A review of the unit trust movement in South Africa1

by C. J. de Swardt

1. Introduction

In May, 1965, the first unit trust appeared on the South African financial scene. Subsequently, more institutions followed and at present five are in operation, while a sixth is due to start business shortly. The unit trust movement thus quickly gathered momentum and, judging by the experience of other countries, may well develop into an important entity in the financial structure.

Much was done by the management companies associated with the unit trusts to introduce the unit trust concept to the investing public, and this was followed by an active sales drive through advertisements and the appointment of a network of agents. The early success of the unit trusts was also partly attributable to the fact that the country had just experienced a prolonged period of rapid economic expansion which had produced inflationary tendencies in the economy. This made potential investors more susceptible to the idea of hedging against inflation through equity investment, a point particularly stressed by the trusts. Moreover, the unit trusts invest almost entirely in equities, and a steady upward movement in share prices from the last quarter of 1965 onwards gave rise to an increase in the market value of their portfolios.

Although unit trusts in their present form have been in existence for only two years in South Africa, the investment trust concept has a long and colourful history dating back to the year 1868.² Since then, the investment trust movement has survived a number of testing periods in financial history, notably the drastic fall in share prices towards the end of 1929 and the prolonged depression that followed, and in this process evolved from "a well-conceived but imperfect vehicle to an investment medium of proven merit".³ Today the investment trust concept enjoys its broadest acceptance in the United States of America which is also the country of origin of the mutual fund⁴ or unit trust in its present form.⁵ The first mutual fund was

formed in Boston in 1924, but this type of investment trust did not gain general acceptance until 1932.6

The essentials of unit trusts and the technical aspects of their operations were adequately described by the promoters of these institutions when they were launched in South Africa. In addition, much has been written about them since their introduction in this country. However, it may be useful to refer to some of these basic features, before discussing in more detail the operations of South African unit trusts.

2. General features of unit trusts

A unit trust may be described as a legal construction providing for the pooling of a large number of unequal amounts of investment funds, belonging to different investors, with the object of investing these funds through professional investment managers in a diversified portfolio of securities. To this may be added that the capital of a unit trust is completely elastic and may be expanded without formality by the creation of additional participating units, while these units also carry a redemption feature, entitling unit holders to demand repurchase by the trust at any time. Each participant shares pro rata in the portfolio of the trust and income arising from investments, but also has to bear his proportionate share of the operating costs connected with a common investment fund. On the investment side, emphasis is placed on investment diversification and, consequently, a minimisation of investment risks which is not normally within the reach of the investor of moderate means. The trust also offers a continuous expert management of investments which is usually only available to large institutional investors.

Unit trusts invest mainly in equities and, in the longrun, prices of equities normally tend to reflect in some degree the underlying growth of the economy. The investor in units of unit trusts may thus expect an appreciation in the capital value of his investment over time. But, although the long-term trend of equity prices may be upwards, short-term fluctuations in equity prices are bound to occur and the investor in

A table presenting statistics of unit trusts appears at the end of this article. Similar statistics will appear as part of the Statistical Tables in future issues of the Quarterly Bulletin.

² The Foreign and Colonial Government Trust was formed in London in that year to invest in a diversified range of foreign and colonial government stock. (Cf. Merriman, C.O.: Mutual Funds and Unit Trusts. A Global View, Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons Ltd., London, 1965).

³ Bullock, Hugh: The Story of Investment Companies, Columbia University Press, New York, 1959, p. 151.

⁴ The unit trust is an English concept and it has as its American counterpart, the mutual fund, although minor differences exist between them.

Investment trusts may be classified into two broad categories, namely closed-end and open-end trusts. Unit trusts are open-end trusts and they developed as a variant of the older closed-end trusts.
6 Cf. Bullock, Hugh: Op. cit., p. 71.

unit trusts is not guaranteed a capital profit on his investment at all times.

Because of the short-term fluctuations in equity prices, an investor intending to invest in trust units may be in doubt about when to buy units. Unit trusts have resolved this problem by offering regular investment opportunities which reduce the risk of investing when security prices are at a peak. The underlying principle in this instance is that of rand-cost-averaging which means that if a fixed sum of money is invested in securities at regular intervals regardless of price fluctuations then the average cost of all the securities acquired during a certain period will be lower than the average of all the prices paid for these securities. This follows from the obvious fact that a fixed amount of money will buy more securities at low prices than at high ones.7

3. Technical and legal aspects concerning unit trust operations in South Africa

(a) The management structure

There are four parties associated with South African unit trust schemes, namely the trust itself, unit holders, the management company and the trustee, and the relationship between them as well as the trust's method of operation and broad investment policy are governed by a trust deed. The management company, which is a separate legal entity, is solely responsible for the administration and promotion of the trust but the trustee, also a separate entity, ensures that the investment policy laid down in the trust deed, is carried out. In addition, the securities comprising the portfolio of the trust are vested with the trustee, which also controls the issuing of trust units.

Unit trust operations in South Africa are regulated by the Unit Trust Control Act, No. 18 of 1947, as amended.8 In terms of this Act, management companies intending to operate a trust, must be approved and registered by the Registrar of Unit Trust Companies. Not only must a management company be of satisfactory financial standing, but it is required to have a capital of at least R600,000 available for its unit trust operations. A management company must also show its intention of administering the trust in the best interests of its unit holders by holding not less than 10

7 This principle may be explained by the following numerical example:

Fixed amount invested	Price of security	Number of securities acquired
R75 R75 R75	50 cents 75 cents 100 cents	150 100 75
R225 -	225 cents	325

Total

Average cost of securities

R225 325 = 69 cents

Average price paid for securities.

per cent of the total units of the trust for its own account. However, with the consent of the Registrar, this holding may be limited to R200,000. Apart from the management company, the Registrar must also approve and register the trustee and the trust deed. The trustee must by reason of its business be sufficiently experienced and equipped for assuming the duties and responsibilities of a trustee and has to maintain a paid-up capital and unimpaired reserves amounting to not less than R1 million.

(b) Statutory investment requirements for unit trusts The initial assets of a unit trust must include securities and cash having a market value of at least R500,000. A unit trust may not invest more than 5 per cent of the market value of all its securities in any one concern and it is precluded from taking-up more than 5 per cent of the securities issued by any one concern, except in the case of securities issued by an investment company, where the limit is 10 per cent. In addition, a unit trust is required to include approved securities9 in its portfolio having a market value of not less than 10 per cent of the aggregate market value of all the securities in its portfolio. These approved securities must include government securities equal to at least 5 per cent of the market value of the securities in its portfolio.

(c) Operations of management companies

All the operations of a unit trust are carried out by the management company. Units are not issued directly to the investing public, but are channelled through the management company, acting as principal when issuing or redeeming units. The management company is obliged to repurchase all units offered to it and the terms and conditions on which it will do so have to be set out in the trust deed. The proceeds of issued units are invested by the management company on behalf of the trust, while it is also responsible for the promotion of the unit trust.

In terms of the Act, the management company must make a full disclosure to the Registrar, unit holders and other interested members of the public of all its activities related to the operations of the unit trust. In addition, it has to disclose in detail the total market value of each of the securities included in the trust's portfolio as well as prescribed additional information concerning the operations of the trust. A management company is also obliged to lodge with the Registrar for his approval copies of all advertisements, brochures and similar documents proposed to be published by the company or any of its authorised agents, and all proposed additions thereto and variations thereof.

8 By Acts Nos. 11 and 68 of 1962, No. 65 of 1963, No. 58 of 1966, and the Financial Institutions Amendment Act of 1967.

Approved securities are defined as "securities issued or guaranteed by the Government of the Republic, or issued by any local authority in the Republic, the Land and Agricultural Bank, the Rand Water Board, or the Electricity Supply Commission, or such other securities as the Registrar may have approved for the purposes of the Act." (Section 1 of the Act).

(d) Management charges

Two charges are utilised to cover the management company's expenses which comprise registration fees, general operating expenses, promotional costs, agents' commission, and the remuneration of investment advisers and the trustee. Firstly, an initial charge which ranges from 1 to 5 per cent, depending on the size of the investment, is included in the selling price of units. Secondly, a service charge of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum of the average monthly market value of the trust's portfolio is deductible from the income of the trust before distributions are made to unit holders. It is interesting to note that until recently the maximum initial charge has amounted to 7½ per cent, but in anticipation of the latest amendment to the Act, 10 which limits the initial charge to a maximum of 5 per cent, the companies charging more than 5 per cent have reduced their maximum percentage to this figure.

(e) Income distributions to unit holders

Apart from the management company's service charge, audit fees, taxation and the amortisation of securities representing assets of a wasting nature are allowable deductions from the income of a trust. The residual income must, in terms of the Act, be distributed to unit holders. Dividend payments are made twice a year and the proceeds may be taken in cash by the unit holders or reinvested in additional units. The Act specifically prohibits the distribution of the proceeds of capital gains, rights and bonus issues which have to be reinvested for the benefit of unit holders.

(f) Determining selling and repurchase prices

The manner in which the selling and repurchase prices of units are calculated has to be described in the trust deed. The selling price is usually determined by the *net asset value*¹¹ per unit plus the management company's initial charge. Previously, the resultant figure could be rounded off to the next whole cent, but this procedure was abolished in the recent amendment to the Act. Anticipating this amendment, unit trusts not doing so already, have changed to quoting prices in two decimals of a cent. The repurchase or redemption price is normally equal to the selling price less the initial charge.

(g) Investment plans offered by unit trusts

A variety of investment plans is offered by the unit trusts to meet the requirements of different investors:

 (i) The open-account investment plan provides for an initial lump-sum investment of a predetermined

10 This amendment is contained in the Financial Institutions Amend-

ment Act of 1967.

- minimum to which sporadic further minimum investments may be added. Dividends on these investments are paid out to the unit holder.
- (ii) A variation of the open account is the accumulation plan providing for the automatic reinvestment of dividends for the benefit of the unit holder.
- (iii) The systematic investment plan provides for the investment of a fixed monthly amount over a predetermined period of time with an automatic reinvestment of dividends on units. An option is offered to the unit holder to couple this investment plan with an insurance scheme guaranteeing the completion of the plan in the event of the death of the investor before the completion date.
- (iv) A systematic withdrawal plan provides for the payment of a regular predetermined income to the unit holder, consisting partly of capital and partly of dividends.

(h) Unit-linked pension and retirement-annuity schemes

The unit trusts in conjunction with insurers have introduced a new innovation in the field of pension and retirement-annuity schemes. In terms of an arrangement between certain unit trusts and insurers, a proportion, varying from 50 to 66\(\frac{2}{3}\) per cent, of the contributions to pension and retirement-annuity schemes operated by the insurers is invested in trust units. The remaining portion of the contributions is invested in the portfolio of the insurer. Any capital appreciation resulting from the investment in trust units as well as dividends on this investment accrue to the pension and annuity funds for the benefit of contributors. The schemes are aimed at offsetting the possible effects of inflation on the real value of the contributors' contractual savings. The agreement between the unit trusts and insurers provides for a bulk discount of as much as 5 per cent on sales of trust units to the relevant insurers. This discount is passed on to the pension and annuity funds for the benefit of contributors.

4. A comparison of South African unit trusts with their counterparts in the United Kingdom and the United States

(a) The management structure

As was stated in the introduction, the United Kingdom and the United States of America were the countries of origin of the unit trust and it will be of interest to compare the South African unit trust with its counterparts in these countries. To facilitate this comparison, it may be useful to ascertain firstly the differences between the British unit trust and the American mutual fund.

The unit trust and mutual fund differ essentially in their legal concept. Unit trusts are genuine trusts administered by management companies and with their assets trusteed. They often have a terminable life of about 20 or 25 years which may be extended after

The total net asset value of a trust comprises the market value of all the securities in the trust's portfolio, plus compulsory fiscal charges connected with the acquisition of the trust's portfolio (i.e. brokerage, marketable securities tax, and stamps), plus cash and deposit holdings and income accruals (i.e. interest and dividends on investments available for distribution to unit holders), less current liabilities. Net asset value per unit is arrived at by dividing total net asset value by the number of units issued.

the date of expiry. Mutual funds are mostly, but not exclusively, corporate entities. The unit trust is formed and administered by a management company and the trustee exercises greater or lesser control over the management company in accordance with the trust deed. The mutual fund is mostly an independent company which selects through its board of directors a management organization to undertake the management of the fund. 12 A trustee is appointed but purely as a custodian for securities with no control over the management organization.

The American mutual fund tends to be characterised by a greater degree of specialisation. Various parties may be associated with the operations of a mutual fund, namely the mutual fund itself, the management organization, the custodian bank, the dividend-paying bank and the distributing agent. The last two functions, however, are frequently incorporated with that of the management organization. Unit trust operations in the United Kingdom are the responsibility of only three parties, namely the management company, the trust and the trustee.

When comparing the South African unit trust with its British and American counterparts, it is evident that the South African institution closely resembles the British unit trust. 13 The main point of difference is that the South African unit trust has an indefinite term of operation.

(b) Distribution of units

Sales of units in the United Kingdom are made directly by the management company or indirectly through banks, stockbrokers and other professional agents. Sales of American mutual fund shares are made through a wholesale distributor, who adds an initial service charge to the net asset value per share retained by the management organization for the benefit of the mutual fund. South African unit trusts follow the British example, but a separate distributing company is employed by one of them.

(c) Management charges

The initial charge retained by the management company in the United Kingdom is usually equal to $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent, out of which agents' commission is paid. In the United States the initial charge is about 8 per cent, of which 2 per cent is retained by the wholesale distributor and 6 per cent is given to the retail dealer, when such a dealer is employed. The initial charge of 8 per cent is, however, scaled down according to the size of the purchase of mutual fund shares. The initial charge by South African management companies ranges from 1 to 5 per cent, depending on the size of the purchase

of units. An annual service charge of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the monthly average market value of the portfolio of the fund is applicable in South Africa, the United States and usually in the United Kingdom.

(d) Calculation of selling and repurchase prices of units

Selling and repurchase prices of units are calculated in the same way in the three countries concerned, but a redemption charge of 1 per cent may be made in the United States.

5. A factual review of the development of the unit trust movement in South Africa

(a) The over-all growth of unit trusts

During the first eight months of its existence, i.e. up to the end of 1965, the unit trust movement, comprising two trusts, accumulated assets amounting to R2·7 million. Two new trusts joined during 1966 and total assets increased by R21·9 million during this year and by a further R13·7 million during the first four months of 1967, the latter being equal to an annual rate of increase of R41·1 million. Total assets stood at R38·3 million at the end of April, 1967 and the net asset value of the trusts amounted to R41·2 million on this date

These growth features are shown in more detail in the following table.

Changes in selected unit trust items R millions

End of	Total	assets	Net asset value of trusts			
	Amount	Change*	Amount	Change*		
1965-June	0.8	_	0.7	_		
December .	2.7	1.9	2.5	1.8		
1966-June	9 - 6	6.9	9.0	6.5		
December	24 - 6	15.0	24.6	15.6		
1967-April	38 - 3	13.7	41 . 2	16.6		

^{*}Since previous date.

(b) The amount invested in unit trusts

Up to the end of April, 1967, investors ¹⁴ had placed a net amount of R37 · 4 million with unit trusts. Of this amount R1 · 9 million was invested during 1965, R20 · 8 million during 1966, and R14 · 7 million during the first four months of 1967. When the total amount invested up to the end of April, 1967, is considered on a gross basis, the management companies' total sales of units to investors, at selling prices ruling on the dates of sale, amounted to R38 · 5 million, while total purchases or redemptions of units at actual repurchase prices amounted to R1 · 1 million. Repurchases thus constituted only a minor proportion of the dealings of management companies with the investing public. Compared with the net amount of R37 · 4 million invested up to the end of April in units, the share of invested up to the end of April in units, the share of in-

¹² Unincorporated mutual funds or "common law trusts" are managed by trustees, but these trustees can be changed by holders of participating shares in the fund.

¹³ It must be pointed out, however, that the majority of unit trusts in South Africa refer to themselves as mutual funds, while the term unit trust scheme is used in the Act.

¹⁴ Excluding the management companies.

vestors in the net asset value of the trusts amounted to R39 · 0 million. This means that the total amount invested in unit trusts by outside investors up to the end of April had appreciated by 4 · 3 per cent. The management companies' share in the net asset value of the trusts amounted to R2 · 2 million or 5 · 3 per cent at the end of April.

Investment by the public in unit trusts
R millions

Period	s sales its	s redempt- of units	mount	mulated int invested*	Share i asset v of tru	alue
	Gross of un	Gros	Net a inves	Accum	Amount	%
1965-May-Dec.	. 1.9	_	1.9	1.9	1 -8	72 .0
1966-1st half .	6.7	_	6.7	8.6	8.3	92 - 2
2nd half .	. 14 - 5	0.4	14.1	22.7	22.6	91 - 9
1967–JanApr.	. 15-4	0.7	14.7	37 - 4	39 - 0	94.7
Total	. 38 - 5	1 - 1	37 - 4			

^{*}At end of period.

(c) Transactions in securities by unit trusts and the composition of their portfolios

During the two-year period ending 30th April, 1967, total purchases of securities by unit trusts at actual transaction values amounted to R33·6 million, while total sales, at actual sale prices, of R1·5 million were registered. The proceeds of sales are reinvested so that this amount represents switching operations carried out by the trusts. By approximation, a similar amount included in the figure for purchases, therefore, reflects reinvestments. The approximate proportion of reinvestments to total purchases amounted to 4·5 per cent for the period under consideration. At the end of April accumulated capital losses resulting from security transactions amounted to R0·1 million.

The unit trusts' initial portfolios were composed of shares only, mostly ordinary shares, and, apart from shares, a modest amount of company debentures and notes was added subsequently. Towards the end of 1966, the *Unit Trust Control Act* was amended, requiring unit trusts to maintain also a prescribed invest-

ment in approved securities. They were allowed one year after the commencement of the Amendment¹⁶ to comply with the new requirements.

The new statutory requirements induced unit trusts to invest in approved securities and at the end of April, 1967, their holdings of these securities amounted to R4·2 million or 11·1 per cent of the aggregate market value of their portfolios. The composition of the combined portfolios of unit trusts on this date is shown in the following table.

Composition of unit trust portfolios as at 30th April, 1967

	Book v	alues	Market values			
	R millions	%	R millions	%		
Government stock	3.2	9.6	3-2	8.5		
Public corporation stock	0.8	2.4	0.8	2.1		
Local authority stock .	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.5		
Company debentures						
and notes	0 - 1	0.3	0 - 1	0.3		
Preference shares	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.5		
Ordinary shares	28 - 8	86 · 5	33 · 4	88 - 1		
Total	33 · 3	100.0	37 - 9	100 - 0		

^{*}Including compulsory charges.

(d) A break-down of unit trusts' equity holdings
The unit trusts' investments in ordinary shares are confined mainly to shares of industrial, commercial and mining-financial companies. At the end of March, 1967 their investments in these classes of shares amounted to about 88 per cent of the market value of their equity holdings. Other ordinary share holdings include shares of industrial-financial and real estate companies, and of financial institutions. Mining shares do not appear in unit trust portfolios, except for a modest amount of coal mining shares.

A classification of the unit trusts' investments in ordinary shares is given in the following table.

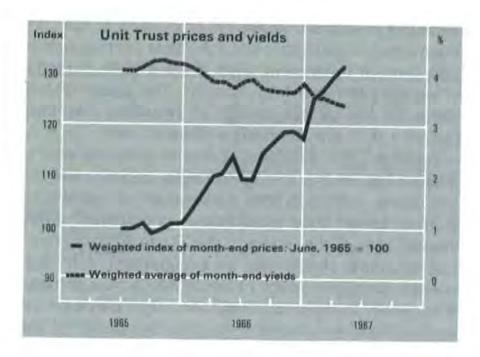
Classification of unit trusts' investments in ordinary shares as at 31st March, 1967*

Class of above				Investment				
Class of share	R millions	%						
Mining-financial	6	Ta.	a	6.7	22.8			
Industrial-financial				1.0	3.3			
Industrial and commercial	4			19.2	65 - 1			
Real estate	i			0.5	1.5			
Financial institutions	a			1.8	6.3			
Coal mining				0.3	1.0			
Total	4		*	29 - 5	100 - 0			

^{*}At market values, excluding compulsory charges.

¹⁶ It should be recognised that this percentage does not reflect an appreciation of the value of any investment by a unit holder during this period. It does represent the average appreciation over the period of the accumulated amount invested by unit holders, taking into account the rate of change in the selling prices of units and the size of investments by unit holders at different stages during this period.

¹⁶ i.e. 24th October, 1966.



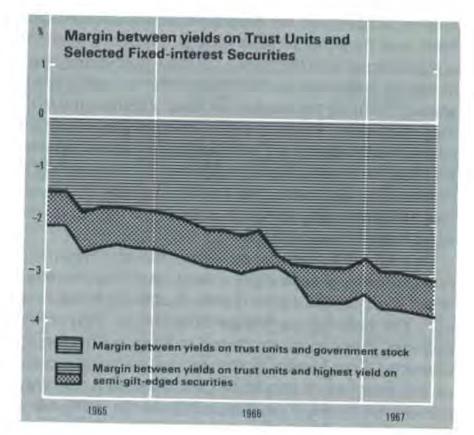
(e) Movements in unit prices and yields

Unit trust prices showed a remarkable growth since the commencement of unit trust operations in May, 1965. As mentioned in the introduction, this period was a favourable one for unit trusts, being major investors in equities, because the prices of most classes of shares advanced steadily, especially from the last quarter of 1965 onwards. During 1966 prices of units increased by 16 per cent¹⁷ and by a further 12 per cent during the first four months of 1967. This performance by far exceeded the general increase in the prices of the different classes of shares.

The rising prices of trust units up to the end of April, 1967, reflecting the trend in the prices of the underlying securities in unit trust portfolios, caused the yields on these units to decline to relatively low levels, and it is evident that the income-earning attributes of these units are heavily outweighed by their anticipated growth attributes. The average yield on trust units declined from about 4·2 per cent at the end of 1965 to approximately 3·4 per cent at the end of April, 1967.

Discounted in this yield are the anticipated future rate of growth of the capital value of the underlying securities in the trusts' portfolios and also the expected future rate of inflation. The strength of these anticipations is reflected by the margin between the yields on units and fixed-interest securities. At the end of April the yields on long-term government stock and on long-term semi-gilt-edged securities were 6.5 per cent and about 7.2 per cent, respectively, compared with an average yield of 3.4 per cent on trust units. There was thus a reverse yield gap 18 on this date ranging from 3.1 to 3.8 per cent.

¹⁸ Under normal conditions the yield on equities may be expected to exceed that on gilt-edged securities, reflecting the earnings risk attached to equities.



6. Concluding remarks

One of the merits of unit trusts is that they enable not only the large investor, but also the investor of moderate means to obtain a share in private enterprise through the medium of a diversified share investment. Unit trusts are, therefore, able to channel into equity investment loanable funds which otherwise may not have been available for such investment, and at the same time reduce investment risks for the individual investor by investing in a diversified range of securities. Moreover, unit trusts provide expert investment management which is usually not available to the small investor.

Investments by unit trusts are mainly in equities and equity prices tend to increase in the long run. The market value of equity holdings may thus increase over time and the real value of these holdings and of income accruing from them may thus be maintained in the face of longer-term increases in the general price level.

Another function of unit trusts is the stimulation of regular saving by offering systematic investment plans, which reduce the risk for an individual investor, through the principle of rand-cost-averaging, of investing at an inopportune time when equity prices are at a peak. Investment in equities through a unit trust, therefore, not only ensures diversification among different equities but, through regular purchases of trust units, also a degree of diversification among the prices at which securities are purchased. The latter reduces the investment risks stemming from short-term fluctuations in equity prices. The rand-cost-averaging principle is certainly beneficial to the systematic investor in equities, but must be viewed in its

¹⁷ This percentage is based on a weighted index of month-end unit prices, incorporating the prices of the various unit trusts as from the month in which operations were commenced.

proper perspective. An expert on unit trust management may be quoted in this regard: "A policy pursued in accordance with the theory (of rand-cost-averaging) does not guarantee an individual that he will always show a profit on his equities on their current value over their cost price. There is a risk, that realisation values will be below cost price, entailed by any investment in equities." However, the longer the period over which investments are made, the smaller the risk of capital loss becomes, assuming, of course, a long-term upward trend in equity prices.

This serves to emphasise again that an investment in a unit trust is essentially a long-term one, because in the short run the equity market is as likely to fall as to rise. The redemption feature attached to trust units, provides these units, in theory at least, with a liquid character. This feature is stressed by many promoters of unit trusts, but it should be clear that this is true only in a limited sense. In practice, units are not redeemable under all circumstances without the possibility of capital loss, so that the liquid nature of these units is dependent on a rising equity market, assuming that capital losses are to be avoided.

Unit trusts occupy an important position in the financial structure of many countries and fulfil a useful function by mobilising risk capital for the development and expansion of private enterprises. Undoubtedly, this function will be very beneficial to a country when an expansion of economic activity, especially in the private sector, is sought. However, in the short run the value to be attached to this function does not bear equal importance at all times. Boom periods, characterised by inflationary pressures, may necessitate a subsequent adjustment process in the form of a slower rate of economic expansion, particularly of the private sector, and there may be less need to tap over a wide front all sources of loanable funds for investment in securities of the private sector. More pressing demands may be experienced in other fields, such as housing, and in relieving infra-structural backlogs which customarily accompany periods of rapid economic growth. But unit trusts usually flourish during periods of buoyant economic conditions when general optimism and inflationary tendencies affect share prices, and it will be at these stages of the business cycle that an expansion of their activities may not always be consistent with the objects of economic policy. However, such a situation tends to correct itself through the price mechanism, as expressed in relative yield levels, unless overoptimism and anticipations of the future rate of inflation are such that the working of the price mechanism is rendered temporarily ineffective. Yields on equities relative to those on fixed-interest securities may decline to such a low level that this reverse yield gap may

convince investors that, for the time being at least, an investment in equities is not the safest or most profitable form of investment, even if the growth potential of equities is taken into account. The prices of and yields on the various classes of securities may thus induce a shift in investment emphasis.

However, this argument is one of principle and at present applies only in a limited sense to South African unit trusts. Although they have grown remarkably in relative terms, their quantitative importance, when viewed against the whole of the South African financial structure, should not be exaggerated. Although current economic policy in South Africa may demand that priority be given to other forms of employment for savings than investment in equities, the growth of the unit trust movement has thus far only redirected a modest amount of investment funds from more appropriate investment outlets, under prevailing circumstances, to the private corporate sector. It should be recognised that some portion of the amount invested via the unit trusts in equities would probably have been invested in this way without the intermediary function of the unit trusts.

It is not as clear, however, that the unit trusts have not contributed to the present growth psychosis which dominates not only the security markets, but extends throughout the private sector. As never before in South Africa, investors are conscious of the growth possibilities of equities and the hedge against inflation provided by an appreciation in capital values of equity holdings. This in itself has been a major development towards the attainment of a more sophisticated investment public. But this equity consciousness together with a basic shortage of scrip and a steady institutional demand for equities, to which unit trusts at the moment contribute about R3 million per month, probably serve to maintain equity prices at very high levels, although it may not be the intention of the institutions to do so. This, in turn, tends to strengthen the general optimism in the economy and may give rise to unjustified anticipations of the future rate of economic growth. It is an unfortunate coincidence that these developments have occurred at a time when the authorities have expressed their determination to slow down the rate of increase of total monetary demand in order to combat inflation.

A long-term view should be taken, however, when evaluating the significance of the unit trust movement. In the short run its operations may not under all circumstances be consistent with the objects pursued by economic policy, but in the long run its mobilisation of savings can be of great benefit to the country. Further growth of unit trusts may, of course, lead to a reallocation of available savings among various financial institutions and borrowers, but it cannot be assessed at this stage to what extent the financial structure of South Africa will be affected by such a development.

Stutchbury, O. P., The Management of Unit Trusts. Thomas Skinner & Co. (Publishers) Ltd., London, 1964, p. 17.

UNIT TRUSTS — SELECTED ITEMS AND TRANSACTIONS

R millions

	Total		t value of s is at end of			sset value ³ i t end of peri		Issue	s and reden of units ⁴	ptions		hases and f securities	
Period assets at end of period	Approved securities ²	Ordinary shares	Other securities	Accruing to unit- holders	Accruing to manage- ment company	Total	Gross issues ⁵	Re- demp- tions ⁶	Net	Purchases	Sales	Net invest ment	
965 : 2nd Quarter	0·8 1·3	=	0·7 1·1	=	0·2 0·6	0·6 0·5	0·7 1·2	0·2 0·5	=	0·2 0·5	0·1 0·4	=	0.1
4th Quarter	2.7		2-0	-	1.8	0.7	2.5	1.2	=	1.2	0.5	_	0.5
966: January	3-2	= 1	2.5	_	2.2	0.7	2.9	0-4	-	0.4	0.4	_	0-4
February	3.8	0.1	3.1	-	2.8	0.7	3.5	0.6	_	0.6	0.6	-	0.6
March	5.0	_	4.2	-	3.8	0.8	4.6	0.9	_	0.9	1.0	_	1.0
April	6-1	_	5.0	-	4.9	0.8	5.7	1.1	_	1.1	0.8	0.1	0.8
May	8.1	0.1	6.5	_	6.8	0.8	7.7	2.0	_	2.0	1.9	_	1.9
June	9.6	0.1	7.9	_	8.3	0.7	9-0	1.7	-	1.7	1.5	0.1	1.4
July	11.4	0.1	9-1	0.1	9.8	0.9	10.7	1.9	-	1.9	1.4	0.1	1-3
August	15.0	0.4	12.3	0.2	12.6	1.2	13.8	2.5	0.1	2-4	3.4	0.1	3.3
September	17.0	0.4	15.4	0.2	15.3	1.4	16.7	2.5	0 - 1	2.5	1.8	0.3	1.5
October	19.7	1.8	17.2	0.2	17-8	2.4	20.3	2.6	_	2.6	3.2	0.1	3-1
November	21 - 6	2.2	18-7	0.2	20.3	1.7	22-1	2.8	0.1	2.7	2.5	0.3	2.1
December	24.6	2-4	20.6	0.2	22.6	2.0	24-6	2.1	0.1	2.0	1.9	0-1	1.9
967: January	26.8	2.7	23.5	0.2	25.8	1.9	27.6	2.8	0.1	2.7	1-8	0.2	1.6
February	30 - 4	3.1	26.6	0.2	29.6	1.9	31 - 5	3.5	0.2	3.3	3.4	0-1	3.4
March	34-3	3.9	29.8	0.2	33.9	2.2	36 · 1	4.2	0.2	4.0	3.4	-	3.4
April	38 · 3	4.2	33.4	0.2	39.0	2-2	41 - 2	4.9	0.2	4.7	3.5	0-1	3.4

1. Including compulsory charges, i.e. brokerage, marketable securities

Including compulsory charges, i.e. brokerage, marketable securities tax, and stamps.
 Approved securities comprise securities issued by the Government, local authorities, Land Bank, Electricity Supply Commission and Rand Water Board, and other securities approved by the Registrar of Unit Trust Companies.
 Market value of security holdings, plus cash, deposits and accrued income, less current liabilities.
 By the management company.
 At selling prices.
 At repurchase prices.
 At actual transaction values.

'n Oorsig van die effektetrustbeweging in Suid-Afrika1

deur C. J. de Swardt

1. Inleiding

In Mei 1965 het die eerste effektetrust op die Suid-Afrikaanse finansiële toneel verskyn. Daarna het meer instellings gevolg en op die oomblik bestaan daar vyf, terwyl 'n sesde binnekort met sy werksaamhede gaan begin. Die effektetrustbeweging het dus vinnig op dreef gekom, en geoordeel volgens die ondervinding van ander lande, mag dit in 'n belangrike onderdeel van die finansiële struktuur ontwikkel.

Die bestuursmaatskappye verbonde aan die effektetrusts het veel daartoe bygedra om die effektetrustbegrip aan die beleggingspubliek bekend te stel, en dit is gevolg deur 'n intensiewe verkoopspoging deur middel van advertensies en die daarstelling van 'n netwerk van agente. Die spoedige vooruitgang van die effektetrusts kan ook gedeeltelik toegeskryf word aan die feit dat die land so pas 'n langdurige tydperk van vinnige ekonomiese vooruitgang beleef het wat inflasionistiese neigings in die volkshuishouding teweeggebring het. Dit het potensiële beleggers meer ontvanklik gemaak vir die gedagte om deur middel van 'n belegging in aandele 'n verskansing teen inflasie te bekom, 'n aspek wat in besonder deur die trusts beklemtoon is. Bowendien belê die effektetrusts byna uitsluitlik in aandele, en 'n bestendige opwaartse beweging in aandelepryse vanaf die laaste kwartaal van 1965 het tot 'n toename in die markwaarde van hulle portefeuljes gelei.

Hoewel effektetrusts in hulle huidige vorm nog slegs twee jaar in Suid-Afrika bestaan, het die beleggingstrustbegrip 'n lang en kleurvolle geskiedenis wat teruggaan na die jaar 1868.² Sedertdien het die beleggingstrustbeweging 'n aantal moeilike tydperke in die finansiële geskiedenis deurstaan, vernaamlik die drastiese daling in aandelepryse teen die einde van 1929 en die langdurige depressie wat daarop gevolg het, en het in hierdie proses ontwikkel "from a wellconceived but imperfect vehicle to an investment medium of proven merit". Die aanvaarding van die beleggingstrustbegrip is vandag die grootste in die Ver-

enigde State van Amerika, wat ook die land van oorsprong van die onderlinge fonds⁴ of effektetrust in sy huidige vorm is.⁵ Die eerste onderlinge fonds is in 1924 in Boston gestig, maar hierdie tipe beleggingstrust is nie voor 1932 algemeen aanvaar nie.⁶

Die wese van effektetrusts en die tegniese aspekte van hulle werksaamhede is breedvoerig deur die oprigters van hierdie instellings beskryf toe hulle in Suid-Afrika van stapel gestuur is. Hierbenewens is daar sedert hulle totstandkoming ook veel oor hulle geskryf. Dit mag egter nuttig wees om na sommige van hierdie basiese eienskappe te verwys, voordat die werksaamhede van die Suid-Afrikaanse effektetrusts in meer besonderhede bespreek word.

2. Algemene eienskappe van effektetrusts

'n Effektetrust kan beskryf word as 'n wetlike samestelling wat voorsiening maak vir die samevoeging van 'n groot aantal ongelyke bedrae van beleggings fondse wat aan verskillende beleggers behoort, met die doel om hierdie fondse deur middel van professionele beleggingsbestuurders in 'n gediversifiseerde portefeulje van effekte te belê. Hierby kan gevoeg word dat die kapitaal van die trust volkome elasties is en sonder formaliteit deur die skepping van bykomende deelnemende onderaandele vergroot kan word, terwyl die onderaandele ook oor 'n delgingseienskap beskik wat onderaandeelhouers magtig om te eniger tyd te eis dat die trust die onderaandele moet terugkoop. Elke deelnemer deel pro rata in die portefeulje van die trust en inkomste wat uit beleggings voortspruit, maar moet ook sy eweredige deel van die bedryfskoste van die gemeenskaplike beleggingsfonds dra. Aan die beleggingskant, word die klem geplaas op die diversifikasie van beleggings en die gevolglike minimalisering van beleggingsrisiko's wat normaalweg nie binne die bereik van die belegger met 'n beperkte vermoë is nie. Die trust bied ook 'n deurlopende deskundige bestuur van beleggings aan wat gewoonlik slegs aan groot institusionele beleggers beskikbaar is.

¹ 'n Tabel wat statistiek van effektetrusts aanbied, verskyn aan die einde van hierdie artikel. Soortgelyke statistiek sal in toekomstige uitgawes van die Kwartaalblad as deel van die Statistiese Tabelle

² Die "Foreign and Colonial Government Trust" is in daardie jaar in Londen opgerig om in 'n gediversifiseerde reeks van buitelandse en koloniale staatseffekte te belê. (Vgl. Merriman, C. O.: Mutual Funds and Unit Trusts. A Global View. Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons Ltd., Londen, 1965.)

³ Bullock, Hugh: The Story of Investment Companies, Columbia University Press, Nieu-York, 1959, p. 151.

Die effektetrust (unit trust) is 'n Engelse begrip wat as sy Amerikaanse teenhanger die onderlinge fonds (mutual fund) het, hoewel daar klein verskille tussen hulle bestaan.

⁵ Beleggingstrusts kan in twee breë klasse ingedeel word, naamlik geslote trusts en ope trusts. Effektetrusts is ope trusts en hulle het as 'n variant van die ouere geslote trusts ontwikkel.

⁶ Vgl. Bullock, Hugh: Op. cit., p. 71.

Effektetrusts belê hoofsaaklik in gewone aandele en oor die langtermyn neig pryse van gewone aandele om die onderliggende groei van die volkshuishouding tot 'n sekere mate te weerspieël. Die belegger in onderaandele van effektetrusts kan dus oor verloop van tyd 'n vermeerdering in die kapitaalwaarde van sy belegging verwag. Maar, hoewel aandelepryse 'n opwaartse langtermyntendens mag toon, sal korttermynskommelings in aandelepryse noodwendig voorkom en die belegger in onderaandele is nie te alle tye van 'n kapitaalwins op sy belegging verseker nie.

As gevolg van die korttermynskommelings in aandelepryse, mag 'n belegger wat beoog om in onderaandele te belê, onseker wees oor die tydstip waarop hy die onderaandele behoort te koop. Effektetrusts het hierdie probleem opgelos deur die aanbieding van gereelde beleggingsgeleenthede wat die risiko verminder dat op 'n tydstip belê word wanneer aandelepryse 'n hoogtepunt bereik het. Die onderliggende beginsel wat hier te sprake is, is dié van rand-kostegelykstelling wat beteken dat wanneer 'n vaste bedrag met reëlmatige tussenposes in effekte belê word, ongeag prysskommelings, sal die gemiddelde koste van al die effekte wat gekoop is laer wees as die gemiddelde van al die pryse wat vir hierdie effekte betaal is. Dit volg uit die vanselfsprekende feit dat, met 'n vaste geldbedrag, meer effekte teen lae pryse as teen hoë pryse gekoop kan word.7

3. Tegniese en wetlike aspekte van die werksaamhede van effektetrusts in Suid-Afrika

(a) Die bestuursamestelling

Daar is vier partye verbonde aan Suid-Afrikaanse effektetrustskemas, naamlik die trust self, die onderaandeelhouers, die bestuursmaatskappy en die trustee, en die verwantskap tussen hulle, sowel as die trust se metode van optrede en breë beleggingsbeleid, word in 'n trustakte saamgevat. Die bestuursmaatskappy wat 'n afsonderlike wetlike entiteit is, is vir die administrasie en bevordering van die trust verantwoordelik, maar die trustee, wat ook 'n afsonderlike entiteit is, verseker dat die beleggingsbeleid wat in die trustakte uiteengesit is, uitgevoer word. Hierbenewens word die effekte wat die portefeulje van die trust

7 Hierdie beginsel kan deur die volgende numeriese voorbeeld verduidelik word:

Vaste bedrag belê	Prys van effek	Aantal effekte gekoop
R75	50 sent	150
R75	75 sent	100
R75	100 sent	75
R225	225 sent	325

Totaal Gemiddelde koste van effekte : $\frac{R225}{325}$ = 69 sent

Gemiddelde prys vir effekte betaal: $\frac{225 \text{ sent}}{3} = 75 \text{ sent}$

uitmaak, aan die sorg van die trustee toevertrou, terwyl die trustee ook die uitreiking van onderaandele beheer.

Werksaamhede van effektetrusts in Suid-Afrika word gereël deur die Wet op Beheer van Effektetrustskemas, No. 18 van 1947, soos gewysig.8 Kragtens hierdie Wet moet bestuursmaatskappye wat beoog om 'n effektetrust te administreer, goedgekeur en geregistreer word deur die Registrateur van Effektetrustmaatskappye. Nie alleen moet 'n bestuursmaatskappy van bevredigende finansiële stand wees nie, maar hy moet ook oor 'n kapitaal van minstens R600,000 vir sv effektetrustwerksaamhede beskik. 'n Bestuursmaatskappy moet ook sy voorneme toon om die trust in die beste belang van die onderaandeelhouers te administreer deur nie minder nie as 10 persent van die totale onderaandele van die trust vir eie rekening te besit. Met die toestemming van die Registrateur mag hierdie besit egter tot R200,000 beperk word. Benewens die bestuursmaatskappy, moet die Registrateur ook die trustee en die trustakte goedkeur en registreer. Die trustee moet uit hoofde van die aard van sy besigheid oor voldoende ondervinding beskik en behoorlik toegerus wees om die pligte en verantwoordelikhede van 'n trustee te aanvaar en moet oor 'n opbetaalde kapitaal en onaangetaste reserwes van nie minder nie as R1 milioen beskik.

(b) Statutêre beleggingsvereistes vir effektetrusts Die aanvanklike bates van 'n effektetrust moet effekte en kontant insluit wat 'n markwaarde van minstens R500,000 het. 'n Effektetrust mag nie meer as 5 persent van die markwaarde van al sy effekte in enige onderneming belê nie en mag nie meer as 5 persent van die effekte wat deur enige onderneming uitgereik is, opneem nie, behalwe in die geval van effekte wat deur 'n beleggingsmaatskappy uitgereik is, waar die beperking 10 persent is. Hierbenewens moet 'n effektetrust goedgekeurde effekte9 in sy portefeulje insluit wat 'n markwaarde van nie minder nie as 10 persent van die totale markwaarde van al die effekte in sy portefeulje het. Hierdie goedgekeurde effekte moet regeringseffekte insluit wat minstens gelyk aan 5 persent van die markwaarde van die effekte in sy portefeulje is.

(c) Werksaamhede van bestuursmaatskappye
Al die werksaamhede van 'n effektetrust word deur
die bestuursmaatskappy uitgevoer. Onderaandele word
nie regstreeks aan die beleggingspubliek uitgereik nie,
maar deur die bestuursmaatskappy, wat as prinsipaal

B Deur Wette Nos. 11 en 68 van 1962, No. 65 van 1963, No. 58 van 1966 en die Wysigingswet op Finansiële Instellings van 1967

Goedgekeurde effekte word gedefineer as "effekte deur die Regering van die Republiek uitgegee of gewaarborg of deur 'n plaaslike bestuursliggaam in die Republiek, die Land- en Landboubank van Suid-Afrika, die Randwaterraad of die Elektrisiteitsvoorsieningskommissie uitgegee, of sulke ander effekte as wat die registrateur vir doeleindes van hierdie Wet goedgekeur het" (Artikel 1 van die Wet.)

by die uitreiking en aflossing van onderaandele optree, gekanaliseer. Die bestuursmaatskappy is verplig om alle onderaandele wat hom aangebied word, terug te koop en die voorwaardes waarop hy dit sal doen moet in die trustakte uiteengesit word. Die opbrengs van uitgereikte onderaandele word deur die bestuursmaatskappy namens die trust belê, terwyl die bestuursmaatskappy ook verantwoordelik vir die uitbouing van die effektetrust is.

Kragtens die Wet moet die bestuursmaatskappy volledige inligting aan die Registrateur, onderaandeelhouers en ander belangstellende lede van die publiek verstrek aangaande al sy bedrywighede wat met die werksaamhede van die effektetrust verband hou. Hierbenewens moet dit die markwaarde van elkeen van die effekte wat in die trust se portefeulje ingesluit is, in besonderhede bekend maak asook voorgeskrewe bykomende inligting aangaande die werksaamhede van die trust. 'n Bestuursmaatskappy is ook verplig om eksemplare van alle advertensies, brosjures en soortgelyke dokumente wat die maatskappy of enigeen van sy gemagtigde agente beoog om te publiseer, asook alle beoogde toevoegings daartoe of wysigings daarvan, vir goedkeuring aan die Registrateur voor te lê.

(d) Bestuursheffings

Twee heffings word gebruik om die bestuursmaatskappy se uitgawes wat bestaan uit registrasiefooie. algemene bedryfskoste, bevorderingskostes, agentekommissie, en die vergoeding van beleggingsadviseurs en die trustee, te dek. Eerstens, word 'n aanvangsheffing wat wissel van 1 tot 5 persent, afhangende van die grootte van die belegging, in die verkoopprys van onderaandele ingesluit. Tweedens, word 'n diensfooi van ½ persent per jaar van die gemiddelde maandelikse markwaarde van die trust se portefeulje van die inkomste van die trust afgetrek voordat uitkerings aan onderaandeelhouers gemaak word. Dit is interessant om daarop te let dat die maksimum aanvangsheffing tot onlangs 7½ persent bedra het, maar in afwagting van die jongste wysiging van die Wet¹⁰ wat die aanvangsheffing tot 'n maksimum van 5 persent beperk, het die maatskappye wat meer as 5 persent gehef het, hulle maksimum persentasie tot hierdie syfer verlaag.

(e) Inkomste-uitkerings aan onderaandeelhouers
Afgesien van die bestuursmaatskappy se diensfooi, is
ouditeursfooie, belasting en die amortisasie van effekte
wat kwynende bates verteenwoordig, toelaatbare
aftrekkings van die inkomste van 'n trust. Die oorblywende inkomste moet kragtens die Wet aan onderaandeelhouers uitgekeer word. Dividendbetalings
word twee keer per jaar gedoen en die opbrengs kan
deur die onderaandeelhouers in kontant geneem word

of in bykomende onderaandele belê word. Die Wet verbied uitdruklik die uitkering van die opbrengs van kapitaalwinste, regte en bonusuitgiftes wat tot voordeel van onderaandeelhouers herbelê moet word.

Die manier waarop verkoop- en terugkooppryse van onderaandele bereken word, moet in die trustakte beskryf word. Die verkoopprys word gewoonlik bepaal deur die netto batewaarde 11 per onderaandeel plus die bestuursmaatskappy se aanvangsheffing. Voorheen kon die syfer wat op hierdie manier verkry is, tot die volgende heel sent afgerond word, maar hierdie prosedure is in die onlangse wysiging van die Wet afgeskaf. In afwagting van hierdie wysiging het effektetrusts wat dit nie reeds gedoen het nie, daartoe oorgegaan om pryse tot twee desimale van 'n sent te kwoteer. Die terugkoop- of aflossingsprys is normaalweg gelyk aan die verkoopprys minus die aanvangsheffing.

(g) Beleggingskemas wat deur effektetrusts aangebied word

'n Verskeidenheid van beleggingskemas word deur die effektetrusts aangebied om aan die vereistes van verskillende beleggers te voldoen:

- (i) Die operekening-beleggingsplan maak voorsiening vir 'n aanvanklike enkelbedragbelegging van 'n voorafbepaalde minimum waarby sporadiese verdere beleggings van 'n vasgestelde minimum gevoeg kan word. Dividende op hierdie beleggings word aan die onderaandeelhouer uitbetaal.
- (ii) 'n Variasie van die operekening is die akkumulasieplan wat vir die outomatiese herbelegging van dividende tot voordeel van die onderaandeelhouer voorsiening maak.
- (iii) Die stelselmatige beleggingsplan maak voorsiening vir die belegging van 'n vaste maandelikse bedrag oor 'n voorafbepaalde tydperk met 'n outomatiese herbelegging van dividende op onderaandele. Onderaandeelhouers word die keuse gebied om hierdie beleggingsplan te koppel aan 'n versekeringskema wat die voltooiing van die plan waarborg ingeval die belegger voor die voltooiingsdatum te sterwe kom.
- (iv) 'n Stelselmatige onttrekkingsplan maak voorsiening vir die betaling van 'n gereelde voorafbepaalde inkomste, wat gedeeltelik uit kapitaal en gedeeltelik uit dividende bestaan, aan die onderaandeelhouer.

Hierdie wysiging is vervat in die Wysigingswet op Finansiële Instellings van 1967.

Die netto batewaarde van 'n trust bestaan uit die markwaarde van al die effekte in die trust se portefeulje, plus verpligte fiskale koste verbonde aan die aankoop van die trust se portefeulje (d.w.s. makelaarsloon, belasting op verhandelbare effekte, en seëls), plus kontant, deposito's en opgelope inkomste (d.w.s. rente en dividende op beleggings wat vir uitkering aan onderaandeelhouers beskikbaar is), minus korttermynverpligtings. Netto batewaarde per onderaandeel word verkry deur die totale netto batewaarde deur die aantal uitgereikte onderaandele te deel.

(h) Pensioen- en uittredingsannuiteitskemas wat aan onderaandele gekoppel is

Die effektetrusts het in samewerking met versekeraars 'n nuwe ontwikkeling op die gebied van pensioen- en uittredingsannuïteitskemas ingevoer. Ingevolge 'n ooreenkoms tussen sekere effektetrusts en versekeraars word 'n gedeelte, wat wissel van 50 tot 66\(\frac{2}{3}\) persent, van die bydraes tot pensioen- en uittredingsannuïteitskemas wat deur die versekeraars onderneem word, in onderaandele belê. Die oorblywende gedeelte van die bydraes word in die portefeulje van die versekeraar belê. Enige waardevermeerdering van kapitaal wat uit die belegging in onderaandele voortspruit asook dividende op hierdie belegging kom die pensioen- en annuiteitsfondse toe tot voordeel van die bydraers. Die skemas is daarop gemik om die moontlike uitwerking van inflasie op die reële waarde van die bydraers se kontraktuele besparings te neutraliseer. Die ooreenkoms tussen effektetrusts en versekeraars maak voorsiening vir 'n grootmaatkorting van soveel as 5 persent op verkope van onderaandele aan die betrokke versekeraars. Hierdie korting word tot voordeel van bydraers aan die pensioen- en annuïteitsfondse oorgedra.

4. 'n Vergelyking van Suid-Afrikaanse effektetrusts met hulle teenhangers in die Verenigde Koninkryk en die Verenigde State

(a) Die bestuursamestelling

Soos gemeld in die inleiding, was die Verenigde Koninkryk en die Verenigde State van Amerika die lande van oorsprong van die effektetrust en dit mag interessant wees om die Suid-Afrikaanse effektetrust met sy teenhangers in hierdie lande te vergelyk. Ten einde hierdie vergelyking te vergemaklik, mag dit nuttig wees om eers die verskille tussen die Britse effektetrust en die Amerikaanse onderlinge fonds vas te stel.

Die effektetrust en onderlinge fonds verskil wesenlik ten opsigte van hulle wetlike raamwerk. Effektetrusts is egte trusts wat deur 'n bestuursmaatskappy geadministreer word en waarvan die bates in trust gehou word. Hulle het dikwels 'n leeftyd wat na 20 of 25 jaar eindig, maar wat na die vervaldatum verleng kan word. Onderlinge fondse is meesal, maar nie uitsluitlik nie, korporatiewe ondernemings. Die effektetrust word opgerig en geadministreer deur 'n bestuursmaatskappy en die trustee oefen, in ooreenstemming met die trustakte, 'n mindere of meerdere mate van beheer oor die bestuursmaatskappy uit. Die onderlinge fonds is meesal 'n onafhanklike maatskappy wat deur middel van sy direksie 'n bestuursorganisasie kies om die administrasie van die fonds te behartig.12 'n Trustee word aangestel maar dien alleenlik as 'n be-

Nie-geinkorporeerde onderlinge fonds of "common law trusts" word deur trustees geadministreer, maar hierdie trustees kan deur die aandeelhouers in die fonds vervang word. waarder van effekte met geen beheer oor die bestuursorganisasie nie.

Die Amerikaanse onderlinge fonds word gewoonlik deur 'n groter mate van spesialisasie gekenmerk. Verskillende partye kan by die werksaamhede van 'n onderlinge fonds betrokke wees, naamlik die onderlinge fonds self, die bestuursorganisasie, die bank wat as bewaarder optree, die bank wat dividenduitkerings doen en die agent wat aandele in die onderlinge fonds versprei. Die laasgenoemde twee funksies word egter dikwels by dié van die bestuursorganisasie geïnkorporeer. Die werksaamhede van effektetrusts in die Verenigde Koninkryk berus slegs by drie partye, naamlik die bestuursmaatskappy, die trust en die trustee.

Wanneer die Suid-Afrikaanse effektetrust met sy Britse en Amerikaanse teenhangers vergelyk word, is dit duidelik dat die Suid-Afrikaanse instelling nou aan die Britse effektetrust¹³ verwant is. Die belangrikste verskil is dat die Suid-Afrikaanse trust 'n onbepaalde leeftyd het.

(b) Verspreiding van onderaandele

Verkope van onderaandele word in die Verenigde Koninkryk regstreeks deur die bestuursmaatskappy of onregstreeks deur banke, effektemakelaars en ander professionele agente gedoen. Verkope van aandele in Amerikaanse onderlinge fondse word deur middel van 'n groothandelsverspreider gedoen wat 'n aanvangsheffing voeg by die netto batewaarde per aandeel wat deur die bestuursorganisasie ten behoewe van die onderlinge fonds behou word. Suid-Afrikaanse effektetrusts volg die Britse voorbeeld, maar 'n afsonderlike verspreidingsmaatskappy word deur een van hulle vir die verspreiding van onderaandele gebruik.

(c) Bestuursheffings

Die aanvangsheffing wat deur die bestuursmaatskappy in die Verenigde Koninkryk behou word, is gewoonlik gelyk aan 3½ persent, waaruit agentekommissie betaal word. In die Verenigde State is die aanvangsheffing ongeveer 8 persent, waarvan 2 persent deur die groothandelsverspreider van aandele behou word en 6 persent aan die kleinhandelsverspreider toegelaat word, indien so 'n verspreider gebruik word. Die aanvangsheffing van 8 persent word egter verminder in ooreenstemming met die grootte van die bedrag waarvoor aandele gekoop word. Suid-Afrikaanse bestuursmaatskappye se aanvangsheffing wissel van 1 tot 5 persent, afhangende van die grootte van die bedrag waarvoor onderaandele gekoop word. 'n Jaarlikse diensfooi gelykstaande aan ½ persent van die gemiddelde maandelikse markwaarde van die portefeulje van die trust, is van toepassing in Suid-Afrika, die Verenigde State en gewoonlik ook in die Verenigde Koninkryk.

¹³ Daar moet egter op gewys word dat die meeste effektetrusts in Suid-Afrika na hulleself as onderlinge fondse verwys, terwyl die begrip effekte-trustskema in die Wet gebruik word.

(d) Berekening van verkoop- en terugkooppryse van onderaandele

Verkoop- en terugkooppryse van onderaandele word op dieselfde manier in die drie betrokke lande bereken, maar 'n aflossingsheffing van 1 persent is soms in die Verenigde State van toepassing.

5. 'n Feitelike oorsig van die ontwikkeling van die effektetrustbeweging in Suid-Afrika

(a) Die globale groei van effektetrusts

Gedurende die eerste agt maande van sy bestaan, d.w.s. tot aan die einde van 1965, het die effektetrustbeweging wat toe uit twee trusts bestaan het, bates ten bedrae van R2·7 miljoen geakkumuleer. Twee nuwe trusts het gedurende 1966 aangesluit en totale bates het met R21·9 miljoen gedurende hierdie jaar toegeneem en met 'n verdere R13·7 miljoen gedurende die eerste vier maande van 1967. Die laasgenoemde vermeerdering is gelyk aan 'n jaarlikse toenamekoers van R41·1 miljoen. Totale bates het aan die einde van April 1967 op R38·3 miljoen te staan gekom en die netto batewaarde van die trusts het op hierdie datum R41·2 miljoen bedra. Hierdie groei-aspekte word in meer besonderhede in die volgende tabel aangetoon.

Veranderings in uitgesoekte poste van effektetrusts R miljoene

Einde	Total	e bates	Netto batewaard van trusts				
Lillus	Bedrag	Ver- andering	Bedrag	Ver- andering			
1965-Junie	65-Junie 0+8		0.7	_			
Desember .	2.7	1.9	2.5	1.8			
1966-Junie	9.6	6.9	9.0	6.5			
Desember .	24.6	15.0	24 - 6	15.6			
1967-April	38 · 3	13-7	41-2	16.6			

(b) Die bedrag wat in effektetrusts belê is

Tot aan die einde van April 1967 het beleggers¹⁴ 'n netto bedrag van R37 · 4 miljoen in effektetrusts belê. Hiervan is R1 · 9 miljoen gedurende 1965 belê, terwyl R20 · 8 miljoen gedurende 1966 en R14 · 7 miljoen gedurende die eerste vier maande van 1967 belê is. Wanneer die totale bedrag wat tot aan die einde van April 1967 in effektetrusts belê is, op 'n bruto basis beskou word, het die bestuursmaatskappye se verkope van onderaandele, teen verkooppryse wat op die betrokke datums van krag was, R38 · 5 miljoen bedra, terwyl totale terugkope of aflossings van onderaandele teen werklike terugkooppryse R1 · 1 miljoen bedra het. Terugkope het dus slegs 'n geringe gedeelte van die bestuursmaatskappye se transaksies met die beleggingspubliek uitgemaak. Vergeleke met die netto

bedrag van R37 · 4 miljoen wat tot aan die einde van April in onderaandele belê is, het die beleggers se aandeel in die netto batewaarde van die trusts R39 · 0 miljoen bedra. Dit beteken dat die totale bedrag wat tot aan die einde van April deur buitestaande beleggers in effektetrusts belê is, met 4 · 3 persent in waarde toegeneem het. ¹ 5 Die bestuursmaatskappye se aandeel in die netto batewaarde van die trusts het aan die einde van April R2 · 2 miljoen of 5 · 3 persent bedra.

Belegging in effektetrusts deur die publiek R miljoene

Tydperk	Bruto verkope van onderaandele	Bruto aflossings	Netto bedrag belê	pgelope edrag belê*	Aandeel in netto batewaarde van trusts*		
	m >	m >	Z	OÃ	Bedrag	%	
1965-Mei-Des	1.9	-	1.9	1.9	1.8	72 .0	
1966-1ste helfte	6.7	_	6.7	8.6	8.3	92 . 2	
2de helfte	14.5	0.4	14.1	22.7	22 - 6	91 - 9	
1967–Jan-Apr	15 · 4	0.7	14.7	37 · 4	39 - 0	94 - 7	
Totaal	38 - 5	1 - 1	37 - 4				

^{*}Aan die einde van die tydperk.

(c) Transaksies in effekte deur effektetrusts en die samestelling van hulle portefeuljes

Gedurende die tydperk van twee jaar wat op 30 April 1967 geëindig het, het totale aankope van effekte deur effektetrusts, teen werklike transaksiewaardes, R33·6 miljoen bedra, terwyl totale verkope teen werklike verkooppryse R1·5 miljoen beloop het. Die opbrengs van verkope word herbelê sodat hierdie bedrag 'n verwisseling in die beleggings van die effektetrusts verteenwoordig. By benadering, sal 'n ooreenstemmende bedrag in die aankoopsyfer dus herbeleggings deur effektetrusts weerspieël. Die benaderde verhouding van herbeleggings tot totale aankope het 4·5 persent vir die tydperk onder beskouing bedra. Aan die einde van April het opgelope kapitaalverliese wat uit effektetransaksies voortgespruit het, R0·1 miljoen bedra.

Die effektetrusts se aanvanklike portefeuljes het slegs uit aandele bestaan, hoofsaaklik gewone aandele, en sedertdien is daar, afgesien van aandele, 'n geringe bedrag aan obligasies en note wat deur maatskappye uitgereik is, hierby gevoeg. Teen die einde van 1966 is die Wet op die Beheer van Effekte-trustskemas gewysig, ingevolge waarvan effektetrusts ook 'n

¹⁴ Uitgesonderd die bestuursmaatskappye.

Daar moet op gewys word dat hierdie persentasie nie 'n vermeerdering in die waarde van enige belegging deur 'n onderaandeelhouer gedurende hierdie tydperk weerspieël nie. Dit verteenwoordig die gemiddelde waardevermeerdering oor die tydperk van die opgelope bedrag wat deur onderaandeelhouers belê is, met inagneming van die koers van verandering in die verkooppryse van onderaandele en die grootte van beleggings wat deur onderaandeelhouers op verskillende stadia gedurende hierdie tydperk gemaak is.

voorgeskrewe belegging in goedgekeurde effekte moet handhaaf. Hulle is een jaar na die inwerkingtreding van die Wysiging¹⁶ toegelaat om aan die nuwe vereistes te voldoen. Die nuwe statutêre vereistes het daartoe gelei dat effektetrusts ook in goedgekeurde effekte begin belê het en aan die einde van April 1967 het hulle besit aan hierdie effekte R4·2 miljoen of 11·1 persent van die totale markwaarde van hulle portefeuljes bedra. Die samestelling van die gesamentlike portfeuljes van effektetrusts op hierdie datum word in die volgende tabel aangetoon.

Samestelling van die portefeuljes van effektetrusts soos op 30 April 1967

		Boekw	aardes	Markw	aardes*
	F	R miljoene	e %	R miljoen	e %
Staatseffekte		3.2	9.6	3 · 2	8 · 5
korporasies		0.8	2.4	0.8	2 - 1
Effekte van plaaslike owerhede	,	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.5
Obligasies en note van					
maatskappye		0.1	0.3	0 - 1	0.3
Voorkeuraandele		0.2	0.6	0.2	0.5
Gewone aandele		28 · 8	86.5	33 - 4	88 - 1
Totaal		33 · 3	100.0	37.9	100 - 0

^{*}Insluitende verpligte koste.

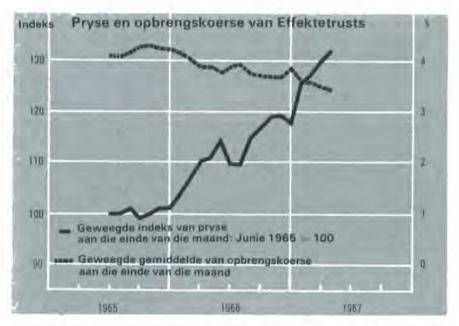
(d) 'n Indeling van die effektetrusts se besit aan gewone aandele

Die effektetrusts se beleggings in gewone aandele is hoofsaaklik tot aandele van nywerheids-, handels- en mynfinansieringsmaatskappye beperk. Aan die einde van Maart 1967 het hulle beleggings in hierdie tipe aandele ongeveer 88 persent van die markwaarde van hulle besit aan gewone aandele bedra. Ander gewone aandele wat deur hulle besit word, sluit aandele van nywerheidfinansierings- en vaste eiendomsmaatskappye en van finansiële instellings in. Mynaandele verskyn nie in die portefeuljes van effektetrusts nie, behalwe 'n geringe bedrag steenkoolmynaandele. 'n Indeling van die effektetrusts se beleggings in gewone aandele word in die volgende tabel aangetoon.

Indeling van effektetrusts se beleggings in gewone aandele soos op 31 Maart 1967*

Tipe aandeel			Beleggings			
			R miljoene	%		
Mynfinansiering			6.7	22 - 8		
Nywerheidsfinansiering			1.0	3.3		
Nywerheid- en handel .		-1	19-2	65 - 1		
Vaste eiendom			0.5	1.5		
Finansiële instellings .			1 · 8	6.3		
Steenkoolmyne			0.3	1.0		
			29 - 5	100 - 0		

^{*}Teen markwaardes, uitgesonderd verpligte koste.



(e) Bewegings in pryse van en opbrengskoerse op onderaandele

Pryse van onderaandele het 'n aanmerklike toename getoon sedert effektetrusts in Mei 1965 met werksaamhede begin het. Soos gemeld in die inleiding, was hierdie 'n gunstige tydperk vir effektetrusts as vername beleggers in gewone aandele, aangesien die pryse van die meeste klasse van aandele, veral vanaf die laaste kwartaal van 1965, bestendig gestyg het. Gedurende 1966 het die pryse van onderaandele met 16 persent 17 toegeneem en met 'n verdere 12 persent gedurende die eerste vier maande van 1967. Hierdie styging het die algemene toename in die pryse van die verskillende klasse van aandele in 'n aansienlike mate oortref.

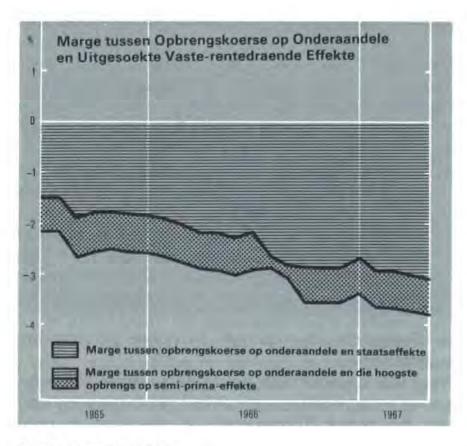
Die stygende pryse van onderaandele tot aan die einde van April 1967, wat 'n weerspieëling was van die tendens in die pryse van die onderliggende effekte in die portefeuljes van effektetrusts, het die opbrengskoerse op hierdie onderaandele tot 'n betreklik lae vlak laat daal, en dit is duidelik dat die verwagte groei-eienskappe van die onderaandele baie swaarder weeg as hulle inkomsteverdienende eienskappe. Die gemiddelde opbrengskoers op onderaandele het vanaf ongeveer 4·2 persent aan die einde van 1965 tot sowat 3·4 persent aan die einde van April 1967 gedaal.

In hierdie opbrengskoers is die verwagte toekomstige groeikoers van die kapitaalwaarde van die onderliggende effekte in die trusts se portefeuljes, asook die verwagte toekomstige inflasiekoers, verdiskonteer. Die sterkte van hierdie verwagtings word weerspieël deur die marge tussen die opbrengskoerse op onderaandele en vasterentedraende effekte. Aan die einde van April het die opbrengskoerse op staatseffekte en semiprima-effekte met 'n langtermynlooptyd onderskeidelik 6·5 persent en ongeveer 7·2 persent bedra, vergeleke met 'n gemiddelde opbrengskoers van 3·4 persent op onderaandele. Daar was dus 'n omgekeerde opbrengskoersmarge¹⁸ op hierdie datum wat van 3·1 tot 3·8 persent gewissel het.

¹⁸ Normaalweg kan verwag word dat die opbrengskoers op aandele dié op prima-effekte sal oorskry om sodoende die groter inkomsterisiko verbonde aan aandele te weerspieël.

¹⁶ d.w.s. 24 Oktober 1966.

¹⁷ Hierdie persentasie is gebaseer op 'n geweegde indeks van onderaandeelpryse aan die einde van die maand, waarin die pryse van die verskillende effektetrusts geïnkorporeer is vanaf die maand waarin hulle met werksaamhede begin het.



6. Slotopmerkings

Een van die verdienstelikhede van effektetrusts is dat hulle nie alleen die groot belegger nie, maar ook die belegger met beperkte middele in staat stel om 'n aandeel in private ondernemings te bekom deur middel van 'n gediversifiseerde aandelebelegging. Effektetrusts is dus in staat om uitleenbare fondse na aandelebeleggings te kanaliseer wat andersins nie vir hierdie soort belegging beskikbaar sou gewees het nie, en om terselfdertyd beleggingsrisiko's vir die individuele belegger te verminder deur in 'n gediversifiseerde reeks effekte te belê. Hierbenewens bied effektetrusts 'n deskundige bestuur van beleggings aan wat gewoonlik nie vir die klein belegger beskikbaar is nie.

Beleggings deur effektetrusts vind hoofsaaklik in gewone aandele plaas en die pryse van gewone aandele neig om oor die langtermyn te styg. Die markwaarde van 'n aandelebesit mag dus met verloop van tyd toeneem en die reële waarde van so 'n besit en van die inkomste wat daaruit voortspruit, kan dus gehandhaaf word ten spyte van langtermyntoenames in die algemene pryspeil.

'n Ander funksie van effektetrusts is die stimulering van gereelde besparing deardat stelselmatige beleggingskemas aangebied word. Hierdeur word die risiko dat 'n individuele belegger in aandele op 'n ongeleë tydstip belê, wanneer aandelepryse 'n hoogtepunt bereik het, verminder deur middel van die randkostegelykstellingsbeginsel. 'n Belegging in aandele deur middel van 'n effektetrust verseker dus nie alleen 'n diversifikasie tussen verskillende effekte nie, maar ook 'n mate van diversifikasie ten opsigte van die verskillende pryse waarteen effekte aangekoop word. Laasgenoemde verminder die beleggingsrisiko's wat uit korttermynskommelings in aandelepryse voortspruit. Die rand-kostegelykstellingsbeginsel is ongetwyfeld tot voordeel van die stelselmatige belegger in aandele, maar moet in die regte perspektief gesien

word. In hierdie verband kan 'n deskundige op die gebied van effektetrustadministrasie aangehaal word: "A policy pursued in accordance with the theory (van rand-kostegelykstelling) does not guarantee an individual that he will always show a profit on his equities on their current value over their cost price. There is a risk, that realisation values will be below cost price, entailed by any investment in equities". ¹⁹ Hoe langer die tydperk waaroor beleggings gemaak word egter is, hoe kleiner word die risiko van 'n kapitaalverlies, as natuurlik aangeneem word dat daar oor die langtermyn 'n opwaartse tendens in aandelepryse is.

Dit beklemtoon weer eens dat 'n belegging in 'n effektetrust wesenlik van 'n langtermynaard is omdat die aandelemark oor die korttermyn net sowel mag daal as styg. Die aflossingseienskap waaroor onderaandele beskik, voorsien aan hierdie onderaandele, teoreties altans, 'n likwiede karakter. Hierdie eienskap word dikwels deur diegene gemoeid met die bevordering van effektetrusts, beklemtoon maar dit behoort duidelik te wees dat dit slegs in 'n beperkte sin geldig is. In praktyk is onderaandele nie in alle omstandighede aflosbaar sonder die moontlikheid van 'n kapitaalverlies nie, sodat die likwiede aard van hierdie onderaandele van 'n stygende mark afhanklik is, aannemende dat kapitaalverliese vermy sal word.

Effektetrusts beklee 'n belangrike plek in die finansiële struktuur van baie lande en vervul 'n nuttige funksie deur die mobilisering van risikokapitaal vir die ontwikkeling en uitbreiding van private ondernemings. Hierdie funksie sal ongetwyfeld baie voordelig vir 'n land wees wanneer 'n uitbreiding van ekonomiese bedrywigheid, veral in die private sektor, nagestreef word. Oor die korttermyn is die waarde wat aan hierdie funksie geheg moet word, egter nie altyd van eweveel belang nie. Hoogkonjunktuurtydperke wat deur inflasionistiese druk gekenmerk word, mag 'n daaropvolgende aanpassingsproses in die vorm van 'n stadiger koers van ekonomiese vooruitgang, veral van die private sektor, noodsaak. Daar mag dus 'n kleiner behoefte bestaan aan 'n wydverspreide onttrekking van uitleenbare fondse uit alle moontlike bronne vir doeleindes van belegging in effekte van die private sektor. Dringender behoeftes mag ondervind word op ander gebiede, soos byvoorbeeld behuising, of om 'n agterstand in die infra-struktuur, wat gewoonlik met tydperke van vinnige ekonomiese groei saamgaan, te verlig. Maar effektetrusts floreer gewoonlik gedurende tydperke gekenmerk deur lewendige ekonomiese toestande, wanneer aandelepryse deur optimisme en inflasionistiese neigings beïnvloed word, en dit sal gedurende hierdie fases van die konjunktuurgolf wees dat 'n uitbreiding van effektetrusts se bedrywighede nie altyd in ooreenstemming met die oogmerke van ekonomiese beleid mag wees nie. So 'n toestand neig egter om homself reg te stel deur middel van die

¹⁹ Stuchbury, O. P.: The Management of Unit Trusts. Thomas Skinner & Co. (Publishers) Ltd., Londen, 1964, p. 17.

prysmeganisme, soos uitgedruk in relatiewe opbrengs-koerspeile, tensy ooroptimisme en verwagtings aangaande die toekomstige inflasiekoers sodanig is dat die werking van die prysmeganisme tydelik ondoeltreffend gemaak word. Opbrengskoerse op aandele relatief tot dié op vasterentedraende effekte mag tot so 'n lae vlak daal dat hierdie omgekeerde opbrengskoersmarge beleggers kan oortuig dat 'n belegging in aandele, voorlopig altans, nie die veiligste of mees winsgewende vorm van belegging is nie, selfs wanneer die groeipotensiaal van gewone aandele in aanmerking geneem word. Die pryse van en opbrengskoerse op verskillende soorte effekte mag dus 'n verskuiwing van die klem in beleggings teweegbring.

Hierdie argument berus egter op beginsel en is op die oomblik slegs in 'n beperkte sin op Suid-Afrikaanse effektetrusts van toepassing. Hoewel hulle relatief gesproke merkwaardig gegroei het, moet hulle kwantitatiewe belangrikheid, in verhouding tot die hele Suid-Afrikaanse finansiële struktuur, nie oordryf word nie. Hoewel die huidige ekonomiese beleid in Suid-Afrika mag vereis dat voorkeur verleen word aan die aanwending van besparings in 'n ander vorm as 'n belegging in aandele, het die groei van die effektetrustbeweging tot dusver slegs 'n geringe bedrag aan beleggingsfondse van meer toepaslike beleggingsgeleenthede, onder heersende omstandighede, na die private korporatiewe sektor weggekeer. Daar moet besef word dat 'n sekere gedeelte van die bedrag wat deur middel van effektetrusts in aandele belê is, waarskynlik op hierdie manier belê sou gewees het sonder die tussengangerfunksie van die trusts.

Dit is egter minder seker dat die effektetrusts nie tot die huidige *groeipsigose*, wat nie alleen die effektemarkte oorheers nie maar dwarsdeur die private sektor strek, bygedra het nie. Soos nog nooit tevore

in Suid-Afrika, is beleggers bewus van die groeimoontlikhede van gewone aandele en die verskansing teen inflasie wat 'n vermeerdering in die kapitaalwaarde van 'n aandelebesit bied. Dit opsigself is 'n belangrike ontwikkeling in die verkryging van 'n meer gesofistikeerde beleggingspubliek. Maar hierdie aandeelbewustheid tesame met 'n basiese tekort aan aandeelbewyse en 'n bestendige institusionele vraag na aandele, waartoe die effektetrusts op die oomblik ongeveer R3 miljoen per maand bydra, dien waarskynlik om aandelepryse op 'n baie hoë vlak te handhaaf, hoewel dit nie die bedoeling van die instellings mag wees om dit te doen nie. Op sy beurt, neig dit om die algemene optimisme in die volkshuishouding te versterk en mag tot ongeregverdige verwagtings aangaande die toekomstige koers van ekonomiese groei aanleiding gee. Dit is 'n ongelukkige sameloop van omstandighede dat hierdie ontwikkelings voorgekom het op 'n tydstip toe die owerhede hulle vasberadenheid te kenne gegee het om die toenamekoers van totale monetêre vraag te verminder ten einde inflasie te bestry.

'n Waardebepaling van die belangrikheid van die effektetrustbeweging vereis egter 'n langtermynsiening. Oor die korttermyn mag werksaamhede van effektetrusts nie in alle omstandighede in ooreenstemming wees met die oogmerke wat deur ekonomiese beleid nagestreef word nie, maar oor die langtermyn kan die mobilisering van besparings deur die trusts van groot waarde vir die land wees. Die verdere groei van effektetrusts mag natuurlik tot 'n herverdeling van beskikbare besparings tussen verskillende finansiële instellings en leners lei, maar op hierdie stadium kan nie voorsien word in watter mate die finansiële struktuur van Suid-Afrika deur so 'n ontwikkeling geraak sal word nie.

EFFEKTETRUSTS - UITGESOEKTE POSTE EN TRANSAKSIES

R miljoene

	Totale bates		arde van effe einde van tyd			atewaarde ³ einde van ty			tes en aflo onderaand		Aankope en verkope van effekte ⁷			
Tydperk	aan einde van tydperk	Goedge- keurde- effekte ²	Gewone aandele	Ander effekte	Besit deur onder- aandeel- houers	Besit deur die bestuurs- maat- skappy	Totaal	Bruto uitgiftes ⁵	Aflos- sings ⁶	Netto uitgiftes	Aankopa	Verkope	Netto beleggin	
1965: 2de Kwartaal	0.8	_	0.7	_	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.2	_	0.2	0-1	-	0-1	
3de Kwartaal	1.3	-	1-1	-	0.6	0.5	1.2	0.5	-	0.5	0.4	_	0.4	
4de Kwartaal	2.7	-	2-0	_	1.8	0.7	2.5	1.2	-	1-2	0.5	-	0.5	
1966: Januarie	3.2	_	2.5	_	2.2	0.7	2.9	0.4	_	0.4	0-4	_	0.4	
Februarie	3.8	0-1	3-1	_	2.8	0.7	3.5	0.6	-	0.6	0.6	-	0.6	
Maart	5.0	_	4-2	_	3.8	0.8	4-6	0.9	_	0.9	1.0	_	1.0	
April	6.1	-	5.0	-	4.9	0.8	5.7	1.1	-	1.1	0.8	0.1	0.8	
Mei	8-1	0.1	6-5	_	6.8	0-8	7.7	2.0	-	2.0	1.9	_	1.9	
Junie	9-6	0.1	7-9	-	8.3	0.7	9.0	1.7	-	1.7	1.5	0.1	1.4	
Julie	11-4	0-1	9-1	0.1	9.8	0.9	10.7	1.9	-	1.9	1.4	0.1	1-3	
Augustus	15.0	0-4	12.3	0.2	12.6	1.2	13.8	2.5	0.1	2.4	3.4	0.1	3-3	
September	17.0	0-4	15-4	0.2	15.3	1.4	16-7	2.5	0-1	2.5	1.8	0.3	1-5	
Oktober	19.7	1.8	17.2	0.2	17.8	2-4	20.3	2.6	-	2.6	3-2	0-1	3-1	
November	21.6	2.2	18-7	0.2	20.3	1.7	22 - 1	2.8	0.1	2.7	2.5	0-3	2.1	
Desember	24-6	2.4	20.6	0.2	22.6	2.0	24.6	2.1	0.1	2.0	1.9	0.1	1-9	
1967: Januarie	26.8	2.7	23.5	0.2	25-8	1.9	27-6	2-8	0.1	2.7	1.8	0.2	1.6	
Februarie	30-4	3.1	26.6	0.2	29.6	1-9	31 - 5	3.5	0.2	3.3	3.4	0-1	3.4	
Maart	34-3	3-9	29-8	0.2	33-9	2.2	36 - 1	4-2	0.2	4.0	3.4	-	3-4	
April	38 - 3	4-2	33-4	0.2	39-0	2.2	41.2	4.9	0.2	4.7	3.5	0.1	3.4	

Insluitende verpligte koste, d.w.s. makelaarsloon, belasting op verhandelbare effekte, en seëls.
 Goedgekeurde effekte bestaan uit effekte uitgereik deur die Regering, plaaslike besture, die Landbank, die Elektrisiteitsvoorsieningskommissie en die Randwaterraad, en ander effekte deur die Registrateur

van Effektetrustmaatskappye goedgekeur.

3. Markwaarde van effektebesit, plus kontant, deposito's en opgelope inkomste, minus korttermynverpligtings.

4. Deur die bestuursmaatskappy.
5. Teen verkooppryse.
6. Teen terugkooppryse.
7. Teen werklike transaksiewaardes.