



The Attorney General

Falkland Islands Prosecution Service

AGG28

The Attorney General's Guidance on Penalty Notices for Road Traffic Offences

Published by authority of the Attorney General

The Law and Regulation Directorate
The Attorney General's Chambers

Contents

Introduction	3
Legal Framework	4
Availability	4
Maximum Penalty Notice Amount	4
Effect of Issuing a Penalty Notice	4
Effect of Paying a Penalty Notice	4
Not Accepting a Penalty Notice	4
Ignoring a Penalty Notice	4
Effect on Limitation Period for Prosecution	4
Prosecution Decision Making	4
Applying the Code for Prosecutors	4
Maximum Amount and Multiple Offences	7
Determining the Amount	8
Content of a Penalty Notice	9
Withdrawing a Penalty Notice	10
Disclosure	11
Recording	12
Annex One: Offences and Amounts	14
Annex Two: Penalty Notice Example	20

Introduction

1. Penalty notices can be issued as an alternative to prosecution for a number of road traffic offences which fall at the lower end of the scale of seriousness.
2. Penalty notices are an effective method of enforcing road traffic laws in a proportionate manner. They act as a deterrent against low-level road traffic offending whilst providing alleged offenders with the opportunity to have the matter resolved in a manner which avoids a criminal conviction.
3. This guidance sets out the penalty notice framework and the process which should be followed by prosecutors when deciding whether to issue a penalty notice as an alternative to prosecution.

Legal Framework

Availability

1. Penalty notices are governed by Part 8A of the Criminal Procedure and Evidence Ordinance 2014 and are available for offences committed after 14th August 2024.
2. Penalty notices are only available for the road traffic offences listed in schedule 3A of the Ordinance, see [Annex One](#) for the list of penalty notice offences.
3. A penalty notice can be issued where —
 - (a) there is sufficient evidence to provide a realistic prospect of conviction if the person were prosecuted for the offence; and
 - (b) in the circumstances, it is in the public interest to issue a penalty notice to the person for the offence.
4. Detailed guidance on how to apply the evidential and public interest tests is set out in 'AGG2 – The Attorney General's Code for Prosecutors' and the Code applies when making decisions in relation to penalty notices.

Maximum Penalty Notice Amount

5. The maximum penalty notice amount is one third of the maximum fine that can be imposed for the alleged offence on conviction, or the sum of £300, whichever is the lesser amount.

Effect of Issuing a Penalty Notice

6. Where a penalty notice has been issued a prosecution cannot be commenced against a person in relation to the offence or offences to which the penalty notice relates.
7. A prosecution can be commenced where a person gives notice that they do not accept the penalty, the penalty notice is automatically withdrawn as a result of non-payment or where a withdrawal notice is issued (see below).

Effect of Paying a Penalty Notice

8. A person who pays the penalty amount in full, on or before the date for payment, discharges any criminal liability they may have in relation to the offence or offences to which the penalty notice relates.

9. Paying a penalty notice is not an admission for the purposes of any proceedings, whether civil or criminal, but this does not prevent the fact of payment being disclosed during proceedings where it is relevant.
10. Payment of a penalty notice does not amount to a conviction for the offence or offences to which the penalty notice relates.
11. There are circumstances in which a penalty notice can be withdrawn after payment has been made (see below).

Not Accepting a Penalty Notice

12. A person does not have to accept a penalty notice and may notify the prosecution that the penalty is not accepted. Where notice of non-acceptance is given it is not necessary to wait for the expiry of the date for payment and a prosecution can be commenced in the normal way.

Ignoring a Penalty Notice

13. If a person ignores a penalty notice and takes no action the penalty notice is automatically withdrawn at the end of the date for payment and from the next day onwards a prosecution can be commenced in the normal way.

Effect on Limitation Period for Prosecution

14. In accordance with section 182 of the Criminal Procedure and Evidence Ordinance 2014 a prosecution for a summary offence that carries a maximum penalty of six months imprisonment or less, or is not imprisonable, must be commenced within 6 months of the date of commission of the offence.
15. The section 182 limitation period applies to all penalty notice offences and requires proceedings to be commenced within 6 months of the date of the alleged offence. However, where a penalty notice is issued for an alleged offence the period starting on the day on which the penalty notice was served and ending on the date notification of non-acceptance is given or the penalty notice is withdrawn (whether automatically on non-payment or by withdrawal notice) does not count towards calculating the section 182 limitation period. This means that a penalty notice can be issued without risking the expiry of the section 182 limitation period before the penalty notice is resolved.

Prosecution Decision Making

Applying the Code for Prosecutors

1. Prosecutors will consider cases reported by the Royal Falkland Islands Police in accordance with the Code for Prosecutors. In addition to the Code, guidance in relation to specific road traffic offences is set out in 'AGG25 – The Attorney General's Guidance on Road Traffic Offences'. This guidance compliments the Code for Prosecutors by setting out relevant factors to consider when making prosecution decisions in relation to road traffic offences.
2. Where the evidential test is met in relation to a road traffic penalty notice offence the prosecutor will need to decide whether:
 - (a) it is in the public interest to issue a penalty notice; or
 - (b) whether it is in the public interest to commence a prosecution.
3. When making this decision the prosecutor will consider all the relevant public interest factors, which include (but are not limited to):

Seriousness of the offence

The more serious the offence, the more likely it is that a prosecution is required. When deciding the level of seriousness consideration will be given to the level of culpability involved in the offending and the level of harm caused.

The greater the level of culpability, the more likely it is that a prosecution is required. Culpability is assessed by considering factors such as:

- whether there has been a wilful failure to comply with the law or whether the failure was accidental;
- the period of time over which the offence took place;
- whether more than one offence was committed;
- whether there were attempts to conceal the offending; and
- the standard of driving involved (if relevant).

The greater the level of harm, the more likely it is that a prosecution is required. Harm is assessed by considering factors such as:

- whether the offending led to a road traffic collision;
- whether loss or damage has been caused and to what extent;
- the level of risk created by the offending; and
- involvement or impact on others, particularly vulnerable victims.

Previous history

Where there is a previous history of road traffic offences it is more likely that a prosecution will be required. In determining the weight to be attached to any previous history, consideration will be given to the nature of previous offences, how recently previous offences occurred and the enforcement action which was taken in relation to them, including any previous penalty notices.

4. The presence of a relevant public interest factor, or combination of factors, may lead to the conclusion that the public interest is in favour of prosecution. If this is the conclusion reached a prosecution will be authorised and commenced in the normal manner.
5. If the prosecutor decides that the public interest factors are in favour of issuing a penalty notice the next step is to determine the amount of the penalty.

Maximum Amount and Multiple Offences

6. The maximum penalty amount is one third of the maximum sentence that can be imposed for the alleged offence on conviction, or the sum of £300, whichever is the lesser amount.
7. For example, the maximum sentence on a first conviction for the offence of exceeding the speed limit is a level 3 fine (£1000). One third of the maximum sentence is £333.33, but all amounts should be rounded down to the nearest pound to be certain that they are within the limit of one third, resulting in the sum of £333. The maximum penalty notice amount for this offence is therefore £300, which is the lower of the two amounts.
8. The maximum penalty notice amount for each penalty notice offence is set out in [Annex One](#).
9. A case may involve more than one offence having been committed, for example a person may have driven a motor vehicle without a driving licence or valid insurance, or a person may have committed an offence on multiple occasions. In these circumstances separate penalties may be issued for each of the individual offences and may be included on the same penalty notice.
10. This means that the total penalty notice amount may exceed one third of the maximum sentence, or the sum of £300, provided that each individual penalty does not exceed the maximum permitted for a single offence.
11. In cases involving multiple offences, prosecutors do not have to issue a penalty notice for every offence. Prosecutors will take a proportionate and reasonable approach that reflects the overall nature of the offending and level of seriousness. Even where multiple penalties could be issued, proportionality may mean that it is appropriate to issue a single penalty and to take no further action in relation to other offences.

Determining the Amount

12. The amount of the penalty will be determined by taking into account the relevant public interest factors and in particular the assessment of culpability and harm. As a result of this assessment the prosecutor will decide whether the administrative penalty should be low, medium or high. Each category provides a range for the amount of the administrative penalty and an appropriate amount within the applicable range is identified by considering the circumstances of the case as a whole. The table below shows the categories and the appropriate administrative penalty range.

High	Between two thirds and the available maximum for the penalty notice offence
Medium	Between one third and two thirds of the available penalty notice offence maximum
Low	Up to one third of the available penalty notice offence maximum

Content of a Penalty Notice

1. A penalty notice must contain the following information —
 - (a) details of the circumstances alleged to constitute the offence sufficient to reasonably inform the person about the offence;
 - (b) the amount of the penalty payable in respect of the offence and if there are multiple offences included on the penalty notice;
 - (c) the date on or before which the penalty may be paid;
 - (d) a summary of the law which is sufficient to reasonably inform the person about the effect of the penalty notice, the options available to them for responding, how those options may be exercised, the consequences of each of those options and what will happen if they take no action.
2. It is not necessary to rehearse in detail the circumstances of the alleged offence but a brief summary of the main facts is required to inform the person of the penalty notice offence. A reasonable summary will state the offence, refer to the relevant legislation, provide the date of the offence and then provide additional details, such as the time of day (if known), the location and the nature of the activity which constitutes the offence.
3. Below is an example of reasonable information in relation to an allegation of exceeding the speed limit —

Example

Offence: Driving in excess of the speed limit
 Contrary to section 29(1)(a) of the Road Traffic Ordinance 1948

Date: 15 August 2024

Details: On Ross Road East at 11.50 hours, you were driving a Land Rover, VRM F123Q, when police recorded you travelling at 47mph. This speed was in excess of the 25mph speed limit.
4. If the penalty notice relates to multiple penalty notice offences each offence should be set out separately and each penalty should be clearly stated against each separate offence. The total amount to pay should be calculated and clearly marked.
5. The law does not stipulate when the date for payment should be set. The minimum period between the date the penalty notice is issued and the date for payment should be no less than 28 days. For example, a penalty notice issued on 1st January 2024 should have a payment date on or before 29th January 2024.
6. An example penalty notice format, which includes the information to be included in a penalty notice, can be found at [Annex Two](#).

Extension of Time

1. A person who has been issued with a penalty notice may request that the prosecution allows extra time to pay the penalty notice amount.
2. The penalty notice includes information which explains how to request an extension of time and any request submitted should be considered by a prosecutor.
3. Where a request is made for an extension of time the prosecutor should consider the reason(s) given (if any) as to why an extension is required and will adopt a reasonable and proportionate approach when deciding whether to grant an extension.
4. Common reasons for requiring an extension of time include:
 - (a) not being able to make payment until after the next payday;
 - (b) not having had the opportunity to collect post;
 - (c) being unwell; and
 - (d) being absent from the jurisdiction.
5. Requesting an extension of time in relation to a penalty notice is not the same as requesting an extension of time in criminal proceedings. In criminal proceedings, there is a presumption that cases should proceed without delay or adjournments, unless there is a good reason. When considering requests for an extension of time in relation to a penalty notice, prosecutors should give people the benefit of the doubt and have in mind the fact that payment of the penalty notice, even if slightly delayed, will save, in the long term, the time and cost of a prosecution.
6. Where it is appropriate to allow an extension of time, the period of the extension should be for no more than 28 days. This is a reasonable period of time in which to respond to the penalty notice.
7. There is nothing preventing a further extension from being granted after an initial extension, but the public interest is unlikely to be in favour of granting a further extension unless there are exceptional reasons for doing so. Given the nature of the offences to which penalty notices relate it is reasonable to expect people to respond to the penalty notice within the standard time frame.

Withdrawing a Penalty Notice

1. The prosecution may withdraw a penalty notice at any time before the penalty amount has been paid. This enables the prosecution to withdraw penalty notices which may have been issued in error or which contain incorrect information.
2. In limited circumstances, a penalty notice may be withdrawn after the penalty amount has been paid. The circumstances are where:
 - (a) new information has come to light since the notice was issued and the prosecution is satisfied that, had the information been available at the time, the penalty notice would not have been issued; or
 - (b) the decision to issue the notice was wrong and in order to maintain confidence in the criminal justice system, the alleged offender should be prosecuted for the offence.
3. There is a public interest in finality and on payment of a penalty notice people have the right to expect that the matter has concluded. Conversely, where new information becomes available or where the decision to issue a penalty notice was clearly wrong, the public interest in favour of dealing with matters justly may require the penalty notice to be withdrawn and payment refunded.
4. A penalty notice must not be withdrawn simply because a different prosecutor may have reached a different conclusion. Any new information must be sufficient to clearly justify the conclusion that a penalty notice would not have been issued if the information had been available at the time. Similarly, it must be clearly established that a decision to issue a penalty notice was wrong and that failing to withdraw the penalty notice would have a detrimental impact on public confidence in the criminal justice system.

Disclosure

1. Penalty notices are not criminal proceedings. They are an alternative to prosecution and provide an opportunity for a person to discharge criminal liability without being subject to a criminal conviction. On this basis a person issued with a penalty notice does not have a right to request disclosure of evidential material.
2. The right to disclosure of evidence is governed by the Criminal Procedure Rules and the Criminal Procedure and Evidence Ordinance 2014. The first stage of the disclosure process is the provision of early details of the prosecution case and this stage is triggered once proceedings have been commenced.
3. One of the objectives of the penalty notice scheme is to reduce time and cost by providing an effective out of court disposal in appropriate cases. This objective is undermined where a person seeks disclosure of evidential material before making a decision as to whether or not to accept a penalty notice.

Recording

1. The prosecution will keep a register of each penalty notice issued, including the person to whom the notice was issued, the penalty notice offence(s), the penalty notice amount and whether the penalty notice was paid.
2. Penalty notice records are relevant when a prosecutor is deciding whether to issue a penalty notice to determine whether there is any past history of road traffic offending relevant to the decision under consideration.
3. A penalty notice is not a conviction and information from the penalty notice register is not disclosable as part of a vetting check.

Annex One: Offences and Amounts

Provision	Description of offence	Maximum Fine on Conviction	Maximum Penalty Notice Amount
Road Traffic Ordinance 1948			
s 3	Failing to register vehicle Driving unregistered vehicle	Level 2 £500	£166
s 4(2B)	Failing to display licence label	Level 2 £500	£166
s 4(4)	Driving unregistered vehicle	Level 3 £1000	£300
s 5	Using vehicle as public service vehicle without public service vehicle licence	Level 3 £1000	£300
s 6(1)	Driving without driver's licence	Level 3 £1000 <i>subsequent conviction</i> Level 4 £2000	£300 £300
s 6(12) or (14)	Failing to produce driver's licence	Level 3 £1000 <i>subsequent conviction</i> Level 4 £2000	£300 £300
s 7	Driving with defective eyesight	Level 3 £1000 <i>subsequent conviction</i> Level 4 £2000	£300 £300
s 9(1)	Driving without insurance	Level 6 £10,000	£300
s 9(2)	Failing to produce certificate of insurance	Level 3 £1000 <i>subsequent conviction</i> Level 4 £2000	£300 £300
s 10(3)	Failing to comply with vehicle construction and equipment regulations Driving non-complying vehicle	Level 3 £1000 <i>subsequent conviction</i> Level 4 £2000	£300 £300

s 12	Racing	Level 3 £1000 <i>subsequent conviction</i> Level 4 £2000	£300 £300
s 18G	Driving without due care and attention	Level 4 £2000	£300
s 29	Driving in excess of speed limit	Level 3 £1000 <i>subsequent conviction</i> Level 4 £2000	£300 £300
s 31(2)	Driving on footpath	Level 3 £1000 <i>subsequent conviction</i> Level 4 £2000	£300 £300
s 32	Tampering with vehicle	Level 3 £1000 <i>subsequent conviction</i> Level 4 £2000	£300 £300
s 33	Carrying too many, or improperly seated, passengers on motor cycle	Level 2 £500 <i>subsequent conviction</i> Level 3 £1000	£166 £300
s 37(1)	Riding bicycle without bell or lights	Level 2 £500	£166
s 37(2)	Riding bicycle on footpath	Level 2 £500	£166
s 39G	Cycling without due care and attention	Level 3 £1000	£300
s 40	Failing to keep cart or carriage to side of road Using cart or carriage without light or reflectors Using cart or carriage on footpath	Level 2 £500	£166
s 41	Failing to keep animal to side of road Leading or riding animal on footpath	Level 2 £500	£166
s 42	Holding on to vehicle	Level 3 £1000 <i>subsequent conviction</i> Level 4 £2000	£300 £300

s 45	Failing to stop when requested by police officer	Level 3 £1000 <i>subsequent conviction</i> Level 4 £2000	£300 £300
s 46	Failing to give name and address	Level 3 £1000 <i>subsequent conviction</i> Level 4 £2000	£300 £300
s 47	Failing to report accident	Level 3 £1000 <i>subsequent conviction</i> Level 4 £2000	£300 £300
s 50	Driver failing to obey traffic signs or directions of police officer	Level 3 £1000 <i>subsequent conviction</i> Level 4 £2000	£300 £300
s 51	Pedestrian failing to obey directions of police officer	Level 3 £1000 <i>subsequent conviction</i> Level 4 £2000	£300 £300
s 52	Leaving vehicle in dangerous position	Level 3 £1000 <i>subsequent conviction</i> Level 4 £2000	£300 £300
s 53	Failing to give way at pedestrian crossing	Level 3 £1000 <i>subsequent conviction</i> Level 4 £2000	£300 £300
s 55	Failing to stop at school crossing	Level 3 £1000 <i>subsequent conviction</i> Level 4 £2000	£300 £300
Smoking (Prohibition) Ordinance 2010			
s 4(c) and (f) and 22	Smoking in designated vehicles or public vehicles	Level 1 £250	£83
Car Parks Regulations Order 2003			
r 3	Failing to comply with parking restrictions	Level 2 £500	£166

Highways (Weight Limits on Bridges) Order 2012			
art 6	Use of overweight vehicle on bridge	Level 4 £2000	£300
No Waiting (General) Regulations Order 2000			
r 3	Waiting on yellow line	Level 2 £500	£166
r 5	Waiting in temporary no waiting area	Level 2 £500	£166
r 6	Waiting at intersection	Level 2 £500	£166
Pedestrian Crossings Regulations 1996			
r 7 and 14	Failing to give way to pedestrian at pedestrian crossing	Level 4 £2000	£300
r 8 and 14	Waiting on pedestrian crossing	Level 4 £2000	£300
r 9 and 14	Overtaking on pedestrian crossing	Level 4 £2000	£300
r 11 and 14	Stopping near pedestrian crossing	Level 4 £2000	£300
Philomel Street Waiting Regulations Order 1994			
r 3	Waiting in no waiting area	Level 2 £500	£166
Road Traffic (Crozier Place, John Street, Reservoir Road and Villiers Street No Waiting) Regulations 2017			
r 3	Waiting in no waiting area	Level 2 £500	£166
Road Traffic (Mobile Devices) Regulations 2024			
r 4	Using mobile device while driving	Level 4 £2000	£300
Road Traffic (Protective Headgear) Regulations 1983			
r 2	Riding motor cycle without helmet	Level 4 £2000	£300

Road Traffic (Provisional) Regulations 1986			
r 2	Failing to register vehicle	Level 2 £500	£166
r 3	Driving vehicle without identification marks	Level 2 £500	£166
r 4 and 20	Using overloaded trailer	Level 4 £2000	£300
r 7 and 20	Failing to have taxi or bus marking on public service vehicle	Level 4 £2000	£300
r 8 and 20	Failing to have warning instrument on motor vehicle	Level 4 £2000	£300
r 9 and 20	Failing to have lights on motor vehicle	Level 4 £2000	£300
r 10 and 20	Failing to have mirrors on motor vehicle	Level 4 £2000	£300
r 11 and 20	Failing to have a safety glass windows in motor vehicle	Level 4 £2000	£300
r 12 and 20	Failing to have windscreen wipers on motor vehicle	Level 4 £2000	£300
r 13 and 20	Failing to have silencer on a motor vehicle	Level 4 £2000	£300
r 14 and 20	Failing to have pneumatic tyres on motor vehicle	Level 4 £2000	£300
r 15 and 20	Failing to have required brakes	Level 4 £2000	£300
r 17 and 20	Parking vehicle so as to obstruct road	Level 4 £2000	£300
r 19 and 20	Cyclist failing to obey road signs or direction of police officer	Level 4 £2000	£300
Ross Road (Clearway) Regulations Order 2004			
r 3	Waiting in clearway	Level 2 £500	£166

St Marys Walk (Parking Control) Order 2011			
art 4 and 7	Parking in no parking area	Level 2 £500	£166
art 5 and 7	Parking for too long in restricted parking area	Level 2 £500	£166
Stanley (Various Roads) One Way Traffic Order 2010			
art 5	Driving wrong way on one way street	Level 3 £1000	£300
Stanley Street Parking (Prohibited Vehicles) Regulations Order 1996			
r 3	Parking prohibited vehicle in Stanley	Level 2 £500	£166
Vehicle Licence Labels Regulations 1998			
r 4	Failing to display licence label	Level 2 £500	£166
r 7	Defacing licence label Removing licence label without owner's consent Displaying illegible or fake licence label	Level 2 £500	£166
Wearing of Seat Belts Regulations 1996			
r 3	Failing to wear seat belt	Level 1 £250	£83
r 6	Driving vehicle with unrestrained children	Level 1 £250	£83

Annex Two: Penalty Notice Example

[Name]
[Address]

Prosecution Service
Attorney General's Chambers
Law and Regulation Directorate
Stanley
FIQQ 1ZZ

Telephone: +500 28460
Email: [add email]

Reference No: [Insert]

[Date]

PENALTY NOTICE

Part 8A of the Criminal Procedure and Evidence Ordinance 2014

Dear [Name],

The Prosecution Service has received a report from the Royal Falkland Islands Police which alleges that you have committed a criminal offence[s]. The Prosecution Service is satisfied that there is sufficient evidence and that it is in the public interest to prosecute you in relation to the following offence[s]:

Offence: [offence]
Contrary to [add legislation]
Date: [date]
Details: [details]

Before a prosecution is commenced, it is in the public interest to provide you with the opportunity to have the alleged offending dealt with by way of a penalty notice.

A penalty notice is an alternative to prosecution. If you pay the amount of the penalty on or before the date for payment you will not be prosecuted for the alleged offending to which this penalty notice relates.

Penalty amount: £[amount]
Payment date: [date]

You do not have to accept this penalty notice. If you do not accept this penalty notice you may notify the Prosecution Service and a prosecution will be commenced against you.

If the penalty amount is not paid by the payment date the penalty notice will be automatically withdrawn and a prosecution will be commenced against you.

Having a prosecution commenced against you means that you will be tried by a criminal court and the court will decide whether you have committed an offence(s).

Further information about the action you can take and the penalty notice process is set out below.

ACCEPTING THE PENALTY NOTICE

To accept the penalty notice you must pay the penalty amount in full on or before the date for payment. Payment must be made at the Attorney General's Chambers. You will need to show this penalty notice at the time of payment as the reference number will be required to process your payment.

Payment can be made in cash or by bank transfer slip.

If you would like to accept the penalty notice but need more time to pay you can request an extension of the date for payment by email: **[insert email]**

You must provide a good reason when requesting an extension of time.

If you do not have access to email you may write using the address at the top of this penalty notice.

Your request must be made before the expiry of the date for payment. Late requests cannot be accepted.

THE EFFECT OF PAYING THE PENALTY NOTICE

If you pay the penalty amount in full on or before the date for payment you will not be prosecuted and any criminal liability you may have in relation to the alleged offence(s) to which this penalty notice relates will be discharged.

Accepting a penalty notice is not an admission of the alleged offending for the purposes of any proceedings, whether civil or criminal.

A penalty notice is not a criminal conviction and will not appear on a police record check.

A record of the penalty notice will be kept as this may be relevant when deciding whether to issue a penalty notice in relation to further alleged offending which may occur in the future.

NOT ACCEPTING THE PENALTY NOTICE

If you do not accept this penalty notice you may notify the Prosecution Service of your non-acceptance by email: **[insert email]**

Alternatively, if you do not have access to email you may write using the address at the top of this penalty notice.

If you do not accept this penalty notice a prosecution will be commenced against you. This means you will be issued with a summons to attend court to enter a plea to the charge(s) alleged against you.

TAKING NO ACTION

If you take no action in relation to this penalty notice the penalty notice will be automatically withdrawn on expiry of the date for payment. After this date a prosecution will be commenced against you.

This means you will be issued with a summons to attend court to enter a plea to the charge(s) alleged against you. In some circumstances you may be able to enter a plea by post.

WITHDRAWAL OF A PENALTY NOTICE

The Prosecution Service has the right to withdraw this penalty notice at any time before the penalty amount has been paid.

This penalty notice can be withdrawn after payment has been made, and the penalty amount refunded, where the decision to issue the penalty notice was wrong and prosecution is required to maintain confidence in the criminal justice system. If this situation arises you will be notified in writing.

Document Control

Further copies of this document and information about alternative languages and formats are available from the Law and Regulation Directorate.

Law and Regulation Directorate
Attorney General's Chambers

PO Box 587
Stanley
Falkland Islands
FIQQ 1ZZ

This document is also available online at:

<https://www.falklands.gov.fk/legalservices/attorney-general-s-guidance>

Document Reference:

AGG28: The Attorney General's Guidance on Penalty Notices for Road Traffic Offences

Issue Date:

2024

Ownership and Review:

The Attorney General is the document owner for this document and the next scheduled review date is 2028