

Notes to tables

Tables S—12 and 13 and S—14 and 15: Liabilities and Assets of Commercial Banks

This issue of the *Quarterly Bulletin* again includes data in respect of certain columns of the above tables for year-ends prior to 1965. Where possible, these data are the same as those published under the relevant headings in pre-March 1966, issues of this *Bulletin*. In general, series have been extended backwards only in those cases where data were either available or readily calculable from information supplied on the banks' returns as submitted before the implementation of the new Banks Act (Act No. 23 of 1965), and which could be accommodated with the column headings now in use. As such, these data may serve to lend perspective to the more recent figures.

It should be noted that "overlapping" figures for March, 1965 are shown. These two sets of data reveal certain incomparabilities between data as shown for dates before and after the implementation of the 1965 banking legislation and official Regulations regarding the submission of statistical returns to the Registrar of Banks (Extraordinary Government Gazette No. 1158 of 25th June, 1965). The major incomparabilities between the "old" and "new" statistics resulting from the change effected to the official Regulations in terms of which the banks' statistics have to be submitted, may be listed as follows:

1. *Coverage of liabilities and assets.* "Old" data refer to the banks' liabilities and assets "in the Union" or "in the Republic" and mean liabilities payable and assets actually held and available in the Republic. "New" data comprise all liabilities and assets relating to the operations of a South African resident institution and include the foreign liabilities and foreign assets respectively of an institution.

2. *The treatment of credits and remittances in transit.* Credits and remittances in transit, as defined in the new Regulations, were not reported as separate items in the old statistical returns, but were largely shown on a net basis under an item called "Balances due to (or by) Head Office and Branches", and, if a liability, did not rank as a liability *to the public*.

As against this, fifty per cent of credits in transit and the full amount of remittances in transit are now, in terms of the new Regulations, reported as separate items on a *gross* basis, the former representing a liability to the public. The remaining fifty per cent of credits in transit is now reported under an item called "Balances due to South African Head Office and Local Branch(es)" and is included in the above table under "Other Liabilities" (i.e., other liabilities *not* to the public).

These changes in the reporting procedure also resulted in increasing the following items: "Other Liabilities to the Public", "Other Liabilities" and "Total Liabilities".

3. *New Definitions of Items.* Apart from the data available only under the new Regulations, such as credits and remittances in transit and the split of fixed and notice deposits into short-term, medium-term and long-term, the definition and coverage of certain items, such as demand and foreign deposits, has been changed slightly.

Estimates of "old" figures were made in the following cases: (1) Foreign savings and time deposits have been split into foreign savings deposits on the one hand, and foreign time deposits, on the other; (2) The division between short-term government stock and "other" (i.e., long-term) government stock at book values represents a proportional allocation to short and long-term stocks of the difference between the total book and nominal values of all government stocks held by the banks.

Table S—16 and S—17: Liabilities and Assets of Merchant Banks

Except for minor incomparabilities due to a slight change of definition of individual items, such as deposits and acceptance facilities utilized, merchant bank statistics before and after March, 1965 may be regarded as comparable for all practical purposes.

The division between short-term government stock and "other" government stock represents an estimate on the same basis as for commercial banks.

Opmerkings oor tabelle

Tabelle S—12 en 13 en S—14 en 15: Laste en bates van handelsbanke

Hierdie uitgawe van die *Kwartaalblad* sluit weer eens gegewens in ten opsigte van sekere kolomme in bostaande tabelle vir jaareindes voor 1965. Waar moontlik, is hierdie gegewens dieselfde as wat onder die betrokke hoofde in uitgawes van hierdie blad voor Maart 1966 gepubliseer is. Oor die algemeen is die reekse slegs in dié gevalle terugverwerk waar inligting of beskikbaar of geredelik berekenbaar was vanaf inligting verstrekkend in die opgawes van banke voor die toepassing van die nuwe Bankwet (Wet No. 23 van 1965) en wat met die kolomhoofde nou in gebruik, versoek kan word. As sulks kan hierdie inligting daartoe bydra om perspektief aan meer onlangse syfers te verleen.

Daar moet op gelet word dat „oorvleulende” syfers vir Maart 1965 getoon word. Hierdie twee reekse gegewens ontbloot sekere onvergelykbaarhede in die gegewens soos getoon vir datums vóór en ná die toepassing van die 1965 bankwetgewing en amptelike Regulasies betreffende die indiening van statistiese opgawes aan die Registrateur van Banke (Buitengewone Staatskoerant No. 1158 van 25 Junie 1965). Die vernameeste onvergelykbaarhede tussen die „ou” en die „nuwe” statistiek voortvloeiend uit die verandering in die amptelike Regulasies waarkragtens statistiek deur die banke verstrekkend moet word, kan soos volg uiteengesit word:

1. *Dekking van laste en bates.* „Ou” gegewens verwys na die banke se laste en bates „in die Unie” of „in die Republiek” en beteken laste betaalbaar en bates werklik gehou en beskikbaar in die Republiek. „Nuwe” gegewens omvat alle laste en bates wat betrekking het op die bedrywighede van ’n instelling wat ’n inwoner van Suid-Afrika is, en sluit buitelandse laste en buitelandse bates onderskeidelik van ’n instelling in.

2. *Die behandeling van kreditte en remises in transito.* Kreditte en remises in transito, soos in die nuwe Regulasies omskryf, is nie as aparte pos in die ou statistiese opgawes verstrekkend nie, maar is grotendeels op ’n netto basis teenoor ’n pos genoem „Saldo’s verskuldig aan (of deur) hoofkantoor en takke” getoon en het, indien dit ’n lastepos was, nie as ’n verpligting teenoor die publiek gegeld nie.

Hierteenoor word vyftig persent van kreditte in transito en die volle bedrag van remises in transito nou kragtens die nuwe Regulasies as afsonderlike items op ’n *bruto* basis aangegee, met eersgenoemde as ’n verpligting teenoor die publiek. Die oorblywende vyftig persent van kreditte in transito word nou aangegee onder ’n pos genoem „Saldo verskuldig aan Suid-Afrikaanse hoofkantoor en binnelandse tak(ke)”, en is ingesluit in bostaande tabel onder „Ander laste” (d.w.s. ander verpligtings *nie* teenoor die publiek *nie*).

Hierdie veranderings in die rapporteringsprosedure het ook ’n vermeerdering van die volgende poste tot gevolg gehad: „Ander verpligtings teenoor die publiek”, „Ander verpligtings” en „Totale laste”.

3. *Nuwe definisies van items.* Afgesien van die gegewens wat alleen onder die nuwe Regulasies beskikbaar is, soos kreditte en remises in transito en die verdeling van vaste en kennisgewingdeposito’s in korttermyn, middeltermyn en langtermyn, is die definisie en dekking van sekere poste, soos onmiddellik opvraagbare en buitelandse deposito’s, effens gewysig.

Skattings van terugsyfers is in die volgende gevalle gemaak: (1) buitelandse spaar- en termyndeposito’s is verdeel in buitelandse spaardeposito’s aan die een kant en buitelandse termyndeposito’s aan die ander kant; (2) die verdeling tussen korttermyn- en „ander” (d.w.s. langtermyn-) staatseffekte teen boekwaardes verteenwoordig ’n proporsionele toedeling na kort- en langtermyn-effekte van die verskil tussen die totale boek- en nominale waardes van alle staatseffekte deur die banke gehou.

Tabel S—16 en S—17: Laste en bates van aksephanke

Behalwe onbeduidende onvergelykbaarhede as gevolg van ’n geringe wysiging in die definisie van individuele poste, soos deposito’s en aksephanke benut, kan die statistiek van aksephanke vóór en ná Maart 1965 vir alle praktiese doeleindes as vergelykbaar beskou word.

Die verdeling tussen korttermyn en „ander” staatseffekte is beraam op dieselfde basis as vir handelsbanke.