of back-office staff and all traffic officers
- Translation of regulations into two official languages
- Secured concurrence of all Transport MECs around the country on the categorisation of infringements and offences, monetary values of the fines as well as the prescribed demerit points.
- Appointment of members of the AARTO Appeals Tribunal
- On-going Stakeholder AARTO Legislative Training Workshops
- Stakeholder consultation through the AARTO National Steering Committee (ANSC)
- Continuous Public AARTO Education and Awareness Programmes

Corporate Governance and Ethical Standards

The appointment of the new Board has provided stability and compliance to foster implementation of good corporate governance standards, restoring confidence of RTIA management and staff to remain focused on attaining high performance of the Agency's performance scorecard. The Board has made a recommendation to the Department of Transport for approval of the new organizational structure that will enable implementation of the AARTO National Rollout.

The establishment of the Social and Ethics Committee of the Board has defined the way in which the organization should operate guided by the principles of fairness, accessibility, accountability, transparency, integrity, innovation and diversity – these define the way the Agency operates and the manner in which we should treat our clients.

Strides are being made to enhance the ethical culture within the RTIA with ongoing efforts to enforce compliance with the Ethics Policy and the Code of Conduct. We have established a gift register that makes it easy for our employees to declare gifts that they received as they service our clients to entrench an ethical culture within the organization as a responsible corporate citizen.

The Agency has a fraud and corruption hotline number which commits our organization to conduct business with integrity and ethically. Employees are encouraged to report any suspected corrupt, fraudulent, criminal, or unethical practices and are pleased to report that there were no incidents of fraud or corruption reported through the toll-free whistleblowing hotline during the 2024/25 financial year.

AARTO Oversight Committee

This committee is chaired by the Department of Transport tasked with monitoring progress of the Phased AARTO National Roll Out Programme. It brings together all stakeholders and implementing partners of the AARTO value chain such as the South African Post Office, Government Printing Works and the Road Traffic Management Corporation. Significant strides have been made by the committee in the year under review. Operational issues pertaining to the successful Phase 2 AARTO Roll Out under the guidance of the Department of Transport have been achieved such as:

- Service of documents
- Provision of stationary to Issuing Authorities
- Development of AARTO digital platforms
- State of readiness of Issuing Authorities
- Deployment of equipment
- Training of back office, cashiers and traffic officers

These significant achievements are at the heart of the readiness of the AARTO system to be deployed in phases across the country. The overall state of readiness report of the AARTO process is positive, awaiting the Proclamation and Gazetting of the AARTO Amendment Act.

Acknowledgements

I would also like to take this opportunity to thank the Minister of Transport, Ms. Barbara Creecy and the Deputy Minister of Transport, Mr. Mkhuleko Hlengwa, for their continued leadership and support to make AARTO a reality for saving lives on the roads.

I want to express my gratitude to the Board of the RTIA under the stewardship of the Chairperson, Mr. Bonolo Ramokhele for making sure that the Agency successed in its endeavours to make South African road users safe through the implementation of AARTO nationally and ensuring that the Agency attains its mandate.

My gratitude goes to the RTIA management and staff for your dedication and contribution to the organizational success. It is through your loyalty and dedication that have made it possible to achieve these results and I'm confident that in the 2025/2026 financial year, we will surpass this achievement.

Mr M Moloi
RTIA: Registrar
Date: 31 July 2025

5. STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY AND CONFIRMATION OF ACCURACY OF THE ANNUAL REPORT

To the best of our knowledge and belief, we 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 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 Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (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 designed to provide reasonable assurances as to the integrity and reliability of 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 entity for the financial year ended 31 March 2025.

Mr B Ramokhele
RTIA: Chairperson
Date: 31 July 2025

Mr. M Moloi
RTIA: Registrar
Date: 31 July 2025

6. STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

6.1 Vision

"To be a global leader in Road Traffic, Transport Administrative Adjudication and Driver Rehabilitation"

6.2 Mission

Our Mission is:

- To encourage compliance with road traffic and transport laws in South Africa through procedurally fair and lawful adjudication.
- To cultivate and encourage safe road user behaviour through education, awareness and driver rehabilitation programmes.
- To institutionalise a scheme of Point Demerit System for delinquent driver behaviour.

6.3 Values

The RTIA's Values reflect traits or qualities that represent the requirements of the Constitution of South Africa, in particular Chapter 10 – Public Administration and Batho Pele principles. This emphasizes certain basic values and principles governing Public Administration and requires that Public Administration be governed by the democratic values and principles enshrined in the Constitution. The RTIA's values are grounded in strong ethical considerations. RTIA staff members are required to maintain the highest standards of proper conduct and integrity at all times and to ensure that there is no doubt as to what actions are required of them, guided by a set of core values.

All RTIA employees are consistently encouraged to internalise and live the RTIA's brand values in all that they do. Brand values are an important part for business continuity and success through consistent regular communication, until they take hold and become central to the work life of all staff at the RTIA. These values must remain relevant and firmly institutionalised as key service delivery mantra and business culture.

The Agency recognize the importance of its employees in the delivery of fair administrative adjudication for the benefit of its customers and stakeholders.

6. STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

The following values of the Agency are premised on the service delivery principles (FAATIID):

Value	Description
Fairness	Approaching every case and/or incident with respect, unbiasedness and morally acceptable grounds and produce results that are for public good and benefit.
Accessibility	Being available to serve and be reached by all our stakeholders across the country in line with our purpose and mandate
Accountability	Being responsible and answerable for our actions and decisions
Transparency	Being open with stakeholders and communicating the basis upon which decisions are made and actions taken
Integrity	Being truthful, uncompromising, and acting impartially, without fear or favour in our relationships with all stakeholders
Innovation	To embrace new and improved ways of offering our services within our internal & external environment.
Diversity	Accepting of all individuals with all their differences in origin, physical appearance, religion, education, age, gender, or sexual orientation. Support all initiatives aimed at the previously disadvantaged categories

7. LEGISLATIVE AND OTHER MANDATES

Constitutional Mandate

The RTIA is a Schedule 3A (PFMA) Public Entity and is subject to various legislations in its daily operations. It carries out its mandate having due regard to the fundamental rights as contained in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa. Specifically, the RTIA has a direct impact on Sections 32, 33 and 34 of the Constitution, under the Bill of Rights section.

Section 32	**Access to Information** 1. Everyone has the right of access to a) Any information held by the state; and b) Any information that is held by another person and that is required for the exercise or protection of any rights. 6. National legislation must be enacted to give effect to this right, and may provide for reasonable measures to alleviate the administrative and financial burden on the state
Section 33	**Just administrative action** 1. Everyone has the right to administrative action that is lawful, reasonable and procedurally fair. 2. Everyone whose rights have been adversely affected by administrative action has the right to be given written reasons. 3. National legislation must be enacted to give effect to these rights, and must a. Provide for the review of administrative action by a court, or, where appropriate, an independent and impartial tribunal; b. Impose a duty on the state to give effect to the rights in subsections (1) and (2); and c. Promote an efficient administration.
Section 34	**Access to Courts** Everyone has the right to have any dispute that can be managed and adjudicated by the application of law decided in a fair public hearing before a court; or where appropriate, another independent and impartial tribunal or forum

Table 1: RTIA's Constitutional Mandate

Legislative Mandate

The work of the RTIA is governed by a **legislative framework** as set out below:

Name of Act	Purpose
Administrative Adjudication of Road Traffic Offences Act, 1998 (Act No. 46 of 1998)	• To promote road traffic quality by providing 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; • To implement a points demerit system; • To provide for the establishment of an agency to administer the scheme; and • To provide for the establishment of the board to represent the agency
Promotion of Administrative Justice Act, 2002 (Act No. 3 of 2002)	• To give effect to the right to administrative action that is lawful, reasonable and procedurally fair and to the right to written reasons for administrative action as contemplated in section 33 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa,1996; • And to provide for matters incidental thereto
Promotion of Access to Information Act, 2000 (Act No. 2 of 2000)	• To give effect to the constitutional right of access to any information held by the State and any information that is held by another person and that is required for the exercise or protection of any rights; and • To provide for matters connected therewith
National Road Traffic Act, 1996 (Act No. 93 of 1996)	• To provide for road traffic matters which shall apply uniformly through the Republic and for matters connected therewith
Criminal Procedures Act, 1977 (Act No. 51 of 1977)	• To make provision for procedures and related matters in criminal proceedings
Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004 (Act No. 12 of 2004)	• To provide for the strengthening of measures to prevent and combat corruption and corrupt activities; • To provide for the offence of corruption and offences relating to corrupt activities; • To provide for investigative measures in respect of corruption and related corrupt activities; • To provide for the establishment and endorsement of a Register in order to place certain restrictions on persons and enterprises convicted of corrupt activities relating to tenders and contracts; • To place a duty on certain persons holding a position of authority to report certain corrupt transactions; • To provide for extraterritorial jurisdiction in respect of the offence of corruption and offences relating to corrupt activities; and • To provide for matters connected therewith

Name of Act	Purpose
Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999) – PFMA	• To regulate financial management in the national government and provincial government; • To ensure that all revenue, expenditure, assets and liabilities of those governments are managed efficiently and effectively; • To provide for the responsibilities of persons entrusted with the financial management in those governments; • And to provide for matters connected therewith
Electronic Communications and Transactions Act, 2000 (Act No. 25 of 2000)	• To provide for the facilitation and regulation of electronic communications and transactions; • To provide for the development of a national e-strategy for the Republic; • To promote universal access to electronic communications and transactions and the use of electronic transactions by SMMEs; • To provide for human resource development in electronic transactions; to prevent abuse of information systems; • To encourage the use of e-government services; and • To provide for matters connected therewith
Protection of Personal Information Act, 2013 (Act No. 4 of 2013)	• To promote the protection of personal information processed by public and private bodies; • To introduce information protection principles so as to establish minimum requirements for the processing of personal information; • To provide for the establishment of an Information Protection Regulator; • To provide for the issuing of codes of conduct; to provide for the rights of persons regarding unsolicited electronic communications and automated decision making; • To regulate the flow of personal information across the borders of the Republic; and to provide for matters connected therewith
Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act, 2000 (Act No. 5 of 2000)	• To give effect to section 217 (3) of the Constitution by providing a framework for the implementation of the procurement policy contemplated in section 217 (2) of the Constitution; • And to provide for matters connected therewith
Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act, 2003 (Act No. 53 of 2003)	• To establish a legislative framework for the promotion of black economic empowerment; • To empower the Minister to issue codes of good practice and to publish transformation charters; • To establish the Black Economic Empowerment Advisory Council; and • To provide for matters connected therewith

Table 2: Legislative Mandate

Policy Mandate

The Department of Transport develops policies to guide among others its public entities, provincial and local government activities related to traffic management and road safety. The aforementioned is guided by other national policies including but not limited to the following:

National Development Plan	The NDP is the country's national long term plan which sets government targets to guide individual departments including the Department of Transport and its service delivery intervention.
National Road Safety Strategy	NRSS flows from the UNDA and sets out short, medium and long term road safety interventions aimed at a 50% reduction of road fatalities by 2030.
Medium Term Strategic Framework	The MTSF sets out medium term strategic goals towards the achievement of vision 2030, which amongst others includes the tackling of the triple challenges of poverty, inequality and unemployment through economic growth interventions.
United Nations Decade of Action for Road Safety	UNDA is an international treaty to which RSA is a signatory. It sets out international and member states road safety targets to reduce road fatalities by 50% in 2030.

Table 3: Policy Mandate

8. ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

GOVERNANCE COMMITTEES
- Audit & Risk Committee
- Human Resources and Remuneration Committee
- Technical Committee
- Social, Ethics and Transformation Committee

EXECUTIVE:
Risk Management and Internal Audit: Ms Keobakile Pooe

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

REGISTRAR/ CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER:
Mr Matsemela Moloi

EXECUTIVE:
Legal, Governance and Compliance:
Adv. Mncedisi Bilikwana

***DEPUTY REGISTRAR:**
Strategy Development, Monitoring and Evaluation
(Vacant)

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER:
Mr Caiphus Matjie

***DEPUTY REGISTRAR:**
Traffic Infringement Management: (Vacant)

***DEPUTY REGISTRAR:**
Corporate Services:
(Vacant)


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PART B:
ANNUAL PERFORMANCE INFORMATION REPORT

1. AUDITOR GENERAL'S REPORT: PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES

REPORT ON THE ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

1. In accordance with the Public Audit Act 25 of 2004 (PAA) and the general notice issued in terms thereof, I must audit and report on the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information against predetermined objectives for the selected material performance indicators presented in the annual performance report. The accounting authority is responsible for the preparation of the annual performance report.

2. I selected the following material performance indicators related to adjudication and AARTO support presented in the annual performance report for the year ended 31 March 2025. I selected those indicators that measure the public entity's performance on its primary mandated functions and that are of significant national, community or public interest.
   - % of representations adjudicated within 21 days of date of receipt by the agency
   - % of application for revocation of enforcement orders adjudicated within 21 days of date of receipt by the agency
   - % of courtesy letters issued between 33 days and 96 days from the infringement notice served date
   - % of enforcement orders issued after 32 days from the applicable notification served date
   - % of courtesy letters served/presumed served within 40 days from date of issue
   - % of enforcement orders served/ presumed served within 40 days from date of issue
   - % of representations adjudicated within 21 days of date of capture
   - % of application for revocation of enforcement orders adjudicated within 21 days of date of capture

3. I evaluated the reported performance information for the selected material performance indicators against the criteria developed from the performance management and reporting framework, as defined in the general notice. When an annual performance report is prepared using these criteria, it provides useful and reliable information and insights to users on the public entity's planning and delivery on its mandate and objectives.

4. I performed procedures to test whether:
   - the indicators used for planning and reporting on performance can be linked directly to the public entity's mandate and the achievement of its planned objectives
   - all the indicators relevant for measuring the public entity's performance against its primary mandated and prioritised functions and planned objectives are included
   - the indicators are well defined to ensure that they are easy to understand and can be applied consistently, as well as verifiable so that I can confirm the methods and processes to be used for measuring achievements
   - the targets can be linked directly to the achievement of the indicators and are specific, time bound and measurable to ensure that it is easy to understand what should be delivered and by when, the required level of performance as well as how performance will be evaluated
   - the indicators and targets reported on in the annual performance report are the same as those committed to in the approved initial or revised planning documents
   - the reported performance information is presented in the annual performance report in the prescribed manner
   - there is adequate supporting evidence for the achievements reported and for the reasons provided for any over- or underachievement of targets.

5. I performed the procedures to report material findings only; and not to express an assurance opinion or conclusion.

6. I did not identify any material findings on the reported performance information for the selected indicators.

Other matters

7. I draw attention to the matters below.

Achievement of planned targets

8. The annual performance report includes information on reported achievements against planned targets and provides explanations for over- or under- achievements.

9. The table that follows provides information on the achievement of planned targets and lists the key indicators that were not achieved as reported in the annual performance report. The reasons for any underachievement of targets are included in the annual performance report on pages 28 to 31.

Adjudication and AARTO support

Targets achieved: 67%		
Key indicator not achieved	**Planned target**	**Reported achievement**
% of applications for revocation of enforcement orders adjudicated within 21 days of date of capture by the Agency	100%	80.67%
% of representations adjudicated within 21 days of date of receipt by the Agency	100%	98%
% of representations adjudicated within 21 days of date of receipt by the Agency (Revised APP)	100%	98%
% of applications for revocation of enforcement orders adjudicated within 21 days of date of receipt by the Agency (Revised APP)	100%	88.29%

Material misstatements

10. I identified material misstatements in the annual performance report submitted for auditing. These material misstatements were in the reported performance information for adjudication and AARTO support. Management subsequently corrected all the misstatements, and I did not include any material findings in this report.

2. OVERVIEW OF PERFORMANCE

2.1. Service Delivery Environment

The Constitutional Court victory on the validity of AARTO Act made it possible for the RTIA to ensure alignment and consistent application of the APP with the majority of annual targets finding resonance to core mandate of the Agency. The national and provincial general elections had a direct impact towards the revision of the Agency's strategic and annual performance plan. The new seventh administration formed under the Government of National Unity adopted the three strategic goals that necessitated a complete overhaul of the strategic focus of government departments and its state owned entities. It became necessary for the RTIA to revise its strategy and APP to ensure that the three new strategic goals and the medium term development plans of GNU government are represented and implemented from 2024 moving forward.

These changes came at right time when the preparations for the AARTO National Rollout project saw a positive turn with recommendation for approval of the proclamation for AARTO Amendment Act and AARTO Regulations were being finalised for the Presidents' consideration. The AARTO Readiness programme received more attention with the stakeholder's consultation and training. The performance output reported for the 2024-25 is 85% which comprises of 17 annual targets as achieved and 3 annual targets not achieved.

2.2. Organizational environment

The implementation of the approved revised APP and the AGSA audit action plan from the previous years' audit findings were prioritised and achieved during the year under review. The appointment of the Registrar has brought more stability and refocused energy towards achievement of the APP and delivery of core legislative mandate of the Agency.

The new Board has brought incredible stability and heighted compliance to foster implementation of good corporate governance standards as well restoring confidence of the workforce to remain focused on attaining high performance of the Agency's performance scorecard. The Board has made a recommendation to the Department of Transport for approval of the new organisation structure that will enable implementation of the AARTO National Rollout.

2.3. Key policy developments and legislative changes

The RTIA has finalised the proclamation for the AARTO Amendment Act, the AARTO Regulations as well as recommendation of the members of the AARTO Appeals Tribunal for consideration and approval by the Minister of Transport. The department will upon assessing the Boards' recommendation provide an input for the Minister to approve and recommend for the Presidents' final approval of the Amendment Act.

2.4. Progress towards Achievement of Institutional Impacts and Outcomes

The Agency made changes to the originally approved APP: 2024-25 to ensure alignment to the new MTDP plan developed by the seventh administration formed under the GNU government.

Measuring the Impact

INPUTS	OUTPUTS	OUTCOMES	IMPACT
Approved RTIA Communication Strategy	Social media messages produced	Change in infringers attitude towards AARTO elective options	Informed and compliant road user community. Enhanced compliance to road traffic laws in South Africa
	AARTO Education material developed and shared		
	Stakeholder Groups workshopped on AARTO Legislation		
AARTO Act and Regulations	% of representations adjudicated within 21 days of the date receipt by the Agency	Efficient and Fair Adjudication Processes	Enhanced RTIA adjudication efficiencies to ensure compliance with the provisions of the AARTO Act
	% of courtesy letters issued between 33 days and 96 days from the infringement notice served date		
	% of applications for revocation of enforcement orders adjudicated within 21 days of date of receipt by the Agency		
	% of enforcement orders issued after 32 days for the applicable notification served date		
	% courtesy letters served/presumed served within 40 days from the date of issue		
	% of enforcement orders served/ presumed served within 40 days from the date of issue		
Approved ICT Strategy	ICT Strategy Implemented	RTIA IT Business Enablement	Established digital platform to enable intelligent & smart RTIA operations
	Big Data Strategy Approved		
Approved Governance, Internal Control, Risk Management and HR Policies	100% of AG Recommendations Implemented	Improved governance & strengthened control environment	Strengthened, effective and efficient enterprise, risk, and compliance management
	Adequate & timeous responses to Parliamentary Questions		
	Resolution of reported incidents of corruption		
	Functional social and ethics structures SET Strategy Implemented		
	Elimination of wasteful and fruitless expenditure		
	Reduction irregular expenditure		
	Compliance to 30 days payment of valid invoices		
AARTO National Rollout	Engagements with Provincial, Metros and Local Municipal IAs in preparation for the AARTO Roll Out.	AARTO National Rollout	Seamless and coordinated implementation of AARTO by all key stakeholders countrywide.
	Development of Rehabilitation Programme operating Model for the AARTO Roll-Out		
	Engagements with Key Stakeholders and IAs within the AARTO Value Chain in the AARTO Proclaimed Areas		

3. INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The table below represents the originally approved and tabled 2024-25 APP. The main motive for the revision of originally approved APP became necessary in order to maintain alignment between the AARTO Act and AARTO Regulations as well to accommodate the strategic changes adopted by the seventh administration government. Implementation of the originally started from April 2024 up to 30th September 2024. The related performance was recorded accordingly from the 1st quarter until the end of the 2nd quarter. The performance relating to the 3rd and 4th quarter will be reported in the second table categorized as the Revised and Re-tabled Approved APP: 2024-25

PROGRAMME 1: AARTO ADMINISTRATION SUPPORT										
Outcome	**Output**	**Output Indicator**	**Audited Actual Performance 2021/22**	**Audited Actual Performance 2022/23**	**Audited Actual Achievement 2023/24**	**Audited Actual Achievement 2023/24**	**Actual Achievement 2024/25 (up to the 2nd quarter of 2024/25 FY)**	**Deviation from the planned target to the actual Achievement 2024/25**	**Reasons for deviations**	**Reasons for revisions to the Output/ Output Indicators/ Annual Targets**
Change in infringers attitude towards AARTO elective options	Social media messages produced	Number of AARTO Education and Awareness Social Media Campaigns Messages deployed	263 AARTO Education and Awareness Social Media Campaigns Messages deployed	114 AARTO Education and Awareness Social Media Campaigns deployed	665 AARTO Education and awareness Social Media Campaign Messages deployed	600 AARTO Education and Awareness Social Media Messages Posted	254 AARTO Education and Awareness Social Media Campaign Messages Deployed	APP Revised after the 2nd quarter	N/A	N/A
	AARTO Education material developed and shared	Number of Mainstream Media AARTO Education and Awareness activations deployed	224 AARTO Education and Awareness Traditional Media Campaigns deployed	145 AARTO Education and Awareness Mainstream Media Campaigns deployed	467 AARTO Education and Awareness Mainstream Media Campaigns deployed	240 Mainstream Media AARTO Education and Awareness activations deployed	222 Mainstream AARTO Education and awareness Campaign Activations deployed.	APP Revised after the 2nd quarter	N/A	N/A
	Stakeholder groups workshopped on AARTO Legislation	Number of Stakeholder Groups workshopped on AARTO Legislation	New Target	New Target	8 Stakeholders Groups were trained on AARTO Legislation	06 Stakeholder Groups workshopped on AARTO Legislation	07 Stakeholder Groups received workshops on AARTO Legislation	APP Revised after the 2nd quarter	N/A	N/A

PRAGRAMME 2: ADJUDICATION AND AARTO SUPPORT										
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2021/22	Audited Actual Performance 2022/23	Audited Actual Achievement 2023/24	Audited Actual Achievement 2023/24	Actual Achievement 2024/25 (up to the 2nd quarter of 2024/25 FY)	Deviation from the planned target to the actual Achievement 2024/25	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for revisions to the Output/ Output Indicators/ Annual Targets
Efficient and Fair Adjudication Processes	Improved & Efficient AARTO system & Processes	% of representations adjudicated within 21 days of date of capture by the Agency	N/A	38.82% of representations adjudicated within 21 days of the date of receipt	100% of received representations adjudicated within 21 days of the date of capture	100% of representations adjudicated within 21 days of date of capture by the Agency	99.97% of representations adjudicated within 21 days of date of capture by the Agency	0,03%	We adjudicated the previous months 16 pending matters that was outside the 21 days period and 3 more matters were outside the 21 days period due to: 1. Natis being offline 2. An error on Natis (captured applications were not on the RD324 to be distributed) 3. We received the pending report late from RTMC	Re-alignment to AARTO Act and AARTO Regulations
	Improved & Efficient AARTO system & Processes	% of applications for revocation of enforcement orders adjudicated within 21 days of date of capture by the Agency	New Target	New Target	New Target	100% of applications for revocation of enforcement orders adjudicated within 21 days of date of capture by the Agency	80,67% of applications for revocation of enforcement orders adjudicated within 21 days of date of capture by the Agency	-19.33%	Huge influx of applications for revocation of enforcement orders and inadequate NaTIS connection linked to RTIA Office relocation	Re-alignment to AARTO Act and AARTO Regulations

PROGRAMME 3: AARTO INFORMATION AND ANALYTICS										
Outcome	**Output**	**Output Indicator**	**Audited Actual Performance 2021/22**	**Audited Actual Performance 2022/23**	**Audited Actual Achievement 2023/24**	**Audited Actual Achievement 2023/24**	**Actual Achievement 2024/25 (up to the 2nd quarter of 2024/25 FY)**	**Deviation from the planned target to the actual Achievement 2024/25**	**Reasons for deviations**	**Reasons for revisions to the Output/ Output Indicators/ Annual Targets**
RTIA IT Business Enablement	ICT Strategy Implemented	Number of ICT Strategy initiatives identified for year 2 implemented	N/A	ICT Strategy developed	50% of ICT Strategy Initiatives identified for year 1 were not implemented	Implementation of 6 ICT Strategy initiatives identified for year 2	ICT Implementation Plan approved	APP Revised after the 2nd quarter	N/A	None
Annual State of the AARTO Operations Report	State of the AARTO Operations Report	Number of AARTO Operations Report Produced	N/A	Annual State of AARTO Operations Report developed	Four (4) Research Papers were not produced	Number of AARTO State Operations Report Produced	Target was scheduled to be delivered during the 4th quarter of the 2024/25 FY	APP Revised after the 2nd quarter	N/A	None
PROGRAMME 4: GOVERNANCE AND SUSTAINABILITY										
Improved Governance & strengthened control environment	100% of AG Recommenda-tions Imple-mented	% implementation of Audit Action Plan	% decrease in the number of negative audit findings not achieved, however, audit outcome improved from a disclaimer to a qualification	84% implementation of an audit action plan based on the 2021/22 AGSA report No Clean Audit	91% Implementation of Audit Action Plan based on the 2022/23 AGSA report	100% Implementation of Audit Action Plan based on 2023/24 AGSA report	Audit Action plan developed and is to be approved by ARC	None	N/A	None
	Adequate & timeous of responses to Parliamentary Questions	% Responses to Parliamentary questions within the stipulated timeframes	N/A	100% of responses to parliamentary questions were done within the stipulated timelines	100% of responses to parliamentary questions were done within the stipulated timelines	100% responses to parliamentary questions within the stipulated time frame	100% responses to parliamentary questions within the stipulated timeframe	None	N/A	None

PROGRAMME 4: GOVERNANCE AND SUSTAINABILITY										
Outcome	**Output**	**Output Indicator**	**Audited Actual Performance 2021/22**	**Audited Actual Performance 2022/23**	**Audited Actual Achievement 2023/24**	**Audited Actual Achievement 2023/24**	**Actual Achievement 2024/25 (up to the 2nd quarter of 2024/25 FY)**	**Deviation from the planned target to the actual Achievement 2024/25**	**Reasons for deviations**	**Reasons for revisions to the Output/ Output Indicators/ Annual Targets**
Improved governance and strengthened control environment	Resolution of reported incidents of corruption	% Resolution of reported incidents of corruption resolved within 90 days	95% Resolution of reported incidents of Corruption/ Disciplinary processes underway for the pending cases	95% Resolution of reported incidents of Corruption within 180 days Two cases of alleged corruption were investigated within the 180 days.	95% Resolu-tion(Investi-gation Stage) of reported incidents of Corruption with-in 90 days	95% Resolu-tion(Investi-gation Stage) of reported incidents of Corruption with-in 90 days	Preliminary report submitted in relation to investigation in FMR	None	N/A	None
	Elimination of wasteful and fruitless expenditure	Reduction of Wasteful and Fruitless Expenditure	100% reduction of Fruitless and Wasteful Expenditure	1 instance of Wasteful and Fruitless Expenditure incurred for the reporting period	100% reduction of cases of wasteful & fruitless Expenditure attained	No new cases of Wasteful Expenditure identified in the 2nd quarter.	None	N/A	None	
	Reduction irregular expenditure	% Reduction of Irregular Expenditure	95% cases of Irregular Expenditure reduced	Zero instances of irregular expenditure were identified for the reporting period	100% reduction of cases of irregular expenditure attained	95% reduction of cases of irregular expenditure		None	N/A	N/A
	Compliance to 30 days payment of valid invoices	% valid Supplier Invoices Paid within 30 days	100% of valid invoices paid within 30 days	30 Days payment turnaround time not achieved	Less than 30-days turnaround time achieved	100% valid Supplier Invoices Paid within 30 days	81% valid Supplier Invoices Paid within 30 days	-19%	Cash flow challenges due to decline in collection	None
PROGRAMME 5: AARTO NATIONAL ROLLOUT										
AARTO National Roll-Out	AARTO National Rollout	Approved AARTO Readiness Assessment Gap Analysis and Action Plan Report	New Target	New Target	AARTO Readiness Assessment Report has been approved	Approved Post Implementation Report	Draft Post Implementation Report not developed	APP Revised after the 2nd quarter	N/A	N/A

The annual performance has seen a remarkable improvement during the 2024-25 financial year. The increased performance output can be attributed to the refined strategic approaches implemented to eliminate misalignment to the mandate of the principal AARTO Act and AARTO Regulations. Consistent and vigorous performance monitoring systems were implemented to ensure delivery of the strategic goals set by the Board of Directors at beginning of the financial year. The approved revised APP consisted of 20 annual targets out of which 17 were achieved and three were not achieved. The total aggregate percentage of the annual performance is sitting at 85% in comparison to the 76% annual performance achievement of the previous financial year.

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

Summary of Performance for Main Programme Annual Targets				
Programme	**Sub-Programmes**	**Main programme Annual targets**	**Year to Date Performance**	**Status**
1	1.1	600 AARTO Education and Awareness Social Media Messages Posted	654 AARTO Education and Awareness Social Media Messages Posted	Achieved
	1.2	300 Mainstream AARTO Education and awareness Campaign Activations deployed.	534 Mainstream AARTO Education and awareness Campaign Activations deployed.	Achieved
	1.3	9 Stakeholder Groups receive workshops on AARTO Legislation	18 Stakeholder Groups received workshops on AARTO Legislation	Achieved
2	2.1	100% of representations adjudicated within 21 days of date of receipt by the Agency	98% of representations adjudicated within 21 days of date of receipt by the Agency	Achieved
	2.2	100% of applications for revocation of enforcement orders adjudicated within 21 days of date of receipt by the Agency	88.29% of applications for revocation of enforcement orders adjudicated within 21 days of date of receipt by the Agency	Not Achieved
	2.3	100% of courtesy letters issued between 33 days and 96 days from the infringement	100% of courtesy letters issued between 33 days and 96 days from the infringement	Achieved
	2.4	100% of enforcement orders issued after 32 days from the applicable notification served date	100% of enforcement orders issued after 32 days from the applicable notification served date	Achieved
	2.5	100% of courtesy letters served/presumed served within 40 days from date of issue	100% of Courtesy Letters served/presumed served within 40 days from the date of issue	Achieved
	2.6	100% of Enforcement Orders served/presumed served within 40 days from the date of issue.	100% of Enforcement Orders served/presumed served within 40 days from the date of issue.	Achieved
3	3.1	Implementation of 6 ICT Strategy initiatives identified for year 2	8 ICT Strategy initiatives identified for year 2 were implemented	Achieved
	3.2	Big Data Strategy developed and approved	Big Data Strategy developed and approved	Achieved

Summary of Performance for Main Programme Annual Targets				
Programme	**Sub-Programmes**	**Main programme Annual targets**	**Year to Date Performance**	**Status**
4	4.1	100% Implementation of Audit Action Plan based on 2023/24 AGSA report	100% implementation of Audit Action Plan to address audit findings for the 2023/24 financial year was achieved	Achieved
	4.2	100% responses to parliamentary questions within the stipulated time frame	100% responses to parliamentary questions within the stipulated timeframe	Achieved
	4.3	95% Resolution(Investigation Stage) of reported incidents of Corruption within 90 days	95% Resolution (Investigation Stage) of reported incidents of Corruption within 90 days	Achieved
	4.4	100% reduction of cases of wasteful & fruitless expenditure	100% reduction of cases of wasteful & fruitless expenditure	Achieved
	4.5	95% reduction of cases of irregular expenditure	Less than 95% reduction of cases of irregular expenditure	Not Achieved
	4.6	100% valid Supplier Invoices Paid within 30 days	<100% valid Supplier Invoices Paid within 30 days	Not Achieved
5	5.1	12 Engagements with Provincial, Metros, and Local Municipal IAs in preparation for AARTO Roll-Out	21 Engagements with Provincial, Metros, and Local Municipal IAs in preparation for AARTO Roll-Out	Achieved
	5.2	Rehabilitation Programme Operating Model developed and approved	Rehabilitation Programme Operating Model developed and approved	Achieved
	5.3	16 Support Engagements with Key Stakeholders and IAs within the AARTO Value Chain in the Proclaimed Areas	25 Support Engagements with Key Stakeholders and IAs within the AARTO Value Chain in the Proclaimed Areas	Achieved

3.1 Revised and re-tabled APP: 2024/25

PROGRAMME 1: AARTO ADMINISTRATION SUPPORT

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2021/22	Audited Actual Performance 2022/23	Audited Actual Achievement 2023/24	Planned Actual Target 2024/25	Actual Achievement 2024/25	Deviation from the planned target to the actual Achievement 2024/25	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for revisions to the Output/ Output Indicators/ Annual Targets
Change in infringers attitude towards AARTO elective options	Social media messages produced	Number of AARTO Education and Awareness Social Media Messages Posted	263 AARTO Education and Awareness Social Media Campaigns deployed	114 AARTO Education and Awareness Social Media Campaigns deployed	665 AARTO Education and awareness Social Media Campaign Messages deployed	600 AARTO Education and Awareness Social Media Messages Posted	654 AARTO Education and Awareness Social Media Messages Posted	+54	The outreach team was also encouraged to intensify the AARTO education and awareness campaign due to reviewed quarterly targets for 3rd and 4th quarters.	Aligned to SMART principles
	AARTO Education material developed and shared	Number of Traditional Media AARTO Education and Awareness activations deployed	224 AARTO Education and Awareness Traditional Media Campaigns deployed	145 AARTO Education and Awareness Mainstream Media Campaigns deployed	467 AARTO Education and Awareness Mainstream Media Campaigns deployed	360 Traditional Media AARTO Education and Awareness activations deployed	534 Mainstream AARTO Education and awareness Campaign Activations deployed.	+174	Requests received from stakeholders for more AARTO education and community activations. The outreach team was also encouraged to intensify the AARTO education and awareness campaign due to reviewed quarterly targets for 3rd and 4th quarters.	
	Stakeholder groups workshopped on AARTO Legislation	Number of Stakeholder Groups workshopped on AARTO Legislation	New Target	New Target	8 Stakeholders Groups were trained on AARTO Legislation	9 Stakeholder Groups workshopped on AARTO Legislation	18 Stakeholder Groups received workshops on AARTO Legislation	+9	There was an additional request made through Legal services for an AARTO Legislative Education workshop for the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA).	

PRAGRAMME 2: ADJUDICATION AND AARTO SUPPORT										
Outcome	**Output**	**Output Indicator**	**Audited Actual Performance 2021/22**	**Audited Actual Performance 2022/23**	**Audited Actual Achievement 2023/24**	**Planned Actual Target 2024/25**	**Actual Achievement 2024/25**	**Deviation from the planned target to the actual Achievement 2024/25**	**Reasons for deviations**	**Reasons for revisions to the Output/ Output Indicators/ Annual Targets**
Efficient and Fair Adjudication Processes	Improved & Efficient AARTO system & Processes	% of representations adjudicated within 21 days of date of receipt by the Agency	N/A	38.82% of representations adjudicated within 21 days of the date of receipt	100% of received representations adjudicated within 21 days of the date of capture	100% of representations adjudicated within 21 days of date of receipt by the Agency	*98% of representations adjudicated within 21 days of date of receipt by the Agency	-2%	1. The Unit received the pending report late from RTMC 2. Backlog in applications for representation	Re-alignment to AARTO Act and AARTO Regulations
	Improved & Efficient AARTO system & Processes	% of applications for revocation of enforcement orders adjudicated within 21 days of date of receipt by the Agency	New Target	New Target	New Target	100% of applications for revocation of enforcement orders adjudicated within 21 days of date of receipt by the Agency	88.29% of applications for revocation of enforcement orders adjudicated within 21 days of date of receipt by the Agency	-11.71%	Insufficient capacity to deal with huge volumes of applications for revocation of enforcement orders	Re-alignment to AARTO Act and AARTO Regulations
	Issue courtesy letters	% of courtesy letters issued between 33 days and 96 days from the infringement notice served date	New Target	New Target	New Target	100% of courtesy letters issued between 33 days and 96 days from the infringement	100% of courtesy letters issued between 33 days and 96 days from the infringement	None	N/A	Re-alignment to AARTO Act and AARTO Regulations
	Issue enforcement orders	% of enforcement orders issued after 32 days from the applicable notification served date	New Target	New Target	New Target	100% of enforcement orders issued after 32 days from the applicable notification served date	100% of enforcement orders issued after 32 days from the applicable notification served date	None	N/A	Re-alignment to AARTO Act and AARTO Regulations

PRAGRAMME 2: ADJUDICATION AND AARTO SUPPORT (continues)										
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2021/22	Audited Actual Performance 2022/23	Audited Actual Achievement 2023/24	Planned Actual Target 2024/25	Actual Achievement 2024/25	Deviation from the planned target to the actual Achievement 2024/25	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for revisions to the Output/ Output Indicators/ Annual Targets
Efficient & fair Adjudication process	Serve courtesy letters	% of courtesy letters served/ presumed served within 40 days from date of issue	New Target	New Target	New Target	100% of Courtesy Letters served/ presumed served within 40 days from the date of issue	100% of Courtesy Letters served/ presumed served within 40 days from the date of issue	None	N/A	Re-alignment to AARTO Act and AARTO Regulations
	Serve enforcement orders	% of Enforcement Orders served/ presumed served within 40 days from date of issue	New Target	New Target	New Target	100% of Enforcement Orders served/ presumed served within 40 days from the date of issue.	100% of Enforcement Orders served/ presumed served within 40 days from the date of issue.	None	N/A	Re-alignment to AARTO Act and AARTO Regulations
PROGRAMME 3: AARTO INFORMATION AND ANALYTICS										
RTIA IT Business Enablement	ICT Strategy Implemented	Number of ICT Strategy initiatives identified for year 2 implemented	N/A	ICT Strategy developed	50% of ICT Strategy Initiatives identified for year 1 were not implemented	Implementation of 6 ICT Strategy initiatives identified for year 2	8 ICT Strategy initiatives identified for year 2 were implemented	+2	N/A	None
	Development and approval of the Big Data Strategy	Big Data Strategy developed and approved	N/A	Annual State of AARTO Operations Report developed	Four (4) Research Papers were not produced	Big Data Strategy developed and approved	Big Data Strategy developed and approved	None	N/A	Re-alignment to AARTO Act and AARTO Regulations

PROGRAMME 3: AARTO INFORMATION AND ANALYTICS (continues)										
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2021/22	Audited Actual Performance 2022/23	Audited Actual Achievement 2023/24	Planned Actual Target 2024/25	Actual Achievement 2024/25	Deviation from the planned target to the actual Achievement 2024/25	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for revisions to the Output/ Output Indicators/ Annual Targets
RTIA IT Business Enablement	ICT Strategy Implemented	Number of ICT Strategy initiatives identified for year 2 implemented	N/A	ICT Strategy developed	50% of ICT Strategy Initiatives identified for year 1 were not implemented	Implementation of 6 ICT Strategy initiatives identified for year 2	8 ICT Strategy initiatives identified for year 2 were implemented	+2	N/A	None
RTIA IT Business Enablement	Development and approval of the Big Data Strategy	Big Data Strategy developed and approved	N/A	Annual State of AARTO Operations Report developed	Four (4) Research Papers were not produced	Big Data Strategy developed and approved	Big Data Strategy developed and approved	None	N/A	Re-alignment to AARTO Act and AARTO Regulations
PROGRAMME 4: GOVERNANCE AND SUSTAINABILITY										
Improved Governance & strengthened control environment	100% of AG Recommenda-tions Implement-ed	% implementation of Audit Action Plan	% decrease in the number of negative audit findings not achieved, however, audit outcome improved from a disclaimer to a qualification	84% implementation of an audit action plan based on the 2021/22 AGSA report No Clean Audit	91% Implementation of Audit Action Plan based on the 2022/23 AGSA report	100% Implementation of Audit Action Plan based on 2023/24 AGSA report	100% implementation of Audit Action Plan to address audit findings for the 2023/24 financial year was achieved	None	N/A	None
Improved Governance & strengthened control environment	Adequate & timeous of responses to Parliamentary Questions	% Responses to Parliamentary questions within the stipulated timeframes	N/A	100% of responses to parliamentary questions were done within the stipulated timelines	100% of responses to parliamentary questions were done within the stipulated timelines	100% responses to parliamentary questions within the stipulated time frame	100% responses to parliamentary questions within the stipulated timeframe	None	N/A	None

PROGRAMME 4: GOVERNANCE AND SUSTAINABILITY (continues)										
Outcome	**Output**	**Output Indicator**	**Audited Actual Performance 2021/22**	**Audited Actual Performance 2022/23**	**Audited Actual Achievement 2023/24**	**Planned Actual Target 2024/25**	**Actual Achievement 2024/25**	**Deviation from the planned target to the actual Achievement 2024/25**	**Reasons for deviations**	**Reasons for revisions to the Output/ Output Indicators/ Annual Targets**
Improved governance and strengthened control environment	Resolution of reported incidents of corruption	% Resolution of reported incidents of corruption resolved within 90 days	95% Resolution of reported incidents of Corruption/ Disciplinary processes underway for the pending cases	95% Resolution of reported incidents of Corruption within 180 days Two cases of alleged corruption were investigated within the 180 days.	95% Resolution (Investigation Stage) of reported incidents of Corruption within 90 days	95% Resolution (Investigation Stage) of reported incidents of Corruption within 90 days	95% Resolution (Investigation Stage) of reported incidents of Corruption within 90 days	None	N/A	None
	Elimination of wasteful and fruitless expenditure	Reduction of Wasteful and Fruitless Expenditure	100% reduction of Fruitless and Wasteful Expenditure	1 instance of Wasteful and Fruitless Expenditure incurred for the reporting period	100% reduction of cases of wasteful & fruitless Expenditure attained	100% reduction of cases of wasteful & fruitless expenditure	100% reduction of cases of wasteful & fruitless expenditure	None	N/A	None
	Reduction irregular expenditure	% Reduction of Irregular Expenditure	95% cases of Irregular Expenditure reduced	Zero instances of irregular expenditure were identified for the reporting period	100% reduction of cases of irregular expenditure attained	95% reduction of cases of irregular expenditure	The target has not been achieved as a result of the investigation that was done on the Irregular Expenditure incurred during the 2023-24 and only confirmed in the 2024-25 financial year. The reported performance baseline for 2023-24 was Zero.	Target was not achieved	The Agency did not have a policy provision which caters for instances where the bidder could be requested to re-submit documents that can't open or are ineligible	None
	Compliance to 30 days payment of valid invoices	% valid Supplier Invoices Paid within 30 days	100% of valid invoices paid within 30 days	30 Days payment turnaround time not achieved	Less than 30-days turnaround time achieved	100% valid Supplier Invoices Paid within 30 days	<100% valid Supplier Invoices Paid within 30 days	None	Insufficient funds to pay suppliers timeously	None

PROGRAMME 5: AARTO NATIONAL ROLLOUT										
Outcome	**Output**	**Output Indicator**	**Audited Actual Performance 2021/22**	**Audited Actual Performance 2022/23**	**Audited Actual Achievement 2023/24**	**Planned Actual Target 2024/25**	**Actual Achievement 2024/25**	**Deviation from the planned target to the actual Achievement 2024/25**	**Reasons for deviations**	**Reasons for revisions to the Output/ Output Indicators/ Annual Targets**
AARTO National Roll-Out	Engagement of Provincial, Metros, and Local Municipal IAs in preparation for AARTO Roll-Out	Number of Engagements with Provincial, Metros, and Local Municipal IAs in preparation for AARTO Roll-Out	New Target	New Target	AARTO Readiness Assessment Report has been approved	12 Engagements with Provincial, Metros, and Local Municipal IAs in preparation for AARTO Roll-Out	21 Engagements with Provincial, Metros, and Local Municipal IAs in preparation for AARTO Roll-Out	+9	N/A	Re-alignment to AARTO Act and AARTO Regulations
	Rehabilitation Programme Operating Model in Preparation for AARTO Roll-Out	Development of the Rehabilitation Programme Operating Model	New Target	New Target	New Target	Rehabilitation Programme Operating Model developed and approved	Rehabilitation Programme Operating Model developed and approved	Rehabilitation Programme Operating Model developed and approved	N/A	Re-alignment to AARTO Act and AARTO Regulations
	Engagement of Key Stakeholders and IAs in the AARTO Proclaimed Areas	Number of Engagements with Key Stakeholders and IAs within the AARTO Value Chain in the AARTO Proclaimed Areas	New Target	New Target	New Target	16 Support Engagements with Key Stakeholders and IAs within the AARTO Value Chain in the Proclaimed Areas	25 Support Engagements with Key Stakeholders and IAs within the AARTO Value Chain in the Proclaimed Areas	+9	Issuing Authorities requested additional engagements and we had additional engagements to resolve the system challenges.	Re-alignment to AARTO Act and AARTO Regulations

** The TID recognises achievement of performance from 95% up to 100%. This applies to all the performance indicators for which performance output has been recognised as achieved from 95% up to 100%. The "achievement" is then a simple calculation as follows: Applications processed within {21} days / Total applications processed = 95 /100 = 95% of the Number of applications processed against the received and captured applications.*

3.1.1 Programme 1: AARTO Administration & Education

- **Provide the purpose of the programme:**

The programme exists to facilitate and ensure systems and processes for responsive AARTO administration, education and awareness interventions.

- **List the sub-programmes:**

3.1.1 Number of AARTO Education and Awareness Social Media messages posted
3.1.2 Number of Traditional Media AARTO Education and Awareness activations
3.1.3 Number of Stakeholder Groups workshopped on AARTO Legislation

- **List the purpose and description of the sub programmes**

Number of AARTO Education and Awareness Social Media messages posted
The performance output indicator relates to the deployment of 600 AARTO Education and awareness Social Media messages posted through social media platforms (Instagram, Twitter & Facebook) to heighten AARTO awareness and encourage voluntary compliance. A message is defined by the number of social media engagements/posts/ activities designed to communicate one message. Depending on the level of importance, a message can be repeated in a different quarter. The Agency planned to implement 600 AARTO Education and Awareness Social Media Campaigns and managed to deploy 654 AARTO Education and Awareness Social Media campaign messages. The total number of campaign messages deployed exceeded the set target by 54 messages.

Number of Traditional Media AARTO Education and Awareness activations
The traditional media AARTO Education and Awareness activation relate to education and awareness activations conducted through community initiations or print media platforms or radio stations to heighten AARTO awareness and encourage voluntary compliance. A target of 360 traditional Media AARTO Education and Awareness activations and public/community initiations were set to be conducted through face-to-face, online, or print media platforms or radio stations (commercial/national / community) or electronic or static billboards to heighten AARTO awareness. During the year under review, the RTIA has deployed 534 activations against a set target of 360 activations. The annual target was exceeded by 174 activations.

Number of Stakeholder Groups workshopped on AARTO Legislation
The AARTO environment is highly litigious owing to the infancy of the type of regulation this legislation is introducing in the Republic. The recent constitutional court judgement in favour of the applicant, the Minister of Transport and the RTIA is an example of the gravity of the impact this continuous training on AARTO legislation would have on interacting with this legislation, primarily by the key stakeholders in the AARTO value chain as well as ordinary road users. It is on this basis that the RTIA sought to implement 09 AARTO legislative workshops to the stakeholders during the year under review. The education and awareness created around this legislation also find support from successful campaigns undertaken by the communications team in consultation with various society groups within nine provinces of South Africa.

Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance
During the year under review, the RTIA deployed a high number of AARTO public awareness and education activations including participating in Road Safety initiatives hosted by the Minister of Transport to ensure sustained public awareness about AARTO programmes. There is no underperformance recorded on these performance indicators.

Changes to planned targets
None

Linking performance with budgets

Programme 1	2024/2025			2023/2024		
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	45 931	17 063	28 868	10 712	8 372	2 340
Operating expenses	53 580	8 529	45 051	10 710	1 594	9 116
Total	99 511	**R25 592**	**73 019**	**R21 422**	**R9 966**	**R11 456**

3.2.2 Programme 2: Adjudication & AARTO Support

- **Provide the purpose of the programme:**

This programme exists to ensure adjudication and AARTO stakeholder management activities in line with the provisions of the AARTO Act.

List the purpose of the sub programme:

- of representations adjudicated within 21 days of the date of receipt
- of applications for revocation of enforcement orders adjudicated within 21 days of receipt by the Agency
- of courtesy letters issued between 33 days and 96 days from the infringement notice served date
- of enforcement orders issued after 32 days from the applicable notification served date
- of courtesy letters served/ presumed served within 40 days from date of issue
- of enforcement orders served/ presumed served within 40 days from date of issue

- **of representations adjudicated within 21 days of the date of receipt**

The output indicator measures the percentage of representations adjudicated that falls within the window period from the receipt date. The method of calculation is described, as 100% of received representations between 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025 should be finalised within 21 days from the date of receipt onto the NCR, despite whether representations are successful or not. (Initially the target was crafted to recognise performance on the basis of % of representations adjudicated with 21 days of the date of capture instead of recognising the % of representations adjudicated within 21 days of the of receipt. As a result, the final performance output took into consideration the work done in the 1st semester and the 2nd semester of the year under review).

The 21 days is calculated per calendar days. This formula applies despite the reporting period. Monthly, quarterly and annual reports will outline:

- Consider the total number of applications actually processed during the calendar month concerned (the period of consideration), irrespective of the outcome (successful, cancelled or rejected): Total applications processed (denominator). E.g. 100;
- Determine the number of applications processed within {21} days from the actual date the application was captured on the NaTIS, irrespective of the outcome (successful, cancelled or rejected): Applications processed within {21} days (numerator). E.g. 95;

The "achievement" is then a simple calculation as follow: Applications processed within {21} days / Total applications processed = 95 /100 = 95% of the Number of applications processed against the received and captured applications.

During the year under review a 95.73% of representations adjudicated within 21 days of date of receipt by the Agency. The achievement of 98% is recognized because of the approved Technical Indicator Description. However, the variance of 2% is reported.

- **of applications for revocation of enforcement orders adjudicated within 21 days of receipt by the Agency**

The indicator measures the percentage of applications of revocation of enforcement orders adjudicated that falls within the window period from the date of receipt by the

Agency. The approved method of calculation for this target would be as follows: 95% of applications for revocation of enforcement orders received between 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025 should be finalised within 21 days from date of receipt by the Agency, despite whether applications are successful or not. The 21 Days calculated per calendar days, Monthly, Quarterly and Annual reports will outline the following:

- Consider the total number of applications actually processed during the calendar month concerned (the period of consideration), irrespective of the outcome (successful, cancelled or rejected): Total applications processed (denominator). E.g. 100;
- Determine the number of applications processed within {21} days from the actual date the application was received by the Agency, irrespective of the outcome (successful, cancelled or rejected): Applications processed within {21} days (numerator). E.g. 95;
- The "achievement" is then a simple calculation as follows: Applications processed within {21} days / Total applications processed = 95 /100 = 95%.

The Number of applications processed against the received applications. During the year under review 88.29% of applications for revocation of enforcement orders adjudicated within 21 days of date of receipt by the Agency thus the target was not achieved as planned. The variance of 11.71% was reported.

- **of courtesy letters issued between 33 days and 96 days from the infringement notice served date**

The indicator measures the number of complaint courtesy letters against total number of courtesy letters issued during the reporting period. The approved method of calculation for this target would be as follows: 95% of courtesy letters issued from 1 October 2024 to 31 March 2025 should be issued between 33 days and 96 days from the infringement notice served date. Monthly, Quarterly and Annual report will outline the following:

- Total Number of courtesy letters issued during the reporting period
- Number of courtesy letters issued within less or equal to 32 days from the infringement notice served date
- Number of courtesy letters issued between 33 days and 96 days from the infringement notice served date
- Number of courtesy letters issued outside 96 days from the infringement notice served date
- Achievement is then calculated as follows: Number of courtesy letters issued between 33 days and 96 days from the infringement served date / Total number of courtesy letter issued = 95 000 / 100 000 = 95%

Therefore, the above formula measures the number of complaint courtesy letters against total number of courtesy letters issued during the reporting period.

- **of enforcement orders issued after 32 days from the applicable notification served date**

The indicator measures the number of complaint enforcement orders against total number of enforcement orders issued during the reporting period. Applicable notification means a courtesy letter, a notification of a rejected (unsuccessful) representation or any other notification leading to issuance of an enforcement order in terms of section 20(1) of the AARTO Act. The approved method of calculation for this target would be as follows: 95% of enforcement orders issued from 1 October 2024 to 31 March 2025 should be issued after 32 days from the applicable notification served date. Monthly, Quarterly and Annual report will outline the following:

- Total Number of enforcement orders issued during the reporting period
- Number of enforcement orders issued within less or equal to 32 days from the applicable notification served date
- Number of enforcement orders issued after 32 days from the applicable notification served date
- Achievement is then calculated as follows: Number of enforcement orders issued after 32 days from the applicable notification served date / Total number of enforcement orders issued = 95 000 / 100 000 = 95%

Therefore, the above formula measures the number of complaint enforcement orders against total number of enforcement orders issued during the reporting period.

- **of enforcement orders issued after 32 days from the applicable notification served date**

The indicator measures the number of complaint enforcement orders against total number of enforcement orders issued during the reporting period. Applicable notification means a courtesy letter, a notification of a rejected (unsuccessful) representation or any other notification leading to issuance of an enforcement order in terms of section 20(1) of the AARTO Act. The approved method of calculation for this target would be as follows: 95% of enforcement orders issued from 1 October 2024 to 31 March 2025 should be issued after 32 days from the applicable notification served date. Monthly, Quarterly and Annual report will outline the following:

- Total Number of enforcement orders issued during the reporting period
- Number of enforcement orders issued within less or equal to 32 days from the applicable notification served date

- Number of enforcement orders issued after 32 days from the applicable notification served date
- Achievement is then calculated as follows: Number of enforcement orders issued after 32 days from the applicable notification served date / Total number of enforcement orders issued = 95 000 / 100 000 = 95%

Therefore, the above formula measures the number of complaint enforcement orders against total number of enforcement orders issued during the reporting period.

- **of courtesy letters served/ presumed served within 40 days from date of issue**

The indicator measures the number of courtesy letters served/presumed served within 40 days from the date of issue against total number of courtesy letters served/presumed served during the reporting period. The date of issue means the date of authorisation of a courtesy letter as recorded on the NCR / NRTOR. The approved method of calculation for this target would be as follows: 95% of courtesy letters served/presumed served from 1 October 2024 to 31 March 2025 should be served within 40 days from date of issue. Monthly, Quarterly and Annual report will outline the following:

- Total Number of courtesy letters served/presumed served during the reporting period
- Number of courtesy letters served/presumed served within 40 days from the date of issue
- Number of courtesy letters served/presumed served outside 40 days from the date of issue
- Achievement is then calculated as follows: Number of courtesy letters served or presumed served within 40 days from the date of issue / Total Number of courtesy letters served/ presumed served = 95 000 / 100 000 = 95%

Therefore, the above formula measures the number of courtesy letters served/presumed served within 40 days from the date of issue against total number of courtesy letters served/presumed served during the reporting period

- **of enforcement orders served/presumed served within 40 days from date of issue**

The indicator measures the number of enforcement orders served/presumed served within 40 days from the date of issue against total number of enforcement orders served/ presumed served during the reporting period. The date of issue means the date of authorisation of an enforcement order as recorded on the NCR / NRTOR. The approved method of calculation for this target would be as follows: 95% of enforcement orders served/presumed served from 1 October 2024 to 31 March 2025 should be served within 40 days from date of issue. Monthly, Quarterly and Annual report will outline the following:

- Total Number of enforcement orders served/presumed served during the reporting period
- Number of enforcement orders served/presumed served within 40 days from the date of issue
- Number of enforcement orders served/presumed served outside 40 days from the date of issue
- Achievement is then calculated as follows: Number of enforcement orders served or presumed served within 40 days from the date of issue / Total Number of enforcement orders served/presumed served = 95 000 / 100 000 = 95%

Therefore, the above formula measures the number of enforcement orders served/presumed served within 40 days from the date of issue against total number of enforcement orders served/presumed served during the reporting period

Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance
There is an underperformance of -7,02% against a set target of 100% of applications for revocation of enforcement orders adjudicated within 21 days of receipt by the Agency. The recorded performance is equal to 92.98%. The underperformance can be attributed to the under capacity that was experienced during the year under review. The Board has approved the revised organization structure that is envisaged to address this underperformance.

Programme 2	2024/2025			2023/2024		
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	28 868	18 330	19 907	21 541	21 858	**-317**
Operating expenses	45 051	79 220	54 780	6 441	385	**6 056**
Total	**73 019**	**R97 550**	**74 687**	**R27 982**	**R22 243**	**R5 739**

3.2.3 Programme 3: AARTO Information & Analytics

- **Provide the purpose of the programme:**

This existence of this programme is the institutionalization of information management in line with the provisions of the AARTO legislative framework. Key functions and outputs include but are not limited to research, digital technologies and data management.

- **List the sub-programmes:**

% of ICT Strategy Initiatives Implemented

Big Data Strategy developed and approved

- **List the purpose and description of the sub programmes**

Number of ICT Strategy initiatives implemented

The purpose for this target was meant for the implementation of 6 initiatives identified in the approved ICT Strategy for the 2 year. During the year under review the Agency is declaring implementation of 8 ICT initiatives aligned to the approved ICT Strategy.

Big Data Strategy approved

The RTIA Big Data Strategy Report serves as a comprehensive roadmap for the Road Traffic Infringement Agency (RTIA) to transform its data management practices, aligning them with modern technological advancements and operational needs. The strategy addresses significant gaps in data governance, integration, and quality, which currently hinder efficient decision-making and operational transparency.

The strategy outlines several strategic initiatives aimed at achieving RTIA's objectives of operational efficiency, enhanced public safety, and improved compliance with traffic laws. Key initiatives include focusing on the enablement of real-time access to critical data such as the eNatis database, automating key RTIA business processes such as service centres cases management, establishing a central data warehouse, deploying advanced business intelligence tools, and automating workflows across the organisation. The Big Data Strategy was developed and approved.

Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance

None.

Changes to planned targets

N/A

Linking performance with budgets

Programme 3	2024/2025			2023/2024		
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	11 632	6 008	5 624	7 154	5 594	1 560
Operating expenses	58 265	4 356	53 909	6 441	385	6 056
Total	**69 897**	**R10 364**	**59 533**	**R13 595**	**R5 979**	**R7 616**

3.2.4 Programme 4: Governance & Sustainability

- **Provide the purpose of the programme:**

The programme exists to provide strategic leadership and support to the RTIA for the successful implementation of its legislative mandate through the efficient and sustainable provision of resource solutions and services. The programme consists of the office of the Registrar, Financial Management, Corporate Services, ICT, Legal Services, Compliance, and Risk Management.

List the sub-programmes:

- implementation of audit action plan based
- responses to parliamentary questions within stipulated timelines
- resolution (investigation stage) of reported incidents of corruption
- reduction of cases of Wasteful and Fruitless Expenditure
- reduction of cases of irregular expenditure
- valid supplier invoices paid within 30 days

List the purpose of the sub-programmes:

- % implementation of audit action plan based The RTIA to adhere and monitor the audit action plan and achieve clean audit opinion.
- 100% responses to parliamentary questions within stipulated timelines.
    - The ability of the RTIA to formally respond to official parliamentary questions within the time stipulated in each question
- 95% resolution of reported incidents of corruption within 180 days
    - The Agency is required to report on a Bi-annual basis on the status of each case of corruption reported in line with the RTIA Fraud prevention policy and fraud prevention plan.
- 100% instances of Wasteful and Fruitless Expenditure incurred
    - Entity to put internal control measures in place to maintain 0% wasteful and Fruitless expenditure.
- 95% instances of irregular expenditure incurred
    - The RTIA to enhance application of internal control measures in order to reduce irregular expenditure by 95% during the year under review.
- 100% valid supplier invoices paid within 30 days
    - The RTIA to comply with PFMA requirement to ensure Service Providers are paid within 30 days from date of receipt of invoice.

Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance

Less than 100% of valid supplier invoices were paid within 30 days. Consultations were held with the Department of Transport. Less than 95% instances of irregular expenditure incurred.

Changes to planned targets

N/A

Linking performance with budgets

Programme 4	2024/2025			2023/2024		
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	53 118	60 606	-7 488	47 339	67 040	**-19 700**
Operating expenses	121 764	148 238	-26 474	42 487	136 251	**-93 764**
Total	**174 882**	**R208 844**	**-33 962**	**R89 826**	**R203 291**	**-R113 464**

3.2.5 Programme 5: AARTO National Rollout

- **Provide the purpose of the programme:**

The programme exists to position the RTIA to address seamless and coordinated implementation of AARTO by all key stakeholders countrywide. The Strategy Division are actors in the programme.

List the sub-programmes:

Number of engagements with Provincial, Metros, and Local Municipal IAs in preparation for AARTO Rollout.
Development of the Rehabilitation Programme Operating Model
Number of engagements with key stakeholders and IAs within the AARTO Value Chain in the AARTO Proclaimed Areas

List the purpose and description of the sub programmes

The purpose of this programme is to outline the readiness assessment criteria and to provide an update to management, and the RTIA Board on the state of readiness of issuing authorities within the 69, inclusive of Tshwane and Johannesburg as well as the 144 local and metropolitan municipal areas throughout the country that have been identified for Phase 2 and 3 respectively of the AARTO Roll-Out.

Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance

No underperformance was reported during the year under review.

Changes to planned targets

None

Linking performance with budgets

Programme 5	2024/2025			2023/2024		
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	-7 488	30 834	-30 834	18 590	10 316	8 275
Operating expenses	-26 474		153 344			
Total	**-33 962**	**R30 834**	**122 510**	**R18 590**	**R10 316**	**R8 275**

4. OVERVIEW OF THE ANNUAL ROAD TRAFFIC INFRINGEMENT STATISTICAL PRESENTATION

4.1 Number of Infringement Notices Captured

4.2. Number of Notices Captured Per Issuing Authority
- 4.2.1 Johannesburg Metropolitan Police Department (JMPD)
- 4.2.2 Tshwane Metropolitan Police Department (TMPD)
- 4.2.3 Gauteng Department of Community Safety (GDoCS)
- 4.2.4 Road Traffic Management Corporation (RTMC)

4.3. Elective options exercised by Infringers
- (a) Payment of the Penalty
- (b) Notifications to make payment in Instalment
- (c) Submission of Representations
- (d) Nomination of Drivers
- (e) Elections to be Tried in Court

4.4. Adjudication of Representations

4.5. Courtesy Letters Issued
4.6. Enforcement Orders Issued

4.7. Applications for the Revocation of Enforcement Orders

The statistics in this section were derived from the National Contraventions Register (NCR) for 2023-2024 and 2024-2025 financial years and are based on the records captured and uploaded thereto by the four Issuing Authorities (IA's) in the AARTO jurisdictional area which include Johannesburg Metropolitan Police Department (JMPD); Tshwane Metropolitan Police Department (TMPD); the Gauteng Department of Community Safety (GDoCS) and the Road Traffic Management Corporation (RTMC).

4.1. Number of Infringement Notices Captured

The table below shows the number of notices captured by all the issuing authorities per month on the NCR during the 2024-2025 financial year per AARTO type.

Number of Notices Captured per Type :							All IA's
Month	**AARTO 01**	**AARTO 02 (Weighbridge)**	**AARTO 02 (Handheld)**	**AARTO 03**	**AARTO 31**	**AARTO 32**	**Total**
Apr 2024	87 540	141	10 292	295 356	25 256	0	**418 585**
May 2024	84 183	111	13 938	358 668	24 763	0	**481 663**
Jun 2024	65 641	101	10 625	211 784	17 534	0	**305 685**
Jul 2024	85 698	103	10 810	262 548	23 937	0	**383 096**
Aug 2024	72 424	73	7 577	353 449	22 745	0	**456 268**
Sep 2024	60 978	123	8 379	291 460	18 776	0	**379 716**
Oct 2024	52 933	104	10 771	276 012	13 566	0	**353 386**
Nov 2024	51 272	72	11 076	339 457	12 221	0	**414 098**
Dec 2024	41 792	0	4 692	212 927	12 334	0	**271 745**
Jan 2025	52 328	0	5 006	350 793	10 523	0	**418 650**
Feb 2025	43 037	0	5 348	378 680	15 018	0	**442 083**
Mar 2025	58 104	803	7 763	294 023	16 539	0	**377 232**
Year Total	**755 930**	**1 631**	**106 277**	**3 625 157**	**213 212**	**0**	**4 702 207**

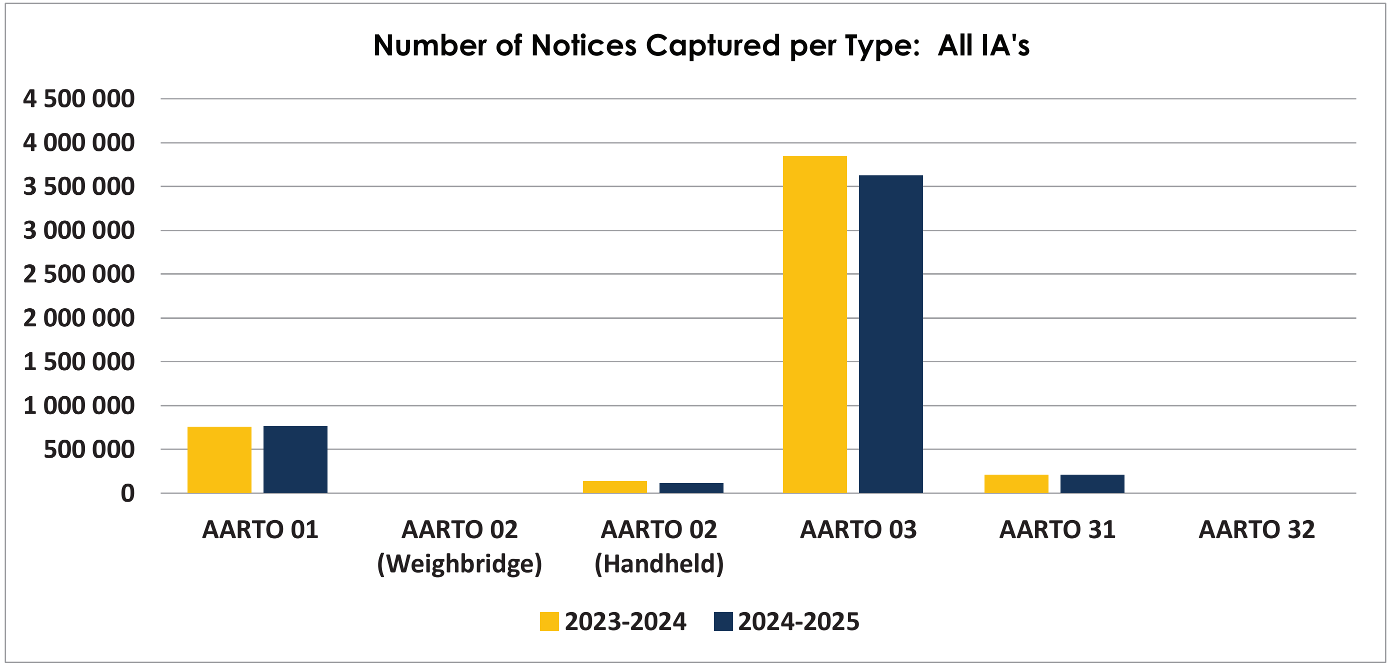
The table above shows a total of 4 702 207 captured AARTO notices by all the issuing authorities during 2024-2025 financial year. The table also shows:

- **AARTO 01** - Handwritten infringement notices that are issued by the roadside and a total of 755 930 notices were captured by all the issuing authorities.
- **AARTO 02 -** Weighbridge electronic infringement notices at Donkerhoek N4 Weighbridge. There was a total of 1 631 electronic notices captured by Gauteng Department of Community Safety (GDOCS).
- **AARTO 02 –** Handheld infringement notices are issued using a handheld gadget devise by the roadside. There was a total of 106 277 notices recorded on the NCR in 2024-2025.
- AARTO 03 - Camera captured infringement notices. There was a total of 3 625 157 infringement notices captured.
- **AARTO 31** – Unattended vehicle notices. The total number of captured AARTO 31's is 213 212 and they are issued by Johannesburg Metropolitan Police Department (JMPD) and Tshwane Metropolitan Police Department (TMPD).
- **AARTO 32 –** There were no offences captured at the roadside in 2024-2025.
- The table below shows the changes in number of notices captured by all the IA's in 2023-2024 and 2024-2025 financial years.

Number of Notices Captured per Type :							All IA's
Year	**AARTO 01**	**AARTO 02 (Weighbridge)**	**AARTO 02 (Handheld)**	**AARTO 03**	**AARTO 31**	**AARTO 32**	**Total**
2023-2024	748 787	1 412	126 138	3 838 908	212 389	0	**4 927 634**
2024-2025	755 930	1 631	106 277	3 625 157	213 212	0	**4 702 207**
Change	7 143	219	-19 861	-213 751	823	0	**-225 427**
% change	**0,95%**	**15,51%**	**-15,75%**	**-5,57%**	**0,39%**	**-**	**-4,57%**

The table above shows a decline in number of notices captured by 225 427 from 4 927 634 in 2023-2024 to 4 702 207, which is 4.57%. There has been an increase in capturing AARTO 01, AARTO 02(Weighbridge) and AARTO 31's with totals of 7 143, 219 and 823 respectively. The AARTO 02 (Handheld) and AARTO 03's has declined with 15.75% and 5.57% respectively.

The bar chart below shows the notices captured per AARTO type:



4.2. Number of Notices captured per Issuing Authority

The table below shows the total number of notices captured by the Issuing Authorities per month.

Number of Notices Captured per Issuing Authority					
Month	**JMPD**	**TMPD**	**GDoCS**	**RTMC**	**Total**
Apr 2024	291 670	76 688	32 161	18 066	**418 585**
May 2024	349 427	80 921	28 153	23 162	**481 663**
Jun 2024	203 272	61 536	21 821	19 056	**305 685**
Jul 2024	263 142	67 134	32 190	20 630	**383 096**
Aug 2024	356 250	57 417	28 826	13 775	**456 268**
Sep 2024	304 791	29 825	30 731	14 369	**379 716**
Oct 2024	290 678	13 543	30 059	19 106	**353 386**
Nov 2024	327 508	35 461	29 544	21 585	**414 098**
Dec 2024	157 378	80 710	25 037	8 620	**271 745**
Jan 2025	283 425	95 063	30 197	9 965	**418 650**
Feb 2025	324 254	85 447	21 689	10 693	**442 083**
Mar 2025	267 086	60 976	24 017	25 153	**377 232**
Year Total	**3 418 881**	**744 721**	**334 425**	**204 180**	**4 702 207**

The table above shows that JMPD has captured majority of the AARTO notices with a total of 3 418 881, followed by TMPD with 744 721, and then GDoCS and RTMC with 334 425, and 204 180 respectively.

The change in the number of notices captured per Issuing Authority between 2023-2024 and 2024-2025 is shown in the table below.

Change in Number of Notices Captured per Issuing Authority					
Year	**JMPD**	**TMPD**	**GDoCS**	**RTMC**	**Total**
2023-2024	3 884 300	542 830	329 984	170 520	**4 927 634**
2024-2025	3 418 881	744 721	334 425	204 180	**4 702 207**
Change	-465 419	201 891	4 441	33 660	**-225 427**
% change	**-11,98%**	**37,19%**	**1,35%**	**19,74%**	**-4,57%**

The information in the table above shows the change in total number of notices captured by the four IA's, and the total number have decreased from 4 927 634 in 2023-2024 to 4 702 207 in 2024-2025, which is 4.57% change. The number of notices captured by JMPD have decreased by 465 419 which is 11.98% change from 3 884 300 in 2023-2024 to 3 418 881 in 2024-2025. The other 3 issuing authorities TMPD, GDoCS and RTMC have increased with 37.19%, 1.35% and 19.74% respectively.

4.2.1. Johannesburg Metropolitan Police Department (JMPD)

The information is reflected in the table below.

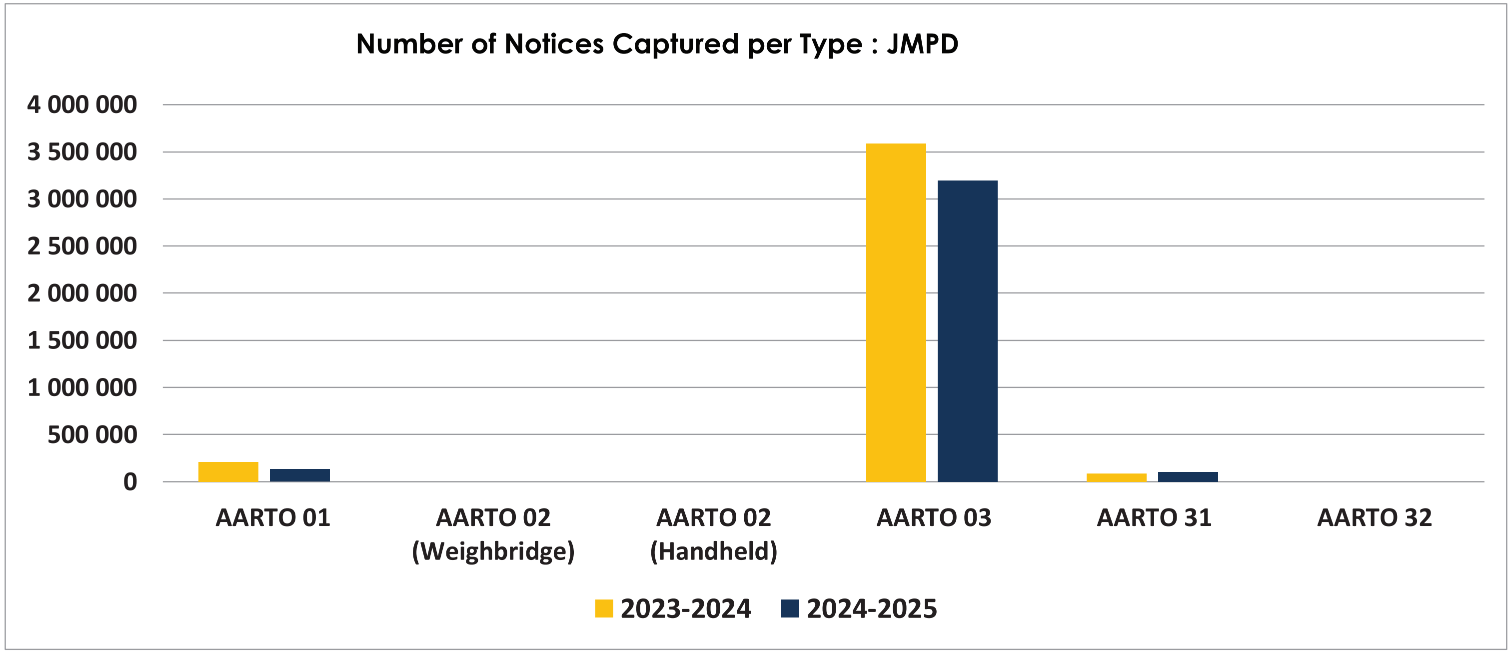
Number of Notices Captured per Type :							JMPD
Month	AARTO 01	AARTO 02 (Weighbridge)	AARTO 02 (Handheld)	AARTO 03	AARTO 31	AARTO 32	Total
Apr 2024	28 132	0	0	249 848	13 690	0	291 670
May 2024	26 488	0	0	312 525	10 414	0	349 427
Jun 2024	21 019	0	0	173 357	8 896	0	203 272
Jul 2024	24 571	0	0	229 454	9 117	0	263 142
Aug 2024	16 798	0	0	329 569	9 883	0	356 250
Sep 2024	6 524	0	0	291 460	6 807	0	304 791
Oct 2024	3 766	0	0	276 012	10 900	0	290 678
Nov 2024	2 417	0	0	315 946	9 145	0	327 508
Dec 2024	1 327	0	0	150 145	5 906	0	157 378
Jan 2025	1 313	0	0	277 705	4 407	0	283 425
Feb 2025	743	0	0	316 980	6 531	0	324 254
Mar 2025	935	0	0	260 759	5 392	0	267 086
Year Total	134 033	0	0	3 183 760	101 088	0	3 418 881

The table above shows that, JMPD have captured a total of 3 418 881 notices. The camera infringements that were captured by JMPD were the factor in high number of infringements with a total of 3 183 760 captured during 2024-2025 financial year. The AARTO 01's and AARTO 31's captured were 134 033 and 101 088 respectively.

The changes in number of notices captured by the JMPD from 2023-2024 and 2024-2025 are shown in the table below.

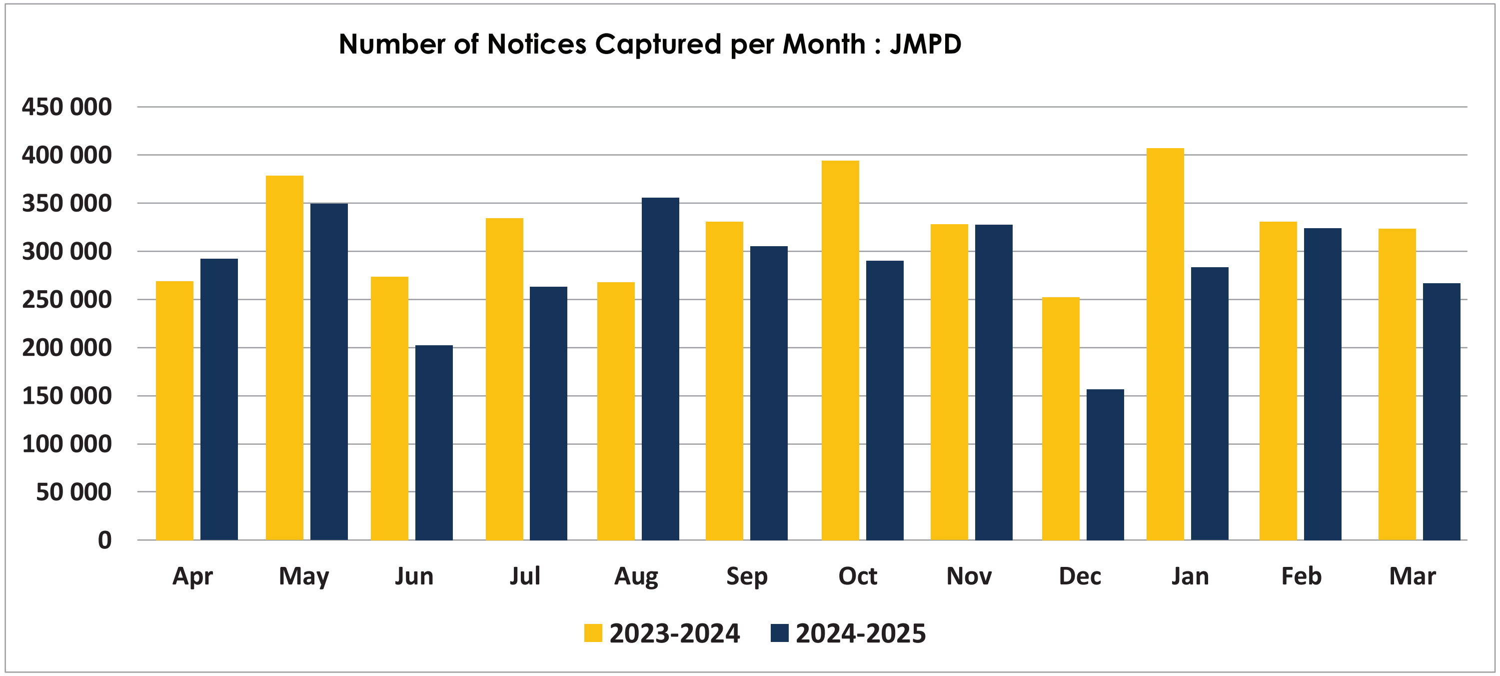
Change in Number of Notices Captured per Type :							JMPD
Year	AARTO 01	AARTO 02 (Weighbridge)	AARTO 02 (Handheld)	AARTO 03	AARTO 31	AARTO 32	Total
2023-2024	205 730	0	2 323	3 588 982	87 265	0	3 884 300
2024-2025	134 033	0	0	3 183 760	101 088	0	3 418 881
Change	-71 697	0	-2 323	-405 222	13 823	0	-465 419
% change	-34,85%	-	-100,00%	-11,29%	15,84%	-	-11,98%

The above table shows a huge decrease in capturing of notices by JMPD in 2024-2025 as compared to 2023-2024. there was a decrease of 465 419 in capturing of notices by JMPD, which is a decline from 3 884 300 to 3 418 881.the capturing of AARTO 01's and AARTO 03's have decreased with 34.85% and 11.29% respectively. There was an increase of 15.84% in capturing of AARTO 31's. JMPD have captured 2 323 notices with a handheld gadget in 2023-2024 and nothing was recorded in 2024-2025.



The change in capturing of notices is reflected in bar chart above

The graph below shows the month-to-month comparison of notices captured between 2023-2024 and 2024-2025 financial years.



4.2.2. Tshwane Metropolitan Police Department (TMPD)

The table below shows the number of notices per type captured by TMPD on the NCR during the 2024-2025 financial year.

Number of Notices Captured per Type :							TMPD
Month	**AARTO 01**	**AARTO 02 (Weighbridge)**	**AARTO 02 (Handheld)**	**AARTO 03**	**AARTO 31**	**AARTO 32**	**Total**
Apr 2023	19 614	0	0	45 508	11 566	0	**76 688**
May 2023	20 429	0	0	46 143	14 349	0	**80 921**
Jun 2023	14 471	0	0	38 427	8 638	0	**61 536**
Jul 2023	19 220	0	0	33 094	14 820	0	**67 134**
Aug 2023	20 675	0	0	23 880	12 862	0	**57 417**
Sep 2023	17 856	0	0	0	11 969	0	**29 825**
Oct 2023	10 877	0	0	0	2 666	0	**13 543**
Nov 2023	8 874	0	0	23 511	3 076	0	**35 461**
Dec 2023	11 500	0	0	62 782	6 428	0	**80 710**
Jan 2024	15 859	0	0	73 088	6 116	0	**95 063**
Feb 2024	15 260	0	0	61 700	8 487	0	**85 447**
Mar 2024	16 565	0	0	33 264	11 147	0	**60 976**
Year Total	**191 200**	**0**	**0**	**441 397**	**112 124**	**0**	**744 721**

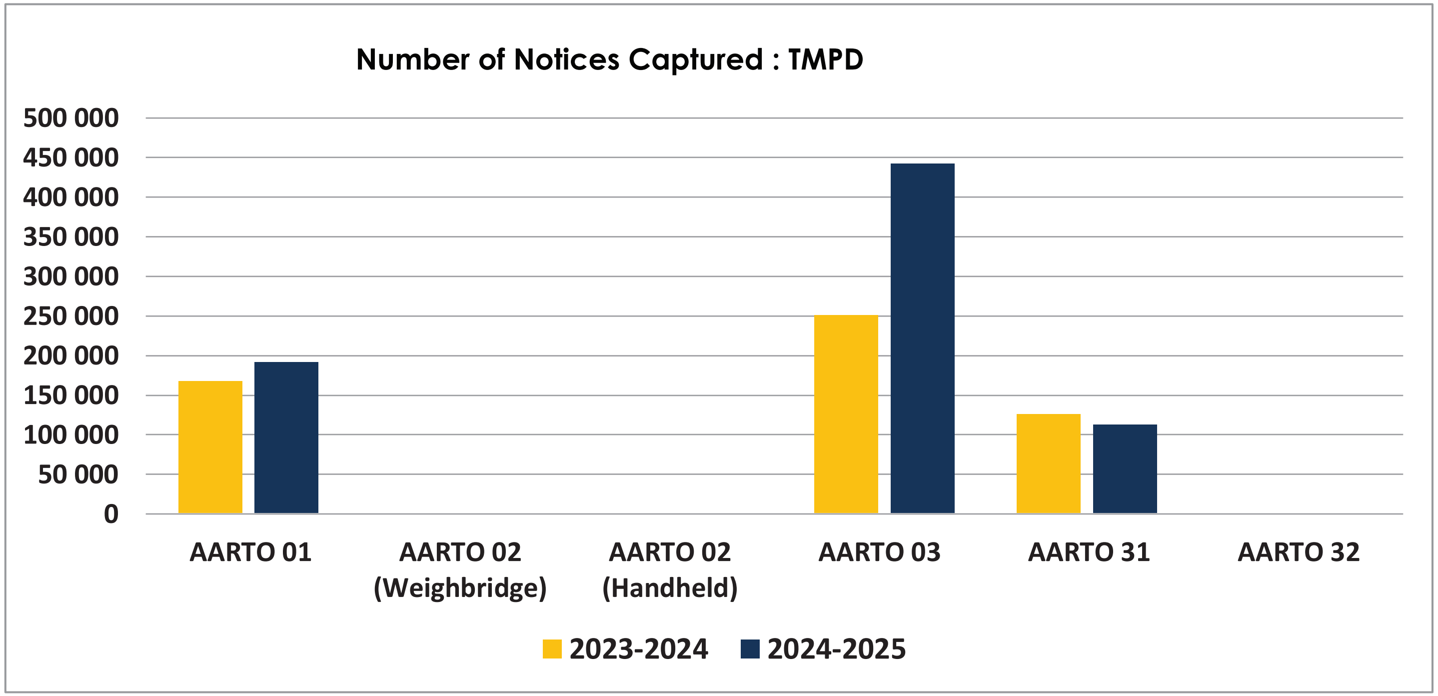
The information in the table above shows that TMPD captured a total of 744 721notices in the 2024-2025 financial year. TMPD issued AARTO 01's, AARTO 03's and AARTO 31's in 2024-2025. The highest number was recorded for capturing the camera infringements, the AARTO 03's with a total of 441 397 followed by the AARTO 01's with 191 200 and AARTO 31's with 112 124.

The changes from 2023-2024 to 2024-2025 financial year for TMPD is shown in the table below

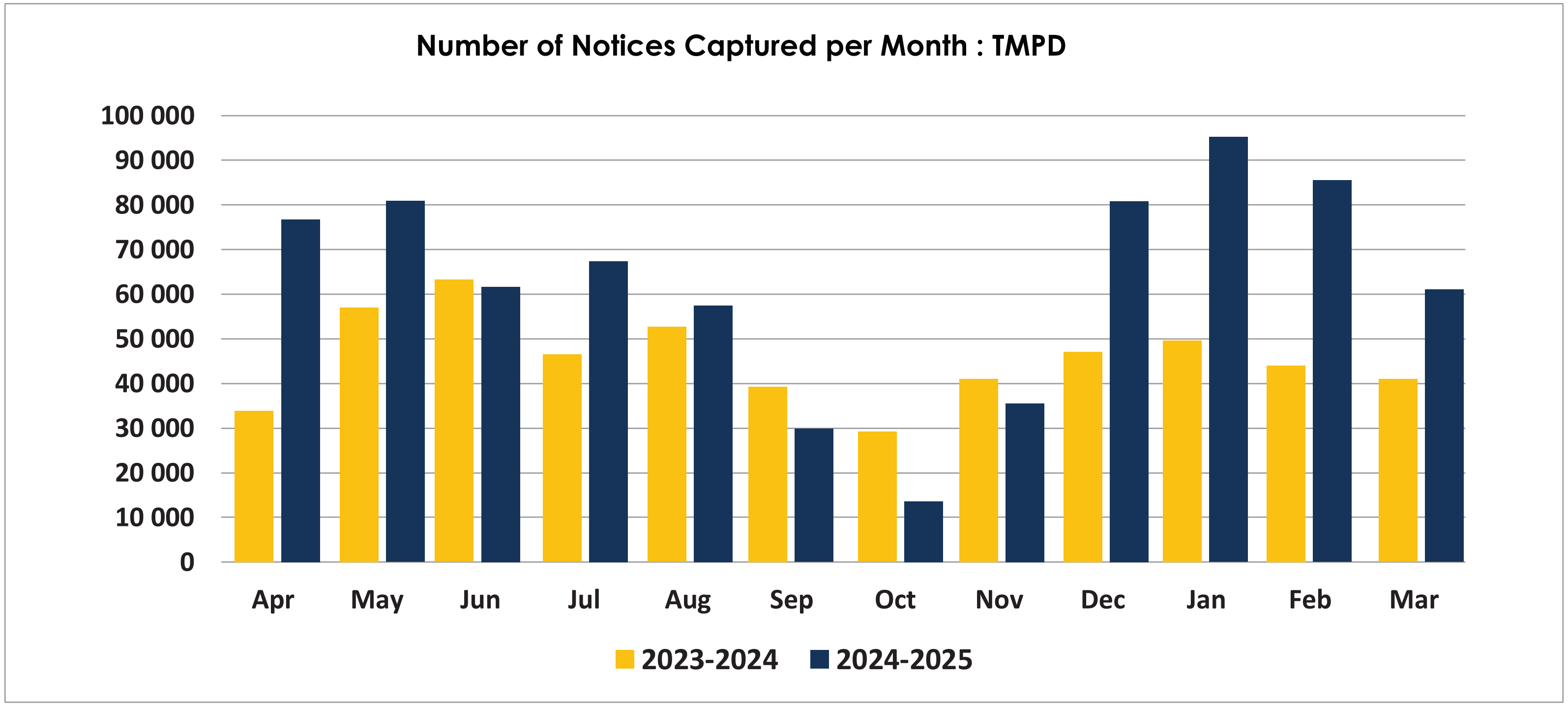
Change in Number of Notices Captured per Type :							Total
Year	**AARTO 01**	**AARTO 02 (Weighbridge)**	**AARTO 02 (Handheld)**	**AARTO 03**	**AARTO 31**	**AARTO 32**	**Total**
2023-2024	167 030	0	750	249 926	125 124	0	**542 830**
2024-2025	191 200	0	0	441 397	112 124	0	**744 721**
Change	24 170	0	-750	191 471	-13 000	0	**201 891**
% change	**14,47%**	**-**	**-100,00%**	**76,61%**	**-10,39%**	**-**	**37,19%**

The change in number of notices captured 2023-2024 have increased with 201 891, which is 37.19%. There was an increase in capturing AARTO 01's with 24 170 and AARTO 03's with 191 471 in 2024-2025 , which is 14.75% and 76.61% respectively. TMPD has captured 750 AARTO 02's handheld gadget notices in 2023-2024 and 0 in 2024-2025, this is 100% decline. The capturing of AARTO 31's has also decreased with 13 000, which is 10.39% less as compared to 2023-2024.

The information is reflected in the bar chart below.



The chat below shows the month-to-month comparison of notices captured in 2023-2024 and 2024-2025 financial years by TMPD.



4.2.3. Gauteng Department of Community Safety (GDoCS)

The number of infringements notices captured per type on the NCR during the 2024-2025 financial year by GDoCS is shown in the table below.

Number of Notices Captured per Type :							GDoCS
Month	**AARTO 01**	**AARTO 02 (Weighbridge)**	**AARTO 02 (Handheld)**	**AARTO 03**	**AARTO 31**	**AARTO 32**	**Total**
Apr 2024	32 004	141	16	0	0	0	**32 161**
May 2024	27 981	111	61	0	0	0	**28 153**
Jun 2024	21 697	101	23	0	0	0	**21 821**
Jul 2024	32 045	103	42	0	0	0	**32 190**
Aug 2024	28 735	73	18	0	0	0	**28 826**
Sep 2024	30 574	123	34	0	0	0	**30 731**
Oct 2024	29 902	104	53	0	0	0	**30 059**
Nov 2024	29 425	72	47	0	0	0	**29 544**
Dec 2024	25 037	0	0	0	0	0	**25 037**
Jan 2025	30 197	0	0	0	0	0	**30 197**
Feb 2025	21 653	0	36	0	0	0	**21 689**
Mar 2025	23 209	803	5	0	0	0	**24 017**
Year Total	**332 459**	**1 631**	**335**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**334 425**

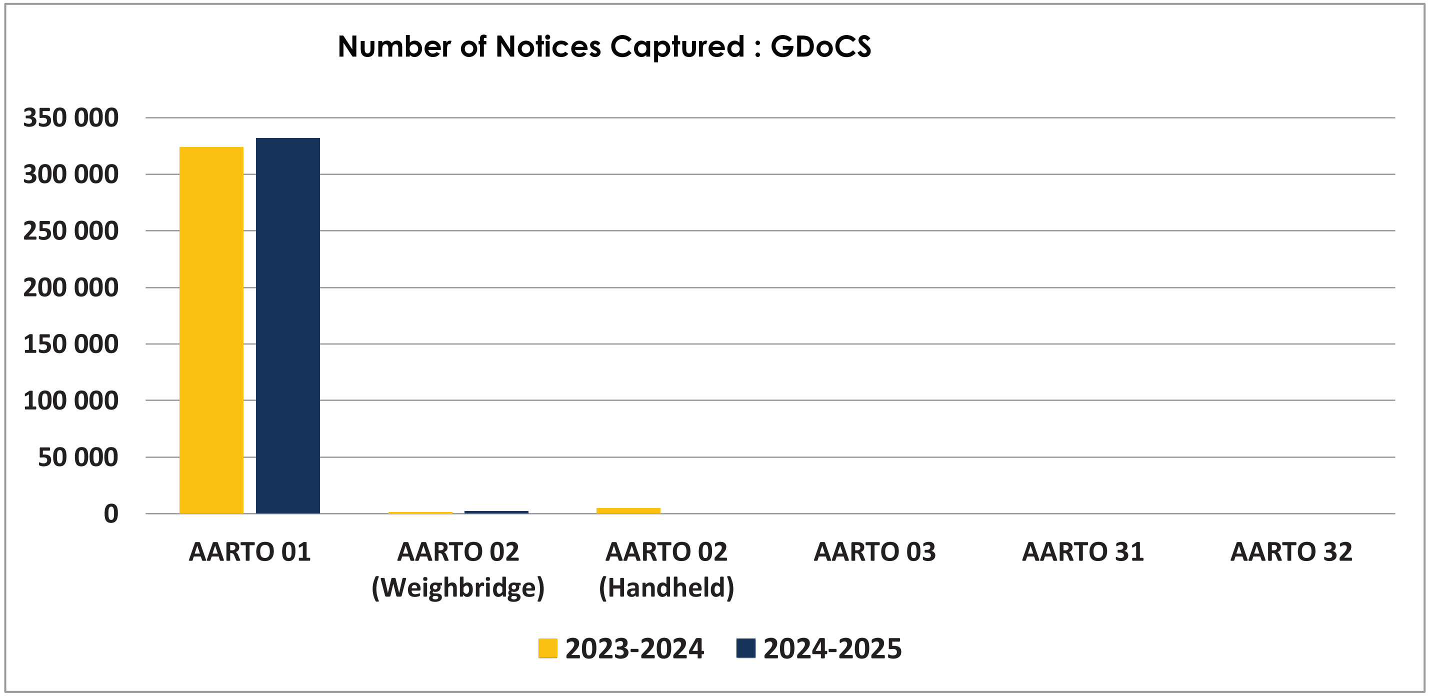
The information in the table above shows that GDoCS has captured a total of 334 425 notices in 2024-2025. There were 332 459 AARTO 01's, 1 631 AARTO 02's for the weighbridge and 335 notices generated from handheld gadgets.

The change in the number of notices captured per type from 2023-20224 to 2024-2025 financial year is shown in the table below.

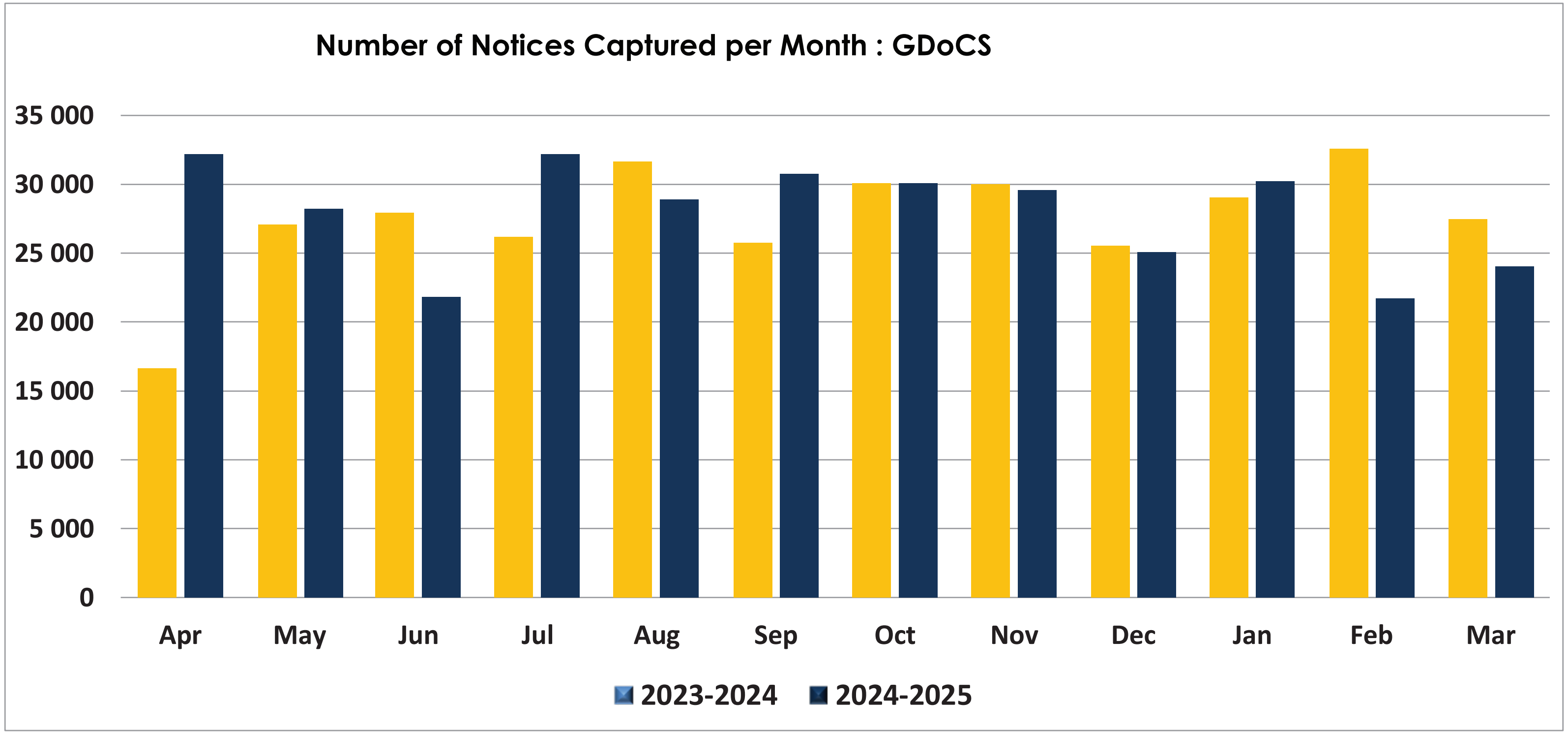
Change in Number of Notices Captured per Type :							GDoCS
Year	**AARTO 01**	**AARTO 02 (Weighbridge)**	**AARTO 02 (Handheld)**	**AARTO 03**	**AARTO 31**	**AARTO 32**	**Total**
2023-2024	323 809	1 412	4 763	0	0	0	**329 984**
2024-2025	332 459	1 631	335	0	0	0	**334 425**
Change	8 650	219	-4 428	0	0	0	**4 441**
% change	**2,67%**	**15,51%**	**-92,97%**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,35%**

The information in the table above shows the change in number of notices captured by GDoCS, it shows a total increase of 4 441, which is 1.35% change. The capturing of AARTO 01's has increased by 8 650, AARTO 02's (weighbridge) increased by 219 and AARTO 02 (Handheld) decreased by 4 428, which is 2.67%, 15.51% and -92.97% respectively.

The information is also reflected in the chart below.



The chart below shows the month-to-month comparison of notices captured in 2023-2024 and 2024-2025 financial years.



4.2.4. Road Traffic Management Corporation (RTMC)

The total number of notices captured per month on the NCR during the 2024-2025 financial year by the RTMC is shown in the table below per AARTO

Number of Notices Captured per Type :							RTMC
Month	**AARTO 01**	**AARTO 02 (Weighbridge)**	**AARTO 02 (Handheld)**	**AARTO 03**	**AARTO 31**	**AARTO 32**	**Total**
Apr 2024	7 790	0	10 276	0	0	0	**18 066**
May 2024	9 285	0	13 877	0	0	0	**23 162**
Jun 2024	8 454	0	10 602	0	0	0	**19 056**
Jul 2024	9 862	0	10 768	0	0	0	**20 630**
Aug 2024	6 216	0	7 559	0	0	0	**13 775**
Sep 2024	6 024	0	8 345	0	0	0	**14 369**
Oct 2024	8 388	0	10 718	0	0	0	**19 106**
Nov 2024	10 556	0	11 029	0	0	0	**21 585**
Dec 2024	3 928	0	4 692	0	0	0	**8 620**
Jan 2025	4 959	0	5 006	0	0	0	**9 965**
Feb 2025	5 381	0	5 312	0	0	0	**10 693**
Mar 2025	17 395	0	7 758	0	0	0	**25 153**
Year Total	**98 238**	**0**	**105 942**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**204 180**

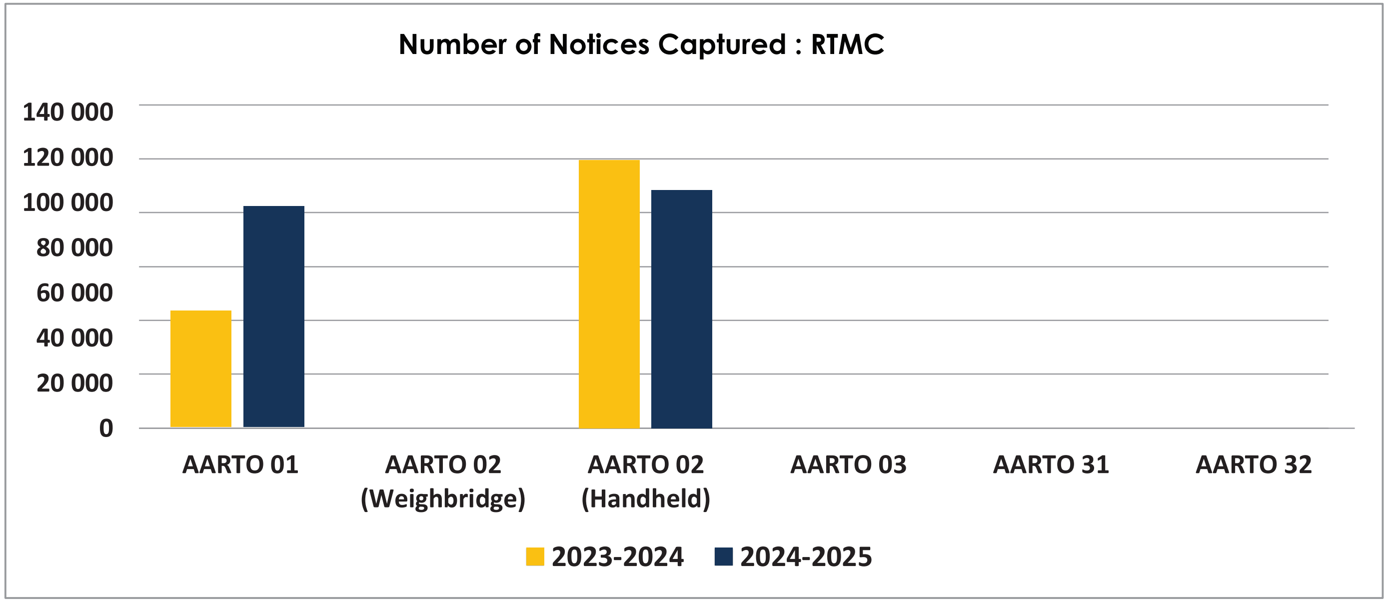
The table above shows that AARTO 01's were captured by RTMC with a total number of 98 238 and AARTO 02's for handheld gadget with a total of 105 942. It must be noted that the RTMC does not prosecute for camera and unattended vehicle infringements.

The change in the number of notices captured from 2023-2024 to 2024-2025 financial years is shown in the table below.

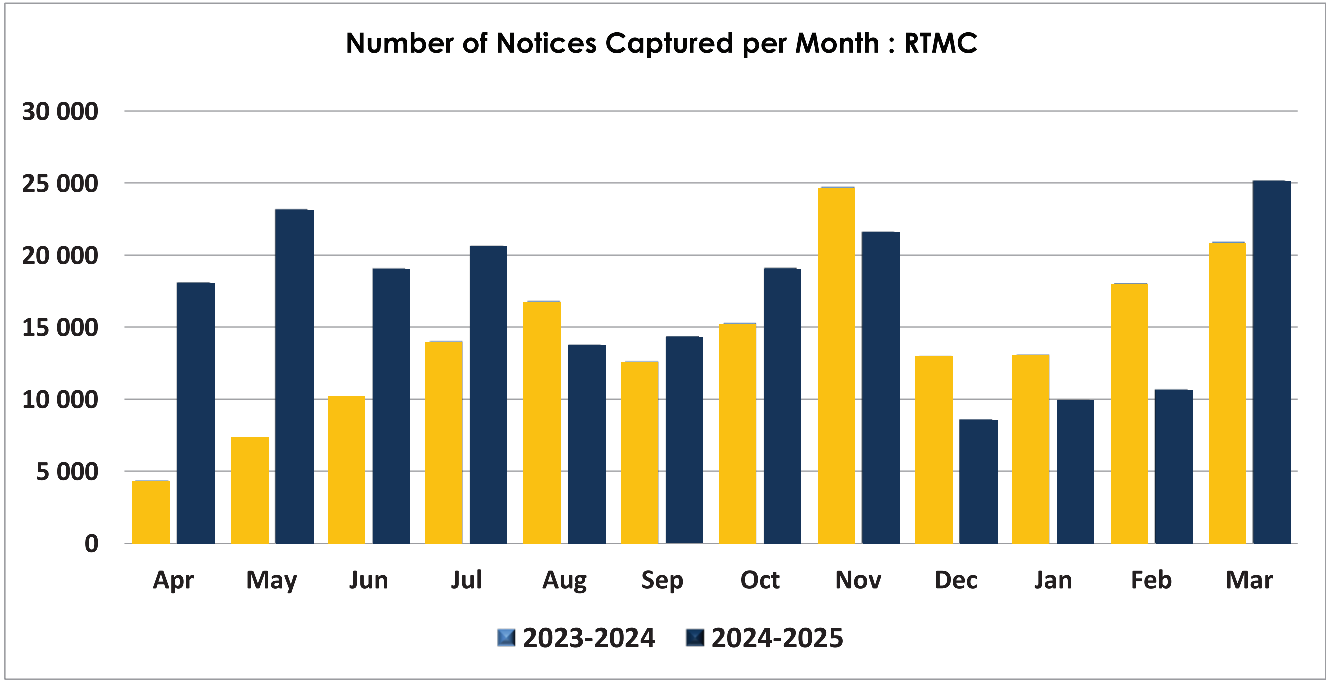
Change in Number of Notices Captured per Type :							RTMC
Year	**AARTO 01**	**AARTO 02 (Weighbridge)**	**AARTO 02 (Handheld)**	**AARTO 03**	**AARTO 31**	**AARTO 32**	**Total**
2023-2024	52 218	0	118 302	0	0	0	**170 520**
2024-2025	98 238	0	105 942	0	0	0	**204 180**
Change	46 020	0	-12 360	0	0	0	**33 660**
% change	**88,13%**		**-10,45%**				**19,74%**

The table above shows a change in capturing of the AARTO notices from 2023-2024 to 2024-2025 with an increase of 46 020 for AARTO 01's, which is 88.13% and a decrease of 12 360, which is 10.45% less for AARTO 02, handheld gadget.

The information for number of notices captured by RTMC is also reflected in the chart below.



The chart below shows the month to month comparison of notices captured in 2023-2024 and 2024-2025 financial years.



4.3. 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 discounted by 50%,*** 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.

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 table below shows the change in number of notifications to make payments in instalments submitted using the AARTO 04 form in 2023-2024 and 2024-2025.

Notifications to Pay In Instalments				
Month	**2023-2024**	**2024-2025**	**Change**	**% Change**
Apr	46	70	24	**52,17%**
May	62	31	-31	**-50,00%**
Jun	52	65	13	**25,00%**
Jul	82	65	-17	**-20,73%**
Aug	80	37	-43	**-53,75%**
Sep	64	39	-25	**-39,06%**
Oct	92	25	-67	**-72,83%**
Nov	49	49	0	**0,00%**
Dec	41	54	13	**31,71%**
Jan	33	28	-5	**-15,15%**
Feb	49	40	-9	**-18,37%**
Mar	56	52	-4	**-7,14%**
Total	**706**	**555**	**-151**	**-21,39%**

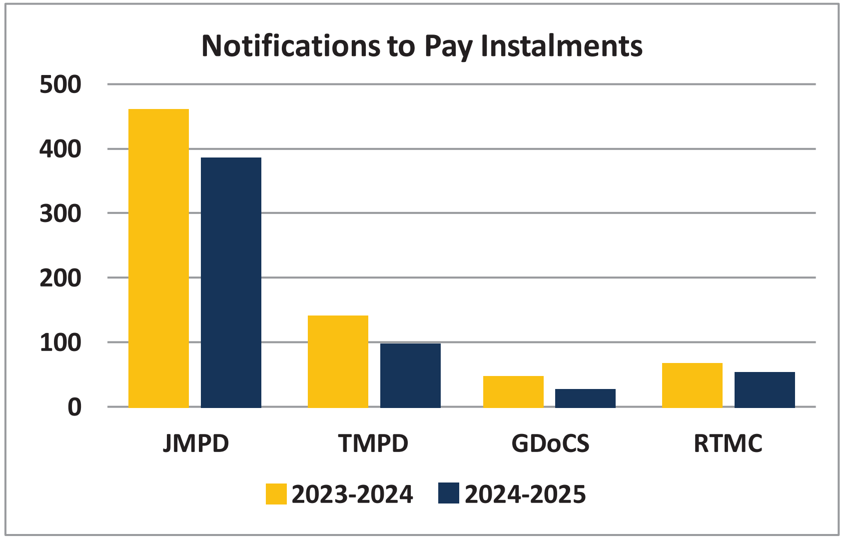
The number of applications to pay instalment has decreased by 151, which is 21.39% less as compared with 2023-2024.

The information is also reflected in the table below per issuing authority.

Change in Number of Notifications to Pay in Instalments					
Year	**JMPD**	**TMPD**	**GDoCS**	**RTMC**	**Total**
2023-2024	457	139	46	64	**706**
2024-2025	383	96	25	51	**555**
Change	-74	-43	-21	-13	**-151**
% change	**-16,19%**	**-30,94%**	**-45,65%**	**-20,31%**	**-21,39%**

The table above shows a decrease in number of notifications to pay in installments for notices issued by the four IA's. In a descending order, the highest change was recorded by GDoCS with 46.65% , TMPD with 30.94%, RTMC with 20.31%, and JMPD with 16.19% This makes a total change of 21.39%.

The data is also reflected in the graph below



(c) Submission of Representations

The table below shows the number of representation applications submitted for consideration by the RTIA during the financial year under review. 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 2024	19 058	1 917	564	271	**21 810**
May 2024	22 749	2 230	789	335	**26 103**
Jun 2024	19 480	1 930	610	296	**22 316**
Jul 2024	25 544	2 604	840	406	**29 394**
Aug 2024	18 620	2 019	650	310	**21 599**
Sep 2024	15 047	1 769	543	293	**17 652**
Oct 2024	24 086	2 407	956	573	**28 022**
Nov 2024	18 701	2 077	944	353	**22 075**
Dec 2024	13 652	1 649	658	252	**16 211**
Jan 2025	17 629	2 155	664	414	**20 862**
Feb 2025	22 618	2 600	887	360	**26 465**
Mar 2025	22 757	2 716	1 102	364	**26 939**
Year Total	**239 941**	**26 073**	**9 207**	**4 227**	**279 448**

The information in the table above shows the number of applications for representation submitted for consideration by the RTIA in 2024-2025. These applications are based on notices issued by the various IA's. The highest number of applications emanate from JMPD with a total of 239 941, followed by TMPD with a total of 26 073, GDoCS and RTMC with 9 207and 4 227 respectively.

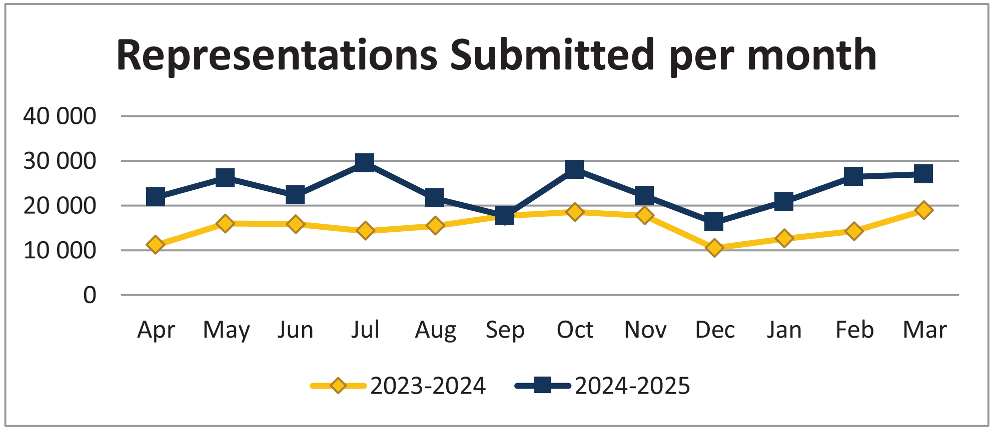
The change in the total number of representations submitted during 2024-2025 is given in the table below in comparison with the 2023-2024 financial year.

Change in Number of Representations Submitted				
Month	**2023-2024**	**2024-2025**	**Change**	**% Change**
Apr	11 176	21 810	10 634	**95,15%**
May	15 936	26 103	10 167	**63,80%**
Jun	15 846	22 316	6 470	**40,83%**
Jul	14 301	29 394	15 093	**105,54%**
Aug	15 429	21 599	6 170	**39,99%**
Sep	17 669	17 652	-17	**-0,10%**
Oct	18 503	28 022	9 519	**51,45%**
Nov	17 744	22 075	4 331	**24,41%**
Dec	10 494	16 211	5 717	**54,48%**
Jan	12 574	20 862	8 288	**65,91%**
Feb	14 240	26 465	12 225	**85,85%**
Mar	18 916	26 939	8 023	**42,41%**
Total	**182 828**	**279 448**	**96 620**	**52,85%**

The table above shows anincrease of 96 620in number of submissions of the representations, which is 52,85% increase from 182 828 in 2023-2024 to 279 448 in 2024-2025.

In the year 2023-2024 a significant number of infringement notices were not served as prescribed to the infringers due to some of the Issuing Authorities not having a signed contract with the South African Post Office (SAPO). The lack of signed contract led to a significant increase in a number of representations related to service of documents.

The information is also reflected in the graph below.
Detail on the adjudication of representations is provided under subsection "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.

The table below shows the number of driver nominations per issuing authority:

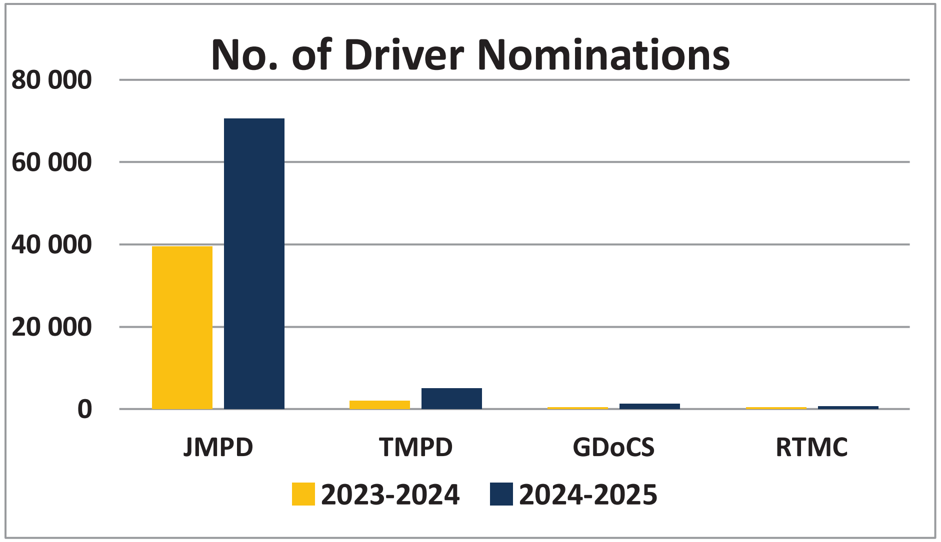
Number of Driver Nominations					
Month	**JMPD**	**TMPD**	**GDoCS**	**RTMC**	**Total**
Apr 2024	2 767	204	10	2	**2 983**
May 2024	2 178	193	25	5	**2 401**
Jun 2024	2 180	217	53	22	**2 472**
Jul 2024	8 896	792	56	16	**9 760**
Aug 2024	7 703	539	52	8	**8 302**
Sep 2024	6 638	176	62	17	**6 893**
Oct 2024	6 609	145	81	20	**6 855**
Nov 2024	8 454	252	53	4	**8 763**
Dec 2024	4 683	480	47	12	**5 222**
Jan 2025	4 743	634	110	19	**5 506**
Feb 2025	3 919	368	126	34	**4 447**
Mar 2025	11 475	688	326	92	**12 581**
Year Total	**70 245**	**4 688**	**1 001**	**251**	**76 185**

The information in the table above shows a total of 76 185 applications for driver nominations for 2024-2025. The highest number of nominations were based on JMPD issued notices with a total of 70 245, followed by TMPD, GDoCS and RTMC with 4 688, 1 001and 251 respectively.

Change in Number of Driver Nominations					
Year	**JMPD**	**TMPD**	**GDoCS**	**RTMC**	**Total**
2023-2024	38 978	1 787	18	15	**40 798**
2024-2025	70 245	4 688	1 001	251	**76 185**
Change	31 267	2 901	983	236	**35 387**
% change	**80,22%**	**162,34%**	**5461,11%**	**1573,33%**	**86,74%**

The table above shows that there was an increase in driver nominations for all the four IA's. GDocs shows the highest change with a total of 1 001 from 18 in 2023-2024, which is a massive 5461.11% increase followed by RTMC with a positive change of 1 573.33%. JMPD has increased with 31 267, which is 80.22%, followed by nominations under TMPD with an increase of 162.34% from 1 787 in 2023-2024 to 4 688 in 2024-2025.

The information is also reflected in the bar chart below.

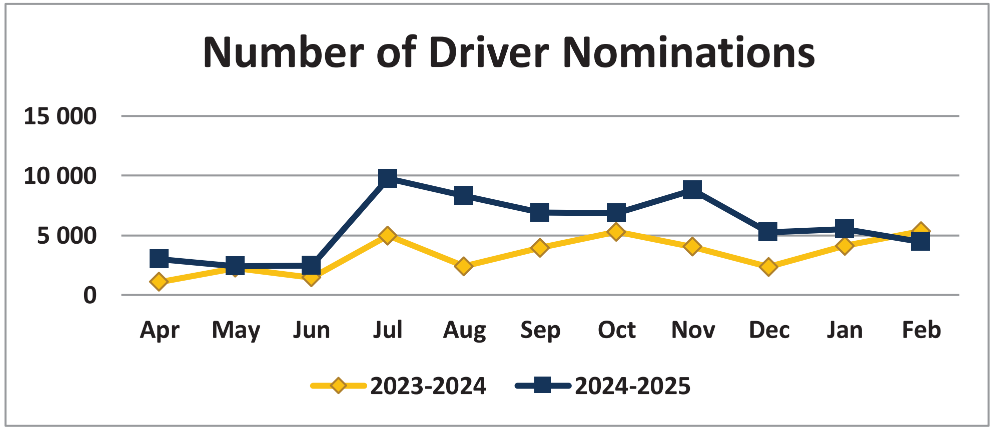


The table below shows change in number of driver nominations.

Number of Driver Nominations				
Month	**2023-2024**	**2024-2025**	**Change**	**% Change**
Apr	1 072	2 983	1 911	**178,26%**
May	2 248	2 401	153	**6,81%**
Jun	1 455	2 472	1 017	**69,90%**
Jul	4 956	9 760	4 804	**96,93%**
Aug	2 392	8 302	5 910	**247,07%**
Sep	3 951	6 893	2 942	**74,46%**
Oct	5 282	6 855	1 573	**29,78%**
Nov	4 027	8 763	4 736	**117,61%**
Dec	2 354	5 222	2 868	**121,84%**
Jan	4 113	5 506	1 393	**33,87%**
Feb	5 348	4 447	-901	**-16,85%**
Mar	3 600	12 581	8 981	**249,47%**
Total	**40 798**	**76 185**	**35 387**	**86,74%**

The change in number of driver nominations have increased from 40 798 in 2023-2024 to 76 185 in 2024-2025 with a total change of 35 387, which is 86.74%.

The information is also reflected on the graph below.



(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 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 shows the number of elections to be tried in court:

Number of Elections to be Tried in Court					
Month	**JMPD**	**TMPD**	**GDoCS**	**RTMC**	**Total**
Apr 2024	10 589	3 015	761	550	14 915
May 2024	11 563	3 194	680	447	15 884
Jun 2024	10 128	3 380	840	583	14 931
Jul 2024	13 819	3 748	990	819	19 376
Aug 2024	14 103	2 343	618	588	17 652
Sep 2024	12 628	1 719	436	374	15 157
Oct 2024	18 187	2 400	748	517	21 852
Nov 2024	17 828	2 335	904	819	21 886
Dec 2024	13 465	2 702	661	510	17 338
Jan 2025	16 117	2 786	715	588	20 206
Feb 2025	13 134	3 051	916	566	17 667
Mar 2025	15 771	3 622	833	578	20 804
Year Total	**167 332**	**34 295**	**9 102**	**6 939**	**217 668**

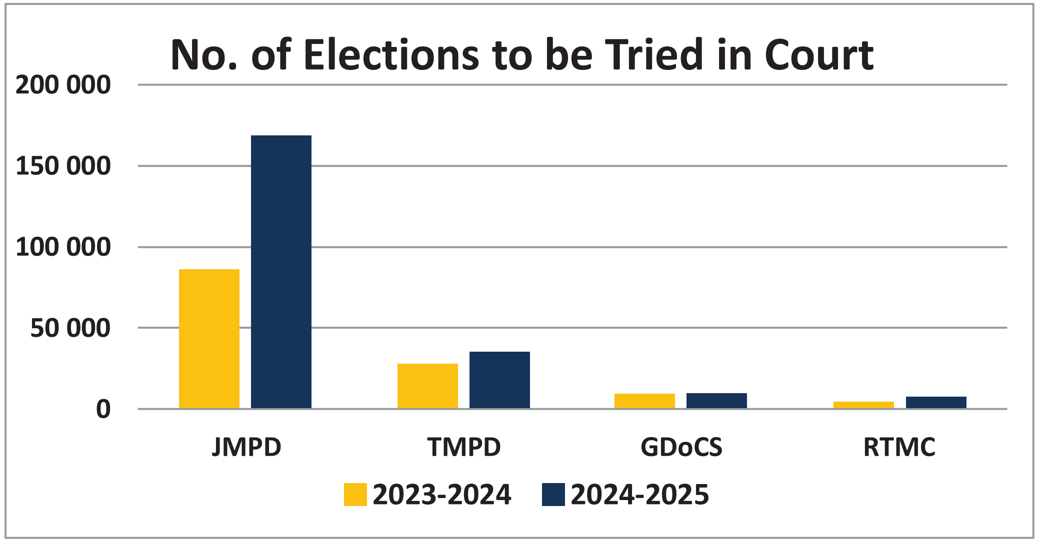
The table above shows that a total of 217 668 number of elections to be tried in court were recorded for the four issuing authorities. The highest number of elections were recorded based on the notices issued by the JMPD having a total of 167 332, followed by TMPD, GDoCS and RTMC with 34 295, 9 102 and 6 939 respectively.

The table below shows the change in number of elections to be tried in court between 2023-2024 and 2024-2025.

Change in Number of Elections to be Tried in Court					
Year	**JMPD**	**TMPD**	**GDoCS**	**RTMC**	**Total**
2023-2024	84 933	26 736	8 391	3 441	123 501
2024-2025	167 332	34 295	9 102	6 939	217 668
Change	82 399	7 559	711	3 498	94 167
% change	97,02%	28,27%	8,47%	101,66%	76,25%

The tables above show an increase in number of elections to be tried in court from 2023-2024 to 2024-2025 financial year. The total number of elections to be tried in court in 2024-2025 were 217 668 and 123 501 in 2023-2024 , he total change is 94 167, which is 76.25%.

The chart below reflects the changes between 2023-2024 and 2024-2025 financial years.



The table below show the changes in number of elections to be tried in court between 2023-2024 and 2024-2025 financial years.

Number of Elections to be Tried in Court				
Month	**2023-2024**	**2024-2025**	**Change**	**% Change**
Apr	7 949	14 915	6 966	**87,63%**
May	9 162	15 884	6 722	**73,37%**
Jun	10 879	14 931	4 052	**37,25%**
Jul	10 609	19 376	8 767	**82,64%**
Aug	13 991	17 652	3 661	**26,17%**
Sep	10 478	15 157	4 679	**44,66%**
Oct	8 966	21 852	12 886	**143,72%**
Nov	11 813	21 886	10 073	**85,27%**
Dec	8 892	17 338	8 446	**94,98%**
Jan	8 486	20 206	11 720	**138,11%**
Feb	10 402	17 667	7 265	**69,84%**
Mar	11 874	20 804	8 930	**75,21%**
Total	**123 501**	**217 668**	**94 167**	**76,25%**

The table above shows that the number of elections to be tried in court has increased month to month with a total change of 94 167 in 2024-2025 from 123 501 in 2023-2024, which is 76.25% increase.

NOTE: There were no Court Hearings, Outcomes, Failure to Appear, Cases Postponed and Warrants recorded since2023-2024 financial year.

4.4. Adjudication of Representations

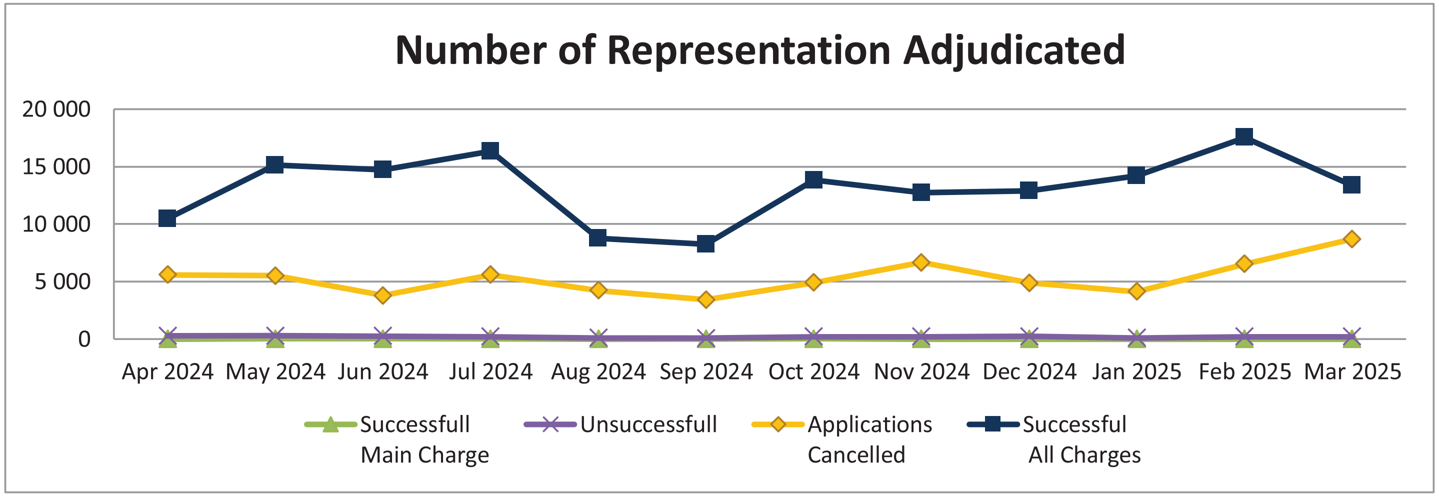
Adjudication of representations is done in terms of Section 18 of the AARTO Act, 1998 (Act. No 46 of 1998). In terms of this section any infringer may, if reasonable grounds are present, submit a representation to the RTIA in which evidence is presented that indicates that such infringer must not be 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.

Number of Representation Adjudicated per Month					
Month	**Applications Received**	**Applications Cancelled**	**Successful All Charges**	**Successfull Main Charge**	**Unsuccessfull**
Apr 2024	21 810	5 595	10 485	9	**283**
May 2024	26 119	5 509	15 148	20	**276**
Jun 2024	22 316	3 791	14 731	17	**252**
Jul 2024	29 394	5 601	16 325	24	**208**
Aug 2024	21 599	4 220	8 755	11	**97**
Sep 2024	17 652	3 425	8 248	3	**88**
Oct 2024	28 022	4 917	13 848	15	**209**
Nov 2024	22 075	6 661	12 755	8	**198**
Dec 2024	16 211	4 882	12 906	11	**224**
Jan 2025	20 862	4 139	14 173	6	**108**
Feb 2025	26 465	6 543	17 519	11	**212**
Mar 2025	26 939	8 700	13 389	8	**211**
Year Total	**279 464**	**63 983**	**158 282**	**143**	**2 366**

The table above shows that in 2024-2025, the total number of applications that were received by RTIA for representations were 279 464, and applications that were cancelled were 63 983. The outcome results that were successful on all charges were 158 282,and the results were outcome were successful on the main charge were 143 and the outcomes with unsuccessful results were 2 366. In the year 2023-2024 a significant number of infringement notices were not served as prescribed to the infringers due to some of the Issuing Authorities not having a signed contract with the South African Post Office. A majority of successful applications are related to failure to serve or caused to serve infringement notices in the prescribed manner.

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



The graph above shows that the representation results with the outcome of successful on all charges were higher than other outcomes on a month-to-month comparisons. The second highest results were the cancelled applications.

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

Some charges on which representations are based		
Infringement Category	**2023-2024**	**2024-2025**
Vehicle registration & licencing	6 259	5 617
Vehicle number plates	168	219
Learner & driving licences	1 596	2 022
Professional driving permits	462	833
Vehicle roadworthiness - general	2 090	2 809
Vehicle - Brakes	136	184
Vehicle - Lights	963	1 317
Vehicle - Tyres	484	591
Seatbelts	1 449	2 014
Passenger carrying vehicles	201	352
Road signs, signals & markings	4 002	4 706
Exceeding speed limits	155 775	245 469
Rules of the road & driving signals	4 328	5 613

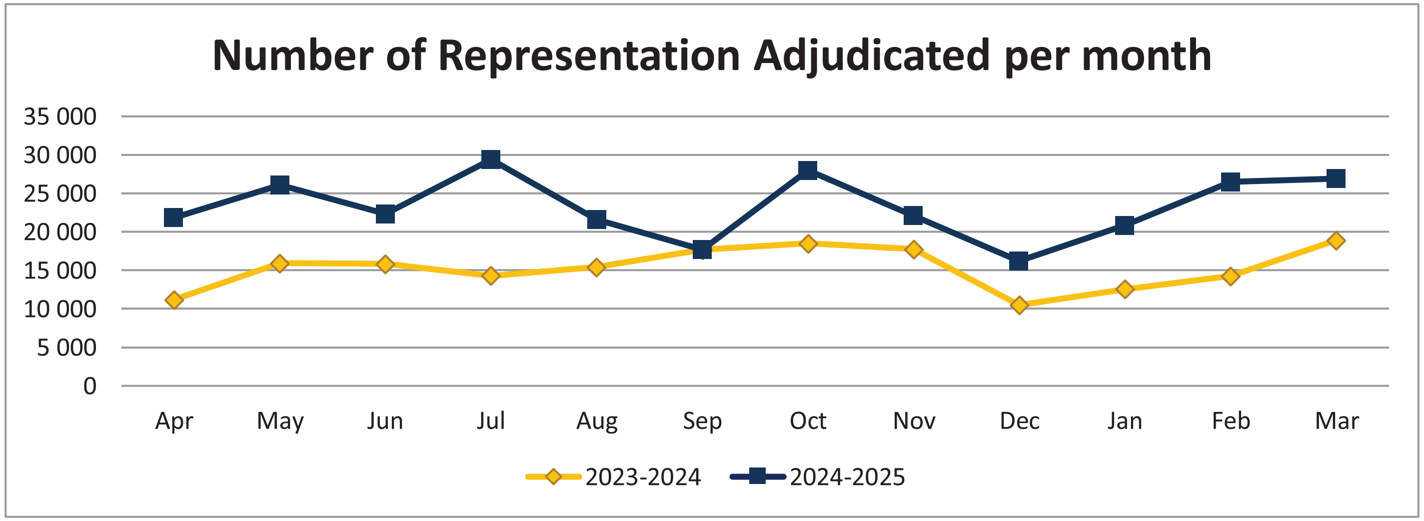
The information in the table above shows some categories in which representations are based. More representations were based on the infringements which were exceeding speed limit followed by the vehicle registration & licensing.

The change in number of representations adjudicated per month during 2023-2024 and 2024-2025 financial years is given in the table below.

Change in Number of Representations Adjudicated per Month				
Month	2023-2024	2024-2025	Change	% Change
Apr	11 176	21 810	10 634	95,2%
May	15 936	26 119	10 183	63,9%
Jun	15 846	22 316	6 470	40,8%
Jul	14 301	29 394	15 093	105,5%
Aug	15 429	21 599	6 170	40,0%
Sep	17 669	17 652	-17	-0,1%
Oct	18 503	28 022	9 519	51,4%
Nov	17 744	22 075	4 331	24,4%
Dec	10 494	16 211	5 717	54,5%
Jan	12 574	20 862	8 288	65,9%
Feb	14 240	26 465	12 225	85,8%
Mar	18 916	26 939	8 023	42,4%
Year Total	182 828	279 464	96 636	52,9%

The table above shows an increase in number of representations adjudicated from 182 828 in 2023-2024 to 279 646 in 2024-2025, which is 52.9% increase. The number of representations adjudicated increased month to month except for September with 17 less adjudicated as compared to 2023-2024 count. In the year 2023-2024 a number of infringement notices were not served as prescribed to the infringers due to some of the Issuing Authorities not having a signed contract with the South African Post Office (SAPO). The lack of signed contract led to a significant increase in a number of representations related to service of documents.

The change in number of representations adjudicated per month is reflected in the graph below.



4.5. Courtesy Letters Issued

With regard to the serving of Courtesy Letters and Enforcement Orders, 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:

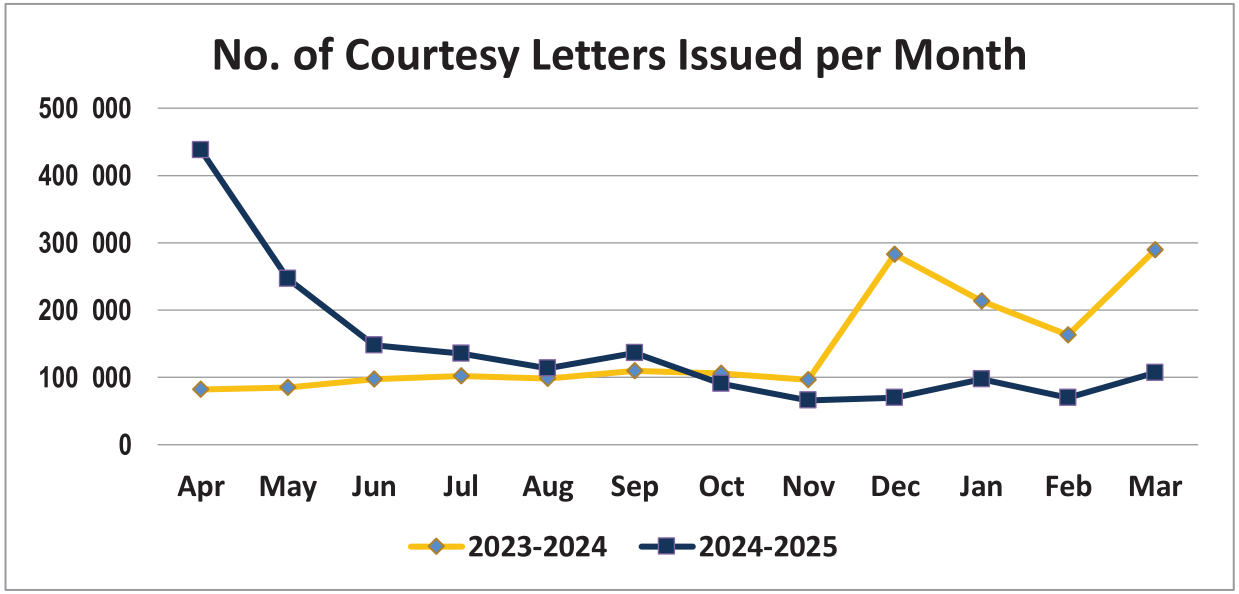
- some Courtesy Letters and Enforcement Orders may never be posted due to incomplete and incorrect postal addresses and postal codes not correlating to the name and code of the receiving post office, which incorrect/incomplete information in this regard is that as contained in the e-NaTIS;
- although 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 Courtsey Letter or Enforcement Order is addressed may no longer be the owner of the address;
- the failure of SAPO to upload and update the NCR on the posting status of registered/secure mail items;
- the failure of SAPO to upload and update the NCR on the delivery and collected status of mailed items; and
- the failure of SAPO to post and deliver documents within the required time frames;

The table below shows the comparison of the number of courtesy letters that were issued during the 2023-2024 and 2024-2025 financial years.

Number of Courtesy Letters Issued per Month				
Month	**2023-2024**	**2024-2025**	**Change**	**% Change**
Apr	82 031	437 521	355 490	433,36%
May	85 430	246 399	160 969	188,42%
Jun	97 214	147 571	50 357	51,80%
Jul	102 509	135 766	33 257	32,44%
Aug	98 337	113 058	14 721	14,97%
Sep	109 647	136 716	27 069	24,69%
Oct	105 756	90 745	-15 011	-14,19%
Nov	95 908	65 786	-30 122	-31,41%
Dec	283 181	69 353	-213 828	-75,51%
Jan	212 985	96 892	-116 093	-54,51%
Feb	163 158	69 966	-93 192	-57,12%
Mar	288 948	107 034	-181 914	-62,96%
Year Total	**1 725 104**	**1 716 807**	**-8 297**	**-0,48%**

The information in the table above shows that the change in number of courtesy letters issued from 2023-2024 to 2024-2025. There is a decrease of 8 297 from 1 725 104 2023-2024 to 1 716 807 in 2024-2025. This is a decrease of 0.48% change.

In a month-to-month comparison, the graph below the changes between the two financial years under the review.



The number of Courtesy Letters issued relating to Infringement Notices served by the four Issuing Authorities in the AARTO area are shown in the table below:

Number of Courtesy Letters Issued per IA					
Month	JMPD	TMPD	GDoCS	RTMC	Total
Apr 2024	195 272	102 630	67 058	72 561	437 521
May 2024	88 546	68 179	48 704	40 970	246 399
Jun 2024	40 898	51 518	29 314	25 841	147 571
Jul 2024	21 622	64 760	23 454	25 930	135 766
Aug 2024	18 450	45 464	24 130	25 014	113 058
Sep 2024	14 461	76 188	26 337	19 730	136 716
Oct 2024	4 768	38 330	29 807	17 840	90 745
Nov 2024	3 144	15 598	26 304	20 740	65 786
Dec 2024	2 521	10 063	29 390	27 379	69 353
Jan 2025	1 062	58 069	22 642	15 119	96 892
Feb 2025	776	37 378	22 573	9 239	69 966
Mar 2025	886	71 235	22 265	12 648	107 034
Year Total	392 406	639 412	371 978	313 011	1 716 807
% of Total	22,86%	37,24%	21,67%	18,23%	100,00%

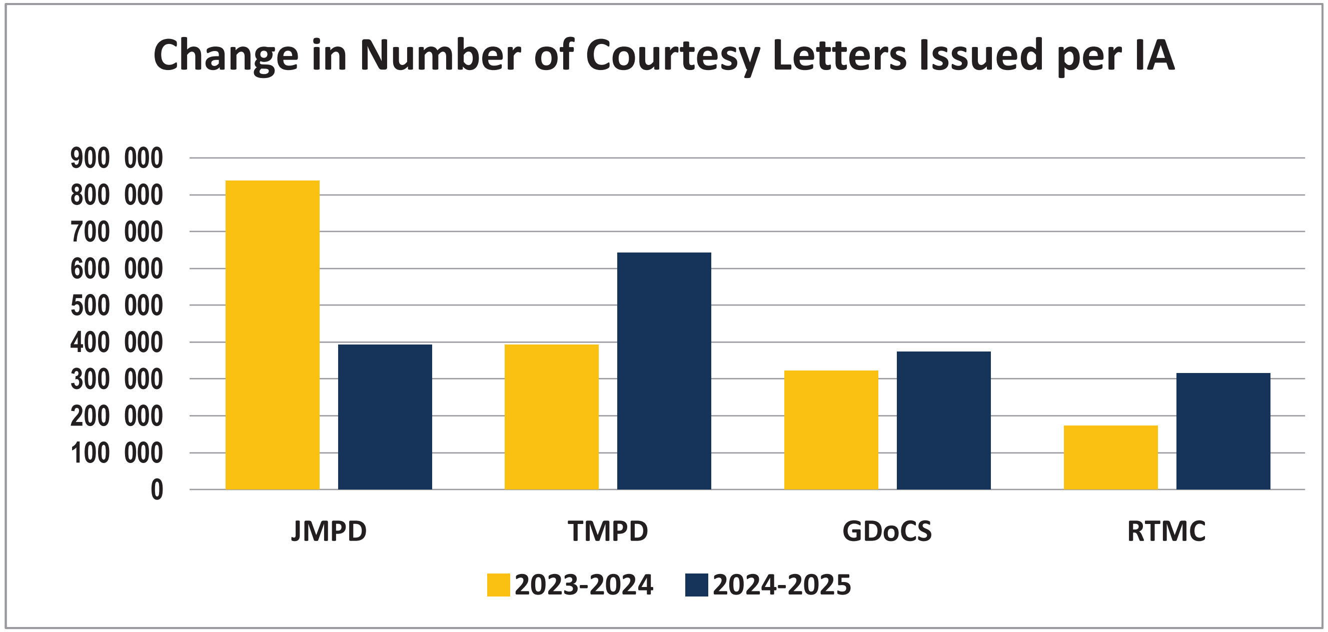
The table above shows a total of 1 716 807 courtesy letters were issued in 2024-2025. The highest number of courtesy letters issued, were for notices that emanated from TMPD with 639 412 , followed by JMPD,GDocs and RTMC with 392 406, 371 978 and 313 011 respectively.

The table below shows the change in number of courtesy letters issued per issuing authority:

Change in Number of Courtesy Letters Issued per IA					
Year	**JMPD**	**TMPD**	**GDoCS**	**RTMC**	**Total**
2023-2024	835 253	394 607	320 897	174 347	**1 725 104**
2024-2025	392 406	639 412	371 978	313 011	**1 716 807**
Change	-442 847	244 805	51 081	138 664	**-8 297**
% change	**-53,02%**	**62,04%**	**15,92%**	**79,53%**	**-0,48%**

The information in the table above shows a decline of 8 297 in the number of courtesy letters issued from 1 725 104 in 2023-2024 to 1 716 807 in 2024-2025, which is 0.48%. JMPD has recorded a declining change of 53.02%, and RTMC, TMPD and GDoCS recorded an increase of 79.53%, 62.04% and 15.92% respectively.

The bar chart below reflects on the changes for the issuing authorities in the 2023-2024 and 2024-2025 financial years.



The number of Courtesy Letters issued during the year under review per notice type is reflected in the table below:

Number of Courtesy Letters Issued per Notice Type							
Month	**AARTO 01**	**AARTO 02 (Weighbridge)**	**AARTO 02 (Handheld)**	**AARTO 03**	**AARTO 03a**	**AARTO 03b**	**Total**
Apr 2024	146 809	255	35 540	196 521	27 955	30 441	**437 521**
May 2024	113 945	112	17 070	78 351	16 644	20 277	**246 399**
Jun 2024	81 759	93	14 323	39 514	5 613	6 269	**147 571**
Jul 2024	68 298	61	10 724	39 038	8 345	9 300	**135 766**
Aug 2024	63 465	66	10 903	23 064	8 677	6 883	**113 058**
Sep 2024	65 860	51	6 923	39 752	9 304	14 826	**136 716**
Oct 2024	58 533	99	8 290	8 919	5 505	9 399	**90 745**
Nov 2024	44 533	107	9 131	57	6 499	5 459	**65 786**
Dec 2024	49 938	3	11 513		6 925	974	**69 353**
Jan 2025	39 622		5 295	41 926	7 158	2 891	**96 892**
Feb 2025	36 577		3 493	24 161	3 476	2 259	**69 966**
Mar 2025	42 200	226	5 410	53 386	3 124	2 688	**107 034**
Year Total	811 539	1 073	138 615	544 689	109 225	111 666	**1 716 807**
% of Total	**47,27%**	**0,06%**	**8,07%**	**31,73%**	**6,36%**	**6,50%**	**100,00%**

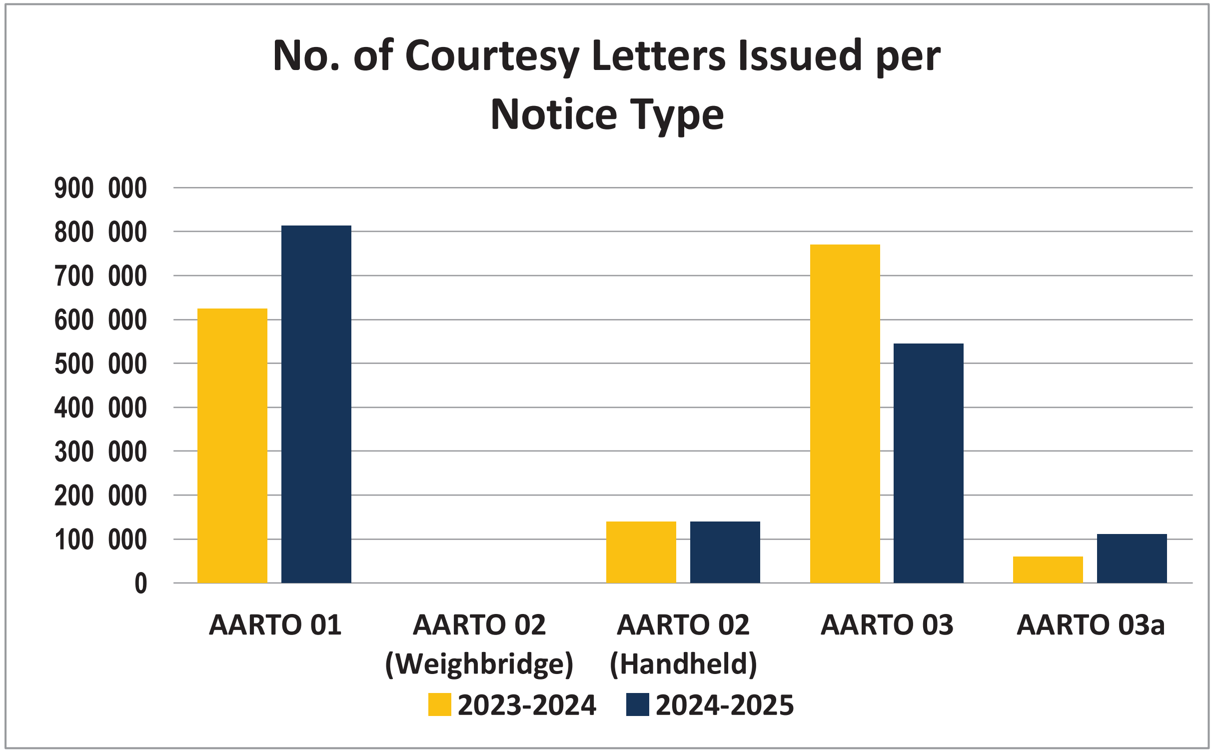
The table above shows that majority of the courtesy letters issued emanated from the AARTO 01's and AARTO 03's with a total of 811 539 and 544 689 respectively, then followed by AARTO 02 handheld with 138 615, AARTO 03a and AARTO 03b with 109 225 and 111 666 respectively. The AARTO 02's for the weighbridge were 1 073.

The change in the Number of Courtesy Letters issued between 2022-2023 and 2023-2024 financial years is shown in the table below:

Change in Number of Courtesy Letters Issued per Notice Type							
Year	**AARTO 01**	**AARTO 02 (Weighbridge)**	**AARTO 02 (Handheld)**	**AARTO 03**	**AARTO 03a**	**AARTO 03b**	**Total**
2023-2024	621 954	985	137 037	769 628	59 674	135 826	**1 725 104**
2024-2025	811 539	1 073	138 615	544 689	109 225	111 666	**1 716 807**
Change	189 585	88	1 578	-224 939	49 551	-24 160	**-8 297**
% change	**30,48%**	**8,93%**	**1,15%**	**-29,23%**	**83,04%**	**-17,79%**	**-0,48%**

The information in the table above shows a change in number of courtesy letters for all the AARTO types with a decline of 8 297 from 1 725 104 in 2023-2024 to 1 716 807 in 2024-2025, which is 0.48%. The AARTO 03's recorded a declining change 224 939, which is 29.23% of the total , followed by AARTO 03b with a decline 24 160, which is 17.79%.

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



4.6. Enforcement Orders Issued

Enforcement Orders are issued and 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.

The number of Enforcement Orders issued during this 2024-2025 financial year is given in the table below. The information presented in this table below 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 2024	0	0	0	0	**0**
May 2024	0	0	0	0	**0**
Jun 2024	0	0	0	0	**0**
Jul 2024	0	0	0	0	**0**
Aug 2024	0	0	0	0	**0**
Sep 2024	0	0	0	0	**0**
Oct 2024	0	0	0	0	**0**
Nov 2024	0	0	0	0	**0**
Dec 2024	0	0	0	0	**0**
Jan 2025	0	0	0	0	**0**
Feb 2025	0	0	0	0	**0**
Mar 2025	37 341	202 391	85 137	23 362	**348 231**
Year Total	**37 341**	**202 391**	**85 137**	**23 362**	**348 231**

The information in the table above shows the total number of 348 231 Enforcement Orders were issued by all the four Issuing Authorities. The Enforcement orders were only authorised in March 2025. The reason for issuing of enforcement orders only in March 2025 is that there were systems changes that needed to be made to ensure that enforcement orders are only issued for matters that complied with sections 17, 19 and 20 of the AARTO Act read with regulations 3 and 6 of the AARTO regulations. These changes took a long time to be finalised.

The change in the number of enforcement orders issued between 2023-2024 and 2024-2025 financial years is shown in the table below:

Change in No. of Enforcement Orders Issued					
Year	JMPD	TMPD	GDoCS	RTMC	Total
2023-2024	781 057	111 020	172 131	31 248	1 095 456
2024-2025	37 341	202 391	85 137	23 362	348 231
Change	-743 716	91 371	-86 994	-7 886	-747 225
% change	-95,22%	82,30%	-50,54%	-25,24%	-68,21%

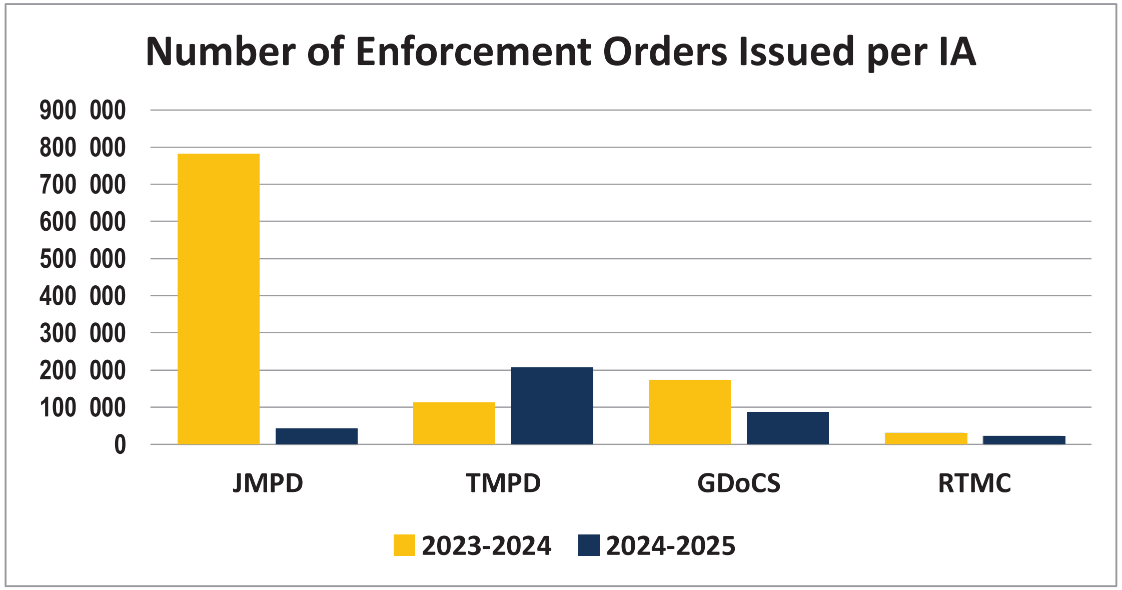
The table above shows that there was a decrease in number of enforcement orders authorised in 2024-2025 with a total of 348 231 from 1 095 456 in 2023-2024, which is 68.21% change. The Enforcement Orders that emanated from notices issued by JMPD has contributed 95.22% to the total decline for the year, followed by GDoCS and RTMC with a decline of 50.54% and 25.24% respectively. TMPD is the only issuing authority that recorded a positive increase of 82.30% in 2024-2025.

This information is also shown on the table below with a month-to-month comparison.

Number of Enforcement Orders Issued per Month				
Month	**2023-2024**	**2024-2025**	**Change**	**% change**
Apr	18 708	0	-18 708	**-100,00%**
May	339 453	0	-339 453	**-100,00%**
Jun	461 080	0	-461 080	**-100,00%**
Jul	166 339	0	-166 339	**-100,00%**
Aug	0	0	0	**-**
Sep	0	0	0	**-**
Oct	0	0	0	**-**
Nov	0	0	0	**-**
Dec	0	0	0	**-**
Jan	60 369	0	-60 369	**-100,00%**
Feb	49 507	0	-49 507	**-100,00%**
Mar	0	348 231	348 231	**-**
Year Total	**1 095 456**	**348 231**	**-747 225**	**-68,21%**

The authorisation of enforcement orders in 2024-2025 financial year were done only in March with a total of 348 231. In 2023-2024 financial year, the enforcement orders were authorized only 6 months and that is from April to July and again in January and February with a combined total of 1 095 456. The total decreasing change of 747 225 was recorded, which is 68.21% change. The reason for the significant change is that the Agency is ensuring that that only fully complaint enforcement orders are being authorised.

The information in the tables above is also reflected in the graph below with a massive decline for all the issuing authorities.



4.7. Applications for the Revocation of Enforcement Orders

The applications for revocation of enforcement orders are processed in terms of section 20 of the AARTO Act, 1998 (Act No. 46 of 1998) read with regulation 7 of the AARTO Regulations, 2008. The Enforcement Orders Policy is utilised as a policy document that guides the enforcement orders functions. The alleged infringer has an option to apply for revocation of an enforcement orders during the third phase of the AARTO process – after the service of the enforcement order. The alleged infringer can apply for revocation of an enforcement order if he or she has reasonable grounds to believe that the infringement notice and/or courtesy letter was or were not executed in line with the relevant piece(s) of legislation. In line with section 20 of the AARTO Act, the adjudication process entails that upon receipt of applications for revocation of enforcement orders from the alleged infringers the Enforcement Orders Officers as delegated by the Registrar must perform the following:

- ensure compliance for the submission of applications for revocation of enforcement orders;
- conduct investigations to verify facts and compliance; and
- capture the outcomes of the applications for revocation of enforcement orders which are communicated to the alleged infringers or applicants via postal services

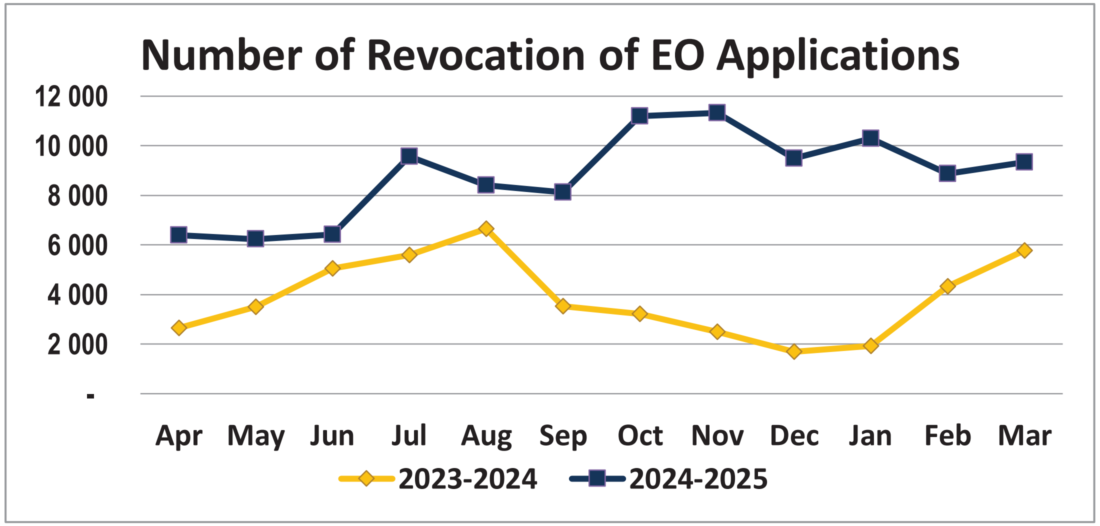
The applications for revocation of enforcement orders can either be allowed (successful), rejected (unsuccessful) or not considered (cancelled) if it is not made in the prescribed manner. In case of a successful application for revocation of enforcement order the alleged infringer is not liable for the R60 enforcement order payment but the penalty for the infringement that was committed, the prescribed courtesy letter fee and the prescribed enforcement order fee. In case of an unsuccessful application for revocation of enforcement order the infringer is liable for the infringement notice penalty, the prescribed courtesy letter fee, the prescribed enforcement orders fee and the prescribed unsuccessful application for revocation of enforcement order fee. In case of a cancelled application for revocation of enforcement order, the infringer is still liable for the infringement penalty plus applicable fees and is given another chance to submit a corrected application for the revocation of an enforcement order. The outcomes for successful applications for revocation of enforcement orders are served via ordinary mail and the outcomes for unsuccessful applications for revocation of enforcement orders are served via registered mail to the alleged infringer.

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.

us financial year, is given in the table and reflected in the graph below.				
Number of Revocation of EO Applications	**2023-2024**	**2024-2025**	**Change**	**% Change**
Apr	2 641	6 391	3 750	**141,99%**
May	3 494	6 230	2 736	**78,31%**
Jun	5 057	6 423	1 366	**27,01%**
Jul	5 596	9 565	3 969	**70,93%**
Aug	6 651	8 402	1 751	**26,33%**
Sep	3 528	8 128	4 600	**130,39%**
Oct	3 209	11 208	7 999	**249,27%**
Nov	2 488	11 325	8 837	**355,18%**
Dec	1 690	9 491	7 801	**461,60%**
Jan	1 939	10 283	8 344	**430,32%**
Feb	4 322	8 876	4 554	**105,37%**
Mar	5 776	9 345	3 569	**61,79%**
Total	**46 391**	**105 667**	**59 276**	**127,77%**

The table above shows that the change in number of revocations of EO applications has increased from 46 391 in 2023-2024 to 105 667 in 2024-2025, which is 127.77% change. The increased number of applications for revocation of enforcement orders in 2024-2025 is linked to a huge is linked to a huge number (more than 1 million) enforcement orders that were issued in 2023-2024.

The information is also reflected in the graph below.



The table below shows the change in number of processed revocations of enforcement orders applications.

No. of Revocation of EO Applications Processed				
Month	**2023-2024**	**2024-2025**	**Change**	**% Change**
Apr	2 668	6 693	4 025	**150,86%**
May	3 388	6 007	2 619	**77,30%**
Jun	4 473	6 326	1 853	**41,43%**
Jul	5 548	6 668	1 120	**20,19%**
Aug	6 050	5 011	(1 039)	**-17,17%**
Sep	4 573	10 785	6 212	**135,84%**
Oct	3 340	12 451	9 111	**272,78%**
Nov	2 457	12 249	9 792	**398,53%**
Dec	1 769	8 054	6 285	**355,29%**
Jan	1 918	7 054	5 136	**267,78%**
Feb	3 607	13 651	10 044	**278,46%**
Mar	5 417	10 768	5 351	**98,78%**
Total	**45 208**	**105 717**	**60 509**	**133,85%**

The number of processed enforcement orders has increased from 45 208 in 2023-2024 to 105 717 in 2024-2025, this is 60 509 more applications which is 133.85% change. The increased number of applications for revocation of enforcement orders processed in 2024-2025 is also linked to a huge is linked to a huge number (more than 1 million) enforcement orders that were issued in 2023-2024.

The number of applications for Enforcement Order revocation considered by the RTIA during 2024-2025 with their outcomes is given in the table below.

Total Number of EO Revocation Applications			
Month	Applications Received	Successful	Unsuccessful
Apr 2024	6 391	4 143	2 064
May 2024	6 230	4 252	1 364
Jun 2024	6 423	4 822	920
Jul 2024	9 565	5 025	1 031
Aug 2024	8 402	3 876	664
Sep 2024	8 128	8 989	802
Oct 2024	11 208	6 499	3 802
Nov 2024	11 325	7 035	2 793
Dec 2024	9 491	3 906	1 585
Jan 2025	10 283	4 203	1 152
Feb 2025	8 876	6 828	3 237
Mar 2025	9 345	4 907	2 411
Total	**105 667**	**64 485**	**21 825**

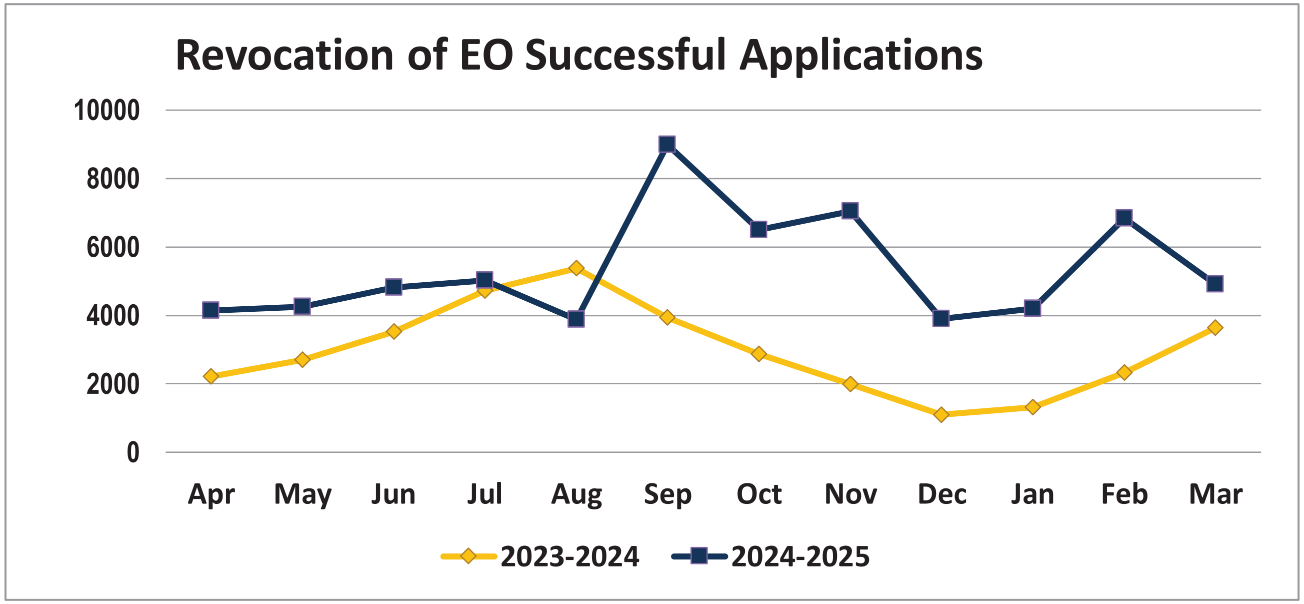
The information in the table above shows that there were 105 667 applications for revocation received in 2024-2025, and 64 485 were successful and 21 825 were unsuccessful.

The reasons for successful EO revocation applications for 2023-2024 in comparison with 2024-2025 are shown in the table below.

Reasons for Successful EO Revocation Applications		
Reasons	**2023-2024**	**2024-2025**
Other:	29 592	40 726
Representation proof received	2 126	17 405
Affidavit received	3 899	6 296
Incorrect driver captured	25	36
Instalment application proof received	1	9
Proof of payment received	7	6
Court election notice received	6	4
Proof of court appearance received	2	3
Proof of nomination received	-	-
Opted for tribunal	1	-
Appeared in the tribunal	-	-
Total	**35 659**	**64 485**

The information in the table above shows the reasons why the enforcement orders were successful. The successful outcome reasons for the revocation of Enforcement Orders in 2024-2025 almost doubled with a total of 64 485 from 35 659 in 2023-2024. There were more successful revocations with no specified reasons for the two financial years under the review followed by representation proof received and affidavit received.

The information is also reflected in the graph below shows.

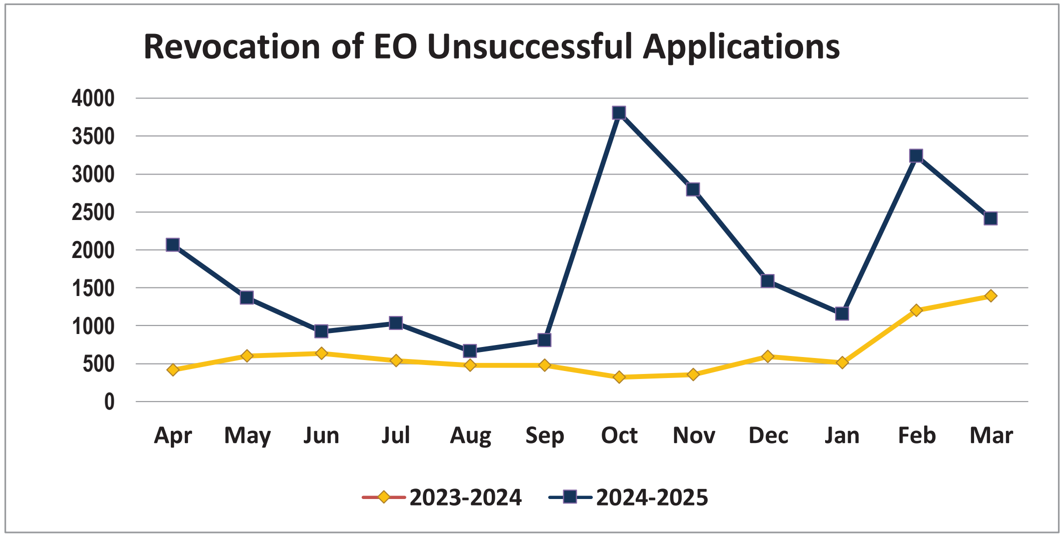


The reasons for unsuccessful Enforcement Orders revocation applications for 2024-2025 in comparison with 2023-2024 is given in the table below.

Reasons for Unsuccessful EO Revocation Applications		
Reasons	**2023-2024**	**2024-2025**
No proof of non-service of infringement notice	2 032	13 136
Other	5 327	7 089
The Infringement Notice was captured on time	61	947
No proof of new driver/person in control	66	186
AARTO 14 form not completed	2	160
Application form blank/not uploaded	4	128
No proof of representation application	2	70
No proof of payment	9	48
Courtesy Letter was served or presumed served as prescribed	3	40
No proof for not appearing in court	12	19
No proof of court option	1	2
Applied for representation		
Total	**7 519**	**21 825**

The information in the table above shows an increase in total number of reasons for unsuccessful applications for revocation of enforcement orders, the total number has almost trebled with a total of 21 825 in 2024-2025 from 7 519 in 2023-2024 The reason -No proof of non-service of infringement notice has increased from 2 032 to 13 136, followed by 'Other', where no reasons have been specified. The Agency is working on the implementation of the new framework of the National Road Traffic Offences Register (NRTOR) which will cater for more frequently used reasons for applications for revocation of enforcement orders.

The graph below shows a month-to-month comparison of the unsuccessful Enforcement Order revocation applications for 2023-2024 and 2024-2025.

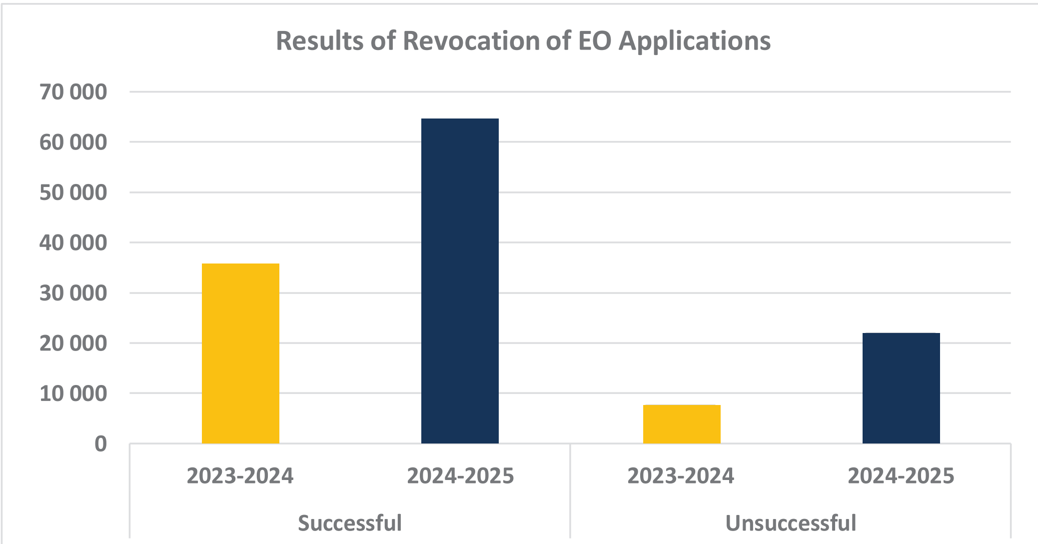


The table below shows the comparison of successful and unsuccessful revocations of the enforcement orders between 2023-2024 and 2024-2025.

Results of Revocation of EO Applications				
Month	Successful		Unsuccessful	
	2023-2024	2024-2025	2023-2024	2024-2025
Apr	2208	4143	417	2064
May	2704	4252	603	1364
Jun	3518	4822	637	920
Jul	4715	5025	538	1031
Aug	5372	3876	476	664
Sep	3938	8989	479	802
Oct	2867	6499	320	3802
Nov	1979	7035	352	2793
Dec	1098	3906	594	1585
Jan	1310	4203	510	1152
Feb	2316	6828	1204	3237
Mar	3634	4907	1389	2411
Total	35 659	64 485	7 519	21 825

The table above shows that both successful and unsuccessful results of revocation of Enforcement Order have increased in 2024-2025 financial year as compared to 2023-2024.

The information is also presented in a graph below.



The successful and unsuccessful results of enforcement orders have increased in 2024-2025 financial year.


RTIA
Justice in Adjudication
POLICE
JOHANNESBURG METRO POLICE

PART C: GOVERNANCE

1. THE ACCOUNTING AUTHORITY / BOARD

Introduction

1.1 The Board constitutes the fundamental base of corporate governance within the RTIA.

1.2 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 should give strategic direction to RTIA and, in concurrence with the Minister or Executive Authority, ensure that an effective continuity plan is in place and adhered to for all Directors and key executives.

1.3 Audit and Risk Committee has developed and implements an ICT Governance Framework aligned with the performance and sustainability objectives of the Agency.

1.4 Ensure that the Audit and Risk Committee does not reduce its functions and duties, except with respect to the appointment, fees and terms of engagement of the auditor.

1.5 Ensure that all board members 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.

1.6 The Board, as whole and/or individual Board members may, if necessary, solicit independent professional advice at the expense of the RTIA. This process should be followed in accordance with the RTIA's Procurement Processes and Procedures, except where good cause can be shown why the procurement of such services cannot be procured using the RTIA procurement system. The Chairperson of the Board should ensure that all Board members are familiar with such procedure and comply with it.

1.7 Without derogating from its fiduciary duties, the Board should ensure 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 should ensure that the RTIA prepares annual budgets against which, its performance can be measured.

1.8 The Board must take appropriate and effective steps to –

1.8.1 prevent irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure, losses resulting from criminal conduct, and expenditure not complying with the operational policies of the RTIA;

1.8.2 manage available working capital efficiently and economically;

1.8.3 institute disciplinary steps against any employee of the RTIA who –

1.8.4 contravenes or fails to comply with a provision of the PFMA;

1.9 Commits an act which undermines the financial management and internal control system of the RTIA;

Board Charter

The purpose of this Board Charter is to:

1.10 set out the vision, mission, roles and responsibilities of the Board of RTIA;

1.11 ensure that –

1.11.1 all Board members are aware of their individual and collective duties and responsibilities;

1.11.2 Board members are aware of the various legislation, regulations and policies affecting their conduct; and

1.11.3 the principles of good corporate governance are applied in their dealings in respect of, and on behalf of the RTIA.

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

MR BONOLO RAMOKHELE

Chairperson

MR MATSEMELA MOLOI

Registrar

PROF DORCAS KHOSA

Board Member

Dr MPOSTOL MASHININI

Board Member

Mr LIVINGSTONE SAKATA

Board Member

Mr SANDILE KESWA

Board Member

ADV. NOMONDE JANUARY

Board Member

EXECUTIVE MEMBERS

MR MATSEMELA MOLOI

Registrar

MR CAIPHUS MATJIE

Chief Financial Officer

ADV. MNCEDISI BILIKWANA

Executive Legal, Governance and Compliance Company Secretary

MS KEOBAKILE POOE

Executive Risk Management and Internal Audit

The Agency complied with the tenets of the charter in terms of the Board composition and schedule of meetings.

Composition of the Board

Table 1: Composition of Board

Name	Designation (in terms of the Public Entity Board structure)	Date appointed	Qualifications	Area of Expertise	Board Directorships (List the entities)	Other Committees or Task Teams	No. of Meetings attended
Mr Bonolo Ramokhele	Public Entity	Dec. 2023	B Accounting Science, H. Dip Accounting and CA (SA).	Finance and Auditing	RTIA Board Member, Audit Committee member, Finance Committee member and Innovations and Linkages Committee member – **Central Johannesburg College**. Finance Committee Chairperson and Audit Committee member – **Gauteng CET College**. Board Member and served in various committees – **Black Business Council**.	Social and Ethics Committee	22
Mr Matsemela Moloi	Registrar	01 – 03 – 2022	BA Honours, M.A (Applied Linguistics) and MBA	Law Enforcement			
Adv. Nomonde January	Public Entity	06 – 02 – 2024	B. Proc, LLB, Project Man. and Conveyancing	Contracting and Compliance	Board Member – Road Traffic Infringement Agency	HR & Remuneration Committee and Social & Ethics Committee.	24
Mr Sandile Keswa	Public Entity	06 – 02 – 2024	B. Admin, Diploma in Man. and MBA	Strategy and Business Leadership	Board Member – Road Traffic Infringement Agency	Audit & Risk Committee and Technical Committee.	40
Prof. Dorcas Khosa	Public Entity	Dec. 2023	B. Tech & Master's degree – Policing (TUT), D.Litt. et Phil– Police Science (UNISA).	Traffic Law Enforcement	Board Member – Road Traffic Infringement Agency	HR & Remuneration Committee, Social & Ethics Committee and Technical Committee.	30
Dr Mpostol Mashinini	Public Entity	06 – 02 – 2024	M. Degree in IT, ND in Computer Data Processing, B. Degree in IT (Hons), Bach. of Bus. Admin, MBA and Doctorate of ICT (PhD).	ICT	Board Member – Road Traffic Infringement Agency	Technical Committee and Social & Ethics Committee.	20
^Adv. Sibongile Mzinyathi	NPA	Dec. 2023	B. Iuris, LLB & LLM	Legal, Litigation and Prosecution.	Board Member as a Representative of the NPA – Road Traffic Infringement Agency	Audit & Risk Committee, HR & Remuneration and Social & Ethics Committee.	5
*Mr Livingstone Sakata	NPA	17 – 03 – 2025	B. Proc.	Legal, Litigation and Prosecution.	Board Member as a Representative of the NPA – Road Traffic Infringement Agency		2

Table 1: Composition of Board

Legends:

^ ***End of term for Adv. Mzinyathi***

^ ***Start of term for Mr Sakata***

Board Committees'

Table 2: Board Committees'	
Committee	
Audit & Risk Committee	1. Mr Sandile Keswa **(Chairperson)** 2. ^Adv. Sibongile Mzinyathi (17 March 2025) 3. Ms Clarinda Simpson 4. Ms Margaret Phiri
Technical Committee	1. Dr Mpostol Mashinini **(Chairperson)** 2. Prof. Dorcas Khosa 3. Mr Sandile Keswa 4. Ms Andiswa Dlanga
HR & Remuneration Committee	1. Prof. Dorcas Khosa **(Chairperson)** 2. Adv. Nomonde January 3. ^Adv. Sibongile Mzinyathi (17 March 2025) 4. Mr Charley Cain
Social & Ethics Committee	1. Adv. Nomonde January **(Chairperson)** 2. Prof. Dorcas Khosa 3. Mr Sandile Keswa 4. Dr Mpostol Mashinini 5. Mr Bonolo Ramokhele

Legends:

^ End of term for Adv. Mzinyathi

Remuneration of Board Members

The Board and Committee members are remunerated on the rates, which are approved by National Treasury in the following:

Chairperson		Member	
Daily Rate	**Hourly Rate**	**Daily Rate**	**Hourly Rate**
R 4 880	R 608	R 3 852	R 481

Ordinary and Special meetings

- One-day attendance and 3-days for preparation.
- Double rate for preparation fee that fall on a weekend.
- Double rate for preparation fee that fall on a public holiday.

Emergency Meetings

- Hourly rate limited to daily rate.
- Preparation fee will only be paid if the Members are given documents by the RTIA that will be discussed in that meeting.
- Time allocated should be recorded or be confirmed in the invitation.

Functions / Conferences / Seminars / Study tours / Consultative meetings / Training/ Meetings / Lekgotla's with Parliament / Minister / Department

- Speaking on behalf of the RTIA: Attendance will be remunerated using hourly rates limited to daily rate. Preparation fee of 1-day will be paid.
- Where a member is invited as a guest and representing the RTIA the payment will be limited to daily rate or the time spent on the function. Reimburse travel Kilometer's (The calculation of the mileage should be based on the official Distance Calculator).
- Number of days or hours in attendance, whichever rate is appropriate.
- Preparation Fee of 2-days is payable if the activity is more than 5-hours and where there is evidence of documents, which had to be prepared for the meeting.

None Attendance of the Meeting

- Members unable to attend meetings should submit meeting inputs to the Company Secretary within 12-hours before the meeting. The fees payable for this purpose will be limited to three days' preparation time.

Successive Board and Committee meetings

- Preparation Fee of 3-days will be given for each of the meeting, as the member would have spent the equivalent amount of that time to prepare for each meeting.
- 1-day attendance fee applicable when meetings take place on the same day and are back to back.

Board & Committee Fee Structure

Item	Description	Board & Committee Fee Structure
1.	Ordinary RTIA Board and Sub Committee meetings / Board and Committee workshops and Strategy sessions.	1 x daily rate for meeting attendance (attendance fee) and 3 x daily rate for preparation (preparation fee)
2.	Board and Sub Committee Special meetings. Emergency meetings.	1 x daily rate for meeting attendance (attendance fee) and 1 x daily rate for preparation (preparation fee). Hourly rate limited to daily rate. Preparation fee of 1 x daily rate will only be paid if the members are given documents by the RTIA that will be discussed in that meeting. Time allocated should be recorded or be confirmed in the invitation.
3.	Functions / Conferences / Seminars / Study tours / Consultative meetings / Training/ Meetings / Lekgotla's with Parliament / Minister / Department.	1 x daily rate for each day in attendance (attendance fee) and 1 x daily rate for preparation (preparation fee).
4.	Claims for kilometer's travelled.	• Department of Transport's Kilometre rates shall be used for all reimbursed travel claims. • Reimbursement on kilometres will be paid for distance travelled to a meeting outside Gauteng.
5.	None Attendance of the Meeting	Members unable to attend meetings should submit meeting inputs to the Company Secretary within 12 hours before the meeting. The fees payable for this purpose will be limited to the preparation fee that is applicable to that particular meeting (ordinary or special meeting).
6.	Successive Board and Committee meetings	• Preparation fee will be given for each of the meetings as the member would have spent the equivalent amount of that time to prepare for each meeting. • However, the attendance fee will be limited to 1 x daily rate (attendance fee) when meetings take place on the same day and are back to back.

Total Meetings, Engagements and Activities

Member	Board	Board Special Board[1]	Audit and Risk Committee[2]	Special Audit and Risk Committee	Human Resource and Remuneration Committee	Social and Ethics Committee	Technical Commit-tee	AGM	AARTO Project Roll-Out[3]	Forensic, Legal Consultations and Consequence Management[4]	Other Engagements and Activities[5]	Total Meetings
Mr Bonolo Ramokhele	6	2				5		1			8	22
Adv. Nomonde January	6	2			5	5					6	24
Mr Sandile Keswa	6	2	7	4		5	4	1			11	40
Prof. Dorcas Khosa	6	2			5	5	4	1			7	30
Dr Mpostol Mashinini	5	2				5	4	1			3	20
^Adv. Sibongile Mzinyathi	1		1					1			2	5
Ms Clarinda Simpson			7	4				1			2	14
Ms Margret Phiri			7	4				1			2	14
Mr Charley Cain					5						3	8
Ms Andiswa Dlanga							4					4
*Mr Livingstone Sakata			1		1							2

5. RISK MANAGEMENT

The RTIA as a public entity, is required to comply with the requirements of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999) ('PFMA') by establishing and maintaining an effective, efficient and transparent risk management systems. The RTIA adheres to the risk policies and processes aligned with the King IV Code of Corporate Governance. The Audit and Risk Committee is responsible for risk management oversight. The RTIA acknowledges that risk management and internal controls are the basis for sound corporate governance. The organisation has adopted an Enterprise-wide Risk Management (ERM) approach to manage risks impacting the strategic and operational objectives of the organisation. The RTIA Board actively manages risk in pursuit of organisational goals and objectives. The RTIA Board also recognises that the realisation of its mandate depends on the ability of the leadership team to mitigate the risk compromising the RTIAs' legislative mandate and delivery of quality service to all stakeholders. The risk management portfolio includes:

- Strategic Risk Management
- Operational Risk Management
- Project Risk Management
- Anti-corruption, Fraud Prevention and Awareness
- Combined Assurance
- Business Continuity Management

The Risk Management Unit engages in a systematic process of coordinating the identification, monitoring, analysis, reporting and responding to risks. Amongst others, the Unit is charged with the following responsibilities:

- Oversee the effective functioning of the Agency's operations to ensure that proper processes are implemented to manage and mitigate risks;
- Empowering department's risk champions and management to perform effectively in their risk management responsibilities through proper communication and risk awareness initiatives;
- Coordinate the alignment of functional risk management methodologies and processes with the Agency's Business Units;
- Ensuring that departments execute their responsibilities in line with the risk management strategy and maintaining a cooperative relationship with management and risk champions;
- Ensure that management maintains a functional risk profile which is within the Agency's risk tolerance and appetite.

During the year under review, the Agency conducted a strategic risk assessment, the risks identified were incorporated in the Combines Assurance Plan. The strategic risk register is monitored and reported to the Board through the Audit and Risk Committee on quarterly basis. The below risks are significant to the RTIA and it operating environment:

Priority I	Priority II	Priority III	Priority IV
Prevalence of administrative deviation	Failure of municipalities to handover collected AARTO fees	Exposure to cyber-attacks and data breaches	Ineffective ICT enablement
Inability to sustain the RTIA operations	Over-reliance on AARTO implementing partners		
	Failure to influence change in road user behaviour		

5.1 Combined Assurance

The RTIA has adopted a "five lines of defence" model to manage risk. The model defines the roles and responsibilities for the management of risk and emphasises the fundamental concept that risk ownership and management are everyone's responsibility, from the Accounting Authority level and throughout the business. The model is summarised below.

Line of Defence	Responsibility	Identification & Management of Risks & Controls	Risk Assurance Instrument/Report
First Line Owns and manage risk	Executive Management/ Senior Management	Risk Identification/Risk Management	Control Self-assessment Reports/Management Reports
Second Line Oversee risk	Risk Management/Compliance/ OHS	Risk Assessment and Support	Risk Analysis Report/Compliance Report/OHS Report
Third Line Provides Independent Assurance	Internal Audit	Risk Assessment, Financial Risk Identification	Internal Audit Reports, Quarterly IA Activity reports, Report on effectiveness of Controls
Forth line Provides Independent Assurance	External Audit (AGSA)	Risk Assessment, Financial Risk Identification	AGSA Audit and Management Reports
Fifth Line Ultimately Accountable for Risk	Board & Sub-Committee	Oversees the activities of RTIA and accounts to the shareholder for strategy and performance	Publish an assessment of the state of risk management and internal controls as recommended by ARC

5.2 Business Continuity Management

Business continuity management (BCM) focus predominantly on minimizing the business disruptions and promoting resilience in the event of an incident that could bring business to a standstill. The RTIA board approved the organisational Business Continuity Plan for implementation in the 2024/25 financial year. Progress on monitoring and implementation is reported to the board through the ARC which is responsible for providing oversight. In an effort to capacitate employees for the implementation and maintenance of the business continuity and to raise awareness on the minimization of the impact of disruptive incidents in the delivery of services, the RTIA conducted employee awareness sessions. The implementation of BCM is currently being rolled out in phases across the Agency.

6. INTERNAL CONTROL UNIT

Detailed internal audit reviews and testing was undertaken to assess the adequacy and effectiveness of controls relating to the specific audit activities. The objective was to ensure that management's control strategies are consistent with the organization's activities and objectives. Recommendations relating to the adequacy and effectiveness of controls were made, where required. All significant findings were reported to the ARC for monitoring. There is constant communication between the risk management and internal audit functions to ensure that the risks identified are utilised by internal audit during audit planning and execution in order to provide assurance that mitigation strategies and controls are being implemented by management. Management through the risk management function also continuously conduct a Controls Self Assessments on the current controls and implemented risk treatments to ensure the controls remain effective.

7. INTERNAL AUDIT AND AUDIT COMMITTEES

The Internal Audit department (IAD) is an independent and objective assurance provider. It delivers on its mandate through a risk-based approach methodology, offering reasonable assurance on the effectiveness of the internal controls, risk management, compliance management and governance. The Internal Audit department operates according to its charter, which is approved by the Audit and Risk Committee. The Global Institute of Internal Auditors revised the standards of Internal Auditing that became applicable on 9 January 2025. The Internal Auditing Charter and Methodology will be revised and implemented in the 2025/26 financial year.

To remain an objective and independent assurance provider, the Chief Audit Executive (CAE): Internal Audit and Risk Management reports administratively to the Registrar and functionally to the Audit and Risk Committee. The effectiveness of internal audit activity is assessed through internal and external evaluations. These programmes identify opportunities for improvement that are implemented and monitored by the CAE. The IADs' effective stakeholder management ensured efficiencies across all internal audit activities. Identified assurance gaps and duplications by RTIA's assurance providers were addressed through combined assurance plan managed by the Risk Management Unit in collaboration with the IAD.

The risk-based internal audit plan focused on the following focal points, which are fundamental to the RTIA as required by Treasury Regulation:

- The information technology system environment
- The reliability and integrity of financial and operational performance information
- The effectiveness of operations and performance of the RTIA
- Ensuring that RTIA assets are safeguarded
- RTIA complies with relevant laws and regulation, relevant agency instructions and standard operating procedures.

The internal audit department completed 25 of the 27 audits as per the approved audit plan and six ad hoc assignments for 2024/2025 financial year.

8. COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS AND REGULATIONS

The Agency has established the compliance universe, which contains a total of 21 legislative prescripts which impact the operations of its business. The compliance by the Agency with the laws is monitored through monthly compliance meetings and the EXCO meetings. Such compliance reports are further tabled at the Audit and Risk committee meetings as well as at Board meetings. The Agency further registered Information & Deputy Information Officers with the Information Regulator.

9. FRAUD AND CORRUPTION

The RTIA have zero tolerance for fraud and corruption. The Audit and Risk Committee provides oversight over the fraud and corruption prevention controls and mechanisms within the RTIA' operating environment. Accordingly:

- Fraud Risk Register is developed and monitored.
- Fraud risk incidents are logged.
- The RTIA has a toll-free whistleblowing hotline operated by an external service provider.

Employees are encouraged to report any suspected corrupt, fraudulent, criminal, or unethical practices. There were no incidents of fraud or corruption reported through the toll-free whistleblowing hotline during the 2024/25 financial year.

10. MINIMISING CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The conflict is managed through formal declarations at the beginning of each meeting. Members of Management and members of oversight committees also provide written declarations at the beginning of each financial year. The Agency further has a gift register where staff at all levels are expected to formally register all gifts that they receive above the amount of R350.00.

11. CODE OF CONDUCT

The code of conduct at the Agency is managed through a code of conduct policy and ethics policy, which has been approved. The processes to deal with the contraventions of these policies are outlined in these policies.

12. HEALTH SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

The Agency has embarked on the process of ensuring that, the Agency complies with the stipulations of the Occupational Health and Safety Act. As a result, the Agency commissioned a clean-up and or an improvement process after a notice issued by the Department of Labour after an inspection of the workplace. To date, the Agency has made strides in implementing the improvement plan to ensure that the workplace is safe for Employees.

13. COMPANY /BOARD SECRETARY

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 2025, the Road Traffic Infringement Agency has lodged with the Minister of Transport and the National Treasury, the required audited annual financial statements, performance information and the annual report as prescribed.

Adv. MLT Bilikwana
RTIA: Executive Manager: Legal, Compliance & Company Secretary
Date: 31 July 2025

14. SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

During the period under review a, sub-committee of the board on social and ethics committee was established. The development of the Social and Ethics strategy was finalised and approved by the committee during the year under review. The Agency plans to implement strategy in the new financial year among which a corporate social responsibility strategy would be developed and implemented. The social responsibility plans will be premised on the stakeholder analysis which has been drafted in the social and ethics strategy.

15. AUDIT AND RISK COMMITTEE REPORT

15.1 Audit and Risk Committee Report

The Road Traffic Infringement Agency (RTIA) Audit and Risk Committee (ARC) is pleased to present its report for the financial year ended 31 March 2025.

15.2 Audit and Risk Committee Responsibility

The ARC reports that it has complied with its responsibilities arising from Sections 51(1) (a) (ii), 76 (4) (d) and 77 of the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA) as well as Treasury Regulation 27.1. Furthermore, the ARC has adopted an ARC Charter and has regulated its affairs in compliance with this Charter as well as discharged all its responsibilities as contained therein.

15.3 Membership

In terms of membership, the ARC comprised of two members from the RTIA Board and two independent members. A list of the members and their respective qualifications as well as a record of their attendance is provided in the Governance section of this report.

15.4 The Effectiveness of Internal Control

The overall assessment of the control environment by internal audit as well as the management and audit reports presented to the ARC by Auditor-General South Africa (AGSA), reveals that the control environment requires some improvement

Accordingly, the ARC can report that the system of internal control, governance and risk management was adequate and partially effective and has identified the following key areas of concern that should be addressed:
- Poor quality of the annual financial statements;
- Inadequate monitoring of corrective actions arising from the audit reports;
- Controls over daily and monthly processing and reconciling of transactions were not effective.
- Record keeping and management thereof.

The ARC has raised concern that the work of Internal Audit in terms of control, governance, and risk management is hampered by slow implementation of the agreed action plans for findings raised. No material findings were identified on reported performance information.

The Combined Assurance Framework was approved by the Board and was implemented during the financial year.

The ARC monitored the implementation of the combined assurance plan during the 2024/25 financial year ensuring that all assurance providers played their respective roles.

15.5 In-Year Management and Monthly/Quarterly Reports

The RTIA submitted all monthly and quarterly management reports to the National Treasury and the Department of Transport in accordance with the requirements of the PFMA. The ARC provided recommendations to the management reports in order to improve the quality of performance information and financial reporting.

15.6 Evaluation of Financial StatementsThe ARC:

15.6.1 Reviewed the unaudited financial statements with due consideration to the assurance provided by the management that the AFS were compiled in compliance with the Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP) and reviewed by the external service provider as well as the independent assurance from Internal Audit which included a scope limitation.
15.6.2 During the year under review, the ARC raised the following concerns in relation to the financial position, recurring audit findings, quality of the unaudited annual financial statements.
15.6.3 The following were reviewed and discussed by the ARC:

15.6.3.1 changes in accounting policies and practices;
15.6.3.2 The AGSA audit and management reports;
15.6.3.3 audited financial statements to be included in the annual report, with management and reported to the Accounting Authority;
15.6.3.4 Information on predetermined objectives to be included in the annual report;
15.6.3.5 Compliance with legal and regulatory provisions;
15.6.3.6 Audited financial statements for any significant adjustments resulting from the audit .
15.6.4 The ARC recommended the unaudited AFS and APR for approval to the board on 31 May 2025.

AGSA Audit Report

The ARC notes with concern the consecutive qualified audit opinion from AGSA especially in relation to the AARTO liabilities. RTIA had taken on balances inherited from RTMC, and these were identified by the AG, management implemented processes to address the AARTO liabilities however due to absence of supporting documents for take on balance of the AARTO bank accounts, the AG made unfavourable findings relating to assets and liabilities and reclassification of interest income and the bank charges.

Overall, the agency maintained the same audit outcomes as prior year with improvement realized on information technology and performance information. The agency has developed a turnaround strategy to improve on the audit outcome.

Conclusion

The ARC confirms that the system of internal control, governance and risk management in the Agency is adequate and partially effective in managing risks and allowing the management to understand the management of such risks.

Mr Sandile Keswa
RTIA: Audit and Risk Committee Chairperson
Date: 31 July 2025

16. B-BBEE COMPLIANCE PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The following table has been completed in accordance with the compliance to the BBBEE requirements of the BBBEE Act of 2013 and as determined by the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition.

Has the Department / Public Entity applied any relevant Code of Good Practice (B-BBEE Certificate Levels 1 – 8) with regards to the following:		
Criteria	**Response Yes / No**	**Discussion (include a discussion on your response and indicate what measures have been taken to comply)**
Determining qualification criteria for the issuing of licences, concessions or other authorisations in respect of economic activity in terms of any law?	No	The RTIA is Established in terms of an Act of Parliament
Developing and implementing a preferential procurement policy?	Yes	Implemented in line with Treasury guidelines and the preferential procurement policy
Determining qualification criteria for the sale of state-owned enterprises?	Yes	This requirement criteria is always stipulated in the applicable tenders issued by the RTIA to the public
Developing criteria for entering into partnerships with the private sector?	Yes	There is an existing partnership with private institutions
Determining criteria for the awarding of incentives, grants and investment schemes in support of Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment?	Yes	There is an existing partnership with private institutions


Justice in Adjudication

PART D:
HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

1. Introduction

The Agency through its Human Resources and Remuneration Committee (HR and REMCO) strives to provide advisory support to Management in respect of best practices in managing human resources. The Committee plays a vital role in ensuring that, the Agency operates within applicable regulatory framework in discharging its operations. The Human Capital Management, (HCM) of the Agency guides the implementation of various aspects of the strategy such as skills and competency audits, skills development, talent management framework, learning and development, organisational culture, employee relations, employee wellness, performance management. The Agency continues to foster good relations with the representative trade union (NUMSA) and manages their relationship through the signed recognition agreement between the two parties.

2. Human Resources Oversight Statistics

The table below provides employee costs for the period under review per programme. The Agency ended the financial year with 184 staff complement comprising permanent and contract employees.

Table 2.1: Personnel Cost by Programme

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	23 285	15 243	65.46%	79	192
2	106 768	28 853	27.02%	42	686
3	7 533	5 713	75.83	12	476
4	153 665	82 647	53.78%	43	1 922
5	15 380	15 380	100%	3	5 126
TOTAL	**306 631**	**147 836**	**48.21%**	**179**	**825**

Table 2.2: Employee Costs by Salary Band

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 (Level 15-16)	11 638	7.83%	4	2 909
Senior Management (Levels 13-14)	26 493	17.67%	15	1 766
Professional Qualified (Levels 9-12)	54 917	36.62%	49	1 120
Skilled (Levels 6-8)	53 009	35.85%	106	500
Semi-skilled (Levels 3-5)	1 779	1.19%	5	355
(Levels 3-5)	**147 836**	**100%**	**141**	**6 650**

The period under review the Agency acknowledged and rewarded the efforts of Employees that contributed to performance in the Agency. The performance incentives for the 2023/2024 were processed and paid in the reporting period 2024/2025, see table below:

Table 2.3: Performance Rewards per Occupational Category

Table 2.3 Performance Rewards per Occupational Band			
	Performance rewards (R'000)	**Personnel Expenditure (R'000)**	**% of performance rewards to total personnel cost R000**
Top Management	2 662	11 746	29.58%
Senior Management	4 652	26 493	21.89%
Professional Qualified	10 739	54 917	24.84%
Skilled	10 806	55 028	24.44%
Semi-skilled	363	1 779	25.65%
(Levels 3-5)	**29 224**	**149 965**	**24.53%**

For the reporting period the Agency spent R 511 694,98 on learning and development initiatives as spelled out in the workplace skills plan (WSP) as illustrated below:

Table 2.4: Training Costs per Business unit

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**
Internal Audit	6 344	68	1.071%	5	13.6
Enterprise Development	31 543	29	0.091%	12	2.41
Back Office	7 943	205	2.58%	8	25.62
Finance	13 413	59	0.43%	8	7.37
Supply Chain Management	6 433	100	1.55%	6	16.66
Office of the Registrar	16 963	-	0%	-	-
Adjudications	20 909	459	2.19%	9	51
Operations and Information Management	10 743	105	0.97%	7	15
Secretariat and Corporate Governance	4370	137	3.13%	4	34.25
Human Resource	5 570	10	0.17%	2	5
Revenue	6 951	25	0.35%	8	3.12
TOTAL	**149 965**	**1 197**	**0.79%**	**69**	**17.34**

Table 2.5 Employment and Vacancies per Occupational Band

Table 2.5 Employment and Vacancies per Occupational Band					
Programme	**2023 / 2024 No. of Employees**	**2023 / 2024 Filled Posts**	**2024 / 2025 No. of Employees**	**2024 / 2025 Vacancies**	**% of vacancies**
1	18	9	79	2	2.53%
2	13	7	42	1	2.38%
3	10	0	12	1	6.66%
4	131	17	43	1	2.32%
5	12	0	3	0	
TOTAL	**184**	**33**	**179**	**5**	**13.89%**

Table 2.6: Changes in Employee Numbers and Movements

Table 2.6 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)	4	0	0	4
Senior Management (Levels 13-14)	15	0	0	15
Professional Qualified (Levels 9-12)	52	0	3	49
Skilled (Levels 6-8)	108	0	2	106
Semi-skilled (Levels 3-5)	5	0	0	5
Unskilled (Levels 1-2)	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	**184**	**0**	**5**	**179**

Table 2.7: Reasons for staff leaving

Table 2.7 Reasons for Staff Leaving		
Reason	**Number**	**% of total no. of staff leaving**
Death	1	0.55%
Resignation	2	1.11%
Dismissal	0	0%
Retirement	0	0%
Ill health	0	0%
Expiry of contract	2	1.11%
Other	0	0%
Total	**5**	**2.79%**

Table 2.8: Labour Relations: Misconduct and disciplinary action

Nature of disciplinary Action	Number
Verbal Warning	0
Written Warning	0
Final Written warning	0
Suspension	3
Dismissal	0
Total	**3**

The Agency has an approved Employment Equity Plan (EEP) as required by section (20)(1) of the Employment Equity Act, 1998 as amended. In addition, the Age ncy has constituted an employment equity forum that seeks to implement the mandate as indicated in the Act. Below are the targets that the Agency seeks to achieve in terms to improve the current demographics across different occupational classes:

Table 2.9 Employment Equity and Targets

Table 2.9a 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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Senior Management	9	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	10	4
Professional qualified	21	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	23	3
Skilled	41	0	1	1	0		0	0	42	1
Semi-skilled	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Unskilled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	**76**	**0**	**2**	**3**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**3**	**80**	**8**

Table 2.9(b) Employment Equity and Targets

Table 2.9b 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	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	4
Senior Management	5	6	0	1	0	1	0	1	5	9
Professional qualified	23	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	26	0
Skilled	58	59	5	6	0	1	1	1	64	67
Semi-skilled	2	2	1	2	0	1	0	0	3	5
Unskilled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	**89**	**69**	**8**	**10**	**0**	**3**	**2**	**3**	**99**	**85**

Table 2.9(c) Employment Equity and Targets

Table 2.9cLabour 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	4	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	4
Senior Management	14	6	0	2	0	2	1	3	15	13
Professional qualified	44	0	3	1	1	1	1	1	49	3
Skilled	99	59	6	7	0	1	1	1	106	68
Semi-skilled	4	2	1	2	0	1	0	0	5	5
Unskilled	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	**165**	**69**	**10**	**13**	**1**	**5**	**3**	**6**	**179**	**93**

Table 2.9 d Members of Staff living with Disability

Table 2.9 d Members of Staff living with Disability						
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	1	0	0	0	1	0
Unskilled	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**

AARTO

PART E:
FINANCIAL INFORMATION

PART E: FINANCIAL INFORMATION

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Qualified opinion

1. I have audited the financial statements of the Road Traffic Infringement Agency set out on pages 123 to 171, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2025, statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets, cash flow statement and statement of comparison of budget information and actual amounts for the year then ended, as well as notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

2. In my opinion, except for the effects of the matter described in the basis for qualified opinion section of this report, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Road Traffic Infringement Agency as at 31 March 2025 and financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (Standards of GRAP) and the requirements of the Public Finance Management Act 1 of 1999 (PFMA).

Basis for qualified opinion

AARTO liabilities

3. I was unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence for AARTO liabilities for the current and previous years due to the status of record keeping. I was unable to confirm the AARTO liabilities by alternative means. Consequently, I was unable to determine whether any adjustments were necessary to AARTO liabilities stated at R173 384 011 (2024: R139 118 689).

Context for opinion

4. I conducted my audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the responsibilities of the auditor-general for the audit of the financial statements section of my report.

5. I am independent of the public entity in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA code) as well as other ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit in South Africa. I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA code.

6. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my qualified opinion.

Emphasis of matter

7. I draw attention to the matter below. My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Restatement of corresponding figures

8. As disclosed in note 28 to the financial statements, the corresponding figures for 31 March 2024 were restated as a result of an error in the financial statements of the public entity at, and for the year ended, 31 March 2025

Responsibilities of the accounting authority for the financial statements

9. The accounting authority is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards of GRAP and the requirements of the 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.

10. In preparing the financial statements, the accounting authority is responsible for assessing the public entity's ability to continue as a going concern; disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern; and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the appropriate governance structure either intends to liquidate the public entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Responsibilities of the auditor-general for the audit of the financial statements

11. My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

12. A further description of my responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is included in the annexure to this auditor's report. This description, which is located at page 8, forms part of my auditor's report.

REPORT ON THE ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

13. In accordance with the Public Audit Act 25 of 2004 (PAA) and the general notice issued in terms thereof, I must audit and report on the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information against predetermined objectives for the selected material performance indicators presented in the annual performance report. The accounting authority is responsible for the preparation of the annual performance report.

14. I selected the following material performance indicators related to adjudication and AARTO support presented in the annual performance report for the year ended 31 March 2025. I selected those indicators that measure the public entity's performance on its primary mandated functions and that are of significant national, community or public interest.
    - % of representations adjudicated within 21 days of date of receipt by the agency
    - % of application for revocation of enforcement orders adjudicated within 21 days of date of receipt by the agency
    - % of courtesy letters issued between 33 days and 96 days from the infringement notice served date
    - % of enforcement orders issued after 32 days from the applicable notification served date
    - % of courtesy letters served/presumed served within 40 days from date of issue
    - % of enforcement orders served/ presumed served within 40 days from date of issue
    - % of representations adjudicated within 21 days of date of capture
    - % of application for revocation of enforcement orders adjudicated within 21 days of date of capture

15. I evaluated the reported performance information for the selected material performance indicators against the criteria developed from the performance management and reporting framework, as defined in the general notice. When an annual performance report is prepared using these criteria, it provides useful and reliable information and insights to users on the public entity's planning and delivery on its mandate and objectives.

16. I performed procedures to test whether:
    - the indicators used for planning and reporting on performance can be linked directly to the public entity's mandate and the achievement of its planned objectives
    - all the indicators relevant for measuring the public entity's performance against its primary mandated and prioritised functions and planned objectives are included
    - the indicators are well defined to ensure that they are easy to understand and can be applied consistently, as well as verifiable so that I can confirm the methods and processes to be used for measuring achievements
    - the targets can be linked directly to the achievement of the indicators and are specific, time bound and measurable to ensure that it is easy to understand what should be delivered and by when, the required level of performance as well as how performance will be evaluated
    - the indicators and targets reported on in the annual performance report are the same as those committed to in the approved initial or revised planning documents
    - the reported performance information is presented in the annual performance report in the prescribed manner
    - there is adequate supporting evidence for the achievements reported and for the reasons provided for any over- or underachievement of targets.

17. I performed the procedures to report material findings only; and not to express an assurance opinion or conclusion.

18. I did not identify any material findings on the reported performance information for the selected indicators.

Other matters

19. I draw attention to the matters below.

Achievement of planned targets

20. The annual performance report includes information on reported achievements against planned targets and provides explanations for over- or under- achievements.

21. The table that follows provides information on the achievement of planned targets and lists the key indicators that were not achieved as reported in the annual performance report. The reasons for any underachievement of targets are included in the annual performance report on pages **28** to **31**.

Adjudication and AARTO support

Targets achieved: 67%		
Key indicator not achieved	**Planned target**	**Reported achievement**
% of applications for revocation of enforcement orders adjudicated within 21 days of date of capture by the Agency	100%	80.67%
% of representations adjudicated within 21 days of date of receipt by the Agency	100%	98%
% of representations adjudicated within 21 days of date of receipt by the Agency (Revised APP)	100%	98%
% of applications for revocation of enforcement orders adjudicated within 21 days of date of receipt by the Agency (Revised APP)	100%	88.29%

Material misstatements

22. I identified material misstatements in the annual performance report submitted for auditing. These material misstatements were in the reported performance information for adjudication and AARTO support. Management subsequently corrected all the misstatements, and I did not include any material findings in this report.

Report on compliance with legislation

23. In accordance with the PAA and the general notice issued in terms thereof, I must audit and report on compliance with applicable legislation relating to financial matters, financial management and other related matters. The accounting authority is responsible for the public entity's compliance with legislation.

24. I performed procedures to test compliance with selected requirements in key legislation in accordance with the findings engagement methodology of the Auditor-General of South Africa (AGSA). This engagement is not an assurance engagement. Accordingly, I do not express an assurance opinion or conclusion.

ROAD TRAFFIC INFRINGEMENT AGENCY

25. Through an established AGSA process, I selected requirements in key legislation for compliance testing that are relevant to the financial and performance management of the public entity, clear to allow consistent measurement and evaluation, while also sufficiently detailed and readily available to report in an understandable manner. The selected legislative requirements are included in the annexure to this auditor's report.

26. The material findings on compliance with the selected legislative requirements, presented per compliance theme, are as follows:

Annual financial statements and annual report

27. The financial statements submitted for auditing were not prepared in accordance with the prescribed financial reporting framework and supported by full and proper records, as required by section 55(1) (a) and (b) of the PFMA.

    Material misstatements of current assets, current liabilities, revenue, expenditure and disclosure items identified by the auditors in the submitted financial statements were corrected and the supporting records were provided, but the uncorrected material misstatements and supporting records that could not be provided resulted in the financial statements receiving a qualified opinion.

Consequence management

28. I was unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence that disciplinary steps were taken against officials who had incurred irregular expenditure as required by section 51(1)(e)(iii) of the PFMA. This was due to proper and complete records that were not maintained as evidence to support the investigations into irregular expenditure.

29. I was unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence that disciplinary steps were taken against officials who had incurred fruitless and wasteful expenditure as required by section 51(1)(e)(iii) of the PFMA. This was due to proper and complete records that were not maintained as evidence to support the investigations into fruitless and wasteful expenditure.

OTHER INFORMATION IN THE ANNUAL REPORT

30. The accounting authority is responsible for the other information included in the annual report which includes the audit committee's report. The other information referred to does not include the financial statements, the auditor's report and those selected material indicators in the scoped-in programme presented in the annual performance report that have been specifically reported on in this auditor's report.

31. My opinion on the financial statements and my reports on the audit of the annual performance report and compliance with legislation do not cover the other information included in the annual report and I do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion on it.

32. My responsibility is to read this other information and, in doing so, consider whether it is materially inconsistent with the financial statements and the selected material indicators in the scoped-in programme presented in the annual performance report or my knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

33. If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement in this other information, I am required to report that fact.

34. Particulars of irregular and fruitless and wasteful expenditure were not disclosed in the annual report. The irregular and fruitless and wasteful expenditure registers for historical balances were not maintained as required by the PFMA compliance and reporting framework of 2022/23. This is materially inconsistent with the audit evidence obtained through the audit procedures.

INTERNAL CONTROL DEFICIENCIES

35. I considered internal control relevant to my audit of the financial statements, annual performance report and compliance with applicable legislation; however, my objective was not to express any form of assurance on it.

36. The matters reported below are limited to the significant internal control deficiencies that resulted in the basis for the qualified opinion, the findings on the selected material indicators included in the annual performance report and the material findings on compliance with legislation included in this report.

37. Management did not exercise adequate oversight responsibility regarding financial, performance, compliance and the related internal controls.

38. Audit actions plan was developed, implemented and monitored. However, we have noted that monitoring on the implementation of corrective actions is inadequate.

39. Deficiencies identified in implementing controls over daily and monthly processing and reconciling of transaction.

40. Failure to prepare regular, accurate and complete financial and performance reports that are supported and evidenced by reliable information.

Auditor - General

Pretoria
31 July 2025

AUDITOR-GENERAL
SOUTH AFRICA

Auditing to build public confidence

ANNEXURE TO THE AUDITOR'S REPORT

The annexure includes the following:
- The auditor-general's responsibility for the audit
- The selected legislative requirements for compliance testing

Auditor-general's responsibility for the audit

Professional judgement and professional scepticism

As part of an audit in accordance with the ISAs, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout my audit of the financial statements and the procedures performed on reported performance information for selected material performance indicators and on the public entity's compliance with selected requirements in key legislation.

Financial statements

In addition to my responsibility for the audit of the financial statements as described in this auditor's report, I also:
- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error; design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks; and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 public entity's internal control
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made
- conclude on the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements. I also conclude, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists relating to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the public entity to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements about the material uncertainty or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion on the financial statements. My conclusions are based on the information available to me at the date of this auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause a public entity to cease operating as a going concern
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and determine whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Communication with those charged with governance

I communicate with the accounting authority regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

I also provide the accounting authority with a statement that I have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on my independence and, where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION – SELECTED LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

The selected legislative requirements are as follows:

Legislation	Section, regulation or paragraph
Public Finance Management Act 1 of 1999	Section 51(1)(b)(i); 51(1)(b)(ii); 51(1)(e)(iii); 53(4); 54(2)(c); 54(2)(d); 55(1)(a); 55(1)(b); 55(1)(c)(i); 56; 57(b); 66(3)(c); 66(5)
Treasury Regulations, 2005	Regulation 16A3.2; 16A3.2(a); 16A6.1; 16A6.2(a); 16A6.2(b); 16A6.3(a); 16A6.3(a); 16A6.3(b); 16A6.3(c); 16A6.3(e); 16A6.4; 16A6.5; 16A6.6; 16A.7.1; 16A.7.3; 16A.7.6; 16A8.3; 16A8.4; 16A9.1(b)(ii); 16A 9.1(d); 16A9.1(e); 16A9.1(f); 16A9.2; 16A9.2(a)(ii); 30.1.1; 31.1.2(c); 30.1.3(a); 30.1.3(b); 30.1.3(d); 30.2.1; 31.2.1; 31.2.5; 31.2.7(a); 31.3.3; 32.1.1(a); 32.1.1(b); 32.1.1(c); 33.1.1; 33.1.3
Construction Industry Development Board Act 38 of 2000	Section 18(1)
Construction Industry Development Board Regulations, 2004	Regulation 17; 25(7A)
National Treasury Instruction No. 5 of 2020/21	Paragraph 4.8; 4.9; 5.3
Second Amendment National Treasury Instruction No. 5 of 202/21	Paragraph 1
Erratum National Treasury Instruction No. 5 of 202/21	Paragraph 2
National Treasury Instruction No. 1 of 2021/22	Paragraph 4.1
National Treasury Instruction No. 4 of 2015/16	Paragraph 3.4
National Treasury SCM Instruction No. 4A of 2016/17	Paragraph 6
National Treasury SCM Instruction No. 03 of 2021/22	Paragraph 4.1; 4.2(b); 4.3; 4.4; 4.4(a); 4.17; 7.2; 7.6
National Treasury SCM Instruction No. 11 of 2020/21	Paragraph 3.4(a); 3.4(b); 3.9
National Treasury SCM Instruction No. 2 of 2021/22	Paragraph 3.2.1; 3.2.4; 3.2.4(a); 3.3.1
National Treasury Practice Note 5 of 2009/10	Paragraph 3.3
National Treasury Practice Note 7 of 2009/10	Paragraph 4.1.2
Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act 5 of 2000	Section 1; 2.1(a); 2.1(f)
Preferential Procurement Regulations, 2022	Regulation 4.1; 4.2; 4.3; 4.4; 5.1; 5.2; 5.3; 5.4
Preferential Procurement Regulations, 2017	Regulation 4.1; 4.2; 5.1; 5.3; 5.6; 5.7; 6.1; 6.2; 6.3; 6.6; 6.8; 7.1; 7.2; 7.3; 7.6; 7.8; 8.2; 8.5; 9.1; 10.1; 10.2; 11.1; 11.2
Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act 12 of 2004	Section 34(1)

General Information

Country of incorporation and domicile	South Africa
Legal form of 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
Nature of business and principal activities	Adjudication of road traffic infringements
Members	Mr MLB Moloi
	Mr BM Ramokhele
	Adv. NN January
	Mr. SJ Keswa
	Prof. D Khosa
	Dr. MJ Mashinini
	Adv. S Mzinyathi
Registered office	Waterfall Edge B
	Howick Close
	Waterfall Office
	Park Midrand
	1985
Controlling entity	Department of Transport
Bankers	Standard Bank South Africa
Auditors	Auditor General of South Africa
	Registered Auditors
Secretary	Adv. MLT Bilikwana

Abbreviations used:	DESCRIPTION
AARTO/(Act)	Administrative Adjudication of Road Traffic Offences (Act)
AG	Auditor General
Agency	Refers to the RTIA
EFT	Electronic Funds Transfer
ANSC	AARTO National Steering Committee
AT	Appeals Tribunal
NaTIS	National Traffic Information System
EXCO	Executive Committee of the Agency
FAR	Fixed Asset Register
GRAP	Generally Recognised Accounting Practice
GDoCS	Gauteng Department of Community Safety
IA/s	Issuing Authority/ies
IT	Information Technology
JMPD	Johannesburg Metropolitan Police Department
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NCR	National Contraventions Register
NDOT/DoT	National Department of Transport
NRTA	National Road Traffic Act
NT	National Treasury
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act
RTIA	Road Traffic Infringement Agency
RTMC	Road Traffic Management Corporation
RSA	Republic of South Africa
SLA	Service Level Agreement
SAPO	South African Post Office
TMPD	Tshwane Metropolitan Police Department
DPSA	Department of Public Service and Administration

ACCOUNTING AUTHORITY'S RESPONSIBILITIES AND APPROVAL

The members are required by the Public Finance Management Act (Act 1 of 1999), to maintain adequate accounting records and are responsible for the content and integrity of the annual financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is the responsibility of the members to ensure that the annual financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the entity as at the end of the financial year and the results of its operations and cash flows for the period then ended. The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the annual financial statements and was given unrestricted access to all financial records and related data.

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP) including any interpretations, guidelines and directives issued by the Accounting Standards Board.

The annual financial statements are based upon appropriate accounting policies consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates. The members acknowledge that they are ultimately responsible for the system of internal financial control established by the entity and place considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment. To enable the members to meet these responsibilities, the accounting authority sets standards for internal control aimed at reducing the risk of error or deficit in a cost effective manner. The standards include the proper delegation of responsibilities within a clearly defined framework, effective accounting procedures and adequate segregation of duties to ensure an acceptable level of risk. These controls are monitored throughout the entity and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring the entity's business is conducted in a manner that in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach. The focus of risk management in the entity is on identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring all known forms of risk across the entity. While operating risk cannot be fully eliminated, the entity endeavours to minimise it by ensuring that appropriate infrastructure, controls, systems and ethical behaviour are applied and managed within predetermined procedures and constraints.

The members are of the opinion, based on the information and explanations given by management, that the system of internal control provides reasonable assurance that the financial records may be relied on for the preparation of the annual financial statements. However, any system of internal financial control can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or deficit.

The members have reviewed the entity's cash flow forecast for the year to 31 March 2026 and, in the light of this review and the current financial position, they are satisfied that the entity has or has access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The entity is wholly dependent on the entity for continued funding of operations. The annual financial statements are prepared on the basis that the entity is a going concern and that the entity has neither the intention nor the need to liquidate or curtail materially the scale of the entity.

Although the accounting authority are primarily responsible for the financial affairs of the entity, they are supported by the entity's external auditors.

The external auditors are responsible for independently reviewing and reporting on the entity's annual financial statements. The annual financial statements have been examined by the entity's external auditors and their report is presented on page 123 to 127.

The annual financial statements set out on page 123 to 127, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the accounting authority on 31 May 2025 and were signed on its behalf by:

Mr B Ramokhele
RTIA: Chairperson
Date: 31 July 2025

Mr. M Moloi
RTIA: Registrar
Date: 31 July 2025

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 March 2025

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2025	2024 Restated*
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	201 004 786	108 644 944
Receivables from exchange transactions	4	69 874 728	34 550 415
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	5	-	71 764 000
AARTO assets	6	173 384 011	139 118 689
		444 263 525	**354 078 048**
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	7	19 770 198	1 568 437
Intangible assets	8	4 503 626	3 166 039
		24 273 824	**4 734 476**
Total Assets		**468 537 349**	**358 812 524**
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Payables from exchange transactions	9	15 987 184	32 025 382
AARTO liabilities	6	173 384 011	139 118 689
Employee benefit obligation	10	5 131 690	4 040 308
Operating lease liability	12	906 898	-
		195 409 783	**175 184 379**
Total Liabilities		**195 409 783**	**175 184 379**
Net Assets		**273 127 566**	**183 628 145**
Accumulated surplus		273 127 566	183 628 145
Total Net Assets		**273 127 566**	**183 628 145**

Statement of Financial Performance

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2025	2024 Restated*
Revenue			
Revenue from exchange transactions			
Infringement fees	11	230 666 369	102 348 320
Interest received		4 487 121	9 726 165
Sundry income		1 109 633	143 556
Total revenue from exchange transactions		**236 263 123**	**112 218 041**
Revenue from non-exchange transactions			
Transfer revenue			
Government grants		159 868 000	152 997 000
Total revenue		**396 131 123**	**265 215 041**
Expenditure			
Employee related costs	13	(147 836 861)	(111 808 290)
Remuneration - Board members and other committees	14	(2 623 131)	(2 400 956)
Depreciation and amortisation	15	(9 168 242)	(8 141 986)
Impairment (loss)/reversals		2 513 151	3 246 653
Other operating expenses	16	(149 516 620)	(140 147 798)
Total expenditure		**(306 631 703)**	**(259 252 377)**
Surplus for the year		**89 499 420**	**5 962 664**

Statement of Changes in Net Assets

Figures in Rand	Accumulated surplus / deficit	Total net assets
Opening balance as previously reported	177 476 192	177 476 192
Adjustments		
Prior year adjustments 28	189 289	189 289
Balance at 01 April 2023 as restated*	**177 665 481**	**177 665 481**
Changes in net assets		
Surplus for the year	5 962 664	5 962 664
Total changes	5 962 664	5 962 664
Opening balance as previously reported	185 285 209	185 285 209
Adjustments		
Prior year adjustments 28	(1 657 063)	(1 657 063)
Restated* Balance at 01 April 2024 as restated*	**183 628 146**	**183 628 146**
Changes in net assets Surplus for the year		
Total changes	89 499 420	89 499 420
Balance at 31 March 2025	**273 127 566**	**273 127 566**
Note(s)		

The accounting policies on pages 129 to 145 and the notes on pages 146 to 171 form an integral part of the annual financial statements. Road Traffic Infringement Agency Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

Cash Flow Statement

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2025	2024 Restated*
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts		198 194 066	98 603 822
Infringement receipts		231 632 000	81 233 000
Grants		4 487 121	9 726 165
Interest income		31 377	991 640
Other receipts		328 124 189	173 063 137
AARTO collections		762 468 753	363 617 764
Payments			
Employee costs		(147 384 386)	(111 339 980)
Suppliers		(166 519 312)	(120 404 406)
AARTO Disbursements		(328 124 189)	(173 063 137)
		(642 027 887)	(404 807 523)
Net cash flows from operating activities	18	120 440 866	(41 189 759)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	7	(20 670 654)	(146 817)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		933 264	-
Purchase of other intangible assets	8	(8 343 634)	(6 835 073)
Net cash flows from investing activities		**(28 081 024)**	**(6 981 890)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		92 359 842	(48 171 649)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		108 644 944	156 816 593
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**3**	**201 004 786**	**108 644 944**

The accounting policies on pages 129 to 145 and the notes on pages 146 to 171 form an integral part of the annual financial statements.

Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts

Budget on Accrual Basis Figures in Rand	Approved budget	Adjustments	Final Budget	Actual amounts on comparable basis	Difference between final budget and actual	Reference
Statement of Financial Performance						
Revenue						
Revenue from exchange transactions						
Infringement fees	350 598 030	(153 020 410)	**197 577 620**	230 666 369	**33 088 749**	N1
Interest received (trading)	-	-	**-**	4 487 121	**4 487 121**	N3
Sundry income	-	-	**-**	1 109 633	**1 109 633**	
Total revenue from exchange transactions	**350 598 030**	**(153 020 410)**	**197 577 620**	**236 263 123**	**38 685 503**	
Revenue from non-exchange transactions						
Transfer revenue						
Government grants	159 868 000	178 000	160 046 000	159 868 000	**(178 000)**	N1
Total revenue	**510 466 030**	**(152 842 410)**	**357 623 620**	**396 131 123**	**38 507 503**	
Expenditure						
Employment costs	(209 379 670)	37 707 670	**(171 672 000)**	(147 836 861)	**23 835 139**	N2
Administrative & other expenses	(301 086 360)	115 134 740	**(185 951 620)**	(149 516 620)	**36 435 000**	N2
Depreciation and amortisation	-	-	**-**	(9 168 242)	**(9 168 242)**	N5
Impairment loss/ Reversal of impairments	-	-	**-**	2 513 151	**2 513 151**	N5
Total expenditure	(510 466 030)	152 842 410	**(357 623 620)**	(304 008 572)	**53 615 048**	
Surplus	-	-	**-**	89 449 420	**89 675 728**	
Actual Amount on Comparable - Basis as Presented in the Budget and Actual Comparative Statement				89 449 420	**89 449 420**	
Capital expenditure and Balance sheet Current Assets						
Total assets	24 920 080	-	**24 920 080**	29 014 289	**4 094 209**	N4

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2025	2024 Restated*

The approved original budget was submitted to the Executive Authority in accordance with the Public Finance Management Act of 1999, specifically Chapter 6, Public Entities, Part 2, Paragraph 53. The differences between the approved and final budget are attributable to a reduction in infringement collections, which resulted from a decline in the number of infringement notices issued. The Accounting Authority has granted approval for the revised budget.

N1 - The collected fees for infringement are 17% above the expected revised target. This is due to a decrease in the revised approved APP budget. The allocated grant with conditions is related to the AARTO roll-out ring-fenced funds of R149 million. In the last month of the financial year, a sum of R221.6 million was transferred by the Department of Transport. There is a 2% variance remaining because of the revised approved APP budget

N2 - The overall budget for the year did not meet its targets, particularly in relation to the critical AARTO rollout program. The core issue arose from the Department of Transport's decision to transfer funds only in the last month of the financial year leading to notable variances in various expenditure categories throughout the period under review. Several key line items did not reach their allocated budgets, which resulted in significant underspending. Employment-associated costs came in 14% lower than anticipated. Admin and other costs are 15% below revised target..

N3 - Investment income is derived from the interest earned through effective cash management. It's important to note that there is no specific budget item for this income, as the returns fluctuate based on the account balance. While this account is not classified as an investment account, it does generate interest on the positive balance maintained, based on the bank's cash management interest policy.

N4 - The budget earmarked for capital expenditure was set at R29 million. This has led to cost deficit of 17%

N5 - Non-cash items included in the surplus.

1. Significant accounting policies

The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these annual financial statements are set out below.

1.1 Basis of preparation

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP), issued by the Accounting Standards Board in accordance with Section 91(1) of the Public Finance Management Act (Act 1 of 1999). The ASB Directive 5, sets out the principles for the application of the GRAP 3 guidelines in the determination of the GRAP Reporting Framework hierarchy as set out in the standard of GRAP 3 on Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

These annual financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis of accounting and are in accordance with historical cost convention as the basis of measurement, unless specified otherwise. They are presented in South African Rand.

These accounting policies are consistent with the previous period.

1.2 Budget information

The approved budget is prepared on an accrual basis.

The approved budget covers the fiscal period from 2024/04/01 to 2025/03/31.

The budget for the economic entity includes all the entities approved budgets under its control.

The annual financial statements and the budget are on the same basis of accounting therefore a comparison with the budgeted amounts for the reporting period have been included in the Statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts.

1.3 Comparative figures

Where necessary, comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to changes in presentation in the current year.

1.4 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty

The use of judgement, 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 material adjustment to the carrying amount of the relevant asset or liability in future periods.

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 annual financial statements.

Determination of useful lives for property, plant and equipment
The nature of the RTIA's operations results in difficulties in determining the useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment. The asset lives exceed industry norms for similar assets. In re-assessing useful lives, the depreciation charge in the Statement of Financial Performance is adjusted.

Adequacy of the leave pay provision
The leave provision is based on actual leave days due to employees at their rate of remuneration. Remuneration increases take effect at the discretion of the negotiated rates with the bargaining council of the DPSA and these are announced by the Minister of Finance as and when negotiations have been concluded. In determining the provision, it is assumed that no leave will be forfeited and the assumption is based on past history.

1.4 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty (continued) Statutory receivables

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 annual financial statements in conformity with GRAP, requires management to make judgements, 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 judgements 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 judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty were used during the current or prior financial period:

Impairment testing
Key assumptions, judgements and/or estimates are used with regards to impairment of property, plant and equipment:

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 economic viability of the asset, where the component is situated in a larger economic unit and the viability of the unit itself. Future cashflows 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.

Provisions
Provisions were raised and management determined an estimate based on the information available.

Employees' entitlement to annual leave is recognised when it accrues from 1 January to 31 December which will be forfeited on the 30 June of the following year. A provision is raised on the estimated liability for annual leave arising from the obligation to honour the services rendered by employees at reporting date.

A provision is raised on the estimated liability for annual leave arising from the obligation to honour the services rendered by employees at the reporting date. The leave pay provision is calculated based on the actual days accrued at the rate of remuneration set according to the approved policy of the entity. Any changes in the rate of remuneration are determined on an annual basis. According to the Agency's policy, employees can accrue annual leave in excess of 15 working days. However, any excess leave that is not taken within six months after the leave cycle will be forfeited unless the employee can demonstrate that operational requirements prevented them from taking the leave. Leave that is not taken will not be compensated unless the employee's contract of employment is terminated. In this case, timing is certain (within six months after the annual leave cycle has expired), but the amount may be uncertain (i.e. an estimate of the leave that will be forfeited should be made in measuring the liability). Management will use its judgement in deciding whether the uncertainty is more or less in measuring the liability.

The bonus provision is based on the approved estimates in terms of the Performance Management Framework of the entity. The provision becomes due and payable provided the performance bonus qualification criteria is met, subject to the performance measurement assessments or at the discretion of the Board based on the outcome of the investigation. Payment of performance bonuses is at the sole discretion of the Board. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date assuming that all employees qualify in terms of the performance measurement criteria. These estimates are based on judgements made by management and these judgements are supported by experience of similar transactions in the past.

1.4 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty (continued) Statutory receivables

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 availability of finance to replace the asset at the end of its useful life. In evaluating 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.

Intangible assets are amortised 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 1.6 and 1.7.

Accounting by principals and agent
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)(b) of the AARTO Act. RTIA is not responsible for issuing infringement notices, the only responsibility it has is to collect infringement penalties on behalf of the Issuing Authorities.

RTIA is a principal to the Collecting Agents for the purposes of the collection of the penalties on behalf of the Issuing Authorities in terms of Section 5(1) of the AARTO Act. The role of the relationship is managed through the legislation or binding agreements concluded between the RTIA and the collecting agents in terms of the subcontracting relationship. Where a binding agreement is not concluded which is the case mainly for the municipalities in which the legislation prevails. The collecting agents provide a payment platform facility to collect all AARTO notices and as such the funds collected are required to be deposited into the AARTO accounts by a legislated timeframe of which all collecting agents are required to conform. Not all collecting agents meet the definition of an agent in terms of the standard, therefore will be excluded from the provisions of this standard. Those collecting agents who do meet the definition will be treated in terms of this standard.

Additional information is disclosed in Note 6.

Impairment of statutory receivables
On receivables, an impairment loss is recognised in surplus or deficit when there is objective evidence that it is impaired. The impairment loss is measured as the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted using the risk free interest rate, computed at initial recognition. The measurement of receivables is derived after consideration of the allowance for receivables. Management makes certain assumptions regarding the categorisation of receivables into groups with similar risk profiles so that the effect of any impairment loss on a group of receivables would not differ materially from the impairment that would have been determined had each receivable been assessed for impairment loss 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 receivables based on their past payment history and risk profile. The entity assesses its receivables for impairment loss at each reporting date. In determining whether impairment for receivables should be recognised, management will make judgements as to whether there is objective evidence indicating that the receivable may be impaired.

Statutory receivables arise from legislation or an equivalent means, such as regulations that require settlement by another entity in cash or another financial asset. Transactions will be regarded as statutory where they are undertaken because of specific legislative requirements requiring or permitting an entity to enter into those transactions. RTIA receivables generated arise by virtue of its mandate and legislation viz, the Administrative Adjudication of Road Traffic Offences Act No. 46 of 1998. Statutory receivables arise from exchange transactions of the infringement fees.

1.5 Provisions and contingencies

The initial measurement is at the amount specified in the legislation or similar means, with reference to specific fees basis. Statutory 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, statutory receivable is impaired if there is evidence that the collection of the receivable has decreased as a result of the debtor being credit impaired (ie. financial difficulty or default). Impairment adjustments are made through the use of an allowance account.

Provisions are recognised when the entity has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the obligation.

The best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation is the amount that the entity would rationally pay to settle the obligation at the reporting date or to transfer it to a third party at that time and are determined by the judgment of the management of the entity, supplemented by experience of similar transactions and, in some cases, reports from independent experts. The evidence considered includes any additional evidence provided by events after the reporting date. Uncertainties surrounding the amount to be recognised as a provision are dealt with by various means according to the circumstances. Where the provision being measured involves a large population of items, the obligation is estimated by weighting all possible outcomes by their associated probabilities.

Future events that may affect the amount required to settle an obligation are reflected in the amount of a provision where there is sufficient objective evidence that they will occur. Gains from the expected disposal of assets are not taken into account in measuring a provision. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses. The present obligation under an onerous contract is recognised and measured as a provision. An onerous contract is a contract in which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received under it. The unavoidable costs under a contract reflect the least net cost of exiting from the contract, which is the lower of the cost of fulfilling it and any compensation or penalties arising from failure to fulfil it – this unavoidable cost resulting from the contract is the amount of the provision to be recognised.

Where discounting is used, the carrying amount of a provision increases in each period to reflect the passage of time. This increase is recognised as an interest expense.
If an entity has a contract that is onerous, the present obligation (net of recoveries) under the contract is recognised and measured as a provision.

Provision for Restructuring Cost

A provision for Restructuring Costs is recognised only when the following criteria over and above the recognition criteria of a provision have been met. The entity has a detailed formal plan for the restructuring, identifying at least:
- the business or part of a business concerned;
- the principal locations affected;
- the location, function and approximate number of employees who will be compensated for terminating their services;
- the expenditures that will be undertaken;
- when the plan will be implemented; and;
- the entity has raised a valid expectation in those affected that it.

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised. Contingencies are disclosed in note 21 unless the possibility of flow of resources is remote. If the disclosures of contingencies may seriously prejudice the entity then the general nature of the contingency is disclosed, together with the reason as to why further information is not disclosed. Management considers the existence of possible obligations which may arise from legal action. The estimation of the amounts disclosed is based on the expected possible outflows of economic benefits should there be a present obligation.

1.6 Property, plant and equipment

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset when:
- it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the entity; and

1.6 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

- the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Property, plant and equipment is initially measured at cost.

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is the purchase price and other costs attributable to bring the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

When significant components of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Costs include costs incurred initially to acquire or construct an item of property, plant and equipment and costs incurred subsequently to add to, replace part of, or service it. If a replacement cost is recognised in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment, 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 entity. Major renovations are depreciated over the remaining useful life of the related asset.

Property, plant and equipment is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. The depreciation method used reflects the pattern in which the asset's future economic benefits are expected to be consumed by the entity.

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 changes in accounting estimates. The entity re-assesses the useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment on an annual basis and in doing so considers the condition in use of the individual assets to determine the remaining period over which the asset will be used.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated on the straight-line basis over their expected useful lives to their estimated residual value.

Property, plant and equipment is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. Depreciation on all property, plant and equipment commences when the items are available for use.

The useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment have been assessed as follows:

Item	Depreciation method	Average useful life
Furniture and fixtures	Straight-line	5 - 12 years
Motor vehicles	Straight-line	5 - 10 years
Office equipment	Straight-line	1 - 7 years
IT equipment	Straight-line	3 - 5 years
Leasehold improvements	Straight-line	lease term or 25 years

The depreciable amount of an asset is allocated on a systematic basis over its useful life.

Items of property, plant and equipment are derecognised when the asset is disposed of or when there are no further economic benefits or service potential expected from the use of the asset.

1.6 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is included in surplus or deficit when the item is derecognised. The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the item.

1.7 Intangible assets

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 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.

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 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 or service potential.
- there are available technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the asset.
- the expenditure attributable to the asset during its development can be measured reliably.

Intangible assets with a finite useful life are amortised over their useful life. 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 amortisation period and the amortisation method for intangible assets are reviewed at each reporting date. If expectations differ from previous estimates, the changes shall be accounted for as a change in accounting estimates.

Amortisation is provided to write down the intangible assets, on a straight-line basis, to their residual values as follows:

Item	Depreciation method	Average useful life
Computer software and licenses	Straight-line	1 - 4 years
Intangible assets under development	Straight-line	1 - 4 years

Amortisation does not cease when the asset becomes idle or is retired from active use unless the asset is fully depreciated.

1.8 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised on the statement of financial position when the entity 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 entity's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire.

1.8 Financial instruments (continued)

When a financial asset or financial liability is recognised initially, an entity shall measure it at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset or a financial liability not subsequently measured at fair value, transaction costs that are directly attributable to acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability.

Receivables from exchange transactions 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.

Receivables from exchange transactions 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. Non-exchange transactions are transactions that are not exchange transactions. In a non-exchange transaction, an entity either receives value from another entity without directly giving approximately equal value in exchange, or gives value to another entity without directly receiving approximately equal value in exchange. In a non-exchange transaction, the entity does not provide any services directly to the customer. In determining the classification, the entity needs to look at the substance of the transaction and in doing so the entity exercises professional judgement. If it is not possible to distinguish between the exchange and non-exchange components, the transaction should be treated as a non-exchange transaction.

Prepayments are amounts paid in advance for a benefit not yet received. This type of expenses normally includes costs paid in one fiscal year that benefits a future year (period). A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or a residual interest of another entity.

The entity measures all financial assets and financial liabilities after initial recognition using the following categories: Financial instruments at fair value and/or amortised cost. Payables from exchange transactions are initially measured at fair value.

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.

Assets and liabilities, revenue and expenses are not permitted to be offset but rather reported separately. Offsetting for RTIA in only in respect of the AARTO assets and liabilities where the substance of the transaction is reflected. Offsetting is only allowed if RTIA has the intention to settle on a net basis and has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts. The amortised cost of a financial asset or financial liability is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, and minus any reduction (directly or through the use of an allowance account) for impairment or uncollectability.

Assets are derecognised upon disposal or when it is evident that no future economic benefits or service potential are expected from its use or disposal. The carrying amount of the assets is the portion that is derecognised.

Classification
The entity has the following types of financial assets (classes and category) as reflected on the face of the statement of financial position or in the notes thereto:

Class	Category
Trade and other receivables from exchange transactions	Financial asset measured at amortised cost
AARTO Assets	Financial asset measured at amortised cost
Cash and cash equivalents	Financial asset measured at amortised cost

1.8 Financial instruments (continued)

The entity has the following types of financial liabilities (classes and category) as reflected on the face of the statement of financial position or in the notes thereto:

Class	Category
Trade and other payables from exchange transactions	Financial liability measured at amortised cost
AARTO Liabilities	Financial liability measured at amortised cost

1.9 Tax

Current tax assets and liabilities
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 No. 89 of 1991). The RTIA is exempt from the payment of Value Added Tax (VAT) on the transfer received. However, the RTIA is liable to pay VAT on imported services received. VAT paid by the RTIA for other goods and services is not refundable by SARS. As a result, some of the items of revenue and expenditure and assets and liabilities include VAT.

1.10 Leases

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership.

When a lease includes both land and buildings elements, the entity assesses the classification of each element separately.

Finance leases - lessee
Finance leases are recognised as assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the statement of financial position as a finance lease obligation.

The discount rate used in calculating the present value of the minimum lease payments is the interest rate implicit in the lease.

Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate on the remaining balance of the liability.

Any contingent rents are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Operating leases - lessee
Leases where the lessor retains the risk and rewards of ownership of the underlying asset are classified as operating leases. Lessee operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease where these leases are multi-year and subject to price escalations. The difference between the amounts recognised as an expense and the contractual payments is recognised as an operating lease asset or liability in the Statement of Financial Position. The operating lease liability is derecognised when the entity's obligation to settle the liability is extinguished. The operating lease asset is derecognised when the entity no longer anticipates economic benefits to flow from the asset. The objective of the annual financial statements is to provide relevant and reliable information and therefore materiality is considered in the disclosure of such transactions.

1.11 Impairment

Financial assets
The entity assesses at each statement of financial position date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or the entity's assets are impaired.

Assets carried at amortised 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.

Impairment of Cash Generating Assets
RTIA assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired.

If there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the recoverable amount is estimated for the individual asset. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the individual asset, the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs is determined.

The recoverable amount of an asset or a cash generating unit is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. If the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. That reduction is an impairment loss.

An impairment loss of assets carried at cost less any accumulated depreciation or amortisation is recognised immediately in Surplus or Deficit. Reversal of impairment loss
An impairment loss is recognised for cash generating units if the recoverable amount of the unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit. The impairment loss is allocated to reduce the carrying amount of the assets of the unit pro rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

RTIA assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognised in prior periods for assets may no longer exist or may have decreased. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amounts of those assets are estimated.

The increased carrying amount of an asset attributable to a reversal of an impairment loss does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior periods.

A reversal of an impairment loss of assets carried at cost less accumulated depreciation or amortisation is recognised immediately in Surplus or Deficit.
Impairment of Non-cash Generating Assets

RTIA assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired.

If there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the recoverable service amount is estimated for the individual asset. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable service amount of the individual asset, the recoverable service amount of the non-cash generating unit to which the asset belongs is determined.
The recoverable service amount of a non-cash generating asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

1.11 Impairment (continued)

If the recoverable service amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable service amount. That reduction is an impairment loss.

An impairment loss of assets carried at cost less any accumulated depreciation or amortisation is recognised immediately in Surplus or Deficit.

An impairment loss is recognised for non-cash generating units if the recoverable service amount of the unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit. The impairment loss is allocated to reduce the carrying amount of the assets of the unit pro rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

RTIA assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognised in prior periods for assets may no longer exist or may have decreased. If any such indication exists, the recoverable service amounts of those assets are estimated.

The increased carrying amount of an asset attributable to a reversal of an impairment loss does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior periods.

A reversal of an impairment loss of assets carried at cost less accumulated depreciation or amortisation is recognised immediately in Surplus or Deficit.

1.12 Employee benefits Identification

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 plan
Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are charged as an expense as they fall due.

Under a defined contribution plan, fixed contributions are payable by the entity and members. The entity has no legal or constructive obligation to pay any further contributions other than these fixed contributions.

Termination benefits Recognition
Termination benefits are payable whenever an employee's employment is terminated before the normal retirement date or whenever an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for this benefit. The entity recognises termination benefits when the employment of an employee has been terminated.

1.13 Revenue from exchange transactions

An exchange transaction is one in which the entity receives assets or services, or has liabilities extinguished and directly gives approximately equal value (primarily in the form of goods, services or use of assets) to the other party in exchange. Revenue includes only the gross inflow of economic benefits or service potential that are received or receivable by the entity on its own account. Revenue is not intended to include amounts collected on behalf of others.

1.13 Revenue from exchange transactions (continued)

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

Infringement fees
Infringement fees comprise 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 entity 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 service outcome 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 entity earns is predetermined by virtue of the fact that the Agency is entitled to 50% of the amounts collected from infringers.

Interest
Revenue arising from the use by others of entity assets yielding interest, royalties and dividends or similar distributions is recognised when:
- It is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the entity, and
- The amount of the revenue can be measured reliably.

Interest is recognised using the effective interest rate method for financial instruments, and using the nominal interest rate method for statutory receivables. Interest levied on transactions arising from exchange or non-exchange transactions is classified based on the nature of the underlying transaction.

1.14 Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Non exchange transaction is any transaction other than an exchange transaction. In a non-exchange transaction, the entity received value from another entity without directly giving approximately equal value in exchange, or gives value to another entity without directly receiving approximately equal value in exchange.

Grants and virements received
Government grants are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that:
- the entity will comply with the conditions attaching to them; and
- the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised as income in the period 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 entity with no future related costs is recognised as income in the period in which it becomes receivable.

1.14 Revenue from non-exchange transactions (continued)

RTIA does not receive conditional grants in terms of the vote received from the Department of Transport except where there is a national key program that the public entity is required to deliver upon on behalf of the Minister of Transport. Such a grant will be appropriated according through the Act of Parliament by the Minister of Finance and National Treasury will make a provision for such in their budget vote allocation to the DOT. Stipulations are enforceable through administrative processes. Stipulations can either be in the form of conditions or in the form of restrictions. For conditions, a recipient may be required to use the transferred asset for a particular purpose. However, a condition has an additional requirement which states that the asset or its future economic benefits or service potential should be returned to the transferor should the recipient not use the asset for the particular purpose stipulated. A condition imposes on the recipient a performance obligation, this performance obligation should be a consequence of the condition itself. Performance obligations requires the recipient to consume the future economic benefits or service potential embedded in the transferred asset as specified, or return the asset or other future economic benefits or service potential to the transferor.

Non-refundable transactions
When services are being delivered over a period of time and the agreement includes a clause stipulating that the fee payable is non-refundable, the entity should defer the revenue to be recognised, therefore the revenue will be recognised based on a percentage of completion basis (or other method as appropriate). The revenue should be recognised in surplus and deficit as the service is provided.

Unclaimed liabilities
Liabilities that are unclaimed for a period of 5 years are written off and recognised as revenue.

Services received in-kind
An entity must recognise significant services in-kind that contribute to its operations and/or service delivery objectives when they fulfil the definition of an asset and meet the criteria for asset recognition. Additionally, the entity should recognise the associated revenue. Suppose the services in-kind are not significant to the entity's operations and/or service delivery objectives, or do not meet the recognition criteria. In that case, the entity is still required to disclose the nature and type of services in-kind received during the period.

1.15 Accumulated surplus/deficit

The accumulated surplus/deficit represents the net difference between the total assets and the total liabilities of RTIA. Any surplus or deficit realised during a specific financial year are credited/debited against accumulated surplus/deficit. Prior year adjustments, relating to income and expenditure, are credited/debited against accumulated surplus/deficit when retrospective adjustments are made:

1.16 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are interest and other expenses incurred by an entity in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

1.17 Repairs and maintenance

GRAP standard requires that information regarding the repairs and maintenance be presented either on the face of the statement of financial performance or in the notes. Where, an entity incurs material repairs and maintenance, it may not be appropriate to present a separate line item in the statement of financial performance, thus it will be appropriate to disclose the information in the notes.

1.18 Other operating expense

Expenses are decreases in the net financial position of the entity, other than decreases arising from ownership distributions. Expenses may arise from exchange and non-exchange transactions or from individual transactions or groups of transactions. Expenses are recognised on the accrual basis of accounting when the transactions, other events and conditions occur, not when cash is paid or received. Expenses are measured at the historical cost which measures using information derived from the price of the transaction or other event that gave rise to them.

1.19 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.
All expenditure relating to fruitless and wasteful expenditure is recognized as an expense in the statement of financial performance in the year that the expenditure was incurred. The expenditure is classified in accordance with the nature of the expense, and where recovered, it is subsequently accounted for as revenue in the statement of financial performance.

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure for the previous financial year must be recognised in the period in which it relates to by including:
- fruitless and wasteful expenditure incurred and confirmed in the previous financial year;
- fruitless and wasteful expenditure that was under assessment in the previous financial year and confirmed in the current financial year; and
- fruitless and wasteful expenditure that was not discovered in the previous financial year and identified and confirmed in the current financial year.

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure must be recorded in the notes to the financial statements when confirmed after its assessment. The amount recorded is equal to the value of fruitless and wasteful expenditure incurred and confirmed in that current financial year unless it is impractical to determine, in which case reasons must be provided in the annual report.

1.20 Irregular expenditure

Irregular expenditure is expenditure that is contrary to the Public Finance Management Act (Act No 1 of 1999), or is in contravention of Supply Chain Manangement Policies.

Irregular expenditure excludes Unauthorised expenditure.

Irregular expenditure is accounted for as an expense in Surplus or Deficit in the period it occurred and where recovered, it is subsequently accounted for as revenue in Surplus or Deficit.

Irregular expenditure for the previous financial year (comparative amounts) must be recognised in the period in which they occurred:
(a) irregular expenditure incurred and confirmed in the previous financial year;
(b) irregular expenditure that was under assessment in the previous financial year and confirmed in the current financial year; and
(c) irregular expenditure that was not discovered in the previous financial year and identified and confirmed in the current financial year;
(d) irregular expenditure payments relating to multi-year contracts that was not condoned or removed.

Where irregular expenditure was incurred in the previous financial year and is only condoned in the following financial year, the register and the disclosure note to the annual financial statements must be updated with the amount condoned.

Condonation
There must be confirmation that the loss control function conducted a determination test; confirmation that the matter is free of fraudulent, corrupt, or other criminal conduct; confirmation of a case number indicating that a case was opened with the South African Police Services; and confirmation that disciplinary action was taken or is being taken against the responsible official or officials. The accounting authority must confirm the corrective efforts taken to prevent similar irregular expenditure in the future.

1.20 Irregular expenditure (continued)

Removal
The accounting authority may remove irregular expenditure only if the recommendations of the loss control function that conducted the determination indicate that: confirmation that the matter is free of fraudulent, corrupt, or other criminal conduct; confirmation of a case number indicating that a case was opened with the South African Police Services if the matter contains fraudulent, corrupt, or other criminal conduct; confirmation that the responsible official or officials have been disciplined; confirmation that no loss occurred; noncompliance that resulted in irregular expenditure has been rectified; and comparable transactions are examined on a regular basis to ensure compliance with the relevant prescripts.

1.21 Related parties

A related party is a person or an entity with the ability to control or jointly control the other party, or exercise significant influence over the other party, or vice versa, or an entity that is subject to common control, or joint control.

Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

Related party relationships where control exists are disclosed regardless of whether any transactions took place between the parties during the reporting period.

The entity is exempt from disclosure requirements in relation to related party transactions if that transaction occurs within normal supplier and/or client/recipient relationships on terms and conditions no more or less favourable than those which it is reasonable to expect the entity to have adopted if dealing with that individual entity or person in the same circumstances and terms and conditions are within the normal operating parameters established by that reporting entity's legal mandate.

Where the entity is exempt from the disclosures in accordance with the above, the entity discloses narrative information about the nature of the transactions and the related outstanding balances, to enable users of the entity's financial statements to understand the effect of related party transactions on its annual financial statements.

RTIA operates in an economic sector currently dominated by entities directly or indirectly linked to the Department of Transport and the Issuing Authorities as defined in the AARTO Act. Only transactions with such parties which are not at arm's length and not on normal commercial terms are disclosed.

The South African Post Office ("SAPO") is a key related party in the service of AARTO documents in terms of section 30 of the AARTO Act, read in conjunction with regulation 21 of the AARTO Regulations.

Key management are those persons responsible for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, including those charged with the governance of the entity in accordance with legislation, in instances where they are required to perform such functions.

Close members of the family of a person are those family members who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by, that person in their dealings with the entity.

Remuneration of management includes remuneration derived for services provided to RTIA in their capacity as members of the management team or employees. Benefits derived directly or indirectly from the entity for services in any capacity other than as an employee or a member of management do not meet the definition of remuneration. Remuneration of management excludes any consideration provided solely as a reimbursement for expenditure incurred by those persons for the benefit of the entity.

1.22 Commitments

Items are classified as commitments when an entity has committed itself to future transactions that will normally result in the outflow of cash.
Disclosures are required in respect of unrecognised contractual commitments.

1.22 Commitments (continued)

Commitments for which disclosure is necessary to achieve a fair presentation should be disclosed in a note to the financial statements, if both the following criteria are met:
- Contracts should be non-cancellable or only cancellable at significant cost; and
- Contracts should relate to something other than the routine, steady-state business of the entity – therefore salary commitments relating to employment contracts or social security benefit commitments are excluded.

Management will use its own judgement when determining commitments to be disclosed in the notes.

1.23 Transfer of functions between entities under common control Definitions

Transfers of functions between entities under common control are accounted for by the transferor by derecognising assets and liabilities at their carrying amounts at the date of transfer. Any difference between the assets and liabilities derecognised and consideration paid, if any, is recognised in accumulated surplus or deficit.

1.24 Assets held for distribution Recognition of assets

All assets held for disbursement and / or sale will be recognised and disclosed under current assets in the Statement of Financial Position as these items will most likely be disbursed and/or sold within a twelve-month period. These assets will be carried at their book value and depreciated in line with the Property, Plant and Equipment accounting policy, if in use. Should the assets not be in use, it will not be depreciated.

1.25 Events after reporting date

Events after reporting date are those events, both favourable and unfavourable, that occur between the reporting date and the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue. Two types of events can be identified:
- those that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the reporting date (adjusting events after the reporting date); and
- those that are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting date (non-adjusting events after the reporting date).

Events after the end of the reporting period include all events up to the date when the annual financial statements are authorised for issue, even if those events occur after the public announcement of profit or loss or other selected financial information.

An entity shall adjust the amounts recognised in its financial statements, including related disclosures, to reflect adjusting events after the end of the reporting period.

An entity shall not adjust the amounts recognised in its annual financial statements to reflect non-adjusting events after the end of the reporting period.

1.26 Statutory receivables Initial measurement

The initial measurement is at the amount specified in the legislation or similar means, with reference to specific fees basis. Statutory 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, statutory receivable is impaired if there is evidence that the collection of the receivable has decreased as a result of the debtor being credit impaired (i.e. financial difficulty or default). Impairment adjustments are made through the use of an allowance account.

1.26 Statutory receivables (continued)

Subsequent measurement
The entity measures statutory receivables after initial recognition using the amortised cost method. Under the amortised cost method, the initial measurement of the receivable is changed subsequent to initial recognition to reflect any:
- interest or other charges that may have accrued on the receivable (where applicable);
- impairment losses; and
- amounts derecognised.

Impairment losses
The entity assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that a statutory receivable, or a group of statutory receivables, may be impaired.

In assessing whether there is any indication that a statutory receivable, or group of statutory receivables, may be impaired, the entity considers, as a minimum, the following indicators:
- Significant financial difficulty of the debtor, which may be evidenced by an application for debt counselling, business rescue or an equivalent.
- It is probable that the debtor will enter sequestration, liquidation or other financial re-organisation.
- A breach of the terms of the transaction, such as default or delinquency in principal or interest payments (where levied).
- Adverse changes in international, national or local economic conditions, such as a decline in growth, an increase in debt levels and unemployment, or changes in migration rates and patterns.

If there is an indication that a statutory receivable, or a group of statutory receivables, may be impaired, the entity measures the impairment loss as the difference between the estimated future cash flows and the carrying amount. Where the carrying amount is higher than the estimated future cash flows, the carrying amount of the statutory receivable, or group of statutory receivables, is reduced, either directly or through the use of an allowance account. The amount of the losses is recognised in surplus or deficit.

In estimating the future cash flows, an entity considers both the amount and timing of the cash flows that it will receive in future. Consequently, where the effect of the time value of money is material, the entity discounts the estimated future cash flows using a rate that reflects the current risk-free rate and, if applicable, any risks specific to the statutory receivable, or group of statutory receivables, for which the future cash flow estimates have not been adjusted.

An impairment loss recognised in prior periods for a statutory receivable is revised if there has been a change in the estimates used since the last impairment loss was recognised, or to reflect the effect of discounting the estimated cash flows.

Any previously recognised impairment loss is adjusted either directly or by adjusting the allowance account. The adjustment does not result in the carrying amount of the statutory receivable or group of statutory receivables exceeding what the carrying amount of the receivable(s) would have been had the impairment loss not been recognised at the date the impairment is revised. The amount of any adjustment is recognised in surplus or deficit.

1.27 Accounting by principals and agents

Identification
An agent is an entity that has been directed by another entity (a principal), through a binding arrangement, to undertake transactions with third parties on behalf of the principal and for the benefit of the principal.

A principal is an entity that directs another entity (an agent), through a binding arrangement, to undertake transactions with third parties on its behalf and for its own benefit.

A principal-agent arrangement results from a binding arrangement in which one entity (an agent), undertakes transactions with third parties on behalf, and for the benefit of, another entity (the principal).

1.27 Accounting by principals and agents (continued)

Recognition
The entity, as a principal, recognises revenue and expenses that arise from transactions with third parties in a principal-agent arrangement in accordance with the requirements of the relevant Standards of GRAP.

The entity, as an agent, recognises only that portion of the revenue and expenses it receives or incurs in executing the transactions on behalf of the principal in accordance with the requirements of the relevant Standards of GRAP.

The entity recognises assets and liabilities arising from principal-agent arrangements in accordance with the requirements of the relevant Standards of GRAP.

2. New standards and interpretations

2.1 Standards and interpretations issued, but not yet effective

The entity has not applied the following standards and interpretations, which have been published and are mandatory for the entity's accounting periods beginning on or after 01 April 2025 or later periods:

Standard/ Interpretation:	Effective date: Years beginning on or after	Expected impact:
• iGRAP 22 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance	01 April 2025	Unlikely there will be a Consideration material impact
• GRAP 104 (as revised): Financial Instruments	01 April 2025	Qualitative and quantitative assessment for ECL model or classification changes currently assessed

3. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of:

		2025	2024 Restated*
Bank	balance - operational account	199 013 236	108 402 942
Bank	balance - salaries account	1 991 550	242 002
		201 004 786	**108 644 944**

4. Receivables from exchange transactions

	2025	2024 Restated*
AARTO receivables	35 871 600	23 838 702
Staff receivables	636 670	443 403
Prepayments	15 729 625	67 844
Deposits	6 043 546	1 558 546
Reclassified payables into receivables	620 522	282 458
Sundry receivables	150 000	176 581
Suspense - AARTO deposits	10 822 765	8 182 881
	69 874 728	**34 550 415**
Statutory receivables included in receivables from exchange transactions above are as follows:		
AARTO Receivables	37 518 978	27 999 231
Impairment of receivables	(1 647 378)	(4 160 529)
	35 871 600	**23 838 702**
Financial asset receivables included in receivables from exchange transactions above	**34 003 128**	**10 711 713**
Total receivables from exchange transactions	69 874 728	34 550 415

4. Receivables from exchange transactions (continued)

Statutory receivables general information

Basis used to assess and test whether a statutory receivable is impaired

AARTO statutory receivables which are less than 90 days past due and owing from collecting agencies are not considered to be impaired. Management have assessed the recoverability of receivables and there are indications that the balance is impaired. This is a result of the impact of the covid-19 pandemic on the collecting agents who are administered under the Municipal Finance Management Act, Act No. 56 of 2003 (MFMA), municipalities that have been placed under interventions in terms of sections 100 or 139 of the Constitution, and those that were implicated under the VBS Mutual Bank that was placed into final liquidation by the North Gauteng High Court on 13 November 2018. The impairment that has been provided for is R 1 647 378 (2024 R 4 160 529).

Reconciliation of provision for impairment

		2025	2024 Restated*
Relating specifically to Statutory Receivables			
Opening balance		4 160 529	7 407 182
Provision for impairment		1 647 378	4 160 529
Reversal of impairment		(4 160 529)	(7 407 182)
		1 647 378	**4 160 529**

Receivables past due but not impaired

		2025	2024 Restated*
Relating specifically to Statutory Receivables			
The ageing of amounts past due but not impaired is as follows:			
Provision for impairment			
1 month past due		32 520 549	34 218 290
2 month past due		(121)	1 400 285
3 month past due		(3 076 347)	(11 136 677)
		29 444 081	**24 481 898**

5. Receivables from non-exchange transactions

		2025	2024 Restated*
AARTO rollout grant		-	71 764 000

6. Accounting by principals and agents

The entity is a party to a principal-agent arrangements.

6. Accounting by principals and agents (continued)

Details of the arrangment(s) is|are as follows:

In terms of the Administrative Adjudication of Road Traffic Offences ("AARTO") Act, section 4(1), RTIA is mandated to administer a procedure to discourage the contravention of road traffic laws and support adjudication of infringements; to enforce penalties imposed. The entity will perform the respective section of section 4(1) by adherence to section 4(2) and section 4(3) respectively requirements of the AARTO Act. RTIA is the agent in this relationship and this was determined since the inception of RTIA.
RTIA manages this relationship through section 32 read together with section 13(1), therefore the entity is required to collect penalties as a service to the issuing authority for which RTIA is compensated by the retention of the commission which is disclosed as Infringement fees

Entity as agent

Resources held on behalf of the principal(s), but recognised in the entity's own financial statements

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 entity, therefore RTIA is an agent to the Issuing Authorities. In terms of section 32 read together with section 13 (1)(b) of the AARTO Act, any penalty received by the Agency must be paid to the Issuing Authority that originated or issued the infringement notice. The collection of penalties in terms of the AARTO Act is a service rendered to the Issuing Authority. The total AARTO collections for 2025 is R 328 million (2024: R173 million).

	2025	2024 Restated*
AARTO Receivables		
Gauteng Department of Community Safety	22 516	-
Pay@services	1 188 351	1 180 100
Payfine Syntel	8 408 734	6 401 538
Payfine	29 239	102 778
PayMyfineTMT	6 796 428	1 643 293
Other Collecting Agents	41 697 174	28 578 588
Tshwane Metropolitan Police Department	-	1 115 168
Road Traffic Management Corporation	-	199 427
VevPay	2 839	-
Woosh	7 445	-
	58 152 726	**39 220 892**

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2025	2024 Restated*

6. Accounting by principals and agents (continued)

AARTO Banks			
Standard Bank - Current A/C- 00000321888		4 558 490	3 402 495
Standard Bank Call A/C 0000588501891-004		1 856 598	1 723 007
ABSA Bank Current A/C 4076267008		84 102 136	63 735 341
First National Bank Current A/C 62161889		20 674 887	24 181 784
ABSA AARTO Disbursement A/C - 4082705939		4 039 173	6 855 169
		115 231 284	**99 897 796**
		173 384 011	**139 118 689**

AARTO Payables			
Gauteng Department of Community Safety		-	2 464 515
Johannesburg Metropolitan Police Department		30 114 137	20 087 049
SAPO		28 387	137 561
Pay@		43 844	43 844
Road Traffic Infringement Agency		34 915 839	15 176 713
Payfine		196 245	29 755
Road Traffic Management Corporation		540 400	-
TMPD		3 741 965	-
		69 580 817	**37 939 437**

Other Payables			
Unallocated receipts		83 766 734	87 256 196
Other collecting agents		4 015 495	4 507 265
Net profit		12 554 412	5 948 938
Unallocated receipts - Take on		3 466 853	3 466 853
		103 803 494	**101 179 252**
		173 384 011	**139 118 689**

6. Accounting by principals and agents (continued)

Entity as principal

Principal-agent relationship

RTIA is a principal to all the Collecting Agents for the purposes of the collection of the AARTO penalties on behalf of the Issuing Authorities in terms of section 5(1) of the AARTO Act. These relationships are managed through the AARTO Act legislation and various legal forms such as service level agreement. In terms of the standard not all the collecting agents that are participating under the AARTO Act section 5(1) meet the definition of a principal agent arrangement. The collecting agents are entitled to a 3% collection fee only which is retained by the collecting agents as compensation fee for the services rendered, and the remaining funds collected are deposited onto the nominated AARTO bank account. The collecting agents are not entitled to the funds collected and therefore they do not have a right or recourse to the funds either than the collection fee which is due and payable after the collections of the funds. The purpose of the relationship is purely to manage the collection of funds in terms of section 5(1) of the AARTO Act. In the event that the relationship is terminated for whatsoever reason, such shall have no cost implications in this relationship.

These collecting agents that meet the definition of the principal-agent arrangement include the Road Traffic Management Corporation ("RTMC") and the Gautrain Management Agency ("GMA"), both of which are public-entities in terms of the PFMA. The Agency has concluded an agreement with RTMC and is managing the relation with GMA through the provisions of the AARTO Act. Below is the impact of this relationship for the current year which reflects the compensation fee paid to the agent:

The Opening balance for the unallocated receipts was qualified due to the use of balancing figures for the unallocated bank receipts credit leg instead of having itemised listings of the amounts captured , in theory the balance is not misstated but we had to come up with a listing, we had to convert all the bank statements from the 2013/14 year into a data format where we could recreate the listings that is aligned to the opening balance of unallocated receipts. Items that could not be located on the disbursement reports that are in the bank statement form, part of the listing of unallocated receipts for AARTO banks The listings were done considering all data from banks and the full disbursement reports, this is how the lists were constructed and al supporting information in this regard is attached to the submission of this set of AFS.

Fee paid		
Road Traffic Management Corporation	920 655	356 824
Gautrain Management Agency	463 256	231 322
	1 383 911	**588 146**

The other collecting agents that are excluded from the standard that RTIA has in terms of the AARTO Act include the AARTO bank accounts; the South African Post Office; payment service channels (namely Payfine, Pay@ and Paymyfine);Issuing Authorities; municipalities; registering authorities; motor vehicle registration or licensing office and driver's testing centres. The following collecting agents are classified as service organisation due to the nature of the transactions that are undertaken for commercial trading purposes: AARTO bank accounts; the South African Post Office and payment service channels. All the above mentioned relationships are managed through concluded service level agreements and the AARTO Act legislation provisions. Below is the impact of this relationship for the current year which reflects the compensation fee paid to the agent:

Other collecting agents

VevPay	3 118 717	7 634 164
Woosh		
	3 118 717	**7 634 164**

7. Property, plant and equipment

	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value
Furniture and fixtures	6 101 566	(300 650)	5 800 916	2 841 908	(2 641 746)	200 162
Motor vehicles	5 778 784	(371 549)	5 407 235	2 157 988	(2 157 988)	-
Office equipment	3 665 333	(605 248)	3 060 085	890 852	(625 859)	264 993
IT equipment	8 520 344	(3 018 382)	5 501 962	10 751 586	(9 648 304)	1 103 282
Total	**24 066 027**	**(4 295 829)**	**19 770 198**	**16 642 334**	**(15 073 897)**	**1 568 437**

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2025

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Depreciation	Total
Furniture and fixtures	200 162	6 101 567	(140 986)	(359 827)	5 800 916
Motor vehicles	-	5 778 784	-	(371 549)	5 407 235
Office equipment	264 993	3 266 447	(35 055)	(436 300)	3 060 085
IT equipment	1 103 282	5 523 857	(130 658)	(994 519)	5 501 962
	1 568 437	**20 670 655**	**(306 699)**	**(2 162 195)**	**19 770 198**

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2024

Furniture and fixtures	434 735	-	-	(234 573)	200 162
Office equipment	458 040	6 908	-	(199 955)	264 993
IT equipment	2 861 902	139 908	(32 162)	(1 866 366)	1 103 282
	3 754 677	**146 816**	**(32 162)**	**(2 300 894)**	**1 568 437**

Figures in Rand	2025	2024

8. Intangible assets

	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value
Computer software, other	8 343 614	(3 839 988)	4 503 626	8 906 800	(5 740 761)	3 166 039

Reconciliation of intangible assets - 2025

	Opening balance	Additions	Amortisation	Total
Computer software, other	3 166 039	8 343 634	(7 006 047)	4 503 626

Reconciliation of intangible assets - 2024

	Opening balance	Additions	Amortisation	Total
Computer software, other	2 172 058	6 835 073	(5 841 092)	3 166 039

9. Payables from exchange transactions

	2025	2024
Trade payables	4 324 720	16 842 879
Clearing and suspense accounts	430	-
Suspense - AARTO	296	296
Accrued expense	386 913	-
Payroll accrual	2 239 421	61 930
Reclassification from trade receivables	8 074 891	14 837 819
Reclassification trade payables to receivables	620 522	282 458
Accrued interest	339 991	-
	15 987 184	**32 025 382**

The suspense account for AARTO relates to infringers paying into RTIA's bank account and not into the AARTO designated bank accounts, the amounts are required to be allocated first to the paid infringement notices. For the period under review, this account was a receivable and has been disclosed under receivables.

10. Employee benefit obligations

Employee Benefit Liabilities

	2025	2024
Leave accrual		
Clearing and suspense accounts	4 040 308	3 571 998
Suspense - AARTO	5 131 690	468 310
Accrued expense	(4 040 308)	-
	5 131 690	**4 040 308**

Defined contribution plans

RTIA belongs to a defined contribution plan. The percentage contribution by the employer is 13% and the employee is 7.5%. The amounts included in the employee costs are as follows.

	2025	2024
Clearing and suspense accounts	10 721 124	8 722 054

11. Infringement fees

	2025	2024
Collected Infringements	166 797 151	75 268 944
Courtesy Letter Fees	38 167 560	15 900 589
Enforcement Order Fees	25 381 252	11 000 033
Unsuccessful Representation Fees	258 214	137 158
Partial Payment Penalty Fees	62 192	**41 596**
	230 666 369	**102 348 320**

Figures in Rand	2025	2024

12. Operating lease liability

Current liabilities	906 898	41 596

The operating lease is for the rental of an office building including parking bays.

Refer to note 20 operating lease building.

13. Employee related costs

Basic	76 834 835	75 683 289
Bonus	29 224 721	-
Medical aid - company contributions	262 314	423 654
Leave pay provision charge	1 091 382	657 116
Secondment costs	-	(27 275)
Travel, subsistence and other allowances	157 442	158 706
Overtime payments	377 803	-
13th Cheques	3 722 445	3 485 396
Acting allowances	1 549 379	1 302 933
Car allowance	707 417	699 084
Housing benefits and allowances	20 825 051	17 672 846
Company contribution expenses	13 106 236	11 911 963
Leave without pay	(22 164)	(159 422)
	147 836 861	**111 808 290**

Remuneration of executive directors

Annual Remuneration		
MLB Moloi	3 581 468	2 578 620
MLT Bilikwana (Adv.)	2 706 191	1 965 074
K Pooe	2 710 076	1 961 053
C Matjie	2 640 900	1 939 703
	11 638 635	**8 444 450**

Figures in Rand	2025	2024

14. Remuneration - Board members and other committees

Board Members	2 114 395	1 430 440
Committees	508 736	970 516
	2 623 131	**2 400 956**

15. Depreciation and amortisation

Property, plant and equipment	2 162 195	2 300 894
Intangible assets	7 006 047	5 841 092
	9 168 242	**8 141 986**

16. Other operating expenses

Accounting fees	-	4 025
Advertising	8 042 515	6 710 583
Asset losses	306 699	32 163
Assets expensed	169 874	3 767
Auditors remuneration	7 990 267	6 728 592
Bank charges	48 841	46 093
Bursaries	82 382	257 554
Bus Diesel	38 500	550 021
Cleaning	738 527	66 666
Conferences and seminars	-	47 190
Consulting and professional fees	15 097 321	3 766 106
Consumables	842 624	469 821
Courier	93 892	42 497
Delivery expenses	32 490	90 007
Donations	**-**	**606 051**
Catering expenses	**76 597**	**60 795**
Fines and penalties	**-**	**905**
Fleet	**675 958**	**151 467**
Fraud Hotline	**59 394**	**52 440**

Figures in Rand	2025	2024

16. Other operating expenses continued

IT expenses	4 468 026	353 002
Installation costs	2 647 328	20 835
Insurance	411 622	482 660
Legal costs	3 316 726	4 440 048
Municipal charges	3 827 901	991 339
Postage and courier	77 915 920	96 656 315
Premises	13 586 896	4 498 724
Printing and stationery	121 935	729 191
Rentals	923 808	271 523
Repairs and maintenance	147 710	808 256
OHS related cost	454 124	295 440
Security	1 650 480	1 507 864
Software expenses	120 388	540 694
Staff welfare and wellness	288 226	566 054
Subscriptions and membership fees	140 545	40 383
Sundry expenses	306 993	(260 997)
Telephone and fax	3 120 601	5 480 102
Training	1 197 973	1 359 669
Translation services	-	100 336
Travel - local	351 614	1 538 496
Relocation expenses	200 266	-
Vetting services	21 657	41 121
	149 516 620	**140 147 798**

Figures in Rand	2025	2024

17. Operating surplus

Operating surplus for the year is stated after accounting for the following:

Impairment on trade and other receivables	1 647 378	4 160 529
Reversal of impairment on trade and other receivables	4 160 529	7 407 182
Amortisation on intangible assets	7 006 047	5 841 092
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	2 162 195	2 300 894
Employee costs	147 836 861	111 808 290

18. Cash generated from (used in) operations

Surplus	89 499 420	5 962 664
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	9 168 242	8 141 986
Loss / (profit) on disposal of assets - PPE	(626 568)	32 162
Impairment reversals	(2 513 151)	(3 246 653)
Movements in operating lease assets and accruals	906 898	-
Movements in employee benefit obligation	1 091 382	468 310
Changes in working capital:		
Receivables from exchange transactions	(32 811 162)	(3 744 498)
Other receivables from non-exchange transactions	71 764 000	(71 764 000)
AARTO assets	(34 265 326)	(2 383 846)
Payables from exchange transactions	(16 038 191)	22 863 437
AARTO Liabilities	34 265 322	2 480 679
	120 440 866	**(41 189 759)**

19. Service in-kind

In terms of the AARTO Act section 4 (6), the Agency must establish an information management system and database which is connected to the national contraventions register to create, process and maintain records. Upon the establishment of the Agency, an arrangement was made by the Department of Transport that granted the right of use to the Agency to utilise the services of the Natis system as the national key point system for all the AARTO related transactions without establishing its own system. The RTIA continues to receive the benefit of the services in kind from the Road Traffic Management Corporation (RTMC) for the shared utilisation of the Natis system, the system was transferred to RTMC in terms of section 42 by the Department of Transport. Additional services that have been added include the AARTO Application and the AARTO website, both of which are utilised at no cost to the RTIA.

RTIA recognise services received in kind in its statement of financial performance at their fair value, provided these services are significant to its operations and their fair value can be reliably determined. If the services are not significant, or if a reliable fair value cannot be established, the nature and type of services received will be disclosed instead. For instance, the national contravention register provided by the Road Traffic Management Corporation, through the Department of Transport, constitutes a service received in kind that is significant to RTIA's operations. However, since a reliable fair value cannot be determined, it is not recognized in the financial statements. Additionally, RTIA has the right to utilize services from the Natis system, as well as the AARTO application and AARTO website.

Figures in Rand	2025	2024

20. Commitments

Authorised capital expenditure

Already contracted for but not provided for		
• Property, plant and equipment - Furniture and fittings	-	5 500 000
• Property, plant and equipment - Computer equipment	-	6 900 000
	-	**12 400 000**

Total capital commitments		
Already contracted for but not provided for	-	12 400 000

Authorised operational expenditure

Already contracted for but not provided for

• SAPO	140 342 143	126 000 000
• Acquisition of new office space	-	52 600 000
	140 342 143	**178 600 000**

Total operational commitments		
Already contracted for but not provided for	140 342143	178 600 000

For the year ended 2025, RTIA had a firm committed towards the serving of AARTO notices. The South African Post Office is a strategic key driver in serving of AARTO related documents by registered mail in terms of section 30 of the AARTO Act read in conjunction with regulation 21 of the AARTO Regulations. This relationship is managed through the renewable three- year service level agreement to serve all AARTO notices. The value of this agreement is forecasted at R140 million (2024: R126 million) (without AARTO roll-out) for the next twelve months based on infringement notices, courtesy letters and enforcement orders that will be issued.

Total commitments

Total commitments		
Authorised capital expenditure	-	12 400 000
Authorised operational expenditure	140 342 143	178 600 000
	140 342 143	**191 000 000**

Figures in Rand	2025	2024

20. Commitments (continued)

This committed expenditure relates to property and will be financed by available bank facilities, retained surpluses, rights issue of shares, issue of debentures, mortgage facilities, existing cash resources, funds internally generated, etc.

Operating lease - building rental

Minimum lease payments due		
- within one year	9 448 400	-
- in second to fifth year	37 195 011	-
	46 643 411	**-**

RTIA's operating lease contracts that were operational during the current year comprise of the office rental premises, office rental machines, rental of offsite storage, rental of standing breeze coolers, rental of hygiene services equipment, and CRM customer solution respectively.

Rental expenses relating to building

Minimum lease payments	**4 485 000**	**-**

Operating lease - Office Automation Solution		
- within one year	720 960	720 960
- in second to fifth year	660 880	1 381 840
Minimum lease payments	**1 381 840**	**2 102 800**

Operating lease - Cloud space CRM solution		
- within one year	720 960	720 960
- in second to fifth year	660 880	1 381 840
	1 381 840	**2 102 800**

Operating lease - Offsite storage		
- within one year	40 508	40 508
- in second to fifth year	43 884	84 392
	84 392	**124 900**

20. Commitments (continued)

Office rental premises

The previous office space lease rental of the premises for RTIA refers to the building together with the parking bays namely Waterfall Edge, Bekker Road, Midrand. The contract was on three to six monthly extension interval period pending the acquisition of the new office space. The last contract extension period was from the 14 December 2023 to 13 April 2024, was subsequently terminated.

During the reporting period under review, RTIA entered into a new lease agreement for the rental of an office building including parking bays located on the property referred to as New Road Corner Office Park, 10 Matuka Close, Midrand with an initial lease period of five years. The new contract came into effect from the 1st of August 2025.

Office Automation Solution (Printer machines)

The rental of printers is through a transversal contract of National Treasury, the contract commenced from 16 October 2023 for 36 months at a contract value of R1.4 million. The Agency entered into a further contract commenced from 01 March 2024 for 36 months to the contract value of R2.1 million.

Integrated customer Relationship Management

The Agency concluded an agreement on 26 May 2023 with the service provider to deliver centralised CRM solution which iscloud based hosted. The contract is for a period of 5 years at a value of R1.9 million.

The value in respect of offsite storage, rental of standing breeze economy cooler, and the hygiene sanitiser equipment is not material to warrant a separate disclosure. This has not been included in the above disclosure. The lease contract has no escalation costs therefore it is not material.

21. Contingencies and contingent liabilities

Defamation Matter

The applicant has initiated legal proceedings against the Road Traffic Infringement Agency (RTIA) in the High Court of South Africa, Gauteng Local Division. The allegations made by the applicant pertain to a precautionary suspension and disciplinary hearing, which are claimed to be malicious, frivolous, and vexatious, based on purportedly fabricated charges of misrepresentation filed by the RTIA. Following certain irregularities noted in the applicant's submissions, the applicant's legal representatives submitted amended papers in November 2024. The Agency is currently in the process of reviewing and accepting these amended Particulars of Claim (POC), as the prior submissions lacked clarity and did not adequately present a viable case for response. The applicant is suing the Agency in a defamation claim for an amount of R3 million.

Unfair Dismissal

A former employee has referred the matter for private arbitration, however the plaintiff has not taken any action to have the matter heard at Private Arbitration. The estimated value is R23 240 198.

Surrender of surpluses

RTIA annually declares all surpluses or deficits to the relevant Treasury from the period 1 August to 30 September of each year, using its audited annual financial statements as the basis for calculation of surpluses or deficits. The entity submits requests to the relevant Treasury to retain surpluses in terms of section 53(3) of the PFMA, as and when appropriate. Unless exempted by the National Treasury, the entity invests surplus funds with the Corporation for Public Deposits. The entity surrenders for re-depositing into the relevant Revenue Fund, all surpluses that were realised in a particular financial year:

21. Contingencies and contingent liabilities (continued)

a) which were not approved for retention by the relevant Treasury in terms of section 53(3) of the PFMA; or.

b) where no application was made to the relevant Treasury to accumulate the surplus in terms of section 53(3) of the PFMA.

The surpluses are surrendered for re-depositing into the relevant Revenue Fund by no later than 30 November of each year, as prescribed. Failure by the entity to submit a surplus retention request to the relevant Treasury by 30 September each year will result in the entity having to surrender the surplus to the relevant Revenue Fund by 30 November, unless there has been a delay in the finalisation of the audit. In the case of a delay in the finalisation of the audit:

a) a letter is sent to the relevant Treasury by the 30th September explaining the delay.

b) a surplus retention request is submitted to the relevant Treasury within 30 days of finalising the audit.

For the 2023-24 financial year, the approved surplus retention amount was R41 million. The Agency is currently awaiting National Treasury's approval of the expected surplus retention estimate of R75 million for the 2024-25 financial year.

Bonus Pool

The Agency, in alignment with its established policy, is obligated to compensate its employees with bonuses contingent upon meeting specific performance thresholds as outlined in its policy. At the end of the financial year, the assessment of performance had not yet been concluded, resulting in the absence of a definitive determination regarding the actual bonus amount payable. In response to this uncertainty, management has used professional judgement to allocate a provision of R47,683,148. This figure serves as the best estimate for the potential liability, contingent upon the fulfilment of the requisite conditions set forth in the policy at the time the bonuses are ultimately determined.

Pay progression

The Agency's representative trade union has applied for arbitration at the CCMA in respect of their demand to pay their seven members pay progression for the 2023/2024 financial year with an estimated amount of R156 077.

NUMSA obo Moloko K and 48 Others

This matter relates to the outstanding pay-progression payments from the past 4 financial years. NUMSA has submitted a review application to the Labour Court, and the RTIA is currently awaiting the court's decision regarding the opposition to this review. At this time, it is challenging to ascertain the potential financial implications, as the employees involved have varying salary levels and increments. Additionally, the claimants have not yet provided a quantification of their claims in this matter.

Unfair dismissal - Non-renewal of fixed term contract

The issue remains unresolved following the conciliation process and has subsequently been referred for arbitration at the Commission for Conciliation, Mediation, and Arbitration (CCMA). The Road Traffic Infringement Agency (RTIA) is currently awaiting a scheduled arbitration date from the CCMA. The projected financial implications of this matter are estimated to be R 399 510.

21. Contingencies and contingent liabilities (continued)

Contingent assets

Civil Litigation Process
Following the investigative processes carried out in 2020, a systematic approach was implemented to initiate civil proceedings aimed at recovering the damages and losses resulting from irregular expenditure in violation of section 11(2) of the AARTO Act. The Agency has commissioned the services of a distinguished law firm, known for its proficiency and reliability, to oversee this legal process, which remains ongoing. The total financial implications associated with this matter have been estimated at R 15 million.

22. Related parties

Relationships	
Members	Refer to General Information, page 1
Controlling entity	Department of Transport

RTIA is 100% owned by the Executive Authority, the Department of Transport. RTIA is a Schedule 3A Public Entity in terms of the PFMA. As a consequence, RTIA 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.

Related party balances

	2025	2024
Owing (to) by related parties		
South Africa Post Office	14 923 299	(8 037 055)
Department of Transport	-	71 794 000

Related party transactions

	2025	2024
Purchases from (revenue) related parties		
Department of Transport - Grant	(159 868 000)	(152 997 000)
South African Post Office - Postage	77 915 920	96 656 315

Figures in Rand	2025	2024

22. Related parties (continued)

Key management information

Remuneration

Board members

2025

	Board	Audit and Risk	REMCO	Technical	social and ethics	Total
Name						
Prof. D Khosa-Shikwambana	185 156	-	152 308	61 632	77 040	476 136
BM Ramokhele CA(SA)	263 520	-	-	-	97 600	361 120
Adv. NN January	165 636	-	107 856	-	97 600	371 092
SJ Keswa	227 020	203 932	-	61 632	77 040	569 624
MJ Mashinini	181 304	-	-	78 080	77 040	336 424
	1 022 636	**203 932**	**260 164**	**201 344**	**426 320**	**2 114 396**

2024

	Board	Audit and Risk	REMCO	Technical	social and ethics	Total
Name						
B Zulu	242 743	-	-	-	79 337	322 080
BM Ramokhele CA(SA)	462 127	34 428	3 927	-	13 678	514 160
Prof. D Khosa-Shikwambana	276 111	84 832	30 470	42 168	31 778	465 359
TO Mtsetweni	264 579	-	25 653	33 463	27 357	351 052
Dr. P Dala	273 484	38 068	37 078	14 237	-	362 867
Adv. NN January	58 063	-	-	-	18 977	77 040
SJ Keswa	46 450	15 182	-	-	-	61 632
MJ Mashinini	61 162	-	-	19 990	-	81 152
	1 684 719	**172 510**	**97 128**	**109 858**	**171 127**	**2 235 342**

The Board members serve as members of the Board and members of the board committees. The fees above include all services that were rendered by the Board in the various committees in which they served. The services of Adv. S Mzinyathi who is the appointed representative from the National Prosecuting Authority are not remunerated.

22. Related parties (continued)

Executive management

2025

	Basic salary	Performance bonus	Allowances and Other	Company Contributions	Bonus 13th cheque	Total
MLB Moloi	1 612 961	832 240	758 320	243 017	134 930	3 581 468
MLT Bilikwana (Adv.)	1 225 772	609 359	692 199	178 861	-	2 706 191
K Pooe	1 225 772	613 052	692 199	179 053	-	2 710 076
C Matjie	1 178 609	608 247	529 266	226 674	98 105	2 640 901
	5 243 114	**2 662 898**	**2 671 984**	**827 605**	**233 035**	**11 638 636**

2024

	Basic salary	Allowances and Other	Company Contributions	Bonus 13th cheque	Total
MLB Moloi	1 534 273	249 000	744 747	50 601	2 578 621
MLT Bilikwana (Adv.)	1 159 757	293 217	512 100	-	1 965 074
K Pooe	1 159 757	132 585	575 139	93 573	1 961 054
C Matjie	1 114 925	60 585	670 621	93 573	1 939 704
	4 968 712	**735 387**	**2 502 607**	**237 747**	**8 444 453**

Refer to note 13 employee related costs for detail executive directors.

Committees

2025

	Audit and Risk Committee	HR and REMCO	Technical committee	Total
Committees fees				
CF Cain	-	107 856	-	107 856
MM Phiri CA(SA)	169 624	-	-	169 624
CE Simpson CA(SA)	169 624	-	-	169 624
A Dlanga	-	-	61 632	61 632
	339 248	**107 856**	**61 632**	**508 736**

Figures in Rand	2025	2024

22. Related parties (continued)

2024

	Audit and Risk Committee	HR and REMCO	Technical committee	Total
Committees fees				
CF Cain	-	61 632	-	61 632
MM Phiri CA(SA)	46 224	-	-	46 224
CE Simpson CA(SA)	46 224	-	-	46 224
A Dlanga	-	-	30 816	30 816
	92 448	**61 632**	**30 816**	**184 896**

22. Related parties (continued)

We draw attention to the fact that at 31 March 2025, the entity had an accumulated surplus (deficit) of R 273 127 566 and that the entity's total assets exceed its liabilities by R 273 127 566.

The annual financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting policies applicable to a going concern. This basis presumes that funds will be available to finance future operations and that the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities, contingent obligations and commitments will occur in the ordinary course of business

24. Irregular and Fruitless and Wasteful Expenditure

	2025	2024
Irregular expenditure	62 9 768 671	2 400 270

Refer to reconciling notes in the annual report

Criminal or disciplinary steps taken as a result of losses, irregular and fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Incidents
There were none reported for the current period. Further details to the above disclosure are contained the annual report.

Condonement
The prior year irregular expenditure was condoned in the current financial year by the Accounting Authority.

Amounts of material losses through criminal conduct
There were none reported for the current period.

Restatement of opening balances
The Irregular expenditure opening balance has been restated to take into account the previous year irregular expenditure that was incurred and paid but not disclosed at the end of the financial year due to pending consultative processes that needed to be finalised from the prior year.

Figures in Rand	2025	2024

25. Events after the reporting date

Proclamation of AARTO rollout has been signed by the President.

26. Financial instruments disclosure

Categories of financial instruments

2025

Financial assets	At amortised cost	Total
Trade and other receivables from exchange transactions	18 127 911	18 127 911
AARTO assets	173 384 011	173 384 011
Cash and cash equivalents	201 004 786	201 004 786
	392 516 708	**392 516 708**

Financial liabilities

Financial assets	At amortised cost	Total
Trade and other payables from exchange transactions	7 912 293	7 912 293
AARTO Liabilities	173 384 011	173 384 011
	181 296 304	**181 296 304**

2024

Financial assets	At amortised cost	Total
Trade and other receivables from exchange transactions	10 643 869	10 643 869
AARTO assets	108 644 944	108 644 944
Cash and cash equivalents	139 118 689	139 118 689
	258 407 502	**258 407 502**

Financial liabilities

Financial assets	At amortised cost	Total
Trade and other payables from exchange transactions	17 187 563	17 187 563
AARTO Liabilities	139 118 689	139 118 689
	156 306 252	**156 306 252**

27. Risk management

Financial risk management

RTIA'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 day to day operations. RTIA is mainly exposed to the liquidity risk of the financial instruments.

Management is of the opinion that the carrying values of the financial instruments approximates their fair value.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that RTIA will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. RTIA 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 its reputation. This implies maintaining sufficient cash resources and the availability of funding through Medium Term Expenditure Framework. RTIA receives a guaranteed subsidy from National Treasury through the Medium Term Expenditure Framework allocation process to meet all its current and future obligations.

RTIA 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 table below analyses the entity's financial liabilities and net-settled derivative financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the statement of financial position to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

At 31 March 2025	Less than 1 year
Trade and other payables	7 912 293
AARTO Liabilities	173 384 011
At 31 March 2024	Less than 1 year
Trade and other payables	17 187 563
AARTO Liabilities	139 118 689

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations, which will result in financial loss to RTIA. RTIA is exposed to minimal credit risk. The major rate of credit 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.

The carrying amount of financial assets are recorded net of the impairment allowance. This represents RTIA's maximum exposure to credit risk.
RTIA limits its counterparty exposures by only dealing with well-established financial institutions of high credit standing.
Financial assets past due as at the end of the reporting period but not impaired.

-Staff receivables and sundry receivables related to staff debt. The amounts are past due but not impaired because they are fully recoverable from employees

-Deposits are past due but not impaired because they are collectable from third parties.

Financial assets exposed to credit risk at year end were as follows:

Figures in Rand	2025	2024

27. Risk management (continued)

Financial instrument		
Standard Bank (Fitch) F1+	201 004 786	108 644 944
Receivables from exchange transactions	18 127 911	10 643 869
AARTO assets	173 384 011	113 118 689

Market risk

Interest rate risk

RTIA is exposed to interest rate risk on its cash balances at bank; this is a market risk factor.

28. Prior-year adjustments

During the year, management resolved to correct prior period errors that arose as a result of processing errors, and corrections. The retrospective adjustment impact of it is as follows:

Statement of financial position

2023

Financial assets	Note	As previously reported	Correction of error	Restated
Property, plant and equipment	7		18 127 911	18 127 911
Intangible assets	8	2 197 636	(25 578)	2 172 058
Receivables from exchange transactions	4	27 369 115	190 149	27 559 264
Amount restated increase		-	189 289	189 289
Accumulated surplus		**177 476 194**	**189 289**	**177 665 483**

28. Prior-year adjustments (continued)

2024

	Note	As previously reported	Correction of error	Re- classification	Restated
Property, plant and equipment	7	1 523 689	44 747	-	18 127 911
Intangible assets	8	3 191 616	(25 578)	-	3 166 038
Payables from exchange transactions	9	34 117 529	1 886 383	(3 978 530)	32 025 382
Employee benefit obligations	10	-	-	4 040 308	4 040 308
Receivables from exchange transactions	4	34 278 488	210 149	61 778	34 550 415
Amount restated reduction		-	(1 657 063)	-	(1 657 063)
Accumulated surplus		**185 285 208**	**(1 657 063)**		**183 628 145**

2024

	Note	As previously reported	Correction of error	Re- classification	Restated
Revenue from exchange transactions		112 217 835	-	-	112 217 835
Remuneration - Board members and other committees	14	-	-	2 400 956	2 400 956
Repairs and Maintenance		808 256	-	(808 256)	-
Other Operating expenses	16	139 873 913	1 866 585	(1 592 700)	140 147 798
Amount restated decrease		-	(1 866 585)	-	(1 866 585)
Surplus for the year		**7 809 014**	**(1 866 585)**	**-**	**5 962 664**

Prior year adjustments

Opening balances Non-Current Assets and Receivables from exchange transactions

Management resolved to correct prior period errors related non-current assets and receivables from exchange transactions to correct detected errors that were omitted in previous years.

PPE – Error correction for the change in the estimated useful life Intangibles - Error correction for the change in the estimated useful life Receivables of R190 149 – Error correction of revenue reclassification

Comparatives 2024

Statement of financial position

28. Prior-year adjustments (continued)

Management has taken the necessary steps to address prior period errors related to non-current assets and receivables from exchange transactions. These corrections are aimed at rectifying discrepancies that arose from previous financial periods. Furthermore, there has been a reclassification of the leave pay provision to accruals, which stems from a reassessment of our accounting practices in alignment with the GRAP standards.

Statement of financial performance

In order to enhance financial reporting and provide valuable information to the users, management has reclassified the following categories: remuneration for the board and various committees, as well as expenses related to repair and maintenance. Additionally, management has identified a correction pertaining to processing errors that occurred during the previous year.

Operating expenses – Correction of expenses that were processed in error

Operating expenses reclassification – Reclassification of expenses previously grouped together and now separately shown due to their nature

Reclassifications

The following reclassifications adjustment occurred:
Remuneration of board members and other committees
During the financial period under review management reclassified remuneration for board members and other committees previously included under other operating expenditure - sundry expenses.

Repairs and maintenance

During the financial period under review management reclassified repairs and maintenance to other operating expenses.
Receivables from exchange transactions
During the financial period under review management identified payroll accruals incorrectly included in sundry receivables. This was reclassified to payables from exchange transactions payroll accruals.

29. Change in estimate Property, plant and equipment

The useful life of computer equipment assets purchased for the periods 2019 to 2021 that is still in use was extended with an additional 3 years. The effect of this revision has decreased the depreciation charges for the current period R 572 570;

The amount of the effect in future periods is not disclosed because estimating it is impracticable.


AUTO WAREHOUSE
430-752

AARTO

PART F:
PFMA COMPLIANCE REPORT

	2024/25	2023/24
Reconcilition of Irregular Exependiture		
Description		
Opening Balance	208 759 378,00	208 759 378,00
Add: Irregular expenditure confirmed	9 763 574,87	
Less: Irregular expenditure condoned	152 961 578,15	
Less: Irregular expenditure not condoned & removed	-	
Less: Irregular expenditure recoverable	27 308 109,77	
Less: Irregular expenditure not recovered & written of	-	
Clossing balance	38 253 264,96	208 759 378,00

(a) Reconciling notes to the annual financial statements disclosure

	2024/25	2023/24
Irregular expenditure under assessment in 2024/25		
Irregular expenditure prior year 2023/24 and identified current 2024/25	9 763 574,87	
Irregular expenditure - current year (2024/25)	27 308 109,77	

(b) Details of current and previous irregular expenditure (under assessment, determination and confirmed)
Description

	2024/25	2023/24
Irregular expenditure under assessment		
Irregular expenditure under determination	27 308 109,77	
Irregular exependiture under investigation	27 308 109,77	

('c) Details of current and previous year irregular expenditure condoned
Details

	2024/25	2023/24
Irregular expenditure condoned	-152 961 578,15	
	-152 961 578,15	

	2024/25	2023/24

(d) Details of current and previous year irregular expenditure removed (not condoned)
Description

Irregular expenditure not condone and removed	27 308 109,77	
	27 308 109,77	

(e') Details of current and previous irregular expenditure recovered
Description

Irregular expenditure recovered #	27 308 109,77	
	27 308 109,77	

#To be recovered through appointed legal representative and process in progress

('f) Details of current and previous year irregular expenditure written off(irrecoverable) Description

Irregular expenditurwritten off	-	
	-	

(' g) Details of current and previous year disciplinary or criminal steps taken as a results of irregular expenditure
Description

Unapproved remuneration framework	27 308 109,77	
Unapproved remuneration framework	30 261 071,72	
	27 308 109,77	

FRUITLESS and WASTEFUL EXPENDITURE

	2024/25	2023/24
Reconcilition of Fruitless and Wasteful Expenditure		
Description		
Opening Balance	1 756 012,00	1 756 012,00
Add: Fruitless and wasteful expenditure		
Less: Fruitless and wasteful expenditure condoned	-1 462 528,00	
Less: Fruitless and wasteful expenditure not condoned & removed		
Less: Fruitless and wasteful expenditure recoverable	-56000	
Less: Furitless and wasteful expenditure not recovered & written of		
Clossing balance	237 484,00	1 756 012,00

(a) Reconciling notes to the annual financial statements disclosure

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure under assessment in 2024/25	-	
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure prior year 2023/24 and identified current 2024/25	-	
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure - current year (2024/25)	-	
Closing balance	-	

(b) Details of current and previous fruitless and wasteful (under assessment, determination and confirmed)
Description

Irregular expenditure under assessment	-	
Irregular expenditure under determination	-	
Irregular exependiture under investigation	-	
	-	

('c) Details of current and previous year irregular expenditure condoned
Details

Fruitless & wsteful expenditure condoned		
	–	

	2024/25	2023/24

(d) Details of current and previous year fruitless and wasteful expenditure removed (not condoned) Description

Fruitless & wasteful expenditure not condone and removed	-	

(e') Details of current and previous fruitless & wasteful expenditure recovered
Description

Fruitless & Wasteful expenditure written off	1 462 528,00	
	1 462 528,00	

(' g) Details of current and previous year disciplinary or criminal steps taken as a results of fruitless & wasteful expenditure
Description

Disciplinary procedures	-	61 778,00
criminal charges	-	
To be referred for condonation	-	1 694 243,00
		1 756 021,00

NOTES

NOTES


2020-09-30
Pre-book
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Justice in Adjudication
Road Traffic Infringement Age
Justice in Adjudication
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