

South African
Reserve Bank

Suid-Afrikaanse
Reserwebank

Quarterly Bulletin

Kwartaalblad

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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

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Quarterly economic review

General observations

During 1971 the domestic economic situation was strongly influenced by financial developments abroad. During most of the year uncertainty prevailed about exchange rates, including those of the world's most important currencies such as the dollar, the mark and the yen. The uncertainty was aggravated when on 15th August the United States suspended the convertibility of the dollar into gold and imposed a 10 per cent import surcharge. Many countries, including South Africa's main trading partners, allowed their currencies to float and the expectation that these currencies would appreciate in relation to the dollar and the South African rand created more uncertainty, in particular about the magnitude of the eventual revaluations and devaluations. These uncertainties directly affected South Africa's balance of payments on both the current and the capital account and not only helped to maintain imports at a high level, but also caused "leads" in import and other foreign payments, "lags" in export and other foreign receipts, and a withholding of foreign capital. South Africa's balance of payments was, therefore, affected detrimentally at a time when the monetary and fiscal measures applied by the authorities had begun to reduce the overheating of the economy.

Although the uncertainties in international finance slowed down the balance of payments adjustment process in South Africa, definite signs were noticeable that during the first three quarters of 1971 the economy was slowly adjusting to a more balanced situation. During the fourth quarter, however, the reduced but still substantial imbalance was aggravated by international developments following the action of the United States on 15th August. National accounts figures show that the rate of increase in aggregate domestic demand slowed down considerably and the balance of payments current account deficit declined during the first three quarters of 1971. However, during the fourth quarter aggregate domestic demand rose faster than domestic production and the deficit on the current account increased. During 1971, the growth rate of the economy, as measured by the increase in the real gross domestic product, slowed down considerably to a rate well below that recorded during the nineteen sixties. The labour situation eased somewhat and surplus capacity emerged in certain sections of manufacturing.

In these circumstances, the Government on 24th November tightened import control to protect the rapidly declining reserves. Moreover, when the Group of Ten agreed on 18th December on a realignment of currencies in terms of which the dollar would be devalued by 7,89 per cent, the Government decided to devalue the rand in terms of gold by 12,28 per cent

as from 21st December. This amounts to an increase in the official rand price of gold from R25 to R28,50 per fine ounce. This step was partly an adaptation necessitated by the realignment of exchange rates and partly a policy measure designed to improve the overall balance of payments while at the same time stimulating economic growth. In the circumstances of late 1971 there was a clear conflict in South Africa between the need to restore balance of payments equilibrium and the need to stimulate production and investment in the private sector. It was hoped that devaluation would help to resolve this conflict by, on the one hand, reducing the current account deficit, reversing the leads and lags in foreign payments and encouraging the inflow of foreign capital, and, on the other, raising the rand incomes of exporters of primary commodities and of the gold mines, increasing the competitiveness of domestic secondary industries and thereby stimulating industrial production and investment, increasing government revenue and making the general monetary and financial climate more conducive to economic expansion.

Apart from the important events in the field of international finance, the main features of the domestic economic scene in 1971 and early in 1972 may be summarised as follows:

(1) The fiscal and monetary measures applied by the authorities did succeed in reducing the rate of increase in aggregate monetary demand. This reduction resulted mainly from a lower increase in private consumption expenditure, in particular on durable goods.

(2) Largely as a result of salary and wage increases, current government expenditure rose at a very high rate and the government was unable to finance its entire deficit from sources outside the banking sector.

(3) The growth rate of the economy declined to well below past performance, mainly as a result of a negative contribution by the mining sector and a relatively low rate of growth in manufacturing production. The increase of slightly less than 4 per cent in real gross domestic product, nevertheless, still represents an increase of more than 1 per cent in the real income per capita, i.e. in the standard of living.

(4) A more sound distribution was obtained in fixed investment as a result of larger increases in investment by private manufacturing and the S.A. Railways and smaller increases by the central and local governments, and capital outlays on residential building.

(5) A measure of surplus production capacity was observed in certain sections of private manufacturing and overprovision would appear to have been made for office accommodation and shops in some of the larger cities.

(6) The tight labour situation eased somewhat.

(7) Domestic saving remained insufficient to finance fixed and inventory investment.

(8) Output per man-hour in manufacturing declined during 1970 and 1971.

(9) The rate of increase in prices was very high according to South African standards, but the acceleration was largely due to higher indirect taxes, increases in government-administered prices, and a rise in the prices of imported goods, particularly in the fourth quarter of 1971.

(10) The balance of payments showed a large overall deficit in 1971, but a steady improvement has occurred since the devaluation of the rand on 21st December.

(11) Money and near-money and bank credit to the private sector increased only moderately and could, therefore, not have added much to the inflationary pressure.

(12) In the capital market, the demand for loanable funds exceeded the supply and interest rates remained on a high level. Share prices, which fell to low levels in November 1971, recovered somewhat from December.

National accounts

Decline in real growth rate

Although a further rise was recorded in the rate of increase in the gross domestic product in 1971, the rate of increase of prices showed an even bigger acceleration, with the result that the growth rate in the real gross domestic product declined from about 5 per cent in 1970 to approximately 4 per cent in 1971. These growth rates compare unfavourably with the 5½ per cent target rate set by the Economic Development Programme as well as the average rate of 5,8 per cent per annum achieved from 1960 to 1970. Nevertheless, a growth rate of 4 per cent still represents an improvement in the standard of living, as measured by the real gross domestic product per capita, of more than 1 per cent.

The relatively low rate of growth in 1971 resulted largely from a poor performance by the mining sector and a relatively low rate of growth in manufacturing production. Agricultural production and transport services increased at a faster rate than during 1970, whereas the growth in all other sectors increased steadily but at a lower rate.

Gold mining production, which still accounts for about two-thirds of the value of all mining production, declined by 2,6 per cent in 1971 and non-gold mining production also declined slightly mainly due to a cut-back in platinum production. The volume of manufacturing production, which is larger than that of any other sector, increased by only 3,0 per cent during 1971, and this compares unfavourably with this sector's production increases in the past.

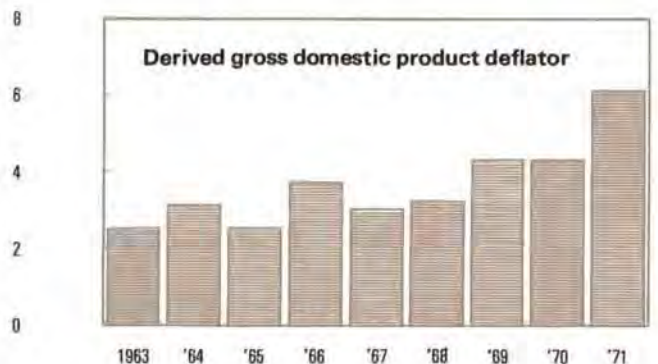
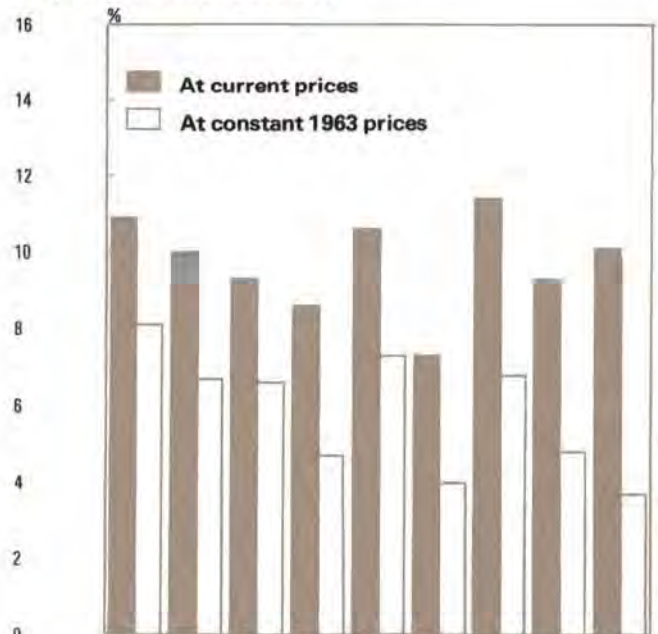
The gross domestic product deflator, i.e. the indicator of overall price changes in the economy, increased by about 6 per cent in 1971 as against a rise of nearly 4½ per cent in 1970. This relatively high rate of

increase in 1971 was caused, *inter alia*, by salary and wage scale adjustments made by public authorities, higher gold premiums earned on the sale of gold on the private market, a concentration of increases in indirect taxes and government-administered prices, and further substantial rises in construction costs.

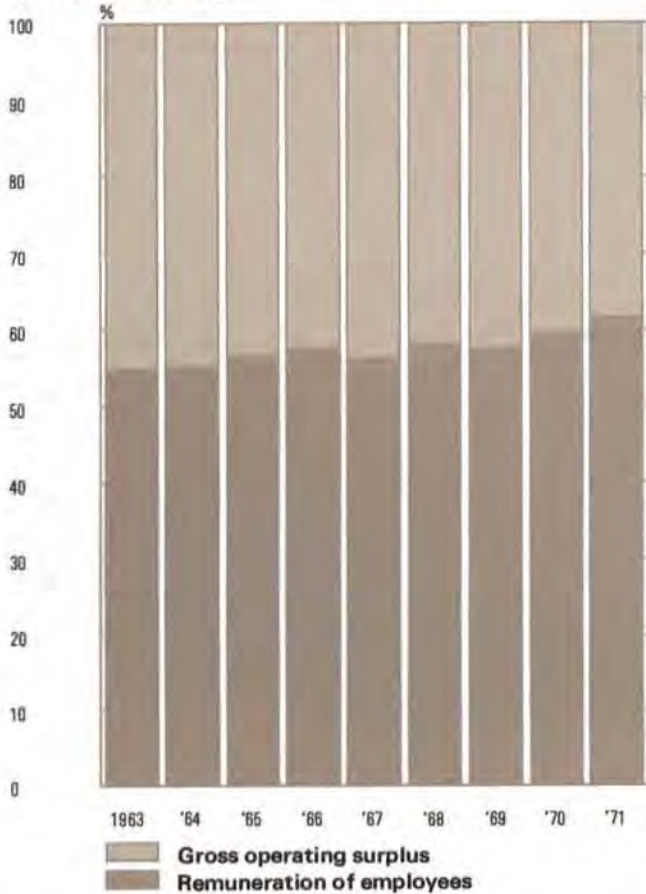
During the past five years, remuneration of employees at constant prices (i.e. deflated by the consumer price index) rose on average by 7 per cent per annum, whereas real net operating surplus, excluding agriculture, increased at an average annual rate of only 2 per cent. The result of the appreciably higher growth rate of remuneration of employees was that the latter's contribution to gross domestic product rose from 56 per cent in 1967 to about 62 per cent in 1971.

Quarterly estimates indicate that, after having increased at a relatively high rate during the second quarter of 1971 mainly owing to the higher than usual contribution by agriculture, the rate of increase in gross domestic product at current prices declined in the third

Average annual percentage change in gross domestic product.



Annual percentage distribution of gross domestic product.



quarter and showed little change in the fourth quarter. As prices increased further during the third and fourth quarters, the real gross domestic product probably also rose at a lower rate during these quarters.

Lower rate of increase in domestic demand

After it had increased by about 14 per cent in both 1969 and 1970, gross domestic expenditure (i.e. aggregate domestic demand for goods and services) rose further by approximately 11 per cent in 1971. In real terms, i.e. if price changes are excluded, the slowing-down in the rate of increase in gross domestic expenditure was much more pronounced, namely from increases of about 10 per cent in 1969 and 9 per cent in 1970 to a rise of about 4 per cent in 1971. This means that the measures taken by the authorities to curb the excessive rise in domestic demand were successful in reducing the real growth rate of spending to approximately the same level as that of income or production in 1971, whereas in 1969 and 1970 domestic demand rose at a substantially faster rate than production. Nevertheless, the absolute level of domestic spending at current prices still exceeded the national product by a substantial margin in 1971, with a resultant large deficit of R1 005 million on the balance of payments current account.

Quarterly figures show that the excess of domestic expenditure over national product declined during the first three quarters of 1971, but increased again during the fourth quarter.

Slower growth in private consumer spending

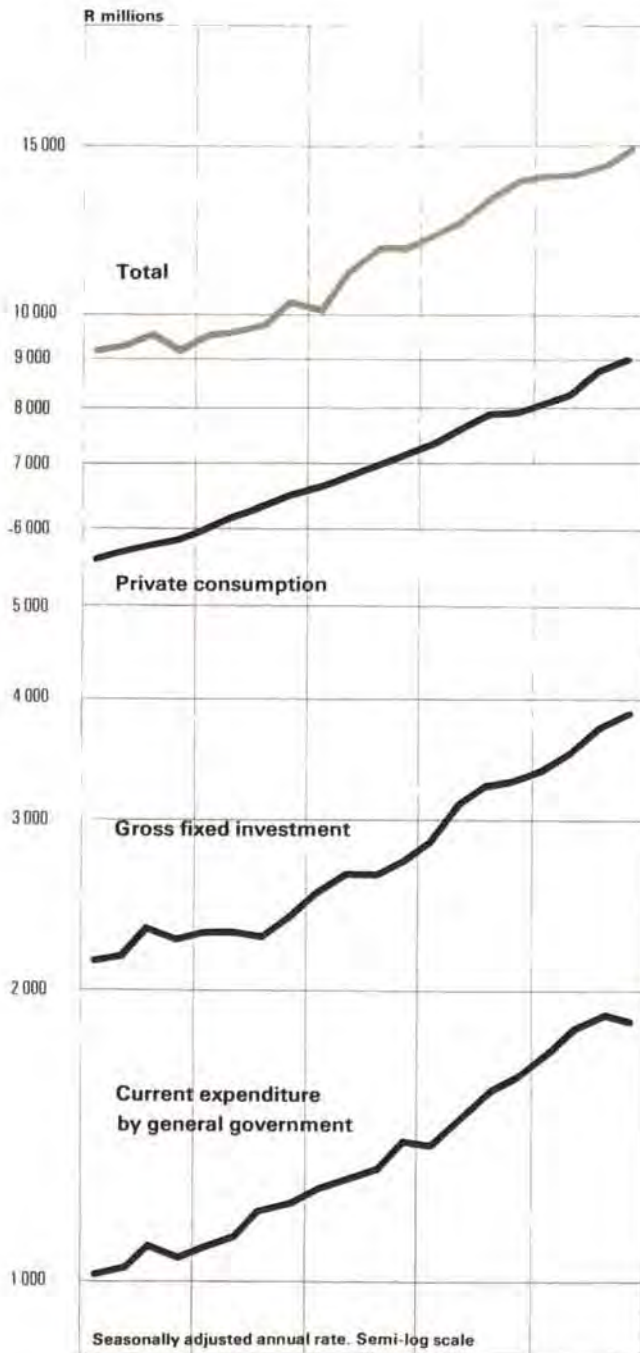
Although private consumption expenditure increased at only a slightly lower rate in 1971 than in 1970, the reduction in the growth rate becomes quite significant if price changes are excluded. This is shown in the accompanying table. Furthermore, as the measures taken by the authorities to curb the excessive rise in total monetary demand were directed amongst other things, at reducing the rate of increase in consumer spending, the figures in the table indicate that a considerable measure of success was achieved in this regard. Moreover, expenditure on durable goods, at which the restrictive measures were primarily aimed, showed the strongest reaction. In the category "other goods and services", which consists of semi-durable goods, non-durable goods and services, a slowing-down in the rate of increase was recorded in the case of beverages and tobacco and of transport and communication services, after the prices of both these items had been increased either through higher excise duties or higher tariffs and rates. This would appear to indicate that the demand for these items is elastic in respect of price changes and that the volume of expenditure declines with a rise in the price.

Quarterly estimates of private consumption expenditure in real terms are not yet available, but at current prices the quarterly figures indicate significant changes during the course of 1971. After having attained a relatively low rate of increase during the first half of 1971, the rate of increase accelerated during the second half, mainly as a result of a revival in expenditure on durable goods. The latter declined for three consecutive quarters and then increased sharply during the third and fourth quarters of 1971 as a result of a further rise in expenditure on transport equipment and on furniture and household appliances. The rate of increase in expenditure on semi-durable goods also accelerated slightly during the fourth quarter of 1971 largely owing to a moderate increase in outlays on clothing and footwear. It would appear, therefore, that although the rate of increase in consumer spending was lower in 1971 than in 1970, an upward trend was noticeable during the second half of the year.

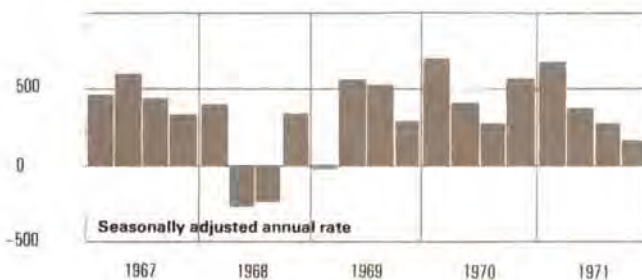
Annual rates of change in private consumption expenditure

Year	At current prices	At constant prices		
		All goods	Durable goods	Other goods and services
1969	10½	7	10½	6½
1970	11½	7	6	7
1971	10½	4½	-4	5½

Gross domestic expenditure



Changes in total inventories



Pronounced further rise in government consumption expenditure

Mainly as a result of salary and wage increases granted to government employees, effective from January 1971, and higher defence and general administrative expenditure on goods and other services, current outlays by the government increased by about 20 per cent in 1971. This represents a very high rate of increase if compared with an average annual rate of increase of 12 per cent from 1960 to 1970. If the effects of price changes, including salary and wage scale adjustments, are excluded, government consumption expenditure rose by $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in 1971, a rate of increase which is also above the average annual rate of 7 per cent recorded over the preceding ten years. Quarterly estimates reveal that government consumption expenditure at current prices increased at very high rates during the first half of 1971, but at an appreciably lower rate during the third quarter and actually declined during the fourth quarter of 1971.

Further increase in fixed investment

Although fixed investment increased by 15 per cent during 1971, as against an increase of 19 per cent in 1970, marked changes occurred in the rate of increase in investment by certain individual sectors. These changes are shown in the accompanying table. A substantial reduction in the rate of increase in investment outlays between 1970 and 1971 was recorded in private residential building (from 26 per cent to 15 per cent) and by the central government (from 23 per cent to 18 per cent), local authorities (from 19 per cent to 9 per cent) and public corporations (from 26 per cent to -6 per cent). At the same time, a substantial increase occurred in the rate of fixed investment by private manufacturing (from 28 per cent to 34 per cent), the S.A. Railways (from 15 per cent to 50 per cent) and provincial administrations (from 10 per cent to 23 per cent).

Percentage change in gross domestic fixed investment

	1970	1971
Private business enterprises:		
Manufacturing	28	34
Residential building	26	15
Total	19	14
Public authorities:		
S.A. Railways	15	50
Central government	23	18
Provincial administrations	10	23
Local authorities	19	9
Total	17	24
Public corporations	26	-6
Total fixed investment	19	15

The sharp reversal of trend in capital outlays by public corporations in 1971 is due to the completion of large projects such as Alusaf and Natref, and the substantial rise in capital outlays by the provincial administrations can largely be ascribed to enlarged capital expenditure on schools, hospitals and roads. The very large increase in capital outlays by the S.A. Railways was the result of a substantial rise of capital outlays on all the main types of assets, but especially on transport equipment.

The outstanding feature of fixed investment during the past three years has been the distinct revival in capital outlays by private manufacturing. After the investment boom of 1963 to 1966, fixed investment by private manufacturing had declined for three consecutive years, before it started to revive from about the middle of 1969 and showed increases of 28 per cent in 1970 and 34 per cent in 1971. At constant prices the value of fixed capital assets of private manufacturing increased by 10 per cent during the two years 1970 and 1971. Notwithstanding price rises and provision for depreciation, additional production capacity has, therefore, been created during the past two years. The fact that manufacturing production did not show any rise in 1971 with this addition to production capacity indicates that a certain measure of surplus plant capacity existed.

Quarterly estimates of fixed investment showed divergent trends and marked fluctuations for the main sectors of the economy during the course of 1971. Generally a relatively high rate of increase was attained over the first three quarters of 1971 (particularly in the third quarter), but the rate of increase declined noticeably during the fourth quarter. The very high rate of increase recorded during the third quarter can be ascribed mainly to substantial increases in fixed investment outlays by private manufacturing and to a lesser extent by the S.A. Railways. During the fourth quarter, capital expenditure by the S.A. Railways, particularly on transport equipment, increased substantially and fixed capital outlays by the central government and provincial administrations also showed marked rises. These increases were, however, to a large extent offset by a significant decrease in fixed investment by private manufacturing.

Further large net addition to inventories

Although progressively smaller net additions to inventories were made during the last three quarters of 1971, the net result of these changes was that the total net accumulation for 1971 still amounted to nearly R600 million (at book value), compared with approximately R630 million during 1970. As a result of the continued inventory build-up for eleven consecutive quarters, the ratio of total non-agricultural inventories to the comparable gross domestic product rose to nearly 40 per cent in 1971, as against an average of about 37½ per cent over the period 1960 to 1970.

Insufficient saving

Gross fixed and inventory investment exceeded gross domestic savings by R1 005 million in 1971, after a shortfall of R843 million had been recorded for 1970. The deficit in 1971 was financed by a net capital inflow of R763 million and the drawing-down of the gold and foreign reserves by an amount of R242 million.

The continued large shortfall of domestic saving during recent years was reflected in a decline in the ratio of gross domestic saving to gross domestic product from nearly 24 per cent in 1969 to 22 per cent in 1971.

Production and employment

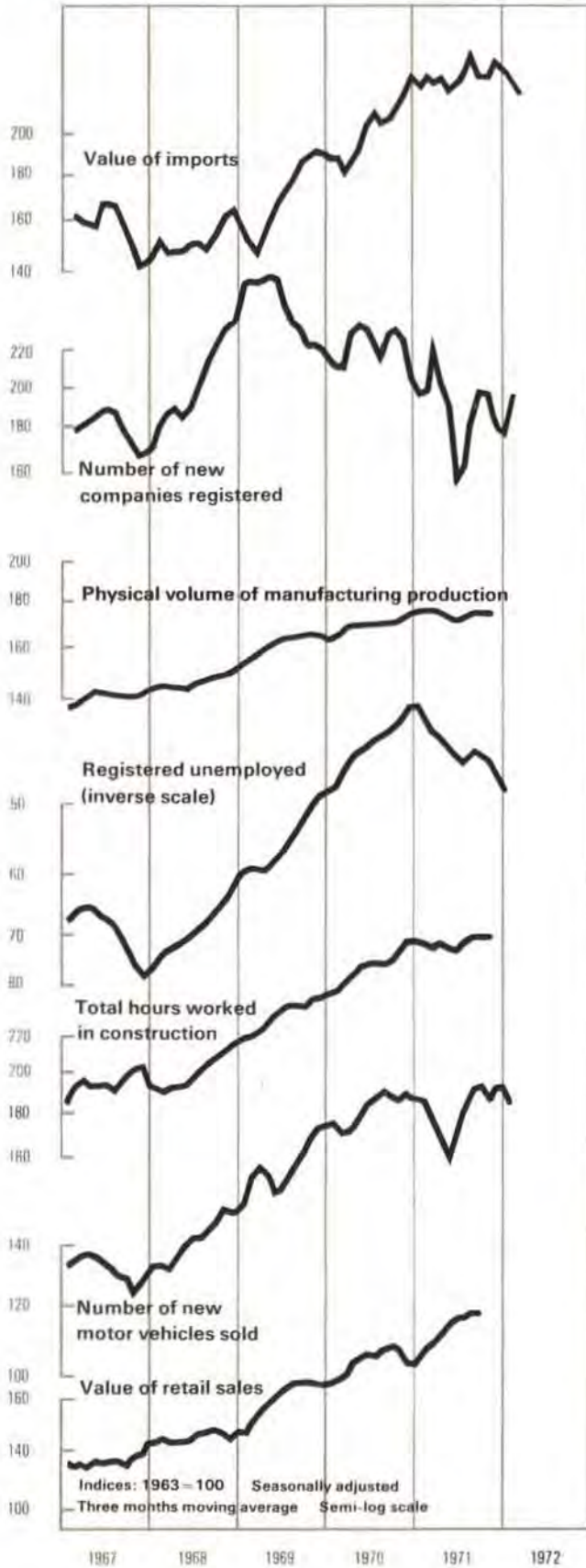
Apart from the relatively low increase between the average level of the volume of manufacturing production during the first eleven months of 1970 and the average level for the comparable period in 1971, namely 3.0 per cent, the seasonally adjusted index of the volume of production showed almost no change during the first eleven months of 1971, i.e. from December 1970 to November 1971. As total hours worked by production workers increased by almost 2 per cent from December 1970 to November 1971, it would appear that the output per man-hour declined during 1971.

Construction activity, which had been very buoyant from 1968 to 1970, levelled off during 1971 according to the movements in a number of indicators, such as total hours worked, the volume of cement production, building plans approved and new advances granted by building societies. The value of real estate transactions declined in 1970 and then showed little change during 1971.

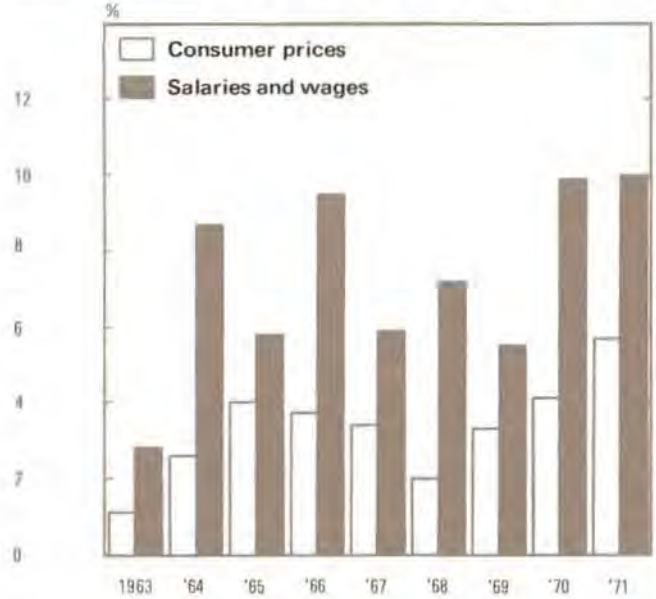
Activity in the wholesale and retail trade recovered considerably during the course of 1971 from the relatively low level to which it had declined towards the end of 1970 and early in 1971 as a result of the anti-inflationary measures directed at curbing consumer spending. The value of retail sales, which had declined during the fourth quarter of 1970, increased sharply throughout 1971. The value of wholesale sales showed an even more pronounced improvement. Motor vehicle sales declined until April 1971, and then recovered noticeably until September 1971, before levelling off during the five months which ended in February 1972.

The slower growth in economic activity in 1971 was also reflected in an easing of the tight labour situation which had prevailed almost unabatedly during the past three years. Total employment in the non-agricultural sectors increased at a lower rate than during 1970. Employment in mining actually declined throughout 1971, and employment in the construction industry increased at a lower rate. Employment by the public authorities, however, continued to show an increase. The easing of labour conditions was also reflected in an increase in the seasonally adjusted number of regis-

General economic indicators



Annual percentage rate of change in consumer prices and average salaries and wages.



tered unemployed Whites, Coloureds and Asians from 7 469 in December 1970 to 9 032 in December 1971. During January 1972 the figure rose by 1 257 to 10 289.

The average level of salaries and wages was 10,1 per cent higher during the first nine months of 1971 than during the comparable period in 1970. During 1970 salaries and wages had increased by 9,9 per cent. The accompanying graph also shows that during the past nine years the annual increase of average salaries and wages paid to non-agricultural employees continually exceeded the increase in consumer prices.

Prices

During 1971 South Africa experienced one of the highest consumer price rises in its history, but for a number of reasons changes in the overall consumer price index should be interpreted with care. A comparison of the average monthly consumer price index for 1971 with that for 1970, gives a rise of 5,7 per cent, whereas the increase from December 1970 to December 1971 shows an increase of 7,0 per cent. The main cause of the substantial difference between these two rates of increase is the irregular changes in the index during the course of 1971, as is illustrated by the accompanying table. During the second quarter of 1971 the rate of increase was abnormally high at 12,3 per cent. This was due to a concentration in this particular quarter of substantial increases in the sales duty and other indirect taxes and in certain government-administered prices. In the fourth quarter the rate of increase also accelerated, though not to the same extent as in the second quarter. This increase may largely be ascribed to increases in food prices (9,5 per

Consumer prices

Annual rate of change in seasonally adjusted index

	%
1970: December 1969 to March 1970	4,6
March 1970 to June 1970	4,3
June 1970 to September 1970	3,9
September 1970 to December 1970	3,9
1971: December 1970 to March 1971	4,5
March 1971 to June 1971	12,3
June 1971 to September 1971	4,9
September 1971 to December 1971	6,7

cent), housing costs (9,7 per cent), as well as the rise in prices of imported goods associated with the upward floating of the exchange rates of some of our trading partners. If the effects of increased indirect taxes and government-administered prices are identified and treated separately, the acceleration in 1971 in the rate of increase in all other prices largely disappears. The total seasonally adjusted index increased by 6,8 per cent between January 1971 and January 1972 and at an annual rate of 5,2 per cent between September 1971 and January 1972. During these four months the prices of vegetables, non-alcoholic beverages, servants' wages and transport services, showed the largest percentage increases.

The average monthly index for wholesale prices was 4,6 per cent higher in 1971 than in 1970 and between December 1970 and December 1971 it rose by 4,8 per cent. Of particular significance is the acceleration in the rate of increase of prices of imported goods from 3,0 per cent in 1970 to 5,8 per cent in 1971. From January 1971 to January 1972 the seasonally adjusted all-inclusive wholesale price index increased by 5,2 per cent.

Balance of payments

Substantial overall deficit and devaluation of the rand

For the second consecutive year South Africa experienced a substantial overall deficit on the balance of payments. During 1971 the gold and foreign reserves of the country declined by R242 million as a result of balance of payments transactions, compared with a decline of R286 million during 1970. This sharp decline in 1971 occurred notwithstanding a large net capital inflow of R763 million, and was caused by a record deficit on the current account amounting to R1 005 million. During 1970 and 1971 the overall deficit on the balance of payments resulted mainly from a sharp rise in imports, related, in turn, to excessive total domestic spending and a substantial net addition to inventories. The authorities therefore continued to apply restrictive monetary and fiscal measures to contain the excessive rate of increase in domestic expenditure.

The gradual but distinct improvement in the balance on current account over the first three quarters of 1971 was a clear indication that the policy measures taken by the authorities to curb excessive spending were slowly achieving their objective. However, on 15th August the United States suspended the convertibility of the dollar into gold and imposed a 10 per cent import surcharge, and these measures caused South Africa's main trading partners to float their currencies. These international economic developments aggravated South Africa's balance of payments problem. The expectation that the currencies of South Africa's main trading partners would appreciate in relation to the U.S. dollar and the South African rand not only helped to maintain imports at a high level, but also caused "leads" in import and other foreign payments, "lags" in export and other foreign receipts, and the withholding of foreign capital. Consequently, the balance of payments on current account deteriorated during the fourth quarter of the year, and at the same time there was a smaller net inflow of capital to the private sector.

In these circumstances, and as there was no assurance at that stage that an international agreement would soon be reached on the realignment of exchange rates and on related trade arrangements, the government decided in November to impose stricter import control measures. On 18th December the Group of Ten agreed on a realignment of currencies in terms of which the U.S. dollar would be devalued by 7,89 per cent and various other currencies revalued in varying degrees.

South Africa reacted to this currency realignment by devaluing the rand on 21st December by 12,28 per cent. This step, which was taken in concurrence with the International Monetary Fund, was partly an adaptation necessitated by the realignment of the major currencies and partly a policy measure designed to improve the overall balance of payments and at the same time to stimulate economic growth. In the circumstances of late 1971 there was a clear conflict in South Africa between the need to restore balance of payments equilibrium and the need to stimulate production and investment in the private sector. It was hoped that devaluation would help to resolve this conflict by, on the one hand, reducing the current account deficit, reversing the leads and lags in foreign payments and encouraging the inflow of foreign capital, and, on the other, raising the rand incomes of exporters of primary commodities and of the gold mines, increasing the competitiveness of domestic secondary industries and thereby stimulating industrial production and investment, increasing government revenue and making the general monetary and financial climate more conducive to economic expansion.

It was fully appreciated by the authorities that devaluation would tend to aggravate the existing inflation and that it would only make its contribution to the solution of South Africa's economic problems if

accompanied by appropriate measures in other fields. In announcing the devaluation the Minister, therefore, declared that the existing fiscal and monetary measures against inflation would be maintained for the time being and that the Government would continue its efforts to reduce the rate of increase in government spending. In addition, he warned that any action leading to price and cost rises should be avoided as far as possible. He also announced that the recently imposed import control measures would be maintained for the time being, but would be progressively relaxed as and when a definite improvement occurred in the balance of payments on current account.

Record deficit on current account

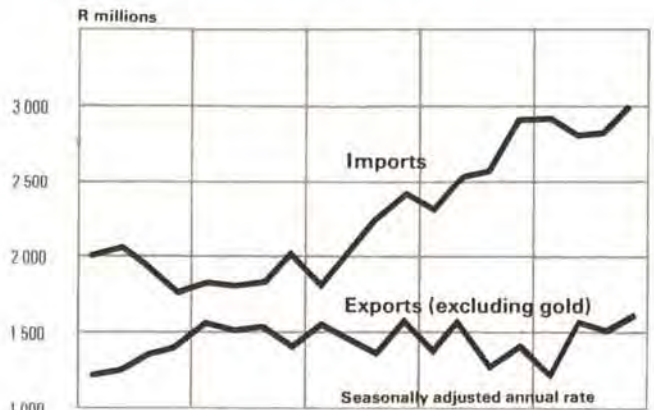
The record deficit on the balance of payments current account during 1971 as a whole can mainly be attributed to a further sharp increase in merchandise imports, which was only partly offset by a rise in net gold output and merchandise exports. Net invisible payments, however, remained on about the same level as during 1970.

Merchandise imports increased from the high level of R2 579 million reached in 1970 to R2 888 million in 1971, or by about 12 per cent. This increase was smaller than the 20 per cent and the 14 per cent that had been recorded in 1970 and 1969, respectively, and corresponded to a lower rate of increase in domestic expenditure.

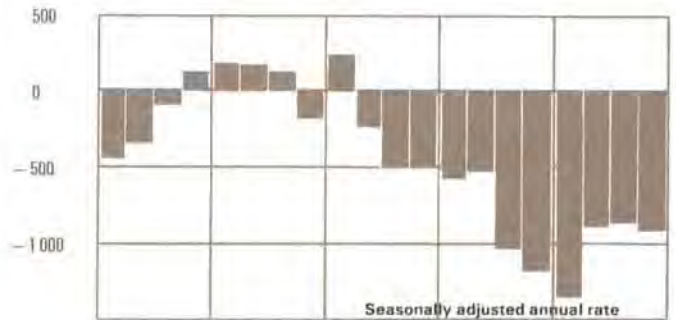
As in the preceding year, increases occurred in almost all the different classes of imported goods in 1971, but exceptionally large increases were recorded in transport equipment, machinery and electrical equipment, mineral products, base metals and chemical products. In the course of 1971 the value of merchandise imports declined slightly during the first nine months of the year, but increased again during the fourth quarter owing mainly to the uncertainties in the international monetary field and rising import prices from countries with appreciating currencies in terms of the rand.

For the third consecutive year merchandise exports did not do well. After having declined by 2 per cent in 1969 and 5 per cent in 1970, merchandise exports rose slightly by 4 per cent to R1 481 million in 1971, mainly because of higher exports of diamonds and agricultural products. The small increase in exports during 1971 was mainly caused by declines in the prices of many of the main export products. Declines were registered in the world prices of iron ore, platinum, nickel, copper, wool, coal, and during most of the year also diamonds—products accounting for a substantial part of South Africa's exports. Nevertheless, exports showed a slightly increasing trend over the last nine months of 1971, and with higher prices for products such as sugar, wool and, from November 1971, also of diamonds, the expected good maize crop, and the advantages gained by the devaluation of the rand, exports may continue to rise in 1972.

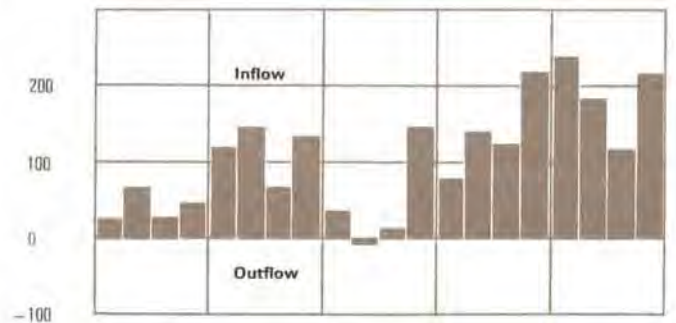
Current account of the balance of payments



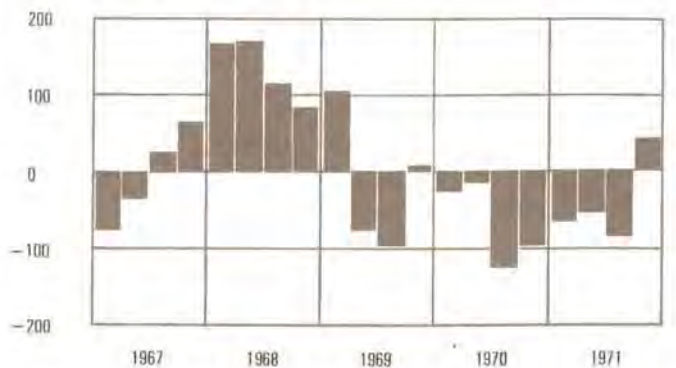
Balance on current account



Total capital movements



Change in gold and foreign reserves



Although the physical volume of gold production declined by 2,6 per cent from 1970 to 1971, the value of net gold output increased from R837 million to R918 million over the same period, i.e. by nearly 10 per cent. This sharp rise is therefore entirely attributable to a rise in the gold price on the private market. The value of net gold output showed a steadily increasing trend during the year, with particularly sharp increases during the second and fourth quarters.

Record net inflow of capital

The net capital inflow of R763 million during 1971 brought the total net inflow over the past two years to no less than R1 320 million. As shown in the accompanying table, the private sector received the largest part of the net inflow in 1971. In particular, large net inflows were recorded in the form of net purchases by foreigners of South African securities listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange and of the net long-term loans of public corporations and local authorities. Foreign long-term loans obtained by the central government mainly accounted for the considerable net inflow of capital to the central government and banking sector.

During 1971 the net inflow of capital to the private sector declined from R209 million in the first quarter to R82 million in the fourth quarter. This reduction in the net inflow of capital to the private sector, particularly during the fourth quarter, was to a large extent attributable to the uncertainty about the exchange value of the rand in terms of the currencies of most of the country's main trading partners. The uncertainties regarding international finance led to a reduction of

Net inflow of capital—R millions

	1970	1971	% of total, 1971
Private sector	453	564	73,9
Net purchases on Johannesburg Stock Exchange	50	88	11,5
Long-term loans of public corporations and local authorities	135	134	17,6
Other long-term capital	141	161	21,1
Short-term capital including errors and unrecorded transactions	127	181	23,7
Central government and banking sector	104	199	26,1
Long-term loans of central government	129	149	19,5
Other—net inflow of capital	-25	50	6,6
Total net capital inflow	557	763	100,0

trade and other short-term foreign credits and discouraged an inflow of capital.

Substantial decline in gold and foreign reserves

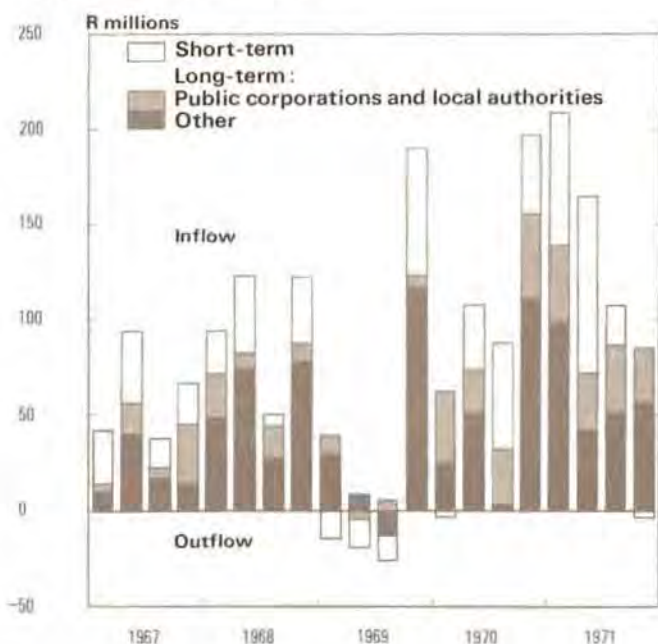
As indicated above, South Africa's balance of payments transactions resulted in a decline of R242 million in the gold and foreign reserves during 1971. However, if the second allocation of special drawing rights amounting to R15 million, the profit of R2 million on the revaluation of the Swiss franc in May 1971 and the profit of R69 million due to the realignment of exchange rates in December are taken into account, the total gold and foreign reserves declined by only R156 million.

Developments during January and February 1972

Although it is still too early to judge the influence of devaluation and import control on the balance of payments, certain favourable developments occurred during January and February 1972. In January the total gold and foreign reserves increased from R651 million at the end of December to R658 million at the end of January. This increase includes the third allocation of special drawing rights amounting to R28 million, so that the gold and foreign reserves actually declined by R21 million as a result of balance of payments transactions. This decrease was mainly reflected in a decline of R35 million in the foreign exchange holdings of monetary banking institutions. In contrast, the gold and foreign reserves of the Reserve Bank increased by R41 million during January and by a further R15 million during February, to reach a level of R520 million at the end of February. Until 17th March it increased further by R20 million.

According to figures of the Department of Customs and Excise, which are not strictly comparable with the balance of payments figures, imports declined sharply

Private capital movements



from a seasonally adjusted annual figure of R2 933 million in December to R2 792 million in January and to R2 675 million in February. Exports increased from R1 574 million in December to R1 621 million in January, and then declined to R1 566 million in February. Preliminary figures also show that the net purchases of foreigners of South African securities listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange amounted to R17 million in January and R11 million in February. It would appear that, as in 1971, the stock exchange is again attracting a considerable amount of foreign capital. The "leads and lags" have probably ceased to run against South Africa and the net inflow of capital may have increased.

Monetary and banking situation

Moderate increase in money and near-money

As shown in the accompanying table, the total quantity of money and near-money increased significantly less during 1970 and 1971 than during the preceding two years. During 1971 the increase in the money and near-money supply was also smaller than that in the gross domestic product, with the result that the ratio of the average quantity of money and near-money to the gross domestic product at current prices declined from 30,8 per cent in 1970 to 29,7 per cent in 1971.

During the course of 1971 the rate of increase in the seasonally adjusted quantity of money and near-money declined considerably from an annual rate of about 11,0 per cent during the first half of the year to only 3,5 per cent during the second half. During January 1972 the seasonally adjusted quantity of money and near-money declined by R13 million. This decline exceeded the small rise of R9 million during the fourth quarter of 1971 and resulted in a slight decline over the four-month period from September 1971 to January 1972.

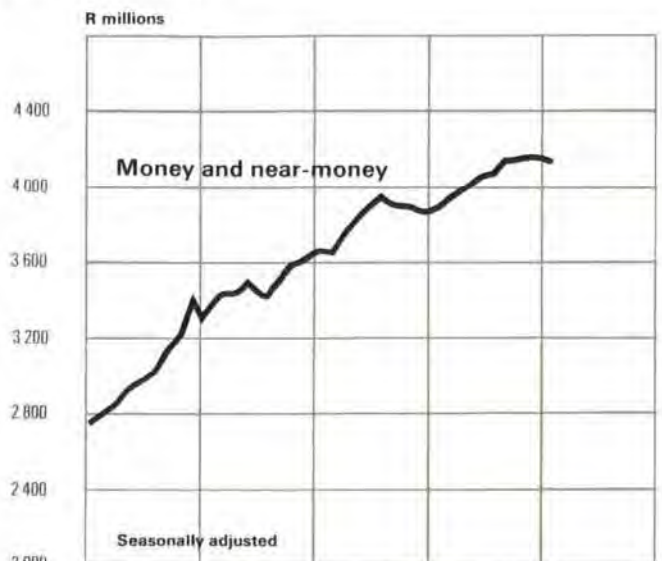
Increase in money and near money

	R millions	Percentage
1968	589	20,8
1969	353	10,3
1970	209	5,5
1971	292	7,3

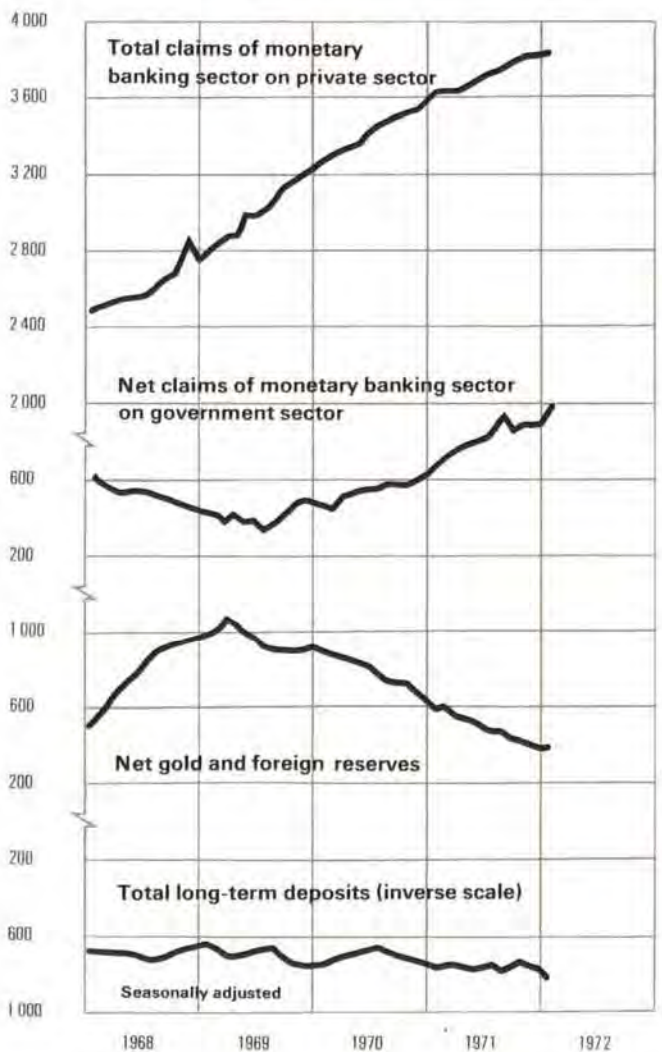
Causes of changes in money and near-money

The accompanying table shows that during 1970 and 1971 the increase in the quantity of money and near-money was caused by a substantial decline in net government deposits and an increase in bank credit to the private sector only partly offset by a continued rapid decline in the net gold and foreign reserves. The slowing-down in the rate of increase in the quantity of money and near-money during 1970 and 1971 was the result of the substantial decline in the net gold and foreign reserves and a significant reduction in the rate

Monetary analysis



Causes of changes in money and near-money



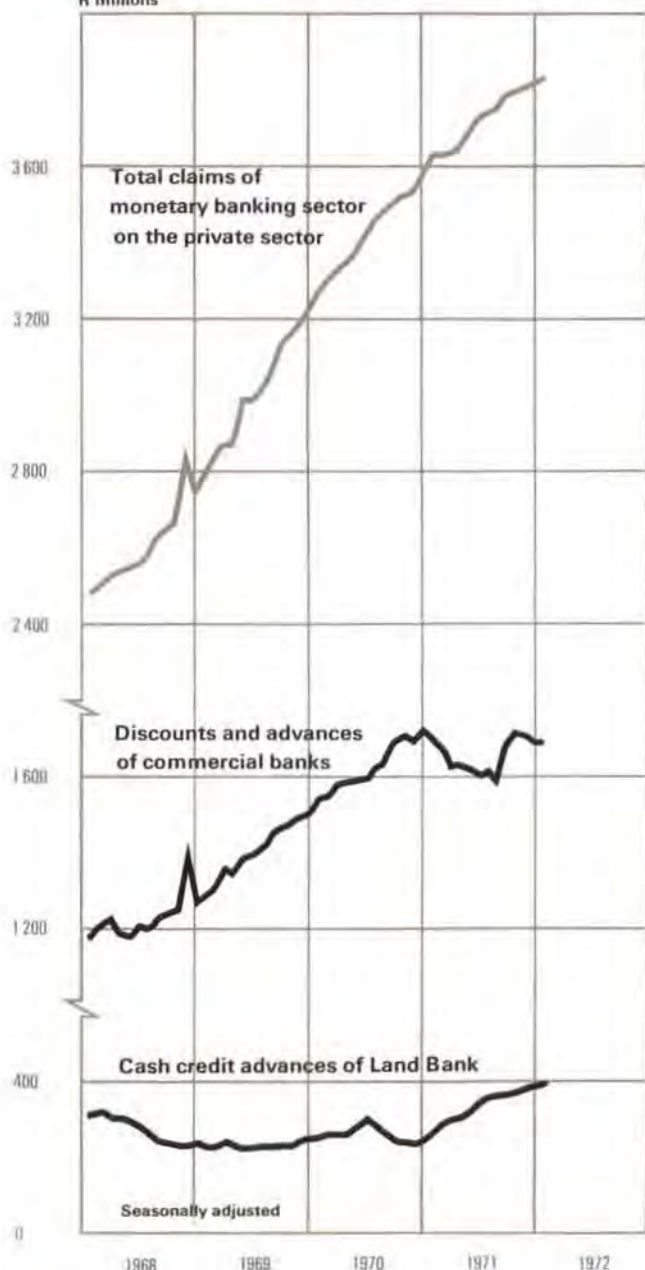
Causes of changes in money and near-money

R millions

	1968	1969	1970	1971
Net gold and foreign reserves	471	-52	-282	-251
Claims on the government sector:				
Gross claims	191	-21	132	62
Government deposits (increase-, decrease+)	-395	63	26	256
Net claims	-204	42	158	318
Claims on private sector	281	488	362	244
Long-term private deposits (increase-, decrease+)	12	-91	-6	-35
Net other liabilities and assets	30	-34	-22	16
Total money and near-money	589	353	209	292

Bank credit to the private sector

R millions



of increase in bank credit to the private sector. The latter rate declined from 18 per cent in 1969 to 11 per cent in 1970 and 6,7 per cent in 1971.

An analysis of the different components of bank credit to the private sector reveals that during 1971 no less than R164 million or 67 per cent of the total increase was accounted for by seasonal cash credits advanced by the Land Bank, whereas discounts and advances of the commercial banks actually declined by R35 million. Discounts and advances of the monetary hire-purchase and general banks and merchant banks, on the other hand, increased by R102 million, of which approximately half was accounted for by the inclusion as from January 1971 of another bank in the monetary banking sector. The credit ceilings were not raised during 1971, except for a concession of 2 per cent in respect of credit for agricultural purposes, and they were generally applied strictly (including the introduction in March 1971 of penalties for exceeding the ceilings). The reason why the commercial banks reduced their discounts and advances and the other banks during the same period still showed an increase was that the former group had exceeded their ceilings at the end of 1970, whereas the other group still had some scope under their ceilings at that time.

Banks' surplus liquid assets at relatively low level

During 1970 and 1971 the banks' surplus liquid assets declined considerably from the high levels that had been reached during the preceding years, as the accompanying table shows. During January 1972 the excess liquid asset ratio of commercial banks declined to 3,3 per cent. The percentage for all monetary banks together was 2,9 per cent at the end of January 1972.

Commercial banks: Average ratio of surplus liquid assets to liabilities to the public

	%
1968	9,8
1969	4,9
1970	3,3
1971	3,9

High level of short-term interest rates

Short-term interest rates, which had risen substantially during 1970, increased further during 1971, although marked fluctuations occurred during the course of the year. The rate quoted on 90-day NCD's rose from 7,7 per cent at the end of 1970 to 8,7 per cent at the end of 1971 and then declined to 7,75 per cent at the beginning of March 1972. It reached a peak of just over 9 per cent in March 1971 and a low point of 6,7 per cent in August 1971.

Deposit interest rates quoted by banking institutions also showed a further upward tendency during 1971, although generally only moderate adjustments were

made. Although higher rates were quoted occasionally, the rate on 12-months deposits remained at 7.5 per cent, but shorter-term rates moved upwards by between $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

Government finance

During 1971 the Exchequer Account showed a record deficit of R845 million, which is more than double the figure of R399 million recorded in 1970. The large deficit in 1971 was caused by a sharp rise in current and capital expenditure (27 per cent) as well as by a reduced rate of increase in receipts (12 per cent as against 18 per cent in 1970). Because of tight capital market conditions and inflationary expectations, the authorities found it very difficult to finance such a large deficit in a non-inflationary manner. Nevertheless, various steps were taken to limit the use of bank credit. Indirect taxes and loan levies were increased, tax-free Premium Bonds were offered to individuals at attractive interest rates, prescribed investments required from insurers and pension funds were increased and interest rates on government stock were raised. These measures enabled the Exchequer to borrow R515 million outside the monetary banking sector. Receipts in the form of loan levies amounted to R117 million (R29 million in 1970), issues of Premium Bonds yielded R40 million, the net investment of the private sector (mainly insurers and pension funds) totalled R103 million and foreign borrowing amounted to R132 million. The PDC, however, contributed only R123 million, which is much less than in previous years.

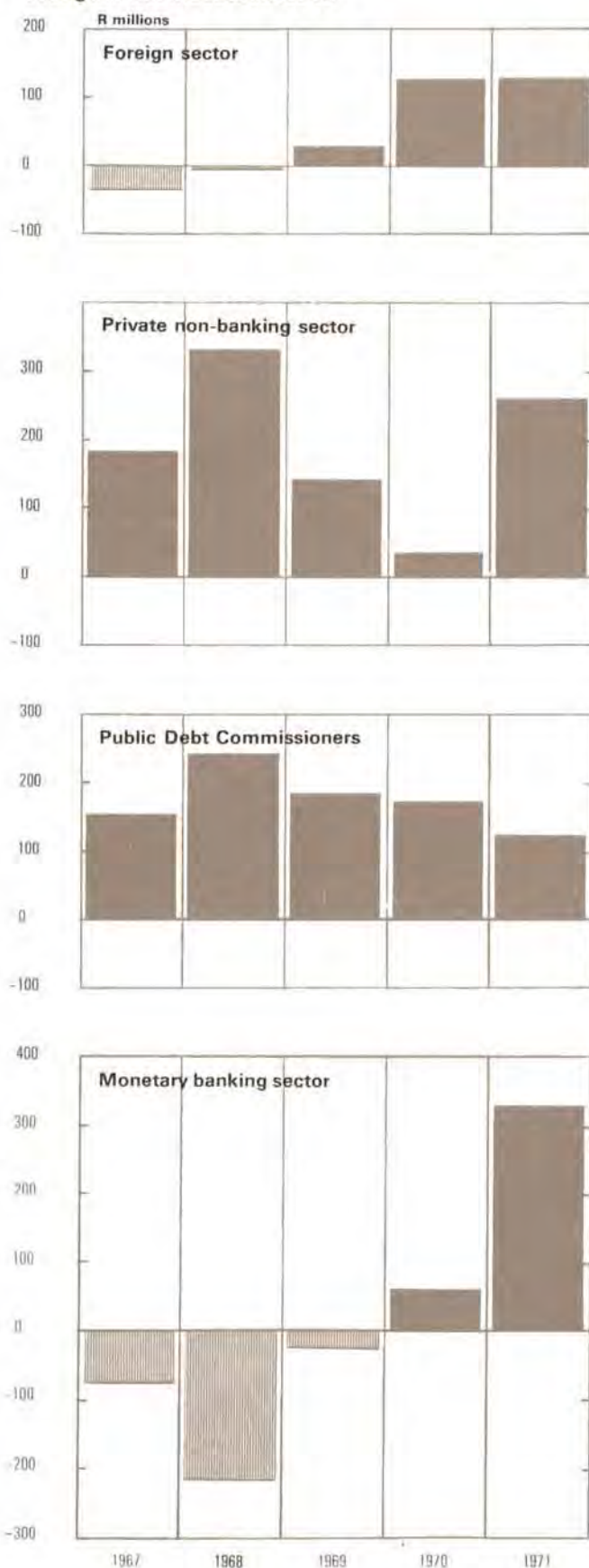
Exchequer finance

R millions

	Years ended		Jan.
	1970	1971	
Total net receipts	2 302	2 586	274
Total net issues	2 701	3 431	314
Total deficit (excluding borrowing)	399	845	40
Financing:			
Change in net indebtedness to:			
Foreign sector	128	132	14
Private non-bank sector:			
Loan levies	29	117	27
Other	7	143	9
Public Debt Commissioners	172	123	23
Sub-total	336	515	73
Monetary banking sector:			
Change in holdings of government securities	-33	71	-75
Change in Exchequer balance*	96	259	42
Sub-total	63	330	-33
Total financing	399	845	40

*Increase —, decrease +. Including net transfers to the Stabilization Account and to the IMF Deposit Account in respect of super gold tranché drawings.

Exchequer financing: change in net indebtedness to



Notwithstanding the Treasury's endeavour to borrow outside the banking sector, it was forced to finance a part of the Exchequer deficit by reducing its deposits with, and increasing its borrowing from, the banking sector. The increase in net bank credit amounted to R330 million, consisting of a decline of R259 million in Exchequer deposits and an increase of R71 million in government securities held by the banking sector. The total Exchequer balance (including the Stabilization Account and the IMF Deposit Account in respect of super gold tranché drawings) accordingly declined to R224 million at the end of 1971, compared with a month-end peak of R717 million in July 1969.

Only about 35 per cent of the 5 per cent 1972 stock issue of R136 million, which was due for redemption on 15th January, was converted into new or existing issues. The greater part, namely R89 million, was therefore repaid to investors, mainly the monetary banking sector. However, these repayments were more than compensated for by applications for two stock issues made available to public subscription as from 17th January 1972. When subscription lists for these new issues closed on 17th February, applications for the short-term 6½ per cent 1975 issue amounted to R60 million, of which R52 million originated from the monetary banking sector and R7 million from building societies. Nearly R48 million was subscribed to the 8½ per cent 1996 long-term stock issue from sources other than the Public Debt Commissioners who subscribed R40 million. Applications from insurers and pension funds amounted to R45 million. On a net basis the Treasury, therefore, received R59 million through the issue of government stock, of which R40 million originated from the Public Debt Commissioners. As a net amount of R35 million was repaid to the banking sector, net investment of the private non-banking sector amounted to R54 million.

Capital market

Market for fixed-interest securities continued to be tight

The imbalance between the demand for and supply of loanable funds in the market for fixed-interest securities continued in 1971, notwithstanding a diversion by the public sector of a substantial part of its borrowing operations to foreign capital markets. Yields were adjusted upwards to new record levels during the first four months of the year but did not increase further during the rest of the year. The yield on new issues of long-term gilt-edged securities was raised by 0,75 to 8,50 per cent, that on semi-gilt-edged securities by 0,5 to 9,3 per cent and the yield on company debentures by 0,25 to 10,25 per cent. At these higher yields the supply of funds increased and all issues of semi-gilt-edged securities during the period April to September were to some extent over-subscribed. A government stock issue in July was also reasonably successful. The yield on company debentures actually moved downwards by 0,25 per cent during this period. In October,

however, this temporary easing of market conditions came to an end. The yield on company debentures reverted to its former level and new issues of semi-gilt-edged securities during the last quarter of 1971 were not fully subscribed.

Notwithstanding the slight tightening of market conditions towards the end of 1971, a government stock issue floated on 17th January 1972 was well supported, especially by insurers and pension funds which had to comply with higher statutory investment requirements from 1st October 1971.

Improvement in the share market after the devaluation of the rand

Activity in the share market declined noticeably during 1971 and in November the prices of almost all classes of shares reached their lowest levels after the May 1969 peak. Distinct fluctuations occurred, however, during the course of 1971. During the first half of the year share prices, under the impetus of foreign buying, moved upwards, but international currency uncertainties and pessimistic assessments of domestic economic prospects led to a renewed decline in share prices during the subsequent five months. After the realignment of exchange rates and the devaluation of the rand, however, activity and prices recovered towards the end of December 1971 and continued to improve during January and February 1972.

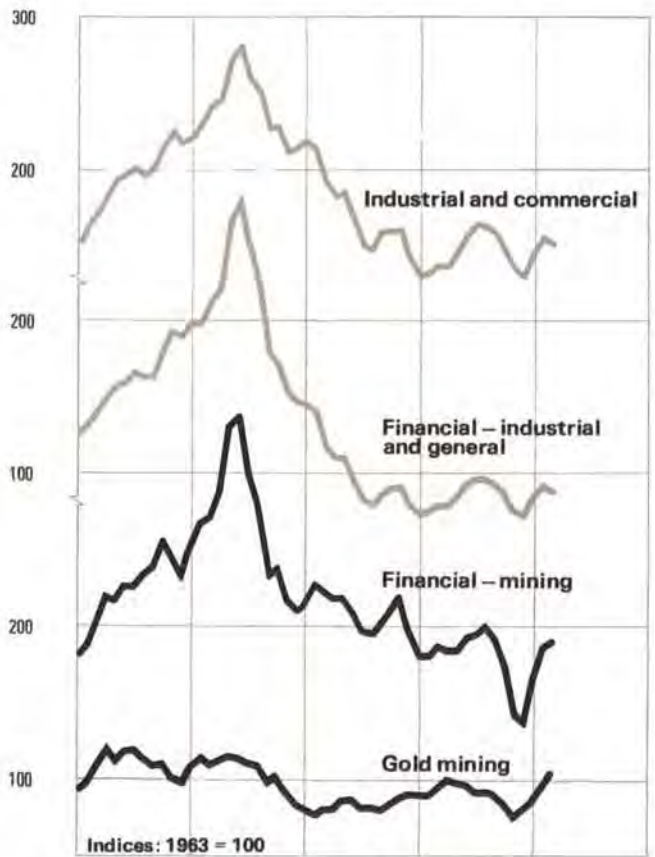
After share yields had declined during the first half of 1971, increases were registered again during the second half of the year. In December yield levels were not materially different from those in December 1970. Reflecting the increase in share prices during January and February 1972, yields declined slightly. When the average yield on industrial and commercial shares, for example, is compared with that on long-term gilt-edged securities, it is evident that the reverse yield gap widened from 1,4 per cent in December 1970 to 2,4 per cent in December 1971 and 2,5 per cent in February 1972.

Smaller outflow of funds experienced by unit trusts

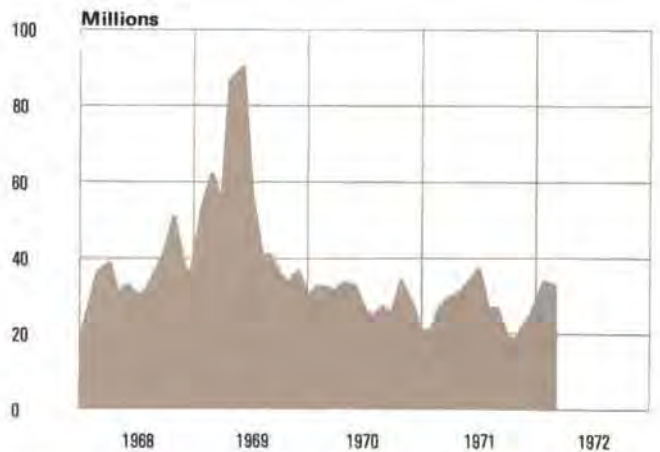
The outflow of funds experienced by unit trusts in the form of net repurchases of units, declined substantially during 1971 and amounted to R8 million, compared with R90 million in 1970. Consequently, the trusts were net sellers of securities to the extent of R24 million only, as against R86 million in 1970, and their cash and deposit holdings increased by R2 million during the year to R42 million at the end of 1971. Owing to a slight increase in share prices, the market value of the trusts' net assets increased by R15 million during 1971, after it had declined from R691 million at the end of 1969 to R358 million at the end of 1970. During January 1972 repurchases of units exceeded sales by a small margin and the market value of net assets declined by R7 million.

In accordance with the increase in the market value of net assets, selling prices of units increased by about

Share prices



Number of shares traded on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange



3 per cent over the year 1971. A further increase of 3 per cent was registered during January and February 1972. The average yield on trust units also increased during 1971 and amounted to 5,0 per cent in December, compared with 3,9 per cent in December 1970. During January the average yield declined to 4,9 per cent.

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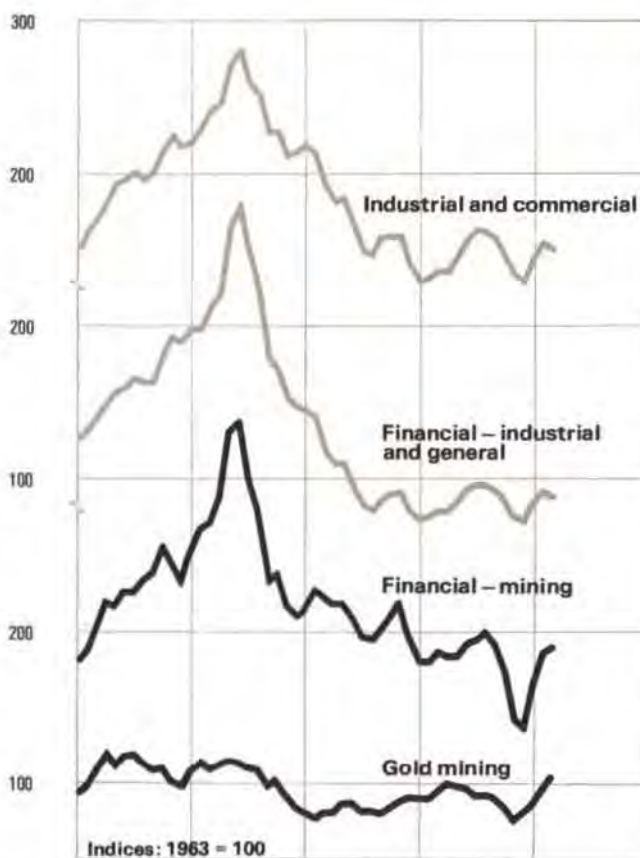
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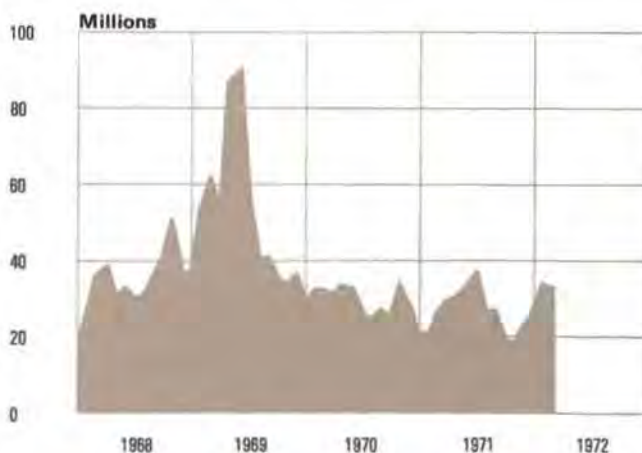
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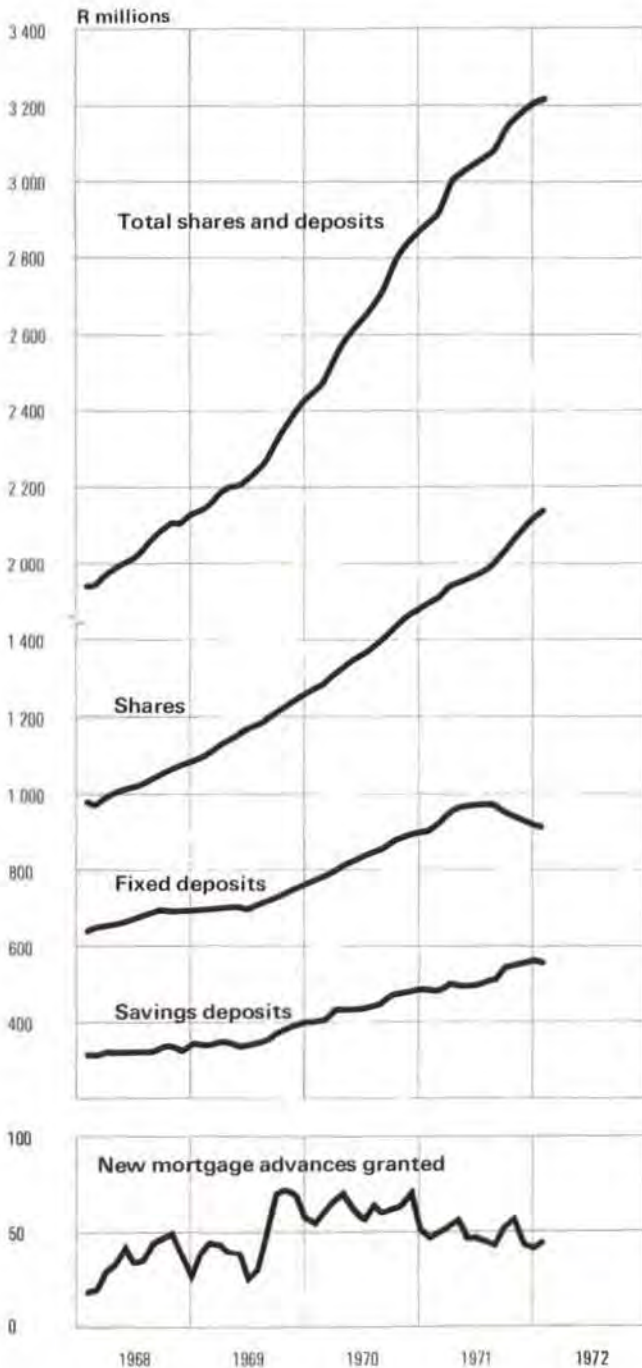


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Building societies



Decline in the inflow of funds to building societies

The general scarcity of funds in the capital market also affected the building societies and the inflow of new funds in the form of an increase in shares and deposits declined to R329 million in 1971, compared with the exceptionally high figure of R452 million recorded in 1970. These inflows represented increases in total funds of 19 per cent in 1970 and 11 per cent in 1971,

compared with an annual average of 10 per cent for the period 1961 to 1971. In terms of percentage increases, the smaller inflow of funds during 1971 was, therefore, still higher than the annual average for the period 1961 to 1971. During January 1972 shares and deposits increased by only R7 million, reflecting largely the seasonal decline in the inflow of funds during this month. After adjustment for seasonal influences, the increase in shares and deposits amounted to R22 million, compared with a seasonally adjusted monthly average of R25 million for the last quarter of 1971. Preliminary figures for February 1972 show an inflow of R7 million.

The concession granted to building societies in August 1971 in terms of which taxable dividends on building society shares are treated for tax purposes on the same basis as dividends on company shares, produced a noticeable shift from fixed deposits to shares. After fixed deposits had increased by R73 million during the first seven months of 1971, they declined by R61 million during the period August 1971 to January 1972. Shares, on the other hand, increased by R100 million during the first seven months of 1971 and by a substantially larger amount of R157 million during the subsequent six months.

New mortgage loans granted were reduced from a total of R740 million in 1970 to R583 million in 1971. A decline of R85 million in the societies' commitments in respect of loans granted but not yet paid out, however, meant that new loans actually paid out amounted to R668 million or only R49 million less than during 1970. Notwithstanding the small inflow of funds in January 1972, new mortgage loans granted by the societies during this month amounted to R45 million, or only R2 million less than the monthly average for the fourth quarter of 1971.

The societies' holdings of "other prescribed investments" did not change materially after they had been relieved in August 1971 from the requirement to maintain such assets. Holdings of gilt- and semi-gilt-edged securities ranking as "other prescribed investments" in fact increased by R4 million between the end of July 1971 and the end of January 1972, whereas other items, mainly negotiable certificates of deposit, increased by R8 million.

Kwartaallikse ekonomiese oorsig

Algemene opmerkings

Die binnelandse ekonomiese toestand is gedurende 1971 sterk deur finansiële ontwikkelings in die buiteland beïnvloed. Gedurende die grootste deel van die jaar het daar onsekerheid geheers aangaande wisselkoerse, insluitende dié van die wêreld se belangrikste geldeenhede soos die dollar, die mark en die jen. Die onsekerheid is vererger toe die Verenigde State op 15 Augustus die inwisselbaarheid van die dollar in goud opgeskort het en 'n invoerheffing van 10 persent ingestel het. Baie lande, insluitende Suid-Afrika se vernaamste handelsvennote, het hulle geldeenhede toegelaat om te sweef en die verwagting dat hierdie geldeenhede sou appresieer in verhouding tot die dollar en die Suid-Afrikaanse rand het meer onsekerheid veroorsaak, in besonder aangaande die grootte van die uiteindelijke revaluasies en devaluasies. Hierdie onsekerhede het die Suid-Afrikaanse betalingsbalans op sowel die lopende as die kapitaalrekening regstreeks beïnvloed en het nie alleen daartoe bygedra om die invoer op 'n hoë peil te hou nie, maar het ook 'n vervroeging van invoer- en ander buitelandse betalings, 'n vertraging van uitvoer- en ander buitelandse ontvangste en 'n terughouding van buitelandse kapitaal veroorsaak. Suid-Afrika se betalingsbalans is derhalwe nadelig beïnvloed op 'n tydstip toe die monetêre en fiskale maatreëls wat deur die owerheid toegepas is, begin het om die oorverhitting van die ekonomie te verminder.

Alhoewel die internasionale finansiële onsekerheid die aanpassingsproses in die Suid-Afrikaanse betalingsbalans verlangsaam het, was daar duidelike tekens gedurende die eerste drie kwartale van 1971 dat die ekonomie besig was om stadig aan te pas in die rigting van 'n meer gebalanseerde toestand. Gedurende die vierde kwartaal is die kleiner maar nog steeds aansienlike onewewigtigheid egter vererger deur die internasionale verwickelinge wat gevolg het op die maatreëls wat deur die Verenigde State op 15 Augustus geneem is. Nasionale rekeninge-gegewens toon dat die koers van toename in die totale binnelandse vraag aansienlik laer was en dat die tekort op die lopende rekening van die betalingsbalans gedurende die eerste drie kwartale van 1971 afgeneem het. Gedurende die vierde kwartaal het die totale binnelandse vraag egter vinniger as die binnelandse produksie gestyg en het die tekort op die lopende rekening toegeneem. Gedurende 1971 het die groeikoers van die ekonomie, soos gemeet deur die toename in die reële bruto binnelandse produk, egter aansienlik verlangsaam tot 'n koers wat heelwat laer was as dié wat gedurende die sestigerjare aangeteken is. Die arbeidstoestand het ietwat verruim en surplus kapasiteit het in sekere afdelings van die vervaardigingsbedryf ontstaan.

Onder hierdie omstandighede het die Regering op 24 November invoerbeheer verskerp om die vinnig dalende reserwes te beskerm. Toe die Groep van Tien op 18 Desember 'n ooreenkoms bereik het oor 'n

herschikking van wisselkoerse waarvolgens die dollar met 7,89 persent gedevalueer sou word, het die Regering verder besluit om vanaf 21 Desember die rand in terme van goud met 12,28 persent te devalueer. Dit verteenwoordig 'n toename in die amptelike prys van goud in rand vanaf R25 tot R28,50 per fyn ons. Hierdie stap was gedeeltelik 'n aanpassing wat noodsaaklik geword het as gevolg van die herskikking van die wisselkoerse van die vernaamste geldeenhede en gedeeltelik 'n beleidsmaatregel wat daarop gemik was om die betalingsbalans te verbeter en terselfdertyd die ekonomiese groei te bevorder. Onder die omstandighede wat teen die einde van 1971 geheers het, was daar 'n duidelike botsing in Suid-Afrika tussen die behoefte om ewewig in die betalingsbalans te herstel en die behoefte om produksie en investering in die private sektor aan te moedig. Daar is gehoop dat devaluasie daartoe sou bydra om hierdie botsing uit die weg te ruim, enersyds, deur die tekort op die lopende rekening te verminder, die vervroegings en vertraging van buitelandse betalings en ontvangste om te keer en die invloed van buitelandse kapitaal aan te moedig en, andersyds, deur die verdienste in rand van uitvoerders van primêre produkte en van die goudmyne te verhoog, die mededingendheid van binnelandse sekondêre nywerhede te vergroot en daardeur nywerheidsproduksie en investering aan te wakker, die inkomste van die staat te verhoog en die algemene monetêre en finansiële klimaat meer bevorderlik vir ekonomiese uitbreiding te maak.

Afgesien van die belangrike gebeure op die gebied van die internasionale finansies, kan die vernaamste kenmerke van die binnelandse ekonomiese toestand in 1971 en die begin van 1972 soos volg saamgevat word:

(1) Die fiskale en monetêre maatreëls wat deur die owerhede toegepas is, het daarin geslaag om die koers van toename in die totale monetêre vraag te verminder. Hierdie vermindering het hoofsaaklik gespruit uit 'n kleiner toename in die private verbruiksbesteding, in besonder aan duursame goedere.

(2) Hoofsaaklik as gevolg van salaris- en loonsverhogings het die lopende owerheidsbesteding teen 'n baie hoë koers toegeneem en die regering was nie in staat om sy hele tekort uit bronne buite die banksektor te finansier nie.

(3) Die groeikoers van die ekonomie het gedaal tot 'n aansienlik laer peil as in die verlede, hoofsaaklik as 'n gevolg van die negatiewe bydrae van die mynbousektor en die betreklik lae groeikoers van fabrieksproduksie. Die toename van ietwat minder as 4 persent in die reële bruto binnelandse produk het egter nogtans 'n toename van meer as een persent in die reële inkomste per hoof van die bevolking, d.w.s. in die lewenstandaard, verteenwoordig.

(4) 'n Gesonder verdeling van vaste investering is bereik as gevolg van groter toenames in die investering van die private fabriekswese en die S.A. Spoor-

weë en kleiner toenames in dié van die sentrale en plaaslike owerhede en in kapitaalbesteding aan woonboue.

(5) 'n Mate van surplus produksiekapasiteit was te bespeur in sekere afdelings van die private fabriekswese en oorvoorsiening skyn gemaak te gewees het ten opsigte van kantoorakkommodasie en winkels in sommige van die groter stede.

(6) Die stram arbeidstoestand het ietwat verruim.

(7) Binnelandse besparing was nog steeds onvoldoende om vaste en voorraadinvestering te finansier.

(8) Produksie per man-uur in die fabriekswese het gedurende 1970 en 1971 afgeneem.

(9) Die koers van toename in pryse was volgens Suid-Afrikaanse standaarde baie hoog maar die versnelling was in 'n groot mate die gevolg van hoër indirekte belastings en verhogings in staats-gedadministreerde pryse en 'n styging in die pryse van ingevoerde goedere, veral in die vierde kwartaal van 1971.

(10) Die betalingsbalans het in totaal 'n groot tekort in 1971 getoon maar 'n bestendige verbetering het sedert die devaluasie van die rand op 21 Desember plaasgevind.

(11) Geld en kwasi-geld en bankkrediet aan die private sektor het slegs matig toegeneem en kon derhalwe nie baie tot die inflasionistiese druk bygedra het nie.

(12) Op die kapitaalmark het die vraag na uitleenbare fondse die aanbod oorskry en rentekoerse het op 'n hoë peil gebly. Aandelepryse, wat in November 1971 tot lae peile gedaal het, het vanaf Desember ietwat herstel.

Nasionale rekeninge

Afname in reële groeikoers

Alhoewel 'n verdere styging in die koers van toename in die bruto binnelandse produk in 1971 aangeteken is, het die koers van toename in pryse selfs nog vinniger versnel, met die gevolg dat die groeikoers in die reële bruto binnelandse produk vanaf ongeveer 5 persent in 1970 tot nagenoeg 4 persent in 1971 gedaal het. Hierdie groeikoerse vergelyk ongunstig met die Ekonomiese Ontwikkelingsprogram se taakstellingskoers van 5½ persent, sowel as met die gemiddelde koers van 5,8 persent per jaar wat vanaf 1960 tot 1970 behaal is. Nogtans verteenwoordig 'n groeikoers van 4 persent tog 'n verbetering in die lewenstandaard van meer as 1 persent, soos gemeet deur die reële bruto binnelandse produk per hoof.

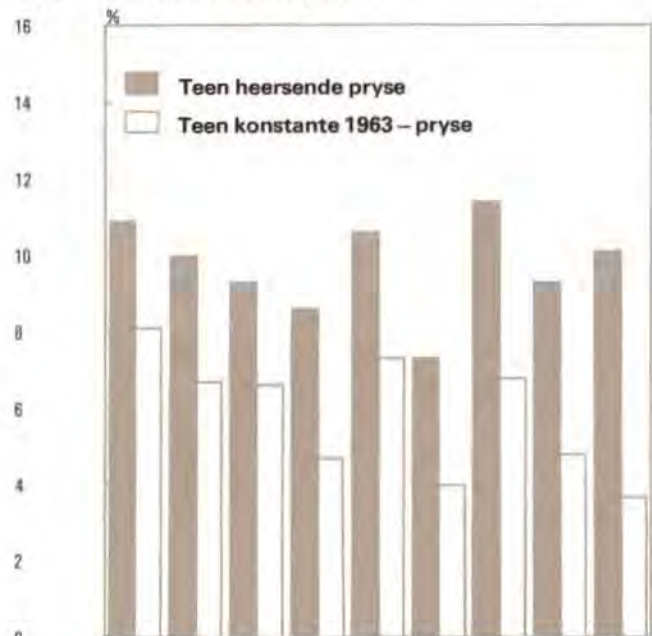
Die relatief lae groeikoers in 1971 was hoofsaaklik die gevolg van 'n swak prestasie deur die mynbou-sektor en 'n relatief lae groeikoers in die fabrieksproduksie. Landbouproduksie en vervoerdienste het teen 'n vinniger koers as gedurende 1970 toegeneem, terwyl die groei in al die ander sektore bestendig maar stadiger was.

Goudmynproduksie, wat nog steeds vir ongeveer twee-derdes van die waarde van alle mynbouproduk-

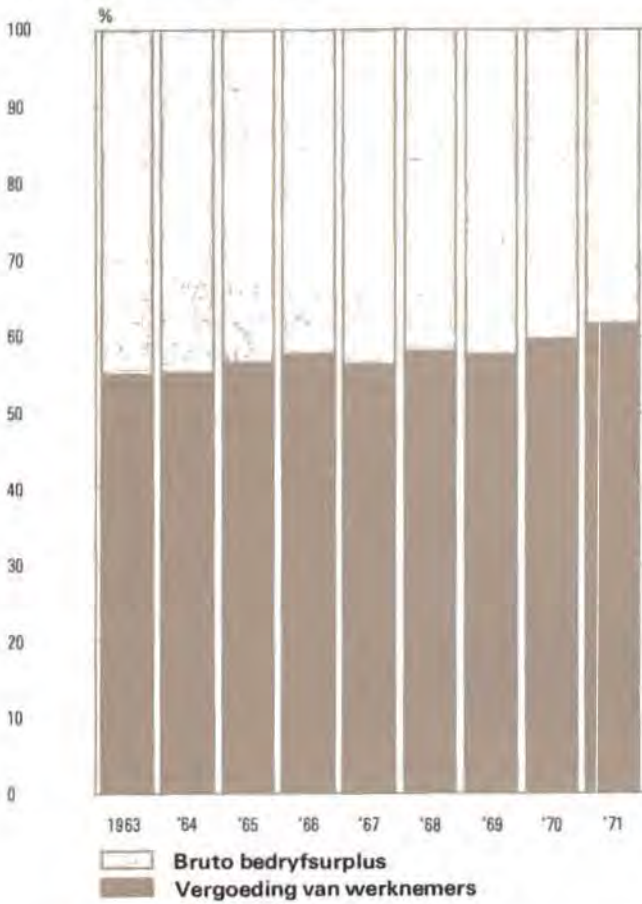
sie verantwoordelik is, het in 1971 met 2,6 persent afgeneem, terwyl ander mynbouproduksie, hoofsaaklik vanweë 'n besnoeiing van platinaproduksie, ook effens gedaal het. Die volume van fabrieksproduksie, wat groter as dié van enige ander sektor is, het gedurende 1971 met slegs 3,0 persent toegeneem, wat swak vergelyk met die styging van die produksie in hierdie sektor in die verlede.

Die deflator van die bruto binnelandse produk, d.w.s. die aanwyser van totale prysveranderinge in die ekonomie, het in 1971 met ongeveer 6 persent toegeneem, teenoor 'n styging van bykans 4½ persent in 1970. Hierdie relatief hoë koers van toename in 1971 is onder meer deur salaris- en loonskaalaanpassings wat deur openbare owerhede gemaak is, hoër goudpremies wat op goudverkope op die private mark verdien is, 'n opeenhoping van toenames in indirekte belastings en staats-gedadministreerde pryse, en verdere aansienlike stygings in konstruksiekoste, veroorsaak.

Gemiddelde jaarlikse persentasieverandering in die bruto binnelandse produk



**Jaarlikse persentasieverdeling van
bruto binnelandse produk.**



Gedurende die afgelope vyf jaar het die vergoeding van werknemers teen konstante pryse (d.w.s. gede-fleer deur die verbruikersprysindeks) met gemiddeld 7 persent per jaar gestyg, terwyl die reële bruto bedryfsurplus, uitsluitende die landbou, teen 'n jaar-likse koers van slegs 2 persent toegeneem het. Die gevolg van die aanmerklik hoër groeikoers van die vergoeding van werknemers was dat laasgenoemde se bydrae tot die bruto binnelandse produk vanaf 56 persent in 1967 tot ongeveer 62 persent in 1971 gestyg het.

Kwartaallike ramings toon dat, nadat die bruto binnelandse produk teen heersende pryse gedurende die tweede kwartaal van 1971, hoofsaaklik as gevolg van die hoër as gewone bydrae deur die landbou, teen 'n relatief hoër koers toegeneem het, die koers van toename gedurende die derde kwartaal gedaal het en in die vierde kwartaal min verandering getoon het. Aangesien pryse gedurende die derde en vierde kwartaal verder gestyg het, het die reële bruto binnelandse produk gedurende hierdie kwartale waarskynlik ook teen 'n laer koers toegeneem.

Laer koers van toename in binnelandse vraag

Nadat dit in sowel 1969 as 1970 met ongeveer 14 persent toegeneem het, het die bruto binnelandse

besteding (d.w.s. die totale binnelandse vraag na goedere en dienste) in 1971 verder met ongeveer 11 persent gestyg. In reële terme, d.w.s. indien prys-veranderings uitgesluit word, was die verlangsaming van die koers van toename in die bruto binnelandse besteding baie meer opvallend deurdat die toename vanaf ongeveer 10 persent in 1969 en 9 persent in 1970 tot slegs ongeveer 4 persent in 1971 verander het. Dit beteken dat die maatreëls wat deur die owerhede getref is om die oormatige styging in die binnelandse vraag aan bande te lê, daarin geslaag het om die koers van toename in reële besteding tot ongeveer dieselfde vlak as dié van inkome of produksie in 1971 te verminder, terwyl die binnelandse vraag gedurende 1969 en 1970 teen 'n aansienlik vinniger koers as produksie gestyg het. Nogtans het die werklike vlak van binnelandse besteding teen heersende pryse in 1971 nog steeds die nasionale produksie in 'n aansienlike mate oorskry, met die gevolg dat 'n groot tekort van R1 005 miljoen op die lopende rekening van die betalingsbalans aangeteken is.

Kwartaalsyfers toon dat die oorskot van die binne-landse besteding bo die nasionale produk gedurende die eerste drie kwartale van 1971 afgeneem het maar in die vierde kwartaal weer toegeneem het.

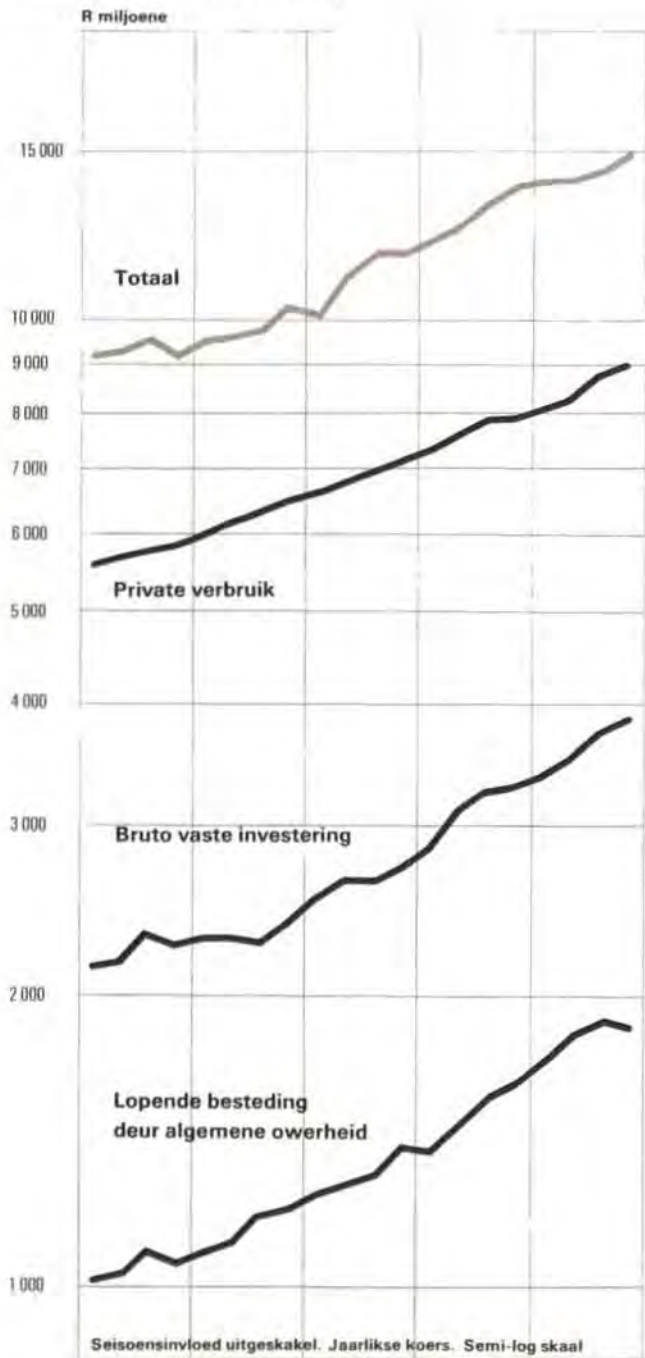
Stadiger groei in private verbruiksbesteding

Alhoewel private verbruiksbesteding in 1971 slegs teen 'n effens laer koers as in 1970 toegeneem het, word die afname in die groeikoers nogal aansienlik indien prysveranderings uitgesluit word. Dit word in die bygaande tabel getoon. Aangesien die maatreëls wat deur die owerhede getref is om die oormatige styging in totale monetêre vraag aan bande te lê, daarop gemik was om onder meer die koers van toename in verbruiksbesteding te verlaag, toon die syfers in die tabel dat 'n aansienlike mate van sukses in hierdie opsig behaal is. Besteding aan duursame goedere, waarop die beperkende maatreëls hoofsaaklik gerig was, het boonop die sterkste reaksie getoon. In die klas „ander goedere en dienste“, wat uit semi-duursame goedere, nie-duursame goedere en dienste bestaan, is 'n verlangsaming in die koers van toename in die geval van drank en tabak en van vervoer- en kommunikasiedienste aangeteken, nadat pryse van hierdie goedere en dienste as gevolg van òf 'n toename in aksynsbelasting òf 'n toename in tariewe,

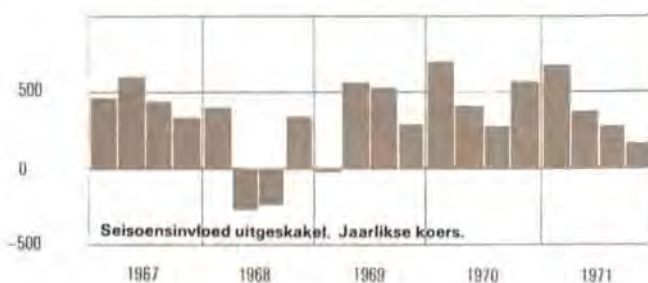
**Jaarlikse koers van verandering in
private verbruiksbesteding**

Jaar	Teen heer- sende pryse	Teen konstante pryse		
		Totaal	Duursame goedere	Ander goedere en dienste
1969	10½	7	10½	6½
1970	11½	7	6	7
1971	10½	4½	-4	5½

Bruto binnelandse besteding



Veranderings in totale voorrade



verhoog is. Dit wil dus voorkom asof die vraag na hierdie goedere en dienste elasties ten opsigte van prysverandering is en dat die volume van besteding afneem wanneer die pryse daarvan styg.

Kwartaalramings van private verbruiksbesteding in reële terme is tans nog nie beskikbaar nie, maar teen heersende pryse toon die kwartaalsyfers betekenisvolle veranderinge in die loop van 1971. Nadat dit gedurende die eerste helfte van 1971 'n relatief lae koers van toename getoon het, het die koers van toename gedurende die tweede helfte versnel, hoofsaaklik as gevolg van 'n herlewing in die besteding aan duursame goedere. Laasgenoemde het vir drie agtereenvolgende kwartale afgeneem en daarna, as gevolg van 'n verdere styging in besteding aan vervoertoerusting en aan meubels en huishoudelike toebehore gedurende die derde en vierde kwartale van 1971, aansienlik gestyg. Die koers van toename in besteding aan semi-duursame goedere het ook gedurende die vierde kwartaal van 1971 effens versnel, hoofsaaklik as gevolg van 'n matige toename in besteding aan klerasie en skoesel. Dit wil dus voorkom asof die koers van toename in verbruiksbesteding in 1971 laer as in 1970 was, alhoewel 'n opwaartse neiging gedurende die tweede helfte van die jaar merkbaar was.

Aansienlike verdere styging in owerheidsverbruiksbesteding

Hoofsaaklik as gevolg van salaris- en loonsverhogings wat met ingang Januarie 1971 aan staatsampnare toegestaan is, en hoër verdedigings- en algemene administratiewe uitgawes aan goedere en ander dienste het die lopende besteding van die owerheid in 1971 met 20 persent toegeneem. Dit verteenwoordig 'n baie hoër koers van toename indien dit met die gemiddelde jaarlikse koers van toename van 12 persent vanaf 1960 tot 1970 vergelyk word. Indien die uitwerking van prysveranderinge, met inbegrip van salaris- en loonskaalaanpassings uitgesluit word, het owerheidsverbruiksbesteding in 1971 met 9½ persent gestyg, 'n koers van toename wat ook hoër is as die gemiddelde jaarlikse koers van 7 persent wat oor die voorafgaande tien jaar aangeteken is. Kwartaalramings toon dat owerheidsverbruiksbesteding teen heersende pryse gedurende die eerste helfte van 1971 teen baie hoër koerse gestyg het, maar teen 'n aansienlik laer koers in die derde kwartaal en dat dit in die vierde kwartaal van 1971 in werklikheid gedaal het.

Verdere toename in vaste investering

Alhoewel vaste investering gedurende 1971 met 15 persent toegeneem het, vergeleke met 'n toename van 19 persent in 1970, het opmerkbare veranderinge in die koers van toename in investering deur sekere individuele sektore plaasgevind. Hierdie veranderinge word in die bygaande tabel getoon. 'n Aansienlik laer koers van toename as in 1970 is in 1971 aangeteken in die investering in private woongeboue (15 persent

Persentasieverandering in bruto binnelandse vaste investering

	1970	1971
Private sake-ondernemings:		
Fabriekswese	28	34
Woongeboue	26	15
Totaal	19	14
Openbare owerhede:		
S.A. Spoorweë	15	50
Sentrale regering	23	18
Provinsiale administrasies	10	23
Plaaslike owerhede	19	9
Totaal	17	24
Openbare korporasies	26	-6
Totale vaste investering	19	15

teenoor 26 persent), en in die investering deur die sentrale regering (18 persent teenoor 23 persent), plaaslike owerhede (9 persent teenoor 19 persent) en openbare korporasies (-6 persent teenoor 26 persent). Terselfdertyd het 'n aansienlike toename voorgekom in die koers van vaste investering deur die private fabriekswese (van 28 persent na 34 persent), die S.A. Spoorweë (van 15 persent na 50 persent), en provinsiale administrasies (van 10 persent na 23 persent).

Die skerp ommekeer van die neiging in kapitaalbesteding deur openbare korporasies was die gevolg van die voltooiing van groot projekte soos Alusaf en Natref, terwyl die aansienlike styging in kapitaalbesteding deur provinsiale administrasies in 'n groot mate aan groter kapitaalbesteding aan skole, hospitale en paaie toe te skryf was. Die baie groot toename in kapitaalbesteding deur die S.A. Spoorweë was die gevolg van 'n aansienlike styging in die kapitaalbesteding aan al die hoofipes van bates, maar in besonder aan vervoertoerusting.

Die uitstaande kenmerk van vaste investering gedurende die afgelope drie jaar was die duidelike oplewing in kapitaalbesteding deur die private fabriekswese. Na die investeringsoplewing van 1963 tot 1966 het vaste investering deur die private fabriekswese vir drie agtereenvolgende jare gedaal voordat 'n oplewing vanaf ongeveer die middel van 1969 begin het en toenames van 28 persent in 1970 en 34 persent in 1971 getoon is. Teen konstante pryse het die waarde van die private fabriekswese se vaste kapitaal-bates gedurende die twee jaar 1970 en 1971 met 10 persent toegeneem. Nieteenstaande prysstygings en voorsiening vir waardevermindering is bykomende produksiekapasiteit derhalwe gedurende die afgelope twee jaar geskep. Die feit dat fabrieksproduksie met hierdie toevoeging tot produksiekapasiteit nie enige styging in 1971 getoon het nie dui daarop dat 'n sekere mate van surplus masjienkapasiteit ontstaan het.

Kwartaalramings van vaste investering het gedurende 1971 uiteenlopende neigings en merkbare skommelings in die geval van die hoofsektore van die volkshuishouding getoon. In die algemeen is 'n betreklik hoë koers van toename gedurende die eerste drie kwartale van 1971, en in besonder in die derde kwartaal, behaal maar die koers van toename het gedurende die vierde kwartaal merkbaar afgeneem. Die baie hoë koers van toename wat gedurende die derde kwartaal aangeteken is, kan hoofsaaklik toegeskryf word aan aansienlike toenames in die vaste kapitaalbesteding deur die private fabriekswese en in 'n mindere mate deur die S.A. Spoorweë. Gedurende die vierde kwartaal het die kapitaalbesteding deur die S.A. Spoorweë, in besonder aan vervoertoerusting, aansienlik toegeneem en het die vaste kapitaalbesteding deur die sentrale regering en provinsiale administrasies ook opmerklike stygings getoon. Hierdie toenames is egter in 'n groot mate deur 'n aansienlike afname in die vaste kapitaalbesteding deur die private fabriekswese geneutraliseer.

Verdere groot netto toevoeging tot voorrade

Alhoewel progressief kleiner netto toevoegings tot voorrade gedurende die laaste drie kwartale van 1971 gemaak is, was die netto gevolg van hierdie veranderings dat die totale netto akkumulاسie gedurende 1971 nogtans bykans R600 miljoen (teen boekwaarde) beloop het, vergeleke met ongeveer R630 miljoen gedurende 1970. As gevolg van die volgehoue opbouing van voorrade gedurende elf opeenvolgende kwartale, het die verhouding van totale nie-landbouvoorrade tot die vergelykbare bruto binnelandse produk tot bykans 40 persent in 1971 gestyg, teenoor 'n gemiddeld van ongeveer 37½ persent oor die tydperk 1960 tot 1970.

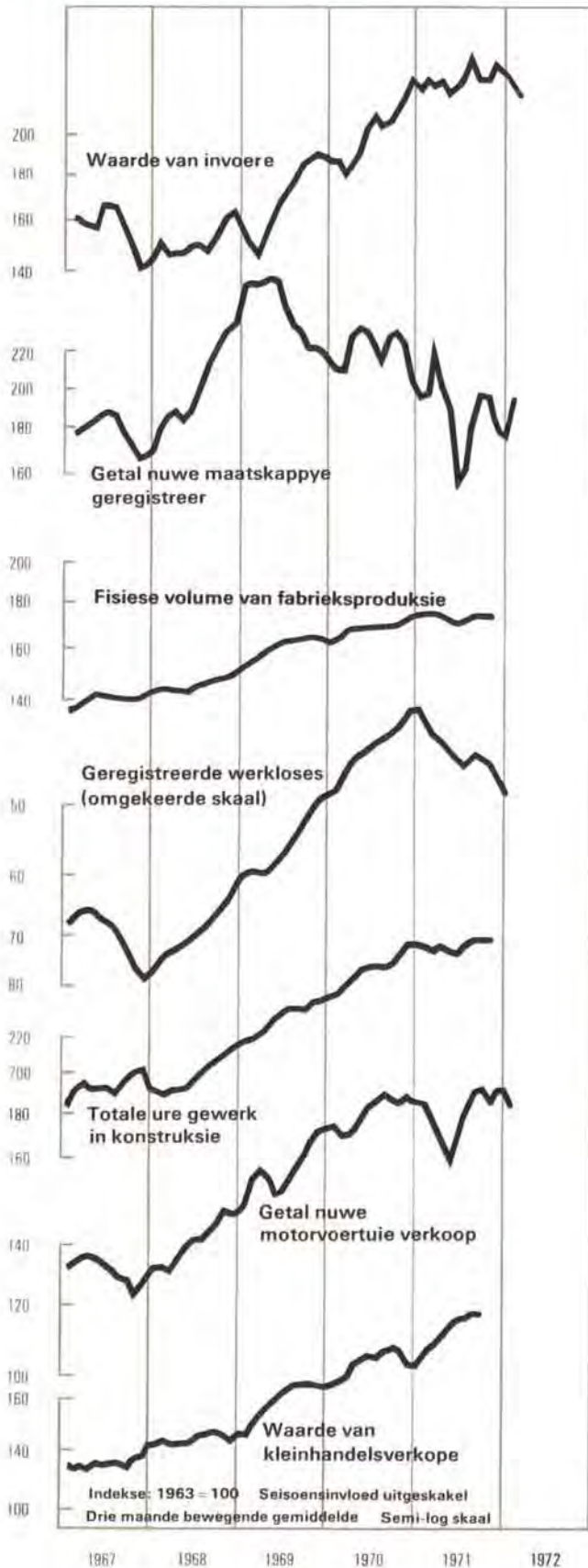
Onvoldoende besparing

Bruto vaste en vcorraadinvestering het bruto binnelandse besparing in 1971 met R1 005 miljoen oorskry, nadat 'n tekort van R843 miljoen in 1970 aangeteken is. Die tekort in 1971 is gefinansier deur 'n netto kapitaalinvloeiing van R763 miljoen en 'n intering op goud- en buitelandse reserwes ten bedrae van R242 miljoen. Die volgehoue groot tekort aan binnelandse besparing gedurende onlangse jare word weerspieël in die afname in die verhouding van bruto binnelandse besparing tot bruto binnelandse produk, naamlik vanaf bykans 24 persent in 1969 tot 22 persent in 1971.

Produksie en werkverskaffing

Afgesien van die betreklik klein toename in die gemiddelde vlak van die volume van fabrieksproduksie gedurende die eerste elf maande van 1970 en die gemiddelde vlak in die ooreenstemmende tydperk van 1971, naamlik 3,0 persent, het die seisoens-aangesuiwerde indeks van die volume van produksie gedurende die eerste elf maande van 1971, naamlik

Algemene ekonomiese aanwysers



vanaf Desember 1970 tot November 1971, feitlik geen verandering getoon nie. Aangesien totale ure deur produksiewerkers gewerk met bykans 2 persent vanaf Desember 1970 tot November 1971 toegeneem het, wil dit voorkom asof die produksie per manuur gedurende 1971 gedaal het.

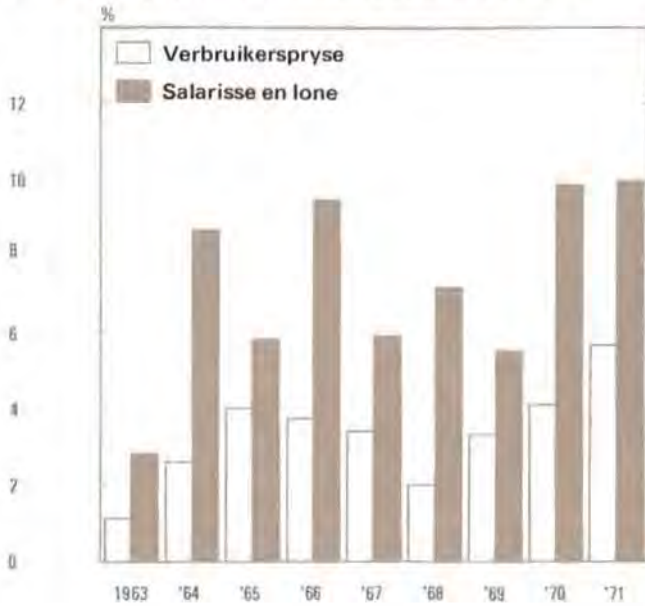
Konstruksiebedrywigheid, wat vanaf 1968 tot 1970 baie lewenskragtig was, het gedurende 1971 verlangsam. Dit blyk uit die bewegings in 'n aantal aanwysers soos totale ure gewerk, die volume van sementproduksie, bouplanne goedgekeur en nuwe voorskotte deur bouverenigings toegestaan. Die waarde van transaksies in vaste eiendom het gedurende 1970 afgeneem en daarna in 1971 min verandering getoon.

Bedrywigheid in die groot- en kleinhandel het in die loop van 1971 aansienlik herstel vanaf die betreklik lae vlak waarna dit teen die einde van 1970 en vroeg in 1971 gedaal het as gevolg van die anti-inflasionistiese maatreëls wat op die beperking van verbruiksuitgawes gerig was. Die waarde van kleinhandelsverkope, wat gedurende die vierde kwartaal van 1970 gedaal het, het regdeur 1971 skerp toegeneem. Die waarde van groothandelsverkope het selfs 'n nog meer opmerklieke verbetering getoon. Motorvoertuigverkope het tot April 1971 gedaal en daarna tot September 1971 merkbaar herstel voordat dit gedurende die vyf maande tot Februarie 1972 gelyk verloop het.

Die kleiner toename in ekonomiese bedrywigheid in 1971 is ook in 'n verruiming van die stram arbeids-toestand, wat feitlik onafgebroke gedurende die afgelope drie jare geheers het, weerspieël. Totale werkverskaffing in die nie-landbousektore het gedurende die eerste nege maande van 1971 teen 'n laer koers as gedurende dieselfde tydperk in 1970 toegeneem. Werkverskaffing in die mynboubedryf het in werklikheid regdeur 1971 gedaal, werkverskaffing in die konstruksiebedryf het teen 'n laer koers toegeneem, terwyl werkverskaffing deur die openbare owerhede voortgegaan het om toe te neem. Die verruiming van die arbeidstoestand is ook weerspieël in 'n toename vanaf 7 469 in Desember 1970 tot 9 032 in Desember 1971, in die seisoensaangesuiwerde aantal geregistreeerde werklose Blankes, Kleurlinge en Asiërs. Gedurende Januarie 1972 het die syfer met 1 257 toegeneem tot 10 289.

Die gemiddelde peil van salarisse en lone was gedurende die eerste nege maande van 1971 10,1 persent hoër as gedurende dieselfde tydperk in 1970. Gedurende 1970 het salarisse en lone met 9,9 persent toegeneem. Die bygaande grafiek toon ook dat die jaarlikse styging in gemiddelde salarisse en lone betaal aan nie-landbouwerknemers gedurende die afgelope nege jaar voortdurend die toename in verbruikerspryse oorskry het.

Jaarlikse persentasiekoers van verandering in verbruikerspryse en gemiddelde salarisse en lone



Pryse

Gedurende 1971 het Suid-Afrika een van die grootste stygings in verbruikerspryse in sy geskiedenis ondervind, maar om verskeie redes moet die veranderings in die totale verbruikersprysindeks met omsigtigheid vertolk word. 'n Vergelyking van die gemiddelde maandelikse verbruikersprysindeks vir 1971 met dié vir 1970, toon 'n styging van 5,7 persent, terwyl die toename vanaf Desember 1970 tot Desember 1971 'n toename van 7,0 persent toon. Die vernaamste oorsaak van die aansienlike verskil tussen hierdie twee koerse van toename is die onreëlmatige veranderings in die indeks gedurende 1971, soos deur bygaande tabel getoon word. Gedurende die tweede kwartaal van 1971 was die koers van toename, naamlik 12,3 persent, buitengewoon hoog. Dit is toe te skryf aan 'n opeenhoping in hierdie besondere kwartaal van aansienlike toenames in die verkoopreg en ander indirekte belastings en in sekere staats-gedadministreerde pryse. In die vierde kwartaal het die koers van toename ook versnel, maar nie in dieselfde mate as in die tweede kwartaal nie. Hierdie toename kan hoofsaaklik toegeskryf word aan toenames in voedselpryse (9,5 persent) en behuisingskoste (9,7 persent), sowel as aan die styging in pryse van ingevoerde goedere wat met die opwaartse aanpassing van die wisselkoerse van sommige van Suid-Afrika se handelsvennote gepaard gegaan het. Indien die invloed van verhoogde indirekte belastings en staats-gedadministreerde pryse geïdentifiseer en afsonderlik beskou word, verdwyn die versnelling in die koers van toename van alle ander pryse grootliks in 1971. Die totale seisoensaangesuiwerde indeks het met 6,8 persent tussen Januarie 1971 en Januarie 1972 gestyg en teen 'n jaarlikse koers van

Verbruikerspryse

Jaarlikse koers van verandering in seisoensaangesuiwerde indeks

	%
1970: Desember 1969 tot Maart 1970	4,6
Maart 1970 tot Junie 1970	4,3
Junie 1970 tot September 1970	3,9
September 1970 tot Desember 1970	3,9
1971: Desember 1970 tot Maart 1971	4,5
Maart 1971 tot Junie 1971	12,3
Junie 1971 tot September 1971	4,9
September 1971 tot Desember 1971	6,7

5,2 persent tussen September 1971 en Januarie 1972. Gedurende hierdie vier maande het die pryse van groente, nie-alkoholiese drankie, bediendelone en vervoerdienste die grootste persentasietoenames getoon.

Die gemiddelde maandelikse indeks van groot-handelspryse was 4,6 persent hoër in 1971 as in 1970 en tussen Desember 1970 en Desember 1971 het dit met 4,8 persent gestyg. Van besondere betekenis is die versnelling in die koers van toename in die pryse van ingevoerde goedere vanaf 3,0 persent in 1970 tot 5,8 persent in 1971. Vanaf Januarie 1971 tot Januarie 1972 het die seisoensaangesuiwerde totale groothandelsprysindeks met 5,2 persent gestyg.

Betalingsbalans

Aansienlike totale tekort en devaluasie van die rand

Vir die tweede opeenvolgende jaar het Suid-Afrika 'n aansienlike totale betalingsbalanstekort ondervind. Gedurende 1971 het die goud- en buitelandse reserwes van die land as gevolg van betalingsbalans-transaksies met R242 miljoen gedaal, vergeleke met 'n daling van R286 miljoen gedurende 1970. Hierdie skerp afname het voorgekom ondanks 'n groot netto kapitaalinvloeiing van R763 miljoen en is deur 'n rekord tekort van R1 005 miljoen op die lopende rekening veroorsaak. Gedurende 1970 en 1971 het die totale tekoft op die betalingsbalans hoofsaaklik vanweë 'n skerp styging in invoere ontstaan en dit het op sy beurt verband gehou met oormatige totale binnelandse besteding en 'n aansienlike netto toevoeging tot voorrade. Die owerheid het dus volgehou om beperkende monetêre en fiskale maatreëls toe te pas ten einde die oormatige koers van toename in binnelandse besteding te demp.

Die geleidelike maar duidelike verbetering in die saldo op lopende rekening gedurende die eerste drie kwartale van 1971 was ongetwyfeld 'n aanduiding dat die beleidsmaatreëls van die owerhede om die oormatige besteding te demp, stadig besig was om hul doel te bereik. Op 15 Augustus het die Verenigde State egter die inwisselbaarheid van die dollar in goud opgeskort en 'n invoerheffing van 10 persent

ingestel, en hierdie maatreëls het Suid-Afrika se vernaamste handelsvennote verplig om swewende wisselkoerse vir hulle geldeenhede te aanvaar. Hierdie internasionale ekonomiese verwickelinge het Suid-Afrika se betalingsbalansprobleem vererger. Die verwagting dat die geldeenhede van Suid-Afrika se vernaamste handelsvennote in waarde teenoor die V.S.A.-dollar en die Suid-Afrikaanse rand sou toeneem, het nie slegs bygedra om invoere op 'n hoë peil te handhaaf nie, maar het ook 'n versnelling in invoer- en ander buitelandse betalings, 'n sloering in uitvoer- en ander buitelandse ontvangste en die terughouding van buitelandse kapitaal tot gevolg gehad. Gevolglik het die lopende rekening van die betalingsbalans gedurende die vierde kwartaal verswak en was daar terselfdertyd 'n kleiner netto invloeiing van kapitaal na die private sektor.

Onder hierdie omstandighede en aangesien daar geen versekering was dat 'n internasionale ooreenkoms oor die herskikking van wisselkoerse en verwante handelsaangeleenthede spoedig bereik sou word nie, het die Regering in November besluit om strenger invoerbeheermaatreëls toe te pas. Op 18 Desember het die Groep van Tien oor 'n herskikking van wisselkoerse ooreengekom, waarvolgens die V.S.A.-dollar met 7,89 persent gedevalueer sou word en verskeie ander geldeenhede in groter of kleiner mate gerevalueer sou word.

Suid-Afrika het op hierdie herskikking van wisselkoerse gereageer deur op 21 Desember die rand met 12,28 persent te devalueer. Hierdie stap, wat met die instemming van die Internasionale Monetêre Fonds gedoen is, was gedeeltelik 'n aanpassing wat deur die wisselkoerserskikking van die vernaamste geldeenhede genoodsaak is en gedeeltelik 'n beleidsmaatreël wat daarop gemik was om die betalingsbalans in sy geheel te verbeter en terselfdertyd ekonomiese groei aan te wakker. Onder die destyds heersende omstandighede was daar 'n duidelike botsing in Suid-Afrika tussen die behoefte om ewewig in die betalingsbalans te herstel en die behoefte om produksie en investering in die private sektor aan te moedig. Daar is gehoop dat devaluasie daartoe sou bydra om hierdie botsing uit die weg te ruim, enersyds deur die tekort op die lopende rekening te verminder, die vervroegings en vertraging van buitelandse betalings en ontvangste om te keer en die invloeiing van buitelandse kapitaal aan te moedig, en andersyds, deur die inkomste in rand van uitvoerders van primêre goedere en van die goudmyne te verhoog, die mededingendheid van binnelandse sekondêre nywerhede te vergroot en daardeur nywerheidsproduksie en investering aan te wakker, die inkomste van die staat te verhoog, en die algemene monetêre en finansiële klimaat meer bevorderlik vir ekonomiese uitbreiding te maak.

Die owerhede was ten volle bewus van die feit dat devaluasie sou neig om die bestaande inflasie te vererger en dat dit slegs tot die oplossing van Suid-Afrika se ekonomiese probleme sou bydra indien dit

met gepaste maatreëls op ander gebiede gepaard sou gaan. Toe hy die devaluasie aangekondig het, het die Minister dan ook verklaar dat die bestaande fiskale en monetêre maatreëls teen inflasie voorlopig gehandhaaf sou word en dat die Regering sou voortgaan met sy pogings om die koers van toename in die staatsuitgawes te verminder. Verder het hy gewaarsku dat alle optrede wat prys- en kosteverhogings sou meebring sover doenlik vermy moes word. Hy het ook aangekondig dat die onlangs verskerpte invoerbeheermaatreëls voorlopig gehandhaaf sou word, maar progressief verslap sou word namate daar 'n besliste verbetering in die betalingsbalans op lopende rekening intree.

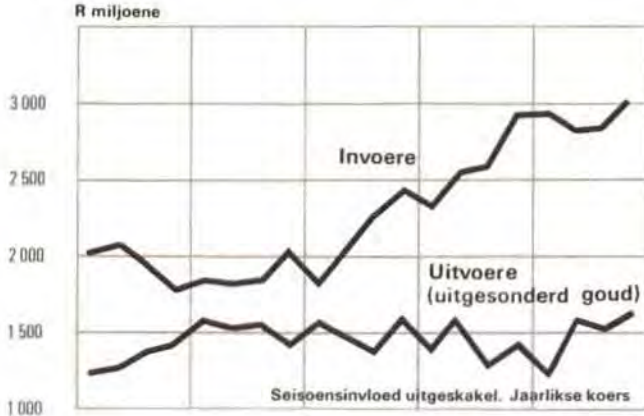
Rekord tekort op lopende rekening

Die rekord tekort op die lopende rekening van die betalingsbalans gedurende 1971 as geheel kan toegeskryf word aan 'n verdere skerp styging in goedere-invoere wat slegs gedeeltelik deur 'n styging in netto goudproduksie en goedere-uitvoere geneutraliseer is. Netto onsigbare betalings het egter op ongeveer dieselfde peil as gedurende 1970 gebly.

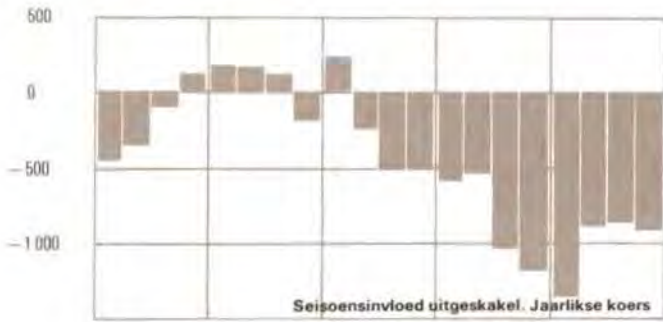
Goedere-invoere het vanaf die hoë peil van R2 579 miljoen wat in 1970 bereik is, tot R2 888 miljoen in 1971 gestyg, of met sowat 12 persent. Hierdie toename was kleiner as die 20 persent en die 14 persent wat onderskeidelik gedurende 1970 en 1969 aangeteken is, en stem ooreen met die laer koers van toename in binnelandse besteding. Soos in die voorafgaande jaar het stygings in feitlik al die verskillende klasse van ingevoerde goedere voorgekom, maar in die geval van vervoertoerusting, masjinerie en elektriese toerusting, mineraalprodukte, basiese metale en chemiese produkte was die toenames besonder groot. In die loop van 1971 het die waarde van goedere-invoere gedurende die eerste nege maande van die jaar effens afgeneem, maar gedurende die vierde kwartaal weer toegeneem, hoofsaaklik vanweë die onsekerhede in die internasionale monetêre sfeer en stygende pryse van invoere vanaf lande met geldeenhede wat in terme van die rand in waarde gestyg het.

Goedere-uitvoere het vir die derde opeenvolgende jaar nie goed vertoon nie. Nadat dit met 2 persent in 1969 en 5 persent in 1970 gedaal het, het dit hoofsaaklik as gevolg van groter uitvoere van diamante en landbouprodukte met slegs 4 persent tot R1 481 miljoen in 1971 gestyg. Hierdie klein toename in uitvoere gedurende 1971 is hoofsaaklik deur afnames in die pryse van baie van die vernaamste uitvoerprodukte veroorsaak. Dalings in wêreldpryse het voorgekom ten opsigte van ystererts, platina, nikkell, koper, wol, steenkool en gedurende die grootste gedeelte van die jaar ook ten opsigte van diamante. 'n Aansienlike gedeelte van Suid-Afrika se uitvoere word deur hierdie produkte verantwoord. Desnieteenstaande het uitvoere 'n effens stygende neiging gedurende die laaste nege maande van 1971 getoon, en mag dit voortgaan

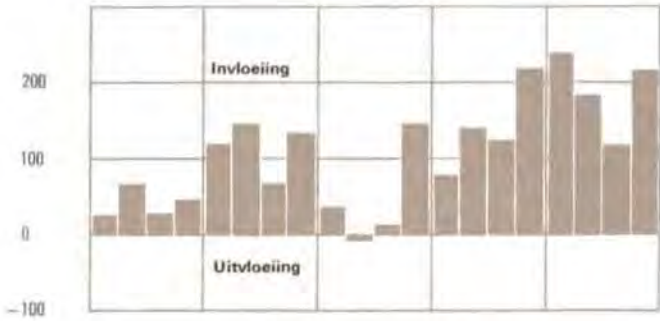
Lopende rekening van die betalingsbalans



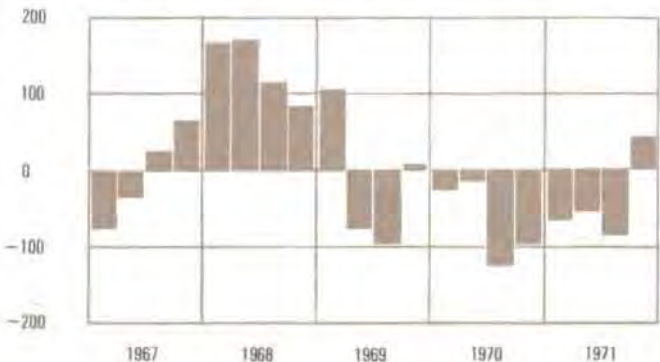
Saldo op lopende rekening



Totale kapitaalbewegings



Verandering in goud- en buitelandse reserwes



om ook in 1972 te styg as gevolg van die hoër pryse vir produkte soos suiker, wol en vanaf November 1971 ook diamante, die verwagte goeie mielie-oes en die voordele wat deur die devaluasie van die rand verkry is.

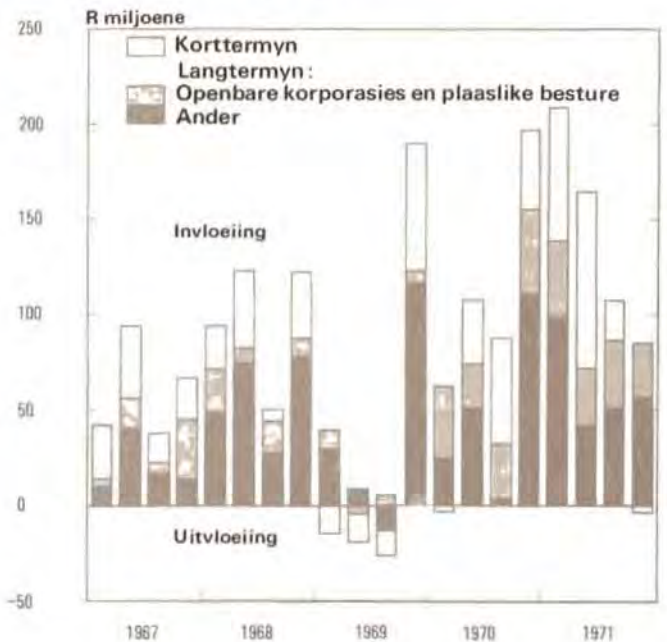
Alhoewel die fisiese volume van goudproduksie met 2,6 persent vanaf 1970 tot 1971 afgeneem het, het die waarde van netto goudproduksie vanaf R837 miljoen tot R918 miljoen oor dieselfde tydperk gestyg, d.w.s. met bykans 10 persent. Hierdie skerp toename is dus geheel en al toe te skryf aan 'n styging in die goudprys op die private mark. Die waarde van netto goudproduksie het 'n geleidelik toenemende neiging gedurende die jaar getoon, met besonder skerp toenames gedurende die tweede en vierde kwartale.

Rekord netto invloeiing van kapitaal

Die netto kapitaalinvloeiing van R763 miljoen gedurende 1971 het die totale netto invloeiing oor die afgelope twee jaar op nie minder nie as R1 320 miljoen te staan gebring. Soos in die bygaande tabel aangetoon word, het die private sektor in 1971 die grootste gedeelte van die netto invloeiing van kapitaal ontvang. Groot netto invloeiings het veral plaasgevind ten opsigte van die netto buitelandse aankope van Suid-Afrikaanse effekte wat op die Johannesburgse Effektebeurs genoteer is en ten opsigte van die netto langtermynlenings van openbare korporasies en plaaslike owerhede. Langtermyn buitelandse lenings wat deur die sentrale regering aangegaan is, was hoofsaaklik vir die aansienlike netto invloeiing van kapitaal na die sentrale regering- en banksektor verantwoordelik.

Gedurende 1971 het die netto invloeiing van kapitaal na die private sektor vanaf R209 miljoen in die

Private kapitaalbewegings



Netto invloeiing van kapitaal—R miljoene

	1970	1971	% van totaal 1971
Private sektor	453	564	73,9
Netto aankope op Johannesburgse Effektebeurs	50	88	11,5
Langtermynlenings van openbare korporasies en plaaslike owerhede	135	134	17,6
Ander langtermynkapitaal	141	161	21,1
Korttermynkapitaal insluitende foute en onaangetekende transaksies	127	181	23,7
Sentrale regering- en banksektor	104	199	26,1
Langtermynlenings van die sentrale regering	129	149	19,5
Ander netto invloeiing van kapitaal	-25	50	6,6
Totale netto invloeiing van kapitaal	557	763	100,0

eerste kwartaal tot R82 miljoen in die vierde kwartaal afgeneem. Hierdie vermindering in die netto invloeiing van kapitaal na die private sektor, in besonder gedurende die vierde kwartaal, kan in 'n groot mate toegeskryf word aan die onsekerheid aangaande die wisselkoerswaarde van die rand in terme van die gde-eenhede van meeste van die land se vernaamste handelsvennote. Die onsekerhede aangaande internasionale finansies het gelei tot 'n vermindering in handels- en ander buitelandse korttermynkrediet en het die invloeiing van kapitaal ontmoedig.

Aansienlike afname in goud- en buitelandse reserwes

Soos hierbo aangetoon, het Suid-Afrika se betalingsbalanstransaksies gedurende 1971 'n afname van R242 miljoen in die goud- en buitelandse reserwes veroorsaak. Indien die tweede toekenning van spesiale trekkingsregte ten bedrae van R15 miljoen, die wins van R2 miljoen op die revaluasie van die Switserse frank in Mei 1971 en die wins van R69 miljoen as gevolg van die herskikking van wisselkoerse in Desember, egter in berekening gebring word, het die totale goud- en buitelandse reserwes met slegs R156 miljoen gedaal.

Ontwikkelings gedurende Januarie en Februarie 1972

Alhoewel dit nog te vroeg is om die invloed van devaluasie en invoerbeheer op die betalingsbalans te beoordeel, het sekere gunstige ontwikkelings gedurende Januarie en Februarie 1972 voorgekom. In Januarie het die totale goud- en buitelandse reserwes vanaf R651 miljoen aan die einde van Desember tot R658 miljoen aan die einde van Januarie toegeneem. Hierdie toename sluit die derde toekenning van spesiale trekkingsregte ten bedrae van R28 miljoen in sodat die goud- en buitelandse reserwes in werklikheid met R21 miljoen as gevolg van betalingsbalanstransaksies gedaal het. Hierdie afname is hoofsaaklik weerspieël

in 'n afname van R35 miljoen in monetêre bankinstellings se besit aan buitelandse valuta. In teenstelling hiermee het die goud- en buitelandse reserwes van die Reserwebank gedurende Januarie met R41 miljoen en in Februarie met 'n verdere R15 miljoen gestyg om 'n peil van R520 miljoen aan die einde van Februarie te bereik. Tot 17 Maart het dit met 'n verdere R20 miljoen gestyg.

Volgens syfers van die Departement van Doeane en Aksyns, wat nie streng vergelykbaar met betalingsbalanssyfers is nie, het invoere skerp afgeneem vanaf 'n seisoensaangesuiwerde jaarkoers van R2 933 miljoen in Desember tot R2 792 miljoen in Januarie en R2 675 miljoen in Februarie. Uitvoere het toegeneem vanaf R1 574 miljoen in Desember tot R1 621 miljoen in Januarie en toe afgeneem tot R1 566 miljoen in Februarie. Voorlopige gegewens toon ook dat die netto aankope deur buitelanders van Suid-Afrikaanse effekte wat op die Johannesburgse Effektebeurs genoteer word R17 miljoen in Januarie en R11 miljoen in Februarie bedra het. Dit wil dus voorkom asof die effektebeurs, soos in 1971, weer 'n aansienlike bedrag aan buitelandse kapitaal trek. Die „vervroegings en vertragingss“ het waarskynlik opgehou om ongunstig vir Suid-Afrika te verloop en die netto invloeiing van kapitaal kon toegeneem het.

Monetêre en banktoestand

Matige toename in geld en kwasi-geld

Soos in die bygaande tabel getoon word, het die totale hoeveelheid geld en kwasi-geld gedurende 1970 en 1971 aanmerklik minder gestyg as gedurende die voorafgaande twee jaar. Gedurende 1971 was die toename in die geld- en kwasi-geldhoeveelheid ook kleiner as dié in die bruto binnelandse produk, met die gevolg dat die verhouding van die gemiddelde hoeveelheid geld en kwasi-geld tot die bruto binnelandse produk teen heersende pryse vanaf 30,8 persent in 1970 tot 29,7 persent in 1971 gedaal het.

Gedurende 1971 het die koers van toename in die seisoensaangesuiwerde hoeveelheid geld en kwasi-geld aansienlik gedaal vanaf 'n jaarkoers van ongeveer 11,0 persent gedurende die eerste helfte van die jaar tot slegs 3,5 persent gedurende die tweede helfte. Gedurende Januarie 1972 het die seisoensaangesuiwerde hoeveelheid geld en kwasi-geld met R13 miljoen afgeneem. Hierdie afname het die klein styging van R9 miljoen in die vierde kwartaal van 1971 oorskry en tot gevolg gehad dat 'n geringe daling in die tyd-

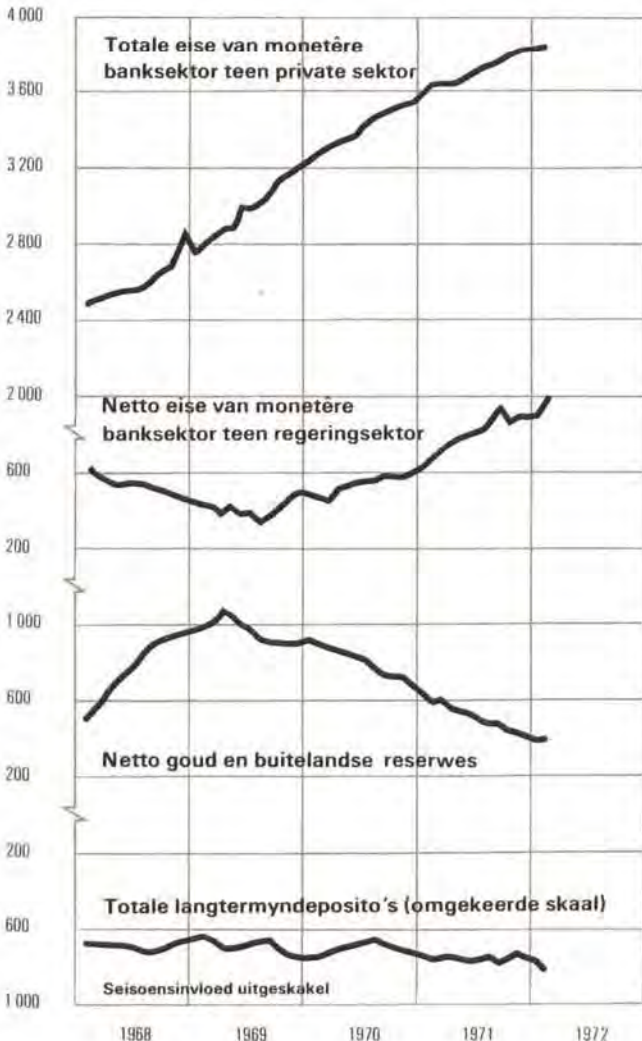
Toename in geld en kwasi-geld

	R miljoene	Persentasie
1968	589	20,8
1969	353	10,3
1970	209	5,5
1971	292	7,3

Monetêre ontleding



Oorsake van veranderings in geld en kwasi-geld



Oorsake van veranderings in geld en kwasi-geld, R miljoene

	1968	1969	1970	1971
Netto goud- en buitelandse reserwes	471	-52	-282	-251
Eise teen die regeringsektor:				
Bruto eise	191	-21	132	62
Regeringsdeposito's (toename-, afname +)	-395	63	26	256
Netto eise	-204	42	158	318
Eise teen die private sektor	281	488	362	244
Langtermyn private deposito's (toename-, afname +)	12	-91	-6	-35
Netto ander laste en bates	30	-34	-22	16
Totale geld en kwasi-geld	589	353	209	292

perk van vier maande vanaf September 1971 tot Januarie 1972 verkry is.

Oorsake van veranderings in geld en kwasi-geld

Die bygaande tabel toon dat die toename in die hoeveelheid geld en kwasi-geld gedurende 1970 en 1971 veroorsaak is deur 'n aansienlike daling in die netto regeringsdeposito's en 'n toename in bankkrediet aan die private sektor wat slegs gedeeltelik deur 'n voortgesette vinnige afname van die netto goud- en buitelandse reserwes geneutraliseer is. Die verlangsaming van die koers van toename in die hoeveelheid geld en kwasi-geld gedurende 1970 en 1971 was die gevolg van die aansienlike daling in die netto goud- en buitelandse reserwes en 'n betekenisvolle verlaging van die koers van toename in bankkrediet aan die private sektor. Laasgenoemde koers het vanaf 18 persent in 1969 tot 11 persent in 1970 en 6,7 persent in 1971 gedaal.

'n Ontleding van die verskillende samestellende dele van die bankkrediet aan die private sektor bring aan die lig dat seisoenale kaskrediete wat deur die Landbank verleen is, gedurende 1971 vir nie minder nie as R164 miljoen of 67 persent van die totale toename in hierdie krediet verantwoordelik was, terwyl die diskonteringe en voorskotte van die handelsbanke in werklikheid met R35 miljoen gedaal het. Die diskonteringe en voorskotte van die monetêre huurkoop- en algemene banke en die aksepanke het daarenteen met R102 miljoen gestyg waarvan ongeveer die helfte verklaar word deur die insluiting van 'n verdere bank vanaf Januarie 1971 in die monetêre banksektor. Afgesien van 'n toeweging van 2 persent met betrekking tot krediet vir landboudoeleindes, is die kredietplafonne nie gedurende 1971 verhoog nie en die plafonne is oor die algemeen streng toegepas (wat ook die instelling in Maart 1971 van boetes vir die oorskryding van die plafonne behels het). Die rede waarom die handelsbanke hulle diskonteringe en voorskotte verminder het en die ander banke geduren-

Bankkrediet aan die private sektor



de dieselfde tydperk nogtans 'n toename getoon het, was dat eersgenoemde groep hulle plafonne aan die einde van 1970 oorskry het, terwyl die ander groep op daardie tydstip nog ruimte onder hulle plafonne gehad het.

Oorskot likwiede bates van banke op betreklik lae peil

Gedurende 1970 en 1971 het die oorskot likwiede bates van die banke aansienlik gedaal vanaf die hoë peil wat gedurende die voorafgaande jare bereik is, soos die bygaande tabel toon. Gedurende Januarie 1972 het die oorskot likwiede bateverhouding van die

Handelsbanke:

Gemiddelde verhouding van oorskot likwiede bates tot verpligtings teenoor die publiek

	%
1968	9,8
1969	4,9
1970	3,3
1971	3,9

handelsbanke tot 3,3 persent afgeneem. Die persentasie vir al die monetêre banke gesamentlik aan die einde van Januarie was 2,9 persent.

Hoë peil van korttermyn-rentekoerse

Die korttermyn-rentekoerse, wat gedurende 1970 aansienlik gestyg het, het gedurende 1971 verder toegeneem, hoewel aanmerklike skommelings in die loop van die jaar voorgekom het. Die koers wat op VDSe met 90 dae looptyd gekwoteer is, het vanaf 7,7 persent aan die einde van 1970 tot 8,7 persent aan die einde van 1971 gestyg, maar vervolgens tot 7,75 persent aan die begin van Maart 1972 gedaal. Dit het in Maart 1971 'n hoogtepunt van net meer as 9 persent en in Augustus 1971 'n laagtepunt van 6,7 persent bereik.

Die depositorentekoerse wat deur bankinstellings gekwoteer is, het gedurende 1971 eweneens 'n verdere opwaartse neiging getoon, hoewel daar oor die algemeen slegs matige aanpassings aangebring is. Alhoewel hoër koerse by geleentheid gekwoteer is het die koers op deposito's van 12 maande op 7,5 persent bly staan, maar korter-termyn koerse het met tussen $\frac{1}{4}$ en $\frac{3}{4}$ persent opgeskuif.

Staatsfinansies

Gedurende 1971 het die Skatkisrekening 'n rekord tekort van R845 miljoen getoon wat meer as tweemaal soveel was as die syfer van R399 miljoen vir 1970. Die groot tekort in 1971 is veroorsaak deur 'n skerp toename in lopende en kapitaalbesteding (27 persent) en deur 'n laer koers van toename in ontvangste (12 persent teenoor 18 persent in 1970). As gevolg van die stram toestand in die kapitaalmark en inflasionistiese verwagtings, het die owerhede dit moeilik gevind om so 'n groot tekort op 'n nie-inflasionistiese wyse te finansier. Verskeie stappe is nêtemin gedoen om die gebruik van bankkrediet te beperk. Indirekte belastings en leningsheffings is verhoog, belastingvrye Premie-obligasies is aan individue teen aantreklike rentekoerse aangebied en voorgeskrewe beleggings wat van versekeraars en pensioenfondse vereis word, asook die rentekoerse op staatseffekte, is verhoog. Hierdie maatreëls het die Skatkis in staat gestel om R515 miljoen buite die banksektor te leen. Ontvangste in die vorm van leningsheffings het R117 miljoen bedra (R29 miljoen in 1970), die uitgifte van Premie-obligasies het R40 miljoen

Skatkisfinansiering: verandering in netto skuldposisie teenoor



opgelewer, netto beleggings deur die private sektor (hoofsaaklik versekeraars en pensioenfondse) het R103 miljoen bedra en buitelandse lenings het R132 miljoen bedra. Die Staatskuldkommissarisse het egter slegs R123 miljoen bygedra wat heelwat minder as in vorige jare was.

Ondanks die Tesourie se poging om buite die banksektor te leen was hy verplig om 'n gedeelte van die skatkistekort te finansier deur sy deposito's by die banksektor te laat afloop en sy lenings by daardie sektor te verhoog. Die toename in netto bankkrediet het R330 miljoen bedra, wat bestaan het uit 'n afname van R259 miljoen in skatkisdeposito's en 'n toename van R71 miljoen in staatskuldbewyse wat deur die banksektor gehou word. Die totale skatkissaldo (insluitende dié op die Stabilisasierekening en die I.M.F.-Depositorekening t.o.v. super-goud-tranche-trekkings) het gevolglik tot R224 miljoen aan die einde van 1971 gedaal, vergeleke met 'n maand-einde hoogtepunt van R717 miljoen in Julie 1969.

Slegs ongeveer 35 persent van die 5 persent 1972 effekte-uitgifte van R136 miljoen, wat op 15 Januarie verval het, is omgesit in nuwe of bestaande uitgiftes. Die grootste gedeelte, nl. R89 miljoen, is derhalwe aan beleggers, hoofsaaklik die monetêre banksektor, terugbetaal. Hierdie terugbetalings is egter meer as vergoed deur aansoeke vir twee effekte-uitgiftes wat vanaf 17 Januarie 1972 vir openbare inskrywing oopgestel is. Toe die inskrywingslyste vir hierdie nuwe uitgiftes op 17 Februarie gesluit het, het aansoeke vir die

Skatkisfinansies

R miljoene

	Jare geëindig		
	31 Des. 1970	31 Des. 1971	Jan. 1972
Totale netto ontvangste	2 302	2 586	274
Totale netto uitreikings	2 701	3 431	314
Totale tekort (uitgesonderd lenings)	399	845	40
Finansiering:			
Verandering in netto skuldposisie teenoor:			
Buitelandse sektor	128	132	14
Private nie-banksektor:			
Leningsheffings	29	117	27
Ander	7	143	9
Staatskuldkommissarisse	172	123	23
Sub-totaal	336	515	73
Monetêre banksektor:			
Verandering in besit aan staatskuldbewyse			
	-33	71	-75
Verandering in Skatkissaldo*	96	259	42
Sub-totaal	63	330	-33
Totale finansiering	399	845	40

*Toename -, afname +. Insluitende netto oordragte na die Stabilisasierekening en na die IMF-Depositorekening t.o.v. super-goud-tranche-trekkings.

korttermyn 6½ persent 1975 uitgifte R60 miljoen bedra waarvan R52 miljoen van die monetêre banksektor en R7 miljoen van bouverenigings afkomstig was. Bykans R48 miljoen se inskrywings is ontvang vir die 8½ persent 1996 langtermyn uitgifte van bronne ander as die Staatskuldkommissarisse wat vir R40 miljoen ingeskryf het. Aansoeke van versekeraars en pensioenfondse het R45 miljoen bedra. Op 'n netto basis het die Skatkis dus R59 miljoen deur die uitgifte van staatseffekte ontvang, waarvan R40 miljoen van die Staatskuldkommissarisse afkomstig was. Aangesien 'n bedrag van R35 miljoen aan die banksektor terugbetaal is, het die netto belegging deur die private nie-banksektor R54 miljoen bedra.

Kapitaalmark

Volgehoue stram mark vir vaste-rentedraende effekte

Die onewewig tussen die vraag na en aanbod van uitleenbare fondse in die mark vir vaste-rentedraende effekte het in 1971 voortgeduur niestandaande die verskuiwing van 'n aansienlike gedeelte van die openbare sektor se leningsbedrywighede na buitelandse kapitaalmarkte. Opbrengskoerse is gedurende die eerste vier maande van die jaar opwaarts aangepas tot nuwe rekordpeile, maar het gedurende die res van die jaar nie verder gestyg nie. Die opbrengskoers op nuwe uitgiftes van langtermynprima-effekte is met 0,75 persent tot 8,50 persent verhoog, dié op semi-primaeffekte met 0,5 persent tot 9,3 persent en dié op maatskappyskuldbriewe met 0,25 tot 10,25 persent. As gevolg van hierdie hoër opbrengskoerse het die aanbod van fondse toegeneem en alle uitgiftes van semi-primaeffekte in die tydperk vanaf April tot September was in 'n sekere mate oorvolteken. 'n Uitgifte van staatseffekte in Julie was ook redelik suksesvol. Die opbrengskoers op maatskappyskuldbriewe het in werklikheid gedurende hierdie tydperk met 0,25 persent gedaal. In Oktober het hierdie tydelike verruiming van marktoestande egter tot 'n einde gekom. Die opbrengskoers op maatskappyskuldbriewe het tot sy vorige vlak teruggekeer en nuwe uitgiftes van semi-primaeffekte gedurende die laaste kwartaal van 1971 was nie heeltemal volteken nie.

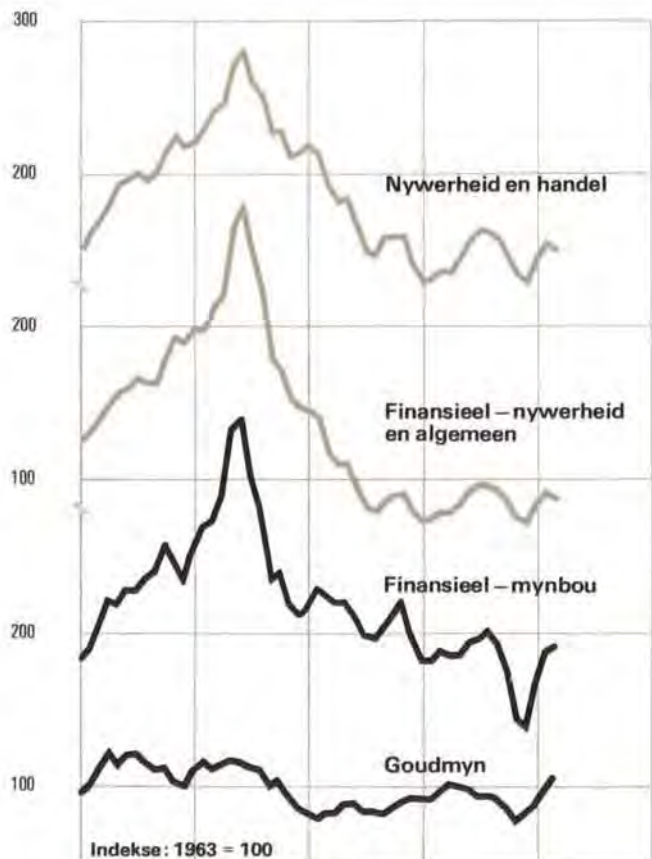
Niestaannde die effense vernouing van marktoestande teen die einde van 1971, is 'n uitgifte van staatseffekte wat op 17 Januarie 1972 vir inskrywing oopgestel is, goed ondersteun, veral deur versekeraars en pensioenfondse wat vanaf 1 Oktober 1971 aan hoër wetlike beleggingsvoorskrifte moet voldoen.

Verbetering in die aandelemark ná die devaluasie van die rand

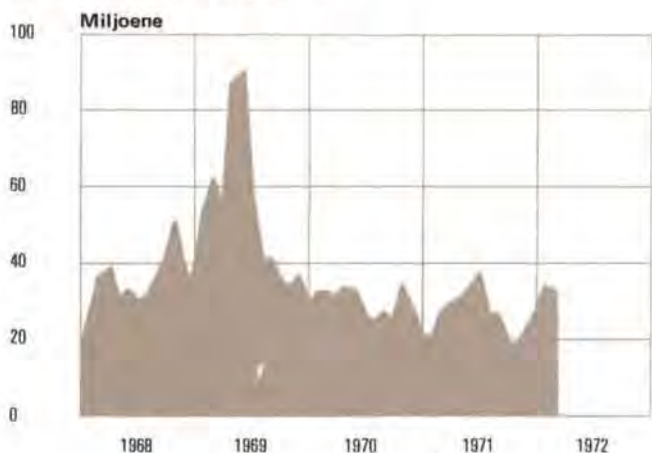
Die bedrywigheid in die aandelemark het gedurende 1971 aanmerklik afgeneem en in November het die pryse van bykans alle klasse aandele hul laagste vlakke bereik ná die hoogtepunte wat in Mei 1969 bereik is. Duidelike skommelings het egter in die loop van 1971 voorgekom. Gedurende die eerste helfte van

die jaar het aandeelpryse opwaarts beweeg as gevolg van die stukrag wat buitelandse aankope verleen het, maar internasionale valuta-onsekerhede en 'n pessimistiese beoordeling van binnelandse ekonomiese vooruitsigte het gedurende die daaropvolgende vyf maande tot 'n hernieude daling in aandeelpryse gelei. Na die herskikking van wisselkoerse en die devaluasie van die rand het effektebeursbedrywigheid en pryse

Aandelepryse



Aantal aandele verhandel op die Johannesburgse Effektebeurs



teen die einde van Desember 1971 herstel en gedurende Januarie en Februarie 1972 verder verbeter.

Nadat opbrengskoerse op aandele gedurende die eerste helfte van 1971 gedaal het, is toenames weer gedurende die tweede helfte van die jaar aangeteken. In Desember het opbrengskoerse nie noemenswaardig van dié in Desember 1970 verskil nie. In ooreenstemming met die styging in aandelepryse gedurende Januarie en Februarie 1972, het opbrengskoerse effens gedaal. Wanneer die gemiddelde opbrengskoerse op nywerheids- en handelsaandele, byvoorbeeld, met dié op langtermynprima-effekte vergelyk word, blyk dit dat die omgekeerde rendementsgaping vanaf 1,4 persent in Desember 1970 tot 2,4 persent in Desember 1971 en 2,5 persent in Februarie 1972 vergroot het.

Kleiner uitvloeiing van fondse deur effektetrusts ondervind

Die uitvloeiing van fondse wat deur die effektetrusts in die vorm van netto terugkope van onderaandele ondervind is, het gedurende 1971 aansienlik afgeneem en het R8 miljoen bedra, vergeleke met R90 miljoen gedurende 1970. Gevolglik het die trusts se netto verkope van effekte slegs R24 miljoen bedra, teenoor R86 miljoen in 1970, en hul kontant en deposito's het in die jaar met R2 miljoen tot R42 miljoen aan die einde van die jaar toegeneem. As gevolg van 'n geringe styging in aandelepryse het die markwaarde van die trusts se netto bates in 1971 met R15 miljoen toegeneem, nadat dit vanaf R691 miljoen aan die einde van 1969 tot R358 miljoen aan die einde van 1970 gedaal het. Gedurende Januarie 1972 was die terugkope van onderaandele effens groter as die verkope en die markwaarde van netto bates het met R7 miljoen afgeneem.

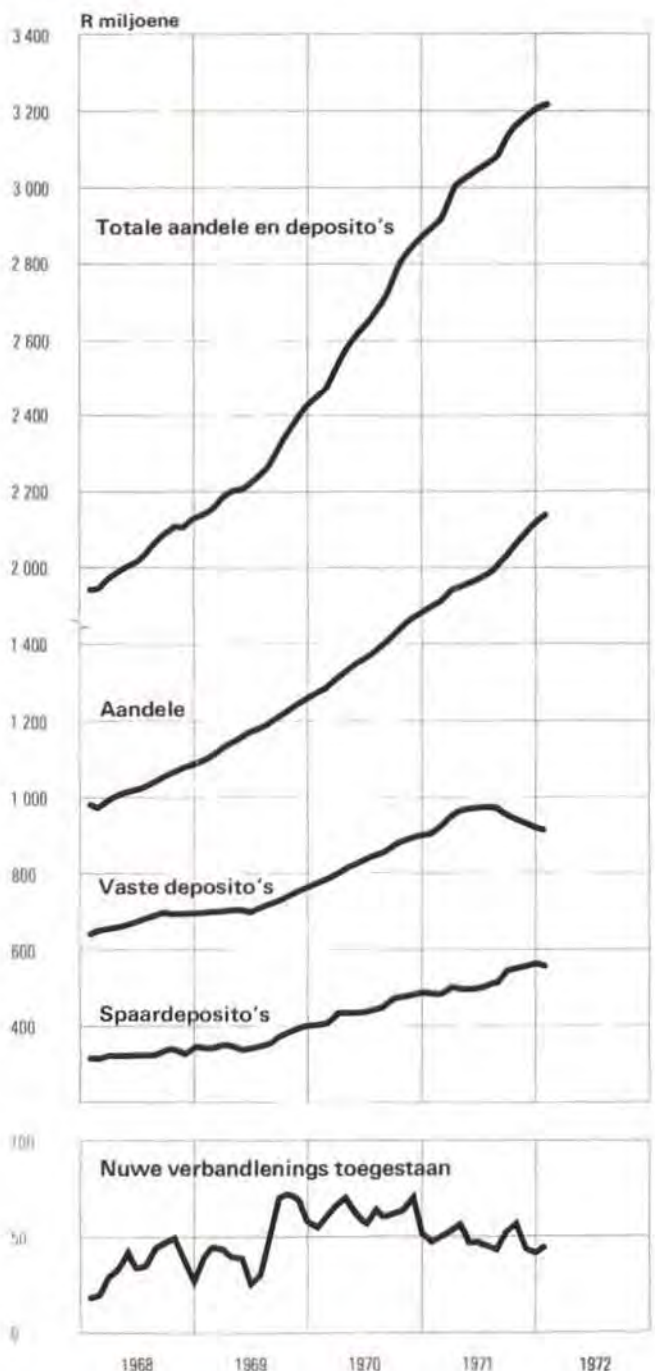
In ooreenstemming met die toename in die markwaarde van netto bates, het verkooppriyse van onderaandele gedurende 1971 met 3 persent gestyg. 'n Verdere styging van 3 persent is in Januarie en Februarie 1972 aangeteken. Die gemiddelde opbrengskoerse op die trusts se onderaandele het ook gedurende 1971 toegeneem en het 5,0 persent in Desember bedra, vergeleke met 3,9 persent in Desember 1970. Gedurende Januarie het die gemiddelde opbrengskoerse tot 4,9 persent gedaal.

Afname in die invloeiing van fondse na bouverenigings

Die algemene skaarste aan fondse in die kapitaalmark het ook die bouverenigings geraak en die invloeiing van nuwe fondse in die vorm van 'n toename in aandele en deposito's het in 1971 tot R329 miljoen gedaal, vergeleke met die buitengewoon hoë syfer van R452 miljoen in 1970. Hierdie syfers het 'n toename in hul totale fondse van 19 persent in 1970 en 11 persent in 1971 verteenwoordig, vergeleke met 'n jaarlikse gemiddeld van 10 persent gedurende die tydperk 1961 tot 1971. Persentasiegewys was die kleiner invloeiing van fondse gedurende 1971 gevolglik nog hoër as die gemiddelde

jaarlikse invloeiing gedurende die tydperk 1961 tot 1971. Gedurende Januarie 1972 het aandele en deposito's met slegs R7 miljoen toegeneem, wat hoofsaaklik die seisoensdaling in die invloeiing van fondse gedurende hierdie maand weerspieël het. Ná uitskakeling van seisoensinvloede het die toename in aandele en deposito's R22 miljoen bedra, vergeleke met 'n seisoensaangesuiwerde maandelikse gemiddeld van R25 miljoen gedurende die laaste kwartaal van 1971.

Bouverenigings



Voorlopige syfers vir Februarie toon 'n invloeiing van R7 miljoen.

Die toegewing wat in Augustus 1971 aan bouverenigings gemaak is en waarkragtens belasbare dividende op aandele vir belastingdoeleindes op dieselfde grondslag as dividende op maatskappy-aandele behandel word, het 'n merkbare verskuiwing vanaf vaste deposito's na aandele teweeggebring. Nadat vaste deposito's gedurende die eerste sewe maande van 1971 met R73 miljoen toegeneem het, het dit gedurende die tydperk Augustus 1971 tot Januarie 1972 met R61 miljoen gedaal. Aan die ander kant het aandele gedurende die eerste sewe maande van 1971 met R100 miljoen en gedurende die daaropvolgende ses maande met 'n aansienlik groter bedrag van R157 miljoen toegeneem.

Nuwe verbandlenings toegestaan is verminder vanaf 'n totaal van R740 miljoen in 1970 tot R583 miljoen in 1971. 'n Daling van R85 miljoen in die verenigings se verpligtings ten opsigte van lenings toegestaan maar nog nie uitbetaal nie, het egter meegebring dat nuwe lenings werklik uitbetaal R668 miljoen, of slegs R49 miljoen minder as gedurende 1970, bedra het. Nieteenstaande die klein invloeiing van fondse gedurende Januarie 1972, het die nuwe verbandlenings wat gedurende hierdie maand deur bouverenigings toegestaan is, R45 miljoen, of slegs R2 miljoen minder as die maandelikse gemiddeld vir die vierde kwartaal van 1971, bedra.

Die verenigings se besit aan „ander voorgeskrewe beleggings“ het nadat hulle in Augustus 1971 onthef is van die verpligting om sodanige bates te besit nie noemenswaardig verander nie. Die besit aan prima- en semi-prima-effekte wat as „ander voorgeskrewe beleggings“ geld, het tussen die einde van Julie 1971 en die einde van Januarie 1972 in werklikheid met R4 miljoen gestyg, terwyl ander poste, hoofsaaklik verhandelbare depositosertifikate, met R8 miljoen toegeneem het.