

Annual Performance Plan 2025/26



Cross-Border Road Transport Agency

Annual Performance Plan

2025 - 2026









Table of Contents

List of Tables	4
List of figures	5
Table of Abbreviations	6
Executive Authority Statement	8
Accounting Officer Statement	10
Official Sign-off	12
PART A: Our Mandate	13
C-BRTA Core Functions	13
1. Constitutional Mandate	14
2. Legislative Mandates	14
3. Policy mandate	15
4. Influential Strategies, Programmes and Plans over the 2025-2030 Planning	g Period17
5. Relevant Court Rulings	21
PART B: Our Strategic Focus	22
1. VISION, MISSION AND VALUES	22
1.1. VISION	22
1.2. MISSION	22
1.3. VALUES	22
2. Situation Analysis	23
2.2. External Environment Analysis	24
2.3. Internal Environmental Analysis	33
3. C-BRTA Stakeholder Analysis and Mapping	41
3.1. Stakeholder Analysis	41
3.2. Stakeholder Mapping	42
PART C: Measuring Our Performance	43
1. Institutional Performance Overview	43
2. The Problem and Impact Statements	43
3. The C-BRTA's Theory of Change and Pathway to success	44
PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION	49
1. Purpose of the Administration Programme	49
1.1 Purpose of Sub- Programme 1.1 – Culture and Transformation	49
1.2 Purpose of Sub- Programme 1.2 - Digitalisation	49
1.3 Purpose of Sub- Programme 1.3 - Financial Sustainability	49
1.4 Purpose of Sub- Programme 1.4 – Governance	49
1.5 Purpose of Sub- Programme 1.5 – Communication and Marketing	49

1.6	Outcomes, Outputs, Performance Indicators and MTEF Targets50		
1.7	Output Indicators, Annual and Quarterly Targets		
1.8	Explanation of planned performance over the medium-term period and ratio	nale	
for ou	tput	56	
1.9	Programme Resource Consideration	60	
1.10	Updated Key Risks	61	
1.11	TECHNICAL INDICATOR DESCRIPTIONS - ADMINISTRATION	62	
PROG	RAMME 2: REGULATORY SERVICES	76	
2.1.	Purpose of Programme	76	
2.2.	Outcomes, Outputs, Performance Indicators and MTEF Targets	77	
2.3.	Output Indicators: Annual and Quarterly Targets	78	
2.4.	Programme Resource Consideration	79	
2.5.	Key Risk and Mitigation	79	
2.6.	TECHNICAL INDICATOR DESCRIPTOR	80	
PROG	RAMME 3: LAW ENFORCEMENT	81	
3.1.	Purpose of Programme	81	
3.2.	Outcomes, Outputs, Performance Indicators and MTEF Targets	82	
3.3.	Output Indicators: Annual and Quarterly Targets	83	
3.4.	Programme Resource Consideration	86	
3.5.	Key Risk and Mitigation	86	
3.6.	TECHNICAL INDICATOR DESCRIPTORS	87	
PROG	RAMME 4: FACILITATION & ADVISORY	90	
4.1 Pu	ırpose of Sub – Programme - Facilitation	90	
4.2. P	Purpose of Sub-Programme - Advisory	90	
4.3.	Outputs, Performance Indicators and MTEF Targets	91	
4.4.	Output Indicators: Annual and Quarterly Targets	93	
4.5.	Programme Resource Consideration	95	
4.6.	Key Risks and Mitigation	95	
4.7.	Programme Resource Consideration	100	
ANNE	XURE A: LIST OF IT STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION PROJECTS FOR THE YE	EAR 101	

List of Tables

Table 1: Summary of the Policy Mandates for the C-BRTA	17
Table 2: Values of the Agency (RISETEA)	23
Table 3: PESTLE -With Threats and Opportunities	33
Table 4:Strengths & Weaknesses Analysis (HR)	38
Table 5: Strengths & Weaknesses Analysis (Financial Resources)	38
Table 6: Strengths & Weaknesses Analysis (Operations)	40
Table 7: Strengths & Weaknesses Analysis (Marketing and Branding)	
Table 8: Strengths & Weaknesses Analysis (Learning and Growth)	41
Table 9: Theory of Change Snapshot	
Table 10: Performance over the MTEF Period	53
Table 11: Quarterly Targets	55
Table 12: Resource Consideration	60
Table 13: Risks Identified	61
Table 14: TID for Indicator 1.1.1	62
Table 15: TID for indicator 1.1.2	63
Table 16: TID for Indicator 1.2	64
Table 17: TID for Indicator 1.3	65
Table 18:TID for Indicator 1.4.1	66
Table 19:TID for Indicator 1.4.2	67
Table 20:TID for Indicator 1.4.3	68
Table 21:TID for Indicator 1.4.4	69
Table 22: TID for Indicator 1.4.5	70
Table 23: TID for Indicator 1.4.6	71
Table 24:TID for Indicator 1.4.7	72
Table 25: TID for Indicator 1.4.8	73
Table 26: TID for Indicator 1.5.1	74
Table 27: TID for Indicator 1.5.2	75
Table 28: Outcomes, Outputs, Performance Indicators & MTEF Targets	77
Table 29: Output Indicators - Annual & Quarterly Targets	
Table 30: Programme 2 Resource consideration	
Table 31: Output linked risk	
Table 32: Indicator 2.1	
Table 33: Outcomes, Outputs, Performance Indicators & MTEF Targets	
Table 34: Output Indicators - Annual & Quarterly Targets	
Table 35: LE Resource Allocation	
Table 36: Risks Identified for outputs	
Table 37:TID for indicator 3.1	
Table 38: TID for indicator 3.2	
Table 39: TID for indicator 3.3	
Table 40: Outcomes, Outputs, Performance Indicators & MTEF Targets	
Table 41: Output Indicators - Annual & Quarterly Targets	
Table 42: Resource Consideration	
Table 43: Risks identified	
Table 44: TID for indicator 4.1	
Table 45: TID for indicator 4.2	
Table 46: TID for indicator 4.3	
Table 47: TID for indicator 4.4	
Table 48: Resource Consideration	

C-BRTA Annual Performance plan 2025/2026

List of figures

Figure 1 : C-BRTA's Core Functions	13
Figure 2: Vision, Mission & Values	
Figure 3: Observed Mega Trends that will affect the globe in a medium to long term	27
Figure 4: Internal Environment	34
Figure 5: Vision, Mission, People and Customers	35
Figure 6 : Operating Environment	35
Figure 7: Stakeholder Mapping	
Figure 8 : The Defined Problem Statement	

Table of Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
AfCFTA	African Continental Free Trade Area
Al	Artificial Intelligence
AIREES	Accountability, Integrity, Reliability, Effectiveness, Efficiency, and Social Responsibility
ВМА	Border Management Authority
C-BRTA	Cross-Border Road Transport Agency
C-BRTA-RF	Cross-Border Road Transport Agency-Road Fund
CSI	Corporate Social Investment
DoT	Department of Transport
ESG	Environmental, Social, and Governance
JET	Just Energy Transition
JET-IP	Just Energy Transition Investment Plan
MTDP	Medium-Term Development Plan
MTSF	Medium-Term Strategic Framework
NDP	National Development Plan
OCAS	Operator Compliance Accreditation System
PESTLE	Political, Economic, Social, Technological, Legal, Environmental
PPP	Public-Private Partnerships
RFA	Road Freight Association
RFI	Request for Information
RTI	Road Traffic Inspectorate
RTMC	Road Traffic Management Corporation
SANRAL	South African National Roads Agency Limited
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SMME	Small and Medium Enterprises
SOE	State-Owned Enterprises

Abbreviation	Description	
STER	Single Transport Economic Regulator	
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats	
VRS	Vehicle Reservation System	

Executive Authority Statement

The Seventh Administration has placed inclusive and sustainable economic growth at the forefront of South Africa's development agenda. Over the 2024 – 2029 Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) period, government has identified three national policy outcomes to drive this vision:

- Drive inclusive economic growth and job creation
- Reduce poverty and tackle the high cost of living
- Build a capable, ethical, and developmental state

The Department of Transport and its entities play a crucial role in advancing these priorities by facilitating the efficient movement of goods and people, strengthening our logistics sector, and enhancing transport infrastructure. To revitalise the transport and logistics sector and support economic recovery, the Department has set ambitious targets for 2030, including:

- Increasing annual freight volumes on the Transnet rail network to 250 million tonnes.
- Doubling crane moves per hour at ports from 16 to 30.
- Increasing the number of annual passenger rail trips to 600 million.
- Handling 1.5 million tonnes of airfreight and over 42 million passengers through South African airports.
- Reducing the annual number of road fatalities by half.

The Cross-border Road Transport Agency has been established in terms of the C-BRTA Act, Act 4 of 1998 and has been tasked with achieving the following:

- Controlling and regulating cross border road transport activities by issuing permits, managing access to the transport corridors, and ensuring that operators comply with established legal frameworks.
- Facilitating seamless cross border movement by reducing constraints such as delays, congestion at border posts, and operational inefficiencies.
- Monitoring and enforcing compliance with road transport laws and international agreements. This includes combating illegal cross-border transport operations and ensuring road safety standards.

C-BRTA Annual Performance plan 2025/2026

 Provides value-adding advisory services on cross-border transport sector matters to the Minister of Transport and other stakeholders. It also promotes the development of the cross-border road transport industry.

The entity will achieve these goals by fostering a culture of accountability and ethical decision-making, upholding public trust, filling vacancies and improving audit outcomes.

I hereby present the Cross-Border Road Transport Authority Annual Performance Plan for the 2025–2026 financial year.

Ms B. D. Creecy, MP

Minister of Transport

Executive Authority

Cross-Border Road Transport Agency

Accounting Officer Statement

The Cross-Border Road Transport Agency (C-BRTA) is a Schedule 3A public entity established by the Cross Border Road Transport Act (C-BRTA Act no. 4 of 1998, as amended). It has since been mandated to improve the flow of road freight and passenger transport by eliminating barriers and enhancing market access. The mandate of the C-BRTA also includes:

- Improving the unimpeded movement of goods and passengers by road;
- Progressively liberalising market access for cross-border freight operations;
- Introducing regulated competition in cross-border passenger transport; and
- Reducing operational constraints that hinder the cross-border transport sector.

The Agency recognises its critical role in the transport sector and is committed to contributing to the transformation of the cross-border road transport industry and the South African and African economies. Through the Board-adopted Transformation Framework, the C-BRTA intends to realise an increase in the participation of women, youth and people with disabilities in the freight and tourism cross-border road transport industries to promote inclusivity and support social and economic empowerment goals.

The 2025/26 Annual Performance Plan (APP) outlines output indicators and targets that they will implement during the financial year. The Plan is fully aligned with the mandate of the Agency as articulated in its enabling act and other regional instruments such as SADC Protocol on Transport, Communication and Meteorology, and with the priorities of the 7th Administration and the Department of Transport.

The Agency is shifting its focus from permit-based or quantity regulation to quality regulation in the cross-border environment, requiring a different approach to regulation. This shift is complemented by the C-BRTA's digital initiatives aimed at enhancing the efficiency of cross-border transport by automating administrative tasks to significantly reduce delays at border crossings, improve traceability of goods and enhance safety through better compliance monitoring. The C-BTRA will continue collaborating with other stakeholders in the transport sector and beyond to achieve its outcomes. Collaborations with stakeholders will give focus to soliciting buy-in to future initiatives related to decarbonisation and accelerated buy-in to digitalisation.

On behalf of the Board, I endorse the Annual Performance Plan for the 2025/26 financial year to achieve the Agency's mandate and desired outcomes as set out in the newly adopted five-

year 2025-2030 Strategic Plan. The Board is confident that it will provide oversight in the implementation of the APP and that the CEO, and his team will successfully execute it.

Adv. Sonwabile Mancotywa

Chairperson of the C-BRTA Board of Directors

Official Sign-off

It is hereby certified that this Annual Performance Plan (APP):

- Was developed by the management of the Cross-Border Road Transport Agency (C-BRTA) under the guidance of the Department of Transport (DoT)
- Takes into account all relevant policies, legislation and other mandates for which the C-BRTA is responsible.
- Accurately reflects the impact and outcomes which the C-BRTA will endeavour to achieve over the 2025/26 financial year

Mr P Meyer Acting	Executive	Manager:
Regulatory Services	i	

Programme 1: Regulatory Services

Mr L Mboyi (Custodian: Law Enforcement)

Programme 2: Law Enforcement

Ms J Meyer (Chief Financial Officer)

Sub-programme 4.3: Financial Sustainability

Mr S Dyodo (Executive Manager: Facilitation & Advisory)

Programme 3: Facilitation and Advisory

Ms T Shilowa (Chief Information Officer)

Sub-programme 4.1: Transformation and Culture

Sub-programme 4.2; Digitalisation

Mr L Mboyi (Chief Executive Officer)

Sub-programme 4.4: Governance

Sub-programme 4.5: Communication and

Marketing

Mr \$ Dyodo

Custodian: Planning

Ms J Neye

Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

Mr L Mbøyi

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Adv. S Mancotywa Accounting Authority

APPROVED BY:

Ms Barbara Creecy, MP

Minister of Transport

PART A: Our Mandate

The C-BRTA) is a Schedule 3A public entity in terms of the Public Finance Management Act, No 1 of 1999 (PFMA). It was established as a regulatory authority under the Cross-Border Road Transport Act, No. 4 of 1998. Its primary mandate is to regulate and facilitate cross border road transport between South Africa and its neighbouring countries within the SADC region. The Agency ensures the seamless movement of goods and passengers across borders by promoting an efficient, sustainable, and regulated road transport industry.

The Cross-Border Road Transport Agency (C-BRTA) was established in terms of the Cross-Border Road Transport Act, 4 of 1998, as amended and places the following key responsibilities on the Agency:

- i. **Regulation:** Controlling and regulating cross border road transport activities by issuing permits, managing access to the transport corridors, and ensuring that operators comply with established legal frameworks.
- ii. **Facilitation:** Facilitating seamless cross border movement by reducing constraints such as delays, congestion at border posts, and operational inefficiencies.
- iii. Law Enforcement: Monitoring and enforcing compliance with road transport laws and international agreements. This includes combating illegal cross border transport operations and ensuring road safety standards.
- iv. **Research & Advisory:** Provides value-adding advisory services on cross border transport sector matters to the Minister of Transport and other stakeholders. It also promotes the development of the cross border road transport industry.

C-BRTA Core Functions

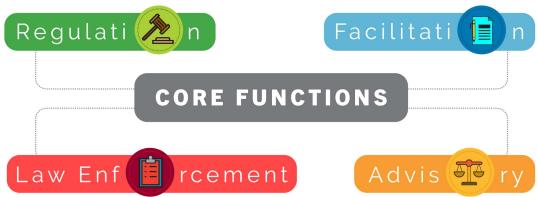


Figure 1: C-BRTA's Core Functions

The C-BRTA operates across all road transport corridors linking South Africa to other SADC member states, which include Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland (Eswatini), Zimbabwe, Zambia, and beyond. The Agency has jurisdiction over cross border freight and passenger road transport operators, ensuring that they comply with both South African laws and regional agreements governing cross border movement.

The C-BRTA plays a vital role in fostering regional integration, trade facilitation, and economic development by promoting smooth and efficient transport services that link South Africa to its trade partners. The agency is headquartered in Pretoria, Gauteng, but operates in key border posts where cross border activities are concentrated.

1. Constitutional Mandate

In execution of the Agency's mandate, the C-BRTA shall comply with the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa as the supreme law of this country with specific reference to the following sections:

- Chapter 2: Bill of Rights;
- Chapter 3: Co-operative Government;
- Chapter 10: Public Administration;
- Chapter 13: Finance, General Financial Matters; and
- Chapter 14: General Provisions, International Law.

2. Legislative Mandates

2.1. Cross-Border Road Transport Act

The Cross-Border Road Transport Agency (C-BRTA) is a Schedule 3A public entity in terms of the Public Finance Management Act, No 1 of 1999 (PFMA). It was established in terms of the Cross Border Road Transport Act, 4 of 1998, as amended and places the following key responsibilities on the Agency:

- i. improve the unimpeded transport flow by road of freight and passengers in the region;
- ii. liberalise market access progressively in respect of cross border freight road transport;
- iii. introduce regulated competition in respect of cross border passenger road transport;
- iv. reduce operational constraints for the cross border road transport industry as a whole;
- v. enhance and strengthen the capacity of the public sector in support of its strategic planning, enabling and monitoring functions; and
- vi. to empower the cross border road transport industry to maximise business opportunities and to regulate themselves incrementally to improve safety, security, reliability, quality and efficiency of services.

2.2. National Land Transport Act (NLTA), 5 of 2009

The NLTA provides for the process of transforming and restructuring the national land transport system. It **provides** for the mandate of the three spheres of authority in the transport sector and confers mandate to these authorities to perform certain functions that includes regulation.

2.3. National Road Traffic Act (NRTA), 93 of 1996 as amended

The NRTA provides for road traffic matters which shall apply uniformly throughout the Republic of South Africa. This Act provides for traffic regulations that govern licensing of motor vehicles, operation of motor vehicles, vehicle road worthiness, driver licensing and fitness

2.4. Convention on Road Traffic, of 1968

This Act provides for facilitation of road traffic and increasing road safety through the adoption of uniform road traffic rules.

2.5. Tourism Act, 3, of 2014

The Tourism Act provides for the development and promotion of sustainable tourism for the benefit of the republic, its residents and its visitors. The Agency has the mandate to conduct law enforcement regarding compliance to road traffic regulations in the tourism sector.

2.6. Disaster Management Act, 57 of 2002

This Act provides for an integrated and co-ordinated disaster management policy that focuses on preventing or reducing the risk of disasters, mitigating the severity of disasters, emergency preparedness, rapid and effective response to disasters and post-disaster recovery; the establishment of national, provincial and municipal disaster management centres; disaster management volunteers; and matters incidental thereto.

3. Policy Mandate

These policy mandates collectively guide the C-BRTA's efforts to regulate and facilitate cross border road transport efficiently and effectively. They ensure that the C-BRTA's activities are aligned with national, regional, and international goals for transport, trade, and economic development.

The table below depicts a list of Policy mandates and their key alignments:

POLICY MANDATE	KEY ALIGNMENTS	
The Apex Priorities translated to Medium Term Development Plan for 2024-2030	Priority 1: Inclusive growth and job creation Priority 2: Reduce poverty and tackle the high cost of living Priority 3: A capable, ethical and developmental state	
	These priorities are coupled with DoT's five strategic thrusts as follows: 1. Fully supporting the NLCC and contributing to the increase incapacity of the total logistics value chain and the concomitant growth of our economy (Logistics Capacity Enhancement and Economic Growth) 2. Transport's role in Going-Green (ESG) 3. Addressing the scourge of road fatalities due to road crashes (Road Safety) 4. Zero tolerance with regards to fraud & corruption, at the Department and at the Entities (Responsibility and Accountability) 5. Accelerated process of finalising legislation and policies (Efficiency in Regulatory Development)	
SADC Protocol on Transport, Communications and Meteorology	 Develop harmonised road transport policy providing for equal treatment, non-discrimination and reciprocity. Liberalise market access for road freight operators. 	
Bilateral Agreements between South Africa and Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe	 Promote and facilitate cross border road freight and passenger. Simplify existing administrative requirements: Harmonisation. Ensure compliance to regulations. 	
1996 White Paper on National Transport Policy	 Identifies the broad goal of transport being to achieve smooth and efficient interaction that allows society and the economy to assume their preferred form and play a leadership role as a catalyst for development. The Paper also sets out the transport vision of the Republic to provide safe, reliable, effective, efficient, and fully integrated transport operations and infrastructure which will best meet the needs of freight and passenger customers among others. 	
SACU MoU	 Provides for facilitation, maintenance of effective road transport arrangements and equitable shares in road transportation with a view to supporting trade in the Customs Union. The C-BRTA in this regard works towards a common 	
	goal of improving cross border road transport sector and its operations.	

POLICY MANDATE	KEY ALIGNMENTS
Trans Kalahari Corridor (TKC) MoU	 Provides for promotion of effective and integrated management of the TKC. The TKC was established with a view to improve regional trade and economic development through efficient transport. Improving the efficiency of transportation is brought about by the reduction of constraints and bottlenecks whilst at the same time reducing externalities, improving market access and improving productivity.
International Convention on the harmonisation of frontier controls of goods, of 1982	Designed to enhance the harmonisation and facilitation of efficient road transport movements.

Table 1: Summary of the Policy Mandates for the C-BRTA

4. Influential Strategies, Programmes and Plans over the 2025-2030 Planning Period

Taking a glance at various strategies that have been developed in the past 30 years, they bear evidence to the fact that the development of trade and transportation in Africa is a priority. South Africa seems to have finally found the means of monitoring various government-wide initiatives that will ensure the realisation of the NDP 2030.

4.1.Influential Strategies in the Transport Space

The C-BRTA operates within a dynamic environment influenced by a multitude of factors. To effectively fulfil its mandate of facilitating safe, efficient, and sustainable cross border road transport, the Agency must be responsive to various strategic priorities and objectives set at both national and regional levels. This section explores the key strategies that guide the C-BRTA's work, providing a framework for understanding how the agency navigates this complex landscape:

- 4.1.1. **National Freight Logistics Strategy** seeks to establish a road freight transport system that is underpinned by the need to eliminate constraints faced by cross border road transport operators at border posts and transport corridors,
- 4.1.2. Road Freight Strategy seeks to achieve a road transport system that is underpinned by an effective regulatory and institutional framework, quality regulation in domestic and cross border sectors, National Road Safety Strategy seeks to implement safe systems approach to road safety as well as to improve coordination, institutional strengths and road safety data systems. It is geared to eliminate fraud and corruption, ensure adequate funding and capacity, enhance the use of technology to protect road users as well as to enable regular

- road safety audits on new and existing infrastructure. It further ensures vehicles on the road network are roadworthy and improve enforcement effectiveness.
- 4.1.3. **Green Transport Strategy** seeks to support the contribution of the transport sector to the social and economic development of the country. It also encourages innovative green alternative transformations in the sector to assist with the reduction of harmful emissions and negative environmental impacts associated with transport systems.
- 4.1.4. **Maritime Transport Strategy** is geared to enhance port infrastructure development and expansion, port handling capacity, blue economy and transformation.
- 4.1.5. **Rail transport strategy** seeks to respond to the need to shift of rail friendly cargo from road to rail transport.

4.2. Key Programmes in the Cross Border Landscape

- 4.2.1. Tripartite Transport and Transit Facilitation Programme (TTTFP) The overall strategic outcome of this programme is to facilitate the development of a more competitive, integrated and liberalised regional road transport market in the Tripartite region. It aims to reduce the high cost of trade in Tripartite and assists national governments to address trade barriers and reduce transit times and transaction costs along strategic corridors. The programme has four key result areas namely:
 - > Result 1: Implementation of Tripartite Vehicle Load Management Strategy.
 - > Result 2: Establishment of a Transport Register Information Platform System (TRIPS) through an ICT system which enables information sharing.
 - Result 3: Implementation of harmonised vehicle regulations and standards, and
 - Result 4: Improved efficiency of regional transport corridors.
- 4.2.2. **CBRT-RF** Cross-Border Road Transport Regulators Forum was established to drive harmonisation and ensure constant engagements and coordination towards implementing Linking Africa Plan (LAP) and other initiatives.
- 4.2.3. **Inland border posts improvement** Continued establishment of One Stop Border Posts (OSBPs) in the region in addition to Chirundu between Zambia and Zimbabwe, i.e. Kazungula, Kasumbalesa, Lebombo, Mamuno.
- 4.2.4. SADC Guidelines on Harmonisation and Facilitation of Cross Border Transport Operations across the Region During the COVID-19 Pandemic these guidelines were developed to minimise the spreading of COVID-19 virus among communities, nations and globally. The objectives of these guidelines are to:
 - ➤ Limit the spread of COVID-19 through transport across borders;
 - > Facilitate the implementation of transport-related national COVID-19 measures in cross border transportation;
 - Facilitate interstate flow of goods and services;
 - Institute safe measures to allow movement of passengers across borders;

- ➤ Balance, align, harmonise and coordinate COVID-19 response measures with the requirements for trade and transport facilitation.
- > Promote safe trade and transport facilitation for economic growth and poverty alleviation in the SADC region; and
- ➤ Facilitate the adoption and implementation of harmonised Standard Operating Procedures for Management and Monitoring of Cross Border Road Transport at Designated Points of Entry and Covid-19 Checkpoints.
- 4.2.5. **Sea Ports Improvement** In recent years, several African member states have significantly improved their seaport capacities, positioning the region for enhanced trade efficiency and economic growth. For South Africa, these developments are expected to yield substantial benefits, particularly in strengthening its trade and transport links with neighbouring countries. Key initiatives such as the expansion and maintenance of:
 - > Port of Durban port expansion and maintenance work.
 - > Walvis Bay (Namibia) expansion and capacity improvement.
 - > Port of Mombasa (Kenya) expansion and capacity improvement.
 - > Maputo Port (Mozambique) expansion and capacity improvement.
 - Network improvement and expansion programmes in various corridors linking the region e.g. TKC and Dar Es Salaam and NSC sections.
- 4.2.6. **Smart Corridors Initiative** aims is to facilitate trade through simplification of transport administrative processes and accelerating information exchange to reduce transport time and cost across the African continent and more specifically for landlocked countries.
- 4.2.7. Authorised Economic Operator Traveller Trader Programme (AEO) seeks to facilitate legitimate trade, reinforce safety and security, harmonise and standardise the application of customs controls. It further provides an electronic environment for trade facilitation which involves accreditation and certification of stakeholders in the trade value chain, whereby:
 - > SARS is leading the implementation of Preferred Trader Programme;
 - ➤ Department of Home Affairs (DHA) is leading implementation of Trusted Traveller Programme;
 - ➤ C-BRTA is part of the working group for implementation of AEO/ Preferred Trader.

4.3. New developments at the regional transport space

4.3.1. Single Transport Economic Regulator (STER) - The Single Transport Economic Regulator is an initiative aimed at consolidating regulatory oversight for various transport sectors (such as road, rail, maritime, and aviation) under one body. This aims to streamline regulations,

create uniformity, and ensure efficient governance of the transport industry. The regulator's role is to promote fair competition, economic efficiency, and transparent operations within the transport sector, reducing bureaucracy and enhancing the ease of doing business in cross border and domestic transport.

4.3.2. Public Entity Department - The Public Entity Department refers to the governmental body responsible for overseeing state-owned entities that provide public services. In relation transport, this department manages and regulates public sector entities that play a key role in transport infrastructure and service delivery. It ensures that these entities adhere to policy frameworks, regulatory standards, and meet performance and financial targets to achieve sustainable and effective public service delivery.

4.4.MTDP 2024-2029 planning for the 7th administration

The MTDP 2024-2029 presented a comprehensive framework for South Africa's socio-economic development over the next five years. It emphasises inclusive growth, poverty reduction, and state capacity building as the primary strategic goals. By focusing on structural reforms, industrialisation, job creation, and enhanced service delivery, the plan seeks to position South Africa on a trajectory towards sustainable development in line with the National Development Plan (NDP) 2030. The plan is structured around three main strategic priorities.

- STRATEGIC PRIORITY 1: Inclusive growth and job creation. The MTDP seeks to expand employment opportunities by focusing on sectors with high labour absorption capacity, such as agriculture, manufacturing, mining, and services. It also emphasises the need for structural reforms, particularly in energy, transport, and infrastructure, to create an enabling environment for investment and economic diversification. The energy sector, for example, will see significant investments in renewable energy projects, such as green hydrogen, as part of the Just Energy Transition Investment Plan (JET-IP).
- > STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2: Reduce poverty and tackle the high cost of living. This priority aims to reduce poverty through social safety nets, affordable housing, and access to essential services.
- > STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3: Building a capable, ethical, and developmental state. The MTDP highlights the importance of enhancing governance at all levels, particularly in local government, which is often plagued by inefficiency and instability. Measures to improve service delivery include strengthening the capabilities of national and provincial governments to intervene in underperforming municipalities and reforming the appointment processes for key municipal roles. Public entities and state-owned enterprises (SOEs) will undergo restructuring to align their operations with national development goals and ensure they contribute effectively to economic growth.

In addition to these strategic priorities, the MTDP emphasises the importance of critical success factors such as fostering a "whole of government" approach, leveraging private sector participation through Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs), and embracing digital transformation. The integration of digital technologies across government operations is expected to enhance service delivery, improve data collection, and support performance management.

5. Relevant Court Rulings

There have been no relevant court rulings however, there is a current pending court case by the Road Freight Association (RFA) against the Minister of Transport and the C-BRTA relating to the 2014 permit tariffs regulations. The matter has since been dormant and the RFA and C-BRTA are in discussions to conclude on the matter.

PART B: Our Strategic Focus

1. VISION, MISSION AND VALUES

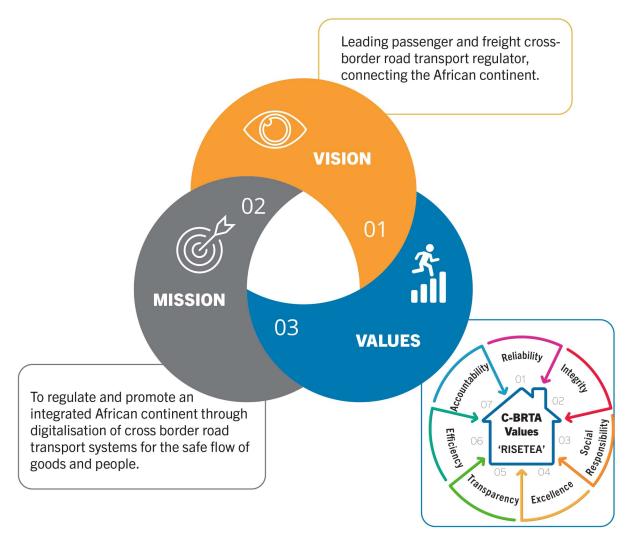


Figure 2: Vision, Mission & Values

1.1. VISION

Leading passenger and freight cross-border road transport regulator, connecting the African continent.

1.2. MISSION

To regulate and promote an integrated African continent through the digitalisation of cross border road transport systems for the safe flow of goods and people.

1.3. VALUES

RISETEA; Reliability, Integrity, Social Responsibility, Excellency, Transparency, Efficiency, Accountability

RISETEA	The values abbreviated "RISETEA" are the core priorities of the Agency's culture. The Agency will endeavour to attract and retain individuals who subscribe to the value below:
Reliability	We are dependable, trustworthy and value our customers
Integrity	We are professional, honest, fair and so not tolerate crime, fraud and corruption
Social Responsibility	We seek to contribute towards the greater good of our country and continent by supporting social development and economic growth
Excellence	We strive for the highest standards in service delivery, performance, and operational outcomes to achieve exceptional results.
Transparency	We ensure open communication and clear, accessible processes to foster trust
Efficiency	We are innovative and passionate about performance
Accountability	We are transparent, answerable and responsible

Table 2: Values of the Agency (RISETEA)

2. Situation Analysis

2.1. Overview

Road Transport continues to play a pivotal role in facilitating transit and trade as well the movement of people and throughout the continent of Africa. The focus of transport regulation has been facilitating transit for land-locked Member States of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) (Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe) to access international markets via the various ports system in South Africa. These land-locked countries rely not only South Africa, but also other coastal counterparts including Mozambique, Angola and Namibia for access to global markets and general trade.

While global trade continues to constitute a pivotal vital component of trade among the regional Member States, there is growing pressure for intra-continental trade as well. The signing of the African Continental Free Trade Agreement (AfCFTA) is testament to this new phenomenon. A significant number of African countries have signed and ratified the Agreement, with Regional Economic Communities (RECs) being affiliated to the Agreement.

The Cross-Border Road Transport Agency plays a very important role in the regulation of cross-border road transport and collaborates with counterpart Transport Regulators. For this reason, its perspective of regulation is obviously going to be shaped by these trends. Already, the developments in the Tripartite

Alliance comprising. The Agency acts as the Secretariat of the CBRT-RF and actively seeks to influence the acceleration of policy implementation across the SADC, COMESA and EAC have a significant bearing on the regulation of cross-border road transport. Areas of regulation affected include vehicle load management standards and a few regional transport model laws being implemented under the Tripartite Transport and Transit Facilitation Programme (TTTFP) (SADC, 2021). The standards harmonisation agenda is one of the critical levers in improving regional integration from a transport perspective. Regulatory Agencies are expected to take a leading role given their strategic role in regulating cross-border road transport and the development of related policies and regulations.

2.2. External Environment Analysis

As indicated above, the cross-border road transport environment has undergone and continues to undergo significant changes. The work of the TTTFP has come up with several recommendations, some of which have already started being implemented (SADC, 2021). These changes have a bearing on the work of the C-BRTA, whereby it is required to respond to these changes. These changes will affect issues of road safety, environmental social governance (ESG) issues, including green transport and decarbonation. These developments have a continental and global outlook. Therefore, the cross-border road transport environment perspective is no longer limited to regional economic communities, nor would it be prudent to limit it to the continent but rather should be globin its conceptualisation. For instance, the problem of climate change and global warming is a global issue that requires the road transport industry, globally to address the scourge of greenhouse gas emissions through decarbonation and related efforts. Regulatory agencies will play a very important role in coming up with innovative regulatory tools to address the challenge.

Another important development in the cross-border environment is the imminent shift from permitbased or quantity regulation to quality regulation. This shift would entail a different form of regulation, where the regulation will focus on the establishment, the company, competent person and the quality of equipment. This will require a new set of skills on the part of regulating authorities.

C-BRTA's external environment is shaped by multiple factors that impact both the Agency's operations and the broader Southern African region. From the complex dynamics of regional trade corridors to the challenges of regulatory harmonisation and sustainability, C-BRTA must navigate a highly interconnected and evolving landscape. The agency's ability to modernise its operations, promote regulatory alignment, and push for green transport solutions will be key to its success in the future.

Discussed below are some of the external factors that affect the C-BRTA's operating environment:

2.2.1. Regional Economic Perspective

While the African Development Bank (2023) projected that the region would slow down in 2023 to 1.6%, followed by a projected improvement of around 2.7% in 2024, there is a general drive to increase

exports. Overall, Southern African Countries continue to ramp up exports in copper billets, cobalt and copper, chrome, platinum, coal and several other minerals. This coupled with a host of imports in the form of mining and manufacturing in puts and automotives.

The region has been hit by a severe drought which will see massive imports of grain in the period 2024-2025. From a transport perspective the economic upheavals must be viewed from a long-term perspective because trade takes a long-term view. There has been significant investment in road infrastructure in most Southern African countries. The South African economy has had a positive growth, and exports to neighbouring countries continue to grow, and transport will play an important role in facilitating this intra-continental trade.

2.2.2. Mega Trends

The C-BRTA operates within a dynamic and evolving environment influenced by significant global megatrends. The Global Energy Transition towards renewable energy sources impacts the road transport sector by promoting the adoption of electric and hybrid vehicles. This shift reduces dependency on fossil fuels and aligns with global sustainability goals, requiring the C-BRTA to adapt regulations to accommodate new energy infrastructure, such as charging stations, and to manage the integration of embedded generation technologies within the transport network. Technological Innovations, particularly disruptive technologies like autonomous vehicles, digital platforms, and smart logistics, necessitate a regulatory framework that addresses the challenges and opportunities of these advancements. The C-BRTA must ensure road safety, data security, and the efficient movement of goods and passengers across borders while fostering innovation.

- ➤ Demographics: Demographic shifts, especially in the African context, are influenced by high population growth rates and increasing urbanisation. As populations move toward cities, the demand for efficient, reliable, and scalable transport systems rises. The C-BRTA needs to anticipate the pressure that urbanisation places on existing road infrastructure and adapt policies that support urban mass transport systems and cross border movement. Furthermore, an expanding working-age population can be harnessed for economic growth, but only if transport systems enable efficient trade, job access, and movement between urban war rooms.
- ➤ Geopolitics: Geopolitical changes, including regional and international trade agreements, impact the role of cross border transport. In Southern Africa, the C-BRTA must be prepared for fluctuations in trade dynamics caused by shifting alliances, political instability in neighbouring countries, and the redistribution of global resources. Additionally, resource nationalism, where countries assert greater control over their natural resources, could affect the cost and availability of fuel and other key inputs for the transport sector. The agency needs to maintain flexible regulations to adjust to rapid shifts in regional politics and ensure that the flow of goods and services across borders remains uninterrupted.

Impacts:

- ➤ Embedded Generation: The global energy transition opens the door to embedded generation within transport networks, such as solar-powered charging stations or even roadways integrated with renewable energy technology. The C-BRTA must work closely with energy regulators and private companies to ensure that this infrastructure is developed in a manner that supports cross border trade and transport. Embedded generation also reduces reliance on traditional fuel sources, cutting costs and environmental impact, which further aligns with sustainability objectives.
- ➤ Disruptive Technologies: The rise of disruptive technologies, such as autonomous vehicles, artificial intelligence, and blockchain for logistics, has a profound effect on the cross border transport sector. Autonomous vehicles promise to revolutionise goods transportation, potentially lowering costs and improving safety. However, this will require an updated regulatory framework that addresses the legal, ethical, and safety concerns of deploying such technologies across borders. Blockchain technology can improve the traceability and efficiency of trade, but the C-BRTA will need to ensure that these platforms are secure, scalable, and integrated into existing regulatory structures.
- ➤ **Urbanisation:** As more people move to cities, urbanisation leads to congestion and greater demand for road infrastructure. The C-BRTA will need to play a role in ensuring that cross border traffic does not exacerbate urban congestion. This could involve promoting policies that encourage the use of mass transit systems, as well as planning cross border transport routes that avoid urban centres when possible. Additionally, partnerships with city planners to integrate cross border logistics war rooms near urban peripheries may become essential.
- ➤ Trade & Resources: Finally, global trends in trade and resource distribution will shape the cross border transport sector's future. As trade routes shift due to geopolitical tensions or changing resource availability, C-BRTA will need to remain agile. This includes fostering stronger regional cooperation within SADC to facilitate the flow of resources between countries and ensuring that cross border regulations are harmonised to prevent delays. Moreover, C-BRTA must consider the implications of changing energy resources, as the shift toward renewables reduces dependency on traditional fuel imports.

This analysis emphasises the need for the Cross-Border Road Transport Agency to evolve its regulatory, technological, and strategic frameworks in response to these global megatrends. Each trend presents both challenges and opportunities that must be navigated to ensure that cross border transport within Southern Africa remains resilient and forward-looking.

The following picture shows the envisaged megatrends that will shape the world in the next short-medium term:

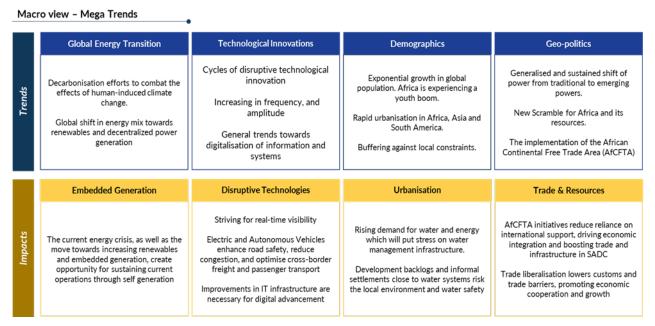


Figure 3: Observed Mega Trends that will affect the globe in a medium to long term

2.2.3. The Pulse of Africa's Transport Networks

The C-BRTA is pivotal in connecting Southern Africa through critical transport corridors such as the North-South Corridor (linking South Africa with Zambia and the DRC) and the Maputo Corridor (connecting Gauteng to Mozambique). These transport routes are vital for moving goods and passengers efficiently across borders, facilitating trade within the region. Southern Africa's reliance on these corridors is evident in the significant amount of goods transported by road—agricultural exports, manufactured goods, and mining products depend on smooth cross border operations to reach international markets.

However, inefficiencies at key land border posts such as Beitbridge (between South Africa and Zimbabwe) and Lebombo (between South Africa and Mozambique) often disrupt the flow of trade. Congestion, delays in customs clearance, and outdated infrastructure increase operational costs for transporters, causing bottlenecks in regional value chains. This has ripple effects across the economies of both South Africa and its neighbours, as delays lead to missed market opportunities, increased transport costs, and decreased competitiveness of the region in global trade.

The C-BRTA's role is critical in streamlining operations at these border posts, ensuring quicker processing and better regulatory oversight. The Agency's initiatives to digitise permit systems and regulate vehicle compliance directly impact the overall efficiency of cross border operations. The seamless functioning of these corridors is essential for the economic integration of the SADC, aligning with broader continental ambitions such as the AfCFTA, which seeks to boost intra-African trade.

2.2.4. Regional Collaboration and Diplomatic Balancing Acts

The cross-border transport environment is heavily influenced by regional cooperation and political will. Similar, the C-BRTA operates within the framework of SADC's Protocol on Transport, Communications and Meteorology, which aims to harmonise cross-border transport regulations and policies across member states. However, inconsistent enforcement and regulatory discrepancies between countries pose significant challenges. Each nation in the region has its own transport laws, safety standards, and inspection protocols, leading to operational inefficiencies.

For instance, a truck carrying goods from South Africa to the DRC via Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Botswana may be subjected to different regulations at each border post, increasing delays and compliance costs. These fragmented regulations create friction in cross-border operations and hinder the region's ability to fully leverage economic opportunities. Political shifts and instability in neighbouring countries can exacerbate these issues, leading to inconsistent application of agreed-upon protocols or causing disruptions at key border posts.

To counter these challenges, the C-BRTA must engage in diplomatic balancing acts, working with neighbouring governments and regional bodies to push for regulatory harmonisation and policy alignment. Collaboration with other regional bodies such as the BMA and various customs agencies is critical for improving compliance, ensuring seamless traffic flow, and maintaining safety standards across borders. Effective regional cooperation is vital for enabling Southern Africa to capitalise on the full potential of AfCFTA and improving South Africa's position as a regional trade hub.

2.2.5. The Technological Frontier: Modernising Africa's Roads

The rise of digital innovation in the transport sector presents both opportunities and challenges for the C-BRTA. The agency's digital transformation strategy, which includes systems like OCAS and CrossEasy, seeks to modernise the compliance and permit-issuing processes for cross-border transport operators. These systems are designed to improve the efficiency of cross-border transport by automating administrative tasks, reducing the reliance on manual paperwork, and enabling real-time monitoring of vehicle compliance.

For Southern Africa, where large volumes of goods are transported by road, embracing technology is critical for boosting operational efficiency. The use of digital tools can significantly reduce delays at border crossings, improve the traceability of goods, and enhance safety through better compliance monitoring. In South Africa, where road infrastructure is generally more advanced, the C-BRTA's digital initiatives help maintain the country's competitive edge in regional trade.

However, the success of C-BRTA's digital transformation depends on the technological readiness of other African nations who form part of the broader cross-border trade. Stakeholder resistance and varying levels of digital infrastructure across the region pose significant hurdles. Countries with less

advanced digital systems may struggle to integrate with the C-BRTA's digital platforms, slowing the pace of adoption and reducing the effectiveness of regional coordination.

Moreover, as more of the C-BRTA's operations become digitised, the cybersecurity risk increases. Cross-border transport data is sensitive, and any breach could disrupt operations and erode trust between regional stakeholders. The, the balancing the need for technological advancement with adequate cybersecurity measures is crucial for ensuring the smooth operation of these digital systems.

2.2.6. The Legal Tapestry of Cross-Border Transport

The C-BRTA operates within a complex legal environment shaped by both South African law and the broader legal frameworks of the SADC region. The fragmented regulatory landscape is one of the biggest challenges facing cross-border transport in Southern Africa. Each country enforces its own set of transport regulations, which complicates the movement of goods and vehicles across borders. For example, safety standards for commercial vehicles, licensing requirements for drivers, and compliance inspections vary widely, creating inconsistencies in enforcement.

These legal complexities are particularly evident at key border posts where vehicles must undergo different inspections as they cross into new jurisdictions. The result is longer waiting times, higher compliance costs, and increased potential for regulatory violations. Harmonising these legal frameworks is essential for reducing bureaucratic delays and ensuring smoother trade routes throughout the region.

The C-BRTA's role in advocating for regulatory harmonisation across SADC is critical. Achieving uniformity in transport laws would not only simplify compliance for cross-border operators but also reduce inefficiencies in the transport system. However, this requires a concerted effort from all member states, and slow political processes can hinder progress. The legal complexities surrounding cross-border transport remain a significant external challenge for the C-BRTA and its ability to enforce compliance effectively.

2.2.7. Greener Roads, Sustainable Futures

The global shift toward sustainability is transforming the transport industry, and the C-BRTA must align its operations with these evolving standards. The transport sector is one of the largest contributors to carbon emissions, and there is increasing pressure on governments and agencies to adopt more environmentally friendly practices. The C-BRTA's role in implementing a Green Transport Strategy focuses on promoting low-emission vehicles, supporting the development of electric vehicle infrastructure, and encouraging sustainable logistics practices. For South Africa and the broader region, transitioning to green transport is not only a necessity for meeting global environmental targets but also an opportunity to attract international investment and partnerships. Developing infrastructure that supports electric vehicles (EVs) along major transport corridors, for example, can position the region as a leader in sustainable logistics.

However, the transition to sustainable transport comes with significant challenges. The high cost of implementing green technologies, such as EV infrastructure, and the lack of existing charging stations along major transport routes present financial and logistical hurdles. Additionally, many transport operators, especially those in neighbouring countries, may not have the financial capacity to adopt greener technologies. The result is a slow adoption of sustainable practices across the region, with the full benefits of green transport still a long way off.

The C-BRTA's ability to balance financial constraints with the push for sustainability will be key in driving the adoption of green transport technologies. By securing partnerships with private sector stakeholders and international organisations, the C-BRTA can accelerate the implementation of sustainable initiatives, benefiting both the environment and the economy.

2.2.8. Securing the Future: Financial and Operational Stability

One of the C-BRTA's greatest challenges is maintaining financial sustainability in an unpredictable economic environment. The agency relies heavily on revenue from cross-border permits, which makes it vulnerable to fluctuations in the demand for transport services. Economic instability, rising fuel costs, and changes in trade volumes can significantly impact C-BRTA's revenue streams, making it difficult to ensure long-term financial stability.

Diversifying revenue streams is essential for the Agency to mitigate these risks. To this effect, the Agency has explored avenues such as consulting services for regional stakeholders and public-private partnerships to develop infrastructure projects, such as truck stops along major corridors. These initiatives offer new opportunities for revenue generation but require time and investment to implement fully.

Operational stability is equally important. The C-BRTA must ensure that its regulatory and enforcement systems are efficient, particularly at key border posts where delays and inefficiencies can disrupt trade. Enhancing collaboration with other regulatory bodies, such as the BMA and customs agencies, is critical for improving border operations and maintaining the smooth flow of goods across Southern Africa.

2.2.9. PESTLE Analysis

A PESTLE Analysis was conducted to analyse current issues with respect to political, economic, social, technological, environmental, and legal factors that currently affect the cross-border transportation industry today.

	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
POLITICAL	The establishment of the National Logistics Crisis Committee (NLCC) aims to improve the operational performance of supply chains, freight rail, and ports, creating an opportunity for C-BRTA to enhance cross-border transport efficiency. Additionally, the Economic Regulation of Transport Act 2024 provides a framework for a single transport economic regulator, supporting cost-effective and efficient transport systems. Regional cooperation, supported by the African Continental Free Trade Agreement (AfCFTA) and the Tripartite Transport and Transit Facilitation Programme (TTTFP), enables C-BRTA to expand its regulatory role across the SADC region. The AfCFTA creates opportunities for economic growth by eliminating tariffs and reducing delays at border posts, promoting free trade across Africa.	Political instability in some SADC countries and the slow legislative adoption of regional agreements pose significant risks. Uneven political will across member states may hinder the full implementation of cross-border initiatives, leading to disparities in transport regulation and coordination. Furthermore, domestic governments need to enact supporting legislation to facilitate the implementation of regional initiatives like AfCFTA and TTTFP. The transport sector faces challenges including port congestion, poor road infrastructure, rising fuel prices, and truck hijackings which increase
	Investment in transport infrastructure can drive job creation, economic inclusion, and better access to services. The growing demand for cross-border logistics, coupled with increasing continental economic integration, presents a chance for the C-BRTA to enhance trade facilitation. A Free Trade Area will allow increased movement of goods and people, stimulating demand for both freight and passenger transport services.	hijackings, which increase operational costs. Non-compliant trucks on the road, delays at border posts, bribery, and corruption also pose significant threats to cross-border transport efficiency. Global economic instability, fluctuating fuel prices, and unemployment (at 32.9% in South Africa in 2024) exacerbate these challenges. The EU's proposed Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) could impact South African exports, affecting traffic flow and reducing economic gains in trade.
SOCIAL	Rapid urbanisation and population growth (estimated at 1.2% annually) have led to an increased demand for efficient cross-border transportation services. With a youthful population and high migration rates, the need for better transport systems to support economic participation is critical. The potential for increased mobility under a	High levels of crime, including human trafficking and smuggling, are a major concern in the cross-border road transport industry, affecting the safety of both goods and passengers. Unemployment and social inequality contribute to social instability, which can lead to increased crime, making cross-

	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
	Free Trade Area, along with skills development and education opportunities within the sector, presents a significant chance for transformation and job creation.	border transport more hazardous. Cultural and religious diversity in the region also requires sensitive management to ensure transportation services cater to various communities' needs. Moreover, inefficiencies in Regional Economic Communities create high compliance costs for operators, and conflicts along transport corridors could endanger foreign drivers and increase criminal activities like bus robberies.
TECHNOLOGICAL	The rapid growth of technology and innovation offers the C-BRTA the opportunity to lead digital transformation in the cross-border transport sector. Platforms like CrossEasy and OCAS enable better tracking of people and goods, improve regulatory oversight, and enhance real-time decision-making, reducing congestion and delays. The gap in digital adoption across the region allows C-BRTA to position itself as a strategic partner for other SADC countries by transferring technology and expertise. Smart law enforcement systems using Al and machine learning offer advanced tools for improving safety and operational efficiency.	Data security and privacy risks are major concerns with increased reliance on digital systems. The need for stronger cybersecurity measures and adherence to data protection regulations is crucial to safeguard cross-border information exchange. Additionally, the disparity in technological advancement across SADC states poses a challenge for harmonising systems, which could lead to inconsistent implementation and reduced operational efficiency across the region.
LEGAL	The AfCFTA and other regional agreements provide legal frameworks that support trade liberalisation, harmonised regulations, and reduced non-tariff barriers, fostering a more unified and efficient cross-border transport system. The Economic Regulation of Transport Act 2024 creates opportunities for improved competitiveness and access to transport networks through enhanced regulation.	Fragmented regulatory environments, overlapping mandates, and uncoordinated legislation within the SADC region create inefficiencies that hinder cross-border transport. Slow implementation of bilateral agreements and uneven regulatory frameworks could lead to delays in achieving regulatory harmonisation and reduce the effectiveness of C-BRTA's efforts.
ENVIRONMENTAL	The global Just Energy Transition and the drive toward Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) standards offer C-BRTA a chance to align with sustainable practices. Investing in	Population growth, urbanisation, and inefficient land-use networks contribute to environmental degradation, increased emissions, and pollution. Climate change and

OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
renewable energy technologies,	energy depletion pose risks to
promoting green transport initiatives,	transport infrastructure,
and reducing emissions in the cross-	exacerbating the challenges of
border transport industry can support	traffic congestion, air and noise
long-term environmental sustainability.	pollution, and road accidents. The
The increasing global emphasis on clean	EU's CBAM could also increase the
energy and the adoption of	cost of exports from South Africa,
decarbonisation initiatives present	negatively impacting cross-border
opportunities for C-BRTA to integrate	transport flows and contributing to
green practices into its regulatory	environmental and economic strain.
frameworks and operations.	

Table 3: PESTLE -With Threats and Opportunities

2.3. Internal Environmental Analysis

The internal capacity of the C-BRTA should be structured to not only meet current needs but also to align with future demands in line with evolving global trends. The transition from quantity-based to quality-based regulation will require new skill sets and resources, making it essential for the Agency to adopt a global perspective in its strategic planning. The C-BRTA's role is increasingly influenced by global, not just regional, developments, and this shift necessitates that training programs and capacity-building efforts are aligned with the future direction of the organisation.

The Agency has been actively participating in various forums and is well-informed on future regulatory trends. Its engagement in benchmarking exercises has provided a solid foundation for growth, which the C-BRTA can leverage moving forward. While the transition to quality regulation may pose initial challenges due to limited experience, these obstacles are expected to be temporary and manageable. In the long run, this shift will create opportunities for the C-BRTA to innovate and explore alternative revenue streams beyond permit fees.

The introduction of a Single Transport Economic Regulator (STER) presents some uncertainties. While it could be perceived as a threat, it also holds the potential as a valuable opportunity for the C-BRTA to expand its influence and role within the regulatory landscape.

Below is a depiction of how the Internal environment will be assessed:



Figure 4: Internal Environment

To fulfil its mandate, the Agency must focus on harmonising the cross-border road transport industry, which requires strong internal cohesion. A key factor in achieving this is the appreciation of cross-functionality and agility in our ways of work to achieve the mandate of the Agency. The sector has shifted toward integrating product delivery alongside service delivery, and aligning efforts on value creation is essential to ensure that internal unity drives external harmonisation. Stakeholders buy-in must be fostered through value creation, which demands operational efficiency and effective value delivery to reduce stakeholder frustrations. The Agency is addressing performance issues caused by fragmented program delivery and cultural challenges.

To meet its broader goals, the Agency must excel in fulfilling its mandate and creating value for stakeholders, which will establish a platform for political support and advance regional harmonisation efforts. The current strategic direction emphasises product leadership, requiring a more agile and collaborative approach while maintaining the Agency's commitment to delivering high-quality service to the industry.

The C-BRTA is moving towards a digital future within a more complex operational landscape, and it needs a thoughtful strategy to guide its employees, customers, and regional partners through this transformation.

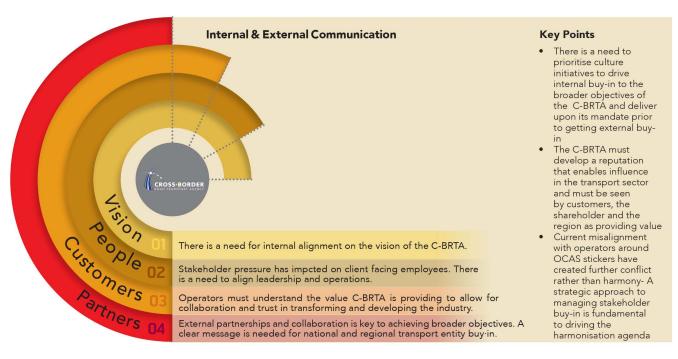


Figure 5: Vision, Mission, People and Customers

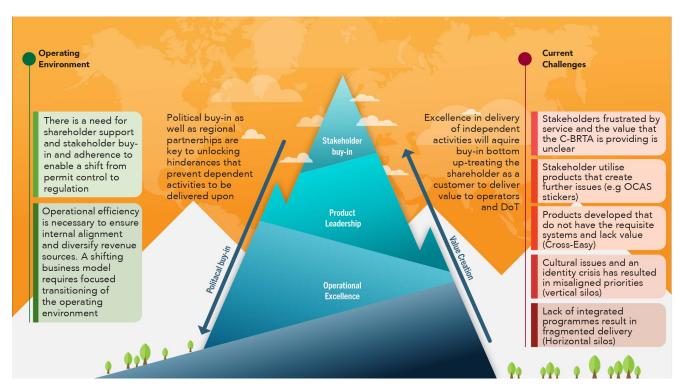


Figure 6: Operating Environment

2.3.1. C-BRTA's Competency in Delivering the Mandate

As a maturing organisation, the Agency has demonstrated its competence in meeting various output targets aligned with its approved Annual Performance Plan and Operational Plans. Over the past decade,

the Agency has worked to refine its operating systems and continues to seek solutions that position it as an exemplary regulator. This is reflected in the strategic shifts, improvements in internal controls, upgraded operating systems, and the implementation of effective policies.

2.3.2. Status of Compliance with BBBEE Act

The Agency is working to improve its B-BBEE compliance through an approved Transformation Framework and Strategy. Although the desired B-BBEE level has not been achieved, the Board approved the Transformation Framework in April 2022 and the strategy in January 2025. However, some audited elements for B-BBEE compliance were rushed, leading the Agency to dispute the score.

The C-BRTA Management has since prioritised B-BBEE functions such as maintenance of databases and records needed for improving the desired compliant level and preparation for the sector code due for council and cabinet approval. To this effect, efforts are currently underway to ensure success in the 2024/25 period, including a review of the Corporate Social Investment(CSI) policy. Furthermore, the Agency is in the process of appointing a new verification Agency for a period of three years to assess compliance and issue a Compliance Certificate. The assessment matrix focuses on key areas, including;

- Ownership and management control,
- Skills development,
- Enterprise and supplier development, and
- Socio-economic development.

The updated Transformation Framework has five main objectives, these centred on the Agency's to;

- Increase the representation of targeted groups in the freight and tourism cross-border road transport industry,
- Boost the participation of women, youth, and people with disabilities in the cross-border transport value chain,
- Increase the appointment of targeted groups at all levels within the Agency,
- Build capacity among targeted groups, and
- Prioritize procurement from B-BBEE compliant service providers.

This approach aims to provide the Agency with a comprehensive short- to medium-term plan, which outlines various scenarios and offers a clear roadmap of initiatives to improve B-BBEE scores across all elements in an integrated manner.

2.3.3. SWOT Analysis

A SWOT analysis is a strategic tool used to evaluate the internal factors affecting an organisation by identifying its Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats. For this section, the Agency focuses

solely focuses on the Strengths and Weaknesses (S and W) of the C-BRTA, because the previous session focused on the PESTLE-based Threats and Weaknesses. This targeted analysis provides a deep understanding of the internal capabilities and limitations that directly impact the Agency's performance. By concentrating on strengths, the C-BRTA identify the key areas that can be leveraged for competitive advantage, while addressing weaknesses helps pinpoint internal challenges that need to be mitigated to ensure effective operations. This approach allows the Agency to strengthen its foundation before addressing external factors, thereby ensuring it is well-positioned to fulfil its mandate and strategic outcomes.

2.3.3.1. Human Capital/Resources

Strengths

Highly skilled labour force: The C-BRTA's strength lies in its highly skilled workforce, comprising of professionals who possess deep cross knowledge border transport regulations, logistics, and management. This expertise enables the agency to navigate complex regulatory environments and implement effective strategies that enhance operational efficiency. The agency's commitment continuous professional development ensures that staff members remain updated on industry trends, best practices, and regulatory changes.

Strong governance structure: The Agency has established an effective governance framework that includes clear policies, procedures, and accountability mechanisms. strong This governance structure fosters transparency and integrity decision-making processes, enabling the C-BRTA to maintain high standards ethical conduct of and accountability. This framework is essential for building public trust and ensuring effective regulatory oversight in cross border transport operations.

Weaknesses

Undefined working culture: Despite the availability of HR Strategy that incorporates culture and ethics, results from the recent survey indicate that there may be questionable understanding of culture within the Agency. Although there are clear expectations for the Agency desired cultures, the embedding of the desired culture is yet to occur. As a result, service delivery becomes inconsistent, impacts customer satisfaction which and Communication efficiency. operational and collaboration within the organisation remain in ambiguity, leading to misunderstandings and a lack of coordinated efforts.

Corruption: Potential corruption among officers at Border Posts (due to limited resources) poses a significant risk to the integrity and effectiveness of Regulatory Services and Law Enforcement. This issue can lead to inconsistencies in enforcement of regulations, bribery, and illicit practices that undermine public trust and regulatory objectives in cross border transport operations.

The potential for corruption among officers at border posts poses a significant risk to the integrity and effectiveness of the agency's regulatory and law enforcement efforts. Furthermore, corruption can lead to inconsistent enforcement of regulations, compromising the Agency's objectives and diminishing public trust in its operations.

Strengths	Weaknesses					
Good working relationships with National and	Safety Concerns for Officers: Risks to officer safety					
regional stakeholders	during the execution of duties, such as					
	confrontations with violators of law or hazardous					
	road/working conditions. For example, The					
	Agency's law enforcement officers currently easily					
	detectable which raises the risk of safety incidents					
	whilst on duty.					
Strong governance structure: The agency has	Lack of Tools of Trade: The C-BRTA's strategy					
established an effective governance framework	seeks to create impact by leveraging technology to					
that includes clear policies, procedures, and	scale the level of output realised through the					
accountability mechanisms. This strong	Agency's constrained resources. This has increased					
governance structure fosters transparency and	the demand for tools of trade that enable the C-					
integrity in decision-making processes,	BRTA to work smarter and more efficiently.					
enabling the C-BRTA to maintain high	However, there is still gap in the Agency's access to					
standards of ethical conduct and	sufficient tools of trade to implement the Agency's					
accountability. This framework is essential for	mandate through it's strategy.					
building public trust and ensuring effective						
regulatory oversight in cross-border transport						
operations.						

Table 4:Strengths & Weaknesses Analysis (HR)

2.3.3.2.Financial Resources

Strengths	Weaknesses				
Financial sustainability: The Agency has	Financial Sustainability: C-BRTA's financial				
mechanisms in place for revenue generation	sustainability relies significantly on revenue from				
and is driving strategies to diversify its income	permit sales. This dependence makes the Agency				
sources to mitigate risks associated with	vulnerable to fluctuations, such as decreased cross				
economic downturns or external shocks.	border activity during economic downturns or				
	crises like the COVID-19 pandemic. Reduced				
Comprehensive Resource Availability: Access	permit sales directly impact its budget and ability to				
to advanced tools, like digital tracking systems	fund regulatory activities. Furthermore, slow				
and automated inspection technology such as	growth in the South African economy, coupled by				
C-BRTA 1 (i.e. the smart car), amplifies C-	the risk of operators registering the organisations				
BRTA's regulatory impact by ensuring safer,	outside of South Africa.				
and more regulated cross border transport					

Table 5: Strengths & Weaknesses Analysis (Financial Resources)

2.3.3.3.Internal Processes/Operations

Strengths	Weaknesses
Legislative Framework: Strong legislative	Dependency for implementation of the mandate:
framework and internal policies guide the	The Agency relies on the Department of Transport
Agency's operations, providing a solid	to implement policy changes which would enable
foundation for regulatory activities.	improved regulation of the cross border road
	transport industry. Furthermore, although
	protocols which foster regional harmonisation of
	regulations are established with member states in

Strengths	Weaknesses
	the region, domestication of the agreed protocols require political buy-in which is not the competency of the Agency.
Regulatory Authority: The exclusive regulatory authority granted to C-BRTA over cross border road transport regulation within South Africa enables the Agency to effectively manage bilateral and multilateral agreements. This authority positions the agency as a key player in enhancing trade volumes and economic activity.	Lack of necessary infrastructure: The absence of impounding facilities can hinder and effective enforcement of the regulations. This area of weakness can hinder the process of removing illegally operated vehicles from the post, impacting road safety and regulatory compliance.
Digital Transformation: The Cross-Easy management system has streamlined permit processes, allowing for faster processing times and improved customer service. Additionally, the approval of a comprehensive Digital ICT Strategy demonstrates the Agency's commitment to harnessing technology to improve its operational capabilities and service delivery.	Need for Partnerships: Strong partnerships are required to ensure that we collaborate with the local and regional stakeholders to drive the implementation of the mandate.
Operational Resilience: The Agency's strong use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) supports remote work and ensures operational continuity during disruptions. This resilience is critical for maintaining service delivery, especially in unpredictable circumstances such as natural disasters or public health emergencies. The policy guidance that encourages flexibility further strengthens the Agency's ability to adapt to changing conditions. Strong use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) supports remote work and operational continuity. This is also backed by policy guidance which encourages flexibility.	Lack of capacity: The Agency relies on third parties for digital transformation and must enhance internal capacity to manage this risk.

Strengths Weaknesses Good Working Relationships with National Safety Concerns for Officers: The safety of and Regional Stakeholders: personnel while performing their duties is a critical The C-BRTA has cultivated strong relationships concern, especially in high-risk environments such with a variety of stakeholders, including border posts. Risks associated government entities, private sector operators, confrontations with law violators and hazardous regional organisations. These working conditions can lead to injuries or fatalities, and collaborations facilitate resource sharing, impacting staff morale and operational enhance operational capabilities, and promote effectiveness. Therefore, ensuring the safety of coordinated efforts to address cross border officers is essential for maintaining a functional and transport challenges. Such partnerships are effective law enforcement by the agency. vital for creating a supportive network that drives regional integration and economic growth.

Table 6: Strengths & Weaknesses Analysis (Operations)

2.3.3.4. Marketing and Branding

Strengths	Weaknesses
Brand Recognition: Enhanced through	Brand Awareness: In as much there is strategic
rebranding efforts and strategic	intent on Integrated Communication within the
communication, strengthening domestic	organisation, there is evident Insufficient brand
presence and stakeholder engagement. The	recognition across the country and SADC region
Agency approved its Integrated Communication	which has potential of domestically limiting the
Strategy (2021/22), to support its strategic	Agency's public influence and stakeholder
vision and ideals. In addition, the Agency has	engagement.
enhanced visibility and incorporated the	
elements of EVP in its recruitment webpage.	
Technological Adaptation: Adoption of Fourth	Skills Development: There is still a need to upskill
Industrial Revolution (4IR) technologies and	the C-BRTA staff to evolve with the digital age
migration to Microsoft Azure cloud platform	
ensure modernised and innovative cloud	
solutions, thus improving its agility and	
efficiency.	

Table 7: Strengths & Weaknesses Analysis (Marketing and Branding)

2.3.4. Learning and Growth

Strengths	Weaknesses				
Commitment to continuous professional	None identified				
development: The C-BRTA prioritises training					
and development programs for its staff,					
fostering a culture of learning and adaptability.					
Encouragement of innovation: The agency	Knowledge management gaps:				
promotes innovative thinking and problem-	The lack of synergy within the organisation often				
solving among employees to enhance service	leads to duplication of efforts and inefficiencies.				
delivery and operational efficiency.					

Table 8: Strengths & Weaknesses Analysis (Learning and Growth)

3. C-BRTA Stakeholder Analysis and Mapping

Successful implementation of some of the C-BRTA initiatives continues to require political support and partnership with other public or private institutions. The stakeholder environment has remained relatively stable compared to the previous strategic plan period.

3.1. Stakeholder Analysis

The C-BRTA aims to foster and maintain strong relationships with key stakeholders involved in its value chain, as detailed in this document. The Agency's success in fulfilling its mandate relies heavily on effective collaboration with its diverse stakeholders across various sectors. These stakeholders include both private and public sector entities and maintaining excellent relationships with them is crucial for C-BRTA's operations. The Agency's Stakeholder Management Plan provides further details regarding these stakeholders.

In developing its stakeholder map, the C-BRTA grouped stakeholders based on the desired outcomes of their engagement, allowing the Agency to target these groups with unified messages through shared communication channels. This strategic approach helps the C-BRTA to solicit support from a broad range of stakeholders, including government bodies, operators, and other continental and regional actors that contribute to the cross-border transport sector.

By categorising stakeholders, the C-BRTA can assess their importance based on the type of relationship or connection they have with the Agency. These relationships are classified as enabling, normative, functional, or diffused linkages, each serving a distinct purpose:

- 3.1.1. **Enabling Linkages:** These relationships involve stakeholders that provide authority and resources. The objectives here are to:
 - Build credibility in the C-BRTA's role and functions.
 - Highlight the Agency's value to society.
 - Garner support for the C-BRTA's capacity-building efforts.

- 3.1.2. **Normative Linkages:** These are relationships with stakeholders that set standards and norms. The engagement objectives include:
 - Raising awareness of the C-BRTA's role.
 - Defining the C-BRTA's responsibilities.
 - ➤ Strengthening the C-BRTA's credibility as a cross border road transport regulator.
- 3.1.3. **Functional Linkages:** These linkages are with stakeholders that provide inputs and outputs. The objectives for engaging these stakeholders are:
 - > Gathering feedback and consulting on business efficiencies.
 - Promoting collaboration for operational efficiency.
 - Ensuring committed, customer-centric employees and suppliers.
- 3.1.4. **Diffused Linkages:** These relationships are with stakeholders who are indirectly connected to C-BRTA. The objectives include:
 - Raising public awareness of C-BRTA's mandate.
 - > Enhancing C-BRTA's reputation and brand image.
 - Regularly communicating with these stakeholders using outreach methods.

3.2. Stakeholder Mapping

The following diagram depicts the C-BRTA's stakeholder map that must be taken into consideration during stakeholder prioritisation and engagement planning

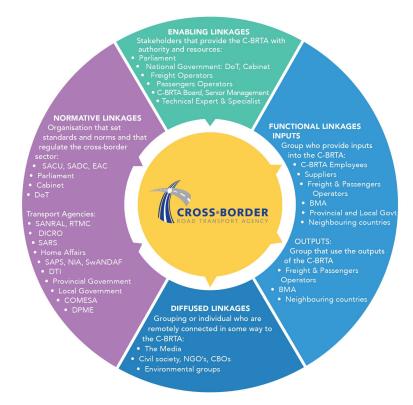


Figure 7: Stakeholder Mapping

PART C: Measuring Our Performance

Measuring the performance of the Agency is essential to evaluate its effectiveness in achieving strategic goals and delivering long-term impact. The focus is on assessing progress through clearly defined strategic outcomes and performance indicators. By aligning these outcomes with measurable metrics, the C-BRTA aims to monitor its impact on regulatory enforcement, cross-border facilitation, and operational efficiency. The overarching objective is to ensure that the Agency's efforts contribute significantly to regional integration, economic growth, and the smooth functioning of cross-border transport.

1. Institutional Performance Overview

In addressing the challenges within the cross-border road transport industry, such as the unlevelled operating environment, insufficient enforcement of the cross-border transport mandate, inconsistent regulations, and bureaucratic hurdles, a set of measurable outcomes has been established to track progress. These outcomes are tied to specific indicators designed to assess whether they have been achieved, with the expectation that reaching these targets will lead to the desired long-term impact. The outcomes are aligned with the core functions of the C-BRTA, which are organised into three key programmes responsible for executing the strategy. An additional administration programme focuses on internal priorities to enhance the Agency's overall performance. The four programmes are:

- Programme 1: Administration
- Programme 2: Regulatory Services
- Programme 3: Law Enforcement
- Programme 4: Facilitation and Advisory

2. The Problem and Impact Statements

2.1. Problem Statement

The Problem Statement is as follows:



Figure 8: The Defined Problem Statement

2.2. The Impact Statements

The Impact Statements are:

Impact Statement 1: To be an efficient and effective organisation through operational excellence

Impact Statement 2: Enhanced cross border transport efficiency and safety through digitalisation and quality regulations.

Impact Statement 3: Transformation and enhanced inclusivity in the cross border transport sector.

Impact Statement 4: Advanced sustainable transport through reduced environmental impact and decarbonisation.

3. The C-BRTA's Theory of Change and Pathway to success

The C-BRTA's Theory of Change (ToC) aims to tackle the challenges caused by an uneven operating environment in the cross-border road transport sector, which stems from insufficient implementation of the cross-border road transport mandate. The following figure outlines a strategic approach for enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of the C-BRTA and its services, ultimately achieving the necessary support to drive meaningful impact.

PROBLEM STATEMENT	<u>INPUTS</u>	<u>PROGRAMME</u>	<u>OUTPUTS</u>	<u>OUTCOMES</u>	<u>IMPACT</u>
The cross-border	 Infrastructure 	Administration	Improved organisational	Attraction and	To be an efficient and effective
transport industry	Equipment		culture	retention of high	organisation through operational
faces significant	 People 			performing employees	excellence
challenges due to	 Intellectual 		Trainees recruited	Improved transport	Transformation and enhanced
fragmented	Property			sector skills capacity	inclusivity in the cross border
regulations,	 Partnerships 				transport sector.
unharmonised legal	Funding/ Financial		Implemented Digital IT	Integrated Cross	Enhanced cross border transport
frameworks,	Resources		Strategy initiatives	border systems	efficiency and safety through
untransformed	Good Governance				digitisation and quality regulations.
industry fueled by			Increased other sources of	Financially sustainable	To be an efficient and effective
bureaucratic			revenue	organisation	organisation through operational
processes, resulting in			Addressed Parliamentary	Improved governance	excellence
inconsistent			questions	and strengthen	
enforcement and			Resolved reported	control environment	
operational			incidents of corruption		
inefficiencies.			Implemented SEC Annual		
			Work Plan		
These issues are			Resolved audit findings		
further compounded			Unqualified audit		
by unacceptable road			outcomes		
fatalities, evolving			PFMA payment		
technological			requirement compliant		
demands,			Reduced cases of fruitless		
environmental			and wasteful expenditure		

PROBLEM STATEMENT	<u>INPUTS</u>	<u>PROGRAMME</u>	<u>OUTPUTS</u>	OUTCOMES	<u>IMPACT</u>
sustainability			Reduced cases of irregular		
pressures, limited			expenditure		
stakeholder			Approved Green Transport	Advocacy for	
collaboration and			Framework	compliance with	
limited digital				decarbonisation	
integration across the				initiatives.	
region.			Annual customer	Enhanced customer	
			satisfaction surveys	satisfaction	
			Improved communication	Enhanced	
			by the C-BRTA	communication and	
				marketing	
		Regulatory	OCAS registered operators	Enhanced regulatory	Enhanced cross border transport
				regime through the	efficiency and safety through
				Implementation of	digitisation and quality regulations.
				quality regulations	
		Law Enforcement	Compliance inspections	Enhanced compliance	Enhanced cross border transport
			conducted	within cross border	efficiency and safety through
				commercial road	digitisation and quality regulations.
				transport.	
			Roadmap for Integration	An integrated smart	
			of smart law enforcement	law enforcement	
			systems/tools		

PROBLEM STATEMENT	<u>INPUTS</u>	<u>PROGRAMME</u>	<u>OUTPUTS</u>	OUTCOMES	<u>IMPACT</u>
			Road safety initiatives on	Increased road safety	
			routes leading to port of	advocacy on routes	
			entry	leading to port of	
				entry	
		Facilitation &	Implemented incubation	Improved	Transformation and enhanced
		Advisory	strategy	representation of	inclusivity in the cross border
				previously	transport sector.
				disadvantaged groups	
				in cross border road	
				transport operations.	
			Resolved cross-border	Conducive operating	Enhanced cross border transport
			operator constraints	environment for cross	efficiency and safety through
				border road transport	digitisation and quality regulations.
				operators	
			Industry relevant research	Increased value-add	Advanced sustainable transport
			conducted	through execution of	through reduced environmental
				industry-relevant	impact and decarbonisation.
				research	
			Economic growth and	Economic growth and	Transformation and enhanced
			infrastructure	Infrastructure	inclusivity in the cross border
			development	Development	transport sector.

Table 9: Theory of Change Snapshot

The table above provides an overview of the Agency's Theory of Change. To realise its vision of becoming a leading land transport regulator, the Agency must create the desired impact by implementing comprehensive, consistent, and effective regulations that will promote continental integration and facilitate trade.

PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION

1. Purpose of the Administration Programme

1.1 Purpose of Sub- Programme 1.1 – Culture and Transformation

This programme provides support to the core functions in executing the mandate on the delivery of set targets through provision of strategic and operational support within the Agency. It carries the responsibility of improving business efficiency as well as to promote structured and coherent performance and monitoring mechanisms thereby carrying out integrity and risk management, business performance monitoring and evaluation, customer services, strategic communication, financial and supply chain management.

1.2 Purpose of Sub- Programme 1.2 - Digitalisation

The digitalisation programme supports the core functions of the C-BRTA by enhancing the execution of its mandate through the integration of innovative technology solutions. This programme is focused on improving operational efficiency, streamlining business processes, and promoting data-driven decision-making.

1.3 Purpose of Sub- Programme 1.3 - Financial Sustainability

This Programme is designed to ensure the long-term financial health and viability of an organisation. It involves a comprehensive assessment of current financial resources, anticipated needs and potential strategic risks, coupled with strategies to generate revenue, diversify revenue streams and control costs.

1.4 Purpose of Sub- Programme 1.4 - Governance

This programme establishes a comprehensive framework to guide ethical conduct, ensure accountability, and promote sustainable value creation. It encompasses compliance, and performance monitoring, with a focus on preventing fraud and corruption, strengthening audit processes, and integrating ESG factors into decision-making. By promoting transparency and responsible business practices, the programme aims to minimise risks, enhance reputation, and drive sustainable value for all stakeholders.

1.5 Purpose of Sub- Programme 1.5 - Communication and Marketing

The programme will enhance its presence across the SADC region by promoting awareness and understanding of its role in facilitating safe and efficient cross-border road transport. Through targeted communication, digital engagement, and stakeholder collaboration, the programme will build trust, improve compliance, and highlight the C-BRTA's contribution to regional integration and economic development.

1.6 Outcomes, Outputs, Performance Indicators and MTEF Targets

Table below demonstrate how this programme will progressively achieve the desired impact over the medium-term period i.e., over three (3) years:

				Annual Targets							
No.	Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Audited	Audited /Actual Performance		formance Estimated Performance		MTEF Period		
			malcators	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	
1.1.1	Attraction and retention of high performing employees	Improved organisationa I culture	Implemented approved Human Resources Strategy	Implemented prioritised culture enhancement initiatives as per 2021/22 implementation Plan	Implemented 30% identified HR Strategy initiatives	Implemented 100% of the annual implementati on plan linked to the HR Strategy	Implemented 100% of the annual implementation plan linked to the HR Strategy	Implemented Culture Change initiatives as per approved HR Strategy	Implemented Human Resources Strategy	Implemented Human Resources Strategy	
1.1.2	Improved transport sector skills capacity	Trainees recruited	Number of Trainees recruited	New target	New target	22 Interns recruited	14 trainees recruited	30 trainees recruited	No target, due to 2 year running term	50 trainees recruited	
1.2.1	Integrated Cross border systems	Implemented Digital IT Strategy initiatives	Percentage implementation of the Digital IT Strategy initiatives	New target	New target	New target	Implemented 100% of the annual implementation plan linked to the Digital IT Strategy	Implemented 100% of the annual implementation plan linked to the Digital IT Strategy	Implemented 100% of the annual implementation plan linked to the Digital IT Strategy	Implemented 100% of the annual implementati on plan linked to the Digital IT Strategy	
1.3.1	Financially sustainable organisation	Increased other sources of revenue	Percentage increase in other revenue	New target	New target	New target	New target	1% of the revenue derived from other sources except permit fees	1% of the revenue derived from other sources except permit fees	1% of the revenue derived from other sources except permit fees	

				Annual Targets							
No.	Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Audited	ed /Actual Performance		Estimated Performance		MTEF Period		
			indicators	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	
1.4.1	Improved governance and strengthened control environment	Addressed Parliamentary questions	Percentage responses to Parliamentary questions received from DoT	New target	New target	100% responses to parliamentary questions					
1.4.2		Resolved reported incidents of corruption	Percentage resolution of reported incidents of corruption	New target	95% resolution of reported incidents of corruption	100% resolution of reported incidents of corruption	100% resolution of reported incidents of corruption	100% resolution of reported incidents of corruption	100% resolution of reported incidents of corruption	100% resolution of reported	
1.4.3		Implemented SEC Annual Work Plan	Percentage implementation of the SEC Annual Workplan	New target	Monitored Operations of the Ethics Committees	Ethics Committees operationalise d	Implemented 100%of the approved SEC Annual Workplan	Implemented 100%of the approved SEC Annual Workplan	Implemented 100%of the approved SEC Annual Workplan	Implemented 100% of the approved SEC Annual Workplan	
1.4.4		Resolved audit findings	Percentage implementation of action plans to address audit findings	New target	100% implementati on of action plans to address audit findings	100% implementati on of action plans to address audit findings	100% implementation of action plans to address audit findings	100% implementation of action plans to address audit findings	100% implementation of action plans to address audit findings	100% implementati on of action plans to address audit findings	
1.4.5		Unqualified audit outcomes	Regulatory Audit Outcome by the Auditor- General of South Africa (AGSA)	New target	Unqualified Audit Report with no significant findings						

							Annual Targets				
No.	Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Audited	Audited /Actual Performance		Estimated Performance		MTEF Period	MTEF Period	
			mulcators	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	
1.4.6	Improved governance and strengthened control	PFMA payment requirement compliant	Percentage compliance to 30-day payment requirement	New target	100% of valid invoices paid within 30 days	100% of valid invoices paid within 30 days	100% of valid invoices paid within 30 days	100% of valid invoices paid within 30 days	100% of valid invoices paid within 30 days	100% of valid invoices paid within 30 days	
1.4.7	environment	Reduced cases of fruitless and wasteful expenditure	Percentage reduction of fruitless and wasteful expenditure	New target	New target	New target	New target	100% reduction of cases of fruitless and wasteful expenditure	100% reduction of cases of fruitless and wasteful expenditure	100% reduction of cases of fruitless and wasteful expenditure	
1.4.8		Reduced cases of irregular expenditure	Percentage reduction of cases of irregular expenditure	New target	New target	New target	New target	100% reduction of cases of irregular expenditure	100% reduction of cases of irregular expenditure	100% reduction of cases of irregular expenditure	
1.4.9	Advocacy for compliance with decarbonisati on initiatives	Approved Green Transport Framework	Percentage improvement in the compliance with decarbonisation initiatives	New target	New target	New target	New target	New target	New target	Green Transport Framework	
1.5.1	Enhanced customer satisfaction	Annual customer satisfaction surveys	Number of external customer satisfaction surveys conducted	New Target	New Target	New Target	New Target	4 External customer satisfaction survey conducted	4 External customer satisfaction survey conducted	4 External customer satisfaction survey conducted	
1.5.2	Enhanced communicatio	Improved communicati	Percentage implementation of annual	Implemented 20% of integrated	Implemented 20% of integrated	Implemented 100% of the annual	Implemented 100% of the annual	100% implementation of the annual	100% implementation of the annual	100% implementati on of the	

				Annual Targets						
No.	Outcome Ou	Outputs	Outputs Output Indicators	Audited /Actual Performance		Estimated MTEF Period Performance				
			mulcators	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
	n and marketing	on by the C- BRTA	communication s plan	Communication Strategy initiatives	Communicati on Strategy initiatives	implementati on plan linked to the Integrated Communicati ons Strategy	implementation plan linked to the Integrated Communication s Strategy	communication s plan.	communication s plan.	annual communicatio ns plan.

Table 10: Performance over the MTEF Period

1.7 Output Indicators, Annual and Quarterly Targets

The table below represents how the annual targets will be achieved on a quarterly basis:

No.	Output Indicators	Annual Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1.1.1	Implemented approved Human Resources Strategy	Implemented Culture Change initiatives as per approved HR Strategy	Draft Human Resources Strategy	Approval of Human Resources Strategy by Board	Implemented Culture Change initiatives as per approved HR Strategy	Implemented Culture Change initiatives as per approved HR Strategy
1.1.2	Number of trainees recruited	30 trainees recruited	No target	No target	No target	30 trainees recruited
1.2.1	Percentage implementation of the Digital IT Strategy	Implemented 100% of the annual implementation plan linked to the Digital IT Strategy	Implemented 25% of the annual implementation plan linked to the Digital IT Strategy	Implemented 50% of the annual implementation plan linked to the Digital IT Strategy	Implemented 75% of the annual implementation plan linked to the Digital IT Strategy	Implemented 100% of the annual implementation plan linked to the Digital IT Strategy
1.3.1	Percentage increase in other revenue	1% of the revenue derived from other sources except permit fees	No target	No target	No target	1% of the revenue derived from other sources except permit fees
1.4.1	Percentage responses to Parliamentary questions received from the DoT	100% responses to parliamentary questions	No target	100% response to Parliamentary Questions	No target	100% response to Parliamentary Questions
1.4.2	Percentage resolution of reported incidents of corruption	100% resolution of reported incidents of corruption	No target	100% of reported incidents resolved	No target	100% of reported incidents resolved
1.4.3	Percentage implementation of the SEC Annual Workplan	Implemented 100% of the approved SEC Annual Workplan	No target	Implemented 50% of the approved SEC Annual Workplan	No target	Implemented 100% of the approved SEC Annual Workplan
1.4.4	Percentage implementation of action plans to address audit findings	100% implementation of action plans to address audit findings	No target	100% implementation of action plans to address audit findings	No target	100% implementation of action plans to address audit findings
1.4.5	Regulatory Audit Outcome by the Auditor-	Unqualified Audit Report with no significant findings	No target	Unqualified Audit Report with no significant findings	No target	No target

No.	Output Indicators	Annual Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	General of South Africa (AGSA)					
1.4.6	Percentage compliance to 30-day payment requirement	100% of valid invoices paid within 30 days	100% of valid invoices paid within 30 days	100% of valid invoices paid within 30 days	100% of valid invoices paid within 30 days	100% of valid invoices paid within 30 days
1.4.7	Percentage reduction of cases of fruitless and wasteful expenditure	100% reduction of cases of fruitless and wasteful expenditure	No target	No target	No target	100% reduction of cases of fruitless and wasteful expenditure
1.4.8	Percentage reduction of cases of irregular expenditure	100% reduction of cases of irregular expenditure	No target	No target	No target	100% reduction of cases of irregular expenditure
1.5.1	Number of external customer satisfaction surveys conducted	4 External customer satisfaction survey conducted	1 External customer satisfaction survey conducted	2 External customer satisfaction survey conducted	3 External customer satisfaction survey conducted	4 External customer satisfaction survey conducted
1.5.2	Percentage implementation of annual communications plan	100% implementation of the annual communications plan	27,50% implementation of the annual communications plan	45,00% implementation of the annual communications plan	77,50% implementation of the annual communications plan	100% implementation of the annual communications plan

Table 11: Quarterly Targets

1.8 Explanation of planned performance over the medium-term period and rationale for output

Output 1.1.1: Improved organisational culture

A well-defined strategy provides a clear vision of how the Agency would like to drive the agenda of being the employer of choice through the attraction and retention of a high performing workforce. The strategy would outline initiatives to improve the overall employee experience, including competitive compensation, benefits, career development opportunities, and a positive work environment. One of the initiatives would be to continue prioritising training and development programmes ensuring that employees have opportunities to grow and advance their careers within the organization, which is a key factor in retention.

Further to that, implementing policies that promote work-life balance, such as flexible working hours and remote work options, can make the organisation more attractive to top talent amongst others. Several other initiatives will continue to be robustly implemented like the recognition and reward systems which motivates employees to perform at their best and feel valued for their contributions. Strong leadership and management practices will continue to play a vital role in the implementation of these practices and ensure that the desired impact of a capable and ethical workforce is achieved.

Output 1.1.2: Trainees Recruited

The recruitment of trainees is s drive by the Agency to improve the transport sector skills gap, with a special focus on the cross-border road transport industry. These youths will be placed in the various divisions within the Agency based on their qualifications and will be mentored to ensure that by the end of their trainee programmes new skills have been impacted.

The planned recruitment will ensure that the set targets are met and that only youth is considered for this purpose.

Output 1.2: Implemented Digital IT Strategy Implementation Plan

The vision of C-BRTA IT is to be a leader among peers through the consistent delivery of innovative digital and data solutions and services. This vision is being realized through four key themes and seven strategic objectives, which collectively contribute to the outputs of a digitalized organization. These outputs will be instrumental in achieving the intended outcomes of a digitalised business and have a positive impact on the business strategic plan. Through the implementation of the Digital IT Strategy, the C-BRTA's IT division is not only driving internal digital transformation but also laying the groundwork for integrated cross-border systems that will enhance regional collaboration and trade. This integration

enhances operational efficiency, improves customer satisfaction, and ensures that the organization is well-positioned to meet future challenges and opportunities.

The Strategic Plan benefits from a robust digital infrastructure that can support cross-border activities efficiently, securely, and reliably. By focusing on cloud-first, data agility, and stakeholder engagement, C-BRTA is ensuring that its cross-border systems are future-proof, adaptable, and resilient. These initiatives directly align with the Strategic Plan's goal of improving cross-border operations by creating a unified, secure, and efficient digital ecosystem across borders. The result is an increased ability to manage cross-border transport activities, enhancing both operational efficiency and regional economic growth. The impact on the strategic plan is significant, as it enables the organization to achieve its vision and deliver on its mission effectively.

Output 1.3: Increased other sources of revenue

Increased other sources of revenue can help the Agency to achieve the outcome of financial sustainability by diversifying its income streams and reducing reliance on a single source of revenue. Diversifying revenue sources reduces the risk associated with dependency on a single income stream if one source of revenue declines, others can help balance the shortfall.

Implementation of the prioritised revenue will enable the Agency to achieve the set target for the year and the rest of the 5-year strategy.

Output 1.4.1: Addressed Parliamentary questions

Implementation of appropriate internal controls to respond adequately to oral and written Parliamentary questions in line with good governance and to account to the public for its policy choices and actions.

The plan is that as soon as the questions are received from the DoT, those responsible are alerted and follow through is done to ensure that the Agency complies with the timelines provided by DoT.

Output 1.4.2: Resolved reported incidents of corruption

The Agency has established an Integrity Management Services unit to promote ethical practices in the Agency though the implementation of its Anti-Corruption Strategy. This includes the investigations of reported incidents within a reasonable period. The Integrity Management Policy requires that reported incidents be investigated and finalized within sixty working days.

The plan that the Agency has in ensuring resolution of any reported incidents of corruption is robust to ensure achievement of the set targets.

Output 1.4.3: Implemented SEC Annual Work Plan

Following the establishment and operationalisation of ethics committee with clear terms of reference to oversee the implementation and governance of ethics in the Agency; the Agency is in the process of developing and Ethics Management Strategy, which will drive improved ethics management within the organisation.

The implementation of the Social and Ethics Committee work plan will ensure that all initiatives planned to improve the ethics culture of the organisation are implemented.

Output 1.4.4: Resolved audit findings

Implementation of a sound system of internal control to minimize audit findings and mitigate against the risk of recurrence of similar audit findings. The resolution of audit findings is monitored through a tracking register indicting progress on the implementation of additional controls to strengthen the control weakness identified during the audit.

The Agency over the performance period will implement the mitigating strategies that will ensure that there are no repeat findings that will be raised and further to that no other significant findings are made against the Agency.

Output 1.4.5: Unqualified audit outcomes

Maintenance of sound system of internal control, risk management and supply chain management and financial and performance management as well as IT governance. The internal control system includes mechanisms to ensure compliance with the C-BRT Act, Public Financial Management Act, Treasury Regulations, and all prescripts included in its compliance universe.

The Agency has over the years achieved a clean audit and will continue to ensure that it continues in this financial year.

Output 1.4.6: PFMA payment requirement compliant

Implementation of a sound system of internal control to ensure that valid invoices are processed, and payment effected within the prescribed period of 30 days.

The planned processes of ensuring that all valid invoices are paid within the prescribed period will continue to be implemented during the financial year.

Output 1.4.7: Reduced fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Implementation of sound system of internal controls to ensure that fruitless and wasteful expenditure is not only reduced but also eliminated

The planned processes of ensuring that all valid invoices are paid within the prescribed period will continue to be implemented during the financial year.

Output 1.4.8: Reduced irregular expenditure

Implementation of sound system of internal controls to ensure that valid invoices are processed, and payment effected within the prescribed period of 30 days. The planned processes of ensuring that all valid invoices are paid within the prescribed period will continue to be implemented during the financial year.

Output 1.5.1: Annual customer satisfaction surveys

Annual customer satisfaction surveys can significantly enhance customer satisfaction by providing valuable insights into customer experiences and identifying areas for improvement. Surveys can reveal specific issues that customers face, allowing the organization to address these problems directly and improve the overall customer experience.

This helps in assessing the effectiveness of implemented changes and strategies. By systematically gathering and analysing customer feedback through annual surveys, organizations can make informed decisions that enhance customer satisfaction and loyalty.

Output 1.5.2. Improved communication by the C-BRTA

The intention of C-BRTA integrated communication strategy is to ensure that a viable C-BRTA by – lead to good governance, improve internal staff and external citizen/stakeholder morale, and contributing towards meeting government's aims and objectives. It further builds public trust and confidence in the integrity of government and can be used to challenge any negative perceptions that might exist in the public space. Communications strategy within C-BRTA focus on issues such as environmental scanning and public opinion research, media monitoring, provision of internal communication platforms and structures, marketing and campaigns management, crisis communication, media engagement and ensuring presence on online communication platforms and guard against C-BRTA reputation. Our strategy supports the mandate of the organisation and ensure visibility and profiling of C-BRTA in different platforms.

Central to our communication strategy is its linkages to stakeholder engagement, where in this regard the function provides key strategic support – by ensuring that information is widely accessible within the public space, to facilitate through different platforms, engagement of citizens in conversation around critical issues and to empower citizens to participate in not only shaping government policies but also in taking up opportunities that affect their lives.

1.9 Programme Resource Consideration

The outputs under this programme are in support of other organisational core functions and therefore their achievement is vital in ensuring that the Agency implements its mandate. The available resources that of human capital, budget and use of service providers were identified e.g., that of integrating OCAS system will be utilised to ensure achievement of all set outputs. The table below represents the allocation of the resources for the achievement of the desired output.

Outwit		Expenditure			Medium-Term Expenditure Estimates		re Estimates
Output	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Improved organisational culture							
Trainees recruited							
Implemented Digital IT Strategy implementation plan initiatives							
Increased other sources of revenue							
Addressed Parliamentary questions							
Resolved reported incidents of corruption							
Implemented SEC Annual Work Plan							
Resolved audit findings	125 836	141 437	148 171	177 325	210 439	209 305	218 765
Unqualified audit outcomes							
PFMA compliant							
Reduced fruitless and wasteful expenditure							
Reduced irregular expenditure							
Annual customer satisfaction surveys							
Improved communication by the C-BRTA							

Table 12: Resource Consideration

1.10 Updated Key Risks

Output	Key Risk(s)	Risk Mitigation
Improved organisational culture	Non-approval of the Strategy due to	Present the value proposition in a way that resonates with the Board and the
	uncrystallised value proposition	organisation at large
Trainees recruited	Loss of recruits prior to the 24 months	Implement a robust screening process, including interviews, assessments, and
	period	background checks, to identify candidates who are likely to thrive in the C-BRTA environment.
Implemented Digital IT Strategy	Inability to implement the strategy due to	Define the system architecture and implement strong security protocols,
implementation plan initiatives	availability of financial and capacity	including firewalls, intrusion detection systems, and encryption, to protect
	resources	sensitive data and prevent unauthorised access
Increased other sources of	Failure to diversify C-BRTA's revenue	Implement new revenue generating initiatives
revenue streams	streams	
Addressed Parliamentary	Inability to source information and	Communicate and appraise stakeholders timeously
questions	respond within the stipulated time frame	
Resolved reported incidents of	Interventions not adequate to address the	Implement the Anti-fraud and corruption strategy
corruption	systematic fraud and corruption value chain.	Conduct a fraud risk assessment
	Chair.	Maintain an effective fraud and corruption reporting system, including
		awareness initiatives.
Resolved audit findings	Ineffective internal controls	Continuous awareness and enhancements of internal controls
Unqualified audit outcomes		Control Environment assessment and risk management assessment
PFMA compliant	Non-compliance with the PFMA and its regulations	Implement and maintain effective internal controls
Reduced fruitless and wasteful expenditure		
Reduced irregular expenditure		
Annual customer satisfaction surveys	Decline in customer satisfaction	Implement customer focused initiatives
Improved communication by the	Inability to brand position the organisation	Implement effective communications strategies which will include brand visibility
C-BRTA	mashing to brand position the organisation	and brand awareness initiatives

Table 13: Risks Identified

1.11 TECHNICAL INDICATOR DESCRIPTIONS - ADMINISTRATION

Indicator 1.1.1

Definition The indicator seeks to develop new HR Strategy and i in the alter years. Source of data • 2022-2025 Approved Corporate Services Strategy Prior year's performance on the implementation of	·			
	V			
Dries year's newformence on the involvementation	y			
Prior year's performance on the implementation of Strategy	of Corporate Services			
Method of calculation/ Assessment Qualitative - Achievement of the planned target				
Means of verification • Board approved Human Resources Strategy				
EXCO approved quarterly progress reports on the Culture Change initiatives as per approved HR Str				
Board Approved HR Strategy Annual Implementary	Board Approved HR Strategy Annual Implementation Plan			
Assumptions • Employees' buy-in	Employees' buy-in			
Management buy-in and support	Management buy-in and support			
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries Not Applicable	Not Applicable			
Spatial Transformation Not Applicable	Not Applicable			
Calculation Type Cumulative				
Reporting Cycle Quarterly and Annually				
Strategy Quarter 1: Draft Human Resources Strategy Quarter 2: Approval Human Resources Strategy by Board Quarter 3: Implemented Culture Progress report to the Human Quarter 2: Exposurces Significant to the Human Resources of the Human Resources Significant to	EXCO approved port on the development an Resources Strategy Board approved Human trategy 4: EXCO approved			
Indicator Responsibility Executive Manager: Corporate Services				

Table 14: TID for Indicator 1.1.1

Indicator 1.1.2.

Indicator Title	Number of trainees recruited		
Definition	This indicator intends the measure Agency aims to recruit during the		
	Definition of technical terms used	d:	
	Trainees mean internship / learnership / work integrated learning programme participants		
Source of data	AdvertisementsRecruitment PlanHR recruitment reports		
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Quantitative – a simple count of trainees recruited		
Means of verification	EXCO approved HR recruitment report Recruitment Plan		
Assumptions	Financial resource availability		
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	100% Youths		
Spatial Transformation	Not Applicable		
Calculation Type	Non-Cumulative		
Reporting Cycle	Annually		
Desired Performance	TARGET	ADMISSIBLE EVIDENCE	
	Annual Target: 30 trainees	HR recruitment reports	
	recruited	Quarter 1 - Quarter 3: N/A, as	
	Quarter 1- Quarter 3: No target	there are no targets	
	Quarter 4: EXCO approved HR Recruitment Report		
Indicator Responsibility	Executive Manager: Corporate S	ervices	

Table 15: TID for indicator 1.1.2

Output Indicator 1.2

Indicator Title	Percentage implementation of the Digital	IT Strategy			
Definition	This indicator intends to measure the percentage implementation of the Digital IT Strategy that will ensure digital transformation is undertaken to enhance and support business functions				
Source of data	Approved Digital IT Strategy				
	Approved Digital IT Strategy Annual In				
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Quantitative – Achievement as per implem	nentation plan			
Means of verification	 EXCO approved Annual Implementation Plan linked to Digital IT Strategy EXCO approved quarterly progress reports on the implementation of plan linked to the Digital IT Strategy 				
Assumptions	Approved Digital IT Strategy				
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	Not application				
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	Not application				
Calculation Type	Cumulative				
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly and Annually				
Desired Performance	TARGETS Annual Target: Implemented 100% of the annual implementation plan linked to the Digital IT Strategy Quarter 1: Implemented 25% of the annual implementation plan linked to the Digital IT Strategy Quarter 2: Implemented 50% of the annual implementation plan linked to the Digital IT Strategy Quarter 3: Implemented 75% of the annual implementation plan linked to the Digital IT Strategy Quarter 4: Implemented 100% of the annual implementation plan linked to the Digital IT Strategy	Q1 - Q4: EXCO approved progress report on percentage implementation of plan linked to the Digital IT Strategy			
Indicator Responsibility	Chief Information Officer (CIO)				

Table 16: TID for Indicator 1.2

Output Indicator 1.3

Indicator Title	Percentage increase in other revenue streams			
Definition	This indicator intends the measure the percentage increase in non-permit revenue			
Source of data	Annual Financial Statements			
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Percentage of other revenue to total revenue			
Means of verification	Annual Financial Statement			
Assumptions	Resource availability			
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	Not Applicable			
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	Not Applicable			
Calculation Type	Non-cumulative			
Reporting Cycle	Annually			
Desired Performance	TARGETS Annual Target: 1% of the revenue derived from other sources except permit fees Quarter 1- Quarter 3: No target Quarter 4: 1% of the revenue derived from other sources except permit fees	ADMISSIBLE EVIDENCE Annual Financial Statements Quarter 1 - Quarter 3: N/A as there are no targets. Quarter 4 - Annual Financial Statements		
Indicator Responsibility	Chief Financial Officer			

Table 17: TID for Indicator 1.3

Indicator Title	Percentage responses to Parliamentary questions received from DoT			
Definition	This indicator intends to measure the accountability to respond to Parliamentary questions directed at the Agency through the DoT. Explanation of terms used: Parliamentary question refers to a question put formally to the Transport Minister about a matter they are responsible for by a member of Parliament.			
Source of data	Parliamentary questions sent by	the DoT to the Agency		
Method of calculation/ Assessment	(Total number of responses/ Total no	o. of questions received) *100		
Means of verification	 C-BRTA Parliamentary Questions Register Exco approved bi-annual progress report on the status of responses to Parliamentary questions 			
Assumptions	The questions are received from the DoT timeously			
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	Not Applicable			
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	Not Applicable			
Calculation Type	Non-Cumulative			
Reporting Cycle	Bi-Annual			
Desired Performance	TARGETS Annual Target: 100% responses to Parliamentary questions Quarter 2: 100% response to Parliamentary Questions Quarter 4: 100% response to Parliamentary Questions	ADMISSIBLE EVIDENCE Q2 & Q4: EXCO approved progress report on the status of responses to Parliamentary questions		
Indicator Responsibility	Chief Executive Officer			

Table 18:TID for Indicator 1.4.1

Indicator Title	Percentage resolution of reported	l incidents of corruption		
Definition	The indicator intends to demonstrate the rate at which the Agency resolves reported incidents of corruption. Explanation of terms used: Resolution means investigation finalised, and report issued			
Source of data	A list / register of reported inc	cidents of corruption		
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Quantitative – Total number of resolved incidents divided by the total number of reported incidents multiply by hundred			
Means of verification	 Exco approved progress reports on the status of reported incidents of corruption. Register of reported incidents of corruption 			
Assumptions	Robust controls around reporting and detecting corruption			
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A			
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A			
Calculation Type	Non-Cumulative			
Reporting Cycle	Bi-annual			
Desired Performance	<u>Targets</u>	Admissible Evidence		
	Annual Target: 100% resolution of reported incidents of corruption	Q2 & Q4: EXCO approved progress report of resolved reported incidents of corruption		
	Quarter 2: 100% of reported incidences resolved			
	Quarter 4: 100% of reported incidences resolved			
Indicator Responsibility	Chief Executive Officer			

Table 19:TID for Indicator 1.4.2

Indicator Title	Percentage implementation of SEC	Annual Workplan		
Definition	This indicator intends to monitor the work done by the established ethics committees within the Agency			
Source of data	 Social and Ethics Committee Report Workshop reports of Ethic Committee Social and Ethics Committee Annual Work Plan 			
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Quantitative - Achievement of Implementation Plan			
Means of verification	 EXCO approved progress reports on implementation of SEC Annual Workplan Social and Ethics Committee Annual Work Plan 			
Assumptions	Governance processes support the function			
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A			
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A			
Calculation Type	Cumulative			
Reporting Cycle	Bi-Annual			
Desired Performance	Targets Annual Target: Implemented 100% of the approved SEC Annual Workplan Quarter 2: Implemented 50% of the approved SEC Annual Workplan Quarter 4: Implemented 100% of the approved CBRTA SEC Annual Workplan	Admissible Evidence Q2 & Q4: EXCO approved progress report on implementation of Social and Ethics committees Annual Workplan		
Indicator Responsibility	Chief Executive Officer			

Table 20:TID for Indicator 1.4.3

Indicator Title	Percentage implementation of action plans to address audit findings	
Definition	This indicator intends to monitor the implementation of action plans by management to resolve audit findings related to the external audit. <u>Explanation of terms used:</u> Action plan is a summary of activities that will be undertaken to resolve audit findings	
Source of data	External Audit Management Letter of prior year financial year	
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Quantitative – Total number of implemented action plans for the period divided by total number of scheduled action plans for the period multiplied by 100	
Means of verification	 Exco approved progress reports on the implementation of audit recommendations action plan Internal control report 	
Assumptions	Resource availability	
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	Not Application	
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	Not Application	
Calculation Type	Non-Cumulative	
Reporting Cycle	Bi-annual	
Desired Performance	Targets Annual Target: 100% implementation of action plans to address audit findings Quarter 2: 100% implementation of action plans to address audit findings Quarter 4: 100% implementation of action plans to address audit findings	Admissible Evidence Q2 &Q4: EXCO approved progress reports on implementation of action plan
Indicator Responsibility	Chief Financial Officer	

Table 21:TID for Indicator 1.4.4

Indicator Title	Regulatory Audit Outcome by the Auditor-General of South Africa (AGSA)	
Definition	This indicator intends to assess the audit outcome for the financial year	
Source of data	Audit Report	
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Qualitative - Assessment of Auditor Generals audit outcomes	
Means of verification	Audit Report	
Assumptions	The management letter audit findings are resolved	
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	Not Applicable	
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	Not Applicable	
Calculation Type	Non-cumulative	
Reporting Cycle	Annually	
Desired Performance	TARGETS Annual Target: Unqualified Audit Report with no significant findings Quarter 2: Unqualified audit	ADMISSIBLE EVIDENCE Q2: Audit Report from the Auditor General
	outcomes with no significant findings	
Indicator Responsibility	Chief Financial Officer	

Table 22: TID for Indicator 1.4.5

Indicator Title	Percentage compliance to 30-day payment requirement		
Definition	This indicator intends to measure the efficiency of payment to suppliers within the prescribed timelines		
Source of data	Payment report generated from the Sage Evolution (Payment Listing)		
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Quantitative - 100% of valid invoices paid within 30 days		
Means of verification	Payment report with details traceable to Sage Evolution		
Assumptions	Invoices received are valid		
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	Not Application		
Spatial Transformation	Not Application		
Calculation Type	Non-Cumulative		
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly and Annually		
Desired Performance	TARGETS	ADMISSIBLE EVIDENCE	
	Annual Target: 100% of valid invoices paid within 30 days	Q1 - Q4: EXCO noted Management Accounts	
	Quarter 1 - Quarter 4: 100% of valid invoices paid within 30 days		
Indicator Responsibility	Chief Financial Officer		

Table 23: TID for Indicator 1.4.6

Indicator 1.4.7

Indicator Title	Percentage reduction of cases of f	ruitless and wasteful expenditure				
Definition		re the percentage decrease in the (FEW) when compared to the prior				
Source of data	Annual Financial Statements					
Method of calculation/ Assessment	(FWE for the prior year / FEW for the current year) * 100					
Means of verification	Annual Financial Statement					
	EXCO noted Management Acc	counts				
Assumptions	Accountability and consequence management in place					
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	Not Applicable					
Spatial Transformation	Not Applicable					
Calculation Type	Non-Cumulative					
Reporting Cycle	Annually					
Desired Performance	TARGET Annual Target: 100% reduction of cases of fruitless and wasteful expenditure Quarter 1- Quarter 3: No target Quarter 4: 100% reduction of cases of fruitless and wasteful expenditure	ADMISSIBLE EVIDENCE Annual Financial Statements Quarter 1 - Quarter 3: N/A, as there are no targets Quarter 4: EXCO noted Management Accounts				
Indicator Responsibility	Chief Financial Officer					

Table 24:TID for Indicator 1.4.7

Indicator 1.4.8

Indicator Title	Percentage reduction of cases of irregular expenditure					
Definition	This indicator intends the measure the percentage decrease in the Irregular Expenditure (IE) when compared to the prior year					
Source of data	Annual Financial Statements					
Method of calculation/ Assessment	(IE for the prior year / IE for the o	current year) * 100				
Means of verification	Annual Financial StatementEXCO noted Management Accounts					
Assumptions	Strengthened internal controls					
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	Not Applicable					
Spatial Transformation	Not Applicable					
Calculation Type	Non-cumulative					
Reporting Cycle	Annually					
Desired Performance	TARGET	ADMISSIBLE EVIDENCE				
	Annual Target: 100% reduction of cases of irregular expenditure	Annual Financial Statements				
	Quarter 1- Quarter 3: No target Quarter 4: 100% reduction of cases of irregular expenditure Quarter 1 - Quarter 3: there are no targets Quarter 4: EXCO noted Management Accounts					
Indicator Responsibility	Chief Financial Officer					

Table 25: TID for Indicator 1.4.8

Indicator 1.5.1

Indicator Title	Number of external customer satisfaction surveys							
Definition	The indicator intends to measure the implementation of the external customer satisfaction surveys							
Source of data	Database of external stakeholders							
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Quantitative –simple count of the surveys conducted							
Means of verification	Survey results							
Assumptions	 Agency successfully implemented external stakeholder initiatives/engagements Management buy-in and support 							
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	Not Applicable							
Spatial Transformation	Not Applicable							
Calculation Type	Cumulative							
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly and Annually							
Desired Performance	TARGETS Annual Target: 4 External customer satisfaction survey conducted Quarter 1: 1 External customer satisfaction survey conducted Quarter 2: 2 External customer satisfaction survey conducted Quarter 3: 3 External customer satisfaction survey conducted Quarter 4: 4 External customer satisfaction survey conducted Quarter 4: 4 External customer satisfaction survey conducted							
Indicator Responsibility	Chief Executive Officer							

Table 26: TID for Indicator 1.5.1

Indicator 1.5.2

Indicator Title	Percentage implementation of annua	l communications plan					
Definition	The indicator intends to measure the implementation of the Integrated Communication Strategy						
Source of data	 Approved Integrated Communication Strategy Approved Annual Communication Plan 						
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Quantitative – Achievement as per im	plementation plan					
Means of verification	 EXCO approved Communication Plan EXCO approved quarterly progress reports on the implementation of the approved Communications Plan 						
Assumptions	 Availability of Resources Agency successfully implemented flagship projects Management buy-in and support 						
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	Not Applicable						
Spatial Transformation	Not Applicable						
Calculation Type	Cumulative						
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly and Annually						
Desired Performance	TARGETS Annual Target: 100% implementation of the annual communications plan Quarter 1: 27,50% implementation of the annual communications plan Quarter 2: 45,00% implementation of the annual communications plan Quarter 1: 77,50% implementation of the annual communications plan Quarter 4: 100% implementation of the annual communications plan	Quarter 1 - 4: EXCO approved progress report on percentage implementation of the approved Communications Plan					
Indicator Responsibility	Chief Executive Officer						

Table 27: TID for Indicator 1.5.2

PROGRAMME 2: REGULATORY SERVICES

2.1. Purpose of Programme

The Regulatory Services Programme is responsible for regulating access to the cross-border road transport market, in the form of freight and passengers, through a permit administration process. It advances the execution of the regulatory mandate by regulating access to the cross-border road transport markets on the continent. This function further includes the development of regulatory policies and strategies.

2.2. Outcomes, Outputs, Performance Indicators and MTEF Targets

Table below demonstrates how this programme will progressively achieve the desired impact over the medium-term period i.e., over three (3) years.

		Annual Targets				ets							
			OUTPUT		Audi	Audited/Actual Performance			Estimated		MTEF Perio	MTEE Paried	
No	OUTCOMES	OUTPUTS	INDICATO		Audi	cu/Ac	uai r ci ioiiii	arice	Performance		WITE FEIO	u	
			INDICATO	N.	2021/22	2021/22 2022/23		2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027	7/28
1	Enhanced	OCAS	Percentage	of	The OCA	S The	system	No Target	No Target	100% of new	Accreditation	Implemen	ntation of
	regulatory	registered	operators		registration	was	piloted			operators	of Operators	OCAS	on the
	regime through	operators	registered	on	module wa	s dur	ng the final			registered on	on OCAS	Trans	Kalahari
	the		OCAS		refined	refined quarter of the				OCAS		Corridor	
	Implementation				successfully	fina	ncial year						
	of quality					and	the pilot						
	regulations					rep	ort						
					approved by								
						EXC	0						

Table 28: Outcomes, Outputs, Performance Indicators & MTEF Targets

2.3. Output Indicators: Annual and Quarterly Targets

The table below represents how the annual targets will be achieved on a quarterly basis:

Output Indicators	Annual Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Percentage of operators	100% of new operators	Piloting of the OCAS	30% of new operators	60% of new operators	100% of new operators
registered on OCAS	registered on OCAS	registration module	registered on OCAS	registered on OCAS	registered on OCAS
F	Percentage of operators on	Percentage of 100% of new operators operators registered on registered on	Percentage of 100% of new Piloting of the operators operators OCAS registered on registration	Percentage of 100% of new operators on registered on regis	Percentage of 100% of new operators on registered on regis

Table 29: Output Indicators - Annual & Quarterly Targets

2.3.1. Explanation of planned performance over the Medium- Term Period and rationale for output

Output 1 Explained: OCAS registered operators

The output "OCAS registered operators" is essential for enhancing the regulatory regime and improving cross-border transport efficiency and safety. By ensuring operators are registered through the Operator Compliance Accreditation System (OCAS), the Agency can enforce high-quality regulations more effectively, leading to a more consistent and robust regulatory framework. This aligns with the institution's mandate to promote safe, efficient, and inclusive cross-border transport.

Increasing the number of operators registered through OCAS allows for better monitoring and regulation of cross border road transport activities, ensuring compliance with safety and operational standards. This is particularly important for enhancing transport safety and efficiency.

The planned performance for the programme includes streamlining the registration process, providing training and support to operators, especially those from marginalized groups, and continuously improving the system based on user feedback. OCAS also provides valuable data and analytics on operator compliance, which helps refine and improve regulatory policies and practices. These efforts collectively strengthen the cross-border transport regulatory framework, contributing to the institution's strategic outcomes.

2.4. Programme Resource Consideration

The table below represents the allocation of the resources for the achievement of the desired output.

		Expenditure		Current Budget	Medium-T	erm Expenditure	Estimates
Outputs	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
OCAS registered operators	22 581	28 194	42 829	45 625	43 237	45 205	47 248

Table 30: Programme 2 Resource consideration

2.5. Key Risk and Mitigation

Output	Risk Identified	Risk Mitigation
OCAS registered operators	Lack of participation by new operators	Enhance the value proposition of the system and offer training

Table 31: Output linked risk

2.6. TECHNICAL INDICATOR DESCRIPTOR Indicator 2.1

Indicator Title	Percentage of operators registered	on OCAS						
Definition	The indicator intends to measure the number of new operators that will							
	be registered on the cross border transport Operator Compliance							
	Accreditation System (OCAS).							
Source of data	CrossEasy Reports - Registration	n of new operators						
Method of calculation/	Quantitative – percentage of new o	perators registered on OCAS System						
Assessment								
Means of verification		registration of new operators on the						
	OCAS Module in CrossEasy							
Assumptions	The OCAS platform is fully dev	veloped and functional, allowing for						
	smooth registration processes v	vithout technical disruptions						
	Availability of new operators to	register						
	Both operators and officials a	re trained and familiar with OCAS						
	procedures to facilitate seamles	_						
		and complete information during						
	registration, ensuring the reliabi	lity of OCAS data						
Disaggregation of	Not applicable							
Beneficiaries								
Spatial Transformation	Not applicable							
Calculation Type	Cumulative							
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly							
Desired Performance	<u>TARGETS</u>	ADMISSIBLE EVIDENCE						
	Annual Target:							
	100% of new operators registered	1						
	on OCAS	Q2- Q4 - Exco noted Progress						
	Q1 - Piloting of the OCAS	Report on percentage of new						
	registration module	operators registered on OCAS						
	Q2 - 30% of new operators registered on OCAS							
	Q3 - 60% of new operators							
	registered on OCAS							
	Q4 - 100% of new operators							
	registered on OCAS							
Indicator Responsibility	Executive Manager: Regulatory Ser	vices						

Table 32: Indicator 2.1

PROGRAMME 3: LAW ENFORCEMENT

3.1. Purpose of Programme

The Law Enforcement function ensures that there is compliance with Cross-Border Road Transport Act, permit requirements, road transport and traffic legislations and maintaining records of operators. This function amongst others is mandated with the responsibility of ensuring that the transporters of commuters and freight are in possession of valid cross border permits, and monitors drivers' compliance with the law and road safety regulations by carrying out vehicle inspections along the border-corridors.

The function further ensures that collects data and generates intelligence for law enforcement purposes; profile operators based on operational conduct that is used for evidence-based decision making and developing law enforcement standards benchmarks.

3.2.Outcomes, Outputs, Performance Indicators and MTEF Targets

Table below demonstrates how this programme will progressively achieve the desired impact over the medium-term period i.e., over three (3) years.

						An	nual Targets				
NO ·	OUTCOMES	OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATOR	Audited/Actual Performar		Audited/Actual Performance Estimated Performance			MTEF Period		
				2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	
3.1	Enhanced	Compliance	Number of	New target	New target	162 496	220 039	242 040	266 247	293 871	
	compliance	inspections	compliance			inspections	inspections	inspections	inspections	inspections	
	within cross	conducted	inspections			conducted	conducted	conducted	conducted	conducted	
	border		conducted								
	commercial										
	road transport.										
3.2	An integrated	Roadmap for	Incremental	The Smart Law	Impact	Implemented	Configured the	Approval of	Fully	Signed MOUs	
	smart law	Integration of	implementation	Enforcement	assessment of	smart law	smart law	the	Developed	with key	
	enforcement	smart law	of an integrated	vehicle was	the smart law	vehicle at	enforcement	Integrated	Law	stakeholders	
		enforcement	smart law	piloted at two	enforcement	border posts as	war room	Smart Law	Enforceme	outlined in the	
		systems/tool	enforcement	border posts	vehicle	per		Enforcement	nt	operating	
		S	roadmap			implementatio		Roadmap by	operating	model	
						n plan		Board	model		
3.3	Increased road	Road safety	Number of road	Implemented C-	Implemented C-	Reviewed C-	Implemented	10 road	10 road	10 road safety	
	safety	initiatives on	safety initiatives	BRTA Road	BRTA Road	BRTA Road	100% of the	safety	safety	initiatives on	
	advocacy on	routes	on routes	Safety Strategy	Safety Strategy	Safety Strategy	Implementatio	initiatives on	initiatives	routes leading	
	routes leading	leading to	leading to				n plan linked to	routes	on routes	to borders	
	to borders	borders	borders				the Cross-	leading to	leading to		
							border Road	borders	borders		
	T. I.I. 22. 2. 1			A ATTER T			Safety Strategy				

Table 33: Outcomes, Outputs, Performance Indicators & MTEF Targets

3.3. Output Indicators: Annual and Quarterly Targets

The Table below represents how the annual targets will be achieved on a quarterly basis:

No.	Output Indicators	Annual Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
3.1	Number of	242 040	61 000	124 000	204 000	242 040	
	compliance	inspections	inspections	inspections	inspections	inspections	
	inspections	conducted	conducted	conducted	conducted	conducted	
	conducted						
3.2	Incremental	Approval of	No Target	No Target	Approval of	Approval of	
	implementation	the			the	the	
	of an integrated	Integrated			Integrated	Integrated	
	smart law	Smart Law			Smart Law	Smart Law	
	enforcement	Enforcement			Enforcement	Enforcement	
	roadmap	Roadmap by			Roadmap by	Roadmap by	
		Board			EXCO	Board	
3.3	Number of road	10 road	2 road safety	5 road safety	8 road safety	10 road	
	safety initiatives	safety	initiatives on	initiatives on	initiatives on	safety	
	on routes leading	initiatives on	routes	routes	routes	initiatives on	
	to borders	routes	leading to	leading to	leading to	routes	
		leading to	borders	borders	borders	leading to	
		borders				borders	

Table 34: Output Indicators - Annual & Quarterly Targets

3.3.1. Explanation of planned performance over the Medium- Term Period and rationale for output

Output 3.1 Explained: Compliance inspections conducted

The Agency deploys the law enforcement Inspectors on key strategic points to ensure compliance by operators with cross border road transport legislative framework as well as the SADC Protocol, this involves targeted physical roadside inspection of cross border vehicles to promote road safety for freight and passengers through harmonise operating procedure and standards. This is aimed at enhancing law enforcement efforts and increased visibility. Compliance inspections play a crucial role in ensuring that quality regulations are effectively implemented and contribute towards improved regulatory regime. These inspections help maintain high standards in cross-border transport by identifying and addressing areas where regulations are not being followed. This process is essential for achieving the intended outcomes of a robust regulatory framework.

The impact of these inspections is significant in improving the efficiency and safety of cross-border transport. By digitizing and enforcing quality regulations, the inspections help reduce delays, enhance safety, and improve coordination between countries. This aligns with the institution's mandate to enhance regulatory regimes and improve transport efficiency and safety, while also prioritizing the needs of women, youth, and people with disabilities.

In terms of planned performance, the inspections are a key component of strengthening the cross-border transport regulatory framework. They provide valuable data and oversight, which are used to continuously improve and update regulations. This ensures that the regulatory framework remains effective and responsive to new challenges, contributing to a more efficient and safer cross-border transport system.

Output 3.2 Explained: Roadmap for the Integration of smart law enforcement systems/tools

The inclusion of the use of technology in traditionally manual Law enforcement Regimes is to enhance qualitative and qualitative Law enforcement outcomes. The Agency will invest in smart technology to enhance Law enforcement operations and promote compliance.

The integration of smart law enforcement systems and tools is essential for modernizing and enhancing the effectiveness of law enforcement agencies. These systems leverage advanced technologies such as AI, data analytics, and IoT to improve decision-making, resource allocation, and overall operational efficiency. By implementing these smart tools, law enforcement agencies can better address crime, ensure public safety, and respond more swiftly to incidents.

The impact of integrating smart law enforcement systems is significant in terms of improving public safety and operational efficiency. These tools enable real-time data collection and analysis, which helps in predicting and preventing criminal activities. Additionally, they enhance communication and coordination among different law enforcement units, leading to more effective and timely responses. This integration aligns with the broader goal of creating safer communities using advanced technology.

In terms of planned performance, the framework for integrating smart law enforcement systems focuses on continuous improvement and adaptation to new challenges. It involves regular updates and enhancements to the tools and systems based on feedback and evolving needs. This ensures that law enforcement agencies remain equipped with the latest technologies and methodologies to effectively combat crime and maintain public safety.

Output 3.3 Explained: Road safety initiatives on routes leading to borders

The C-BRTA's Road Safety Strategy will contribute immensely to the reduction of road fatalities on South African routes leading to SADC by ensuring effective implementation and supporting the objectives on the National Road Safety Strategy.

Road safety initiatives on routes leading to borders are crucial for ensuring the safety of travellers and the smooth flow of cross-border traffic. These initiatives will be implemented through joint law enforcement initiatives with other law enforcement authorities, and other safety protocols to reduce accidents and enhance overall road conditions. By focusing on these routes, the Agency aims to create safer travel environments and minimize disruptions at border crossings.

The impact of these road safety initiatives is significant in terms of reducing accidents and improving traffic flow. Enhanced road conditions and clear signage help drivers navigate more safely, while safety

protocols ensure that vehicles are in good condition and drivers are adhering to traffic laws. These measures contribute to a more efficient and safer cross-border transport system, aligning with broader goals of public safety and efficient transportation.

In terms of planned performance, these initiatives are continuously monitored and updated to address emerging challenges and improve effectiveness. Regular assessments and feedback from road users help authorities identify areas for improvement and implement necessary changes. This ongoing process ensures that road safety measures remain relevant and effective, contributing to safer and more efficient cross-border travel.

3.4.Programme Resource Consideration

The table below represents the allocation of the resources for the achievement of the desired output.

		Expenditure		Current Budget	Medium-Term Expenditure Estimates		
Output	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Compliance inspections conducted							
Roadmap for the Integration of smart law enforcement systems/tools	41 626	92 631	123 334	123 453	139 263	145 600	152 181
Road safety initiatives on routes leading to borders							

Table 35: LE Resource Allocation

3.5.Key Risk and Mitigation

Output	Risks Identified	Mitigation Strategy
Compliance inspections conducted	Reduced traffic volumes due to geo-politics in the	Constantly monitoring performance
	region	
Roadmap for the Integration of smart law	Lack of required skills and competence to develop	Training and capacity building
enforcement systems/tools	the roadmap	Training and capacity building
Road safety initiatives on routes leading to	Inadequate resources to drive Road Safety	Ensure adequate resourcing to focus on the road
borders	initiatives in cities leading to borders	safety programmes

Table 36: Risks Identified for outputs

3.6. TECHNICAL INDICATOR DESCRIPTORS

Indicator 3.1:

Indicator Title	Number of compliance inspections conducted	l		
Definition	The indicator measures the number of complia by the Road Transport Inspectorate in line wit	-		
Source of data	Manual data base of number of inspections col week) / Enforcer system	nducted (per Inspector, per		
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Quantitative - count of inspections conductive reports	ted / Enforcer generated		
Means of verification	Completed inspection forms / Enforcer generated inspection report EXCO approved quarterly report on number of compliance inspections conducted			
Assumptions	Budget Availability Procured e-force gadgets			
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	Not Applicable			
Spatial Transformation	Not Applicable			
Calculation type	Cumulative			
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly			
Desired Performance	TARGETS Annual Target: 242 040 inspections conducted. Quarter 1: 61 000 inspections conducted. Quarter 2: 124 000 inspections conducted. Quarter 3: 204 000 inspections conducted. Quarter 4: 242 040 inspections conducted	ADMISSIBLE EVIDENCE: Q1 - Q4: EXCO approved quarterly system generated progress reports on inspections conducted		
Indicator Responsibility	Executive Manager: Law Enforcement			

Table 37:TID for indicator 3.1

Indicator 3.2:

Indicator Title	Incremental implementation of an integroadmap	grated smart law enforcement			
Definition Source of data	This indicator intends to measure the staggered integration of the smart law enforcement tools/system to guide law enforcement operating model and systems. • C-BRTA Act 4 (of 1998) as amended				
	 Board approved Law Enforcement Operating Model E-forcer Concept document Other Law Enforcement legislations 				
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Qualitative – milestones achieved in the drafting of the framework				
Means of verification	 EXCO approved progress reports on the development of the integrated smart law enforcement framework. Exco approved integrated smart law enforcement framework. Board approved integrated smart law enforcement framework. 				
Assumptions	Availability of BudgetAffordability of technical experts				
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	Not applicable				
Spatial Transformation	Not applicable				
Calculation type	Cumulative				
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly and Annually				
Desired Performance	TARGETS:	ADMISSIBLE EVIDENCE			
	Annual Target: Approval of the Integrated Smart Law Enforcement Roadmap by Board Q1: No Target	Q1: Target not due Q2: Target not due			
	Q2: No Target Q3: EXCO approved Integral Smart Law Enforcem roadmap				
	Enforcement roadmap by EXCO Q4: Board approved Integrated Q5. Approval of the integrated Smart Law Roadmap				
	Q4: Approval of the Integrated Smart Law Enforcement Roadmap by Board	Smart Law Enforcement roadmap			
Indicator Responsibility	Executive Manager: Law Enforcement				

Table 38: TID for indicator 3.2

Indicator 3.3:

Indicator Title	Number of road safety initiatives on routes	leading to borders		
Definition	This indicator means that the Agency will implement the Board approved reviewed C-BRTA Road Safety Strategy initiatives on routes leading to borders			
Source of data	 Board Approved reviewed C-BRTA's Ro Annual Implementation Plan Joint law enforcement operations report 	ts		
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Quantitative – a simple count of road safety	initiatives		
Means of verification	 EXCO noted quarterly progress report Strategy initiatives 	on the C-BRTA Road Safety		
Assumptions	Budget availability			
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	Not applicable			
Spatial Transformation	Not applicable			
Calculation type	Cumulative			
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly and annually			
Desired Performance	TARGETS Annual Target: 10 road safety initiatives on routes leading to borders Q1: 2 road safety initiatives on routes leading to borders Q2: 5 road safety initiatives on routes leading to borders. Q3: 8 road safety initiatives on routes leading to borders. Q4: 10 road safety initiatives on routes leading to borders. Q4: 10 road safety initiatives on routes leading to borders			
Indicator Responsibility	Executive Manager: Law Enforcement			

Table 39: TID for indicator 3.3

PROGRAMME 4: FACILITATION & ADVISORY

4.1 Purpose of Sub - Programme - Facilitation

Facilitation function collaborates and forms relations with both primary and secondary stakeholders within the industry with the view to attain the desired state of free-flowing transport of goods and passengers along the corridors. It further facilitates regional integration through a structured campaign that seeks to influence the African agenda for change.

This function is further responsible for the establishment and maintaining of structures, conduct consultations with the aim of resolving conflicts by engaging with stakeholders including the SADC counterparts who have an interest in the cross-border road transport value chain.

The facilitation mandate further requires that the Agency enhances the development of the industry through direct participation in industry related initiatives and the implementation of initiatives aimed at enhancing industry development.

4.2. Purpose of Sub-Programme - Advisory

The Advisory Programme conducts in-depth research in relevant areas with the aim of providing scientifically driven solutions to the Agency and information to key industry stakeholders. The information is disseminated with a view to inform relevant policies, strategies, and decision-making towards resolving challenges in the cross-border road transport industry, enhancing the unimpeded flow of cross-border road transport movements, regional trade, regional integration, the development of the industry and providing information towards the overall development of the sector.

4.3. Outputs, Performance Indicators and MTEF Targets

Table below demonstrates how this programme will progressively achieve the desired impact over the medium-term period i.e., over three (3) years.

						Annual T					
No	OUTCOMES	OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATOR	1	Audited	Audited/Actual Performance		Estimated Performanc e	MTEF Period		d
					2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
4.1	Improved	Implemented	Number	of	Implemented	A total of 10 out	7% of PDIs	Approved	Established	10	10
	representation of	incubation	transporters		42.86% (a total of	of 14 targets	represented	Incubation	incubation	transporte	transporters
	previously	strategy	incubated		9 out 21 activities	that were		Strategy	programme	rs	incubated
	disadvantaged				planned for the	planned for the			as per the	incubated	
	groups in cross				year) of the	financial year			incubation		
	border road				CBRTA linked	were conducted			strategy		
	transport				activities of the	resulting in a					
	operations				SADC Protocol	percentage					
					and other	71.43% (10/14 x					
					agreements.	100)					
4.2	Conducive	Resolved cross-	Percentage		New Target	New Target	≥50% of	≥90%	≥95% of	100% of	100% of
	operating	border operator	resolution	of			constraints	constraints	constraints	constraint	constraints
	environment for	constraints	operator				resolved/	resolved /	resolved/	s resolved	resolved /
	cross border road		constraints				escalated	escalated	escalated	/	escalated
	transport						within 6	within 6	within 6	escalated	within 6
	operators						months of	months of	months of	within 6	months of
							reporting	reporting	reporting	months of	reporting
										reporting	
4.3	Economic growth	Appointed	Constructed	а	New Target	New Target	New Target	Approved	Appointed	Conducte	PPP
	and Infrastructure	transactional	Truckstop alon					truck stop	Transaction	d	Agreement
	Development	advisor	route leading t	o a				Strategy	Advisor	feasibility	Procuremen
			port of entry							study	t of PPP

						Annual	Targets			
No	OUTCOMES	OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATOR	Audited/Actual Performance		Estimated Performanc e		MTEF Period	i	
				2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
4.4	Increased value- add through execution of industry relevant research	Industry-relevant research conducted	Number of industry- relevant research projects completed	New Target	New Target	New Target	New Target	Position Paper on Decarbonisi ng the Cross- Border Road Transport Industry	1 thought piece on industry relevant research	1 thought piece on industry relevant research

Table 40: Outcomes, Outputs, Performance Indicators & MTEF Targets

4.4. Output Indicators: Annual and Quarterly Targets

The Table below represents how the annual targets will be achieved on a quarterly basis:

No.	Output Indicators	Annual Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
4.1.	Number of	Established	Stakeholder	Recruitment &	Needs	Established
	transporters	incubation	Engagements	selection of	analysis of	incubation
	incubated	programme as per		incubatees	incubatees	programme as per
		the incubation				the incubation
		strategy				strategy
4.2	Percentage	≥95% of	No target	≥95% of	No target	≥95% of
	resolution of	constraints		constraints		constraints
	operator constraints	resolved/		resolved/escalated		resolved/escalated
		escalated within 6		within 6 months of		within 6 months of
		months of		reporting		reporting
		reporting				
4.3	Constructed a	Appointed	Developed	No target	No target	Appointed
	Truckstop along a	Transaction	Terms of			Transactional
	route leading to a	Advisor	Reference for			Advisor
	port of entry		the			
			appointment			
			of			
			Transactional			
			Advisor			
4.4	Number of industry-	Position Paper on	Approval of	No target	Draft Position	Approval of
	relevant research	Decarbonising the	concept		Paper on	Position Paper on
	projects completed	Cross-Border	document by		Decarbonising	Decarbonising the
		Road Transport	EXCO		the Cross-	Cross-Border
		Industry			Border Road	Road Transport
					Transport	Industry by the
					Industry	Board

Table 41: Output Indicators - Annual & Quarterly Targets

4.4.1. Explanation of planned performance over the Medium- Term Period and rationale for output

Output 4.1 Explained: Implemented incubation strategy

An implemented incubation strategy refers to a structured approach that C-BRTA will use to nurture and develop startups in the cross-border road transport space. This may include, setting outcomes, provision of resources, support, monitoring and evaluation so that the Agency can continuously improve. Incubation helps to systematically cultivate innovation and bring new ideas to market, ultimately driving growth and competitive advantage

Output 4.2 Explained: Resolved cross-border operator constraints

The Agency remains committed to responding to its mandate in terms of addressing constraints to enable operators to conduct business. In line with this output, the Agency identified the outcome on

conducive operating environment for cross border road transport operators. Realisation of this outcome would imply that member states are consistent and fair in the application of regulations across SADC.

Output 4.3 Explained: Appointed transactional advisor

A transactional advisor refers to a professional or a team of professionals who provide comprehensive advisory services throughout the establishment of a truck stop project lifecycle. Their role is crucial in ensuring the project's financial, technical, and legal aspects are thoroughly planned and executed. The key responsibilities of a transactional advisor would include assessment of the project's viability; providing financial structuring advice; offering technical expertise on design, construction, and operational aspects to ensure the project meets required standards and specifications; ensuring compliance with relevant laws and regulations, drafting and reviewing contracts, and managing legal risks; and assisting in the procurement process, including preparing tender documents, evaluating bids, and negotiating contracts. Transactional advisors are essential in public-private partnership (PPP) projects, where they help bridge the gap between public sector objectives and private sector capabilities.

Output 4.4 Explained: Industry relevant research conducted

Industry-relevant research focuses on addressing the specific needs, challenges and opportunities within the cross border industry with the aim to provide solutions for improvement. Industry-relevant research will centre on developing a position paper on the decarbonisation of the cross-border road transport sector.

4.5. Programme Resource Consideration

The table below represents the allocation of the resources for the achievement of the desired output.

	Expenditure			Current Budget	Medium-Term Expenditure Estimates		
Outputs	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Implemented incubation strategy							
Resolved cross-border operator constraints	43 642	29 466	34 005	41 936	47 579	49 743	51 992
Transactional Advisor appointed							
Industry relevant research conducted							

Table 42: Resource Consideration

4.6.Key Risks and Mitigation

Output	Risk Identified	Mitigation Strategy
Implemented incubation strategy	Unavailability of resources to implement	Partnership with other strategic stakeholders
	incubation strategy	
Resolved cross-border operator constraints	Lack collaborative efforts by counterparts	Enhanced stakeholder management
Transactional Advisor appointed	Supply chain management delays	Proactive internal consultation with relevant
		stakeholders
Industry relevant research conducted	Inability to implement the research strategy	Collaborate with academic institutions and other
		interested stakeholders

Table 43: Risks identified

4.7. TECHNICAL INDICATOR DESCRIPTORS - FACILITATION & ADVISORY

Indicator 4.1

Indicator Title	Number of transporters incubated			
Definition	This indicator measures the number of have been supported through structured			
	Definition of terms: Incubation refers to providing resources, training, mentorship, and other developmental support aimed at building capacity, enhancing business skills, and fostering growth for emerging transport operators.			
Source of data	Recruitment and selection report			
	Transporters applications			
	Incubation programmes			
Method of calculation/	Quantitative: total count of transpor	ters who completed the incubation		
Assessment	programme			
Means of verification	Enterprise Development Contract			
	Feedback or evaluation forms,			
		he establishment of the incubation		
	programme			
Assumptions	Zero dropout rate or completion rec	uirement		
	Participation retention			
	Sector-specific relevance			
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	Exempt Micro Enterprises			
	Qualifying Small Enterprises			
	Company size- small, medium, and la			
	-	outh and People living with disabilities		
Spatial Transformation	Not applicable			
Calculation Type	Cumulative			
Reporting Cycle Desired Performance	Quarterly and annually	ADMICCIDI E EVIDENCE		
Desired Performance	TARGETS Appual target: Established insubation	ADMISSIBLE EVIDENCE		
	Annual target: Established incubation programme as per the incubation	Q1: EXCO approved progress report on Stakeholder engagements		
	strategy	Q2: EXCO approved progress report		
	Q1: Stakeholder engagements	on Recruitment and selection of		
	Q2: Recruitment and selection of	Incubatees		
	Incubatees	Q3: EXCO approved progress report		
	Q3: Needs Analysis of selected	on Needs Analysis of selected		
	incubatees	incubates		
	Q4: Established incubation programme	Q4: Board approved incubation		
	as per the incubation strategy	programme as per the incubation		
		strategy		
Indicator Responsibility	Executive Manager: Facilitation and Adv	visory		

Table 44: TID for indicator 4.1

Indicator 4.2

Indicator Title	Percentage resolution of operator constraints			
Definition	The indicator seeks to address constraints which are barriers to trade for SA			
	cross-border road transport operators.			
	Definition of terms:			
	Resolution: means resolved/escalated constraints			
	Timeline: "6 months" means the period in which constraints are reported and			
	resolved/escalated.			
Source of data	• Emails			
	In-person meetings			
	SMS (es) and WhatsApp			
	Telephonic communication			
	Constraints register			
Method of calculation/	Quantitative: Percentage resolution of constraints= number of constraints			
Assessment	resolved (within 6 months from date of registration) divide by the total number			
	of constraints received/ reported x 100			
Means of verification	EXCO approved progress reports on constraints resolved/ escalated			
	Constraints register			
Assumptions	Stakeholder cooperation			
	Resource availability			
	Timely action and documentation			
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	Not applicable			
Spatial Transformation	Not applicable			
Calculation Type	Cumulative			
Reporting Cycle	Bi-Annual			
Desired Performance	TARGETS ADMISSIBLE EVIDENCE			
	Annual Target: ≥95% of Q2 & Q4: EXCO approved progress report			
	constraints resolved/escalated on constraints resolved/escalated			
	within 6 months of reporting			
	Q2 & Q4: ≥95% of constraints			
	resolved/escalated within 6			
	months of reporting			
Indicator Responsibility	Executive Manager: Facilitation and Advisory			
T-1-1- 45. TID (

Table 45: TID for indicator 4.2

Indicator 4.3

Indicator Title	Constructed a Truckstop along a route leading to a port of entry			
Definition	The indicator refers to the establishment of physical truck stop facilities strategically located along road transportation routes that lead to a port of entry.			
	Technical Terms used explained:			
	A "Port of entry" (POE) is a designated location where individuals can lawfully			
	enter a country.			
Source of data	Truckstop Strategy and Implementation Plan			
	Proof of Concept			
	Geospatial Mapping systems			
	Survey data			
Method of calculation/	Qualitative- assessment of documentation supporting the appointment of			
Assessment	transactional advisor			
Means of verification	Signed contract			
Assumptions	Treasury approval of the Public Private Partnership			
	Interest from private sector			
	Approval of Environmental Impact Assessment			
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	B-BBBEE compliant appointment			
Spatial Transformation	The truck stop will be situated along a busy corridor near a port of entry, allowing			
	waiting trucks to undergo customs clearance and inspection without causing			
	congestion at the border or its approach roads.			
Calculation Type	Non-Cumulative			
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly and annually			
Desired Performance	TARGETS Annual Target: Appointed ADMISSIBLE EVIDENCE			
	Annual Target: Appointed Transactional Advisor Q1: Approved Terms of reference			
	Q1: Developed Terms of Q2-Q3: No target			
	Reference for the appointment of Q4: Service Level Agreement (SLA)			
	Transactional Advisor			
	Q2: No target			
	Q3: No target			
	Q4: Appointed Transactional			
In Broken Deeman 11 119	Advisor			
Indicator Responsibility	Executive Manager: Facilitation and Advisory			

Table 46: TID for indicator 4.3

Indicator 4.4

Indicator Title	Number of industry- relevant research p	rojects completed					
Definition	The indicator refers to a number of research outputs and intellectual contributions (such as articles, papers, reports or essays) that are considered industry relevant.						
Source of data	 Surveys and data collection from operators GHG emission audits Academic or industry publications 						
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Quantitative: simple count of industry relevant research						
Means of verification	 Emission monitoring Report Project completion reports Publication records Approval of completion 						
Assumptions	Availability of dataStakeholder involvement						
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	Not applicable						
Spatial Transformation	Not applicable						
Calculation Type	Cumulative						
Reporting Cycle	Quarterly and annually						
Desired Performance	Decarbonising the Cross-Border Road Transport Industry Q4: Approval of Position paper on decarbonising the cross-border road	ADMISSIBLE EVIDENCE Board approved position paper on decarbonising the cross-border road transport industry Q1: Exco approved concept document Q3: Exco noted Draft Position Paper on Decarbonising the Cross-Border Road Transport Industry Q4: Board approved position paper on decarbonising the cross-border road transport industry					
Indicator Responsibility		<u> </u>					
Indicator Responsibility	transport industry by Board Executive Manager: Facilitation and Adv	transport industry					

Table 47: TID for indicator 4.4

4.8. Programme Resource Consideration

The table below represents the allocation of the resources for the achievement of the desired output.

	Expenditure			Current Budget	Medium-Term Expenditure Estimates			
Outputs	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	
Implemented incubation strategy								
Resolved cross-border operator constraints	43 642	29 466	34 005 41 937 46 079	41 937	46 079	48 175	50 353	
Transactional Advisor appointed								
Industry relevant research conducted								

Table 48: Resource Consideration

5. MTEF BUDGET ESTIMATES

Table 49: Budget Revenue as per ENE and/or EPRE

	PRI	PRIOR YEAR OUTCOMES			POSITIONS	MEDIUM TERM ESTIMATES			
	ACTUAL	ACTUAL	ACTUAL 31-Mar-24	APPROVED BUDGET	BUDGET	BUDGET	BUDGET	BUDGET	
	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-23		31-Mar-25	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-27	31-Mar-28	31-Mar-29	
	AUDITED	AUDITED	AUDITED	APP	APP	MTEF	MTEF	MTEF	
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	
Permit Income	199,951	228,943	270,670	293,078	315,281	329,627	344,526	360,098	
Compliance Fees	13,557	14,929	18,110	16,626	17,902	18,716	19,562	20,446	
Fines, Penalty	44,037	77,329	78,838	91,541	91,978	96,163	100,510	105,053	
Grants	419	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Interest Received	5,868	11,385	17,697	15,497	15,227	5,137	5,369	5,612	
Other Income	1,988	800	57	243	248	259	271	283	
TOTAL REVENUE	265,820	333,443	385,372	416,985	440,637	449,902	470,238	491,493	

Table 50: Budget Allocation by nature of expenditure as per the ENE and / or EPRE

	PRI	OR YEAR OUTCOM	ES	CURRENT P	OSITIONS	MEDIUM TERM ESTIMATES			
	ACTUAL	ACTUAL	ACTUAL	APPROVED BUDGET	BUDGET	BUDGET	BUDGET	BUDGET	
	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-27	31-Mar-28	31-Mar-29	
	AUDITED	AUDITED	AUDITED	APP	APP	MTEF	MTEF	MTEF	
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	
OPERATING EXPENDITURE	233,685	291,728	348,339	364,832	440,518	449,853	470,186	491,438	
Staff Costs	136,257	147,691	229,555	259,677	296,446	309,934	323,943	338,586	
Operating expenses	51,295	137,681	109,552	92,725	131,552	126,829	132,562	138,553	
Administrative fee- RTMC	41,625	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance costs	470	261	339	77	-	-	-	-	
Loss of Sale of Assets	24	170	121	-	-	-	-	-	
Depreciation	4,014	5,926	8,772	12,353	12,520	13,089	13,681	14,299	
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	9,612	7,639	33,897	51,289	196,350	31,000	6,000	14,000	
Property, Plant and Equipment	3,609	1,360	22,485	23,289	46,750	6,000	6,000	14,000	
Land and Buildings	-	-	-	-	140,000	25,000	-	-	
Intangible Assets	6,003	6,279	11,412	28,000	9,600	-	-	-	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	243,297	299,367	382,236	416,121	636,868	480,853	476,186	505,438	

Table 51: Budget allocation for Programme and Sub-Programme as per ENR and / or EPRE

	PRIOR YEAR OUTCOMES			CURRENT P	POSITIONS	MED	S	LTE	
	ACTUAL ACTUAL		ACTUAL ACTUAL		APPROVED BUDGET		BUDGET BUDGET		BUDGET
	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-27	31-Mar-28	31-Mar-29	31-Mar-30
	AUDITED	AUDITED	AUDITED	APP	APP	MTEF	MTEF	MTEF	MTEF
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
PROGRAMME 1-ADMINISTRATION	125,836	141,437	148,171	177,325	210,439	209,305	218,765	228,654	238,989
PROGRAMME 2-REGULATORY	22,581	28,194	42,829	45,625	43,237	45,205	47,248	49,383	51,616
PROGRAMME 3-FACILITATION & ADVISORY	43,642	29,466	34,005	41,936	47,579	49,743	51,992	54,342	56,798
PROGRAMME 4-LAW ENFORCEMENT	41,626	92,631	123,334	123,453	139,263	145,600	152,181	159,060	166,249
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENDITURE	233,685	291,728	348,339	388,339	440,518	449,853	470,186	491,439	513,652

ANNEXURE B: LIST OF IT STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION PROJECTS FOR THE YEAR 2025



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