

South African Reserve Bank
Suid-Afrikaanse Reserwebank

Quarterly Bulletin Kwartaalblad



No. 90 December/Desember 1968

Contents

	Page
Quarterly economic review	5
A note on the analysis of the discounts and advances of commercial banks in South Africa	16
Notes on tables	24

Statistical tables

Money and banking

	Page "S"
South African Reserve Bank: Liabilities and assets	2-3
National Finance Corporation of South Africa: Liabilities and assets	4-5
Discount houses: Liabilities and assets	6-7
Commercial banks: Selected liabilities and assets	8
Commercial banks: Ratios of selected assets to total liabilities to the public	9
Commercial banks: Discounts and advances	10
Commercial banks: Advances according to types of borrowers	11
Commercial banks: Liabilities and assets	12-15
Merchant banks: Liabilities and assets	16-17
Hire-purchase, savings and general banks: Liabilities and assets	18-19
Hire-purchase, savings and general banks: Selected liabilities and assets	20
Hire-purchase, savings and general banks: Ratios of selected assets to liabilities to the public	20
Land Bank: Liabilities and assets	21
Monetary banking sector: Liabilities and assets	22-25
Money and near-money	26-27
Liquid assets of the private sector with the government sector	28
Interest rates	29

Capital market

Permanent building societies: Selected items	30
Permanent building societies: Holdings of liquid assets and prescribed investments	31
Permanent building societies: Liabilities and assets	32-33
Permanent building societies: Classification of depositors, shareholders and borrowers	34
Post Office Savings Bank and National Savings Certificates	35
Long-term insurers: Assets	36
Private pension and provident funds	37
Unit trusts	38
Net issues of marketable securities	39
Share prices, share yields and stock exchange turnover	40

Government finance

Exchequer account	41
Balances on Exchequer and Paymaster-General accounts	42
Total government debt	43
Ownership distribution of domestic marketable stock debt of central government	44-45
Ownership distribution of marketable Treasury bills	46
Ownership distribution of non-marketable central government debt	47
Marketable central government stock debt by unexpired maturity	48
Redemption schedule of domestic marketable stock debt	49

Inhoudsopgawe

	Bladsy
Kwartaallikse ekonomiese oorsig	29
'n Aantekening oor die ontleding van die diskonteringe en voorskotte van die handelsbanke in Suid-Afrika	22
Opmerking oor tabelle	26

Statistiese tabelle

Geld- en bankwese

	Bladsy "S"
Suid-Afrikaanse Reserwebank: Laste en bates	2-3
Nasionale Finansiële korporasie van Suid-Afrika: Laste en bates	4-5
Diskontohuise: Laste en bates	6-7
Handelsbanke: Uitgesoekte laste en bates	8
Handelsbanke: Verhouding van uitgesoekte bates tot totale verpligtings teenoor die publiek	9
Handelsbanke: Diskonteringe en voorskotte	10
Handelsbanke: Voorskotte volgens soorte leners	11
Handelsbanke: Laste en bates	12-15
Aksepbanke: Laste en bates	16-17
Huurkoop-, spaar- en algemene banke: Laste en bates	18-19
Huurkoop-, spaar- en algemene banke: Uitgesoekte laste en bates	20
Huurkoop-, spaar- en algemene banke: Verhoudings van uitgesoekte bates tot totale verpligtings teenoor die publiek	20
Landbank: Laste en bates	21
Monetêre banksektor: Laste en bates	22-25
Geld en kwasi-geld	26-27
Likwiede bates van die private sektor by die regeringsektor	28
Rentekoerse	29

Kapitaalmark

Permanente bouverenigings: Uitgesoekte poste	30
Permanente bouverenigings: Besit aan likwiede bates en voorgeskrewe beleggings	31
Permanente bouverenigings: Laste en bates	32-33
Permanente bouverenigings: Verdeling van deposante, aandeelhouders en leners	34
Posspaarbank en Nasionale Spaarsertifikate	35
Langtermynversekeraars: Bates	36
Private pensioen- en voorsorgfondse	37
Effektetrusts	38
Netto uitgiftes van bemarkbare effekte	39
Aandelepryse, opbrengskoerse op aandele en effektebeursomset	40

Staatsfinansies

Skatkisrekening	41
Saldo's op skatkis- en betaalmeestergeneraalrekening	42
Totale staatskuld	43
Binnelandse bemarkbare effekteskuld van sentrale regering volgens besitter	44-45
Bemarkbare skatkiswissels volgens besitter	46
Nie-bemarkbare staatskuld van die sentrale regering volgens besitter	47
Bemarkbare effekteskuld van die sentrale regering volgens onverstreke looptyd	48
Aflossingstabel van binnelandse bemarkbare effekteskuld	49

International economic relations

Page "S"

Balance of payments: Annual figures	50
Balance of payments: Quarterly figures	51
Seasonally adjusted balance of payments on current account	52
Foreign trade	53
Balance of payments items: Services and transfers	54
Balance of payments items: Private capital movements	55
Balance of payments items: Capital movements of central government and banking sector	56
Gold and foreign exchange reserves	57
Foreign liabilities of South Africa	58–59
Foreign assets of South Africa	60–61
Foreign exchange rates and gold price	62

National accounts

Gross domestic product	63
Expenditure on gross domestic product	64
Distribution of national income	65
Gross domestic product by kind of economic activity	65
Composition of private consumption expenditure	66
Gross and net domestic investment	66
Gross domestic fixed investment by type of organisation	67
Change in inventories by type of organisation	68
Gross domestic investment by type of asset	69
Financing of gross domestic investment	69
Personal income and expenditure	70
Current revenue and expenditure of general government	70

General economic indicators

Indices of the physical volume of production	71
Labour statistics	72
Price indices	73
Sundry economic indices	74

General notes

Owing to the rounding of figures, the sum of the separate items will sometimes differ from the total shown.

- ... denotes not available
- denotes value equal to nil or less than half the digit shown
- * denotes preliminary figures

Internasionale ekonomiese verhoudinge Bladsy „S“

Betalingsbalans: Jaarsyfers	50
Betalingsbalans: Kwartaalsyfers	51
Betalingsbalans in lopende rekening ná uitskakeling van seisoensinvloed	52
Buitelandse handel	53
Betalingsbalansposte: Dienste en oordragte	54
Betalingsbalansposte: Private kapitaalbewegings	55
Betalingsbalansposte: Kapitaalbewegings van sentrale regering en banksektor	56
Goud- en buitelandse valuta-reserwes	57
Buitelandse laste van Suid-Afrika	58–59
Buitelandse bates van Suid-Afrika	60–61
Wisselkoerse en goudprys	62

Nasionale rekeninge

Bruto binnelandse produk	63
Besteding aan bruto binnelandse produk	64
Verdeling van nasionale inkomme	65
Bruto binnelandse produk volgens tipe ekonomiese aktiwiteit	65
Samestelling van private verbruiksbesteding	66
Bruto en netto binnelandse investering	66
Bruto binnelandse vaste investering volgens tipe organisasie	67
Verandering in voorrade volgens tipe organisasie	68
Bruto binnelandse investering volgens tipe bate	69
Finansiering van bruto binnelandse investering	69
Persoonlike inkomme en uitgawe	70
Lopende inkomste en uitgawe van algemene owerheid	70

Algemene ekonomiese aanwysers

Indekse van die fisiese volume van produksie	71
Arbeidstatistiek	72
Prysindekse	73
Diverse ekonomiese indekse	74

Algemene opmerkings

Weens die afronding van syfers sal die som van die onderskeie poste soms verskil van die totaal wat aangetoon word.

- ... dui aan nie beskikbaar nie
- dui aan 'n waarde gelyk aan nul of minder as die helfte van die eenheid aangetoon
- * dui voorlopige syfers aan

Quarterly economic review

General observations

Information which has become available recently, including that relating to the national accounts and balance of payments figures for the third quarter, reveals no significant change in the economic situation or, it would seem, in the underlying business mood. The gross domestic product increased further at a satisfactory rate, but it should be noted that this increase was largely attributable to increased bonus payments in the public sector and the contribution of commerce, which in turn are related to the increases in current government expenditure and private consumption expenditure. Fixed investment once again showed little change, and total inventories declined further. Regarding the balance of payments, imports (and to some extent exports) moved horizontally and the balance on current account continued to show a modest surplus in the third quarter.

These developments suggest that at least by the end of the third quarter of 1968 businessmen had not significantly changed their assessment of the immediate outlook for the economy, and that despite the faster increases in current government expenditure and private consumption expenditure, they were still reducing their inventories and refraining from embarking on substantial expansion schemes. Nevertheless, if one considers the various individual series available, a moderate but distinct economic revival is noticeable, following upon the slowing down during the second half of 1967.

Turning to the financial sphere, the picture is still one of excess liquidity. In fact, during the third quarter the total of money and near-money continued to grow faster than the production of goods and services and the ratio of money and near-money to the gross domestic product therefore increased still further. Fortunately, as indicated above, this high level of liquidity has not as yet led to undue demands on the supply of goods and services but was confined mainly to the financial sphere where shares prices increased sharply to new record levels.

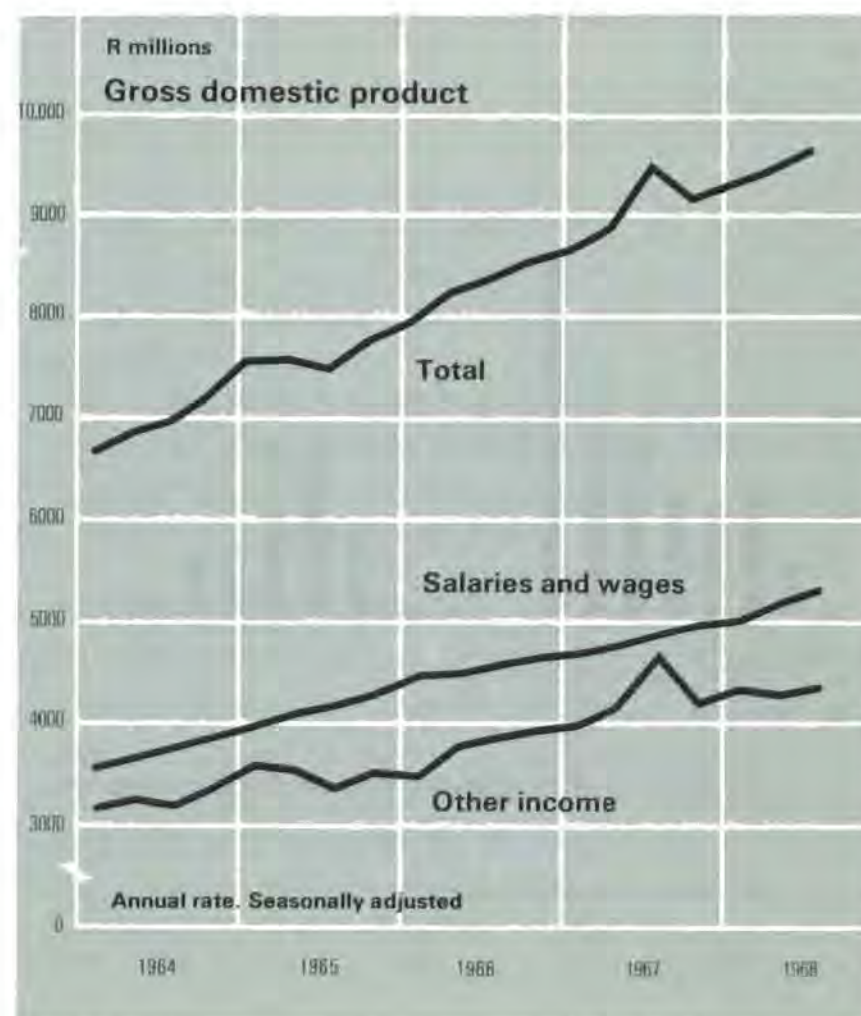
¹The analysis in this section of the Review is largely based on the Reserve Bank's quarterly estimates of the national accounts, *after adjustment for seasonal tendencies*. Since these figures are not yet judged reliable enough for publication, the analysis of quarterly developments is confined to pointing out broad tendencies.

National accounts¹

Gross domestic product

During the third quarter of 1968, gross domestic product increased at a slightly faster rate than during the second quarter. This was to a large extent attributable to the higher bonus payments to central and provincial government employees and to a significant increase in the contribution of commerce to the gross domestic product, while the contribution of mining, on the other hand, declined during the third quarter.

It is significant to note that while gross domestic product increased further during the second and third quarters of 1968, the share of "other income", i.e. mainly profits of business enterprises, remained more or less at the same level. The increases in gross domestic product during these two quarters therefore accrued almost entirely to salary and wage earners.

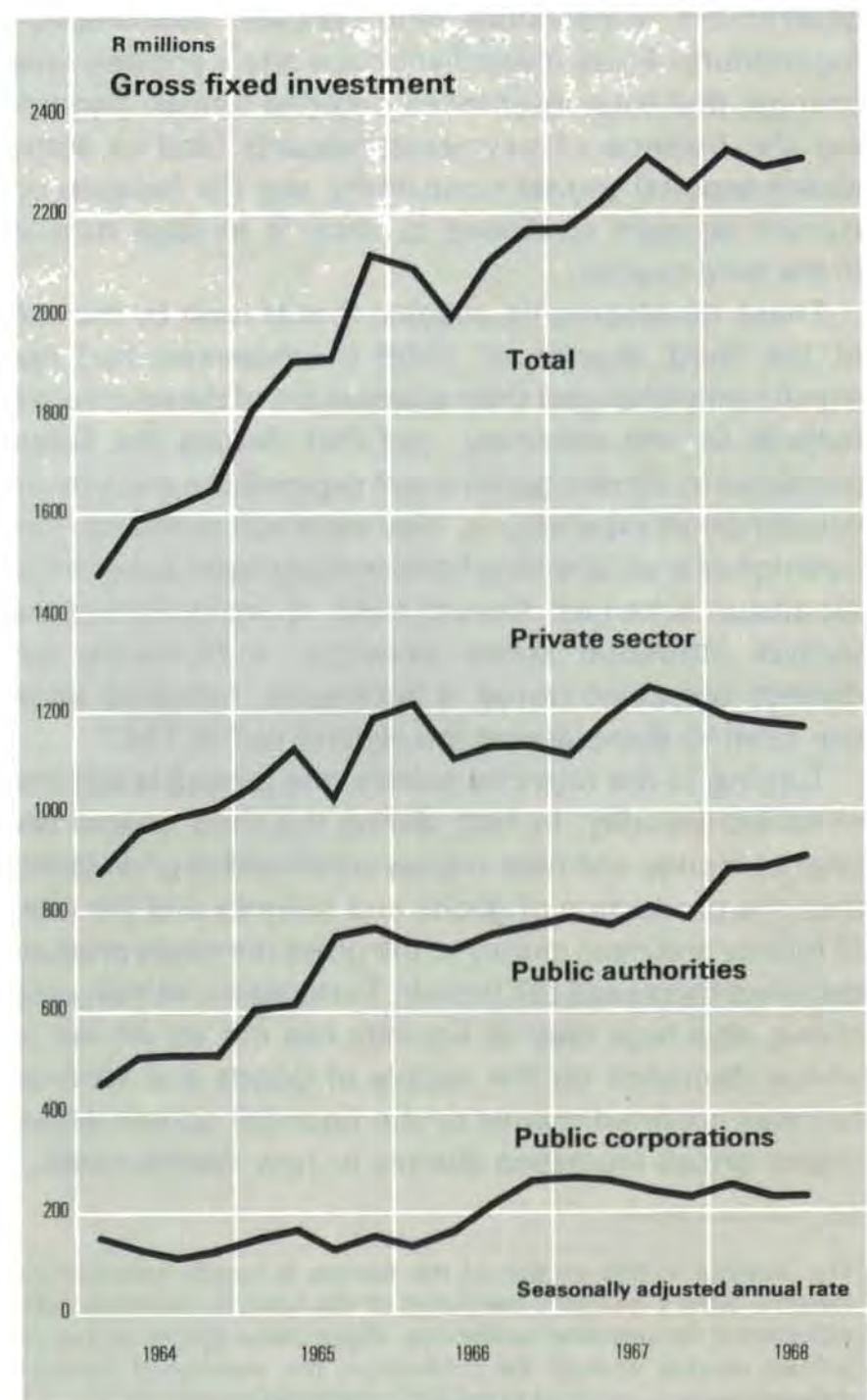
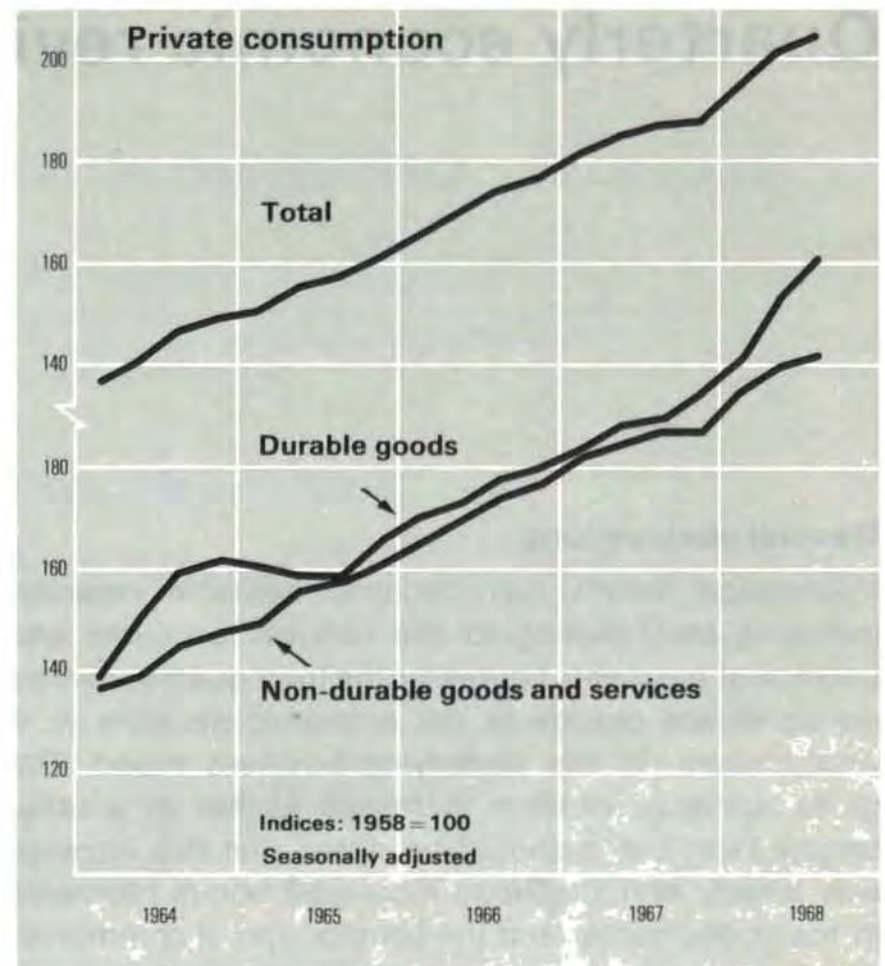
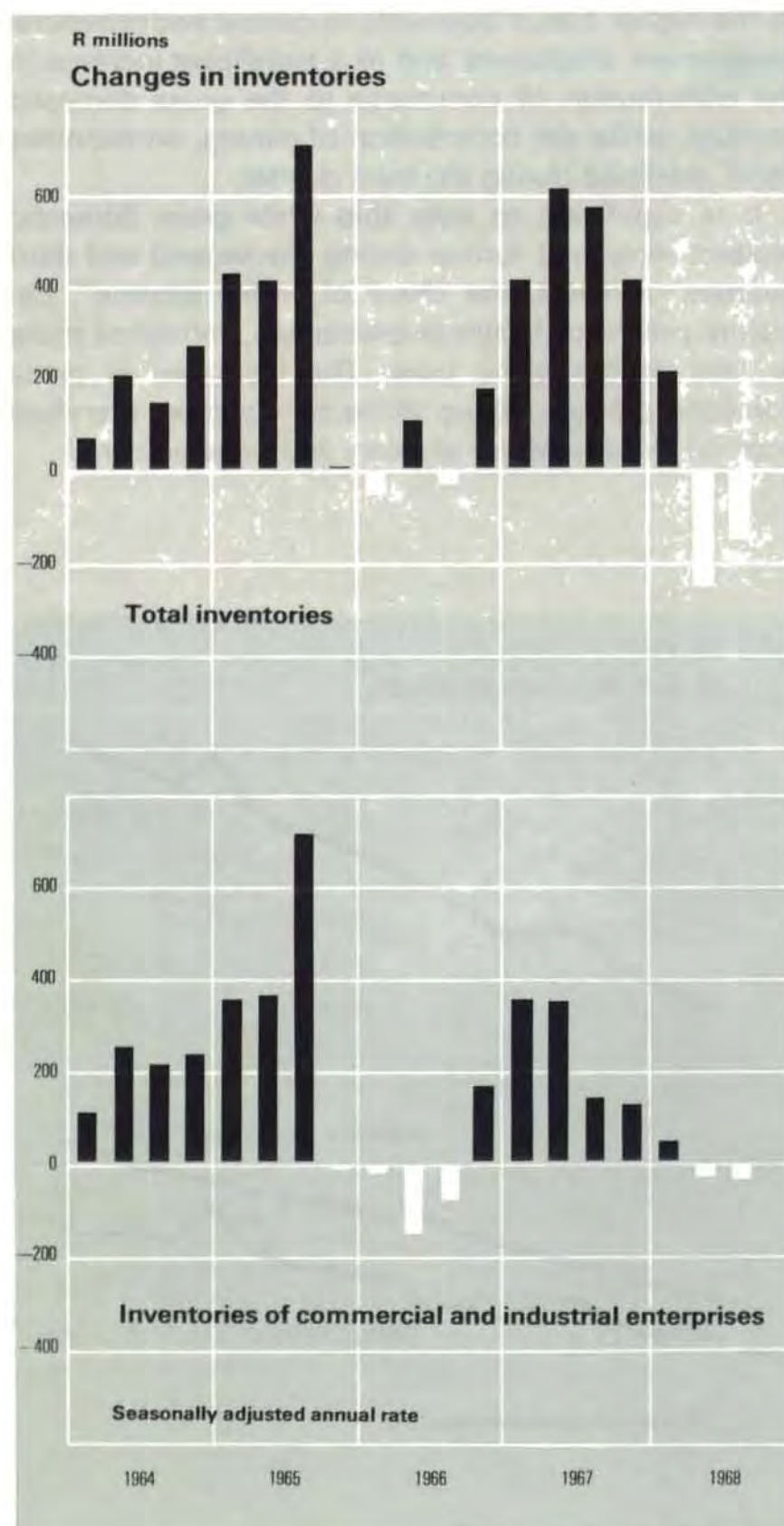


Gross domestic expenditure

Total gross domestic expenditure, which levelled out during the first quarter of 1968, increased moderately during both the second and third quarters.

After rising sharply during the first two quarters of 1968, private consumption expenditure increased further during the third quarter although at a slower rate than during the previous two quarters. Expenditure on durable consumer goods continued to increase at a high rate while expenditure on services tended to increase at a slower rate.

With the exception of the fourth quarter of 1967, current expenditure by general government has increased sharply during each quarter since the first quarter of 1967. The substantial increase registered in



the third quarter of 1968 can to a large extent be attributed to higher bonus payments to central and provincial government employees.

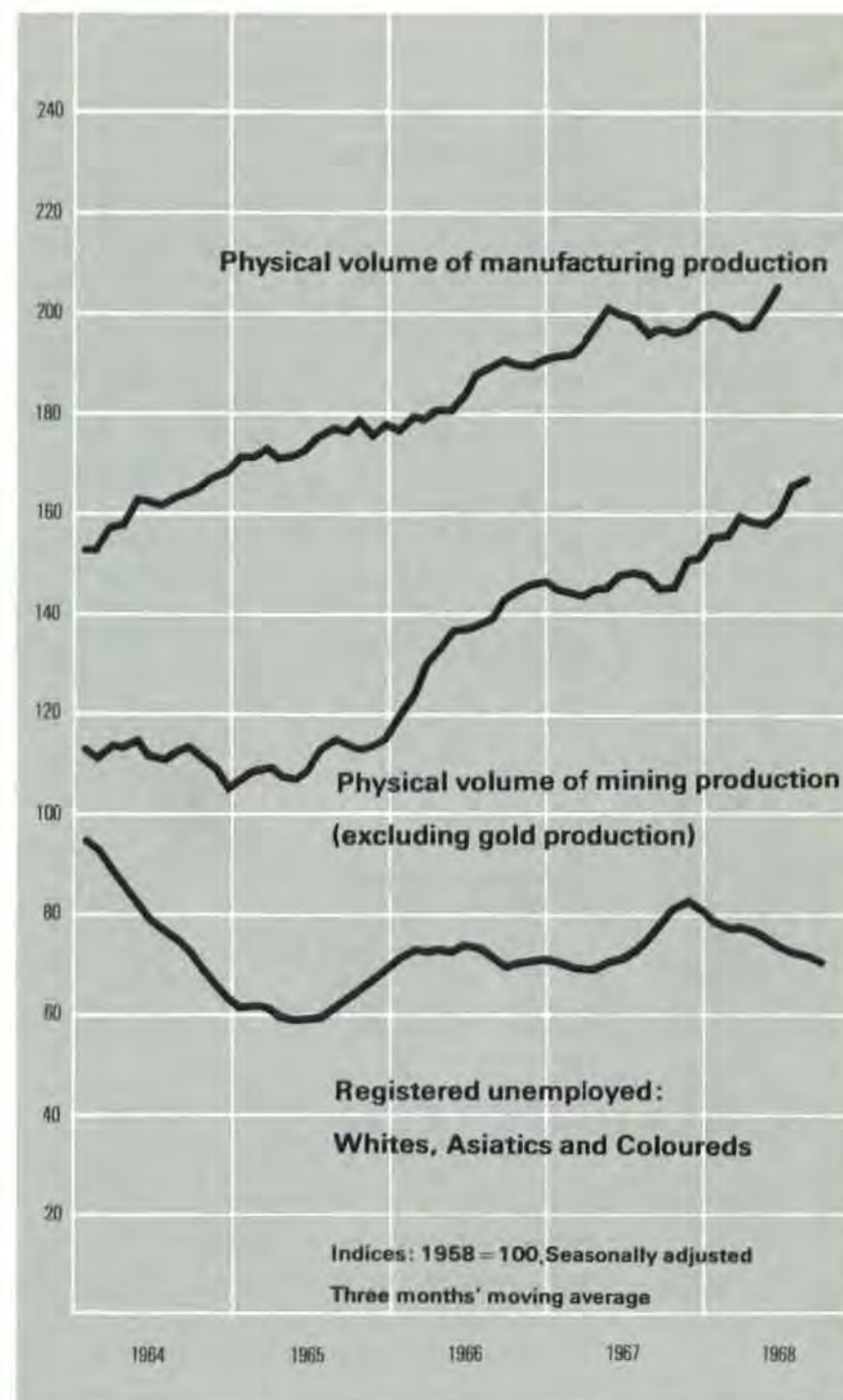
Total fixed investment, after increasing during the first quarter, showed almost no change during the second and third quarters. Fixed investment by public authorities increased slightly during the third quarter while capital outlays by public corporations showed little change. Increases during the third quarter in fixed investment by agriculture and commerce in the private sector were more than neutralized by declines registered in mining and manufacturing, with the result that private fixed investment declined for the fourth successive quarter.

Total inventory investment registered a substantial negative figure for the second quarter in succession, and this caused the gross domestic expenditure to increase only moderately, notwithstanding the substantial rises in several other of its major components. Although a decline in agricultural stocks was mainly responsible, commercial and industrial inventories also declined during both the second and third quarters.

Production and employment

During the first seven months of 1968 the seasonally adjusted index of the physical volume of manufacturing production moved upwards again to reach an average monthly value which was 3.3 per cent higher than during the latter half of 1967; production of non-durable goods increased by 4.6 per cent and that of durables by only 1.6 per cent. The seasonally adjusted value of unfilled orders for selected industry groups continued to rise until July of this year. Between December 1967 and July 1968 employment in manufacturing advanced slowly at an annual rate of only 0.3 per cent.

During the third quarter of 1968 gold production continued at the relatively high level of the previous two quarters. Other mining production, which had increased

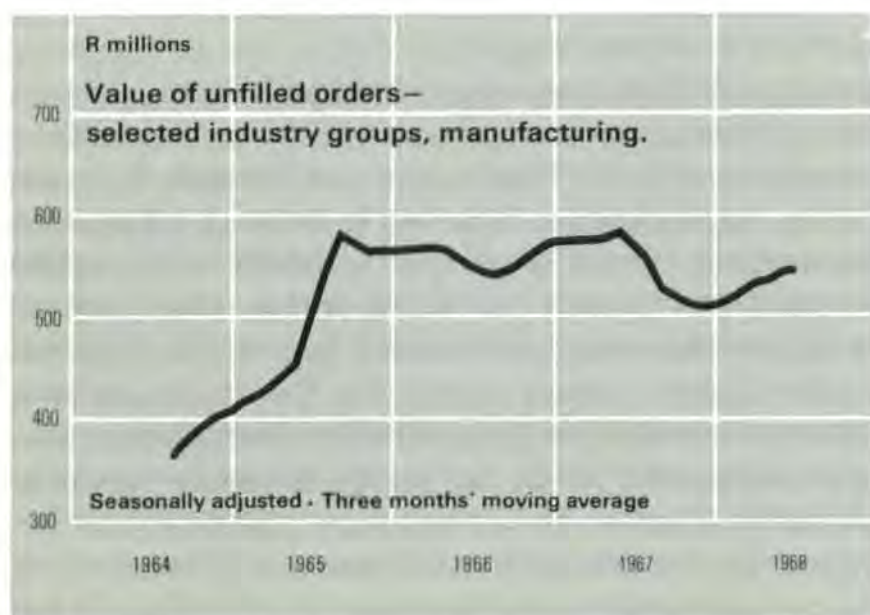


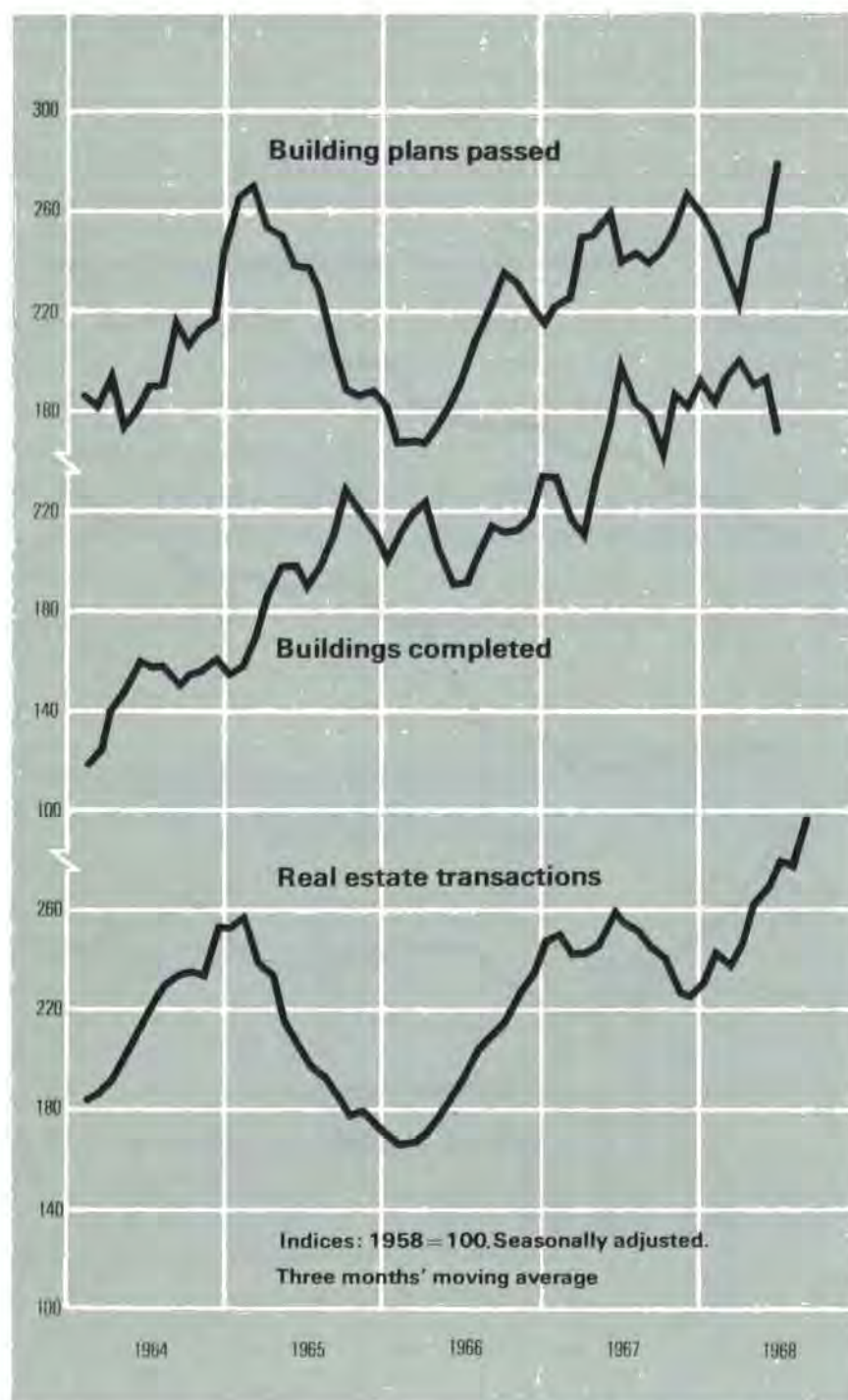
noticeably during the first half of the year, continued to increase at approximately the same rate during the third quarter. Copper and diamonds were mainly responsible for this rise.

The seasonally adjusted index of registered unemployed Whites, Coloureds and Asiatics (1958=100) declined more or less consistently from 82.4 in December 1967 to 69.9 in October 1968.

General economic indicators

Other indicators of real economic activity, other than the production series mentioned above, confirm the moderate but distinct revival in economic activity. The latest data showed further increases in the numbers of motor cars and commercial vehicles sold, retail and wholesale sales, railway earnings, the output of packaging materials, the consumption of steel and real estate transactions, while imports also moved upwards during October.





Prices

The slowing down in economic activity during the second half of 1967 and the subsequent revival during the course of this year, coincided with a change in the behaviour of consumer prices. After the seasonally adjusted consumer price index had increased at an annual rate of only 0·3 per cent during the latter half of 1967, it accelerated to a rate of 2·4 per cent during the first ten months of 1968. This change can be largely attributed to changes in food prices, in which case a decline of 1·6 per cent per year in the former period was followed by an increase at an annual rate of 2·4 per cent during the latter period.

Consumer price index—seasonally adjusted
Annual percentage rate of change

Period	Food	Other			Total
		Housing and related items	Other	Total	
Dec. 1964-June 1967	3·6	3·6	3·4	3·5	3·5
June 1967-Dec. 1967	-1·6	1·6	0·8	1·2	0·3
Dec. 1967-Oct. 1968	2·4	2·2	2·3	2·3	2·4

During the first ten months of 1968 the seasonally adjusted index of wholesale prices increased at the relatively low rate of 1·1 per cent per year. The relatively small increases in the prices of South African manufactured and imported goods amounting to annual rates of only 0·7 and 0·6 per cent respectively, are in marked contrast to the sharp rise of 4·1 per cent per year in the prices of agricultural, forestry and fishing products, although it should be noted that these prices merely returned to previous levels and that during the last nine months to October the index showed practically no change.

Wholesale price index—seasonally adjusted
Annual percentage rate of change

Period	Goods produced in S.A.				
	Agriculture, etc.	Manufacturing	Total	Imported goods	Total
Dec. 1964-June 1967	5·2	3·2	3·6	2·2	3·2
June 1967-Dec. 1967	-10·6	1·4	-0·8	1·0	-0·3
Dec. 1967-Oct. 1968	4·1	0·7	1·2	0·6	1·1

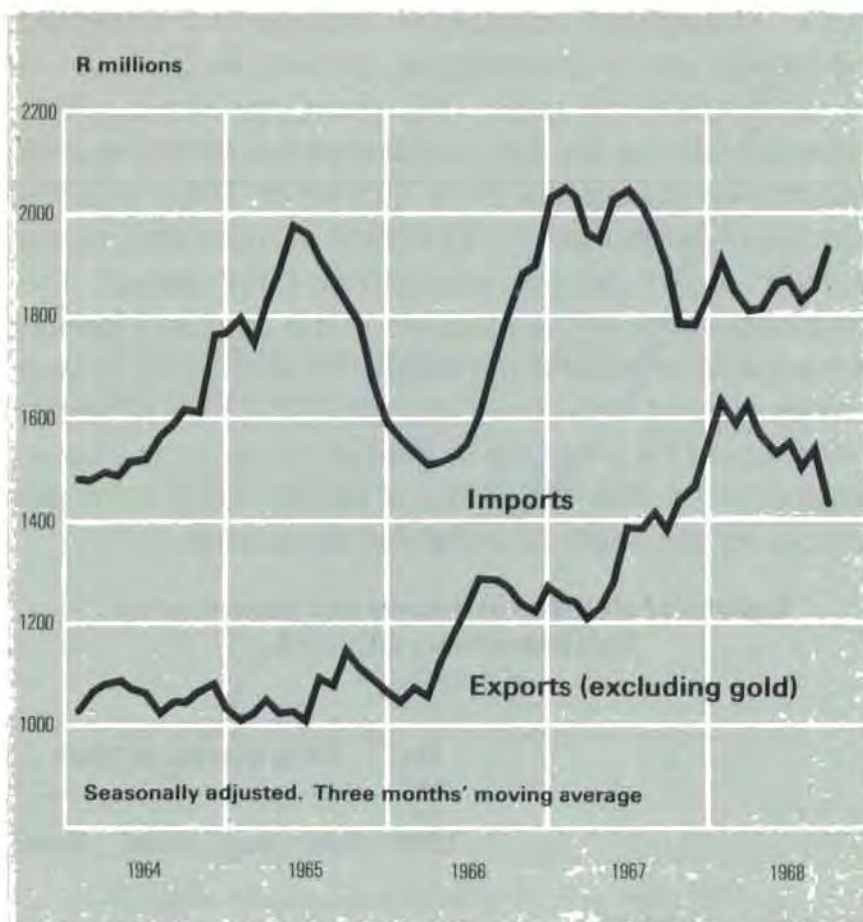
Balance of payments

Surplus on current account

During the third quarter imports and exports more or less maintained the levels reached in the first and second quarters and the surplus on the current account of the balance of payments similarly showed almost no change, the figures for the successive quarters being R44 million, R41 million and R42 million. At a seasonally adjusted annual rate the surplus on the current account declined slightly from R207 million in the first to R189 million in the second quarter, before increasing again to R200 million in the third quarter.

Further net inflow of capital

Although a further net inflow of capital was registered during the third quarter, it was below the large inflows recorded in the first two quarters of the year. Total net private capital inflow, including errors and unrecorded transactions, which amounted to R108 million in the first and R112 million in the second quarter, declined to about R44 million in the third quarter. Of these net private capital inflows during the first three quarters, R36 million, R25 million and R20 million, respectively, were accounted for by net purchases by foreigners of securities listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange. Contrary to the change in net private capital movements, the net inflow of central government and banking capital



increased from R17 million in the second quarter to R25 million in the third quarter.

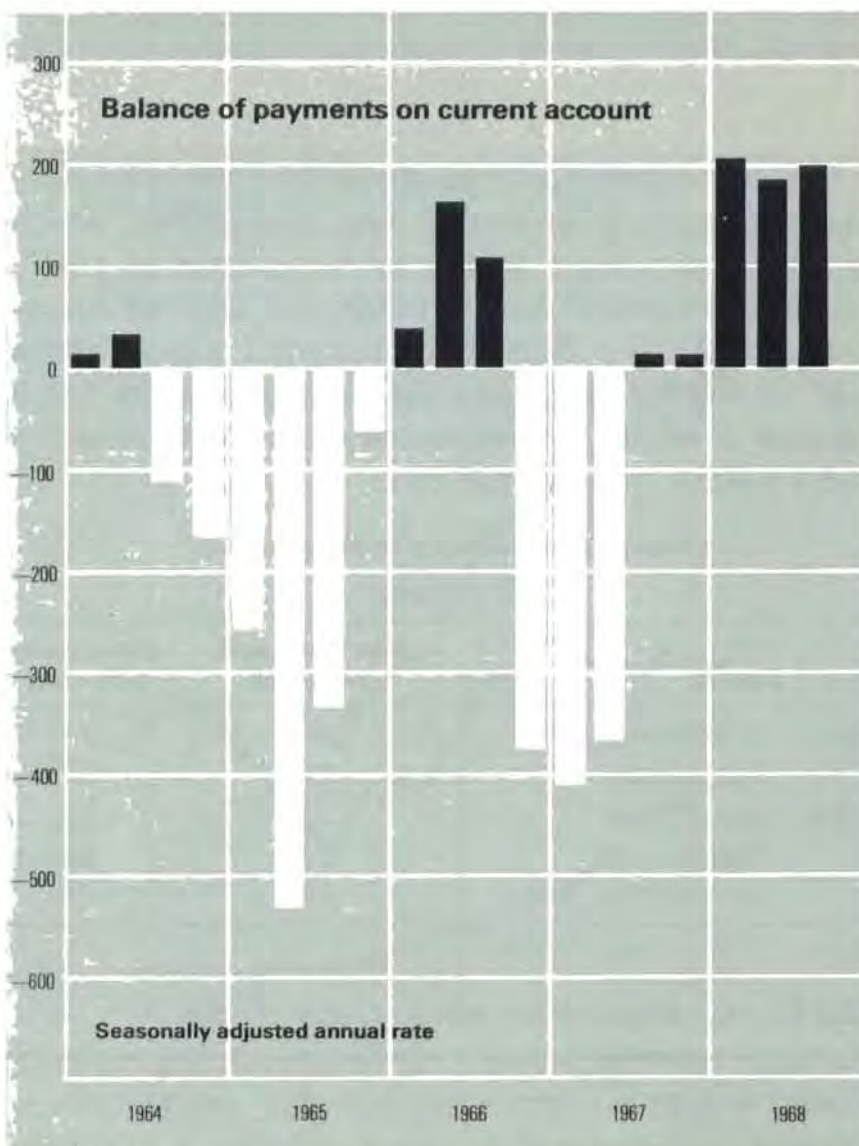
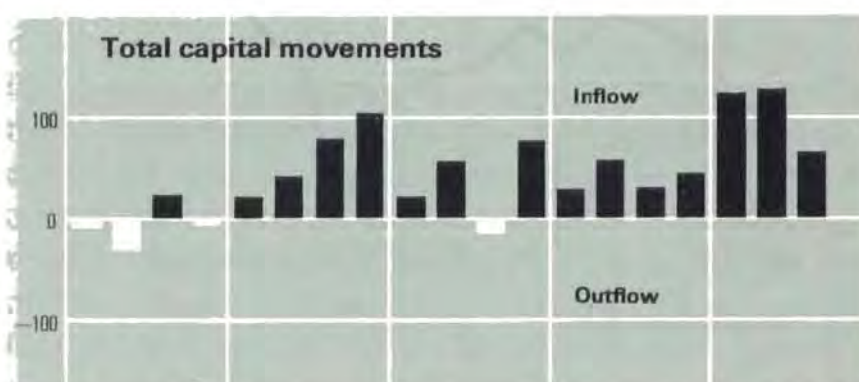
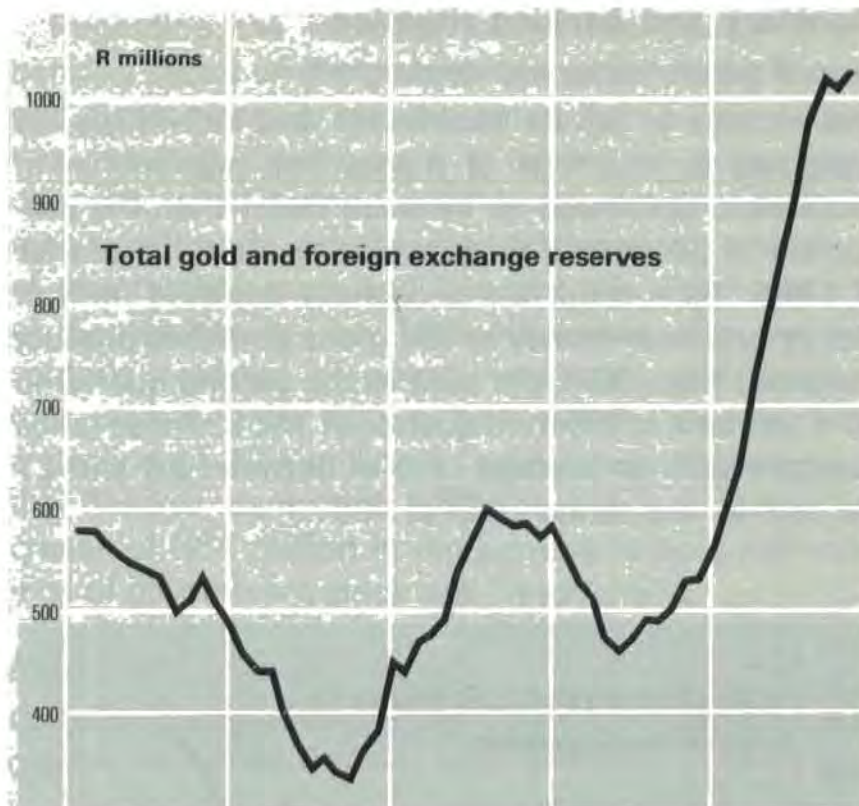
For the first three quarters of 1968, the accumulated total net capital inflow amounted to no less than R325 million compared with R169 million during the whole of 1967.

Gold and foreign exchange reserves

Total gold and foreign exchange reserves held by the Reserve Bank, the Government and the rest of the banking sector increased by a further R111 million during the third quarter, bringing the total increase during the first three quarters of the year to no less than R452 million. However, while total gold and foreign exchange reserves still increased by R77 million and R43 million during July and August respectively, they declined by R9 million during September, the first monthly decline registered since August 1967.

The increase of R111 million in the reserves during the third quarter was accounted for by the surplus on the current account of the balance of payments of R42 million, a net inflow of central government and banking capital of R25 million and a net inflow of private capital, including errors and unrecorded transactions, of R44 million.

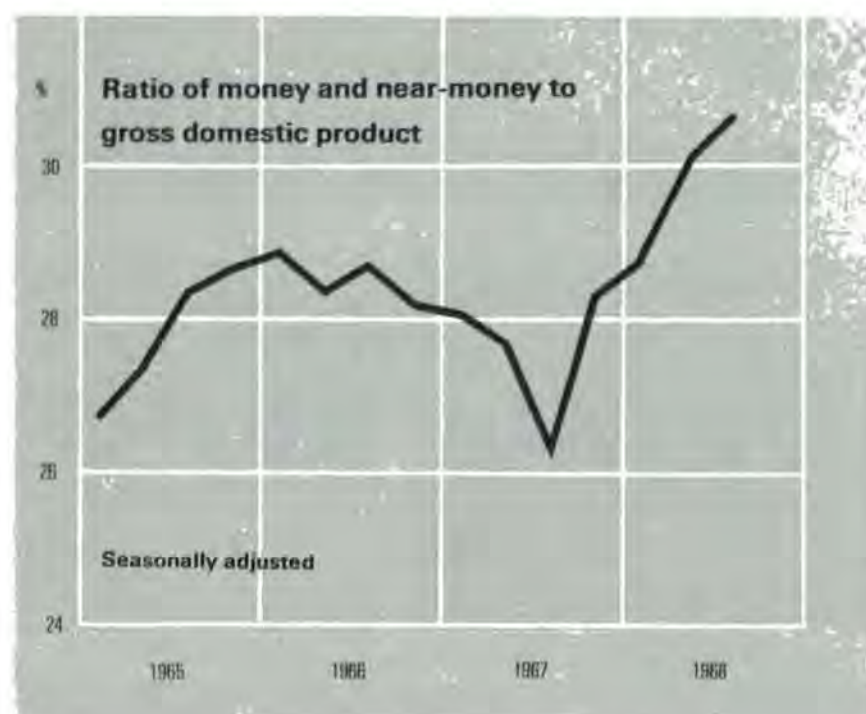
During October the total gold and foreign exchange reserves increased again by about R30 million. As imports increased in October while exports showed a slight decline, it would seem that a further substantial net inflow of capital occurred during the month.



Monetary and banking situation

Record rise in money and near-money

The liquidity of private businesses and individuals, as measured by the total of money and near-money in circulation, continued to increase faster than the production of goods and services during the third quarter of 1968. As a result the seasonally adjusted ratio of money and near-money to the gross domestic product increased from 30.1 per cent in the second quarter to 30.7 per cent in the third quarter of 1968. These ratios compare with an average ratio of between 26 and 27 per cent for the period 1956 to 1967.



The accompanying table shows that the seasonally adjusted quantity of money and near-money, which began to accelerate in the fourth quarter of 1967, gained momentum during 1968 and showed an increase of R175 million during the third quarter of the year. During the twelve months ended September 1968 the total of money and near-money actually increased by R557 million, or by 21 per cent.

Changes in money and near-money

R millions

Period	Not seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted
1967: 3rd Quarter	3	11
4th Quarter	186	87
1968: 1st Quarter	-23	146
2nd Quarter	228	149
3rd Quarter	166	175

Causes of changes in money and near-money

The rapid rise in money and near-money during the third quarter of 1968, both before and after adjustment for seasonal movements, occurred despite a markedly

smaller, though still substantial, increase in the net gold and foreign exchange reserves. Indeed, as is shown in the accompanying table, the most important single factor accounting for the accelerated rise in money and near-money during the third quarter of 1968 was the increase of more than R100 million in the claims of the banking sector on the private non-bank sector. The combined effect of the increase in the gold and foreign exchange reserves and the extension of credit to private businesses and individuals was offset to only a relatively minor extent by a decline in the net claims of the banking sector on the government sector. Long-term deposits also declined during the third quarter.

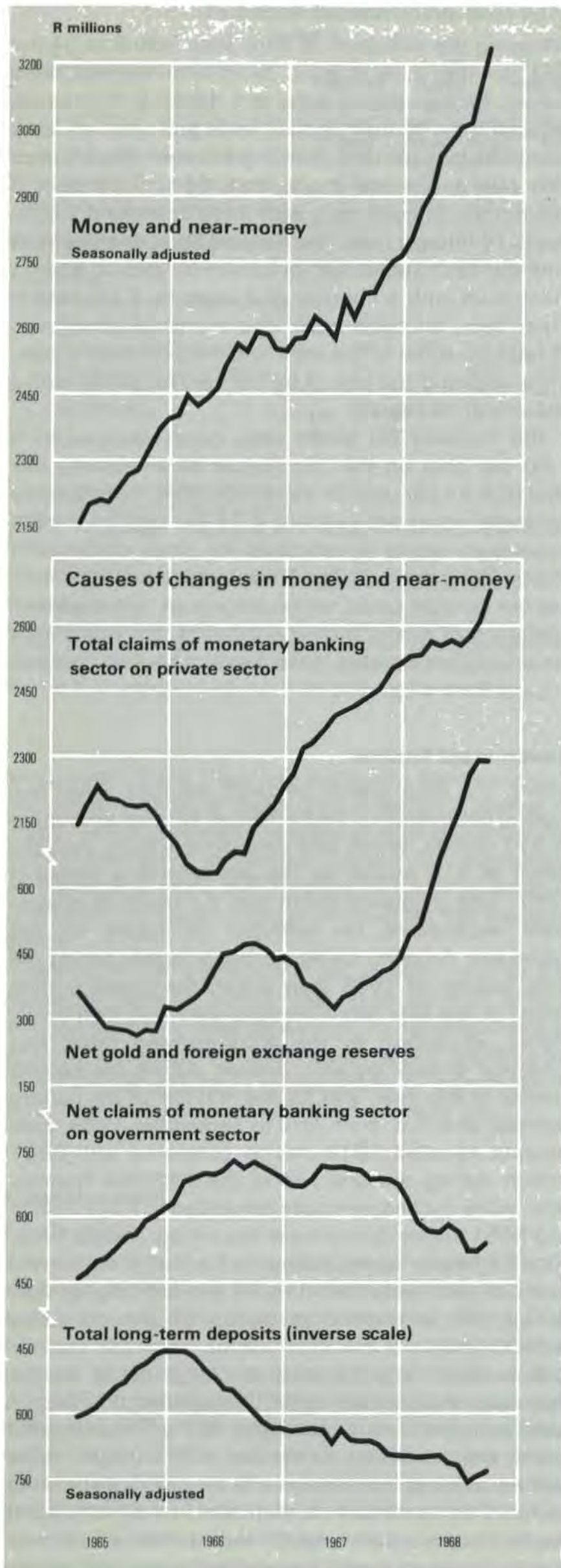
Causes of changes in money and near-money

Not seasonally adjusted

R millions

	1st half of 1968	Third quarter of 1968			
		July	Aug.	Sept.	Total
Net gold and foreign exchange reserves	317	95	-3	-7	86
Claims on the government sector:					
Claims	90	74	-15	34	93
Deposits (increase -, decrease +)	-243	-154	18	-11	-148
Net claims	-153	-80	3	22	-55
Claims on private sector	72	24	37	48	109
Long-term deposits (increase -, decrease +)	-72	-21	10	41	30
Other assets and liabilities	41	-18	5	9	-4
Total change in money and near-money	205	—	52	113	166

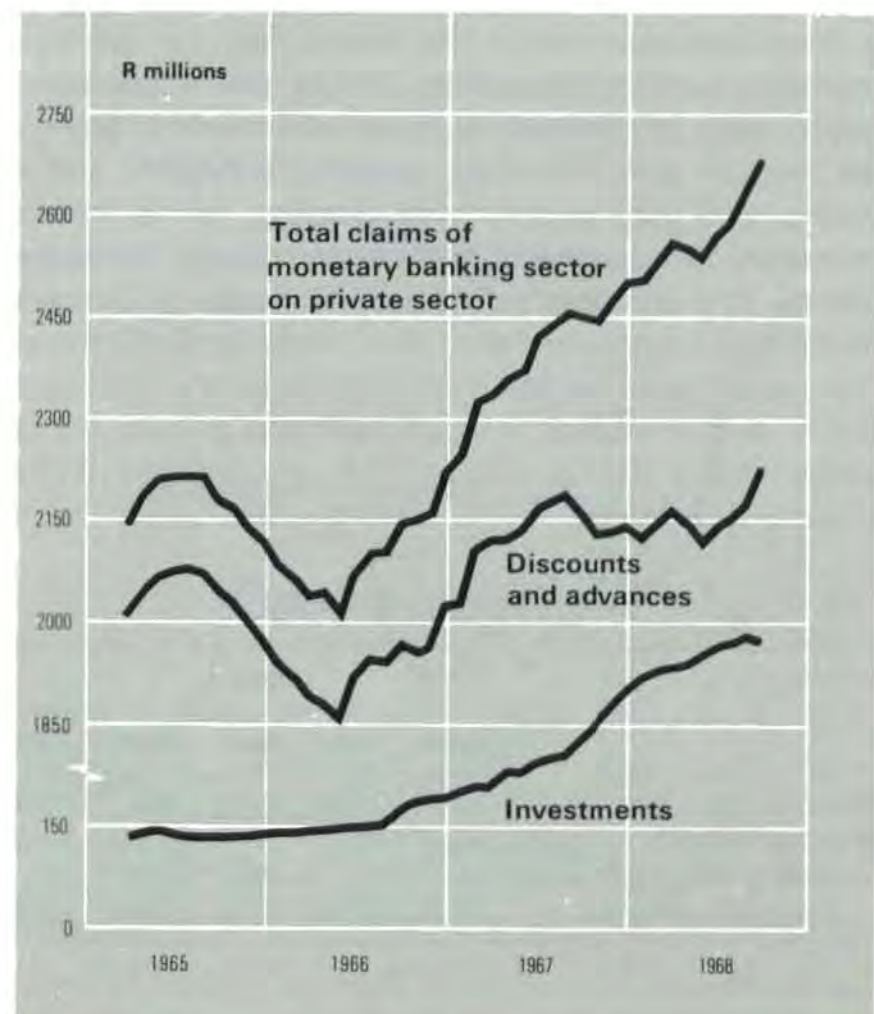
Although changes in the figures for individual months should always be interpreted with care, a closer look at the causes of changes in money and near-money during the first half of 1968 and the individual months of the third quarter would suggest that there has been a change since August in the roles played by the different "causes". Until July the rapid increase in money and near-money was a result mainly of a very rapid rise in the gold and foreign exchange reserves, coupled with a relatively moderate increase in the claims on the private non-bank sector, which together could only partly be neutralized by a decline in the net claims on the government sector and a rise in long-term deposits. During August and September this position changed when the substantial increase in money and near-money was caused by an accelerated rise in the claims on the private non-bank sector coupled with an increase in the claims on the government sector and a decline in long-term deposits, while the gold and foreign exchange reserves showed a small negative influence. It may be added that these changes are also observable after adjustment for seasonal movements.



Regarding the increase in the net claims of the banking sector on the government sector during August and September, it may be noted that during August this resulted largely from a decline in government deposits, while during September government deposits rose significantly less than the banking sector's holdings of government stock and Treasury bills. From the end of September to the 15th November, the banking sector's holdings of government stock and Treasury bills increased by R35 million, which, together with a decline of R29 million in government deposits with the Reserve Bank and NFC, resulted in a further increase of R64 million in the banking sector's net holdings of government stock and Treasury bills.

Bank credit to the private sector

Contrary to developments during the first and second quarters of 1968, the increase in claims of the banking sector on the private non-bank sector during the third quarter of 1968 consisted of increases in all types of credit extended by all groups of monetary banking institutions. The accompanying table shows the relatively large share, during the third quarter, of new discounts and advances extended by merchant banks and monetary hire-purchase and general banks in the total of discounts and advances, as against the very modest share of commercial banks, which during the first quarter made the major contribution. The relatively small increase of R7 million in the discounts and advances of commercial banks during the third quarter, however, amounted to significantly more after



Changes in claims on the private non-bank sector, 1968
Not seasonally adjusted

R millions

	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.
Claims of:			
Reserve Bank, N.F.C. and discount houses	-11	-6	18
Land Bank	-59	-26	40
Commercial banks, merchant banks and monetary hire-purchase and general banks:			
Deposits	3	6	10
Investments	35	44	5
Discounts and advances by:			
Commercial banks	87	-5	7
Merchant banks	-2	—	14
Hire-purchase and general banks	5	-1	15
Sub-total	90	-5	36
Total	60	12	109

allowing for seasonal factors, while the increase of R40 million in cash credit advances of the Land Bank was entirely a seasonal increase. After adjustment for seasonal movements, the total claims of the banking sector on the private non-bank sector increased by R124 million during the third quarter of 1968.

Excess liquidity of banks

As shown in the accompanying table, the rapid further increase in the liquidity of the private non-bank sector during the third quarter was not matched, except in the case of monetary hire-purchase and general banks, by a commensurate rise in the excess liquidity ratios of monetary banking institutions. In fact, the excess liquid asset ratios of commercial banks and merchant banks declined in July and then remained relatively stable during the third quarter and October, while that of monetary hire-purchase and general banks increased sharply in September before declining again in October to about the same level as in June. At the end of October the excess liquid assets of commercial banks, merchant banks and monetary hire-purchase and general banks amounted to R276 million, R41 million and R107 million, respectively.

Excess liquidity ratios (%)*

	1968				
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Commercial banks . . .	12.6	10.5	10.4	10.7	9.9
Merchant banks	14.4	10.7	12.4	11.5	11.3
Monetary hire-purchase and general banks . . .	12.6	10.4	11.4	15.1	12.3

*i.e. liquid assets in excess of the prescribed minimum as a percentage of total liabilities to the public.

Short-term interest rates

Following the reduction of Bank Rate from 6 to 5½ per cent on the 27th August, short-term interest rates moved further downwards and banking institutions reduced most of their deposit rates and rates on bank overdrafts by ½ per cent. Building societies also adjusted their rate on tax-free shares from 6½ to 6 per cent in September. In conformity with these downward adjustments of interest rates, the Reserve Bank decreased as from the 19th September its pattern of rates on government stock with a maturity of 3 years by ¼ per cent to 5 per cent, and also made downward adjustments to its rates on some of the short and medium-term stocks, while retaining the rate of 6½ per cent for stocks with a maturity of 25 years.

The Treasury bill tender rate, which declined from 5.00 per cent on the 2nd August to a relatively low level of 4.61 per cent on the 4th October, subsequently increased again and reached 4.76 per cent on the 8th November, where it remained for three consecutive weeks. The increase in the Treasury bill tender rate from the 4th October could not be associated with a general tightening of money market conditions, but was mainly the result of an increase in the discount houses' holdings of Land Bank bills.

Government finance

During the third quarter of 1968 the total deficit (excluding borrowing) on the Exchequer Account amounted to R71 million, which was considerably more than the deficit of R10 million for the corresponding period of 1967. This increased deficit was the result of government expenditure (as reflected by issues on the Exchequer Account) being noticeably higher during the third quarter of 1968 than during the corresponding period of last year, while receipts were only fractionally higher. As shown by the accompanying table, this tendency already became evident during the second quarter of this year, and for the first half of the current financial year, i.e. from April to September 1968, total receipts equalled R810 million compared with R807 million during the first half of the 1967/68 financial year, while Exchequer issues amounted to R947 million and R851 million during these two periods, respectively. Total Exchequer issues during the first half of the current financial year were therefore 11 per cent higher than during the corresponding period of the preceding financial year.

Notwithstanding the relatively large deficit on the Exchequer Account during the third quarter of 1968, the successful borrowing operations of the Treasury were mainly responsible for a reduction of R70 million in the Exchequer's net indebtedness to the monetary banking sector. This favourable development in the financing of the Exchequer's deficit, which represented a continuation of the trend during the past two years, was largely

Exchequer finance

R millions

	1967/68	1968	1968/69	
	1st half	Apr./ June	July/ Sept.	1st half
Total issues, excluding loans	851	405	542	947
Total receipts, excluding loans	807	339	471	810
Total deficit, excluding loans	44	66	71	137
Financing:				
Change in net indebtedness to:				
Foreign sector	-32	12	7	18
Public Debt Commissioners	36	136	13	149
Private non-bank sector	75	71	122	192
Sub-total	78	219	141	360
Monetary banking sector:				
Change in holdings of government securities	127	87	67	153
Change in Exchequer balance (increase—, decrease +)	-162	-240*	-136*	-376*
Sub-total	-35	-153	-70	-223
Total financing	44	66	71	137

*After adjustment for the investment abroad of the proceeds of foreign loans and for transfers to the Stabilization Account and to the I.M.F. Deposit Account i.r.o. super gold tranche drawings.

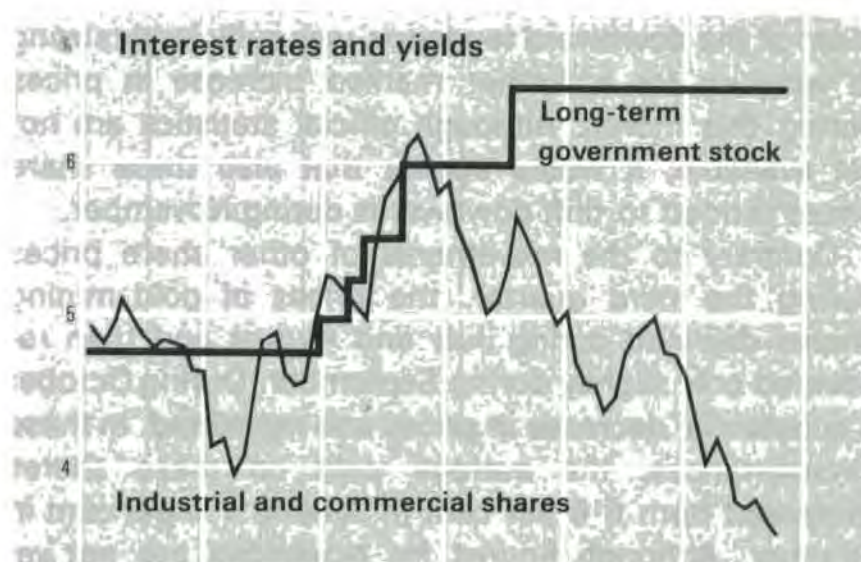
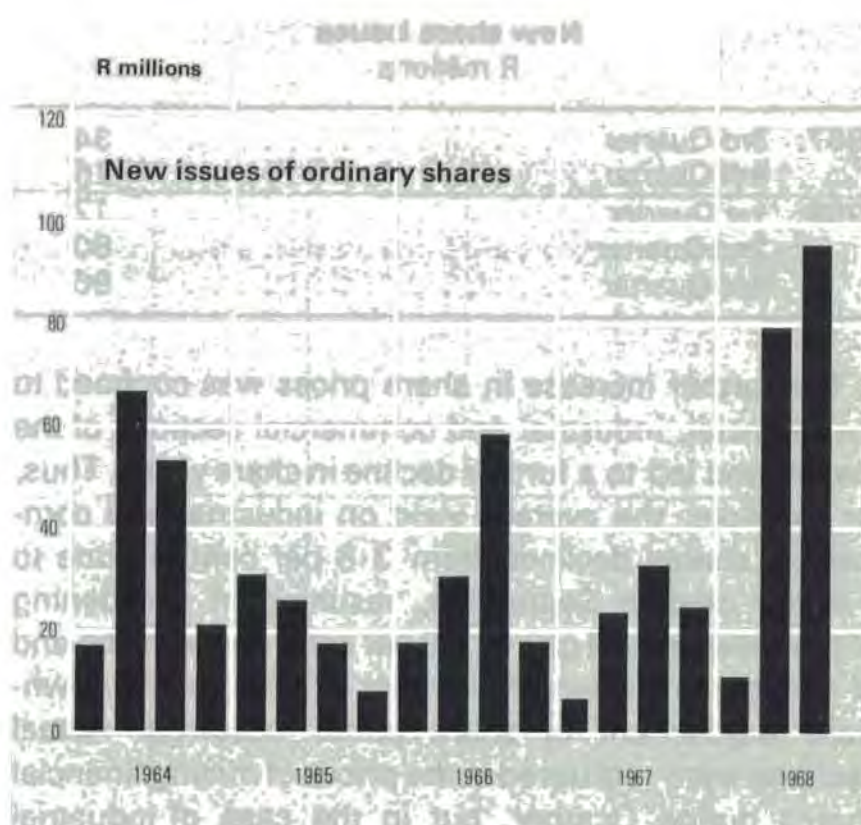
attributable to the Treasury's successful borrowing from the private non-bank sector during the third quarter of 1968, which comprised receipts of R29 million in the form of loan levies, an increase of R55 million in holdings of marketable stock and Treasury bills and an amount of R38 million raised through issues of tax-free Treasury bonds.

Although the Exchequer's net indebtedness to the monetary banking sector decreased by R70 million during the third quarter as a whole, its net indebtedness actually increased by R43 million during September. This increase was partly accounted for by a decrease of R12 million in balances with the banking sector.

Capital market

Equity market

The excess liquidity in the economy continued to facilitate and stimulate activity on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange and, after declining temporarily during July, turnover increased substantially and the prices of most classes of shares rose to new record levels during August and September. These developments occurred notwithstanding the large addition to the available scrip through new issues of shares on the stock exchange which, as the accompanying table shows, amounted to no less than R96 million for the third quarter. The demand for these new issues was nevertheless so strong that they were heavily oversubscribed.



New share issues
R millions

1967: 3rd Quarter	34
4th Quarter	26
1968: 1st Quarter	12
2nd Quarter	80
3rd Quarter	96

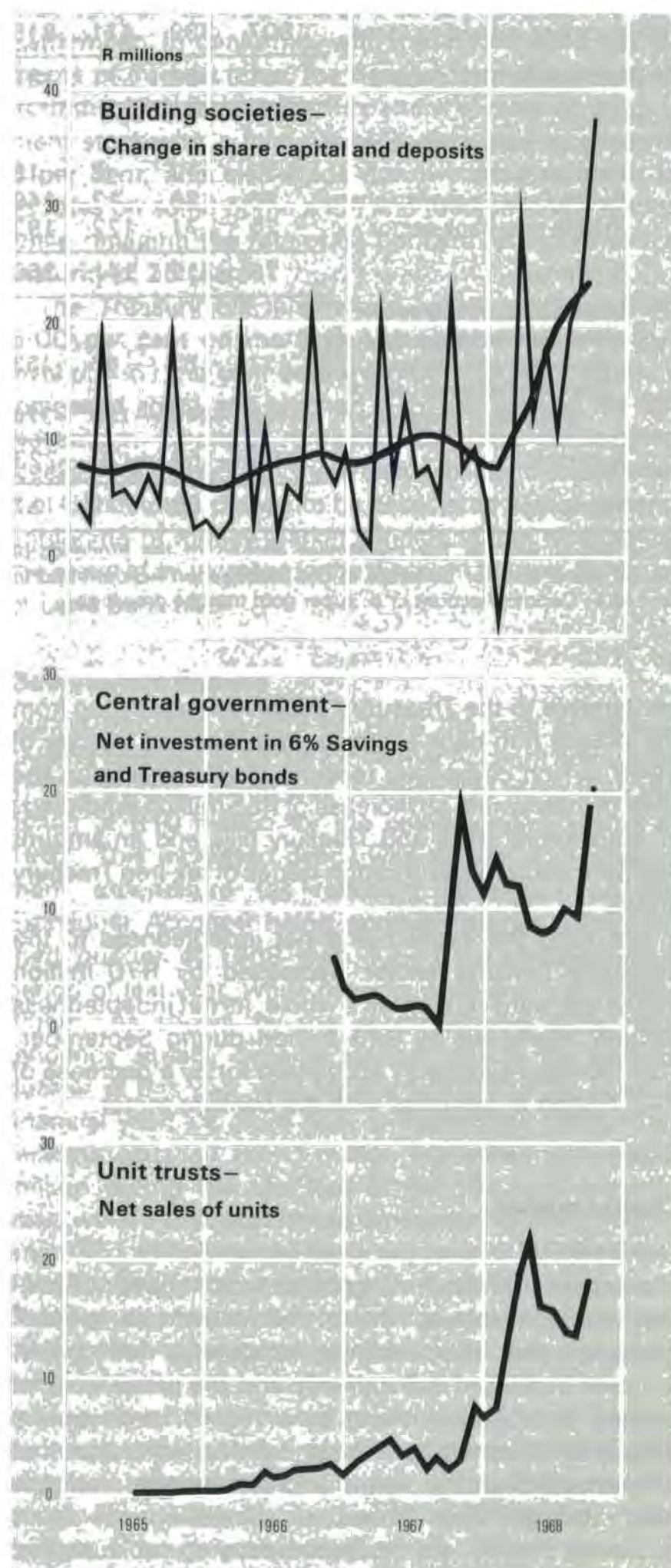
The further increase in share prices was confined to the financial, industrial and commercial sections of the market and led to a further decline in share yields. Thus, for example, the average yield on industrial and commercial shares declined from 3·8 per cent in June to 3·6 per cent in September, resulting in a widening of the reverse yield gap to 2·9 per cent. Towards the end of October and during November a fairly general downward adjustment of share prices occurred. Actual declines were registered in the prices of mining financial shares during October, but in the case of industrial financial and of industrial and commercial shares, the upward movement of prices, prior to the commencement of the downward tendency, was sufficiently strong to account for a further marked increase in prices during this month. Although official statistics are not yet available, it would appear that also these share prices tended to drift downwards during November.

Contrary to the movements of other share prices during the third quarter, the prices of gold mining shares declined during July and August and then recovered only slightly during September. During October a substantial decrease in prices was registered. In these circumstances, the average yield on these shares increased from 6·6 per cent in June to 7·5 per cent in October. Although figures for November are not yet available, it would appear that the prices of gold mining shares recovered quite noticeably towards the middle of November owing to a new wave of international currency uncertainties.

Unit trusts

In conformity with developments in the share market, the total inflow of new funds to the unit trusts, which showed a declining tendency as from May 1968, resumed an upward movement during September and brought the net sales of units to the public to R46 million for the third quarter, compared with the record figure of R54 million for the second quarter of 1968. Owing to the sharp rise in share prices, the market value of unit trusts' net assets increased by substantially more than the amount invested with them during the third quarter, namely by R75 million and amounted to R283 million at the end of September. The increase in the market value of their portfolio naturally resulted in an increase in the selling prices of units and the

combined index of these prices (June 1965=100) amounted to 204 in September, compared with 183 in June 1968. This further increase in selling prices reduced the average yield on units from 2·4 per cent in June to 2·1 per cent in September.



*The issue of these bonds was discontinued on 14th September.

The market for fixed-interest securities

Notwithstanding the large amounts withdrawn from the capital market through new issues of shares and the strong demand of investors for equities, issues of government and municipal stock during the third quarter were highly successful at the prevailing yields. Cash subscriptions to two government loans in July amounted to R114 million, while three municipal loans totalling R28 million were floated during August and September and attracted subscriptions of R74 million, or 2·6 times the amount offered.

During October Escom floated loans of R70 million at a slightly reduced yield of 7·2 per cent, as against $7\frac{1}{4}$ per cent on the municipal loans, and received applications to the amount of R105 million. Yields on new issues of company debentures and notes announced during the third quarter, were also lowered slightly from the level of $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent which had previously been in force.

Building societies

The increased inflow of funds to the building societies continued during the third quarter and amounted to R81 million, which was almost double the corresponding amount during the preceding quarter. This expansion of their resources during the third quarter was accounted for by increases of R25 million in both fixed deposits and new cash investments in tax-free shares and additions of R19 million and R12 million to savings deposits and other shares, respectively.

The improved position of building societies was also reflected by an increase of R42 million in their mortgage and other loans outstanding during the third quarter, while the much larger increase in their resources enabled them to add R27 million to their liquid assets and other prescribed investments. Thus, the societies found themselves in a comfortable position as far as their statutory commitments were concerned and their holdings of prescribed investments in excess of the statutory minimum amounted to R124 million at the end of September 1968.

A note on the analysis of the discounts and advances of commercial banks in South Africa

Tables 1 and 2 accompanying this note bring the analysis of discounts and advances of commercial banks published in the June 1964 issue of the Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics of the Reserve Bank up to date. These tables present a classification of the outstanding discounts and advances of commercial banks operating in South Africa and South West Africa, in terms of the sectors and industries for which or to which such discounts and advances have been made.

Before commenting on the actual sectoral figures in the tables, it is necessary to refer briefly to the importance and usefulness to the monetary authorities of having more details on bank credit of which the discounts and advances of commercial banks form an important part. Bank credit provided to the private sector, as measured by the claims of the monetary banking sector on the private non-bank sector, plays a key role in the financing of economic activity and may be regarded as essential for the smooth functioning of the economic system. Most sectors of the economy are to some degree dependent on bank credit for satisfactory economic growth. At the same time an increase in such credit represents the creation of additional money and near-money in circulation which may be utilised for investment and consumption outlays by the various sectors of the economy. Bank credit therefore constitutes an important "cause" of changes in money and near-money and information about the sectors responsible for such changes is therefore of great importance to the monetary authorities in the framing of their stabilization policies.

The discounts and advances of commercial banks, in turn, form an important part of total bank credit extended to the private sector. This was even more so in 1957, when the coded analysis of discounts and advances of commercial banks was introduced for the first time. In fact, these discounts and advances comprised 77 per cent of the total credit to the private sector in 1957, compared with 51 per cent in 1967. This decline in the relative importance of the discounts and advances of commercial banks may to a large extent be attributed to the rapid growth in the discounts and advances of merchant banks, discount houses and monetary hire-purchase and general banks, which at the end of 1967 accounted for 21 per cent of the money

banking sector's total claims on the private sector. For this reason the classification of discounts and advances by sector and industry has now been extended to include all these institutions as from the end of 1968. On the basis of the December 1967 data the new analysis of discounts and advances will therefore cover 73 per cent of the banking sector's total claims on the private sector, and with cash credit advances of the Land Bank (which represent credit to the agricultural sector) constituting a further 13 per cent of the total claims at the end of 1967, only the investments of the banking sector (14 per cent) will not be classified by sector in future analyses.

Turning to the actual and percentage breakdown of discounts and advances of commercial banks for the years 1956 to 1967, as given in the accompanying tables 1 and 2, it should be noted that the figures in these tables refer to year-ends while those presented in the 1964 article were averages of quarterly data, the analysis of which was discontinued in 1965.

It is interesting to note the differences in growth of the borrowing by major sectors as given in the following table.

Increase in discounts and advances of commercial banks to different borrowers, by sector, 1956-1967

Sector	Annual rate of increase	
	Amount R millions	%
Individuals and non-profit organisations	98	10.0
Manufacturing	201	9.3
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	144	8.7
Commerce	118	5.8
Financial businesses	63	4.7
Other borrowers	100	9.9
All borrowers	724	7.8

The differences in the rates of increase of credit to the different sectors are also revealed by changes in their relative shares in the total discounts and advances given in table 2. It is of particular interest to note the increased share of manufacturing, which since 1963 has risen from about one-fifth to about one-fourth of

the total. The industries responsible for this increase were mainly metals and engineering, food, drink and tobacco and chemical industries. The share of agriculture, forestry and fishing, however, fluctuated between 17 and 23 per cent until 1963 before showing a downward tendency to reach 19 per cent in 1967, despite the favoured treatment of agriculture under the credit "ceiling". Commerce also showed a downward trend and became less than one-fifth in 1967, compared with about one-fourth during the years 1956 to 1960.

In conclusion it may be interesting to compare the share of agriculture, forestry and fishing, manufacturing and commerce in the total discounts and advances with their contribution to the gross domestic product as shown by the following figures for 1967.

Sector	Contribution to gross domestic product	Share of total discounts and advances
	%	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	11.7	18.8
Manufacturing	21.9	25.2
Commerce	13.5	19.9

A comparison of corresponding percentages from 1956 to 1967 reveals that in the case of manufacturing both the contribution to the gross domestic product and the share of the total discounts and advances increased, while for commerce both declined. The contribution of agriculture, forestry and fishing to the gross domestic product showed a steady decline from about 15 per cent in 1956 to about 12 per cent in 1967, while the share of discounts and advances increased from about 17 per cent in 1956 to 23 per cent in 1963, before declining to about 19 per cent in 1967.

TABEL 1. ONTLEDING VAN DISKONTERINGE EN VOORSKOTTE VAN HANDELSBANKE¹

	R miljoene					
Einde van	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Finansiële sake-ondernemings						
Bank- en aanverwante instellings	5.7	6.5	4.8	5.4	8.9	5.7
Landbank	59.0	50.3	15.5	18.1	39.2	49.4
Finansiële, beleggings- en ander trustmaatskappye	11.8	13.2	16.7	19.0	26.9	22.6
Huurkoopfinansieringsmaatskappye	2.5	6.6	5.8	9.0	15.0	13.6
Vaste eiendom	12.1	10.2	9.9	10.8	12.1	10.4
Ander finansiële sake-ondernemings	5.0	5.8	5.0	7.7	10.9	12.2
Totaal finansiële sake-ondernemings	96.1	92.6	57.6	70.1	113.0	114.0
Nie-finansiële sake-ondernemings						
✓ Openbare korporasies	6.1	0.4	1.8	1.2	4.7	2.1
✓ Landbou, bosbou en visserye	96.5	112.4	128.9	135.6	147.0	146.2
✓ Myriwese en steengroewe	3.2	6.9	11.9	6.9	5.5	5.9
Fabriekswese	122.3	141.3	132.4	132.2	157.9	158.2
✓ Voedsel, drank en tabak	33.5	36.1	36.0	36.9	41.6	41.8
✓ Tekstiele, klerasie en skoeisel	29.3	32.9	26.1	23.5	29.8	30.0
Hout en meubels	8.0	9.6	10.4	10.1	12.3	11.3
Papier-, drukkers- en uitgewersbedrywe	5.3	6.2	5.7	5.2	5.5	5.5
✓ Leer en rubber	5.2	4.8	3.1	4.1	3.6	1.4
Chemikalieë en chemiese produkte	6.1	6.0	4.9	5.0	7.7	7.6
✓ Nie-metaalhoudende mineraalprodukte	4.1	4.1	3.5	3.5	4.8	5.2
Metale en ingenieurswerke	27.9	37.2	39.2	39.5	46.2	49.6
✓ Ander	3.0	4.4	3.5	4.3	6.4	5.8
✓ Bou- en konstruksiewerk	7.1	9.0	8.4	8.9	10.0	9.1
Handel	137.5	181.9	164.9	164.5	188.8	172.0
✓ Handelaars in landbouprodukte ²	32.7	46.1	35.0	37.1	35.7	40.4
✓ Motorhandel	18.4	29.5	34.8	31.2	37.4	30.3
✓ Ander groothandelaars	44.3	54.7	46.8	45.4	56.4	45.8
✓ Ander kleinhandelaars ³	42.1	51.6	48.3	50.9	59.2	55.4
Dienste (insluitende die professies)	32.7	39.8	41.0	37.8	48.0	46.1
Ander nie-finansiële sake-ondernemings	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.6	1.1	1.0
Totaal nie-finansiële sake-ondernemings	406.0	492.0	489.6	487.7	562.8	540.8
Ander rekeninge						
Owerheid	3.4	5.3	3.9	3.0	4.6	5.1
Individue en nie-winssoekende organisasies	52.6	57.9	57.5	67.0	83.4	75.0
Rekeninge van nie-inwoners	1.7	2.3	2.4	2.0	2.5	2.2
Totaal ander rekeninge	57.7	65.5	63.8	71.9	90.6	82.4
Totaal alle rekeninge	559.8	650.0	610.9	629.7	766.4	737.2
Onpersoonlike en interne rekeninge	-1.1	-4.9	-7.6	-8.1	-15.1	-11.5
Totaal volgens balansstaat	558.7	645.1	603.3	621.6	751.3	725.7

1. Gegewens t.o.v. die takke van handelsbanke in Suidwes-Afrika word vanaf 1962 ingesluit, terwyl inwoners van Botswana, Lesotho en Swaziland sedert 1965 as nie-inwoners van Suid-Afrika geklassifiseer word.

2. Insluitende koöperatiewe landbouverenigings en maatskappye.
3. Insluitende koöperatiewe verbruikersverenigings.

TABLE 1. ANALYSIS OF DISCOUNTS AND ADVANCES OF COMMERCIAL BANKS¹

R millions

1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	End of
						Financial businesses
4.3	4.9	20.5	26.3	16.6	14.0	Banking and kindred institutions
21.1	18.2	17.4	34.9	44.9	61.1	Land Bank
19.6	23.1	29.1	25.2	26.0	30.6	Financial, investment and other trust companies
12.1	17.9	23.0	20.2	14.7	14.8	Hire-purchase finance companies
12.4	15.9	22.3	19.3	20.4	19.7	Real estate
25.0	19.8	24.3	20.2	24.1	18.5	Other financial businesses
94.5	99.7	136.6	146.1	146.7	158.8	Total financial businesses
						Non-financial businesses
3.5	5.1	7.3	12.7	32.3	30.1	Public corporations
169.6	202.7	269.3	270.4	267.9	240.7	Agriculture, forestry and fishing
7.7	9.5	12.2	11.9	13.5	12.9	Mining and quarrying
<u>160.9</u>	<u>186.8</u>	<u>293.2</u>	<u>338.4</u>	<u>346.6</u>	<u>323.7</u>	Manufacturing
45.2	39.2	64.0	73.1	87.7	80.6	Food, drink and tobacco
31.6	37.6	50.6	53.3	49.3	51.7	Textiles, clothing and footwear
9.7	10.9	13.8	16.9	15.3	20.4	Wood and furniture
6.2	10.0	17.8	15.3	17.9	16.3	Paper, printing and publishing
1.8	2.9	3.9	5.7	6.4	4.3	Leather and rubber
7.3	11.2	18.8	23.2	22.4	21.5	Chemicals and chemical products
4.8	7.7	14.2	12.3	12.9	12.8	Non-metallic mineral products
48.6	60.4	98.8	129.0	116.2	101.0	Metals and engineering
5.7	6.9	11.2	9.3	18.5	15.0	Other
10.4	12.4	18.4	18.6	19.9	22.6	Building and construction
<u>166.6</u>	<u>198.2</u>	<u>240.2</u>	<u>264.3</u>	<u>262.7</u>	<u>255.4</u>	Commerce
35.6	45.9	53.3	49.8	55.0	50.6	Agricultural produce merchants and dealers ²
26.2	32.4	37.6	47.3	44.9	48.1	Motor trade
44.9	54.6	69.6	88.6	82.3	73.9	Other wholesalers
59.9	65.3	79.4	78.5	80.6	82.8	Other retailers ³
47.4	58.2	74.5	82.3	67.5	76.7	Services (including professions)
0.4	0.5	1.0	0.8	1.1	2.0	Other non-financial businesses
566.6	673.3	916.0	999.4	1,011.6	964.1	Total non-financial businesses
						Other accounts
5.5	4.6	5.1	9.0	10.4	5.4	Governments
87.3	104.5	168.6	147.1	170.2	150.3	Individuals and non-profit institutions
3.8	3.2	10.4	5.3	5.7	5.1	Accounts of non-residents
96.5	112.3	184.1	161.4	186.3	160.8	Total other accounts
757.6	885.4	1,236.7	1,306.9	1,344.6	1,283.7	Total all accounts
-20.4	-20.4	-25.5	-28.7	-53.3	-60.9	Impersonal and internal accounts
737.2	865.0	1,211.2	1,278.2	1,291.3	1,222.8	Total as per balance sheet

1. Information i.r.o. branches of commercial banks in South West Africa is included from 1962, while residents of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland are classified as non-residents of South Africa from 1965.

2. Including agricultural co-operative societies and companies.

3. Including consumers' co-operatives.

TABEL 2. PERSENTASIE-VERDELING VAN DISKONTERINGE EN VOORSKOTTE VOLGENS LENER

Einde van	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Finansiële sake-ondernemings						
Bank- en aanverwante instellings	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.8
Landbank	10.5	7.7	2.5	2.9	5.1	6.7
Finansiële, beleggings- en ander trustmaatskappye	2.1	2.0	2.7	3.0	3.5	3.1
Ander finansiële sake-ondernemings	3.5	3.5	3.4	4.4	5.0	4.9
Totaal finansiële sake-ondernemings	17.2	14.3	9.4	11.1	14.7	15.5
Nie-finansiële sake-ondernemings						
Openbare korporasies	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.3
Landbou, bosbou en visserye	17.2	17.3	21.1	21.5	19.2	19.8
Mynwese en steengroewe	0.6	1.0	2.0	1.1	0.7	0.8
Fabriekswese	21.9	21.7	21.7	21.0	20.6	21.5
Voedsel, drank en tabak	6.0	5.6	5.9	5.9	5.4	5.7
Tekstiele, klerasie en skoeisel	5.2	5.1	4.3	3.7	3.9	4.1
Hout en meubels	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5
Chemikalieë en chemiese produkte	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0
Metale en ingenieurswerke	5.0	5.7	6.4	6.3	6.0	6.7
Ander fabriekswese	3.1	3.1	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.4
Bou- en konstruksiewerk	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2
Handel	24.6	28.0	27.0	26.1	24.6	23.3
Handelaars in landbouprodukte ¹	5.8	7.1	5.7	5.9	4.7	5.5
Motorhandel	3.3	4.5	5.7	5.0	4.9	4.1
Ander groothandelaars	7.9	8.4	7.7	7.2	7.4	6.2
Ander kleinhandelaars ²	7.5	7.9	7.9	8.1	7.7	7.5
Dienste (insluitende die professies)	5.8	6.1	6.7	6.0	6.3	6.3
Ander nie-finansiële sake-ondernemings	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Totaal nie-finansiële sake-ondernemings	72.5	75.7	80.2	77.5	73.4	73.4
Ander rekeninge						
Owerheid	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7
Individue en nie-winssoekende organisasies	9.4	8.9	9.4	10.6	10.9	10.2
Rekeninge van nie-inwoners	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Totaal ander rekeninge	10.3	10.1	10.4	11.4	11.8	11.2
Totaal alle rekeninge	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1. Insluitende koöperatiewe landbouverenigings en maatskappye.
2. Insluitende koöperatiewe verbruikersverenigings.

TABLE 2. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF DISCOUNTS AND ADVANCES ACCORDING TO BORROWER

1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	End of
						Financial businesses
0.6	0.6	1.7	2.0	1.2	1.2	Banking and kindred institutions
2.8	2.1	1.4	2.7	3.3	4.8	Land Bank
2.6	2.6	2.4	1.9	1.9	2.4	Financial investment and other trust companies
6.5	6.1	5.6	4.6	4.4	4.1	Other financial businesses
12.5	11.3	11.0	11.2	10.9	12.4	Total financial businesses
						Non-financial businesses
0.5	0.6	0.6	1.0	2.4	2.3	Public corporations
22.4	22.9	21.8	20.7	19.9	18.8	Agriculture, forestry and fishing
1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	Mining and quarrying
<u>21.2</u>	<u>21.1</u>	<u>23.7</u>	<u>25.9</u>	<u>25.8</u>	<u>25.2</u>	Manufacturing
6.0	4.4	5.2	5.6	6.5	6.3	Food, drink and tobacco
4.2	4.3	4.1	4.1	3.7	4.0	Textiles, clothing and footwear
1.3	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.6	Wood and furniture
1.0	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.7	Chemicals and chemical products
6.4	6.8	8.0	9.9	8.6	7.9	Metals and engineering
2.4	3.1	3.8	3.3	4.2	3.8	Other manufacturing
1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.8	Building and construction
<u>22.0</u>	<u>22.4</u>	<u>19.4</u>	<u>20.2</u>	<u>19.5</u>	<u>19.9</u>	Commerce
4.7	5.2	4.3	3.8	4.1	3.9	Agricultural produce merchants and dealers ¹
3.5	3.7	3.0	3.6	3.3	3.8	Motor trade
5.9	6.2	5.7	6.8	6.1	5.8	Other wholesalers
7.9	7.4	6.4	6.0	6.0	6.5	Other retailers ²
6.3	6.6	6.0	6.3	5.0	6.0	Services (including professions)
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	Other non-financial businesses
74.8	76.0	74.1	76.5	75.2	75.1	Total non-financial businesses
						Other accounts
0.7	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.4	Government
11.5	11.8	13.6	11.3	12.7	11.7	Individuals and non-profit organisations
0.5	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	Accounts of non-residents
12.7	12.7	14.9	12.4	13.9	12.5	Total other accounts
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Total all accounts

1. Including agricultural co-operative societies and companies.

2. Including consumers' co-operatives.

'n Aantekening oor die ontleding van die diskonteringe en voorskotte van die handelsbanke in Suid-Afrika

Tabelle 1 en 2 wat saamgaan met hierdie aantekening, bring die ontleding van diskonteringe en voorskotte van handelsbanke wat in die uitgawe van Junie 1964 van die Kwartaalblad van die Reserwebank gepubliseer is, tot op datum. Hierdie tabelle bied 'n indeling aan van die uitstaande diskonteringe en voorskotte van handelsbanke wat in Suid-Afrika en Suidwes-Afrika sake doen volgens die sektore en nywerhede waaraan sulke diskonteringe en voorskotte verleen is.

Voordat op die werklike sektorale gegewens in die tabelle kommentaar gelewer word, is dit nodig om kortliks te verwys na die belangrikheid en nut wat dit vir die monetêre owerheid het om oor meer besonderhede betreffende bankkrediet, waarvan die diskonteringe en voorskotte van handelsbanke 'n belangrike deel uitmaak, te beskik. Bankkrediet verleen aan die private sektor, soos gemeet volgens die eise van die monetêre banksektor teen die private nie-banksektor, speel 'n sleutelrol in die finansiering van ekonomiese bedrywigheid en kan as essensieel beskou word vir die gladde werking van die ekonomiese stelsel. Die meeste sektore van die volkshuishouding is tot op sekere hoogte afhanklik van bankkrediet vir bevredigende ekonomiese groei. Terselfdertyd verteenwoordig 'n toename in sodanige krediet die skepping van verdere geld en kwasi-geld in omloop wat deur die verskillende sektore van die ekonomie vir investerings- en verbruiksuitgawes aangewend kan word. Bankkrediet vorm dus 'n belangrike „oorsaak“ van veranderings in geld en kwasi-geld en inligting omtrent die sektore wat vir sodanige veranderings verantwoordelik is, is daarom van groot belang vir die monetêre owerheid by die formulering van sy stabilisasiebeleid.

Die diskonteringe en voorskotte van handelsbanke vorm op hulle beurt 'n belangrike deel van die totaal aan bankkrediet wat aan die private sektor verleen is. Dit was selfs nog meer die geval in 1957 toe die gekodifiseerde ontleding van diskonteringe en voorskotte van handelsbanke vir die eerste maal ingevoer is. In werklikheid het hierdie diskonteringe en voorskotte in 1957 77 persent van die totale krediet aan die private sektor uitgemaak, in vergelyking met 51 persent in 1967. Hierdie afname in die relatiewe belangrikheid van die diskonteringe en voorskotte van handelsbanke kan in 'n groot mate toegeskryf word aan die vinnige groei van

die diskonteringe en voorskotte van aksepanke, diskontohuise en monetêre huurkoop- en algemene banke wat aan die einde van 1967 vir 21 persent van die totale eise van die monetêre banksektor teen die private sektor verantwoordelik was. Om hierdie rede is die indeling van diskonteringe en voorskotte volgens sektore en nywerhede nou uitgebrei om vanaf die einde van 1968 al hierdie instellings in te sluit. Die nuwe ontleding van diskonteringe en voorskotte sal dus, volgens die gegewens vir Desember 1967, 73 persent van die totale eise van die banksektor teen die private sektor omvat, en aangesien die kaskredietvoorskotte van die Landbank (wat uit krediet aan die landbousektor bestaan) aan die einde van 1967 'n verdere 13 persent van die totale eise uitgemaak het, sal slegs die beleggings van die banksektor (14 persent) in toekomstige ontledings nie volgens sektore ingedeel wees nie.

Wat die werklike en persentuele samestelling van diskonteringe en voorskotte van handelsbanke vir die jare 1956 tot 1967, soos dit in die bygaande tabelle 1 en 2 gegee word, betref, behoort opgemerk te word dat die syfers in hierdie tabelle op jaareindes betrekking het, terwyl dié wat in die 1964-artikel aangebied is, uit gemiddeldes van kwartaalsyfers, waarvan die ontleding in 1965 gestaak is, bestaan het.

Dit is interessant om die verskille in groei van lenings aan die hoofsektore op te merk, soos dit in die volgende tabel gegee word.

Toename in diskonteringe en voorskotte van handelsbanke aan verskillende leners volgens sektore, 1956-1967

Sektor	Bedrag	Jaarlikse groeikoers
	R miljoene	%
Individue en nie-winssoekende organisasies	98	10.0
Fabriekswese	201	9.3
Landbou, bosbou en visserye	144	8.7
Handel	118	5.8
Finansiële sake-ondernemings	63	4.7
Ander leners	100	9.9
Alle leners	724	7.8

Die verskille in die koerse van toename van krediet aan die verskillende sektore word ook aan die lig gebring

deur veranderings in hul relatiewe aandeel in die totaal aan diskonteringe en voorskotte, wat in tabel 2 gegee word. In die besonder is dit van belang om die vergrote aandeel van die fabriekswese, wat sedert 1963 vanaf ongeveer een-vyfde tot ongeveer een-kwart van die totaal gestyg het, op te merk. Die nywerhede wat vir hierdie toename verantwoordelik was, was hoofsaaklik metale en ingenieurswerke, voedsel, drank en tabak en chemiese nywerhede. Die aandeel van landbou, bosbou en visserye het egter tot 1963 tussen 17 en 23 persent geskommel voordat dit 'n afwaartse neiging begin toon het en in 1967 19 persent bereik het, ondanks die bevoorregte behandeling van die landbou onder die krediet-„plafon”. Die handel het ook 'n afwaartse neiging getoon en in 1967 minder as een-vyfde geword, in vergelyking met ongeveer een-kwart gedurende die jare 1956 tot 1960.

Ter afsluiting kan dit interessant wees om die aandeel van landbou, bosbou en visserye, fabriekswese en die handel in die totaal van diskonteringe en voorskotte te vergelyk met hul bydrae tot die bruto binnelandse produk soos dit deur die volgende syfers vir 1967 getoon word.

Sektor	Bydrae tot die bruto binne- landse produk	Aandeel in totale diskonteringe en voorskotte
	%	%
Landbou, bosbou en visserye	11·7	18·8
Fabriekswese	21·9	25·2
Handel	13·5	19·9

'n Vergelyking met ooreenkomstige persentasies van 1956 tot 1967 bring aan die lig dat in die geval van die fabriekswese die bydrae tot die bruto binnelandse produk sowel as die aandeel in die totaal van diskonteringe en voorskotte toegeneem het, terwyl by die handel albei gedaal het. Die bydrae van landbou, bosbou en visserye tot die bruto binnelandse produk het gelykmatig van ongeveer 15 persent in 1956 tot omstreeks 12 persent in 1967 gedaal, terwyl die aandeel in diskonteringe en voorskotte vanaf ongeveer 17 persent in 1956 tot 23 persent in 1963 toegeneem het voordat dit tot ongeveer 20 persent in 1967 gedaal het.

Notes on tables

Tables S-58 to S-61

Foreign liabilities and assets of South Africa, 1967

The particulars of foreign investment in South Africa and South Africa's investment abroad as at the end of 1967, together with comparable data for previous years, appear in tables S-58 to S-61.

Foreign liabilities Total foreign investment in South Africa, as measured by total foreign liabilities, increased by R141 million or about 4 per cent in 1967 to R3,966 million. This reflects an addition of R217 million in the foreign liabilities of the private sector to R3,438 million, and a decline of R76 million in the foreign liabilities of the central government and the banking sector to R528 million. Compared with the increases of 11 and 10 per cent during 1965 and 1966 respectively, and in view of the substantial net inflow of private capital in the form of liabilities amounting to R206 million during 1967, the abovementioned increase in total foreign liabilities seems relatively small. This is, however, explained by the substantial decline in the foreign liabilities of the central government and the banking sector and the effect of the devaluation of sterling whereby the book value of South Africa's sterling liabilities was reduced. If the changes in the liabilities of the central government and banking sector are excluded, the liabilities of the private sector increased by 7 per cent in 1967, compared with 7 per cent and 12 per cent in 1965 and 1966 respectively.

Of the increase of R141 million in South Africa's total foreign liabilities no less than R139 million was accounted for by new investments or reinvestments in the *direct* investment sector, that is, in South African resident organisations controlled from abroad. The latter figure is mainly attributable to new loan capital from abroad of R22 million and an increase of R78 million in the foreigners' share of the accumulated reserves of foreign-controlled South African organisations. Although aggregate foreign investment in the *non-direct* investment sector remained practically unchanged, foreign investment in the private non-direct investment sector increased by R80 million, which represents new loan capital received from abroad. The last figure was approximately offset by the decline in the foreign

liabilities of the central government and the banking sector.

Countries in the sterling area, and particularly the United Kingdom, accounted for no less than 64 per cent of total foreign investment in South Africa. During 1967 the relative share of foreign investment in South Africa owned by countries in the sterling area and in Western Europe, including France, Switzerland and Western Germany, increased slightly at the expense of the dollar area.

Foreign assets The total of South African-owned assets held abroad increased by R33 million or 2 per cent to R1,711 million during the year 1967. Compared with the increase of R293 million in 1966, the rise in South Africa's foreign assets during 1967 was small. It should, however, be noted that the increase in foreign assets during 1967 was reduced by a decline of R32 million in total gold and foreign exchange reserves while an increase of as much as R136 million occurred in this item during 1966. Mainly as the result of the decline in gold and foreign exchange holdings, the foreign assets of the central government and the banking sector decreased by R19 million in 1967, viz. from R806 million to R787 million, while the foreign assets of the private sector increased by R52 million from R872 million to R924 million.

The increase in South Africa's total investment abroad occurred almost entirely in the *direct* investment sector, and consisted, *inter alia*, of an addition to loan capital of R16 million and an increase of R19 million in the South African share of the accumulated reserves of South African-controlled organisations abroad. Total foreign assets of the *non-direct* investment sector remained at the same level. The increase in the non-direct investment assets of the South African private sector was offset by the decline in the gold and foreign exchange reserves of the central government and banking sector.

During 1967 South Africa's total foreign assets in the dollar area countries and in Western Europe increased substantially, while total South African investment in

the sterling area countries, including the United Kingdom, Rhodesia and Malawi, where almost one half of total foreign assets is held, declined slightly.

The effect of the 1967 devaluation on South Africa's foreign liabilities and assets

Due to the United Kingdom's predominant share in South Africa's international investment position, the devaluations of November 1967 had a substantial influence on the state of South Africa's foreign liabilities. Preliminary estimates of the decreases in the Rand book values of South Africa's foreign liability and asset items at the time of the devaluations, are given in the accompanying table.

Decreases in the Rand book values of South Africa's foreign liability and asset items at the time of devaluations in the rest of the world during 1967
R million

Items	Foreign liabilities	Foreign assets
Direct investment sector:		
Central government and banking sector	—	—
Private sector	38	2
Total	38	2
Indirect investment sector:		
Central government and banking sector	1	9
Private sector	5	7
Total	6	16
Grand total	44	18

This does not, however, imply that South Africa's total foreign liabilities and assets were reduced by these amounts because the decline in the foreign debt of the direct investment sector is normally regarded as a book profit and reinvested, with the result that a proportionate share of the reinvested profit would be allocated to the foreign controlling organisation. The decline in the foreign debt of a foreign-controlled South African organisation is therefore partly offset by an increase in the reinvested profits of this organisation accruing to the rest of the world.

This devaluation adjustment provides an example of the difference between changes in the foreign liability and asset position of a country and capital movements recorded in the balance of payments. In the above-mentioned case, total foreign liabilities and assets of South Africa were lower as a result of devaluations, while movements in the capital account of the balance of payments, which showed actual transactions only, did not reflect the declines in the foreign liabilities and assets.

Opmerking oor tabelle

Tabelle S-58 tot S-61

Buitelandse laste en bates van Suid-Afrika

Die omvang en besonderhede van buitelandse belegging in Suid-Afrika en Suid-Afrika se belegging in die buiteland, soos aan die einde van 1967 asook vergelykbare gegewens vir vroeër jare, word in tabelle S-58 tot S-61 aangetoon.

Buitelandse laste Die totale buitelandse belegging in Suid-Afrika, soos gemeet deur die totale buitelandse laste, het gedurende 1967 met R141 miljoen of ongeveer 4 persent tot R3,966 miljoen toegeneem. Hierdie toename is die netto gevolg van 'n toename van R217 miljoen tot R3,438 miljoen in die buitelandse laste van die private sektor en 'n afname van R76 miljoen tot R528 miljoen in die buitelandse laste van die sentrale regering en die banksektor. Vergeleke met die toenames van ongeveer 11 en 10 persent gedurende 1965 en 1966, onderskeidelik en in die lig van die aansienlike netto invloeiing van private kapitaal in die vorm van laste ten bedrae van R206 miljoen gedurende 1967, kom die bogemelde styging in die totale buitelandse laste as relatief klein voor. Die verklaring hiervoor is die aansienlike afname in die buitelandse laste van die sentrale regering en die banksektor gedurende die jaar en die effek van die devaluasie van sterling, ingevolge waarvan die boekwaarde van Suid-Afrika se sterlinglaste verminder is. Indien die lasteveranderinge van die regering en die banksektor buite rekening gelaat word, het die laste van die private sektor met 7 persent toegeneem in 1967, vergelyke met 7 persent en 12 persent in 1965 en 1966 onderskeidelik.

Van die totale toename van R141 miljoen in Suid-Afrika se totale buitelandse laste het nie minder nie as R139 miljoen uit nuwe beleggings of herbeleggings in die *regstreekse* beleggingsektor, dit wil sê, in Suid-Afrikaanse ondernemings wat van die buiteland af beheer word, bestaan. Hierdie toename het hoofsaaklik bestaan uit nuwe buitelandse leningskapitaal van R47 miljoen en 'n toename van R78 miljoen in die buitelandse aandeel in die opgehoopte reserwes van buitelandsebeheerde Suid-Afrikaanse ondernemings. Alhoewel totale buitelandse belegging in die *onregstreekse* beleggingsektor gedurende 1967 feitlik konstant gebly het, het buitelandse belegging in die

private onregstreekse beleggingsektor, vanweë 'n invloeiing van R80 miljoen in die vorm van leningskapitaal, aansienlik toegeneem. Hierdie toename is egter tot 'n groot mate deur die aansienlike afname in die buitelandse laste van die sentrale regering en die banksektor geneutraliseer.

Van die totale buitelandse belegging in Suid-Afrika, het die sterlinggebied, waaronder die Verenigde Koninkryk die belangrikste is, oor nie minder nie as 64 persent beskik. Gedurende 1967 het die sterlinggebied en Wes-Europa, waaronder Frankryk, Switserland en Wes-Duitsland, hul aandeel in Suid-Afrika se buitelandse laste effens verhoog ten koste van die dollargebied.

Buitelandse bates Suid-Afrika se besit aan buitelandse bates het gedurende 1967 verder met R33 miljoen of 2 persent toegeneem tot R1,711 miljoen aan die einde van die jaar. Vergeleke met die toename van R293 miljoen in 1966, was die styging in Suid-Afrika se buitelandse bates gedurende 1967 baie klein. Daar dien egter daarop gelet te word dat die toename in die buitelandse bates gedurende 1967 verminder is deur 'n afname van R25 miljoen in die totale goud- en buitelandse valutareserwes terwyl 'n styging van soveel as R136 miljoen in hierdie pos gedurende 1966 voorgekom het. Hoofsaaklik as gevolg van die daling in die goud- en buitelandse valutareserwes het die buitelandse bates van die sentrale regering en die banksektor gedurende 1967 met R19 miljoen gedaal vanaf R806 miljoen tot R787 miljoen, terwyl die buitelandse bates van die private sektor met R52 miljoen vanaf R872 miljoen tot R924 miljoen, toegeneem het.

Die toename in Suid-Afrika se totale buitelandse bates kan feitlik geheel-en-al aan 'n toename in *regstreekse* beleggings toegeskryf word, wat onder andere bestaan het uit vermeerderings van R16 miljoen in die vorm van leningskapitaal aan, en R19 miljoen in Suid-Afrika se aandeel in die opgehoopte reserwes van Suid-Afrikaansbeheerde ondernemings in die buiteland. In die *onregstreekse* beleggingsektor is die toename in die onregstreekse beleggingsbates van die private sektor deur die afname in die goud- en buitelandse valutareserwes geneutraliseer met die gevolg dat die

totale onregstreekse belegging in die buiteland geen verandering getoon het nie.

Gedurende 1967 het Suid-Afrika se buitelandse bates in die dollargebied en in Wes-Europa aansienlik toegeneem, terwyl die buitelandse belegging in die sterlinggebied, wat die Verenigde Koninkryk, Rhodesië en Malawi insluit, en waar byna die helfte van Suid-Afrika se totale buitelandse bates gehou word, effens afgeneem het.

Die invloed van die 1967-devaluasies op Suid-Afrika se buitelandse laste- en batetotaal

Die devaluasies gedurende November 1967 het, onder andere, weens die Verenigde Koninkryk se oorheersende aandeel in Suid-Afrika se internasionale beleggingsposisie, 'n aansienlike invloed op die stand van veral Suid-Afrika se buitelandse laste gehad. Voorlopige ramings van die vermindering in die rand-boekwaardes van Suid-Afrika se buitelandse laste- en bateposte ten tye van die devaluasies word in die meegaande tabel aangetoon.

Vermindering in die rand-boekwaardes van Suid-Afrika se buitelandse laste- en bateposte ten tye van die devaluasies in die buiteland gedurende 1967

R miljoene

Poste	Buitelandse laste	Buitelandse bates
Regstreekse beleggingsektor:		
Sentrale regering en banksektor	—	—
Private sektor	38	2
Totaal	38	2
Onregstreekse beleggingsektor:		
Sentrale regering en banksektor	1	9
Private sektor	5	7
Totaal	6	16
Groototaal	44	18

Dit beteken egter nie dat Suid-Afrika se totale buitelandse laste en bates met dieselfde bedrae verminder is nie, aangesien in die regstreekse beleggingsektor byvoorbeeld die daling in 'n buitelandse las weens devaluasie normaalweg as 'n boekwins beskou en terug-

geploeg word met die gevolg dat 'n proporsionele gedeelte van die teruggeploegde wins dan weer aan die buitelandsbeheerde organisasies toegedeel word. Die daling in 'n buitelandse las van 'n buitelandsbeheerde Suid-Afrikaanse onderneming word dus gedeeltelik teengewerk deur 'n toename in die teruggeploegde winste van dié onderneming wat aan die buiteland toekom.

Hierdie devaluasie-aansuiwering is 'n goeie voorbeeld van die verskil tussen verandering in die buitelandse laste- en bateposisie van 'n land en die kapitaalbewegings soos aangeteken in die betalingsbalans. In die bogemelde geval is die totale buitelandse laste en bates van Suid-Afrika laer weens die devaluasies terwyl die kapitaalrekening van die betalingsbalans, wat slegs werklike transaksies aantoon, nie hierdie afnames in die buitelandse laste en bates weerspieël nie.

Kwartaallikse ekonomiese oorsig

Algemene opmerkings

Inligting wat onlangs beskikbaar gekom het, insluitende dié ten opsigte van die nasionale rekeninge en betalingsbalans vir die derde kwartaal, toon geen belangrike verandering in die ekonomiese toestand of, so wil dit voorkom, in die onderliggende sake-klimaat nie. Die bruto binnelandse produk het verder teen 'n bevredigende koers toegeneem, maar daar moet op gelet word dat hierdie toename grootliks toe te skryf is aan verhoogde bonusbetalings in die openbare sektor en 'n toename in die bydrae van die handel, wat op hul beurt weer verband hou met die toenames in lopende owerheidsbesteding en private verbruiksbesteding. Vaste investering het weer eens min verandering getoon en totale voorrade het verder afgeneem. Wat die betalingsbalans betref, het invoer (en tot 'n sekere mate uitvoer) horisontaal beweeg en die balans in lopende rekening het voortgegaan om ook gedurende die derde kwartaal 'n matige oorskot te toon.

Hierdie verwikkelinge dui daarop dat, ten minste tot die einde van die derde kwartaal van 1968, sakelui nog nie hul siening van die onmiddellike ekonomiese vooruitsigte beduidend verander het nie, en dat nie-teenstaande die vinniger toename in lopende owerheidsbesteding en private verbruiksbesteding hulle nogtans hul voorrade verminder het en nie aansienlike uitbreidingsprogramme aangepak het nie. Desnie-teenstaande, indien die verskillende beskikbare individuele reekse beskou word, is 'n matige maar besliste ekonomiese oplewing merkbaar, volgende op die verlangsaming gedurende die tweede helfte van 1967.

Wat die finansiële sfeer betref, is die toestand nog steeds een van oormatige likwiditeit. In werklikheid het geld en kwasi-geld gedurende die derde kwartaal vinniger toegeneem as die produksie van goedere en dienste sodat die verhouding van geld en kwasi-geld tot die bruto binnelandse produk gevolglik nog verder toegeneem het. Soos hierbo aangetoon, het hierdie hoë peil van likwiditeit gelukkig nog tot op hede nie tot 'n oormatige vraag na goedere en dienste gelei nie, maar was hoofsaaklik tot die finansiële sfeer beperk waar aandelepryse skerp tot nuwe rekordpeile gestyg het.

¹Die ontleding in hierdie deel van die Oorsig is hoofsaaklik gebaseer op die Reserwebank se kwartaallikse ramings van die nasionale rekeninge, *ná uitskakeling van die seisoensinvloed*. Aangesien hierdie syfers nog nie as betroubaar genoeg vir publikasie beskou word nie, word die ontleding van die kwartaallikse verwikkelinge tot die beskrywing van breë tendense beperk.

Nasionale rekeninge¹

Bruto binnelandse produk

Die bruto binnelandse produk het gedurende die derde kwartaal van 1968 teen 'n effens vinniger koers as gedurende die tweede kwartaal toegeneem. Dit was in 'n groot mate toe te skryf aan die hoër bonusbetalings aan sentrale en provinsiale regeringsamptenare en aan 'n belangrike toename in die bydrae van die handel tot die bruto binnelandse produk, terwyl die bydrae van die mynbou, aan die ander kant, gedurende die derde kwartaal afgeneem het.

Dit is belangrik om daarop te let dat terwyl die bruto binnelandse produk gedurende die tweede en derde kwartale van 1968 verder toegeneem het, die aandeel van „ander inkome”, d.w.s. hoofsaaklik winste van sake-ondernemings, ongeveer op dieselfde peil gebly het. Die toename in die bruto binnelandse produk gedurende hierdie twee kwartale het dus byna in sy geheel aan salaris- en loontrekkers toegekom.

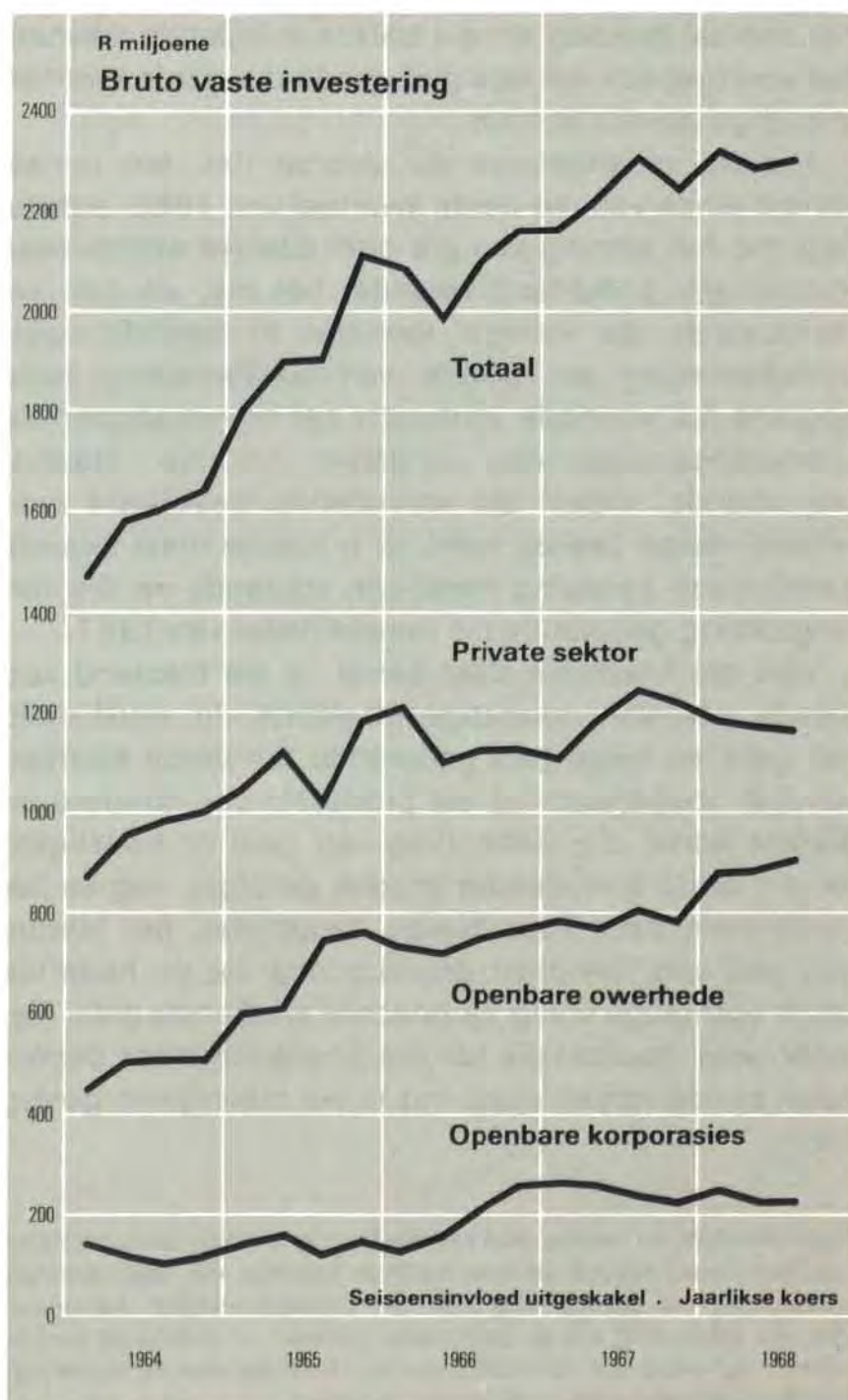
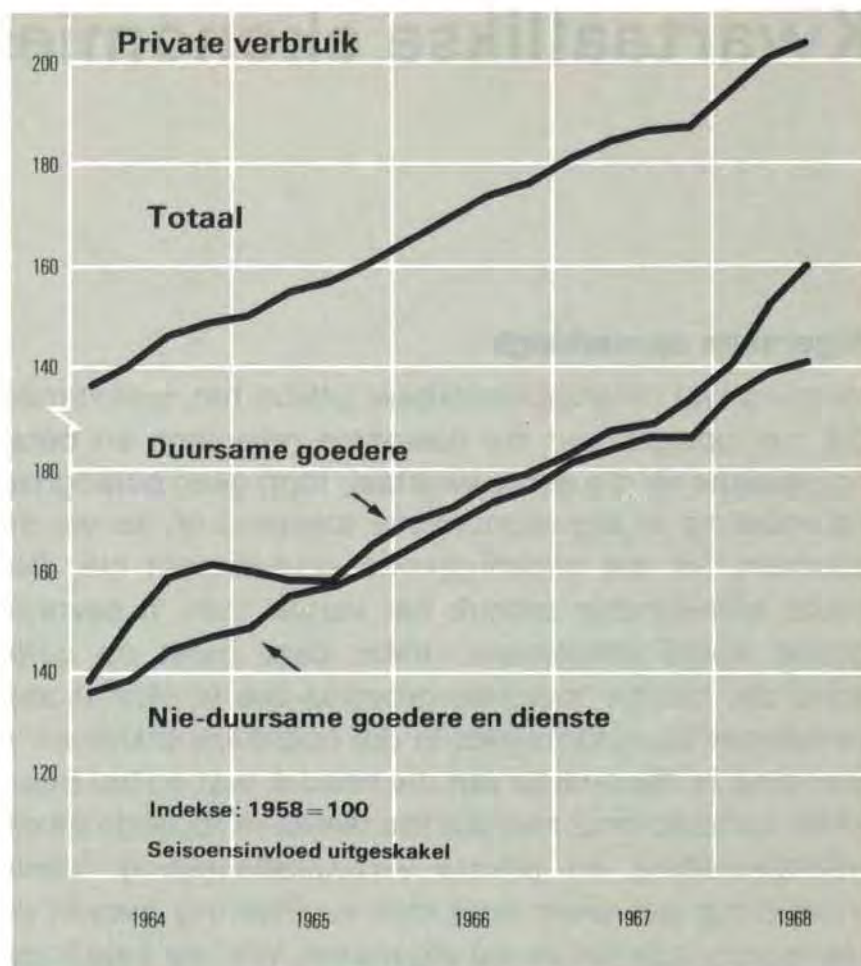
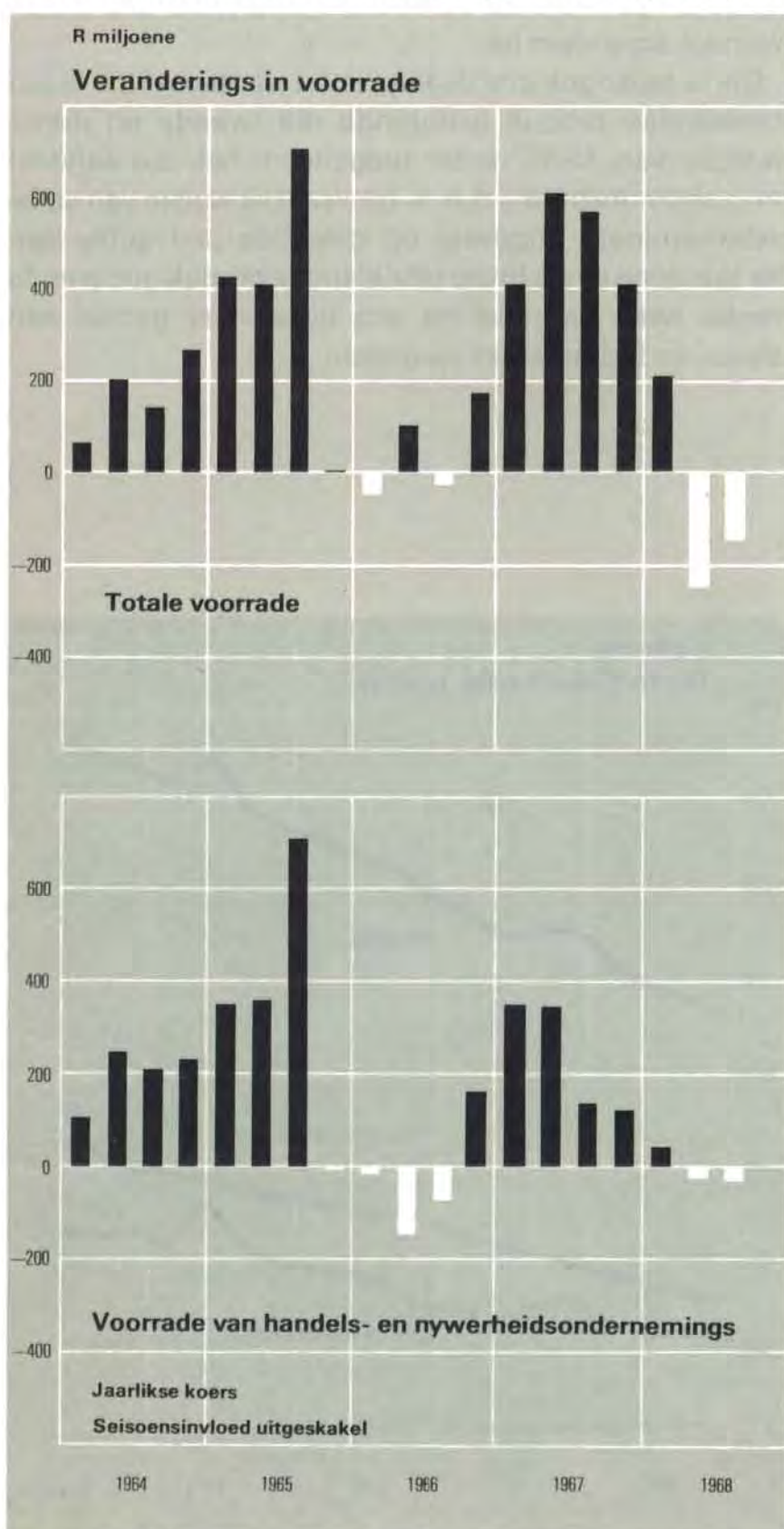


Bruto binnelandse besteding

Totale bruto binnelandse besteding, wat gedurende die eerste kwartaal gelyk verloop het, het gedurende die tweede sowel as die derde kwartaal matig toegeneem.

Nadat dit gedurende die eerste twee kwartale van 1968 skerp gestyg het, het private verbruiksbesteding gedurende die derde kwartaal verder toegeneem ofskoon teen 'n stadiger koers as gedurende die twee vorige kwartale. Besteding aan duursame verbruiks-goedere het verder teen 'n hoë koers toegeneem ter-wyl besteding aan dienste geneig het om teen 'n stadiger koers te styg.

Met die uitsondering van die vierde kwartaal van 1967, het lopende owerheidsbesteding gedurende elk van die kwartale sedert die eerste kwartaal van 1967 skerp gestyg. Die aansienlike toename gedurende die derde kwartaal van 1968 kan egter in 'n groot mate



toegeskryf word aan die hoër bonusbetalings aan sentrale en provinsiale regeringsamptenare.

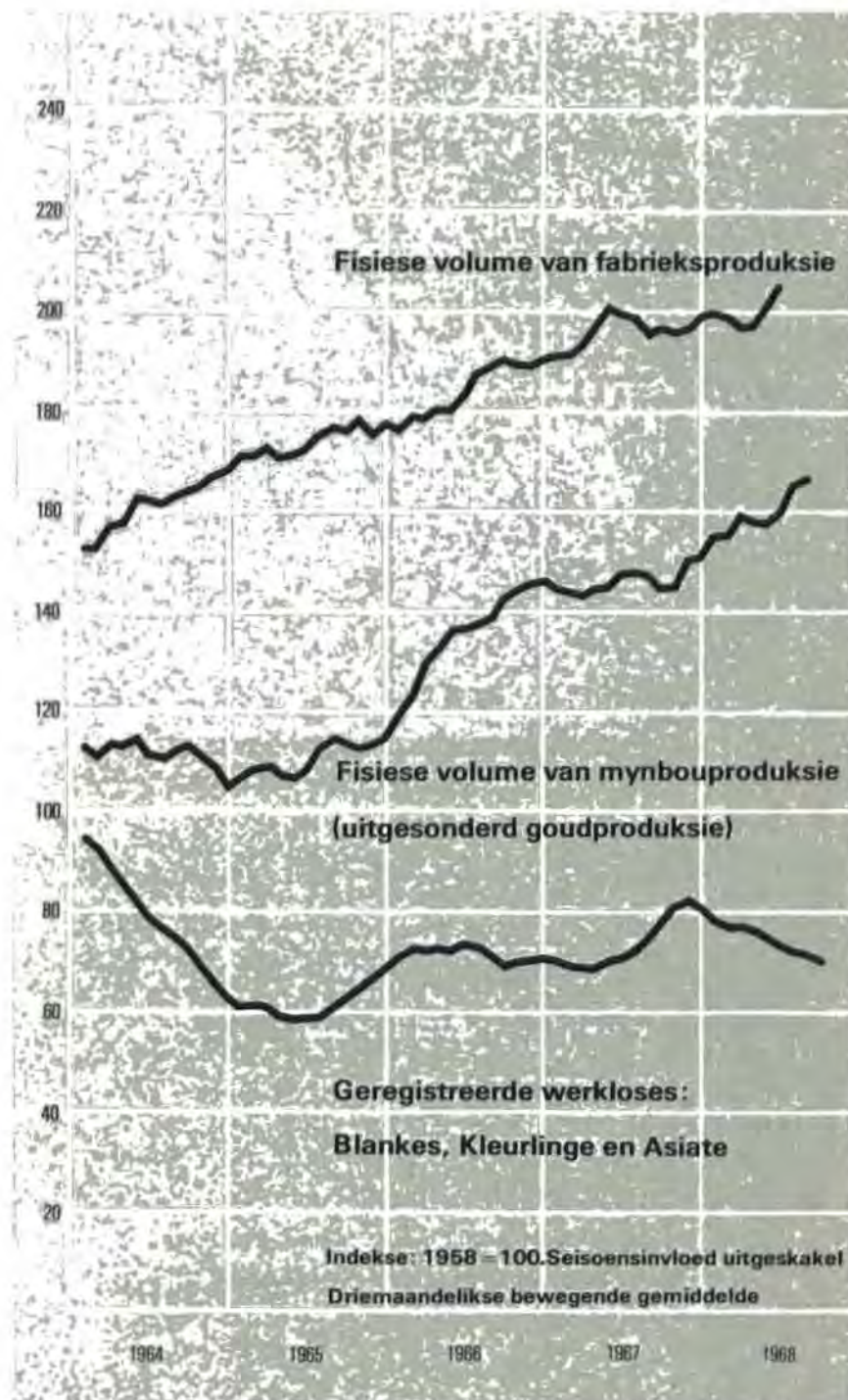
Nadat dit gedurende die eerste kwartaal gestyg het, het totale vaste investering gedurende die tweede en derde kwartale bykans geen verandering getoon nie. Vaste investering deur openbare owerhede het gedurende die derde kwartaal slegs effens toegeneem terwyl kapitaalbesteding deur openbare korporasies min verandering getoon het. Toenames in vaste investering gedurende die derde kwartaal deur die landbou en die handel in die private sektor is meer as geneutraliseer deur afnames aangeteken in die mynbou en die fabriekswese, met die gevolg dat private vaste investering vir die vierde opeenvolgende kwartaal gedaal het.

Totale voorraadinvestering het vir die tweede opeenvolgende kwartaal 'n aansienlike negatiewe syfer getoon en dit het veroorsaak dat die bruto binnelandse besteding slegs matig toegeneem het nieteenstaande aansienlike toenames in sekere van sy belangrikste komponente. Alhoewel 'n afname in landbouvoorrade in hoofsaak hiervoor verantwoordelik was, het handels- en nywerheidsvoorrade gedurende die tweede en derde kwartale ook afgeneem.

Produksie en werkverskaffing

Gedurende die eerste sewe maande van 1968 het die seisoensaangesuiwerde indeks van die fisiese volume van fabrieksproduksie weer opwaarts beweeg na 'n vlak wat 3.3 persent hoër was as gedurende die laaste helfte van 1967; produksie van nie-duursame goedere het met 4.6 persent gestyg en dié van duursame goedere met 1.6 persent. Die seisoensaangesuiwerde waarde van onvoltooide bestellings vir gekose nywerheids-groepe het voortgegaan om tot Julie vanjaar te styg. Tussen Desember 1967 en Julie 1968 het werkverskaffing in fabriekswese stadig toegeneem teen 'n jaarlikse koers van slegs 0.3 persent.

Gedurende die derde kwartaal van 1968 het goudproduksie voortgegaan op die relatief hoë vlak van die voorafgaande twee kwartale. Ander mynbouproduksie, wat aansienlik toegeneem het gedurende die eerste helfte van die jaar, het aangehou om teen ongeveer



dieselfde koers gedurende die derde kwartaal te styg. Koper en diamante was hoofsaaklik vir hierdie toename verantwoordelik.

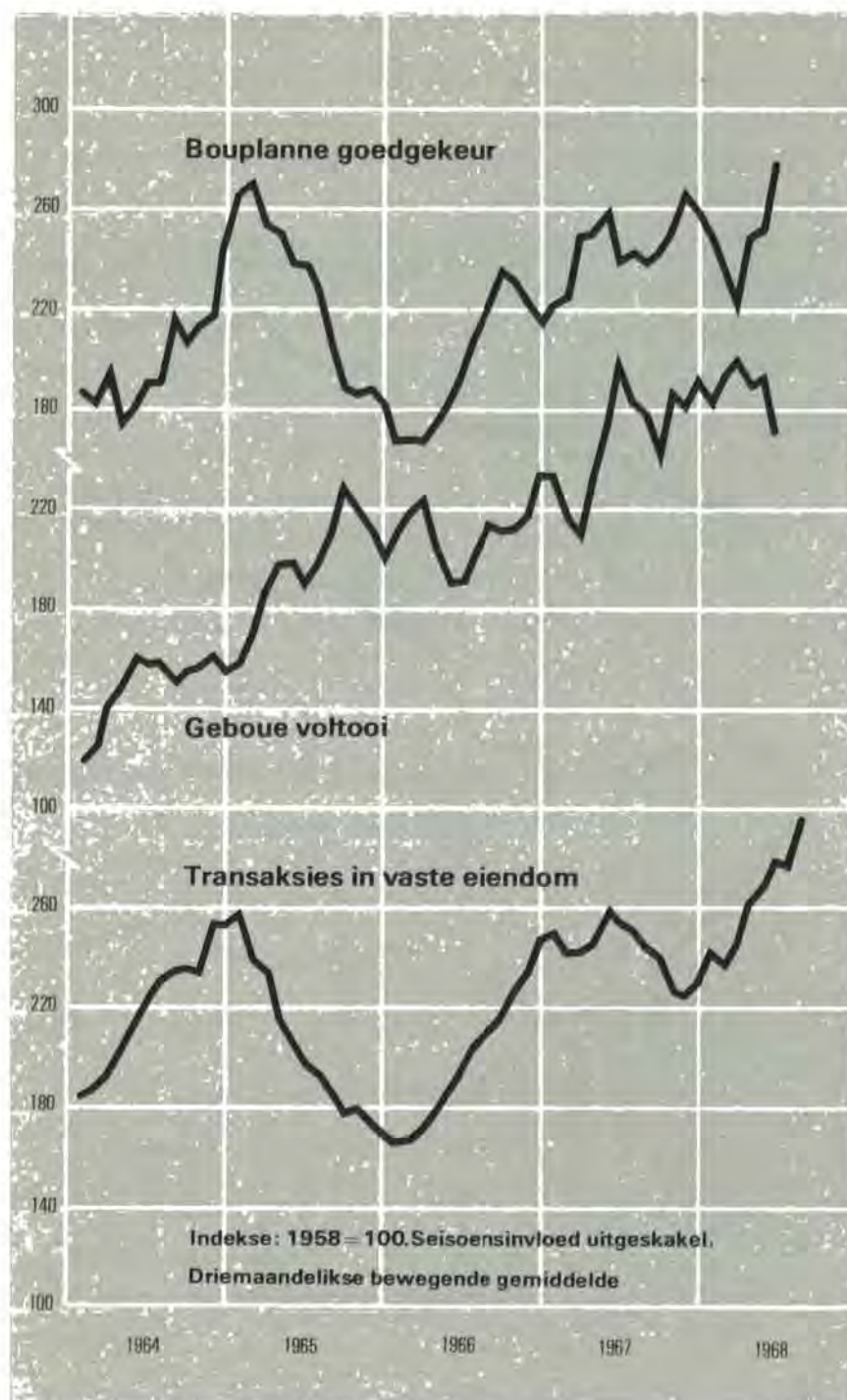
Die seisoensaangesuiwerde indeks (1958=100) van geregistreeerde werklose Blankes, Kleurlinge en Asiate het min of meer konsekwent van 82.4 in Desember 1967 tot 69.9 in Oktober 1968, gedaal.

Algemene ekonomiese aanwysers

Ander aanwysers van reële ekonomiese aktiwiteit, afgesien van die produksiereekse hierbo genoem, bevestig die matige maar besliste herlewing in ekonomiese aktiwiteit. Die jongste gegewens toon verdere toenames in die aantal motors en handelsvoertuie verkoop, kleinhandels- en groothandelsverkope, spoorweginkomste, die produksie van verpakkingsmateriaal, die verbruik van staal, vaste eiendoms-transaksies en bankdebiteringe, terwyl die invoer ook gedurende Oktober gestyg het.

Pryse

Die verlangsamings in ekonomiese aktiwiteit gedurende die tweede helfte van 1967 en die daaropvolgende



herlewing gedurende die verloop van hierdie jaar, het saamgeval met 'n verandering in die gedrag van verbruikerspryse. Nadat die seisoensaangesuiwerde verbruikersprysindeks teen 'n jaarkoers van slegs 0.3 persent gedurende die laaste helfte van 1967 toegeneem het, het dit na 'n koers van 2.4 persent gedurende die eerste tien maande van 1968 versnel. Hierdie verandering kan grootliks toegeskryf word aan veranderinge in voedselpryse, waar 'n daling van 1.6 persent per jaar in die eerste tydperk gevolg is deur 'n toename teen 'n jaarkoers van 2.4 persent gedurende die tweede tydperk.

Verbruikersprysindeks—seisoensinvloed uitgeskakel Jaarlikse persentasiekoers van verandering

Tydperk	Voedsel	Ander		Totaal	Totaal
		Behuising en verwante items	Ander		
Des. 1964—Junie 1967	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.5
Junie 1967—Des. 1967	-1.6	1.6	0.8	1.2	0.3
Des. 1967—Okt. 1968	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4

Gedurende die eerste tien maande van 1968 het die seisoensaangesuiwerde indeks van groothandelspryse teen die relatief lae koers van 1.1 persent per jaar toegeneem. Die betreklike klein toenames in die pryse van Suid-Afrikaans-vervaardigde en ingevoerde goedere, met jaarkoerse van slegs 0.7 en 0.6 persent onderskeidelik, is in sterk teenstelling met die skerp styging van 4.1 persent per jaar in die pryse van landbou-, bosbou- en visserijprodukte, alhoewel daar op gelet moet word dat hierdie pryse slegs na vorige vlakke teruggekeer het, en dat gedurende die laaste nege maande tot Oktober die indeks so te sê geen verandering getoon het nie.

Groothandelsprysindeks—seisoensinvloed uitgeskakel Jaarlikse persentasiekoers van verandering

Tydperk	Goedere geproduseer in S.A.			Ingevoerde goedere	Totaal
	Landbou, ens.	Fabrieks-wese	Totaal		
Des. 1964—Junie 1967	5.2	3.2	3.6	2.2	3.2
Junie 1967—Des. 1967	-10.6	1.4	-0.8	1.0	-0.3
Des. 1967—Okt. 1968	4.1	0.7	1.2	0.6	1.1

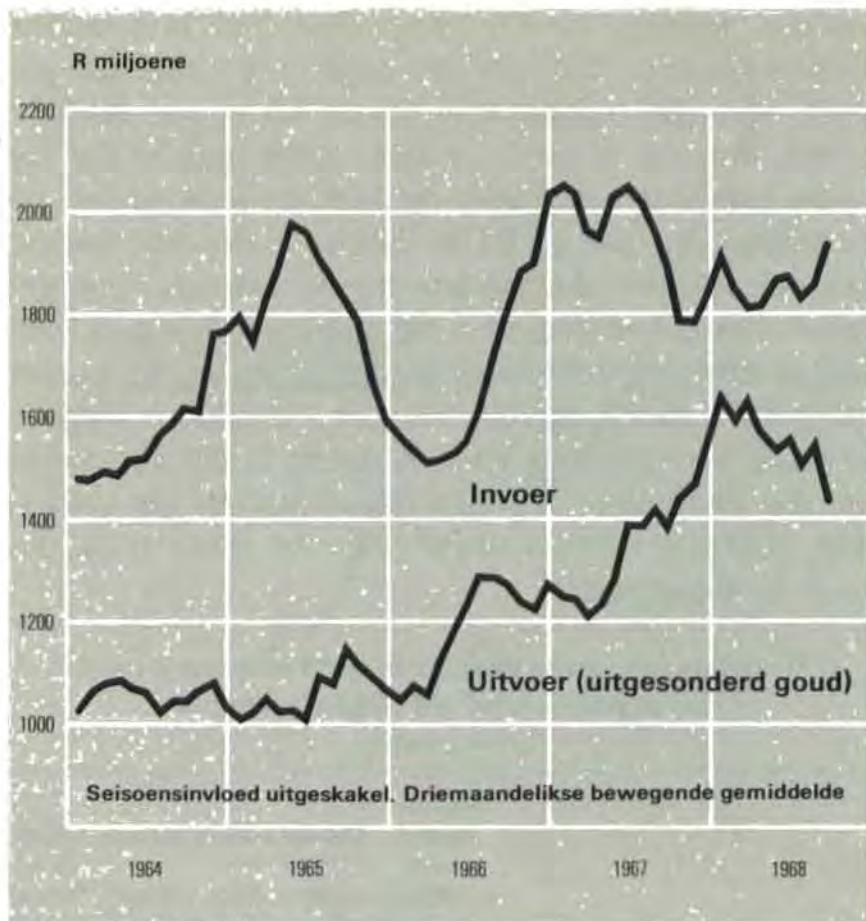
Betalingsbalans

Oorskot op lopende rekening

Invoer en uitvoer het gedurende die derde kwartaal ongeveer die peile wat gedurende die eerste en tweede kwartale bereik is, gehandhaaf en die oorskot op die lopende rekening van die betalingsbalans het, insgelyks byna geen verandering getoon nie; die syfers vir die opeenvolgende kwartale was R44 miljoen, R41 miljoen en R42 miljoen. Teen 'n seisoensaangesuiwerde jaar-koers het die oorskot op die lopende rekening effens afgeneem vanaf R207 miljoen in die eerste tot R189 miljoen in die tweede kwartaal voordat dit weer tot R200 miljoen in die derde kwartaal toegeneem het.

Verdere netto invloeiing van kapitaal

Alhoewel 'n verdere netto invloeiing van kapitaal gedurende die derde kwartaal aangeteken is, was dit minder as die groot invloeiing wat in die eerste twee kwartale van die jaar plaasgevind het. Totale netto private kapitaalinvloeiing, insluitende foute en onaangetekende transaksies, wat R108 miljoen in die eerste en R112 miljoen in die tweede kwartaal beloop het, het afgeneem tot ongeveer R44 miljoen in die derde kwartaal. Van hierdie netto private kapitaalinvloeiing gedurende die eerste drie kwartale, is R36 miljoen, R25 miljoen en R20 miljoen onderskeidelik deur die netto aankope deur buitelanders van effekte genoteer op die Johannesburgse Effektebeurs verantwoord. In teenstelling met die verandering in die netto private kapitaalbewegings het die netto invloeiing van sentrale regerings-



en bankkapitaal toegeneem vanaf R17 miljoen in die tweede kwartaal tot R25 miljoen in die derde kwartaal.

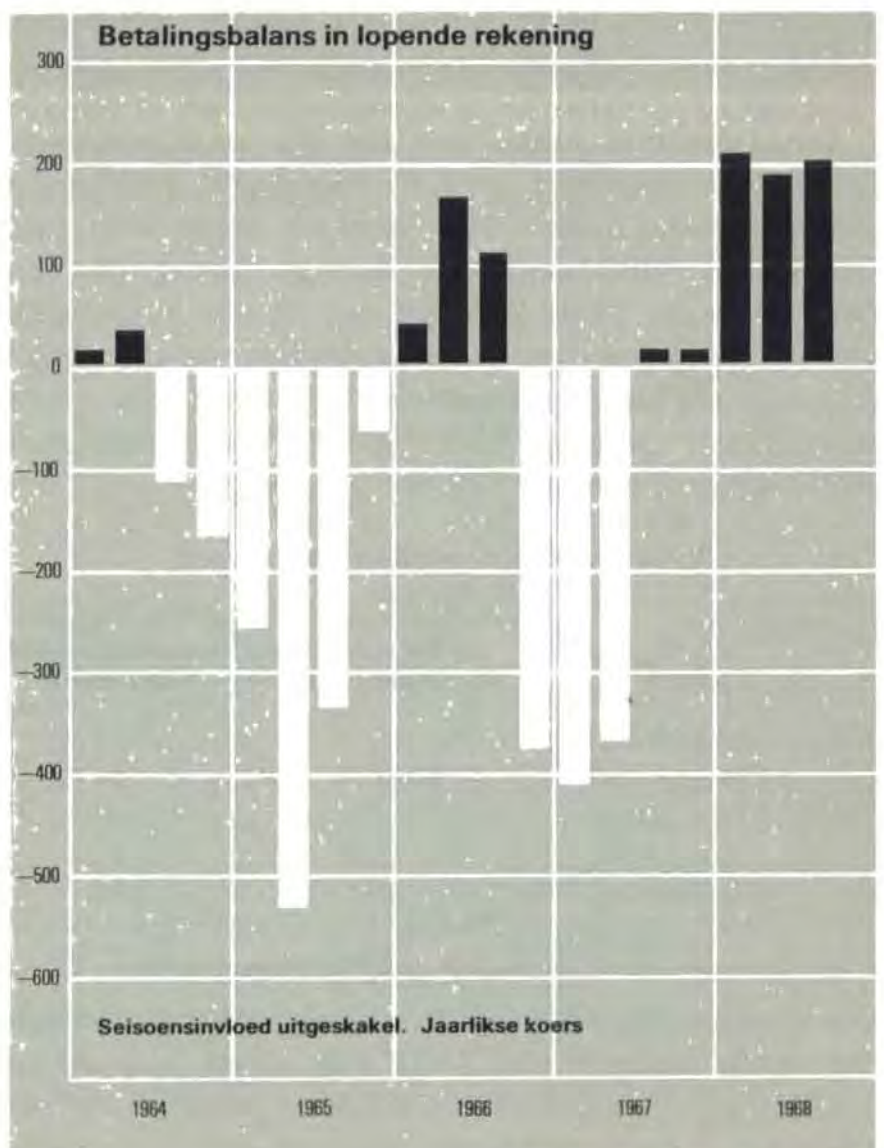
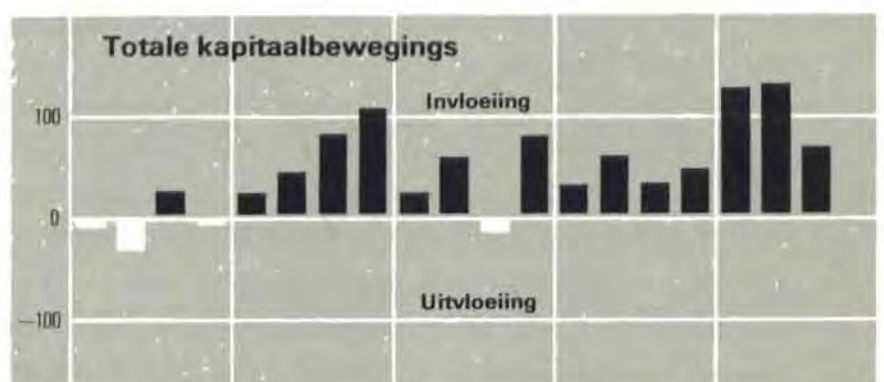
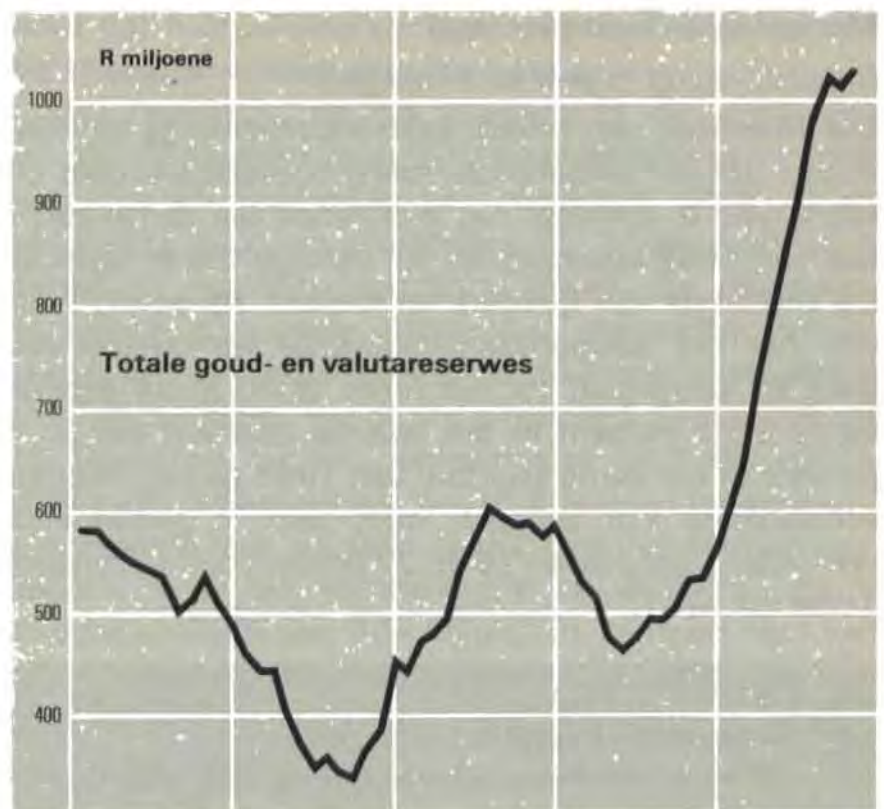
Vir die eerste drie kwartale van 1968 het die opgehoopte totale netto kapitaalinvloeiing nie minder nie as R325 miljoen bedra vergeleke met R169 miljoen gedurende 1967 as geheel.

Goud- en buitelandse valuta-reserwes

Totale goud- en buitelandse valuta-reserwes gehou deur die Reserwebank, die Regering en die res van die banksektor het gedurende die derde kwartaal met 'n verdere R111 miljoen toegeneem, wat die totale toename gedurende die eerste drie kwartale van die jaar op nie minder nie as R452 miljoen te staan bring. Terwyl die totale goud- en buitelandse valuta-reserwes egter gedurende Julie en Augustus nog met R77 miljoen en R43 miljoen onderskeidelik toegeneem het, het dit gedurende September met R9 miljoen gedaal, die eerste maandelikse daling wat sedert Augustus 1967 aangeteken is.

Die toename van R111 miljoen in die reserwes gedurende die derde kwartaal is verantwoord deur 'n oorskot op die lopende rekening van die betalingsbalans van R42 miljoen, 'n netto invloeiing van sentrale regerings- en bankkapitaal van R25 miljoen en 'n netto invloeiing van private kapitaal, insluitende foute en onaangetekende transaksies, van R44 miljoen.

Gedurende Oktober het die totale goud en buitelandse valuta-reserwes weer met ongeveer R30 miljoen toegeneem. Aangesien die invoer gedurende Oktober toegeneem het terwyl die uitvoer 'n geringe daling getoon het, wil dit voorkom asof daar gedurende dié maand 'n verdere aansienlike netto invloeiing van kapitaal was.



Monetêre en banktoestand

Rekord styging in geld en kwasi-geld

Die likwiditeit van private sake-ondernemings en individue, gemeet volgens die totale hoeveelheid geld en kwasi-geld in omloop, het gedurende die derde kwartaal van 1968 voortgegaan om vinniger toe te neem as die produksie van goedere en dienste. As gevolg hiervan het die seisoensaangesuiwerde verhouding van geld en kwasi-geld tot die bruto binnelandse produk vanaf 30.1 persent in die tweede kwartaal tot 30.7 persent in die derde kwartaal van 1968 gestyg. Hierdie verhoudings kan vergelyk word met 'n gemiddelde verhouding van tussen 26 en 27 persent oor die tydperk 1956 tot 1967.



Die bygaande tabel toon dat die seisoensaangesuiwerde hoeveelheid geld en kwasi-geld, wat in die vierde kwartaal van 1967 vinniger begin styg het, gedurende 1968 selfs nog vinniger gestyg het, en gedurende die derde kwartaal van die jaar 'n toename van R175 miljoen getoon het. Gedurende die twaalf maande geëindig September 1968 het die totale hoeveelheid geld en kwasi-geld in werklikheid met R557 miljoen, of met 21 persent, gestyg.

Veranderings in geld en kwasi-geld

R miljoene

Tydperk	Seisoensinvloed nie uitgeskakel nie	Seisoensinvloed uitgeskakel
1967: 3de kwartaal	3	11
4de kwartaal	186	87
1968: 1ste kwartaal	-23	146
2de kwartaal	228	149
3de kwartaal	166	175

Oorsake van veranderings in geld en kwasi-geld

Die vinnige styging in geld en kwasi-geld gedurende die derde kwartaal van 1968 het, sowel voor as ná uitskakeling van die seisoensinvloed, voorgekom ten spyte van 'n heelwat kleiner, alhoewel nog steeds aan-

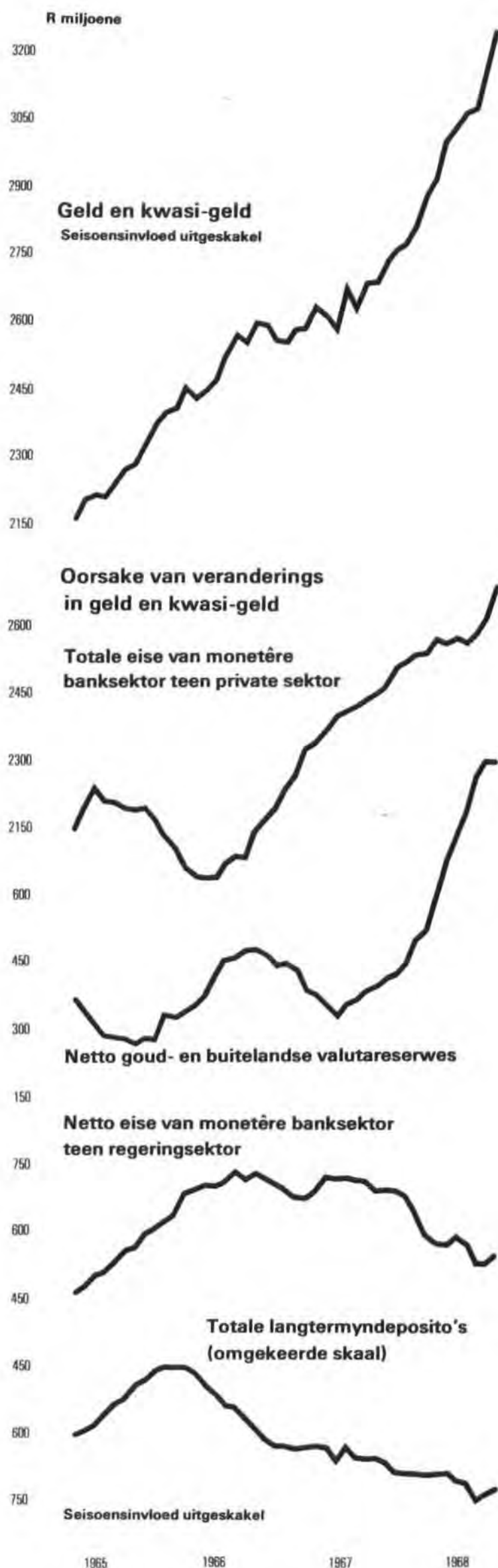
sienlike, styging in die netto goud- en buitelandse valuta-reserwes. Soos in die bygaande tabel getoon word, was die belangrikste enkele faktor wat die versnelde styging in geld en kwasi-geld gedurende die derde kwartaal van 1968 verklaar, in werklikheid die toename van meer as R100 miljoen in die eise van die banksektor teen die private nie-banksektor. Die gesamentlike uitwerking van die styging in die goud- en buitelandse valuta-reserwes en die verlening van krediet aan private sake-ondernemings en individue is slegs in betreklik geringe mate deur 'n daling in die netto eise van die banksektor teen die regeringsektor geneutraliseer. Langtermyndeposito's het ook gedurende die derde kwartaal gedaal.

Oorsake van veranderings in geld en kwasi-geld Seisoensinvloed nie uitgeskakel nie

R miljoene

	Eerste helfte van 1968	Derde kwartaal van 1968			
		Julie	Aug.	Sep.	Totaal
Netto goud- en buitelandse valuta-reserwes	317	95	-3	-7	86
Eise teen die regeringsektor:					
Eise	90	74	-15	34	93
Deposito's (toename -, afname +)	-243	-154	18	-11	-148
Netto eise	-153	-80	3	22	-55
Eise teen die private sektor	72	24	37	48	109
Langtermyndeposito's (toename -, afname +)	-72	-21	10	41	30
Ander bates en laste	41	-18	5	9	-4
Totale verandering in geld en kwasi-geld	205	—	52	113	166

Alhoewel veranderings in die syfers vir afsonderlike maande altyd versigtig vertolk moet word, dui 'n nadere beskouing van die oorsake van veranderings in geld en kwasi-geld gedurende die eerste helfte van 1968 en die afsonderlike maande van die derde kwartaal nietemin daarop dat daar sedert Augustus 'n verandering ingetree het in die rol wat deur die verskillende 'oorsake' gespeel word. Tot Julie was die vinnige toename in geld en kwasi-geld hoofsaaklik die gevolg van 'n baie vinnige styging in die goud- en buitelandse valuta-reserwes tesame met 'n betreklik matige styging in die eise teen die private nie-banksektor, wat gesamentlik slegs ten dele deur 'n daling in die netto eise teen die regeringsektor en 'n styging in langtermyndeposito's geneutraliseer kon word. Gedurende Augustus en September het hierdie toestand verander toe die aansienlike styging in geld en kwasi-geld veroorsaak is deur 'n versnelde toename in die eise teen die private nie-banksektor tesame met 'n styging in die eise teen die regeringsektor en 'n daling in langtermyndeposito's, terwyl die goud- en valuta-reserwes 'n geringe negatiewe invloed uitgeoefen het. Dit kan verder opgemerk



word dat hierdie veranderings ook ná uitskakeling van die seisoensinvloed waarneembaar is.

Met betrekking tot die toename in die netto eise van die banksektor teen die regeringsektor gedurende Augustus en September kan opgemerk word dat dit gedurende Augustus grotendeels die gevolg was van 'n daling in regeringsdeposito's, terwyl die regeringsdeposito's gedurende September aanmerklik minder gestyg het as die banksektor se besit aan staatseffekte en skatkiswissels. Vanaf die einde van September tot 15 November het die banksektor se besit aan staatseffekte en skatkiswissels met R35 miljoen toegeneem, wat, tesame met 'n daling van R29 miljoen in regeringsdeposito's by die Reserwebank en die NFK, tot 'n verdere toename van R64 miljoen in die netto besit van die banksektor aan staatseffekte en skatkiswissels gelei het.

Bankkrediet aan die private sektor

In teenstelling met verwikkelinge gedurende die eerste en tweede kwartaal van 1968 het die toename in eise van die banksektor teen die private nie-banksektor gedurende die derde kwartaal van 1968 bestaan uit toenames in alle soorte krediet verleen deur alle groepe monetêre bankinstellings. Die bygaande tabel toon die betreklike groot aandeel, gedurende die derde kwartaal, van nuwe diskonteringe en voorskotte verleen deur aksepanke en monetêre huurkoop- en algemene banke in die totaal van diskonteringe en voorskotte, teenoor die baie beskeie aandeel van die handelsbanke wat gedurende die eerste kwartaal die belangrikste bydrae gemaak het. Die betreklike klein toename van R7 miljoen in die diskonteringe en voorskotte van handels-



Veranderings in eise teen die private nie-banksektor, 1968
Seisoensinvloed nie uitgeskakel nie
R miljoene

	1e kw.	2e kw.	3e kw.
Eise van:			
Reserwebank, N.F.K. en diskontohuise	-11	-6	18
Landbank	-59	-26	40
Handelsbanke, aksepbanke en monetêre huurkoop- en algemene banke:			
Deposito's	3	6	10
Beleggings	35	44	5
Diskonteringe en voorskotte van:			
Handelsbanke	87	-5	7
Aksepbanke	-2	—	14
Huurkoop- en algemene banke	5	-1	15
Subtotaal	90	-5	36
Totaal	60	12	109

banke gedurende die derde kwartaal het egter beduidend meer as dit bedra nadat vir seisoensfaktore voorsiening gemaak is, terwyl die toename van R40 miljoen in die kaskrediete van die Landbank geheel en al 'n seisoens-toename was. Ná uitskakeling van die seisoensinvloed het die totale eise van die banksektor teen die private nie-banksektor gedurende die derde kwartaal van 1968 met R124 miljoen toegeneem.

Oorskot likwiditeit van die banke

Soos in die bygaande tabel getoon word, het die verdere vinnige styging in die likwiditeit van die private nie-banksektor gedurende die derde kwartaal, behalwe in die geval van monetêre huurkoop- en algemene banke, nie met 'n eweredige styging in die oorskot likwiditeit van die monetêre bankinstellings gepaard gegaan nie. In werklikheid het die oorskot likwiede bate-verhoudings van handelsbanke en aksepbanke gedurende Julie gedaal en daarna gedurende die derde kwartaal en Oktober betreklik bestendig gebly, terwyl dié van monetêre huurkoop- en algemene banke in September skerp gestyg het voordat dit in Oktober weer tot ongeveer dieselfde peil as in Junie gedaal het. Aan die einde van Oktober het die oorskot likwiede bates van handelsbanke, aksepbanke en monetêre huurkoop- en algemene banke onderskeidelik R276 miljoen, R41 miljoen en R107 miljoen bedra.

Oorskot likwiede bate-verhoudings (%)*

	1968				
	Junie	Julie	Aug.	Sept.	Okt.
Handelsbanke	12.6	10.5	10.4	10.7	9.9
Aksepbanke	14.4	10.7	12.4	11.5	11.3
Monetêre huurkoop- en algemene banke	12.6	10.4	11.4	15.1	12.3

*d.w.s. die bedrag waarmee likwiede bates die voorgeskrewe minimum oorskry, uitgedruk as 'n persentasie van die totale verpligtinge teenoor die publiek.

Korttermynrentekoerse

Ná die verlaging van die Bankkoers van 6 tot 5½ persent op 27 Augustus het korttermynrentekoerse verder afwaarts beweeg en het bankinstellings die meeste van hul depositokoerse en koerse op oortrokke bankrekenings met ½ persent verlaag. Die bouverenigings het ook in September hul koers op belastingvrye aandele van 6½ na 6 persent aangepas. Ooreenkomstig hierdie afwaartse hersienings van rentekoerse het die Reserwebank met ingang 19 September sy 'stel' rentekoerse op staatseffekte met 'n looptyd van 3 jaar met ¼ persent tot 5 persent verlaag en ook afwaartse aanpassings in sy koerse op sekere kort- en middeltermynseffekte aangebring, terwyl die koers van 6½ persent op effekte met 'n looptyd van 25 jaar behou is.

Die skatkiswisseltenderkoers, wat vanaf 5.00 persent op 2 Augustus tot die betreklik lae peil van 4.61 persent op 4 Oktober gedaal het, het daarna weer gestyg en op 8 November 4.76 persent bereik, waarop dit vir drie opeenvolgende weke bly staan het. Die styging in die skatkiswisseltenderkoers sedert 4 Oktober kon nie verbind word met 'n algemene vernouing van die toestand op die geldmark nie maar was hoofsaaklik die gevolg van 'n toename in die diskontohuise se besit aan Landbankwissels.

Staatsfinansies

Gedurende die derde kwartaal van 1968 het die totale tekort (uitgesonderd lenings) op die Skatkisrekening R71 miljoen bedra wat aansienlik meer as die tekort van R10 miljoen vir die ooreenstemmende tydperk van 1967 was. Die groter tekort was toe te skryf aan die feit dat regeringsuitgawes (soos weerspieël deur uitreikings op die Skatkisrekening) gedurende die derde kwartaal van 1968 heelwat hoër as gedurende die ooreenstemmende tydperk verlede jaar was, terwyl ontvangste slegs effens hoër was. Soos aangetoon in die bygaande tabel, het hierdie neiging reeds gedurende die tweede kwartaal vanjaar duidelik geword en gedurende die eerste helfte van die lopende boekjaar, d.w.s. vanaf April tot September 1968, was totale ontvangste gelyk aan R810 miljoen, vergeleke met R807 miljoen gedurende die eerste helfte van die 1967/68-boekjaar, terwyl skatkisuitreikings onderskeidelik R947 miljoen en R851 miljoen gedurende hierdie twee tydperke bedra het. Totale skatkisuitreikings gedurende die eerste helfte van die lopende boekjaar was dus 11 persent hoër as gedurende die ooreenstemmende tydperk van die voorafgaande boekjaar.

Nieteenstaande die betreklike groot tekort op die Skatkisrekening gedurende die derde kwartaal van 1968, was die suksesvolle leningstransaksies van die Tesourie in hoofsaak vir 'n vermindering van R70 miljoen in die Skatkis se netto skuldposisie teenoor die monetêre banksektor verantwoordelik. Hierdie gunstige verwikkeling in die finansiering van die Skatkis se

Skatkisfinansies

R miljoene

	1967/8	1968		1968/9
	1ste helfte	Apr./Jun.	Jul./Sep.	1ste helfte
Totale uitreikings, uitgesonderd lenings	851	405	542	947
Totale ontvangste, uitgesonderd lenings	807	339	471	810
Totale tekort, uitgesonderd lenings	44	66	71	137
Finansiering:				
Verandering in netto skuldposisie teenoor:				
Buitelandse sektor . . .	-32	12	7	18
Staatskuldkommissarisse	36	136	13	149
Private nie-banksektor .	75	71	122	192
Sub-totaal	78	219	141	360
Monetêre banksektor:				
Verandering in besit aan staatspapier	127	87	67	153
Verandering in skatkissaldo (toename -, afname +)	-162	-240*	-136*	-376*
Sub-totaal	-35	-153	-70	-223
Totale finansiering	44	66	71	137

*Na aansuiwering vir die belegging in die buiteland van die opbrengs van buitelandse lenings en vir oordragte na die Stabilisasierekening en na die I.M.F.-depositierekening t.o.v. super-goud-tranche-trekkings.

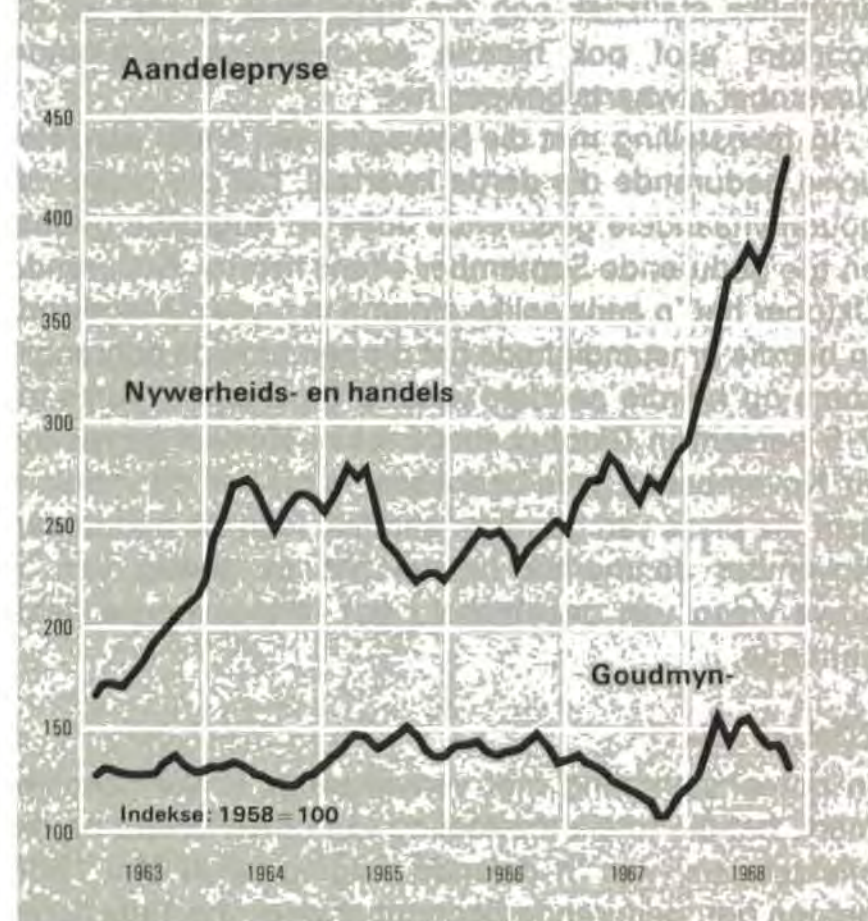
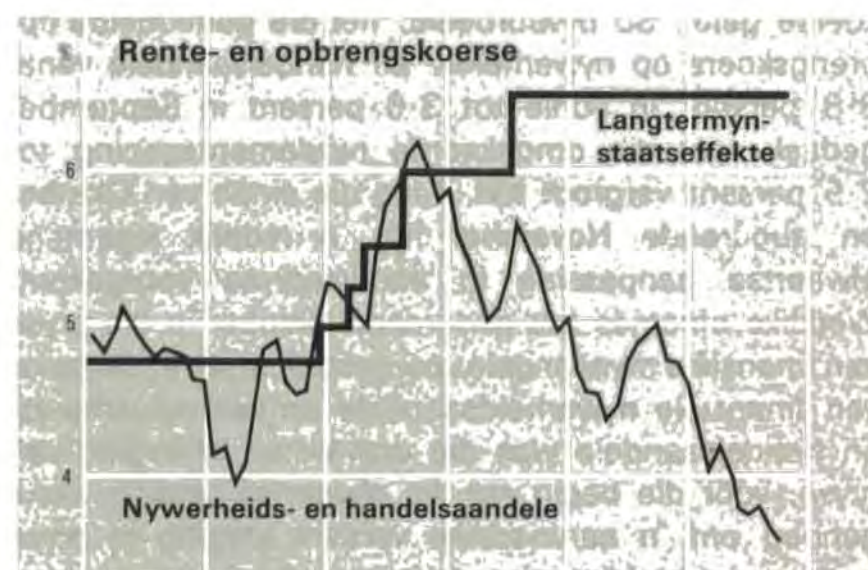
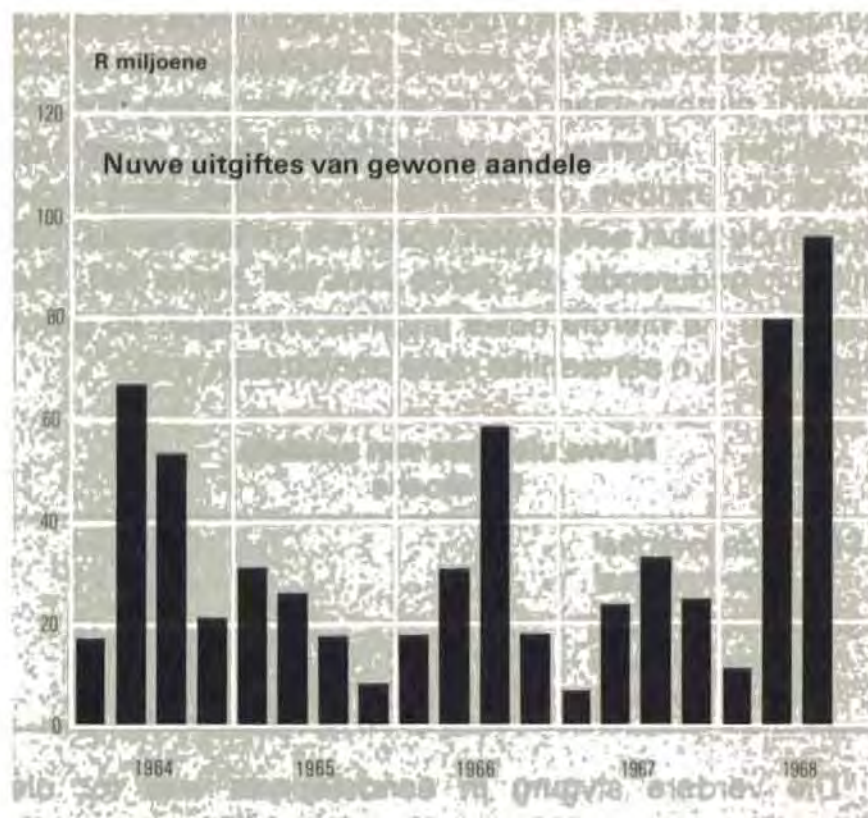
tekort, wat 'n voortsetting van die neiging gedurende die afgelope twee jaar verteenwoordig het, was groten-deels aan die Tesourie se suksesvolle lenings van die private nie-banksektor gedurende die derde kwartaal van 1968 toe te skryf, wat bestaan het uit ontvangste van R29 miljoen in die vorm van leningsheffings, 'n toename van R55 miljoen in hierdie sektor se besit aan bemarkbare effekte en skatkiswissels en 'n bedrag van R38 miljoen wat deur uitreikings van belastingvrye Tesourie-obligasies verkry is.

Hoewel die Skatkis se netto skuldposisie teenoor die monetêre banksektor met R70 miljoen gedurende die derde kwartaal as geheel afgeneem het, het sy netto skuldposisie in werklikheid met R43 miljoen gedurende September toegeneem. Hierdie toename was gedeel-telik toe te skryf aan 'n daling van R12 miljoen in saldo's by die banksektor.

Kapitaalmark

Aandelemark

Die oormatige likwiditeit in die volkshuishouding het aangehou om die bedrywigheid op die Johannesburgse Effektebeurs te vergemaklik en te stimuleer en, ná 'n tydelike daling gedurende Julie, het die omset aansien-lik toegeneem en die pryse van die meeste klasse van



aandele tot nuwe rekordhoogtes gedurende Augustus en September gestyg. Hierdie verwickelinge het plaasgevind niesteenstaande die groot toevoeging tot die beskikbare voorraad aandelebewyse deur nuwe uitgiftes van aandele op die effektebeurs wat, soos in die bygaande tabel aangetoon word, nie minder nie as R96 miljoen gedurende die derde kwartaal bedra het. Die aanvraag na hierdie nuwe uitgiftes was egter so groot dat hulle in 'n aansienlike mate oorvolteken was.

Nuwe uitgiftes van aandele
R miljoene

1967—3de kwartaal	34
—4de kwartaal	26
1968—1ste kwartaal	12
—2de kwartaal	80
—3de kwartaal	96

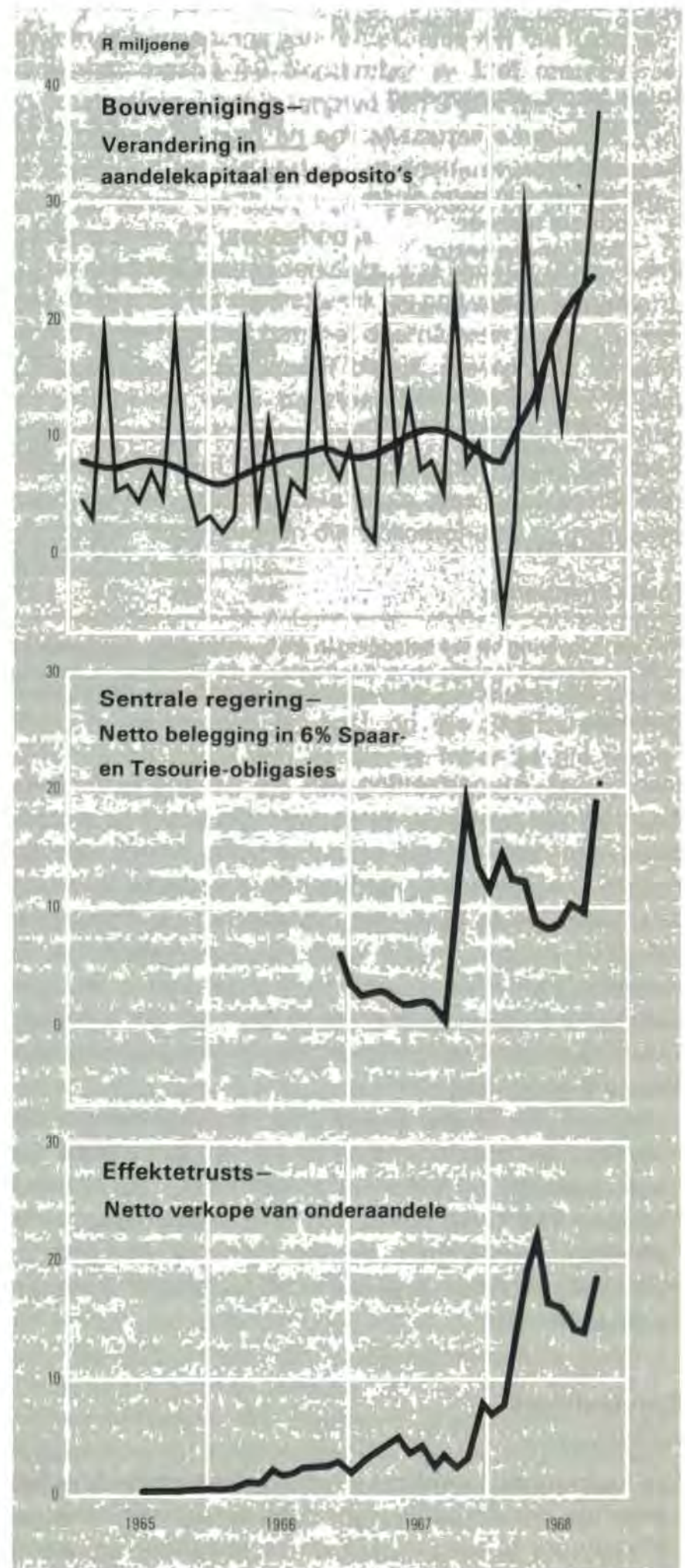
Die verdere styging in aandelepryse was tot die finansiële, nywerheids- en handelsafdelings van die mark beperk en het tot 'n verdere daling in opbrengskoerse gelei. So byvoorbeeld, het die gemiddelde opbrengskoers op nywerheids- en handelsaandele vanaf 3·8 persent in Junie tot 3·6 persent in September gedaal, wat die omgekeerde rendementsgaping tot 2·9 persent vergroot het. Teen die einde van Oktober en gedurende November het 'n redelik algemene afwaartse aanpassing in aandelepryse voorgekom. Werklike afnames het gedurende Oktober in die pryse van finansiële mynaandele voorgekom, maar in die geval van finansiële nywerheidsaandele en van nywerheids- en handelsaandele was die opwaartse beweging van pryse, vóór die begin van die afwaartse neiging, sterk genoeg om 'n aanmerkbare verdere styging in pryse gedurende hierdie maand teweeg te bring. Hoewel amptelike statistiek nog nie beskikbaar is nie, wil dit voorkom asof ook hierdie aandelepryse gedurende November afwaarts beweeg het.

In teenstelling met die beweging van ander aandelepryse gedurende die derde kwartaal, het die pryse van goudmynaandele gedurende Julie en Augustus gedaal en toe gedurende September effens herstel. Gedurende Oktober het 'n aansienlike afname in pryse plaasgevind. In hierdie omstandighede het die gemiddelde opbrengskoers op hierdie aandele vanaf 6·6 persent in Junie tot 7·5 persent in Oktober toegeneem. Hoewel gegewens vir November nog nie beskikbaar is nie, wil dit voorkom asof die pryse van goudmynaandele teen die middel van November aanmerklik herstel het as gevolg van 'n nuwe laag van onsekerheid oor internasionale geld-eenhede.

Effektetrusts

In ooreenstemming met verwickelinge in die aandele-mark, het die totale toevloeiing van nuwe fondse na die effektetrusts, wat 'n dalende neiging vanaf Mei 1968 getoon het, gedurende September weer opwaarts begin

beweeg en netto verkope van onderaandele aan die publiek op R46 miljoen vir die derde kwartaal te staan gebring, vergeleke met die rekordsyfer van R54 miljoen vir die tweede kwartaal. As gevolg van die skerp styging in aandelepryse, het die markwaarde van die effekte-trusts se netto bates gedurende die derde kwartaal met aansienlik meer as die bedrag wat by hulle belê is,



*Die uitgifte van hierdie obligasies is gestaak op 14 September.

toegeneem, naamlik met R75 miljoen tot R283 miljoen aan die einde van September. Die toename in die markwaarde van hulle portefeuljes het natuurlik 'n styging in die verkoopprijs van onderaandele tot gevolg gehad en die gekombineerde indeks van hierdie prijs (Junie 1965 = 100) het op 204 in September te staan gekom, vergeleke met 183 in Junie 1968. Hierdie verdere toename in verkoopprijs het die gemiddelde opbrengskoers op onderaandele vanaf 2.4 persent in Junie tot 2.1 persent in September verminder.

Die mark vir vaste-rentedraende effekte

Nieteenstaande die groot bedrae wat aan die kapitaalmark deur die uitreiking van aandele onttrek is en die sterk vraag van beleggers na aandele, was uitgiftes van staats- en munisipale effekte teen die heersende opbrengskoerse besonder suksesvol gedurende die derde kwartaal. Kontantinskrywings op twee staatslenings gedurende Julie het R114 miljoen bedra, terwyl drie munisipale lenings ten bedrae van R28 miljoen wat gedurende Augustus en September uitgeskryf is, inskrywings van R74 miljoen, of 2.6 keer die bedrag wat vir inskrywing aangebied is, getrek het.

Gedurende Oktober het Evkom lenings van R70 miljoen teen 'n effens verlaagde opbrengskoers van 7.2 persent, teenoor $7\frac{1}{4}$ persent op die munisipale lenings, uitgeskryf en het inskrywings ten bedrae van R105 miljoen ontvang. Opbrengskoerse op nuwe uitgiftes van skuldbriewe van maatskappye wat gedurende die derde kwartaal aangekondig is, is ook effens verlaag vanaf die vlak van $8\frac{1}{2}$ persent wat voorheen gegeld het.

Bouverenigings

Die groter toevloeiing van fondse na die bouverenigings het gedurende die derde kwartaal voortgeduur en het R81 miljoen bedra wat feitlik dubbeld soveel as die ooreenstemmende bedrag gedurende die voorafgaande kwartaal was. Hierdie uitbreiding van hulle middele gedurende die derde kwartaal is teweeggebring deur toenames van R25 miljoen in sowel vaste deposito's as nuwe kontantbeleggings in belastingvrye aandele en toevoegings van onderskeidelik R19 miljoen en R12 miljoen tot spaardeposito's en ander aandele.

Die verbeterde posisie van die bouverenigings is ook in 'n toename van R42 miljoen in hulle uitstaande verband- en ander lenings gedurende die derde kwartaal weerspieël, terwyl die veel groter toename in hul middele hulle in staat gestel het om R27 miljoen tot hul likwiede bates en ander voorgeskrewe beleggings te voeg. Gevolglik het die bouverenigings, sover dit hulle statutêre verpligtings aangaan, hulle in 'n gemaklike posisie bevind en hulle besit aan voorgeskrewe beleggings bo die statutêre minimum het R124 miljoen aan die einde van September 1968 bedra.