

REVIEW OF NATIONAL ACCOUNTS YEAR 1957

The purpose of this review is to discuss the recent trends in the national income and expenditure of the Union. The relevant National Accounts statistics are given in Table XXXV of this *Bulletin* but it should be noted that the figures given in that Table now refer to the Union *including* South West Africa, Basutoland, Swaziland and Bechuanaland, and not merely to the Union as formerly.¹

Detailed information about the various components of Gross and Net Capital Formation of the Union is provided in Table XXXIV.²

Recent Income Trends

The Bureau of Census and Statistics³ estimates that the Union's Geographical Income for the year ended 30th June, 1957, amounted to £1,931 million. The increase over the corresponding figure for 1955/56 is £134 million, more than half of which is accounted for by higher output, valued at current prices, of agriculture, mining and manufacturing. The Bureau further estimates that "Salaries and Wages" absorbed £74 million of this increase, while the balance represented an addition to "Other Income", which comprises earnings of persons working for their own account (e.g., farmers, other business proprietors and professional persons), interest, dividends and retained corporate profits (before tax).

The share of "Salaries and Wages" in the Geographical Income total of 1956/57, viz., 57 per cent, was about the same as the average ratio for the whole post-war period, which seems to indicate that, on the whole, the distribution of income between the two broad income categories, viz., employment and "other income", was not disrupted by the inflationary post-war conditions. However, an examination of the recent income distribution in individual industries reveals a very mixed pattern. While the share of employment income in the year-to-year income increments shows an upward tendency in most industries, the share of "other income" over the past three years displays wide fluctuations in the case of

farming, a downward trend in private manufacturing, and, to a lesser extent, in trade and public transport, and an uneven pattern in mining. This development has practical significance as it affects the capacity of the industry concerned to supply funds for re-investment purposes out of current earnings. Certain illustrative figures may be cited in the Table given below.

Year-to-Year Changes in Income Distribution

	1953/54 to 1954/55 £m	1954/55 to 1955/56 £m	1955/56 to 1956/57 £m
Agriculture: Salaries and Wages	+ 7	—	+ 3
Other Income	-23	+12	+19
Private Manufacturing:			
Salaries and Wages	+15	+19	+23
Other Income	+16	+ 4	+ 2
Trade: Salaries and Wages	+ 6	+16	+ 9
Other Income	+10	—	+ 6
Mining:			
(1) Gold—Salaries and Wages	+ 6	+ 5	+ 2
Other Income	+12	+19	+15
(2) Other—Salaries and Wages	+ 2	+ 2	+ 2
Other Income	+ 4	+10	+ 3
S.A. Railways:			
Salaries and Wages	+ 2	+ 8	+ 9
Other Income	+15	- 7	- 1

During 1956/57 the income of agriculture increased by £22 million, of which £3 million accrued to farm employees, and £19 million to farm owners. The reverse applied in 1954/55 when farm wages increased by £7 million, while "other income" declined by no less than £23 million. In the case of private manufacturing, increases in net income over the past three years amount to £31 million, £23 million and £25 million, respectively, of which additions to employment income absorbed £15 million, £19 million and £23 million, while the share of "other income" declined from £16 million to £4 million, and, finally, to £2 million. Trade also shows a less favourable trend as far as "other income" is concerned. By

1. For technical reasons connected with the manner in which the data were compiled, the National Accounts and Balance of Payments statistics published in previous issues of this *Bulletin* did not refer to the same geographical area. While the former measured income and expenditure of the Union only, the latter covered the foreign transactions of not only the Union but also South West Africa and the three British Protectorates. This difference in geographical coverage thus called for an adjustment of the balance on current account item in the Balance of Payments Table before it could be included on the expenditure side of the National Accounts Table.

Since last year the Union Department of Customs and Excise has suspended the collection of statistics on the trade between the Union and South West Africa, so that the above-mentioned adjustment is no longer possible.

For accounting purposes, however, it is essential that the income and expenditure sides of the National Accounts should relate to the same geographical area. Accordingly it has become necessary to broaden the income total so as to include the national incomes of South West Africa and the Protectorates.

The National Accounts figures for the years 1956 and 1957 appearing in Table XXXV relate accordingly to this enlarged area. Revised data for the earlier years will be made available in a forthcoming issue of this *Bulletin*.

2. The figures for 1957 are preliminary. As more up-to-date sources of information have become available in the case of some of the series included in the Table, the data for earlier years have been revised, where necessary.

3. Hereinafter referred to as the Bureau.

comparison, last year's wages and salaries bill of the mining industry increased by £4 million, as against an increase of £18 million in "other income".

The data in the Table serve as an illustration of the phenomenon that, in the short run, the impact of changes in the level of sales proceeds will primarily be felt by the recipients of "other income", as their earnings are, in a sense, a residual after the prior claims of wage and salary earners have been met. But as mentioned earlier, a decline in profit margins has an adverse effect on internal sources of finance and thus leads to more reliance being placed on outside funds for the financing of capital and other expenditure.

The Bureau's calculations also illustrate the extent to which the purchasing power of the Union's labour force is dependent on the present employment situation and the prospects for further expansion of the private manufacturing industry. With a wages and salaries total of £291 million, for the year 1956/57, the latter industry accounts for 27 per cent of all wage and salary payments in the Union. Of the remaining categories listed by the Bureau, "Public Authorities"⁴ has the second largest wages and salaries total, viz., £165 million. "Trade (Distributive)" is third, with £144 million, while the mining industry (gold and other) and the South African Railways and Harbours and Airways fill the fourth and fifth places with £113 million and £112 million, respectively.

Official income data for the second half of 1957 are not available, but it is estimated that despite the more difficult overseas trading conditions experienced by agriculture, this downturn was more than offset by an expansion of output, valued at current prices, in other sectors of the economy and accordingly, that the Union's Geographical Income continued to increase during the calendar year 1957, although at a somewhat lower rate.

The Net Geographical Income figures of South West Africa and the Protectorates⁵ which, as pointed out above, have been incorporated in the National Accounts Table, are set out below.

*Net Geographical Income at Factor Cost,
1956 and 1957*

Year	South West Africa £m	Basutoland, Swaziland and Bechuanaland £m
1956	56	19
1957	52	20

The decline in South West Africa's Geographical Income during 1957 is due to the fact that, amongst

others, the proceeds from the sale of two of its principal export commodities, viz., diamonds and lead concentrates, were on a lower level than during the previous year.

The Components of National Expenditure

The changes in the main components of the Gross National Expenditure of the Union, including South West Africa and the Protectorates, are illustrated by the data set out in the Table below.

Gross National Expenditure

	1956 £m	1957 £m
1. Personal Consumption Expenditure	1,370	1,470
2. Purchases of Current Goods and Services by Public Authorities	235	250
3. Gross Domestic Capital Formation	502	531
4. Gross Domestic Expenditure	2,107	2,251
5. Balance on Current Account	4	-13
6. Gross National Expenditure (=Gross National Product)	2,111	2,238

From this it would appear that most of the increase in the Gross National Product, during 1957, was utilised for additional purchases of consumer goods. It also seems likely that a large portion of the latter represents additional spending on durable consumer goods, such as passenger motor vehicles and household equipment, whose supply was increased as a result of the relaxation of import control.

Although last year's visible export trade (including the net production of gold) increased by £51 million, this was offset by an increase of imported goods amounting to £58 million. The current deficit in the balance of payments in 1957 amounted to £13 million, while the decline in gold and foreign exchange reserves was £31 million.

These developments in the Union's economy illustrate the close connection between the spending decisions of individual households, private enterprises and public authorities, on the one hand, and the domestic and external monetary situation on the other. During 1957 two monetary factors had a significant influence on the increase in the aggregate monetary expenditure of domestic sectors. In

4. In accordance with the Bureau's classification, Government enterprises are not included under this heading.

5. In the compilation of the Geographical Incomes of South West Africa and Bechuanaland, the Bank's Department

of Economic Research and Statistics was able to make use of two investigations, the results of which were kindly made available by the authors. The study of South West Africa was undertaken by Mr. D. C. Krogh, and that of Bechuanaland, by Mr. D. Erasmus.

the first place, the increase in money turnovers was made possible by the "activation" of money, *i.e.* an increase in the velocity of circulation of the money supply. Thus, for example, the velocity of circulation of demand deposits increased, on an annual basis, from 10.6 in 1956, to 11.5 in 1957, *i.e.* by 8.5 per cent. Secondly, the volume of spending was increased by recourse to new funds provided by the banking system.

During last year creation of bank credit amounting to £54 million enabled local producers and importers to increase the flow of goods destined for final consumption. The additional credit facilities were of special importance in the case of durable consumer goods, purchases of which are not usually effected on a cash basis. The relaxation of certain restrictions on hire purchase contracts also had a bearing on the volume of consumer spending during the second half of last year.

In an open economy such as that of the Union, increased domestic expenditure and the manner in which this increase is financed have an impact on the balance of payments position, as a substantial portion of a higher volume of domestic spending represents additional purchases of imported goods. Apart from the effect of factors of domestic origin on the Union's balance of payments situation, *external* influences also had an adverse effect on the level of the gold and foreign exchange reserves during 1957. Since the beginning of this year, however, various restrictive measures, aimed at a curtailment of credit facilities, have been introduced. In consequence, less opportunity now exists for the financing of an increase of domestic expenditure by means of borrowed funds.

Gross Capital Formation during 1957

The Union's⁶ Gross Capital Formation statistics in Table XXXIV C are subdivided in accordance with three main types of organisation, namely, (1) "Public Authorities", *i.e.* (i) the general or non-business departments of the Central, Provincial and Local Governments and (ii) Government Enterprises, such as the South African Railways, Harbours and Airways, and the trading departments of Local Authorities; (2) "Public Corporations", *i.e.* Escom, Iscor, Sasol and other semi-official enterprises, and finally, (3) "Private Enterprises".

The preliminary figures show that the *Public Authorities* were responsible for most of the increase in last year's overall investment activity. While the capital expenditure of Public Corporations and Private Enterprises seems to have levelled off during recent years, after having attained its highest post-war values during 1953 and 1955, respectively, the trend of the capital spending of Public Authorities continues to be strongly upward. The steadily mounting volume of spending by the Public Authorities has naturally led to an increase in its propor-

tionate share in the Union's total capital expenditure, the ratio having been about one-third in 1957 as against one-quarter in 1955 and one-fifth in 1946.

During the past two years the capital expenditure of the South African Railways and Harbours and Airways Administration has accounted for most of the increase in public capital outlay. On a calendar year basis, its capital outlay increased from £42 million, in 1955, to £60 million in 1956 and £76 million in 1957. The last-mentioned figure is equivalent to almost one-half of the capital expenditure of Public Authorities, and also suggests that the Administration is now the largest capital spending unit in the economy as a whole.

In his budget speech delivered on the 7th of March, 1957, the Minister of Transport stated that the Administration's Brown Book for 1957/58 provided for capital works at an estimated cost of no less than £412,500,000. It was anticipated that approximately £153,250,000 of this amount would have been spent by the end of the 1956/57 financial year, while £72 million of the balance was earmarked for expenditure during 1957/58. The capital programme comprised improvement to railway lines and electrification of tracks, new traffic control systems, additional electrical and diesel operated rolling stock, the provision of transport facilities to existing and new Native townships and expansion of the harbours.

Apart from the additional £76 million for the financing of these large and costly additions to the national transport network, the 1957 capital budget of the public authorities also had to cater for increased "social investment", *i.e.* expenditure on collective needs such as schools, hospitals, roads and streets, as well as expansion of the services provided by government enterprises other than the South African Railways, Harbours and Airways.

The outcome of the above-mentioned developments was that last year's capital expenditure of the Public Authorities amounted to the record post-war figure of £173 million.

During 1957 the capital expenditure of *Public Corporations* was about the same as that of the previous year. Analysis of the investment behaviour of individual Corporations shows that the capital expenditure of Sasol, after reaching a peak in 1953, has lately become relatively unimportant. In the case of Escom, the highest total was attained in 1954, and thereafter a downward tendency is noticeable. By comparison, the pattern of investment of Iscor is more uneven. During the three year period 1949-51, its capital expenditure was at a high level, but then declined rather sharply until, in 1956, extensions to the existing steel mills were resumed, thereby raising the rate of spending for capital purposes to that of the 1949-51 period.

In his latest annual statement on the affairs of the Corporation, for the year ended 30th June, 1957,

6. *i.e.* excluding South West Africa and the Protectorates.

the Chairman of Iscor announced that the proposed extensions would expand productive capacity by 900,000 ingot tons per annum, to a total figure of 2,350,000 ingot tons per annum. The estimated cost of the project, at 1957 prices, was approximately £56 million. The Chairman also stated that a third site for a further steel mill was being investigated.

In the case of *Private Enterprises*, it would appear that *fixed* capital formation, i.e. the acquisition of plant and durable capital equipment, continued the downward trend which first became evident two years ago. However, investment in commercial inventories showed a substantial increase last year, mainly as a result of the increase in imports associated with the relaxation of import control, so that total private capital formation is estimated to have increased by a small margin.

The recent downturn in private capital formation is apparent in most of the series included under "Private Enterprise". In some cases the highest post-war values were already attained several years ago. Thus, for example, expenditure on residential buildings reached its highest total, namely, £64 million, in 1955, its subsequent level being about £10 million lower. Farming investment⁷ also appears to have levelled off, while the mining industry achieved the highest point on its post-war investment curve, namely, £62 million, during the three year period, 1952-54; its present capital outlay, however, is at a rate of rather less than £50 million per annum.

During the period 1951-56, the advent of uranium had a considerable effect on the volume of capital spending of the mining industry. Almost £60 million was devoted to the erection of uranium plants during this six year period, but since 1956 very little additional expenditure has been incurred for this purpose.

Up-to-date figures on the capital outlay of the private manufacturing industry⁸ are not available, but judging by the trend shown by data covering the activities of a sample of public companies, it would appear that its overall capital spending last year was on a somewhat lower level.

Similarly, comprehensive information is lacking in the case of the businesses grouped together in the Table under the heading "Commercial, Private Transport and other", but it would seem that two factors accounted for a higher investment volume, during 1957, on the part of this group of enterprises.

Firstly, statistics on the construction of non-residential buildings show an increase of about £3 million during last year. In this connection it may

be pointed out that a feature of the recent development in the property market has been the erection by financial institutions, property-owning and commercial firms of additional, and in some cases, very costly office and commercial buildings in the main urban centres of the Union. Investment in fixed assets also increased on account of additional outlay on furniture and fittings, mechanised office equipment and the purchase of vehicles for commercial use. Thus, for example, the number of commercial vehicles registered during 1957 shows a significant increase over that of the previous year.

The second factor is that investment in wholesale and retail inventories is estimated to have risen significantly, a development which is associated with the relaxation of import control, as pointed out above.

In taking a summary view of the trend of capital formation in the Union, it should be borne in mind that several factors have had a bearing on the initial acceleration and the subsequent slowing down of the rate of capital accumulation. For the purpose of the present summary, however, attention is paid to only one aspect of the post-war trend of capital spending, viz., the structural attributes of the process of capital accumulation and the influence of financial factors thereon.

An examination of the available information about the destination of the Union's post-war capital spending shows a heavy concentration in those lines where the amount of capital employed per unit of output is very high. Investment in transport facilities, residential and other buildings, electric power, iron and steel, mining development (including uranium) and the provision of other basic services are typical examples of what might be called "capital intensive" projects, and their preponderance in the post-war capital expansion naturally made for a high ratio between capital expenditure and current output.

Furthermore, the ruling labour shortage stimulated the adoption of mechanised methods, especially in mining and agriculture where a tendency towards more capital intensive production processes is noticeable. The introduction of remote control traffic systems by the railway authorities is another indication of this trend.

It is also significant that to a large extent the development of the Union's secondary industry during the post-war period appears to have been orientated towards heavy rather than light industry. A large amount of capital has been invested in the provision and expansion of productive facilities for

7. The calculation of the gross capital formation figures of the farming industry is undertaken by the Division of Economics and Markets of the Department of Agriculture. It will be noted that in the series published in the current issue of this *Bulletin* figures for recent years have been revised. This revision is based on the results of the 1954/55 *Agricultural Census*.

8. The basic source of information is the annual *Census of Industrial Establishments*, but the latest published capital expenditure figures relate to the year 1951/52. Special tabulations of the 1954/55 data were kindly undertaken by the Bureau for the purpose of the present estimates.

heavy chemicals, petroleum products, metals and engineering, building materials, the first stages of the textile industry (cotton spinning and rayon pulp) and paper, to mention some of the typical examples of industrial products whose production calls for a heavy capital application in relation to output.

The outcome of these developments is manifest in the relation between capital and output. The cumulative capital outlay figure since 1946 is no less than £4,319 million, as compared with a growth of about £1,260 million in the Geographical Product. This is equivalent to a three to one ratio between the gross additions to the nation's initial capital stock, on the one hand, and the increase in its current output, on the other.

It would appear that if the pattern of development of an economy over a number of years is such that it calls for physical or real additions to the capital structure primarily in those industrial categories where capital requirements are heavy and the initial return is low, a continuation of favourable financial conditions is an essential prerequisite for further development along these lines. At the beginning of the period of rapid expansion, the Union's economy was characterised, amongst others, by a highly liquid situation on the part of financial institutions, businesses and individual savers, low interest rates, and abundant capital inflow. During recent years, however, limiting financial factors have come to the fore. Thus, for example, the liquid reserves of the economy have declined drastically, as is indicated by the steady decrease in the ratio of the quantity of money to the Geographical Income of the Union from 48 per cent in 1946, to 29 per cent in 1952, and finally, 20 per cent last year. Furthermore, the availability and cost of borrowed funds have been affected by such factors

as a smaller capital inflow from abroad, a tighter monetary policy, and a higher interest rate structure. It is well-known that high interest rates discourage expansion in lines where the initial return on capital invested is low. Similarly, as already pointed out in an earlier section of this review, lower profit margins affect the level of internal sources of finance, while less favourable profit expectations make long term projects of the private sector more risky.

The timing of capital spending by Public Authorities is less affected by the changes in financial conditions associated with the advent of a new phase in the business cycle. Nevertheless, difficulty is being experienced by the public sector in raising a steadily increasing amount of money for capital works. The Minister of Finance discussed the financial limitations on the Government's capital programme in his budget speech delivered on the 20th of March, 1957,⁹ and made an earnest appeal to the general public to save more.

The domestic savings figures for the past two years appearing in Table XXXV D are not comparable with those given in previous issues of this *Bulletin*, as the figures now refer to the Union including South West Africa and the Protectorates. Although the data must be regarded as preliminary, it would appear that last year's personal saving, at £177 million, was smaller than the figure for the previous year, as compared with *increases* in the case of (1) corporate and government saving (which includes, therefore, the substantial surplus of the Administration of South West Africa), and (2) depreciation allowances. Finally, the balance on current account item in the Table, which measures the supply of funds by the "foreign sector", shows a net change of £17 million.

D. G. Franzen.

9. When the shortfall on the Loan Account had to be met by the imposition of a savings levy.

OORSIG VAN DIE NASIONALE REKENINGE JAAR 1957

Die doel van hierdie oorsig is 'n bespreking van die onlangse neigings in die Unie se volksinkome en -uitgawe. Die betrokke nasionale rekeningestatistiek verskyn in tabel XXXV van hierdie *Kwartaalblad*, maar dit is nodig om daarvan kennis te neem dat die syfers nou betrekking het op die Unie insluitende Suidwes-Afrika, Basoetoland, Swaziland en Betsjoeanaland, en nie net op die Unie alleen,¹ soos voorheen die geval was nie.

Meer besonderhede omtrent die verskillende bestanddele van die bruto en netto kapitaalvorming van die Unie word in tabel XXXIV verskaf.²

Onlangse inkomeneigings

Die Buro vir Sensus en Statistiek³ beraam die Unie se geografiese inkome vir die jaar geëindig 30 Junie 1957 op £1,931 miljoen. Dit is 'n toename van £134 miljoen bo die ooreenstemmende syfer vir 1955/56, waarvan meer as die helfte bestaan uit 'n hoër opbrengs, gewaardeer teen heersende pryse, van landbou, mynwee en fabriekswese. Die Buro beraam verder dat £74 miljoen van hierdie toename uit „salarisse en lone” bestaan het, terwyl die res 'n toename verteenwoordig in „ander inkome”, wat bestaan uit die verdienste van persone wat een of ander bedryf uitoefen (bv. boere, ander besigheids-eienaars en professionele persone), rente, diwidende en onuitgekeerde korporatiewe winste (voor belasting).

Die aandeel van „salarisse en lone” in die totale geografiese inkome van 1956/57, nl. 57 persent, was omtrent gelyk aan die gemiddelde verhouding vir die hele na-oorlogse tydperk, wat aantoon dat in die geheel, die verdeling van inkome tussen die twee groot inkomegroepes, t.w. arbeids- en „ander inkome”, nie deur die na-oorlogse inflasionistiese toestande ontwig is nie. 'n Onderzoek van die onlangse inkomeverdeling in individuele bedryfstakke openbaar egter 'n baie gemengde patroon. Terwyl arbeidsinkome se aandeel in die jaar-tot-jaar toename van inkome in die meeste bedryfstakke 'n opwaartse

neiging toon, het die aandeel van „ander inkome” oor die afgelope drie jaar groot skommelings in landbou, 'n afwaartse neiging in private fabriekswese en tot in 'n mindere mate ook in handel en openbare vervoer, en 'n onbestendige verloop in die mynwee vertoon. Hierdie ontwikkeling is van praktiese belang aangesien dit die vermoë van die betrokke bedryfstakke om fondse uit lopende inkome vir herbelegging te voorsien, beïnvloed. Sekere verduidelikende syfers kan in die onderstaande tabel aangehaal word.

Jaar-tot-jaar Veranderings in Inkomeverdeling

	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56
	na	na	na
	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57
	£m	£m	£m
Landbou: Salarisse en lone	+ 7	—	+ 3
Ander inkome	-23	+12	+19
Private Fabriekswese:			
Salarisse en lone	+15	+19	+23
Ander inkome	+16	+ 4	+ 2
Handel: Salarisse en lone	+ 6	+16	+ 9
Ander inkome	+10	—	+ 6
Mynwese:			
(1) Goud—Salarisse en lone	+ 6	+ 5	+ 2
Ander inkome	+12	+19	+15
(2) Ander—Salarisse en lone	+ 2	+ 2	+ 2
Ander inkome	+ 4	+10	+ 3
S.A. Spoorweë:			
Salarisse en lone	+ 2	+ 8	+ 9
Ander inkome	+15	- 7	- 1

Gedurende 1956/57 het die inkome van landbou met £22 miljoen toegeneem waarvan £3 miljoen aan plaasarbeiders toegekom het en £19 miljoen aan plaaseienaars. Die teenoorgestelde geld in 1954/55, toe plaaslone met £7 miljoen *toegeneem* het terwyl „ander inkome” met nie minder as £23 miljoen *afgeneem* het nie. In die geval van private fabriekswese beloop die toenames van netto inkome oor die afgelope drie jaar £31 miljoen, £23 miljoen en £25 miljoen onderskeidelik, waarvan £15 miljoen, £19

1. Vir tegniese redes wat met die metode van berekening van die gegewens in verband gestaan het, het die nasionale rekeninge- en die betalingsbalansstatistiek wat in vorige uitgawes van hierdie *Kwartaalblad* gepubliseer is, nie na dieselfde geografiese gebied verwys nie. Terwyl eersgenoemde tot die inkome en uitgawe van die Unie beperk was, het laasgenoemde nie net op die buitelandse transaksies van die Unie betrekking gehad nie, maar ook op dié van Suidwes-Afrika en die drie Britse Protektorate. As gevolg van hierdie verskil t.a.v. geografiese gebied, moes 'n aansuiwering t.o.v. die balans in lopende rekening in die betalingsbalans tabel aangebring word voordat dit aan die uitgawekant van die nasionale rekeningetabel ingesluit kon word.

Sedert verlede jaar het die Unie se Departement van Doeane en Aksyns die insameling van statistiek i.v.m. die handel tussen die Unie en Suidwes-Afrika gestaak,

sodat die bovermelde aansuiwering nie meer moonlik is nie. Vir rekenkundige doeleindes is dit egter noodsaaklik dat die inkomende en uitgawekant van die nasionale rekeninge op dieselfde geografiese gebied betrekking het. Dit het dus nodig geword om die inkometotaal uit te brei om die volksinkome van Suidwes-Afrika en die Protektorate in te sluit.

Die nasionale rekeningsyfers vir 1956 en 1957 wat in tabel XXXV voorkom, verwys dus na hierdie groter gebied. Hersiene syfers vir vorige jare sal in 'n toekomstige uitgawe van hierdie *Kwartaalblad* verskyn.

2. Die syfers vir 1957 is voorlopig. Aangesien meer onlangse inligtingsbronne tans beskikbaar is in die geval van sommige van die reekse in die tabel, is die gegewens, in gevalle waar dit nodig geblyk het, vir vorige jare hersien.

3. Hierna die Buro genoem.

miljoen en £23 miljoen byvoegings tot arbeidsinkome was, terwyl die aandeel van „ander inkome” afgeneem het van £16 miljoen na £4 miljoen en eindelik na £2 miljoen. Handel toon ook 'n ongunstige verloop vir sover dit „ander inkome” aangaan. In teenstelling hiermee het die salarisse en lone van die mynwyse verlede jaar met £4 miljoen toegeneem, teenoor 'n toename van £18 miljoen in „ander inkome”.

Die gegewens in die tabel dien as 'n voorbeeld van die verskynsel dat oor die korttermyn die gevolge van veranderings in die ontvangste uit verkope veral deur die ontvangers van „ander inkome” gevoel sal word, aangesien hulle verdienste tot 'n mate 'n respos is nadat die eise van salaris- en loontrekkers bevredig is. Maar soos vroeër reeds aangetoon is, het 'n afname in die winsmarges 'n nadelige uitwerking op interne finansieringsbronne, wat dus aanleiding gee tot groter afhanklikheid van eksterne fondse vir die finansiering van kapitaal- en ander uitgawe.

Die Buro se berekenings illustreer ook die mate waartoe die koopkrag van die Unie se arbeidsmag van die teenswoordige indiensnemingstoestand, en die vooruitsig vir verdere uitbreiding in die private fabriekswyse afhang. Met 'n loonsom van £291 miljoen vir 1956/57, is laasgenoemde bedryfstak verantwoordelik vir 27 persent van die totale lone en salarisse betaal in die Unie. Van die orige bedryfstakke wat in die Buro se tabel opgeneem is, het „Openbare Owerhede”⁴ die tweede grootste loon- en salaristotaal, t.w. £165 miljoen. „Handel (Distribusie)” is derde met £144 miljoen, terwyl mynwyse (goud en ander) en die Suid-Afrikaanse Spoorweë en Hawens en Lugdiens die vierde en vyfde plekke vul met £113 miljoen en £112 miljoen onderskeidelik.

Amptelike inkomengegewens vir die tweede helfte van 1957 is nog nie beskikbaar nie, maar dit word beraam dat, nieetenaande moeiliker buitelandse handelstoestande wat deur die landbou ondervind is, hierdie terugslag teengegaan is deur 'n uitbreiding in opbrengs, gewaardeer teen heersende pryse, van ander sektore van die volkshuishouding, en dat die Unie se geografiese inkome dus 'n verdere styging gedurende die kalenderjaar 1957 ondervind het, hoewel die koers van die styging ietwat laer was.

Die netto geografiese inkomesyfers van Suidwes-Afrika en die Protektorate⁵ wat, soos hierbo aangedui, in die nasionale rekeningetabel ingesluit is, word hieronder uiteengesit.

Geografiese Inkome, 1956 en 1957

Jaar	Suidwes-Afrika £m	Basoetoland, Swaziland en Betsjoeanaland
		£m
1956	56	19
1957	52	20

Die afname van die geografiese inkome van Suidwes-Afrika gedurende 1957 is o.a. te wyte aan die feit dat die ontvangste uit die verkoop van twee van sy belangrikste uitvoerprodukte, t.w. diamante en loodkonsentrate, ietwat minder as in die vorige jaar was.

Die bestanddele van volksuitgawe

Die veranderings in die hoofbestanddele van die bruto volksuitgawe van die Unie, insluitende Suidwes-Afrika en die Protektorate, word deur die gegewens in die onderstaande tabel toegelig.

Bruto Volksuitgawe

	1956 £m	1957 £m
1. Persoonlike verbruiksbesteding	1,370	1,470
2. Owerheidsbesteding aan goedere en dienste	235	250
3. Bruto binnelandse kapitaalvorming	502	531
4. Bruto binnelandse besteding	2,107	2,251
5. Balans in lopende rekening	4	-13
6. Bruto volksbesteding (=bruto volksproduksie)	2,111	2,238

Hieruit wil dit voorkom asof die grootste gedeelte van die toename van die bruto volksproduksie gedurende 1957 vir die aankoop van meer verbruiks-goedere aangewend is. 'n Groot gedeelte van laasgenoemde verteenwoordig waarskynlik 'n toename in uitgawe op duursame verbruiks-goedere soos private motorvoertuie en huishoudelike uitrusting, wat as gevolg van die verslapping van invoerbeheer makliker bekombaar was.

Alhoewel die sigbare uitvoere (insluitende die netto goudproduksie) verlede jaar met £51 miljoen toegeneem het, is dit teengegaan deur 'n toename van goedereinvoere ten bedrae van £58 miljoen. Die lopende tekort in die betalingsbalans het £13 miljoen in 1957 beloop, terwyl die afname van goud en buitelandse valutareserwes £31 miljoen bedra het.

Hierdie ontwikkelings in die Unie se ekonomiese stelsel werp lig op die noue verband tussen die

4. In ooreenstemming met die Buro se klassifikasie, word sake-ondernemings van die regering nie onder hierdie hoof ingesluit nie.

5. By die berekening van die geografiese inkome van Suidwes-Afrika en Betsjoeanaland, kon die Bank se Departement van Ekonomiese Navorsing en Statistiek gebruik

maak van twee ondersoeke waarvan die resultate goedgunstig deur die skrywers beskikbaar gestel is. Die studie van Suidwes-Afrika is deur mnr. D. C. Krogh onderneem, en dié van Betsjoeanaland deur mnr. D. Erasmus.

bestedingsbesluite van individuele huishoudings, private sake-ondernemings en owerheidsliggame, ener syds, en die binnelandse en buitelandse geldelike toestand, andersyds. Gedurende 1957 was daar twee monetêre faktore wat 'n aansienlike invloed op die toename in totale geldelike besteding van die binnelandse sektore uitgeoefen het. Eerstens is die verhoging in geldomset moontlik gemaak deur die „aktivering” van ge'd, d.w.s. 'n toename in die omloopsnelheid van die geldhoeveelheid. So, bv., het die omloopsnelheid van onmiddellik opeisbare deposito's op 'n jaarbasis toegeneem van 10.6 in 1956, tot 11.5 in 1957, d.w.s. met 8.5 persent. Tweedens is die bestedingsomvang verhoog deur die gebruik van nuwe fondse verleen deur die bankstelsel.

Gedurende verlede jaar het die skepping van bankkrediet ten bedrae van £54 miljoen plaaslike produsente en invoerders in staat gestel om die vloei van goedere bestem vir finale verbruik te verhoog. Die bykomstige kredietfasiliteite was veral van belang in die geval van duursame verbruiksgoedere, aangesien aankope van dergelike goedere nie gewoonlik op 'n kontantbasis geskied nie. Die verslapping van sekere beperkings op huurkoopkontrakte het ook 'n invloed gehad op die omvang van verbruiksbesteding in die tweede helfte van verlede jaar.

In 'n ope ekonomiese stelsel, soos dié van die Unie, het 'n verhoging van binnelandse besteding en die wyse waarop dit gefinansier word 'n invloed op die betalingsbalansposisie, aangesien 'n aansienlike deel van 'n hoër bestedingsomvang bykomstige aankope van ingevoerde goedere verteenwoordig. Behalwe die uitwerking van binnelandse faktore op die Unie se betalingsbalansstoestand, het *eksterne* invloede ook gedurende 1957 'n ongunstige invloed op die peil van die goud- en buitelandse valuta-reserwes gehad. Sedert die begin van hierdie jaar is verskeie beperkende maatreëls, gemik op inkorting van kredietfasiliteite, egter ingestel, en gevolglik is daar tans minder geleentheid vir die finansiering van verhoogde binnelandse besteding deur middel van geleende fondse.

Bruto kapitaalvorming gedurende 1957

Die Unie⁶ se bruto kapitaalvorming-statistiek in tabel XXXIV C is ingedeel volgens drie hoofipes van organisasie, nl. (1) „Openbare Owerhede”, d.w.s. (i) die algemene of nie-besigheidsafdelings van die Sentrale, Provinsiale en Plaaslike Owerhede, en (ii) ander sake-ondernemings van die owerhede soos die Suid-Afrikaanse Spoorweë en Hawens en Lugdiens en die handelsdepartemente van die Plaaslike Owerhede; (2) „Openbare Korporasies”, d.w.s., Eskom,

Yskor, Sasol en ander semi-offisiële sake-ondernemings, en (3) „Private Sake-ondernemings”.

Die voorlopige syfers toon dat die *Openbare Owerhede* verantwoordelik was vir die grootste gedeelte van die toename in die omvang van verlede jaar se beleggingsbedrywighede. Terwyl dit wil voorkom asof die kapitaaluitgawe van Openbare Korporasies en Private Sake-ondernemings gedurende die afgelope jare op 'n laer peil verkeer nadat na-oorlogse hoogtepunte gedurende 1953 en 1955 onderskeidelik behaal is, handhaaf die kapitaalbesteding van die Openbare Owerhede 'n sterk opwaartse neiging. Die steeds toenemende omvang van die uitgawes van die Openbare Owerhede het aanleiding gegee tot 'n toename in hul aandeel in die Unie se totale kapitaaluitgawe; in 1957 was hul aandeel een-derde, vergeleke met een-kwart in 1955 en een-vyfde in 1946.

Gedurende die afgelope twee jaar was die kapitaaluitgawe van die Suid-Afrikaanse Spoorweë en Hawens en Lugdiens verantwoordelik vir die grootste gedeelte van die toename in openbare kapitaaluitgawe. Op 'n kalenderjaarbasis het sy kapitaaluitgawe toegeneem van £42 miljoen in 1955, tot £60 miljoen in 1956 en £76 miljoen in 1957. Laasgenoemde syfer is gelykstaande aan amper die helfte van die kapitaaluitgawe van openbare owerhede, en dit dui ook aan dat die Administrasie tans die grootste kapitaalbesteder in die volkshuishouding as geheel is.

In sy begrotingstoespraak wat op 7 Maart 1957 gelewer is, het die minister van vervoer gesê dat die Administrasie se Bruinboek vir 1957/58 voorsiening maak vir kapitaalwerke teen 'n beraamde koste van nie minder as £412,500,000 nie. Daar is verwag dat omtrent £153,250,000 van hierdie bedrag teen die einde van die 1956/57-finansiële jaar bestee sou wees, terwyl £72 miljoen van die saldo bestem was vir besteding gedurende 1957/58. Hierdie kapitaalprogram het bestaan uit verbeterings aan en elektrifisering van spoorlyne, nuwe verkeerskontrolestelsels, bykomende elektriese en dieselaangedrewe rollende materiaal, die voorsiening van vervoergeriewe aan bestaande en nuwe natuurlewoonbuurtes en uitbreidings van die hawens.

Behalwe die bykomende £76 miljoen vir die finansiering van hierdie groot en duur uitbreidings van die land se verkeersnetwerk, moes die 1957-kapitaalbegroting van die openbare owerhede ook voorsiening maak vir toenames in „maatskaplike belegging”, d.w.s. uitgawe vir gesamentlike behoeftes soos skole, hospitale, paaie en strate, asook vir uitbreiding van ander dienste wat deur sake-ondernemings van die openbare owerhede, behalwe die Suid-Afrikaanse Spoorweë en Hawens en Lugdiens, voorsien word.

6. d.w.s. met uitsluiting van Suidwes-Afrika en die Protektorate.

As gevolg van die bovermelde ontwikkelings het die kapitaaluitgawe van die openbare owerhede verlede jaar die na-oorlogse rekordbedrag van £173 miljoen beloop.

Gedurende 1957 was die kapitaaluitgawe van *Openbare Korporasies* omtrent dieselfde as die vorige jaar. 'n Ontleding van die beleggingsbedrywigheid van individuele korporasies toon dat die kapitaaluitgawe van Sasol tans relatief onbelangrik geword het nadat dit 'n hoogtepunt in 1953 bereik het. In die geval van Eskom is die hoogste totaal in 1954 bereik, waarna 'n dalende tendens ingetree het. Die beleggingspatroon van Yskor is vergelykenderwys meer onbestendig. Gedurende die drie-jaar tydperk 1949-51 was sy kapitaaluitgawe op 'n hoë peil, waarna dit skerp gedaal het tot 1956 toe uitbreidings aan die bestaande staalwerke hervat is, en sodoende is die koers van kapitaaluitgawe verhoog na min of meer dieselfde peil as in die 1949-51-periode.

In sy jongste jaarverslag oor die sake van die Korporasie vir die jaar geëindig 30 Junie 1957, het die voorsitter van Yskor aangekondig dat die voorgestelde uitbreidings die produksievermoë met 900,000 gietblokken per jaar tot 2,350,000 gietblokken per jaar sal verhoog. Die beraamde koste van die projek, teen 1957 pryse, was ongeveer £56 miljoen. Die voorsitter het ook verklaar dat 'n derde standplaas vir 'n verdere staalfabriek ondersoek word.

Wat *Private Sake-ondernemings* betref, wil dit voorkom asof *vaste* kapitaalvorming, d.w.s. die aankaf van installasie en duursame kapitaaluitrusting, die afwaartse neiging wat twee jaar gelede begin het, voortgesit het. Belegging in handelsvoorrade het egter verlede jaar 'n aansienlike styging getoon, hoofsaaklik as gevolg van die toename in invoere wat met die verslapping van invoerbeheer saamgehang het, sodat die totale private kapitaalvorming na skatting effens toegeneem het.

Die onlangse afwaartse neiging in private kapitaalvorming is merkbaar in die meeste van die reekse wat onder *Private Sake-ondernemings* ingesluit word. In sommige gevalle is die hoogste na-oorlogse waardes alreeds enkele jare gelede bereik. So byvoorbeeld, het uitgawes aan woongeboue sy hoogste totaal, nl. £64 miljoen, in 1955 bereik, terwyl die daaropvolgende peil ongeveer £10 miljoen laer is. Boerderybelegging⁷ het ook skynbaar reeds sy hoogtepunt bereik terwyl mynswese die hoogste punt op sy na-oorlogse beleggingskurwe, nl. £62 miljoen, gedurende die drie-jaar tydperk 1952-54 bereik het;

die huidige kapitaaluitgawe is egter teen 'n koers van minder as £50 miljoen per jaar.

Gedurende die tydperk 1951-56 het uraanontginning 'n aansienlike uitwerking op die kapitaalbestedingsomvang van die mynswese gehad. Byna £60 miljoen is gedurende hierdie ses-jaar tydperk aan die oprigting van uraaninstallasies gewy, maar sedert 1956 is baie min bykomende uitgawes vir hierdie doel aangegaan.

Resente syfers t.o.v. die kapitaaluitgawe van private fabriekswese⁸ is nie beskikbaar nie, maar geoordeel volgens die verloop van syfers aangaande beleggingsbedrywigheid verkry uit 'n steekproef van openbare maatskappye in die vervaardigingsproduksietak, skyn dit asof totale kapitaalbesteding verlede jaar op 'n ietwat laer peil was.

Omvattende inligting is ook nie beskikbaar nie in die geval van besighede wat in die tabel saamgegroepeer is onder die hoof „Handel, private vervoer en ander”, maar dit wil voorkom asof twee faktore in 1957 vir die hoër beleggingsomvang van hierdie groep ondernemings verantwoordelik was.

Eerstens toon statistiek t.o.v. die oprigting van nie-woongeboue 'n toename van ongeveer £3 miljoen gedurende verlede jaar. In hierdie verband kan daarop gewys word dat dit 'n kenmerk van die onlangse ontwikkeling in die eiendomsmerk is dat daar heelwat nuwe, en in sommige gevalle, baie duur kantoor- en handelsgeboue in die belangrikste stedelike gebiede van die Unie deur finansiële instellings, eiendomsbesittende en handelondernemings opgerig word. Belegging in vaste bates het ook toegeneem as gevolg van bykomende uitgawes op meubels en toebehore, gemeganiseerde kantooruitrusting en die aankoop van voertuie vir handelsgebruik. So, byvoorbeeld, toon die aantal handelsvoertuie wat gedurende 1957 geregistreer is 'n aansienlike toename bo die van die vorige jaar.

Die tweede faktor is dat belegging in groothandels- en kleinhandelsvoorrade na skatting aansienlik gestyg het, 'n ontwikkeling wat soos hierbo aangedui is, met die verslapping in invoerbeheer saamhang.

By die beoordeling van die neigings van die Unie se kapitaalvorming moet in gedagte gehou word dat daar verskeie faktore was wat 'n invloed op die oorspronklike versnelling en die daaropvolgende verslapping in die koers van kapitaalvorming gehad het. Vir die doel van hierdie opsomming word aandaag egter alleen gewy aan een aspek van die na-oorlogse neiging van kapitaalbesteding, nl. die

7. Die berekening van die bruto kapitaalvormingsyfers van die boerderybedryf word deur die Afdeling Ekonomie en Marke van die Departement van Landbou onderneem. Daar sal opgemerk word dat in die reeks wat in hierdie uitgawe van die *Kwartaalblad* gepubliseer word, die syfers vir die onlangse jare gewysig is. Hierdie hersiening is gegrond op die gegewens van die 1954/55-Landbou-sensus.

8. Die basiese inligtingsbron is die jaarlikse *Sensus van Nywerheidsinrigtings*, maar die jongste gepubliseerde kapitaaluitgawesyfers het betrekking op die jaar 1951/52. Spesiale tabulering van die 1954/55 gegewens is goedgegunstiglik deur die Buro vir doeleindes van die huidige skattings onderneem.

strukturele kenmerk van die proses van kapitaalvorming en die invloed van finansiële faktore daarop.

'n Ondersoek van die beskikbare gegewens omtrent die bestemming van die Unie se na-oorlogse kapitaaluitgawe toon 'n groot konsentrasie in die rigtings waar die bedrag van kapitaalaanwending per eenheid van opbrengs baie hoog is. Belegging in vervoergeriewe, woon- en ander geboue, elektriese krag, yster en staal, die ontwikkeling van die myne (insluitende uraan) en die voorsiening van ander basiese dienste is tipiese voorbeelde van wat as „kapitaal-intensiewe” projekte bestempel kan word, en hul oorwig in die na-oorlogse kapitaaluitbreiding het 'n hoë verhouding tussen kapitaaluitgawe en lopende opbrengs tot gevolg gehad.

Die heersende arbeidstekort het verder die oorskakeling na meganiese metodes, veral in die mynswese en landbou, waar die neiging na meer kapitaal-intensiewe produksieprosesse merkbaar is, veroorsaak. Die spoorwegowerheid se toepassing van afstandbeheer in die verkeerstelsel is nog 'n aanduiding van hierdie neiging.

Dit is betekenisvol dat die ontwikkeling van die Unie se sekondêre industrieë gedurende die na-oorlogse tydperk skynbaar meer in die rigting van swaar as ligte industrieë was. Groot kapitaalbedrae is belê in die voorsiening en uitbreiding van produk-siefasiliteite t.a.v. swaar chemikalieë, petroleumprodukte, metaal en ingenieurswese, boumateriale, die eerste stadiums van die tekstielbedryfstak (spin van katoen, en rayonpap) en papierprodukte, om 'n paar van die tipiese voorbeelde te noem van industriële produkte waarvan die vervaardiging 'n groot kapitaalaanwending in verhouding tot opbrengs vereis.

Die gevolg van hierdie ontwikkelings kan in die verhouding tussen kapitaal en opbrengs bespeur word. Die kumulatiewe kapitaaluitgawesifer sedert 1946 beloop nl. nie minder as £4,319 miljoen nie, verge'eke met 'n toename van ongeveer £1,260 miljoen in die netto geografiese produksie. Dit is gelykstaande aan 'n drie tot een verhouding tussen bruto byvoegings tot die land se aanvanklike kapitaalvoorraad, aan die een kant, en die toename in die lopende opbrengs, aan die ander kant.

Dit wil voorkom dat indien die ontwikkelingspatroon van 'n ekonomiese stelsel oor 'n aantal jare sodanig is dat fisiese of reële toevoegings tot die kapitaalstruktuur hoofsaaklik in daardie bedryfsklasse plaasvind waarin die kapitaalbehoefte groot en die aanvanklike opbrengs laag is, 'n voortsetting van gunstige finansiële toestande 'n noodsaaklike voorvereiste is vir verdere ontwikkeling in hierdie rigting. Aan die begin van die tydperk van snelle uitbreiding was die Unie se ekonomiese stelsel gekenmerk deur, onder andere, hoë likwiditeit t.a.v.

finansiële instellings, sake-ondernemings en individuele spaarders, lae rentekoerse en oorvloedige kapitaalinvloei. Gedurende onlangse jare het beperkende faktore egter op die voorgrond getree. So, byvoorbeeld, het die likwiede reserwes van die ekonomiese stelsel drasties afgeneem, wat afgelei kan word van die feit dat die verhouding tussen die geldhoeveelheid en die geografiese inkome van die Unie voortdurend gedaal het van 48 persent in 1946, tot 29 persent in 1952, en eindelijk, 20 persent verlede jaar. Voorts is die beskikbaarheid en koste van leningsfondse deur sulke faktore soos 'n kleiner kapitaaltoevloei vanaf die buiteland, 'n strenger geldbeleid en 'n hoër rentekoersstruktuur beïnvloed. Dit is welbekend dat hoë rentekoerse uitbreiding ontmoedig in gevalle waar die aanvanklike opbrengs op beleggingskapitaal laag is. Op soortgelyke wyse, soos reeds in 'n vorige deel van hierdie oorsig aangedui is, beïnvloed laer winsgrense die omvang van finansieringsbronne, terwyl minder gunstige winsverwagtings langtermynprojekte van die private sektor meer riskant maak.

Die tydstop waarop kapitaalbesteding deur openbare owerhede onderneem word, word in mindere mate beïnvloed deur die veranderings in finansiële toestande, wat met 'n nuwe fase in die konjunkturgolf gepaard gaan. Nogtans word moeilikheid tans deur die openbare sektor ondervind om 'n steeds groter geldbedrag vir kapitaalwerke te vind. Die minister van finansies het die finansiële beperkings op die regering se kapitaalprogram bespreek in sy begrotingtoespraak, wat op die 20ste Maart 1957⁹ gelewer is, en 'n ernstige beroep op die algemene publiek gedoen om meer te spaar.

Die binnelandse besparingsyfers vir die afgelope twee jaar wat in tabel XXXV D verskyn, is nie vergelykbaar met die wat in vorige uitgawes van hierdie *kwartaalblad* verstrekk is nie, aangesien die syfers nou op die Unie *insluitende* Suidwes-Afrika en die Protektorate betrekking het. Alhoewel die gegewens as voorlopig beskou moet word, skyn dit asof verlede jaar se persoonlike besparing, wat op £177 miljoen te staan kom, kleiner was as die syfer vir die vorige jaar, vergeleke met *toenames* in die geval van (1) korporatiewe en owerheidsbesparing (wat dus die aansienlike oorskot van die Administrasie van Suidwes-Afrika insluit), en (2) waardeverminderingstoelaes. Laastens toon die balans in lopende rekening pos in die tabel, wat die aanbod van fondse van die „buitelandse sektor” aandui, 'n netto verandering van £17 miljoen.

D. G. Franzsen.

9. Toe die tekort in die Leningsrekening deur die instelling van 'n spaarheffing aangevul moes word.