

South African Reserve Bank  
Suid-Afrikaanse Reserwebank

Quarterly Bulletin

Kwartaalblad

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... denotes not available

— denotes value equal to nil

0 denotes value equal to less than half the digit shown

\* denotes preliminary figures

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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

0 dui aan waarde gelyk aan minder as die helfte van die eenheid aangetoon

\* dui voorlopige syfers aan

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# Quarterly economic review

## Introduction

Preliminary information indicates that the cyclical down-swing in the South African economy since the middle of 1984 started to level out during the third quarter of 1985. Real gross domestic expenditure, which had fallen considerably during the preceding four quarters, declined only moderately further in the third quarter, while real gross domestic product actually showed an increase.

As a result of the earlier downward adjustment in spending that had occurred between the second quarter of 1984 and the second quarter of 1985, largely in response to a tightening of monetary and fiscal policy, the economy has improved fundamentally in several respects. Firstly, the money supply has been brought under effective control and the excess demand situation of the first half of 1984 has been corrected. Secondly, domestic saving has increased significantly. Thirdly, the current account of the balance of payments has been showing progressively larger surpluses. Fourthly, these large surpluses have been employed to reduce South Africa's net foreign indebtedness. Finally, the elimination of excess demand, the concomitant weakening of the demand for bank credit, the better balance between monetary and fiscal policy established in the 1985 Budget, and the lower rate of monetary expansion have resulted in a substantial decline in short-term interest rates since early May 1985.

Inevitably, the adjustment process has also entailed considerable sacrifices. Firstly, real gross domestic product declined appreciably from the third quarter of 1984 to the second quarter of 1985. Secondly, this decline in real output was accompanied by a slow-down in employment growth during the second half of 1984 and an actual employment decline during the first half of 1985. In the face of a continuing rapid growth in the labour force, this has given rise to a substantial increase in unemployment. Finally, the rates of increase in labour remuneration and profits have fallen below the current rate of inflation.

The elimination of excess demand helped to contain the inevitable acceleration of the rate of inflation following the earlier demand inflation and the sharp depreciation of the rand between September 1983 and January 1985. By July 1985, after six months of relative exchange rate stability, these delayed inflationary effects began to peter out and a decline in the rate of increase of the consumer price index appeared to be imminent. However, new upward pressure on the price index was exerted by the further depreciation of the rand that followed the declaration of a state of emergency in South Africa on 20 July 1985 and the related deterioration in overseas perceptions of the prospects for the South African economy. These developments resulted in the withdrawal by foreign banks of credits to South African

banks and an enlarged outflow of capital in general. This, in turn, led to a standstill in respect of the repayment of certain forms of foreign debt and the re-introduction of exchange control over non-residents, i.e. the financial rand system, from the beginning of September 1985.

Despite these unfavourable developments, the Reserve Bank continued with its policy of leading interest rates downwards by a series of orderly reductions in its Bank rate. The Bank took the view that the new depreciation of the rand and the persistent high rate of inflation after July were mainly the result of non-economic developments and *not* of overspending or unduly low interest rates. In these circumstances, and given the recessionary conditions in large sections of the domestic economy, the Bank deemed it desirable to contribute to the utilisation of the scope existing in the economy for increased spending and output, rather than to attempt to strengthen the rand through raising interest rates and applying classical deflation in general.

The State President and the Minister of Finance have also announced various fiscal measures to promote economic recovery, and hire-purchase requirements have been relaxed. To the extent that these measures will promote increased consumption and investment expenditure, it is expected that higher production and employment will be achieved without creating additional inflationary pressure or jeopardising the surplus on the current account of the balance of payments.

The anticipated scenario for 1986 is one of moderate economic growth with a sustained, albeit somewhat smaller, surplus on the current account of the balance of payments and no significant demand pressure on prices. The consumer price index will, however, initially continue to show a relatively high rate of increase, largely because of the effect of the latest depreciation of the rand on import and other prices.

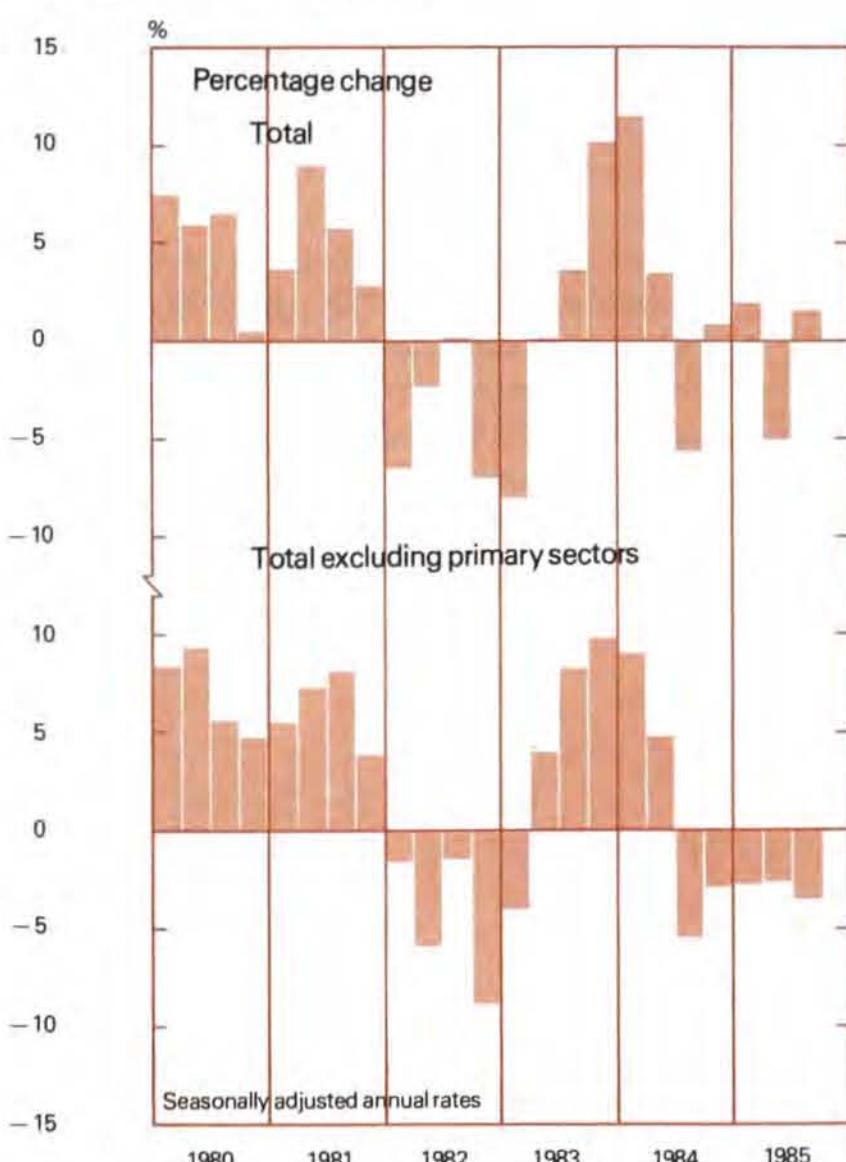
## Domestic economic developments

### Domestic output

Preliminary evidence suggests that the economic downswing since the middle of 1984 started to level out in the third quarter of 1985. Already in April 1985, the combined index of leading business cycle indicators, which had established itself as a fairly reliable predictor of economic activity, signalled an impending recovery in economic activity, but up to the end of the third quarter this was not confirmed by a corresponding change in the index of co-incident indicators. Changes in output and expenditure aggregates in the national accounts, however, were distinctly different from those during the preceding four quarters of economic downswing.

Of particular significance was the moderate increase in gross domestic product, following an appreciable decline during the preceding four quarters. Although the increase in real output was narrowly based and largely confined to the primary sectors of the economy, it was sufficiently large to more than neutralise real output declines in other sectors of the economy.

#### Real gross domestic product



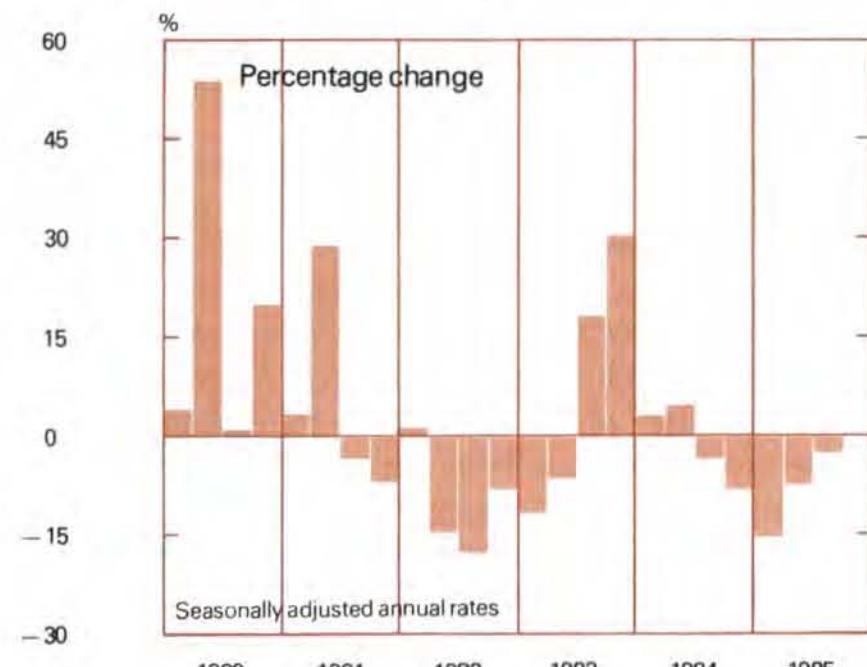
Gold mining output, which had been subdued by labour strikes on certain mines during the second quarter, rose sharply in the third quarter. Other sectors which contributed to the increase in real output were agriculture (reflecting an increase in maize production), the export orientated non-gold mining sector and the sector supplying electricity, gas and water. Furthermore, industrial output directly related to essential consumer demand, such as food processing and clothing manufacturing, as well as the real value added by the motor trade showed sharp increases in the third quarter. At the same time, the rate of decrease in the real value added by the retail trade decelerated perceptibly. On the other hand, output by the manufacturing industry as a whole, the overall trade sector, the construction sector and the transportation sector continued to fall during the third quarter.

In the first three quarters of 1985 total real gross domestic product was about  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent lower than in the corresponding period of the preceding year. Present indications are that a decline of the same order could be realised in 1985 as a whole.

#### Domestic expenditure

The persistent decline in real gross domestic expenditure during the four quarters to the middle of 1985 moderated noticeably in the third quarter of 1985. All the main expenditure components contributed to this slowdown in the rate of decline, in particular real inventory investment which actually increased. Real gross domestic expenditure in the first three quarters of 1985 was about  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent below its level in the corresponding period of 1984.

#### Real gross domestic expenditure



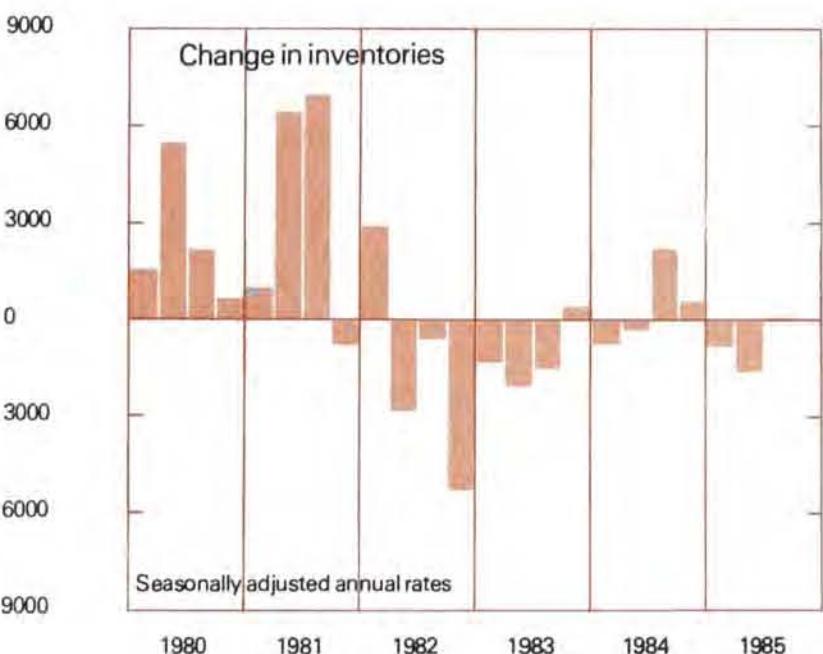
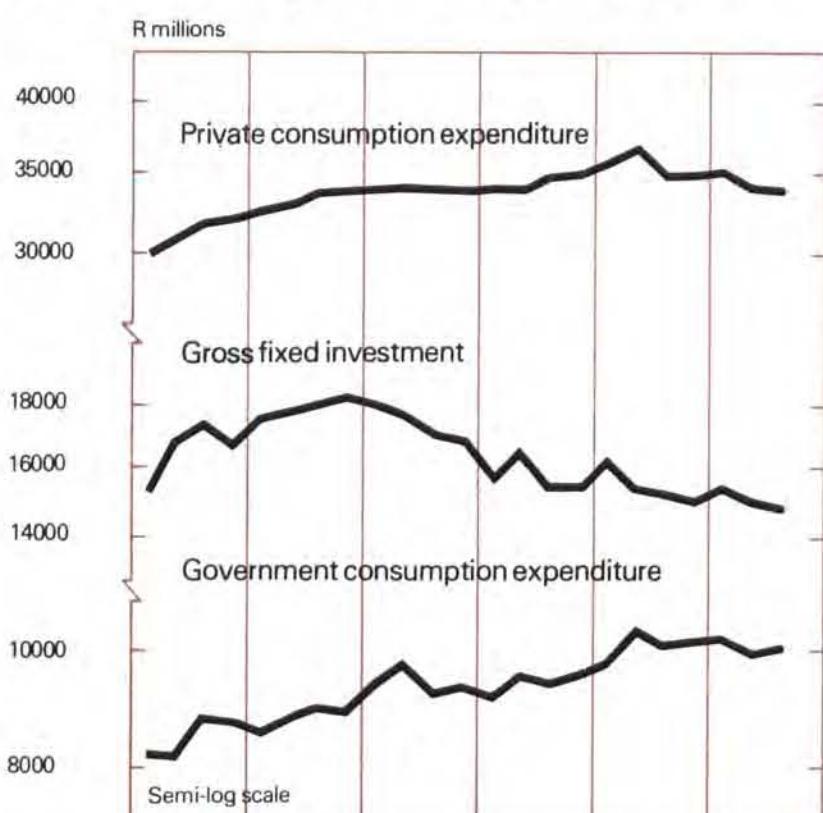
Considering changes in the main expenditure components, real private consumption expenditure continued to decline in the third quarter of 1985, but at a considerably lower rate than during the preceding four quarters. Increased spending on durable goods was largely responsible for this slower decline. At the same time, real consumption expenditure on semi-durable goods and non-durable goods also recorded lower rates of decrease. On the other hand, a modest rise in real spending on services in the second quarter was followed by a decline in the third quarter. This was by and large a direct consequence of the currency depreciation which effectively reduced expenditure by South African residents on services abroad. In the first three quarters of 1985 aggregate real private consumption expenditure was about 3½ per cent below the level in the corresponding period of last year.

The downward tendency in real government consumption expenditure in the first half of 1985 was followed by a slight increase in the third quarter. A decline in the real remuneration of employees was more than offset by a rise in other forms of real consumption expenditure. When the first three quarters of 1985 are compared with the corresponding period in 1984, real consumption outlays by the general government remained approximately unchanged.

The slower decline in real gross domestic expenditure was also reflected in a slow-down of the decrease in real fixed capital expenditure. Compared with the second quarter of 1985, smaller declines were recorded in real fixed capital outlays by the private sector and the public authorities, but a further increase occurred in the real fixed capital expenditure of public corporations. In the private sector, real fixed investment in mining and manufacturing declined substantially in the third quarter, but higher capital outlays by the other sectors partly served to offset these declines. Apparently in response to the easing of monetary policy and the accompanying lower interest rates, the private sector's real investment in machinery and other equipment, financed by means of leasing agreements, increased appreciably in the third quarter. Noteworthy increases in real capital expenditure by general government also occurred in the third quarter of 1985. In the first three quarters of 1985 total real fixed investment declined by 4 per cent when compared with the corresponding period of 1984.

Following substantial inventory depletions in the first and second quarters of 1985, real inventories increased marginally in the third quarter. This interruption of the downward trend was largely due to additions to agricultural stocks and diamond stocks-in-trade. Reductions of mining stocks and commercial and industrial inventories continued during the third quarter. Expressed as a ratio of real non-agricultural gross domestic product, real commercial and industrial inventories declined from 22,9 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1984 to 21,8 per cent in the third quarter of 1985.

#### Components of real gross domestic expenditure



## Factor income and saving

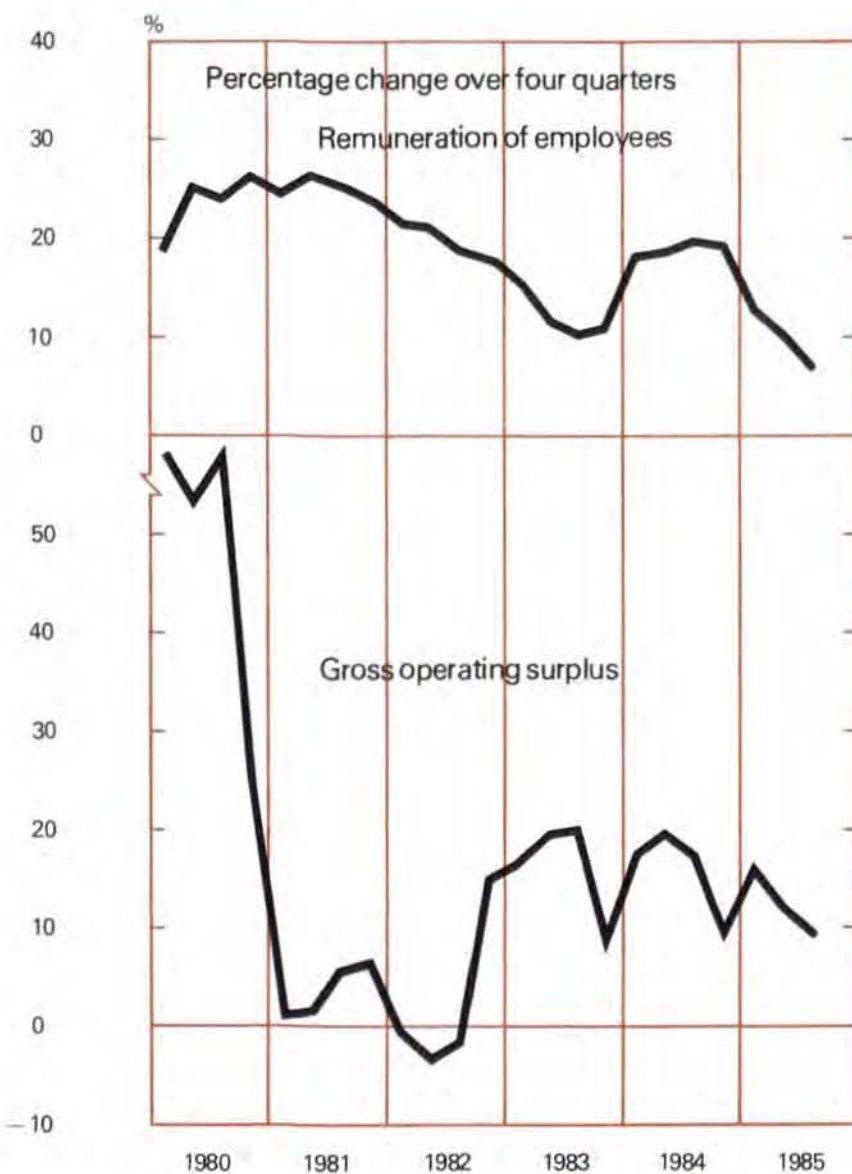
The increase in nominal gross domestic product at factor cost decelerated markedly in the third quarter of 1985. Both components of factor income (i.e. remuneration of employees and gross operating surplus) contributed to the slower increase, but the recessionary state of the economy was particularly discernible in the growth in nominal labour remuneration. At a seasonally adjusted annual rate, total remuneration of employees had still increased by 13½ per cent during the second half of 1984. However, the subsequent slow-down in employment growth, higher unemployment rates and lower rates of wage settlement, caused it to rise (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) of only 8½ per cent in the first half of 1985 and 3½ per cent in the third quarter. Taking the rapid growth in South Africa's labour force and the current high inflation rate into account, it is evident that, in terms of real per capita earnings, labour remuneration declined considerably during the first three quarters of 1985. The slow-down in the aggregate remuneration of employees was fairly widespread among the various sectors of the economy, but was particularly prominent in the manufacturing sector, whose total wage bill remained unchanged between the second and third quarters.

Gross operating surplus increased appreciably from the second half of 1984 to the first half of 1985 and showed a moderate further rise in the third quarter. Compared with the first three quarters of 1984, the increase in the corresponding period of 1985 amounted to 13½ per cent, which was somewhat lower than the rate of inflation. The gross operating surplus of the mining sector benefited from high rand export prices as well as higher export volumes in the first half of 1985 as well as in the third quarter. Sharp declines in the gross operating surpluses of the manufacturing and construction sectors in particular were responsible for the lower rate of increase in total operating surplus in the third quarter.

Gross domestic saving increased further in the third quarter and, as a percentage of gross domestic product, approximated its long-term trend level of about 30 per cent. This improved savings performance was all the more remarkable if it is taken into account that as recently as the second quarter of 1984 the savings ratio amounted to only 20½ per cent. Furthermore, gross domestic saving actually exceeded gross domestic investment so that excess funds were available for reducing the country's foreign indebtedness.

The improved savings performance in the third quarter was largely attributable to a decline in the general government sector's dissaving. This, in turn, was the result of higher tax receipts rather than the curtailment of the rise in expenditure. Personal saving declined slightly, but with personal disposable incomes also subdued, the personal savings ratio declined only fractionally between the second and third quarters. Limited corporate cash flows, on account of the recessionary state of the econ-

### Nominal factor income



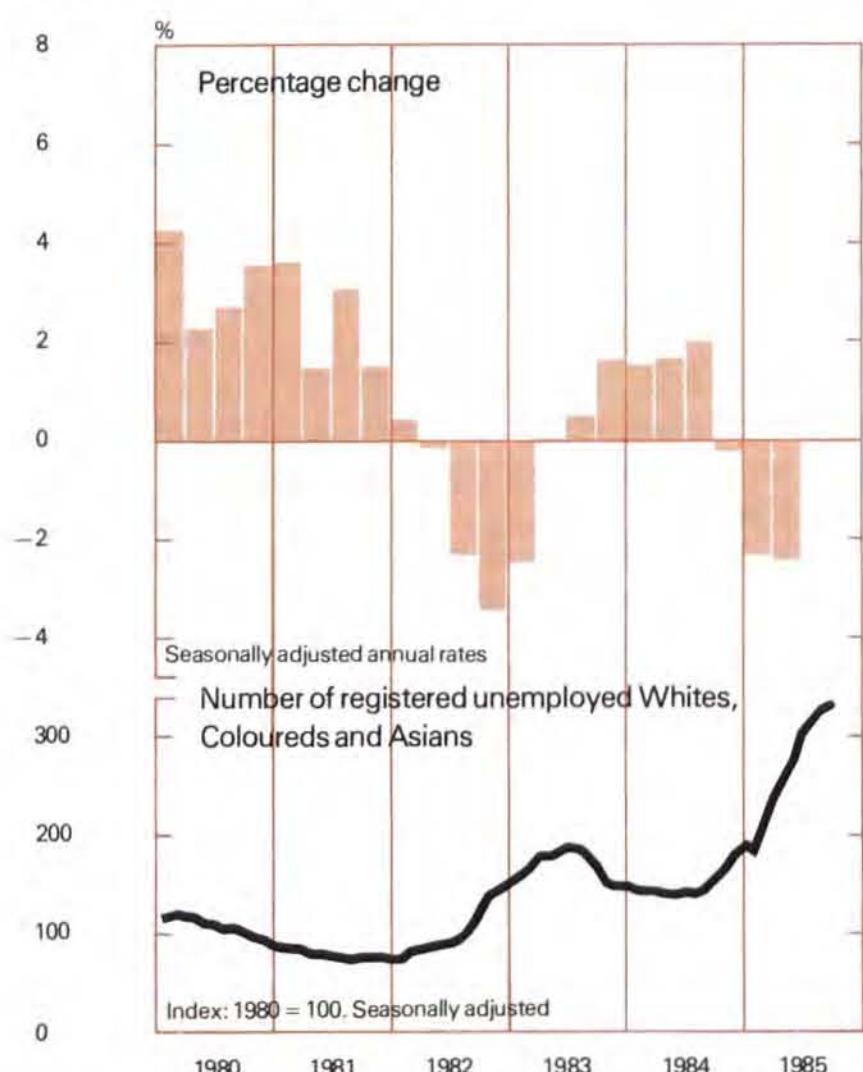
omy, caused saving by companies to decline too in the third quarter, but higher depreciation allowances more than outweighed this decline.

### Employment, labour remuneration and productivity\*

Reflecting the economic downswing, non-agricultural employment started to decline in the fourth quarter of 1984. This decline continued during the first two quarters of 1985, when seasonally adjusted annual rates of decline of 2,3 per cent and 2,4 per cent were recorded successively. The decline in the first quarter was concentrated in employment by public authorities. At a seasonally adjusted annual rate, the latter decreased by 2,7 per cent, compared with a decline of 2,2 per cent in employment by the private sector. In the second quarter employment by public authorities and the private sector fell by 1,5 per cent and 2,7 per cent, respectively.

\*Comprehensive employment and labour remuneration statistics are available only up to the second quarter of 1985.

### Non-agricultural employment



Labour retrenchment during three successive quarters caused non-agricultural employment to recede to a level in the second quarter of 1985 that was 0,7 per cent lower than in the corresponding quarter of 1984.

Statistics available for July and August show that employment in the manufacturing sector and by the South African Transport Services declined further, whereas employment in the construction sector remained at approximately the same level as in the second quarter. In contrast, the numbers employed by gold and other mines and by the electricity generating industry actually increased during the third quarter.

In these circumstances, unemployment increased considerably. The seasonally adjusted number of registered unemployed Whites, Coloureds and Asians rose from 40 570 in December 1984 to 65 080 in June 1985 and to 71 050 in September. Registered Black unemployment, seasonally adjusted, showed an increase of the same order over this period.

In October 1985 the Minister of Manpower announced a programme to alleviate unemployment, involving expenditure of R500 million in addition to an amount of R100 million already provided for in the March 1985 Budget. These funds were specifically earmarked for the training of unemployed persons, as well as for job-crea-

ting projects. In early November approximately 20 000 persons had completed their training in terms of these programmes. In addition, 40 000 persons were employed in special projects, excluding selfbuilt-housing projects.

The increase in nominal salaries and wages per employee in the non-agricultural sectors of the economy slowed down from 15,8 per cent in 1984 to 11,8 per cent in the first half of 1985 (compared with the first half of 1984). In real terms, remuneration per employee increased by 3,7 per cent in 1984, but was 3,4 per cent lower in the first half of 1985 than in the corresponding period of 1984. In the first half of 1985 the increase in the salaries and wages of public authority employees was, on average, about equal to that of private sector employees.

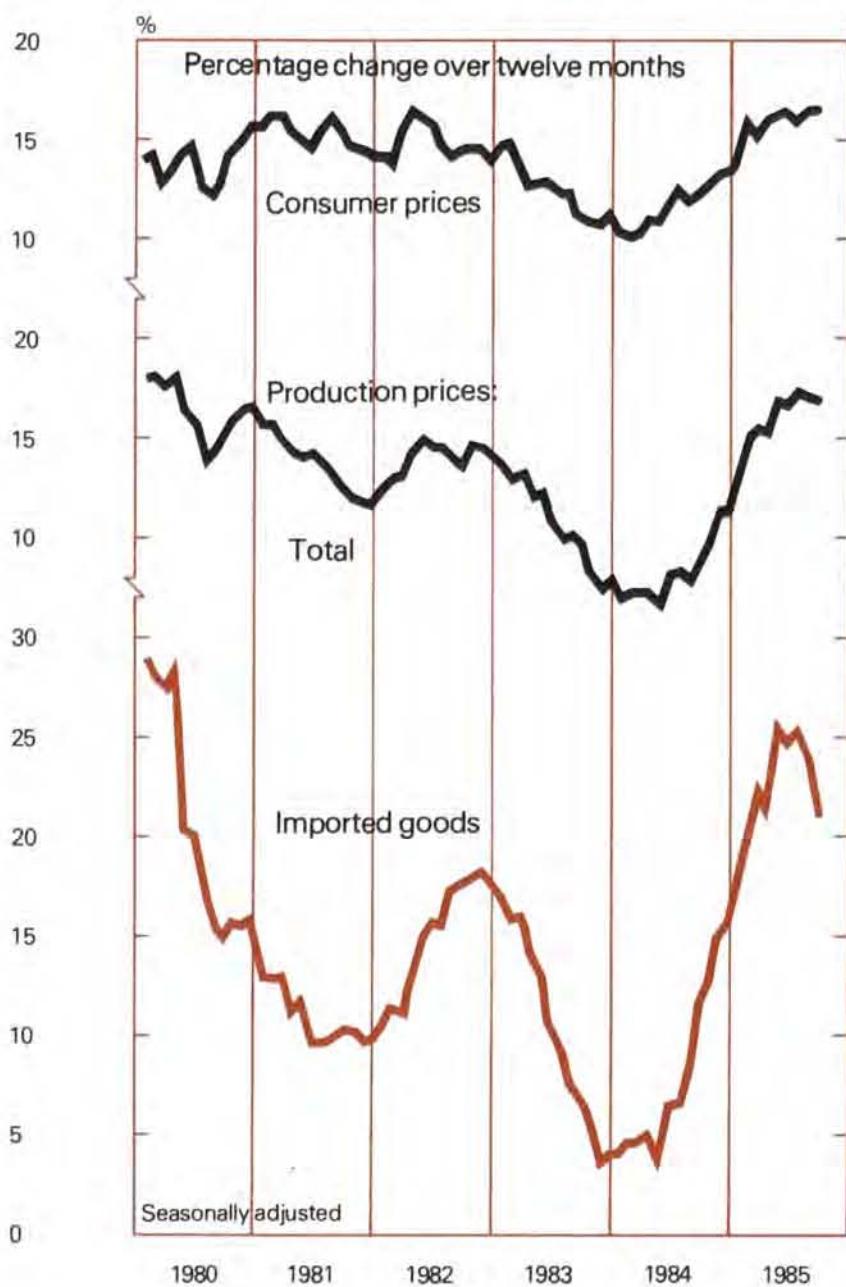
Labour productivity, as measured by the real gross domestic product per worker in the non-agricultural sectors, started to decline in the fourth quarter of 1984. In the first half of 1985, productivity was 1,9 per cent lower than in the corresponding period of 1984.

#### Prices

From early 1984 the inflation rate, as measured by increases in both consumer and production prices, accelerated considerably, mainly as a result of demand inflation and the accompanying depreciation of the rand. By the middle of 1985, however, most demand pressures had dissipated and the exchange rate had stabilised. Therefore, the prospects were that the inflation rate would soon peak and slow down subsequently. However, the renewed sharp depreciation of the rand towards the end of July and during August is bound to be reflected in a further acceleration of the inflation rate in the short term.

Measured over a period of twelve months, the increase in consumer prices accelerated from a low of 10,0 per cent in February 1984 to 16,4 per cent in June 1985 and 16,8 per cent in October. Measured in the same way, the increase in production prices accelerated from a low of 6,6 per cent in May 1984 to 16,7 per cent in June 1985 and to 16,8 per cent in September. Illustrating the effect of the depreciation of the rand, the increase over twelve months in the import price component of the production price index accelerated from 3,5 per cent in May 1984 to 24,5 per cent in June 1985, before slowing down slightly to 21,1 per cent in September.

#### Prices



## Balance of payments

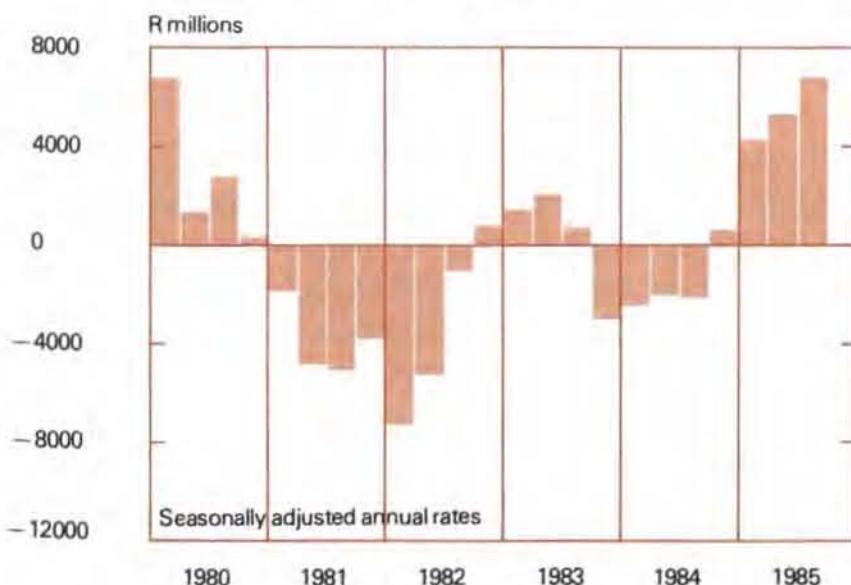
### Current account

The current account of the balance of payments has been in surplus since the fourth quarter of 1984. At a seasonally adjusted annual rate, the surplus increased progressively from a modest R0,7 billion in the fourth quarter of 1984 to R5,4 billion in the second quarter of 1985 and to R6,9 billion (5,8 per cent of gross domestic product) in the third quarter. In terms of US dollars and at a seasonally adjusted annual rate, the current account surplus rose from \$2,7 billion in the second quarter to \$3,0 billion in the third quarter. In the first three quarters of 1985 the current account surplus amounted to R4,2 billion, compared with a deficit of R1,5 billion in 1984 as a whole.

Gold production, which had declined considerably in the second quarter of 1985 because of labour strikes on some gold mines, showed a large volume increase when it reverted back to its normal level in the third quarter. At the same time, the rand price of gold rose from an average of R627 per fine ounce in the second quarter to R739 in the third quarter. In combination, these volume and price rises caused the value of net gold output to expand by 29 per cent in the third quarter.

In terms of US dollars the increase in the gold price was much more moderate, namely from an average of \$319 per fine ounce in the second quarter to \$324 in the third quarter. The dollar price of gold failed to respond to the pronounced weakening of the US dollar during the third quarter. This was apparently due in part to the low rates of inflation and accompanying high real interest rates in the industrial countries and the general decline in international commodity prices.

### Balance of payments on current account



### Current account of balance of payments

Seasonally adjusted annual rates

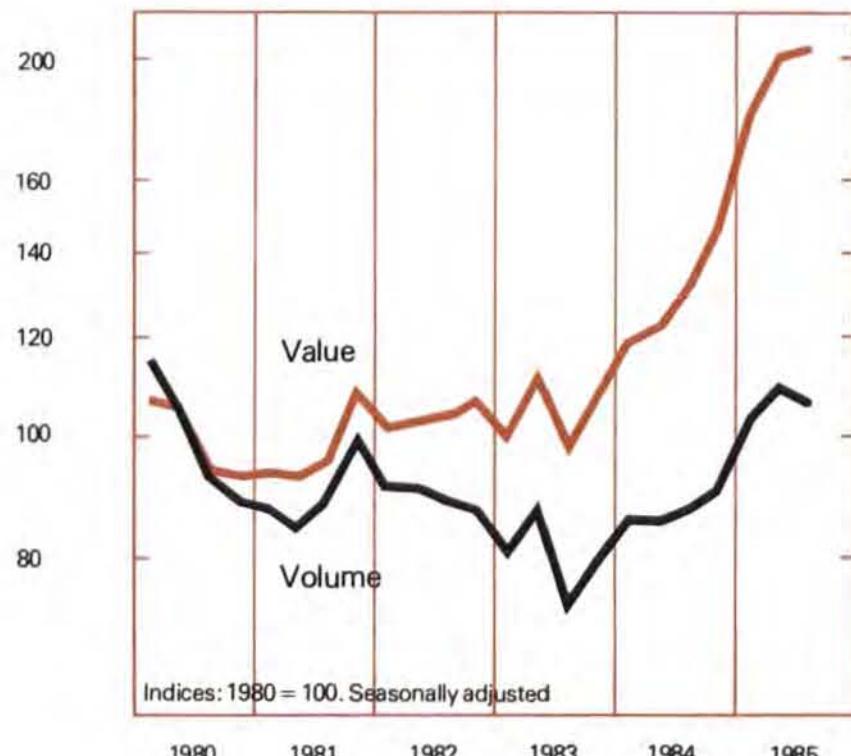
R millions

	1984		1985	
	4th qr	1st qr	2nd qr	3rd qr
Merchandise exports .....	14 375	17 850	19 670	19 980
Net gold output .....	13 706	14 250	12 620	16 320
Merchandise imports .....	-22 747	-22 630	-21 540	-22 900
Trade balance	5 334	9 470	10 750	13 400
Net service and transfer payments .....	-4 677	-5 140	-5 350	-6 540
Current account balance	657	4 330	5 400	6 860

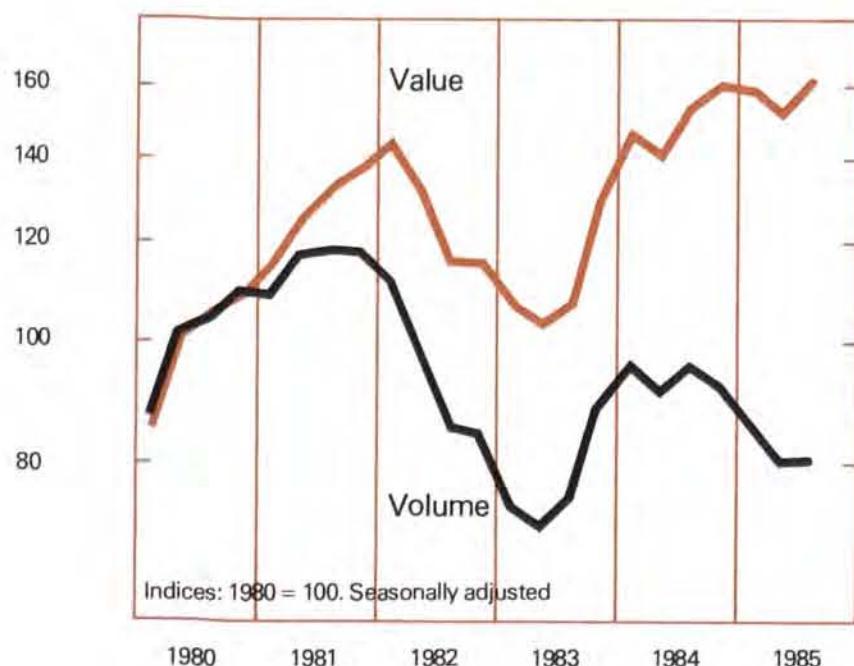
The value of merchandise exports increased only slightly by 1½ per cent in the third quarter of 1985. In volume terms, exports actually declined by 3 per cent, but export prices in rand rose by 4½ per cent. Previously, between the third quarter of 1983 and the second quarter of 1985, the volume of exports had risen by no less than 48 per cent. Volume declines in the third quarter were prominent in the export categories coal, iron ore, sugar and wool.

Both price and volume increases were responsible for an expansion of about 6 per cent in the value of merchandise imports during the third quarter of 1985. After

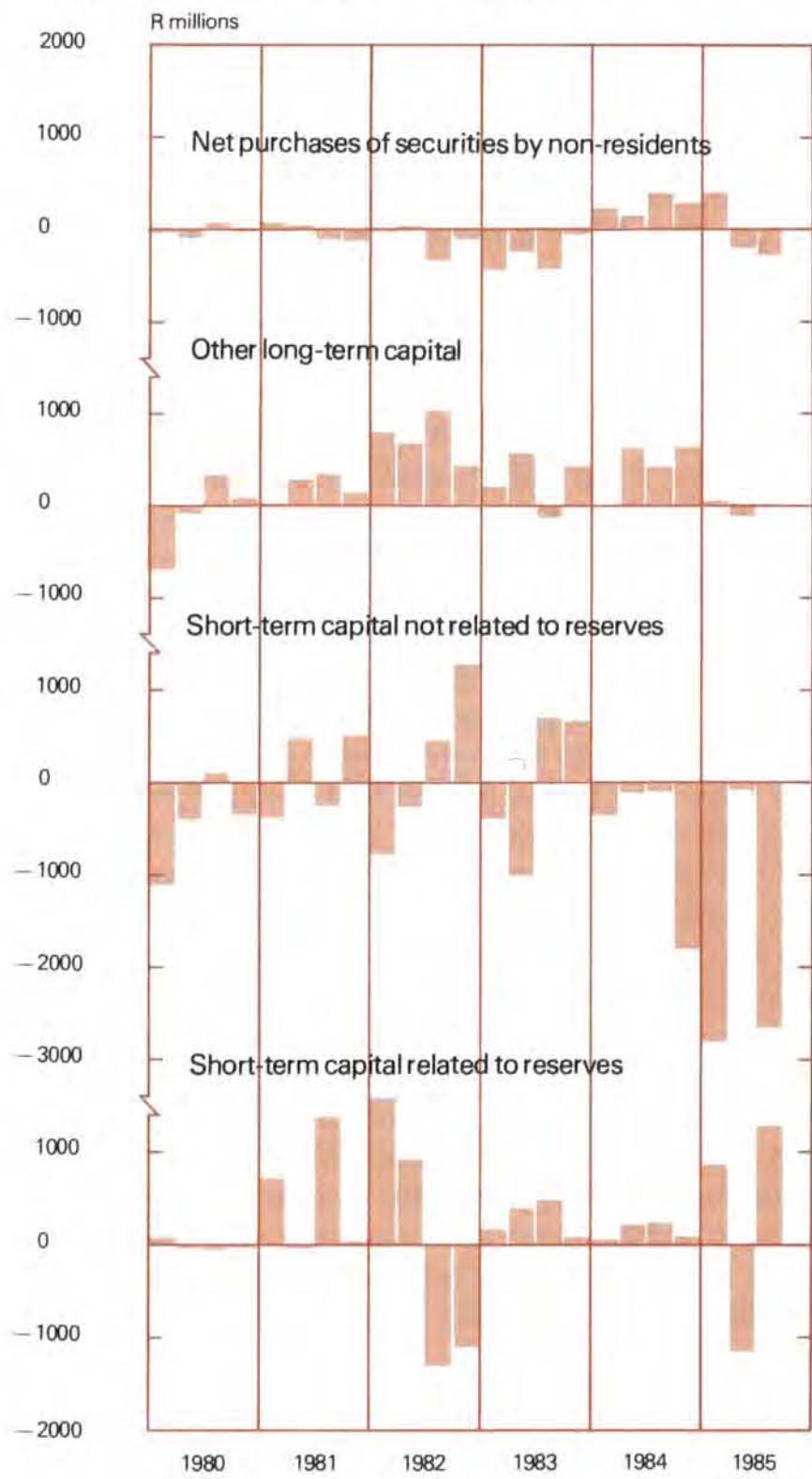
### Merchandise exports



### Merchandise imports



### Balance of payments: Net capital movements



the volume of imports had decreased continuously from the third quarter of 1984 to the second quarter of 1985, it rose slightly by about 2 per cent in the third quarter. Increases occurred in the import categories mineral products, chemicals and plastic materials. However, all the other main categories of imports, in particular imports of machinery and electrical equipment and transport equipment, declined further in the third quarter.

Net service and transfer payments to foreigners rose substantially during the third quarter of 1985 owing to increases in nearly all classes of service payments. A particularly large increase was recorded in dividend payments by some foreign controlled companies from undistributed profits. Because of this practice, such companies from 1 October 1985 have been allowed to repatriate only dividends on profits generated after 1 January 1984.

### Capital account

During the first three quarters of 1985 the capital account of the balance of payments was characterised successively by a substantial net outflow of capital in the first quarter, a small net outflow in the second quarter and a renewed large net outflow in the third quarter. In total, the capital outflow not related to reserves amounted to R5,4 billion during the first nine months of the year compared to an outflow of only R19 million in 1984 as a whole.

The renewed outflow of capital during the third quarter of 1985 was mainly related to the withdrawal of credit facilities by certain foreign banks and the intensified disinvestment campaign against the country. Not only

was there a large net outflow of short-term capital to the amount of R2,6 billion, but for the first time since the third quarter of 1983 a net outflow of long-term capital, amounting to R349 million, also occurred. Repayments on foreign debt by the Treasury and net sales by foreigners of securities quoted on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange more than offset new loans obtained abroad by public corporations prior to the introduction on 2 September of the standstill arrangements in respect of foreign debt repayments.

The large net outward movement of short-term capital during the third quarter was partly related to unfavour-

### Net capital movements<sup>1</sup>

R millions

	1985		
	1st qr	2nd qr	3rd qr
Long-term capital			
Central government and banking sector .....	4	-48	-249
Public corporations and local authorities .....	104	469	243
Private sector			
Net purchases of securities by foreigners .....	352	-236	-306
Other .....	-104	-81	-37
Total .....	355	104	-349
Short-term capital, including unrecorded transactions .....	-2 808	-113	-2 618
Total capital movements .....	-2 453	-9	-2 967

<sup>1</sup> Excluding changes in foreign liabilities related to reserves.

able leads and lags in foreign payments and receipts, based on an expected further depreciation of the rand, and partly to repayments of foreign short-term debt. After the introduction of the standstill arrangements, large repayments were made on loans exempted from the "standstill". At the same time there was to some degree a transition in the financing of imports from a credit to a cash basis or even to a system of advance payments. In addition, expectations of a further depreciation of the rand prompted exporters to delay export receipts by means of granting credits to their customers.

### Foreign reserves

As a result of the substantial outflow of capital not related to reserves, South Africa's net gold and other foreign reserves declined by R1,5 billion in the third quarter of 1985, compared with an increase of R1,4 billion in the preceding quarter. During October the net gold and other foreign reserves of the Reserve Bank increased by R352 million.

### Exchange rates

The effective, i.e. the weighted average, exchange rate of the rand declined substantially from the end of September 1983 to the end of January 1985. Then followed a period of relative exchange rate stability up to the third week of July, when the rand started to depreciate sharply again in response to the disinvestment by foreign investors and creditors. The large demand for foreign exchange eventually resulted in the temporary closure of the foreign exchange market on 27 August and the introduction on 2 September of a standstill arrangement in respect of the repayment of some forms of foreign debt. The exchange rate of the commercial rand rose briefly on 2 September but soon drifted downwards again.

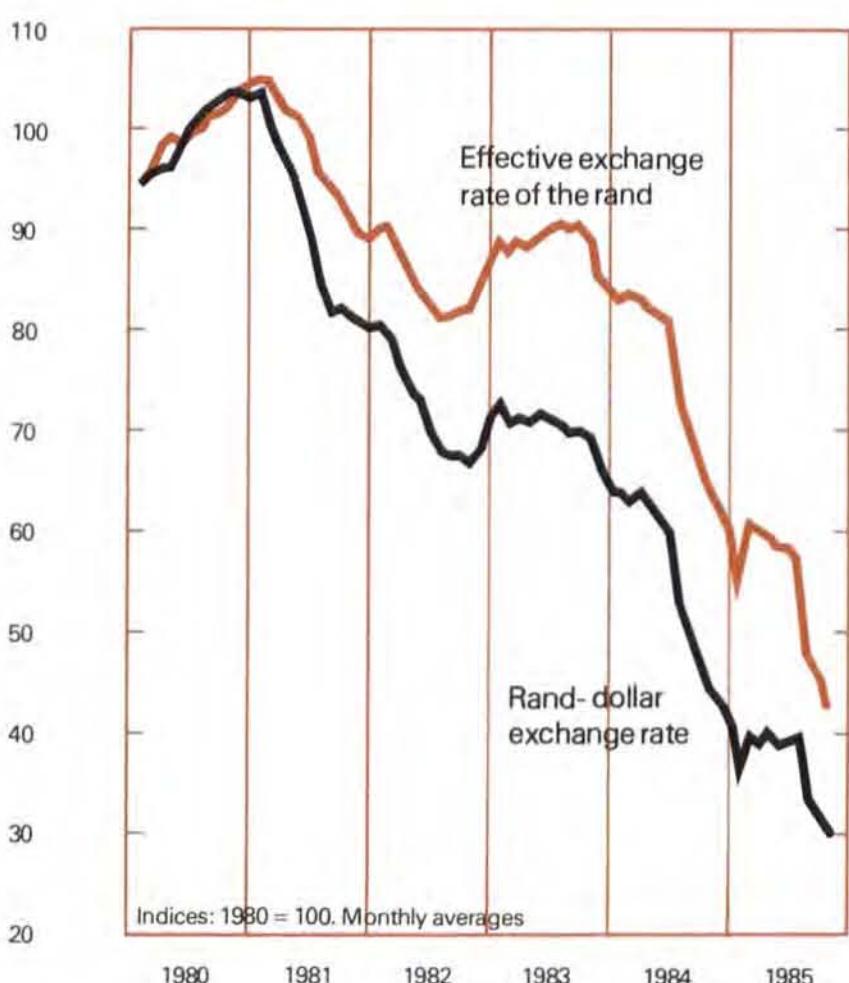
### Changes in the commercial exchange rates of the rand %

	30 Sept 1983 to 31 Jan 1985	31 Jan 1985 to 29 Jun 1985	29 Jun 1985 to 27 Aug 1985	27 Aug 1985 to 26 Nov 1985
Weighted average .....	-34,7	-1,7	-27,2	-3,2
US dollar .....	-44,3	0,5	-25,9	-0,7
British pound ....	-26,3	-12,5	-31,1	-5,0
German mark ...	-33,1	-3,3	-32,6	-8,0
Swiss franc .....	-29,9	-4,2	-34,1	-7,7
Japanese yen ...	-40,0	-1,8	-29,5	-15,3
French franc ....	-32,6	-3,6	-32,7	-8,1

The weakening of the US dollar from the end of August 1985 resulted at first in a slight appreciation of the commercial rand against the US dollar. As shown in the accompanying table, however, the rand afterwards continued to depreciate against all the main currencies, in particular the Japanese yen, until 26 November 1985.

The exchange rate of the reintroduced financial rand opened at 37 US cents on 2 September. Subsequently, it declined by 35 per cent to US 24 cents on 5 November

### Exchange rates



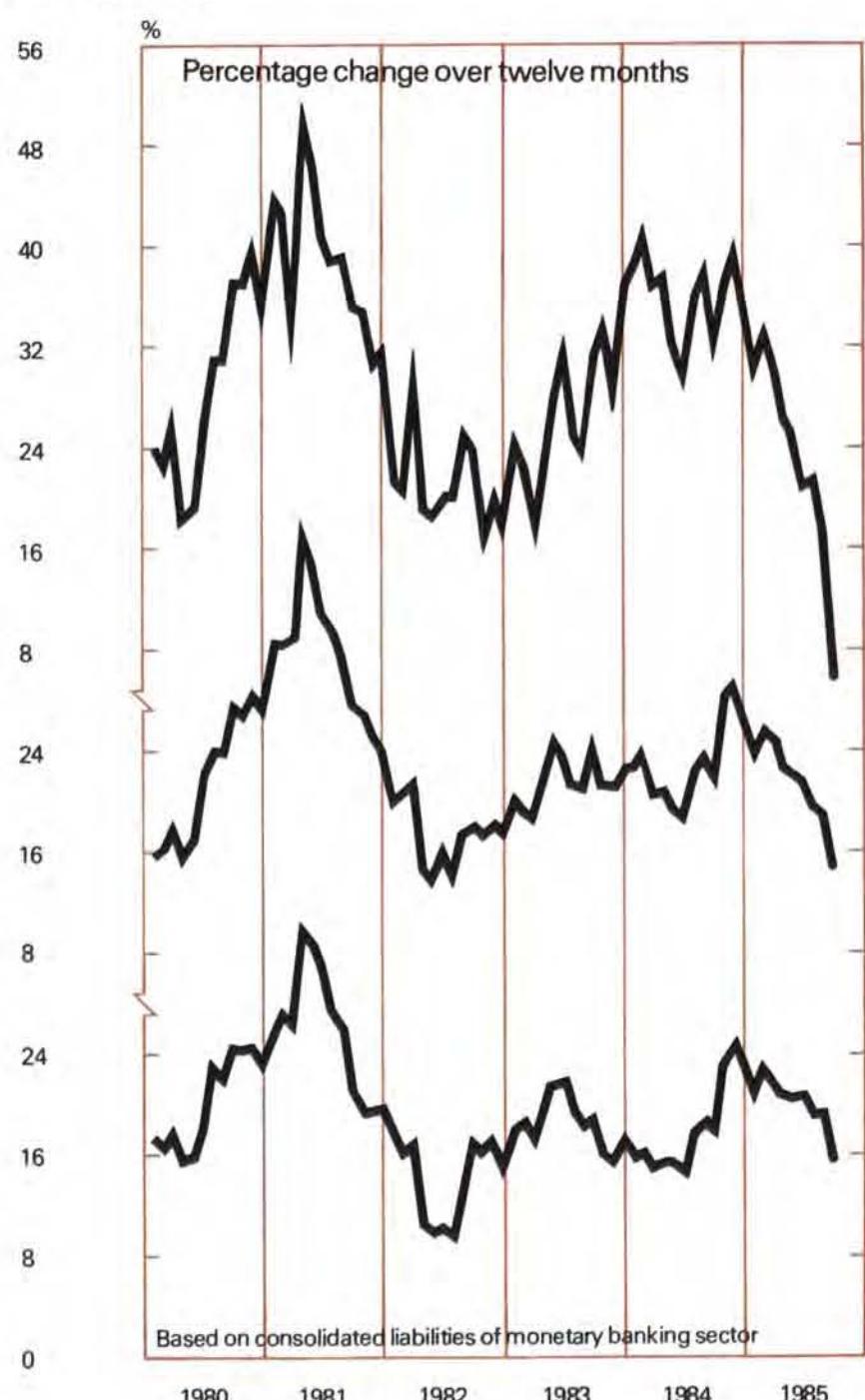
to reflect a discount of 37,9 per cent to the commercial rand, before increasing again to 31 US cents on 26 November. The latter represented a discount of 17,1 per cent in relation to the commercial rand.

## Financial developments

### Changes in money stock

The growth rate in the money stock continued to slow down during the third quarter of 1985. Measured over a period of twelve months, the rate of increase in M3 decelerated from 24,7 per cent in November 1984 to 15,4 per cent in September 1985. The comparable growth rates of M1 and M2 slowed down from 39,6 per cent and 28,9 per cent, respectively, in November 1984 to 5,5 per cent and 14,6 per cent, respectively, in September 1985. The more prominent deceleration in the growth rates of the narrower monetary aggregates than in that of M3 reflected a shift from short and medium-term deposits to long-term deposits in response to the more rapid decline in short-term interest rates relative to long-term rates and an expected further adjustment in the structure of deposit rates.

### Money supply



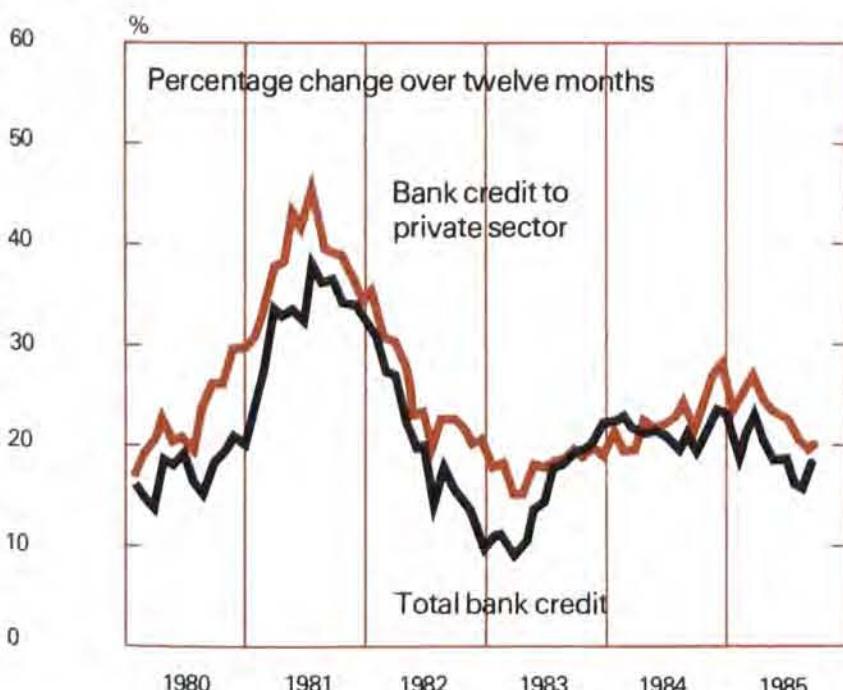
Reflecting the shift in deposits even more clearly, the seasonally adjusted annual rates of increase in M3, M2 and M1 amounted to 12,2 per cent, 12,7 per cent and -19,5 per cent, respectively, during the third quarter of 1985, compared with 13,2 per cent, 6,0 per cent and -4,8 per cent, respectively, during the preceding quarter. This continued slow-down in the growth rate of money stock indicated a further deceleration in monetary demand during the third quarter. The velocity of circulation of the various monetary aggregates remained more or less unchanged during this period.

The main counterpart of the change in broad money (M3) during this period was an increase in total credit extended by the banking system. The other main counterpart of M3, namely net gold and other foreign reserves, again exerted a contractionary influence on the money stock during the third quarter.

#### Bank credit

The rate of increase over a twelve-month period in total credit extended by the banking system slowed down from a recent peak of 23,5 per cent in March 1985 to 15,2 per cent in August, before accelerating again to 18,2 per cent in September. This acceleration was mainly due to a considerable increase in net bank credit to the government sector, reflecting a decline in government deposits. Despite large tax payments to the Central Government at the end of August, government deposits were reduced by increased government spending at a time when only limited net issues of government stock were made. Measured similarly, the growth rate of bank credit to the private sector slowed down from 27,1 per cent in March to 19,1 per cent in August, but accelerated marginally to 19,7 per cent in September.

#### Bank credit



The weakening in the private sector's demand for bank credit generally reflected the further decline in real gross domestic expenditure during the first three quarters of 1985. In particular, the demand for credit to finance purchases of durable consumer goods and capital expenditure rose considerably less than in 1984. Hire-purchase credit and leasing finance provided by banks actually declined from the end of 1984 to the end of September 1985. Other loans and advances by banks, however, maintained an upward trend during this period. These forms of credit were utilised mainly by companies to supplement smaller cash flows, to capitalise accrued interest on credits taken up earlier, and, more recently, to cover a switch from foreign to domestic sources of financing trade with other countries.

Despite lower interest rates and an easing of hire-purchase requirements in the third quarter, the demand for hire-purchase credit did not show any significant increase.

#### Reserve Bank operations in financial markets

The Reserve Bank's operations in the financial markets from August 1985 onwards were aimed mainly at countering the negative effects of the abnormal socio-political events and to ensure an orderly downward adjustment of interest rates. In order to offset the effects of the large net sales of foreign exchange by the Reserve Bank during August and September and the flow of substantial tax payments to the Government over the August month-end, the Reserve Bank assisted the market in several ways.

Firstly, the Reserve Bank's net sales of government stock were reduced from R2 139 million in the second quarter of 1985 to R376 million in the third quarter and to R51 million in October. Secondly, from 30 August the Reserve Bank entered into several repurchase agreements with banking institutions. By 6 November, all of these agreements had expired, but new agreements amounting to R300 million were subsequently entered into. Thirdly, funds of the Corporation for Public Deposits placed with discount houses were maintained at about R750 million until the end of October, but were reduced subsequently to R50 million on 19 November before it was increased again to R800 million on 26 November. Lastly, the residual shortage of funds in the market was accommodated by the Bank in the form of rediscounts and overnight loans to discount houses and other banking institutions. Refinancing by the Bank increased from a daily average of R628 million in August to R1 250 million in September, before declining to R873 million in October. On 26 November this accommodation amounted to R929 million.

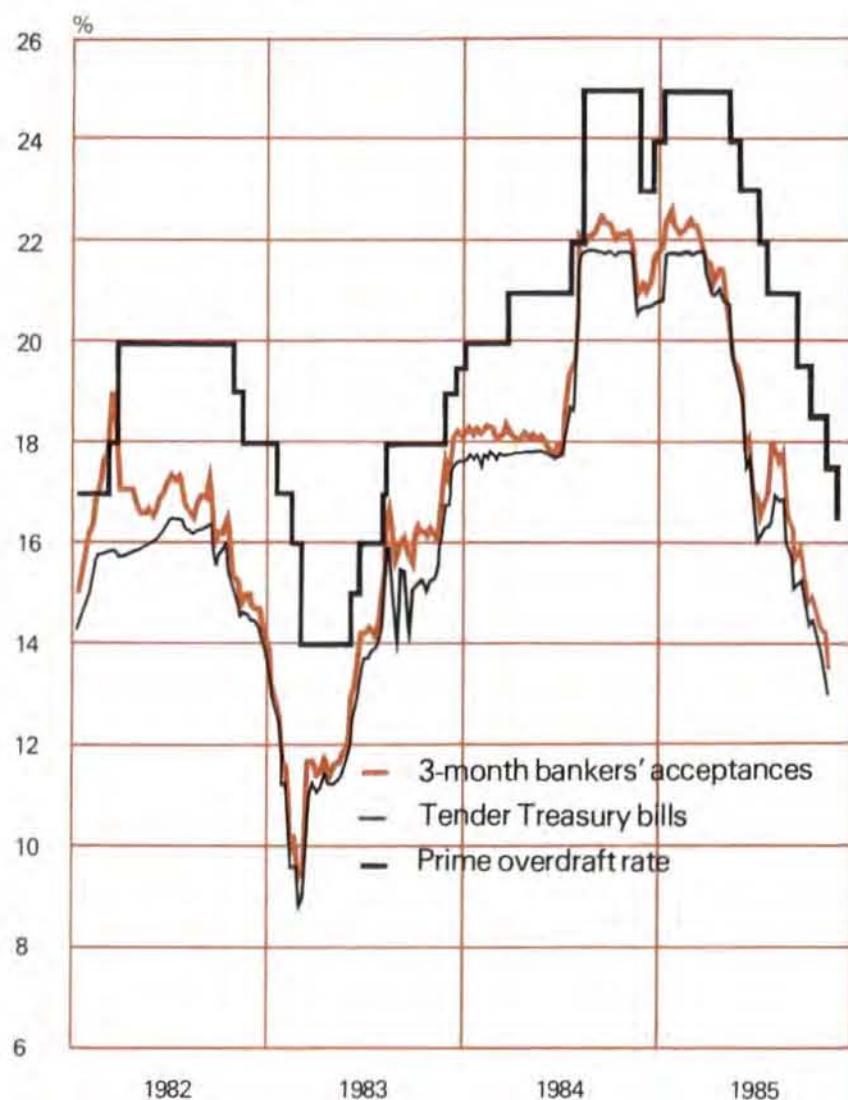
In accordance with the fundamental economic changes, Bank rate (the Bank's rate for rediscounting Treasury bills for discount houses) was lowered further in three steps of 1 per cent each during September, October and November. This served to lower Bank rate, which had still amounted to 21,75 per cent in early May, to 13,0 per cent on 20 November. Broadly corresponding reductions

were also effected in the Bank's other rediscount rates and in its interest rates on overnight loans to discount houses and other banking intitutions.

### Short-term interest rates

The operations of the Reserve Bank from the third quarter onwards supported a decline in short-term interest rates. A further weakening of the private sector's demand for bank credit, a decline in government deposits during September and an incresae in the Reserve Bank's net foreign exchange reserves in October also contributed to an easing of short-term interest rates. Accordingly, the rate on three-month bankers' acceptances, for example, declined from a peak of 22,75 per cent in the last week of February to 13,20 per cent on 27 November. Likewise the rate on Treasury bills declined from 21,80 per cent in early March to 12,90 per cent on 27 November, while the clearing bank's prime overdraft rate fell from 25,0 per cent in early May to 16,5 per cent on 25 November.

### Short-term interest rates

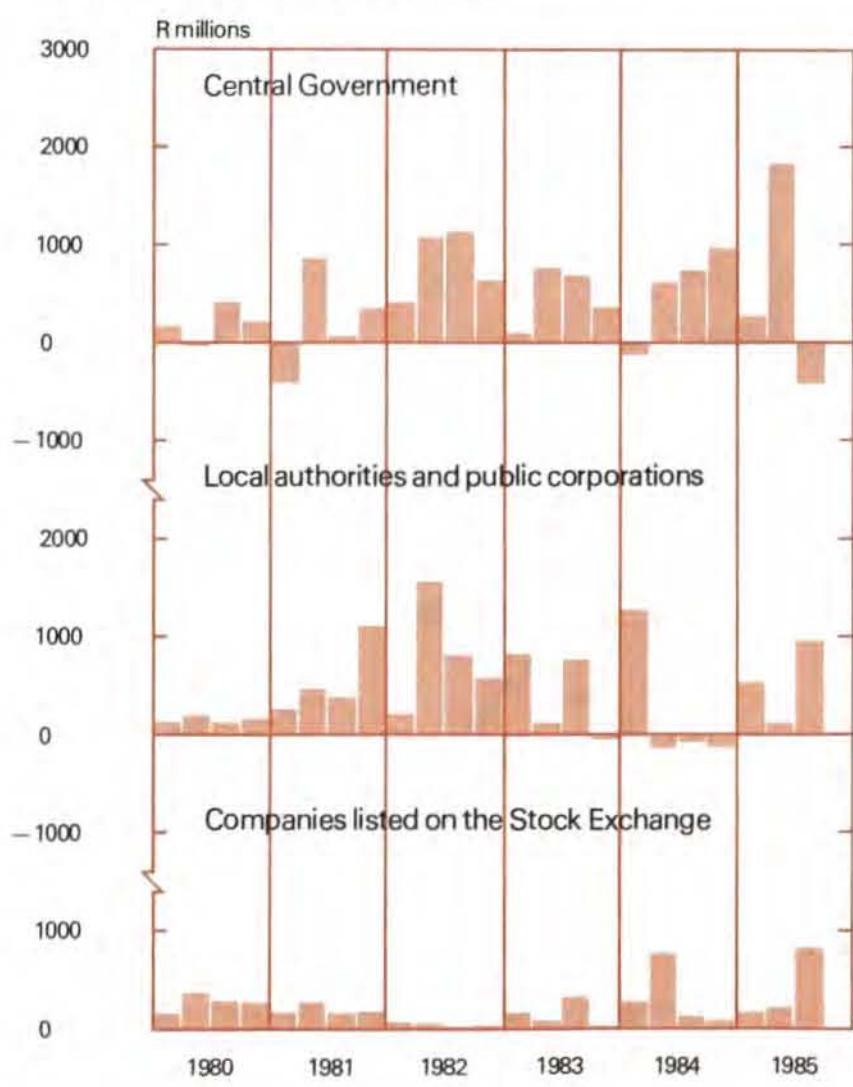


### Capital market activity

Capital market activity, which had increased considerably from the beginning of 1985, remained fairly buoyant during the third quarter. Public sector borrowing by means of new issues of marketable securities amounted to R0,4 billion in the third quarter, after an unusually large amount of R2,0 billion had already been raised in the second quarter. Companies quoted on the stock exchange did not raise any new funds in the fixed-interest security market during the first half of 1985, but made new issues of R0,2 billion in this market during the third quarter. In addition, they increased their new issues of share capital from R0,2 billion in the second quarter to R0,6 billion in the third quarter. By increasing their funding in the capital market, companies were able to limit their use of bank credit from the second quarter of 1985 onwards. In the mortgage market, new loans were granted by the building societies at a rate of R1,6 billion during the third quarter, compared with a quarterly average of R0,9 billion during the first half of 1985.

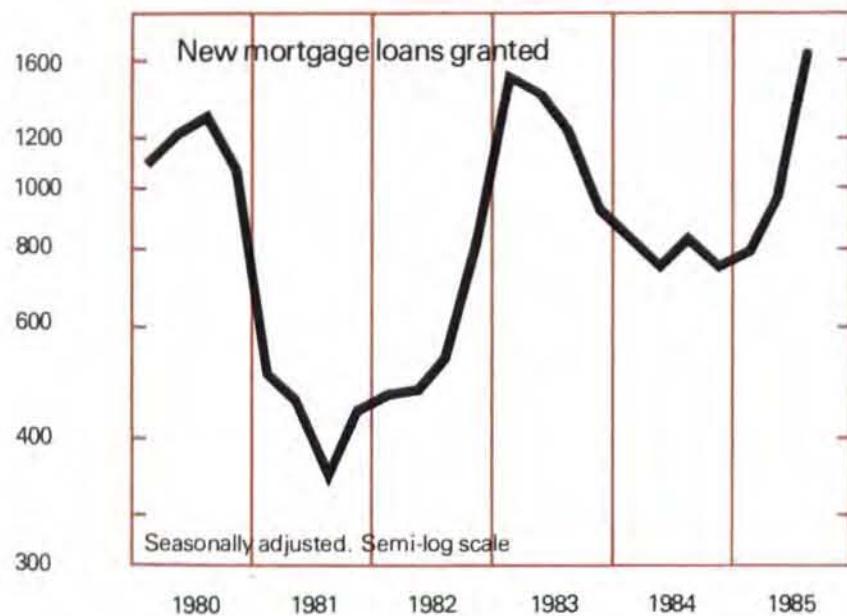
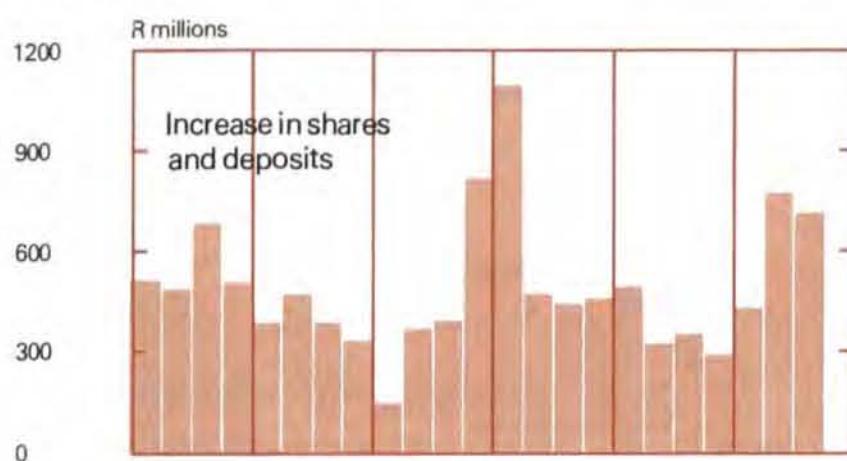
In the secondary market, the value of public sector stock traded on the stock exchange declined slightly from R15,5 billion in the second quarter of 1985 to

### Funds raised in the capital market



R14,9 billion in the third quarter, but the latter figure was still considerably higher than the R9,9 billion of the first quarter of 1985. Company shares traded on the stock exchange increased from R1,0 billion in the first quarter of 1985 to R1,6 billion in the second quarter and to R1,9 billion in the third quarter. The value of real estate transactions remained at a level of about R2,4 billion in the third quarter, an amount considerably below the quarterly average of R3,0 billion in 1984.

#### Building societies



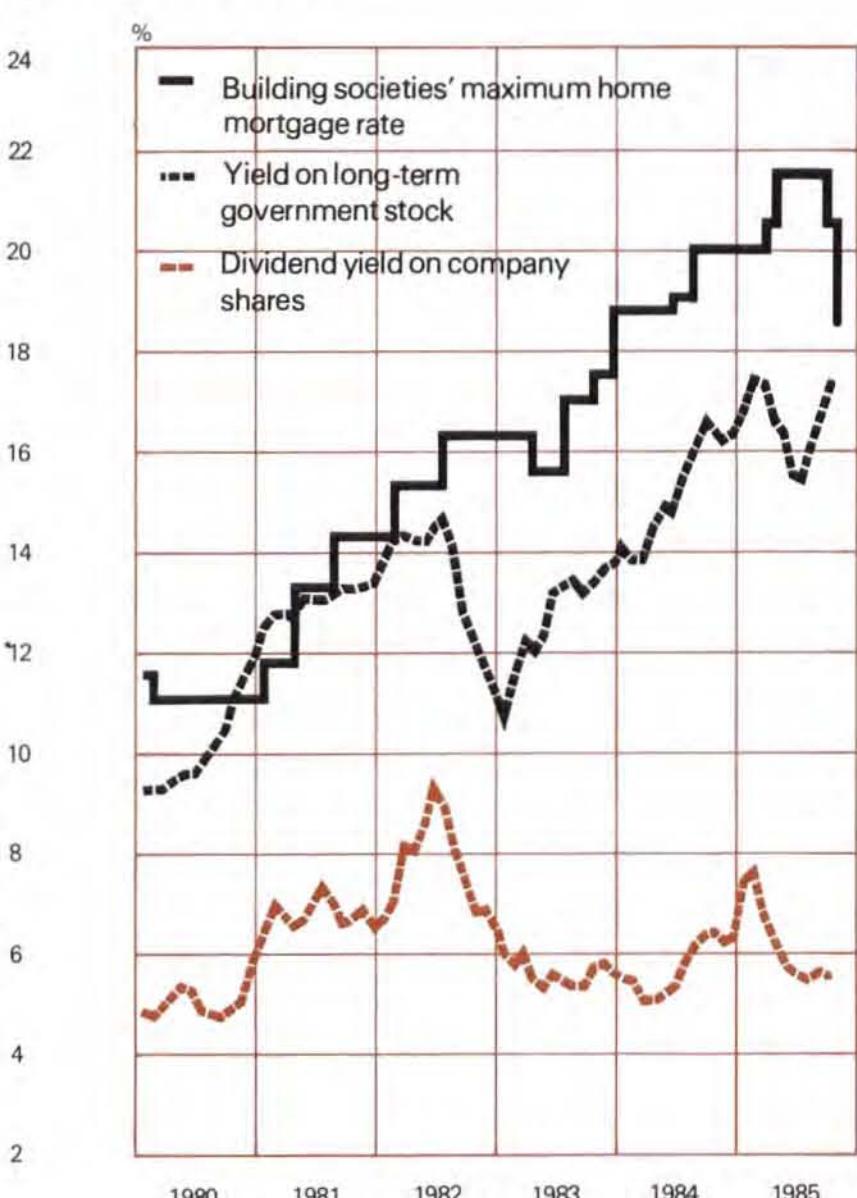
#### Long-term interest rates

Contrary to the continued decline in short-term interest rates, long-term rates started to increase again in August 1985. This turnaround was apparently due to expectations of a higher rate of inflation and uncertainties about the future behaviour of long-term interest rates in the light of the unfavourable political developments and the limited possibility of obtaining new foreign capital in the prevailing circumstances. The monthly average yield on long-term government stock, for example, which had declined from a peak of 17,4 per cent in February 1985

to 15,3 per cent in July, increased again to 17,3 per cent in October. The dividend yield on all classes of shares declined from a peak of 7,7 per cent in February 1985 to 5,5 per cent in September, mirroring an average increase of 20 per cent in share prices over the same period.

Deposit interest rates followed the same course as most other interest rates. The rate on twelve-month deposits, for instance, declined from a peak of 20,5 per cent in March 1985 to a level of 14,5 per cent in November. The lower cost of funds enabled the building societies to reduce their maximum home mortgage rate from 21,5 per cent in April 1985 to a predominant rate of 18,5 per cent in October/November. Certain societies subsequently reduced this rate even further to 18,25 per cent, while a major participation mortgage bond scheme reduced its lending rate to as low as 16,75 per cent, compared with the rate of 23,6 per cent in April 1985. The building societies also reduced the interest rate differential between their maximum and minimum rates for home loans considerably, namely from 2,5 per cent early in 1985 to only 0,5 per cent in October.

#### Long-term interest rates



## Government finance

### Exchequer issues and receipts

Exchequer issues\* during the second quarter of the 1985/86 fiscal year were 30 per cent higher than in the corresponding quarter of the preceding fiscal year. This brought the rate of increase to 24½ per cent in the first half of the 1985/86 fiscal year. These issues amounted to 52 per cent of the final Budget estimate of expenditure for the fiscal year as a whole, a ratio that corresponded to the seasonal pattern of expenditure established during the three preceding fiscal years. In order to attain the final Budget's estimated increase of 13.6 per cent, expenditure during the second half of the fiscal year should only increase by 8 per cent above its level in the second half of the preceding year.

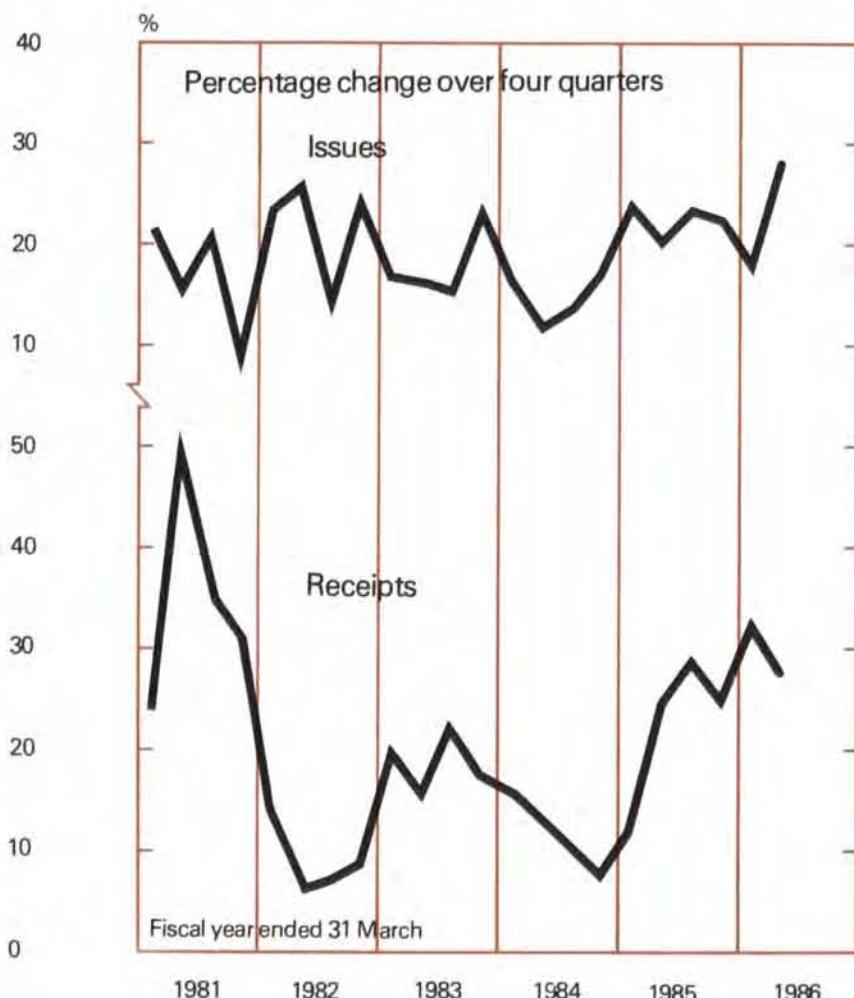
However, the Treasury has already indicated that, in view of the changed economic circumstances, departments will be allowed more leeway in their spending, but Government will still aim for a deficit before borrowing of about 3 per cent of gross domestic product. In addition to the R500 million announced by the Minister of Finance for the alleviation of unemployment, further expenditure

overruns will probably cause the estimated expenditure to be exceeded.

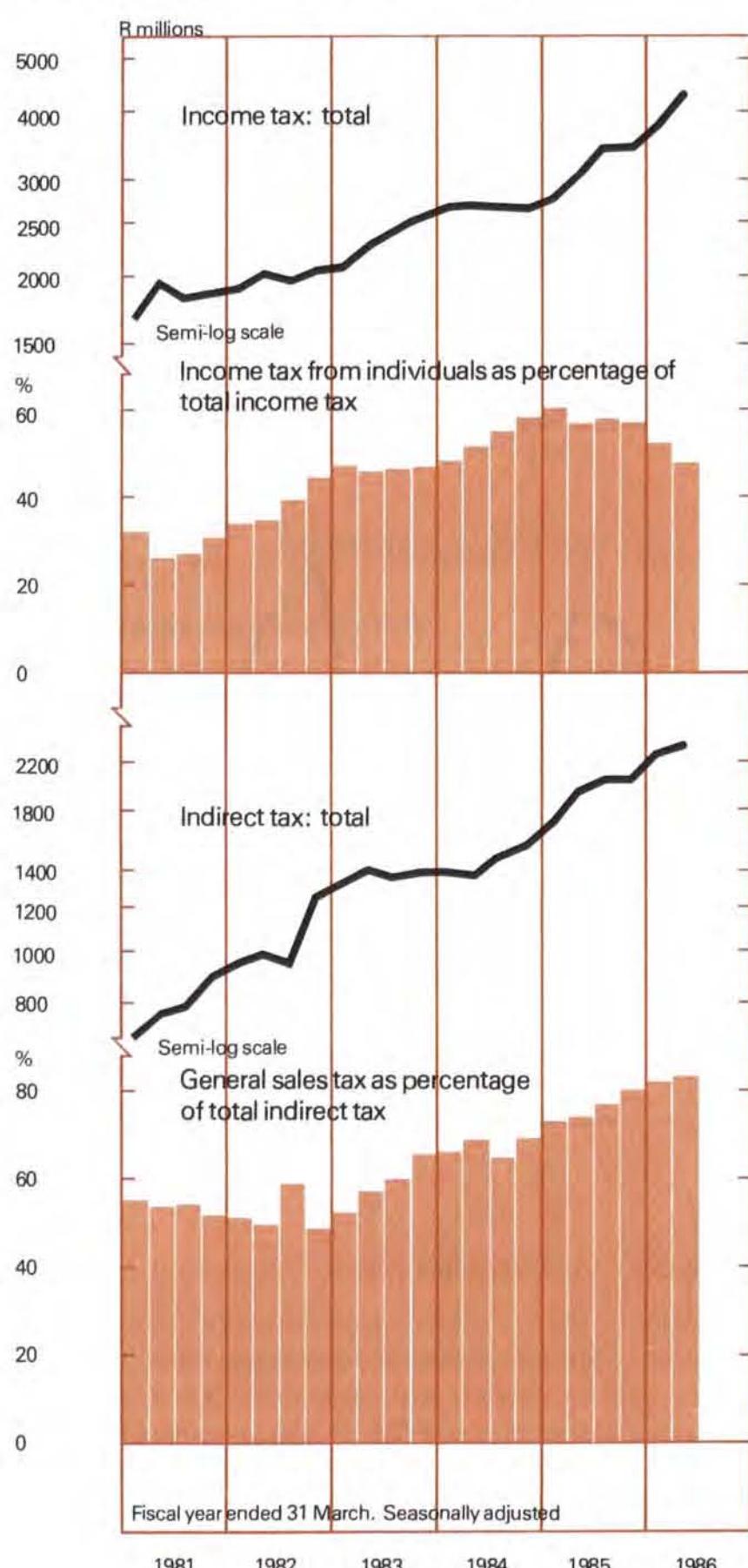
Compared with the corresponding period of the preceding fiscal year, receipts on the Exchequer Account rose by 28 per cent in the second quarter of the 1985/86 fiscal year and by 30 per cent in the first half of the fiscal year. These rates of increase in the first half of the fiscal year were substantially higher than the Budget

\*The Exchequer Account is adjusted for changes in the balance on the Paymaster-General Account.

### Exchequer issues and receipts



### State Revenue Fund: Revenue collections



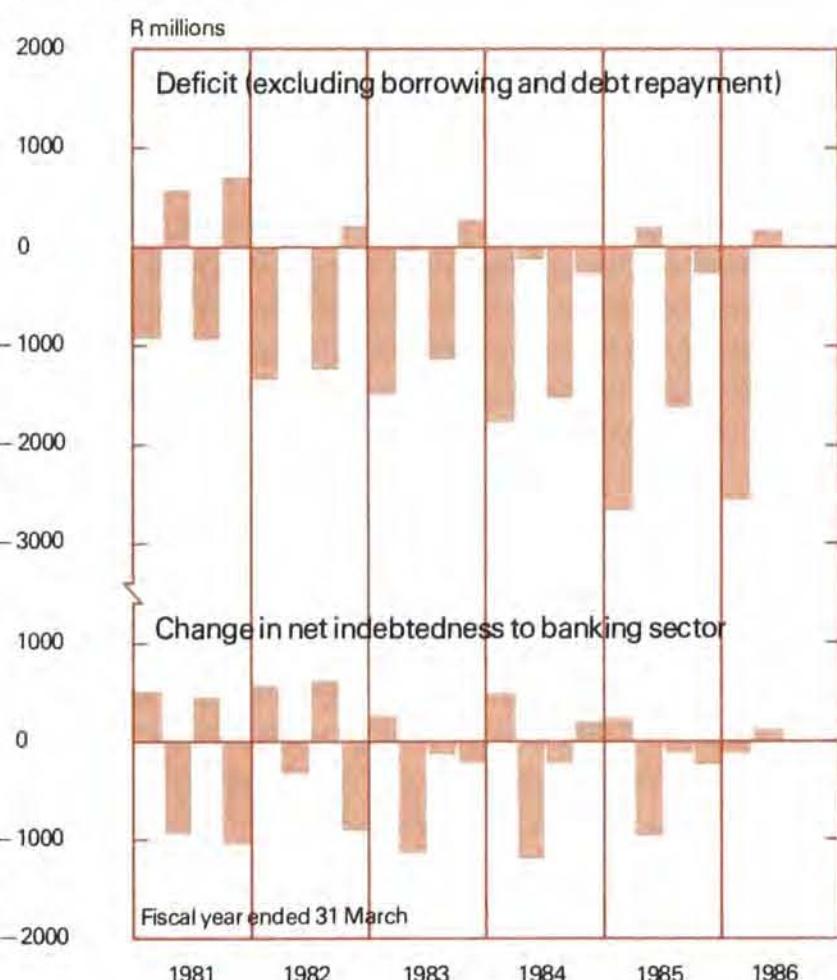
estimate of 18.8 per cent for the fiscal year as a whole. Income tax payments by non-mining companies and by gold mines rose by 53 per cent and 55 per cent, respectively, against Budget estimates of 10 per cent and 21 per cent, respectively. To a large extent the substantial increase in income tax payments by non-mining companies was due to the elimination of arrears in tax collections and the advancement of tax receipts by the introduction of a third provisional tax payment for companies. The higher payments by gold mines reflected the increase in the rand price of gold resulting from the depreciation of the rand. Increases in the other major categories of tax receipts, such as general sales tax and personal income tax, corresponded closely to Budget estimates. On the other hand, customs duties, which had been estimated to increase moderately in 1985/86, declined by 18 per cent in the first half of the fiscal year as a result of lower imports.

#### Deficit before borrowing

In the second quarter of the fiscal year a surplus of R319 million was recorded on the Exchequer Account. This served to reduce the deficit in the first half of the fiscal year to R2 057 million. This amount was financed from the following sources:

	R millions
Public Investment Commissioners .....	1 461
Non-bank private sector .....	922
Monetary banking sector .....	-15
Foreign sector .....	-85
	<hr/>
Less: Discount on government stock....	2 283
	-226
Total .....	<hr/> <b>2 057</b>

#### Exchequer Account



# Kwartaallikse ekonomiese oorsig

## Inleiding

Voorlopige inligting dui daarop dat die sikiiese afswaai wat sedert die middel van 1984 in die Suid-Afrikaanse ekonomie ondervind is, in die derde kwartaal van 1985 begin het om af te plat. Reële bruto binnelandse besteding, wat gedurende die voorafgaande vier kwartale aansienlik gedaal het, het in die derde kwartaal slegs matig verder afgeneem, terwyl die reële bruto binnelandse produk in werklikheid 'n toename getoon het.

As gevolg van die vroeëre afwaartse aanpassing in besteding wat tussen die tweede kwartaal van 1984 en die tweede kwartaal van 1985 plaasgevind het, grotendeels in reaksie op 'n verskerping van monetêre en fiskale beleid, het die ekonomie in verskeie opsigte fundamenteel verbeter. Ten eerste is die geldvoorraad doeltreffend onder beheer gebring en is die toestand van oormatige vraag wat in die eerste helfte van 1984 ondervind is, reggestel. Ten tweede het die binnelandse besparing betekenisvol toegeneem. Ten derde het die lopende rekening van die betalingsbalans toenemend groter oorskotte getoon. Ten vierde is hierdie groot oorskotte aangewend om Suid-Afrika se netto buitelandse skuld te verminder. Ten slotte het die uitskakeling van die oormatige vraag, die gepaardgaande verswakking van die vraag na bankkrediet, die beter balans tussen monetêre en fiskale beleid wat met die 1985-Begroting daargestel is, en die laer koers van monetêre uitbreiding tot 'n aansienlike daling in korttermynrentekoerse sedert vroeg in Mei 1985 gelei.

Die proses van aanpassing het onvermydelik ook aansienlike opofferings meegebring. Ten eerste het die reële bruto binnelandse produk van die derde kwartaal van 1984 tot die tweede kwartaal van 1985 opmerklik gedaal. Ten tweede het hierdie daling in die reële produksie gepaard gegaan met 'n verlangsaming van die groei in indiensneming gedurende die tweede helfte van 1984 en 'n werklike daling in werkverskaffing gedurende die eerste helfte van 1985. In die lig van 'n voortgesette vinnige groei in die arbeidsmag het dit tot 'n aansienlike toename in werkloosheid gelei. Ten slotte het die koers van toename in arbeidsvergoeding en winste tot benede die heersende inflasiekoers gedaal.

Die uitskakeling van oormatige vraag het gehelp om die onvermydelike versnelling van die inflasiekoers wat op die vroeëre vraaginflasie en die skerp depresiasie van die rand tussen September 1983 en Januarie 1985 gevolg het, te beperk. Teen Julie 1985, ná ses maande van betreklike stabiliteit in die wisselkoers, het hierdie vertraagde inflasioneerse gevolge begin verminder en het 'n daling in die koers van toename in die verbruikersprysindeks op hande geblyk te wees. Hernieuwe opwaartse druk is egter op die prysindeks uitgeoefen deur die verdere depresiasie van die rand wat gevolg het op

die verklaring van 'n noodtoestand in Suid-Afrika op 20 Julie 1985 en die verwante verswakking van buitelandse sienings oor die vooruitsigte vir die Suid-Afrikaanse ekonomie. Hierdie ontwikkelings het daartoe gelei dat buitelandse banke krediete aan Suid-Afrikaanse banke onttrek het en het oor die algemeen 'n groter uitvloei van kapitaal tot gevolg gehad. Op sy beurt het dit gelei tot 'n stilstand ten opsigte van die terugbetaling van sekere vorms van buitelandse skuld en die herinstelling van valutabeheer oor nie-inwoners, dit wil sê die finansiële-randstelsel, vanaf die begin van September 1985.

Nieteenstaande hierdie ongunstige ontwikkelings, het die Reserwebank voortgegaan met sy beleid om rentekoerse afwaarts te lei met 'n aantal ordelike verminderrings in sy Bankkoers. Die Bank het die standpunt ingeneem dat die nuwe depresiasie van die rand en die volgehoud hoë inflasiekoers ná Julie die resultaat van hoofsaaklik nie-ekonomiese ontwikkelings was en *nie* van oorbesteding of oormatig lae rentekoerse nie. Onder hierdie omstandighede, en gegewe die resessietoestand in groot dele van die binnelandse ekonomie, het die Bank dit wenslik geag om by te dra tot die benutting van die ruimte wat daar in die ekonomie vir groter besteding en produksie bestaan, eerder as om te probeer om die rand te versterk deur rentekoerse te verhoog en in die algemeen klassieke deflasie toe te pas.

Die Staatspresident en die Minister van Finansies het ook verskeie fiskale maatreëls aangekondig om ekonomiese herstel te bevorder, en huurkoopvoorwaardes is verslap. In die mate wat hierdie maatreëls groter verbruiksbesteding en investering sal bevorder, word verwag dat hoër produksie en werkverskaffing bereik sal word sonder om bykomende inflasioneerse druk te skep of die oorskot op die lopende rekening van die betalingsbalans in gevaar te stel.

Die verwagte scenario vir 1986 is een van matige ekonomiese groei met 'n volgehoud, alhoewel kleiner, oorskot op die lopende rekening van die betalingsbalans en geen beduidende vraagdruk op pryse nie. Die verbruikersprysindeks sal egter aanvanklik voortgaan om 'n betreklik hoë koers van toename te toon, hoofsaaklik as gevolg van die uitwerking van die jongste depresiasie van die rand op invoer- en ander pryse.

## Binnelandse ekonomiese ontwikkelings

### Binnelandse produksie

Voorlopige gegewens dui daarop dat die ekonomiese afswaai wat sedert die middel van 1984 ondervind is, in die derde kwartaal van 1985 begin afplat het. Reeds in April 1985 het die saamgestelde indeks van leidende konjunktuur-aanwysers, wat homself as 'n betreklik betroubare voorspeller van ekonomiese bedrywigheid bewys het, 'n naderende herstel in ekonomiese bedrywigheid voorspel, maar tot die einde van die derde kwartaal is dit nog nie deur 'n ooreenstemmende verandering in die indeks van samevallende aanwysers bevestig nie. Veranderings in die produksie- en bestedingstotale in die nasionale rekeninge het egter opmerklik verskil van dié in die voorafgaande vier kwartale wat deur die ekonomiese afswaai gekenmerk is.

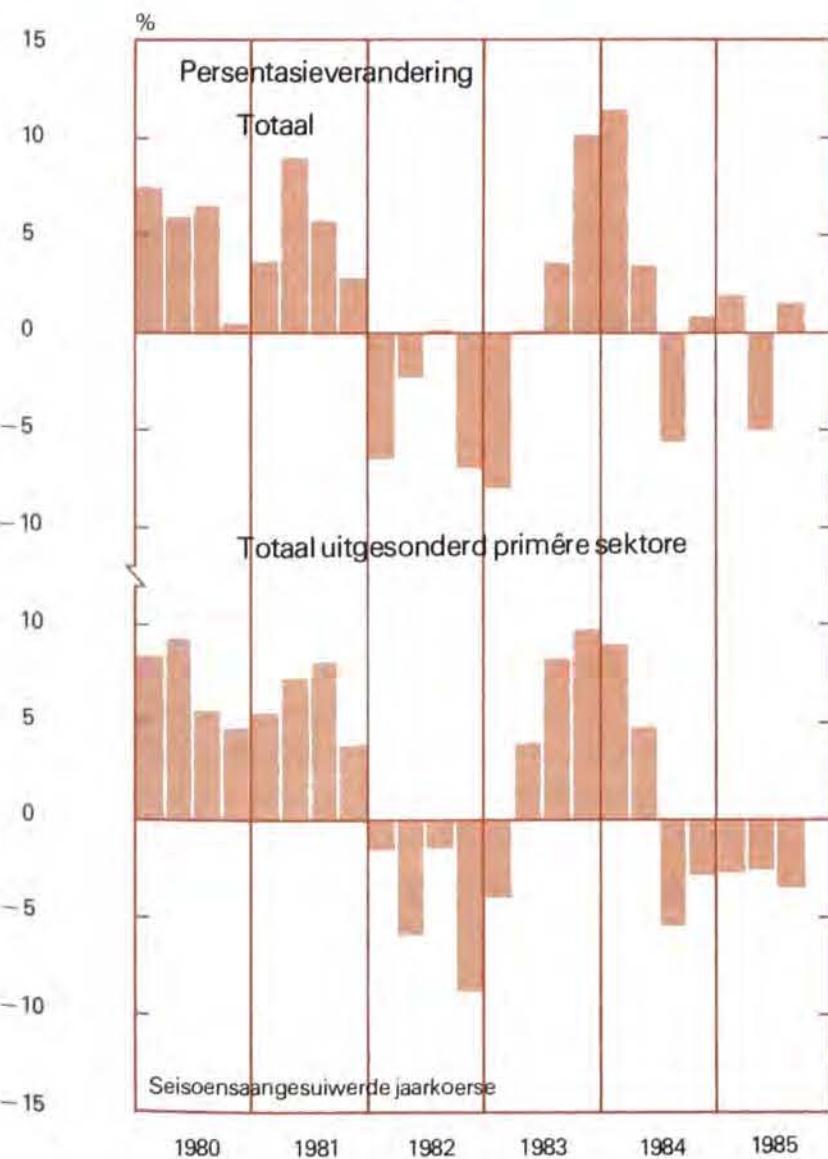
Van besondere belang was die matige toename in die bruto binnelandse produk, wat op 'n aansienlike afname gedurende die voorafgaande vier kwartale gevvolg het. Alhoewel die toename in reële produksie 'n eng basis gehad het en grotendeels tot die primêre sektore van

die ekonomie beperk was, was dit groot genoeg om nie deur die afnames in die reële produksie van die ander sektore van die ekonomie geneutraliseer te word nie.

Goudmynbouproduksie, wat in die tweede kwartaal deur arbeidstakings gedemp is, het in die derde kwartaal skerp toegeneem. Ander sektore wat tot die toename in reële produksie bygedra het, was die landbou (wat 'n toename in die mielieproduksie weerspieël het), die uitvoergeoriënteerde nie-goudmynbousektor en die sektor wat elektrisiteit, gas en water voorsien. Daarbenewens, het die nywerheidsproduksie wat regstreeks betrekking het op noodsaklike verbruikersgoedere, soos die verwerking van voedsel en die vervaardiging van klerasie, sowel as die reële toegevoegde waarde van die motorhandel in die derde kwartaal skerp toenames getoon. Ter selfdertyd het die koers van afname in die reële toegevoegde waarde van die kleinhandel merkbaar verlangsaaam. Aan die ander kant het die produksie van die hele fabriekswese- en handelsektor, die konstruksiesektor en die vervoersektor gedurende die derde kwartaal 'n volgehoue daling getoon.

In die eerste drie kwartale van 1985 was die reële bruto binnelandse produk ongeveer  $\frac{1}{2}$  persent laer as in die ooreenstemmende tydperk van die voorafgaande jaar. Tans is die aanduidings dat 'n soortgelyke afname in 1985 in sy geheel ondervind kan word.

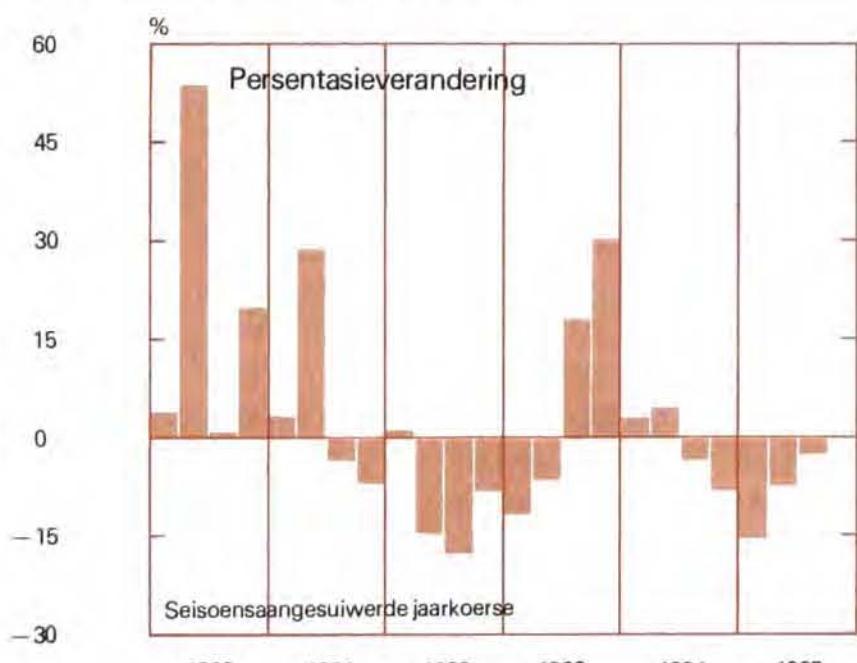
### Reële bruto binnelandse produk



### Binnelandse besteding

Die volgehoue afname in reële bruto binnelandse besteding gedurende die vier kwartale tot die middel van 1985 het in die derde kwartaal van 1985 aansienlik verlangsaaam. Al die hoofbestedingskomponente het tot hierdie verlangsaming in die koers van afname bygedra, in besonder reële voorraadinvestering wat in werklikheid

### Reële bruto binnelandse besteding



toegeneem het. Reële bruto binnelandse besteding was in die eerste drie kwartale van 1985 ongeveer  $7\frac{1}{2}$  persent laer as sy vlak in die ooreenstemmende tydperk van 1984.

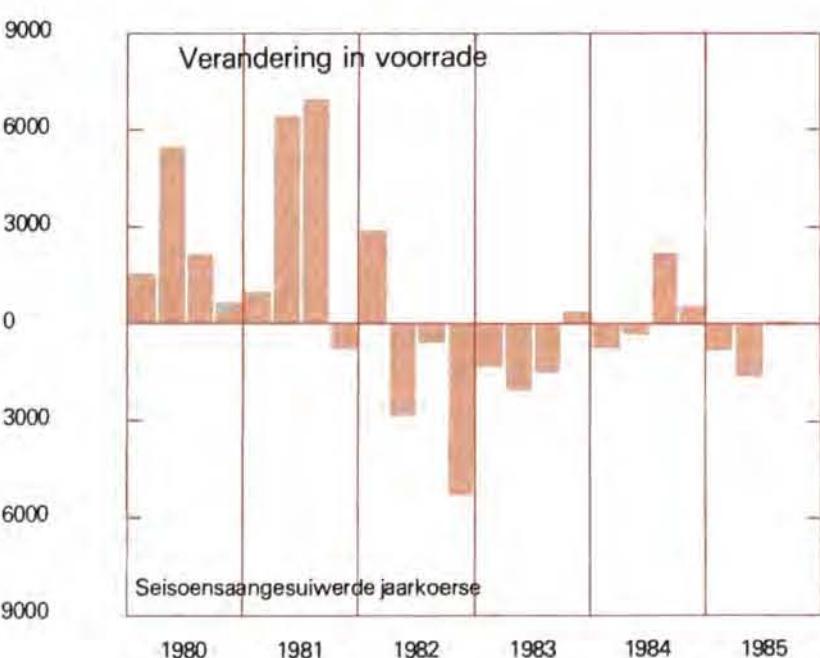
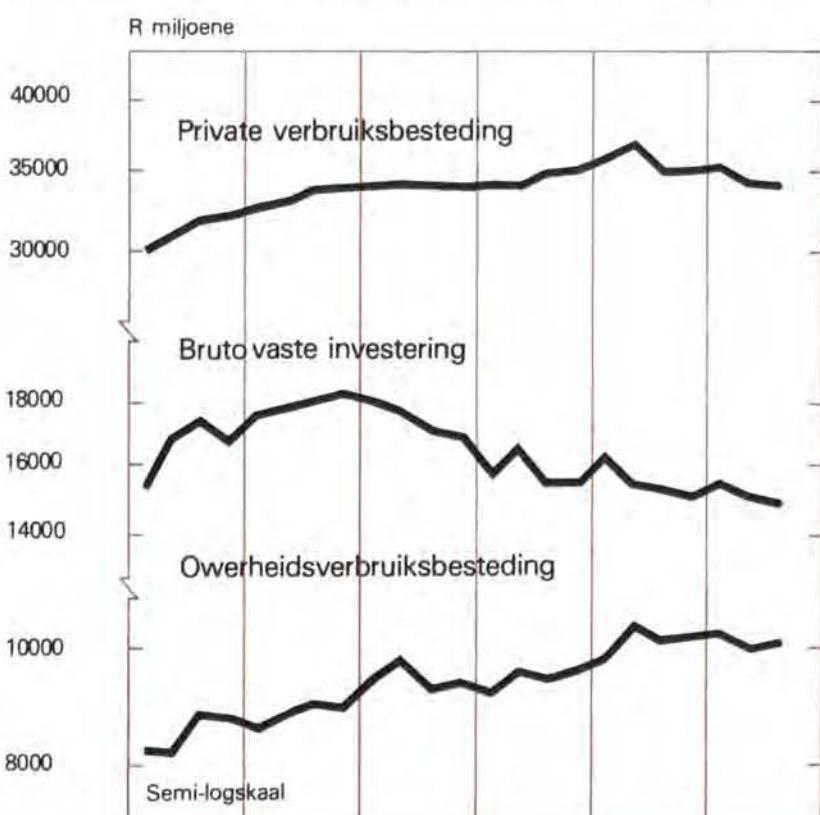
Wat veranderings in die hoofbestedingskomponente betref, het die reële private verbruiksbesteding in die derde kwartaal van 1985 volgehou om te daal, maar teen 'n aansienlik laer koers as gedurende die voorafgaande vier kwartale. Groter besteding aan duursame goedere was grootliks vir hierdie stadiger afname verantwoordelik. Terselfdertyd het die reële verbruiksbesteding aan semi-duursame goedere en nie-duursame goedere ook laer koerse van afname aangeteken. Daarteenoor is 'n matige toename in die reële besteding aan dienste in die tweede kwartaal deur 'n daling in die derde kwartaal gevvolg. Dit was in hoofsaak 'n regstreekse gevolg van die depresiasie van die rand wat die uitwerking gehad het om die besteding aan dienste deur Suid-Afrikaanse inwoners in die buiteland te verminder. In die eerste drie kwartale van 1985 was die totale reële private verbruiksbesteding ongeveer  $3\frac{1}{2}$  persent onder die vlak in die ooreenstemmende tydperk van verlede jaar.

Die dalende neiging in die reële owerheidsverbruiksbesteding in die eerste helfte van 1985 is gevvolg deur 'n effense toename in die derde kwartaal. 'n Afname in die reële vergoeding van werknemers is meer as geneutraliseer deur 'n styging in die ander vorme van reële verbruiksbesteding. As die eerste drie kwartale van 1985 vergelyk word met die ooreenstemmende tydperk in 1984, het die reële verbruiksbesteding deur die algemene owerheid min of meer onveranderd gebly.

Die stadiger afname in die reële bruto binnelandse besteding is ook weerspieël in 'n verlangsaming van die afname in die reële vaste kapitaalbesteding. In vergelyking met die tweede kwartaal van 1985, is kleiner afnames aangeteken in die reële vaste kapitaalbesteding deur die private sektor en die openbare owerhede, maar 'n verdere toename het voorgekom in die reële vaste kapitaaluitgawes van die openbare korporasies. In die private sektor het die reële vaste investering in die mynbou en fabriekswese in die derde kwartaal aansienlik gedaal, maar hoér kapitaalbesteding deur die ander sektore het gehelp om hierdie afnames gedeeltelik teen te werk. Klaarblyklik in reaksie op die verslapping van monetêre beleid en die gepaardgaande laer rentekoerse, het die private sektor se reële investering in masjinerie en ander toerusting wat deur middel van bruikhuurooreenkomste gefinansier is, in die derde kwartaal aansienlik toegeneem. Opmerklike toenames in reële kapitaalbesteding deur die algemene owerheid het ook in die derde kwartaal van 1985 voorgekom. In die eerste drie kwartale van 1985 het die totale reële vaste investering met 4 persent gedaal in vergelyking met die ooreenstemmende tydperk van 1984.

Ná 'n aansienlike intering op voorrade in die eerste en tweede kwartale van 1985, het reële voorrade in die derde kwartaal marginaal toegeneem. Hierdie onderbreking van die afwaartse neiging was hoofsaaklik toe te

#### Komponente van reële bruto binnelandse besteding



skryf aan toevoegings tot landbouvoorraad en diamantvoorraad-in-die-handel. Verminderings van mynbouvoorraad en handels- en nywerheidsvoorraad het gedurende die derde kwartaal voortgeduur. Uitgedruk as 'n verhouding van die reële bruto binnelandse produk van die nie-landbousektore, het reële handels- en nywerheidsvoorraad afgeneem van 22,9 persent in die vierde kwartaal van 1984 tot 21,8 persent in die derde kwartaal van 1985.

## Faktorinkome en besparing

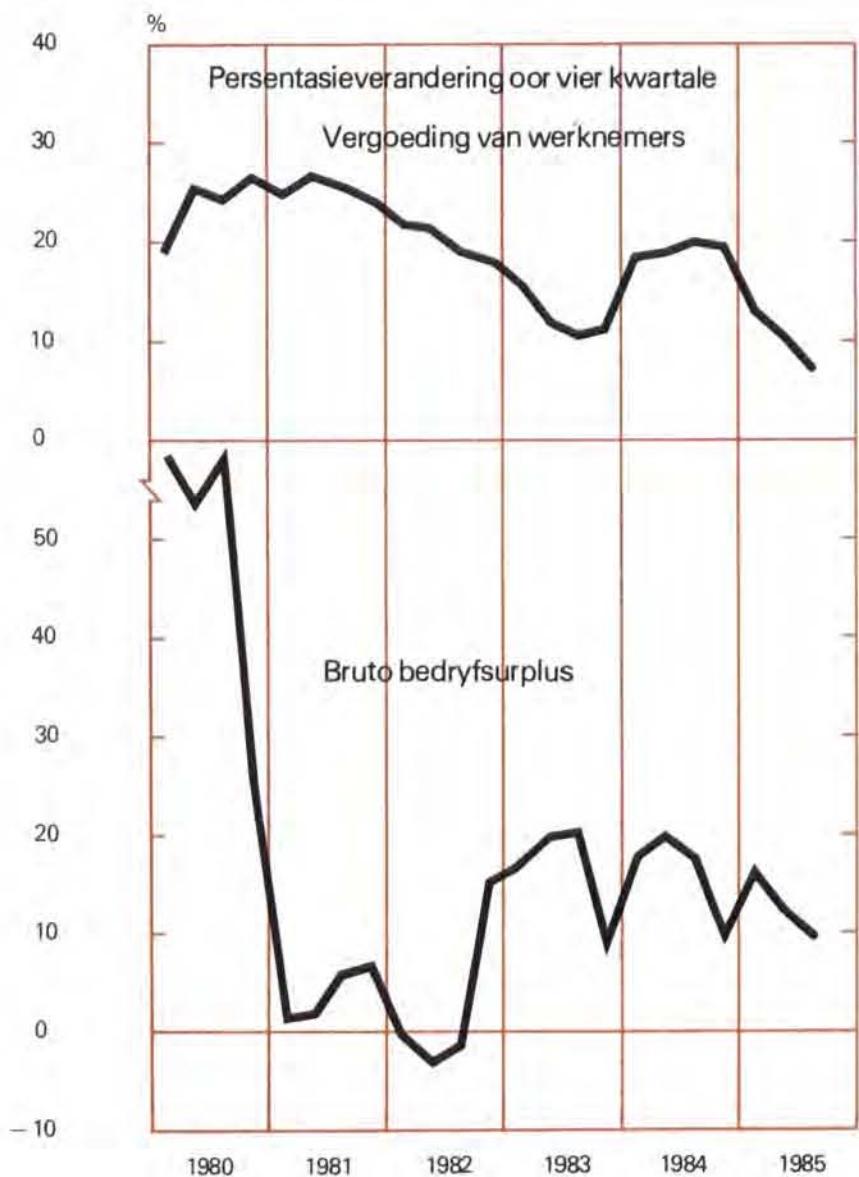
Die toename in die nominale bruto binnelandse produk teen faktorkoste het in die derde kwartaal van 1985 opmerklik verlangsaam. Albei komponente van faktorinkome (nl. vergoeding van werknemers en bruto bedryfsurplus) het tot die stadiger toename bygedra, maar die resessioneire stand van die ekonomie was veral waarneembaar in die groei van nominale arbeidsvergoeding. Teen 'n seisoensaangesuiwerde jaarkoers het die totale vergoeding van werknemers gedurende die tweede helfte van 1984 nog met  $13\frac{1}{2}$  persent toegeneem. Die daaropvolgende verlangsaming in die groei van indiensneming, hoër werkloosheidskoerse en laer koerse van loonooreenkomste, het egter meegebring dat dit in die eerste helfte van 1985 teen 'n seisoensaangesuiwerde jaarkoers van slegs  $8\frac{1}{2}$  persent gestyg het en in die derde kwartaal met  $3\frac{1}{2}$  persent. Met inagneming van die snelle groei in Suid-Afrika se arbeidsmag en die huidige hoë inflasiekoers, is dit duidelik dat, in terme van reële verdienste per capita, arbeidsvergoeding gedurende die eerste drie kwartale van 1985 aansienlik gedaal het. Die verlangsaming in die totale vergoeding van werknemers was taamlik wydverspreid tussen die verskillende sektore van die ekonomie, maar dit was veral opvallend in die fabriekswesesektor waar die totale loonsom tussen die tweede en die derde kwartaal onveranderd gebly het.

Die bruto bedryfsurplus het van die tweede helfte van 1984 tot die eerste helfte van 1985 aanmerklik toegegaan en in die derde kwartaal 'n verdere matige stijging getoon. Vergeleke met die eerste drie kwartale van 1984, het die toename in die ooreenstemmende tydperk van 1985  $13\frac{1}{2}$  persent bedra, wat effens laer as die inflasiekoers was. Die bruto bedryfsurplus van die mynbousektor het gebaat by die hoë rand-uitvoerpryse sowel as hoër uitvoervolumes in die eerste helfte van 1985 en ook in die derde kwartaal. Skerp afnames in die bruto bedryfsurplus van veral die fabriekswese- en konstruksiesektor was verantwoordelik vir die laer koers van toename in die totale bedryfsurplus in die derde kwartaal.

Die bruto binnelandse besparing het in die derde kwartaal verder toegeneem en het, uitgedruk as 'n persentasie van die bruto binnelandse produk, by benadering op die vlak van sy langtermintendens van ongeveer 30 persent te staan gekom. Hierdie verbeterde besparingsprestasie was soveel te meer merkwaardig as in aanmerking geneem word dat die besparingsverhouding so onlangs as die tweede kwartaal van 1984 slegs  $20\frac{1}{2}$  persent bedra het. Boonop het die bruto binnelandse besparing in werklikheid die bruto binnelandse investering oorskry sodat surplusfondse beskikbaar was om die land se buitelandse skuldverpligtings te verminder.

Die verbeterde spaarprestasie in die derde kwartaal was hoofsaaklik toe te skryf aan 'n afname in die algemene overheidssektor se ontsparing. Dit was op sy beurt die gevolg van hoër belastingontvangste eerder as 'n be-

## Nominale faktorinkome



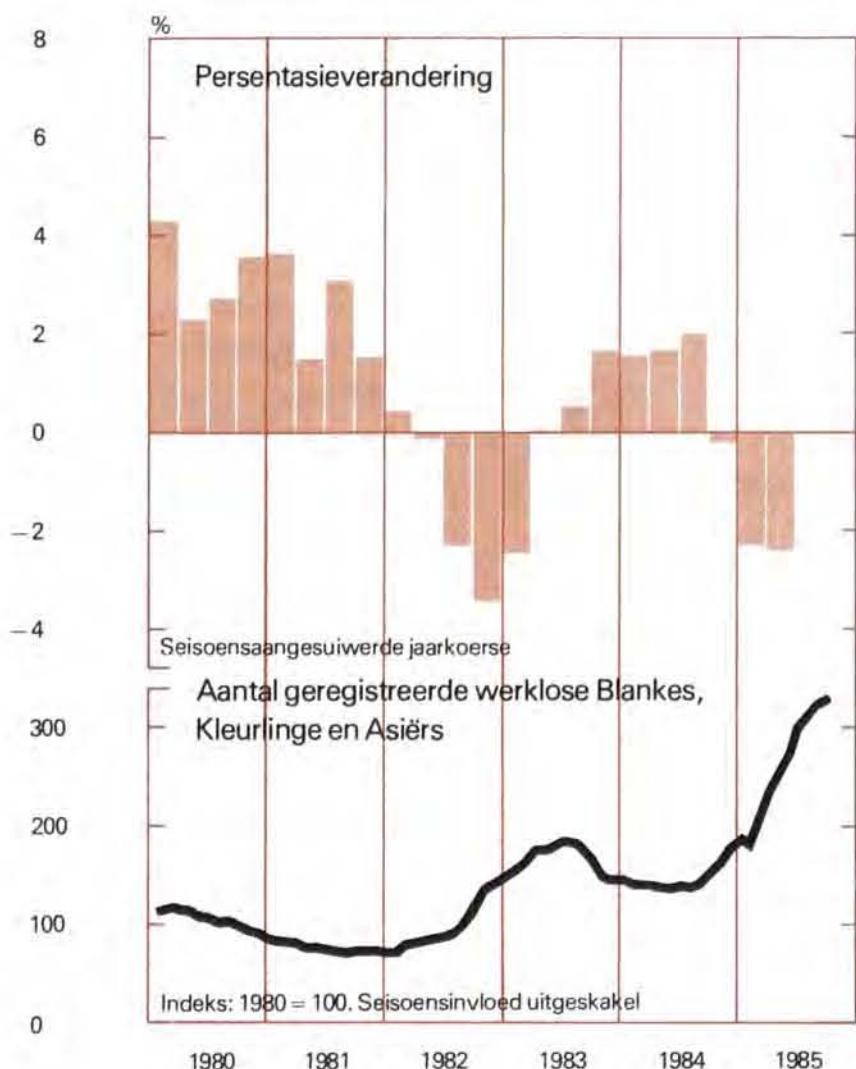
snoeiing van die toename in uitgawes. Persoonlike besparing het effens gedaal, maar met persoonlike beskikbare inkomes wat ook laer was, het die persoonlike besparingsverhouding tussen die tweede en derde kwartaal slegs in geringe mate gedaal. Die beperkte kontantvloei van maatskappye, as gevolg van die resessietoestand van die ekonomie, het veroorsaak dat die besparing van maatskappye ook in die derde kwartaal gedaal het, maar hoër voorsienings vir waardevermindering het hierdie daling oortref.

## Werkverskaffing, arbeidsvergoeding en produktiwiteit\*

As 'n weerspieëeling van die ekonomiese afswaai, het die nie-landbouwerkverskaffing vanaf die vierde kwartaal van 1984 begin afneem. Hierdie afname het gedurende die eerste twee kwartale van 1985 voortgeduur, toe op-eenvolgende afnames teen seisoensaangesuiwerde jaarkoerse van 2,3 persent en 2,4 persent aangeteken is.

\*Omvattende gegewens oor werkverskaffing en arbeidsvergoeding is slegs tot die tweede kwartaal van 1985 beskikbaar.

### Nie-landbouwerkverskaffing



Die afname in die eerste kwartaal was gekonsentreer in die werkverskaffing deur die openbare owerhede. Laasgenoemde het teen 'n seisoensaangesuiwerde jaarkoers van 2,7 persent gedaal, vergeleke met 'n afname van 2,2 persent in die werkverskaffing deur die private sektor. In die tweede kwartaal het die werkverskaffing deur die openbare owerhede en die private sektor met onderskeidelik 1,5 persent en 2,7 persent gedaal. Die afdanking van werknemers gedurende drie opeenvolgende kwartale het meegebring dat die nie-landbouwerkverskaffing tot 'n vlak gedaal het wat in die tweede kwartaal van 1985 0,7 persent laer was as in die ooreenstemmende kwartaal van 1984.

Beskikbare gegewens vir Julie en Augustus toon dat die werkverskaffing in die fabriekswese en deur die SA Vervoerdienste verder gedaal het, terwyl die werkverskaffing deur die konstruksiesektor op ongeveer dieselfdevlak as in die tweede kwartaal gebly het. Daarenteen het die aantal persone in diens by goud- en ander myne en die elektrisiteitsopwekkingsbedryf in die derde kwartaal in werklikheid gestyg.

Onder hierdie omstandighede het werkloosheid aanklik toegeneem. Die seisoensaangesuiwerde aantal geregistreerde werklose Blanke, Kleurlinge en Asiërs

het gestyg van 40 570 in Desember 1984 tot 65 080 in Junie 1985 en tot 71 050 in September. Geregistreerde Swart werkloosheid, seisoensaangesuiwerd, het oor hierdie tydperk 'n stygging van dieselfde orde getoon.

In Oktober 1985 het die Minister van Mannekrag 'n program aangekondig om werkloosheid te verlig. Benevens die bedrag van R100 miljoen wat reeds in die Maart 1985-Begroting voorsien is, sal dit die besteding van R500 miljoen behels. Hierdie fondse is spesifiek bestem vir die opleiding van werklose persone asook vir werkskeppende projekte. Vroeg in November het ongeveer 20 000 persone hul opleiding kragtens hierdie programme voltooi. Daarbenewens is 40 000 persone by spesiale projekte, uitsluitende die selfbou-behuisingprojekte, in diens geneem.

Die toename in nominale salaris en lone per werknemer in die nie-landbousektore van die ekonomie het verlangsaam van 15,8 persent in 1984 tot 11,8 persent in die eerste helfte van 1985 (vergeleke met die eerste helfte van 1984). In reële terme het die vergoeding per werknemer in 1984 met 3,7 persent gestyg, maar in die eerste helfte van 1985 was dit 3,4 persent laer as in die ooreenstemmende tydperk van 1984. In die eerste helfte van 1985 was die toename in die salaris en lone van werknemers in diens van die openbare owerhede gemiddeld ongeveer gelyk aan dié van werknemers in die private sektor.

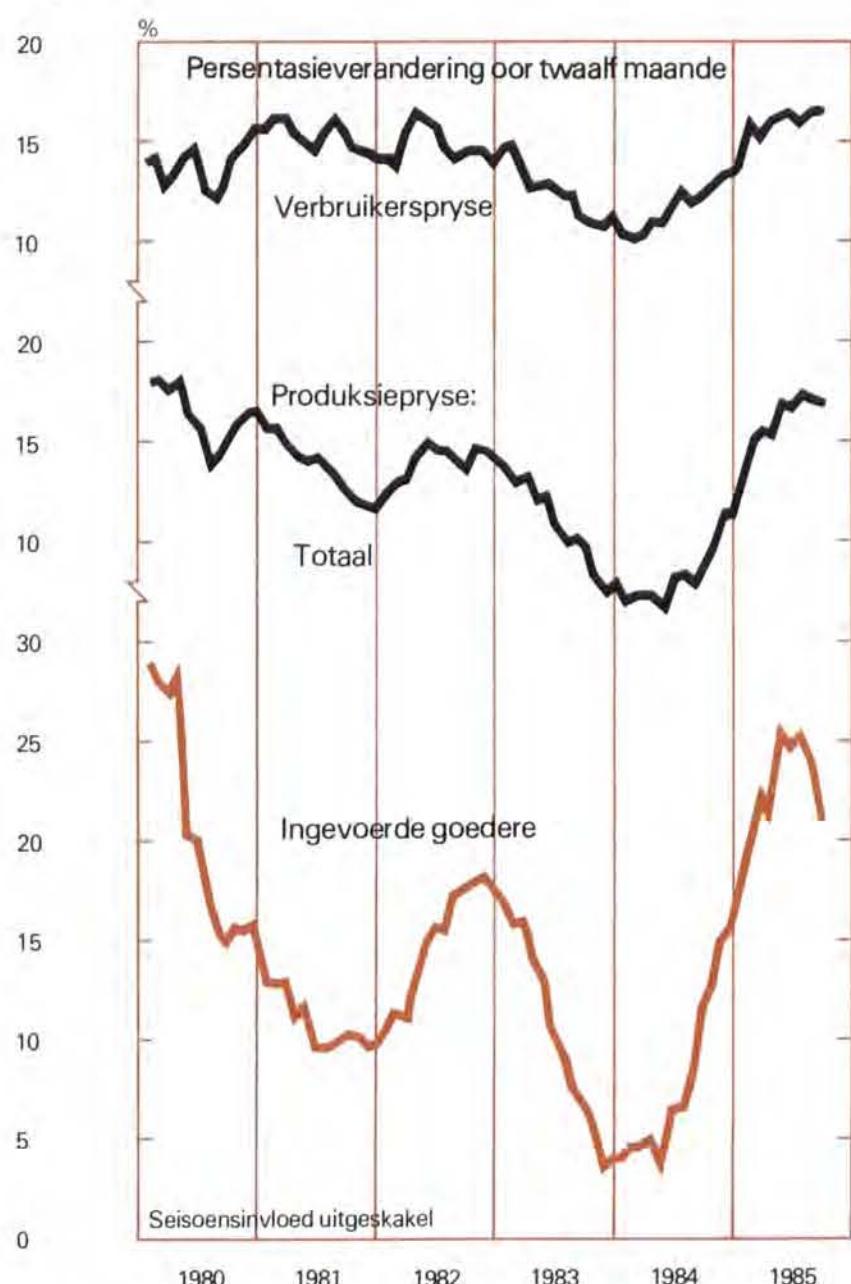
Arbeidsproduktiwiteit, soos gemeet deur die reële bruto binnelandse produk per werknemer in die nie-landbousektore, het in die vierde kwartaal van 1984 begin daal. In die eerste helfte van 1985 was die produktiwiteit 1,9 persent laer as in die ooreenstemmende tydperk van 1984.

## Pryse

Vanaf vroeg in 1984 het die inflasiekoers, soos gemeet deur stygings in sowel verbruikers- as produksiepryse, aansienlik versnel, hoofsaaklik as gevolg van vraaginflasie en die gepaardgaande depresiasi van die rand. Teen die middel van 1985 het die meeste vraagdruk egter verdwyn en die wisselkoers het gestabiliseer. Gevolglik het die vooruitsig bestaan dat die inflasiekoers gou 'n hoogtepunt sou bereik en daarna sou verlangsaam. Die hernieuwe skerp depresiasi van die rand teen die einde van Julie en gedurende Augustus sal egter ongetwyfeld weerspieël word in 'n verdere versnelling van die inflasiekoers op die kort termyn.

Oor 'n tydperk van twaalf maande gemeet, het die toename in verbruikerspryse versnel van 'n laagtepunt van 10,0 persent in Februarie 1984 tot 16,4 persent in Junie 1985 en 16,8 persent in Oktober. Op dieselfde wyse gemeet, het die toename in produksiepryse versnel van 'n laagtepunt van 6,6 persent in Mei 1984 tot 16,7 persent in Junie 1985 en tot 16,8 persent in September. Ter illustrasie van die invloed van die depresiasi van die rand, kan gemeld word dat die styging oor twaalf maande in die invoerprys komponent van die produksieprysin-

## Pryse



deks versnel het van 3,5 persent in Mei 1984 tot 24,5 persent in Junie 1985, voordat dit effens verlangsaam het tot 21,1 persent in September.

## Betalingsbalans

### Lopende rekening

Die lopende rekening van die betalingsbalans toon reeds sedert die vierde kwartaal van 1984 'n oorskot. Teen 'n seisoensaangesuiwerde jaarkoers het die oorskot progressief toegeneem van 'n matige R0,7 miljard in die vierde kwartaal van 1984 tot R5,4 miljard in die tweede kwartaal van 1985 en tot R6,9 miljard (5,8 persent van die bruto binnelandse produk) in die derde kwartaal. In terme van VSA-dollars en gemeet teen 'n seisoensaangesuiwerde jaarkoers, het die oorskot op lopende rekening van \$2,7 miljard in die tweede kwartaal tot \$3,0 miljard in die derde kwartaal toegeneem. In die eerste drie kwartale van 1985 het die oorskot op die lopende rekening R4,2 miljard bedra, vergeleke met 'n tekort van R1,5 miljard in 1984 as 'n geheel.

Die goudproduksie, wat in die tweede kwartaal van 1985 aansienlik gedaal het as gevolg van arbeidstakings by sekere goudmyne, het 'n groot volumetoename getoon toe dit in die derde kwartaal weer tot sy normalevlak teruggekeer het. Terselfdertyd het die randprys van goud van 'n gemiddelde van R627 per fyn ons in die tweede kwartaal tot R739 in die derde kwartaal gestyg. Gesamentlik het hierdie volume- en prysstygging meegebring dat die waarde van die netto goudproduksie in die derde kwartaal met 29 persent toegeneem het.

In terme van VSA-dollars, was die toename in die goudprys baie matiger naamlik van 'n gemiddelde van \$319 per fyn ons in die tweede kwartaal tot \$324 in die derde kwartaal. Die dollarprys van goud het nie op die opmerklike verswakking van die dollar gedurende die derde kwartaal gereageer nie. Dit was klaarblyklik gedeeltelik toe te skryf aan die lae inflasiekoerse en gepaard-

### Lopende rekening van die betalingsbalans

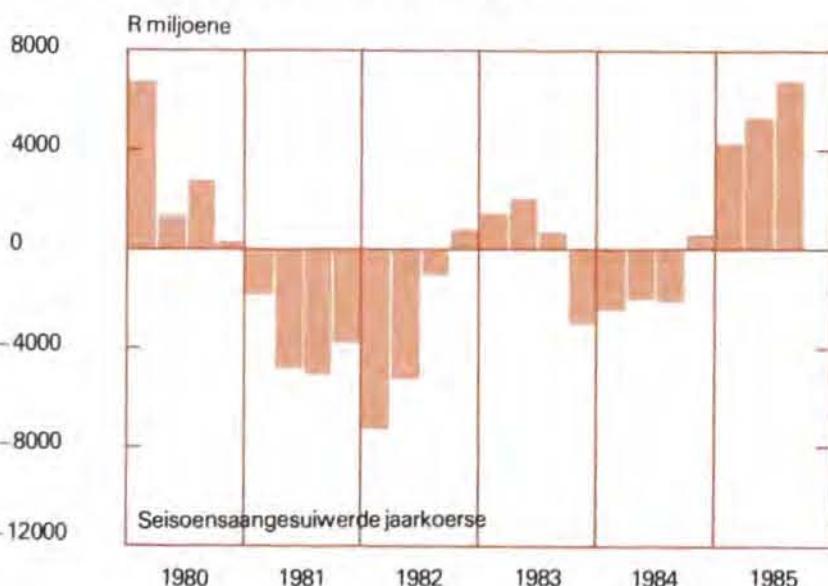
Seisoensaangesuiwerde jaarkoers  
R miljoene

	1984	1985		
	4e kw	1e kw	2e kw	3e kw
Goedere-uitvoer .....	14 375	17 850	19 670	19 980
Netto goudproduksie .....	13 706	14 250	12 620	16 320
Goedere-invoer .....	-22 747	-22 630	-21 540	-22 900
Handelsbalans	5 334	9 470	10 750	13 400
Netto diensten- en oordragbelastings .....	-4 677	-5 140	-5 350	-6 540
Saldo op lopende rekening .....	657	4 330	5 400	6 860

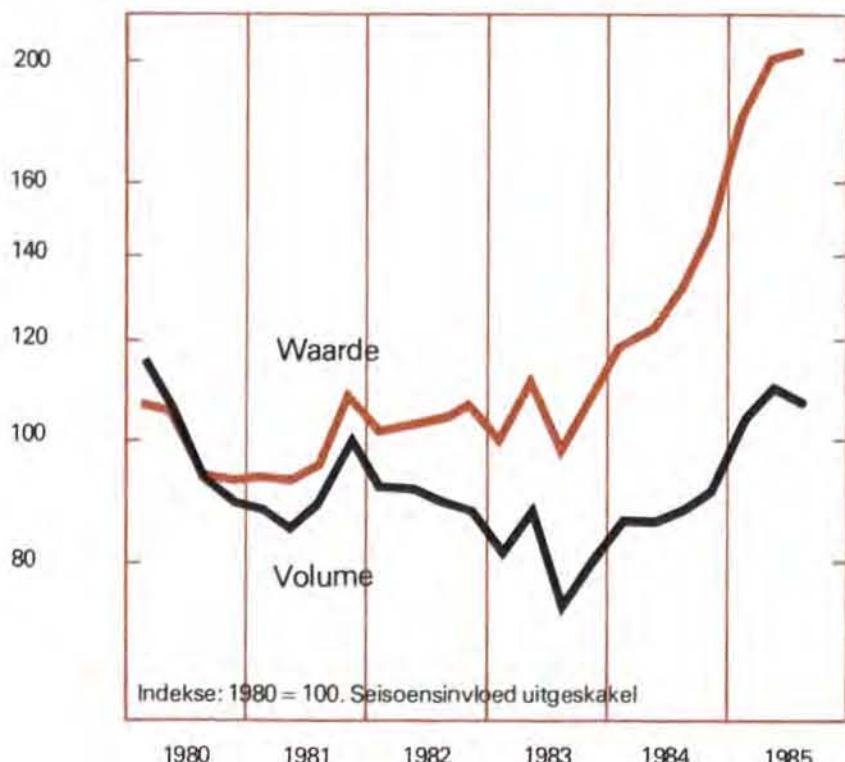
gaande hoë reële rentekoerse in die nywerheidslande en die algemene daling in internasionale kommoditeitspryse.

Die waarde van die goedere-uitvoer het in die derde kwartaal van 1985 slegs effens toegeneem, naamlik met 1½ persent. In volumeterme het die uitvoer in werklikheid met 3 persent gedaal, maar uitvoerpryse in rand het met 4½ persent gestyg. Vantevore, tussen die derde kwartaal van 1983 en die tweede kwartaal van 1985, het die volume van die uitvoer met nie minder nie as 48 persent gestyg. Volumedalings in die derde kwartaal was opmerklik in die uitvoerklassie steenkool, ystererts, suiker en wol.

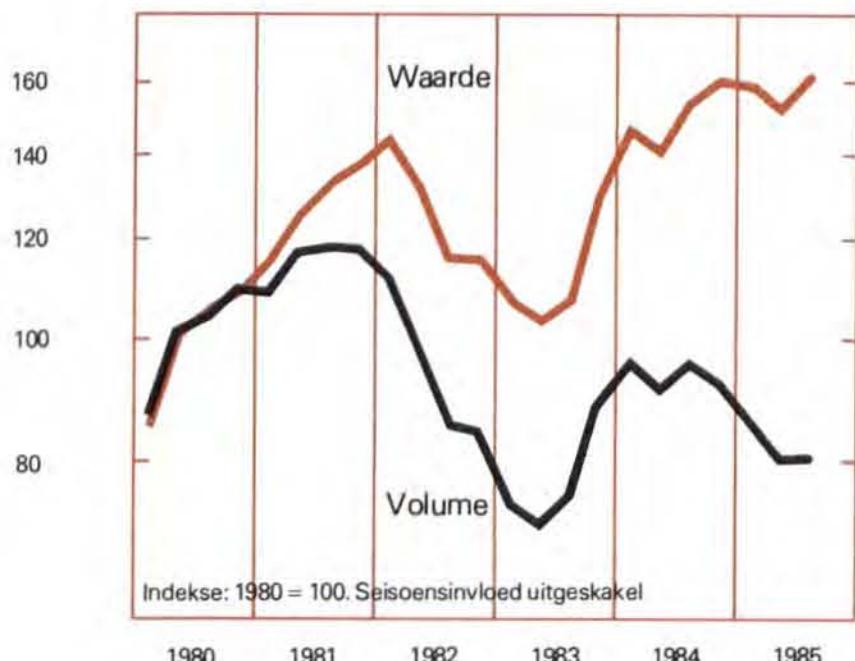
### Lopende rekening van betalingsbalans



### Goedere-uitvoer



## Goedere-invoer



Sowel prys- as volumetoenames was verantwoordelik vir 'n uitbreiding van ongeveer 6 persent in die waarde van die goedere-invoer gedurende die derde kwartaal van 1985. Nadat die volume van die invoer ononderbroke afgeneem het van die derde kwartaal van 1984 tot die tweede kwartaal van 1985, het dit in die derde kwartaal effens toegeneem, naamlik met ongeveer 2 persent. Toenames het in die invoerklassie mineraalprodukte, chemikalieë en plastiese materiale voorgekom. Al die ander hoofklassie van invoer het egter gedaal; in besonder het die invoer van masjinerie en elektriese toerusting en vervoertoerusting in die derde kwartaal verder afgeneem.

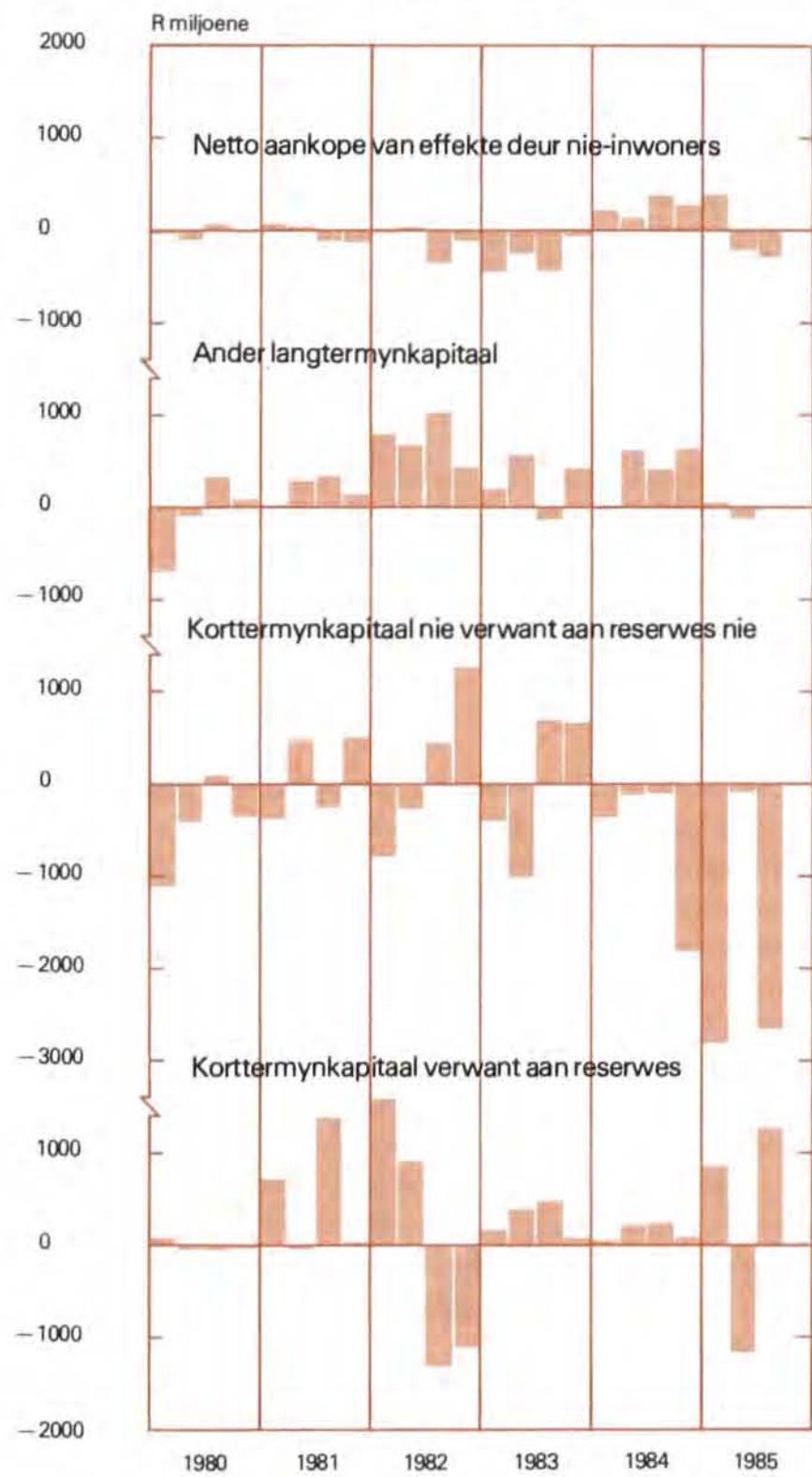
Netto dienste- en oordragbetalings aan buitelanders het gedurende die derde kwartaal van 1985 skerp gestyg vanweë toenames in feitlik alle klasse dienstebetalings. 'n Besonder groot styging is in dividendbetalings uit onverdeelde winste deur sommige buitelandbeheerde maatskappye aangeteken. As gevolg van hierdie praktyk word sodanige maatskappye vanaf 1 Oktober 1985 toegelaat om slegs dividende op winste wat na 1 Januarie 1984 verdien is, te repatrieer.

## Kapitaalrekening

Gedurende die eerste drie kwartale van 1985 is die kapitaalrekening van die betalingsbalans opeenvolgend gekenmerk deur 'n aansienlike netto uitvloei van kapitaal in die eerste kwartaal, 'n klein netto uitvloei in die tweede kwartaal en 'n hernieuwe groot netto uitvloei in die derde kwartaal. In totaal het die kapitaaluitvloei nie verwant aan reserwes nie gedurende die eerste nege maande van die jaar R5,4 miljard bedra, vergeleke met 'n uitvloei van slegs R19 miljoen in 1984 as geheel.

Die hernieuwe uitvloei van kapitaal gedurende die derde kwartaal van 1985 het hoofsaaklik verband gehou met

## Betalingsbalans: Netto kapitaalbewegings



die opskorting van kredietfasiliteite deur sekere buitelandse banke en die verskerpte disinvesteringsveldtog teen die land. Nie alleen was daar 'n groot netto uitvloei van korttermynkapitaal ten bedrae van R2,6 miljard nie, maar vir die eerste keer sedert die derde kwartaal van 1983 het daar ook 'n netto uitvloei van langtermynkapitaal, ten bedrae van R349 miljoen, voorgekom. Terugbetalings op buitelandse lenings deur die Tesourie en netto verkope deur buitelanders van effekte wat op die Johannesburgse Effektebeurs genoteer word, het nuwe lenings wat deur die openbare korporasies in die buiteland verkry is voor die instelling van die stilstandreëlings ten opsigte van die terugbetaling van buitelandse skuld op 2 September, meer as geneutraliseer.

### Netto kapitaalbewegings<sup>1</sup>

R miljoene

	1985		
	1e kw	2e kw	3e kw
<b>Langtermynkapitaal</b>			
Sentrale regering en banksektor .....	3	-48	-249
Openbare korporasie en plaaslike owerhede .....	104	469	243
<b>Private sektor</b>			
Netto aankope van effekte deur buitelanders .....	352	-236	-306
Ander .....	-104	-81	-37
Totaal .....	355	104	-349
Korttermynkapitaal, insluitende onaangegetekende transaksies.	-2 808	-113	-2 618
Totale kapitaalbewegings .....	-2 453	-9	-2 967

<sup>1</sup> Uitgesonderd veranderings in buitelandse asse verwant aan reserwes.

Die groot netto uitwaartse beweging van korttermynkapitaal gedurende die derde kwartaal het met ongunstige vervroegings en vertragings in buitelandse betatings en ontvangste, wat op 'n verwagte verdere depresiasie van die rand gebaseer was, en gedeeltelik met die terugbetaling van buitelandse korttermynskuld verband gehou. Na die instelling van die stilstandreëlings is groot terugbetalings gemaak op lenings wat nie aan die "stilstand" onderhewig is nie. Terselfdertyd was daar in 'n mate 'n oorskakeling in die finansiering van die invoer van 'n krediet- na 'n kontantbasis of selfs na 'n stelsel van vooruitbetalings. Hierbenewens het verwagtings van 'n verdere depresiasie van die rand uitvoerders aangespoor om uitvoerontvangste te vertraag deur krediet aan hul kliënte toe te staan.

### Buitelandse reserwes

As gevolg van die aansienlike uitvloei van kapitaal nie verwant aan reserwes nie, het Suid-Afrika se netto gouden ander buitelandse reserwes in die derde kwartaal van 1985 met R1,5 miljard gedaal, vergeleke met 'n toename van R1,4 miljard in die voorafgaande kwartaal. Gedurende Oktober het die netto goud- en ander buitelandse reserwes van die Reserwebank met R352 miljoen toegeneem.

### Wisselkoerse

Die effektiewe, d.w.s. die geweegde gemiddelde, wisselkoers van die rand het van die einde van September 1983 tot die einde van Januarie 1985 aansienlik gedaal. Daarna het 'n tydperk van betreklike wisselkoersstabiliteit tot die derde week van Julie gevolg toe die rand weer skerp begin depresieer het in reaksie op die ontrekking van fondse deur buitelandse beleggers en krediteure. Die groot vraag na buitelandse valuta het uiteindelik aanleiding gegee tot die tydelike sluiting van die

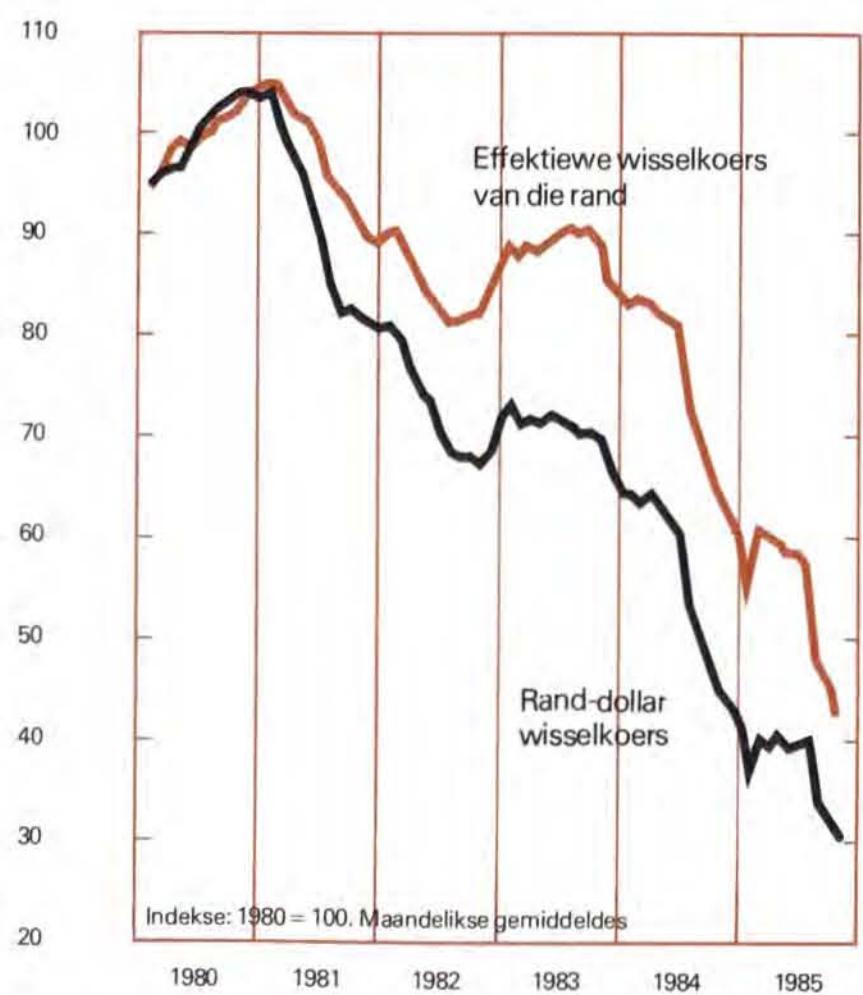
### Veranderings in die kommersiële wisselkoers van die rand %

	30 Sept 1983 tot 31 Jan 1985	31 Jan 1985 tot 29 Jun 1985	29 Jun 1985 tot 27 Aug 1985	27 Aug 1985 tot 26 Nov 1985
Geweegde gemiddelde .....	-34,7	-1,7	-27,2	-3,2
VSA-dollar .....	-44,3	0,5	-25,9	-0,7
Britse pond .....	-26,3	-12,5	-31,1	-5,0
Duitse mark .....	-33,1	-3,3	-32,6	-8,0
Switserse frank .....	-29,9	-4,2	-34,1	-7,7
Japanse yen .....	-40,0	-1,8	-29,5	-15,3
Franse frank .....	-32,6	-3,6	-32,7	-8,1

valutamark op 27 Augustus en die instelling op 2 September van 'n stilstandreëling ten opsigte van die terugbetaling van sekere vorms van buitelandse skuld. Die wisselkoers van die kommersiële rand het op 2 September 'n kortstondige styging getoon, maar daarna gou weer afwaarts gesweef.

Die verswakking van die VSA-dollar vanaf die einde van Augustus 1985 het aanvanklik tot 'n effense appresiasi van die kommersiële rand teenoor die VSA-dollar geleid. Soos in die bygaande tabel getoon word, het die rand egter daarna tot 26 November 1985 voortgegaan om

### Wisselkoerse



teenoor al die belangrike geldeenhede, in besonder die Japanse yen, te depresieer.

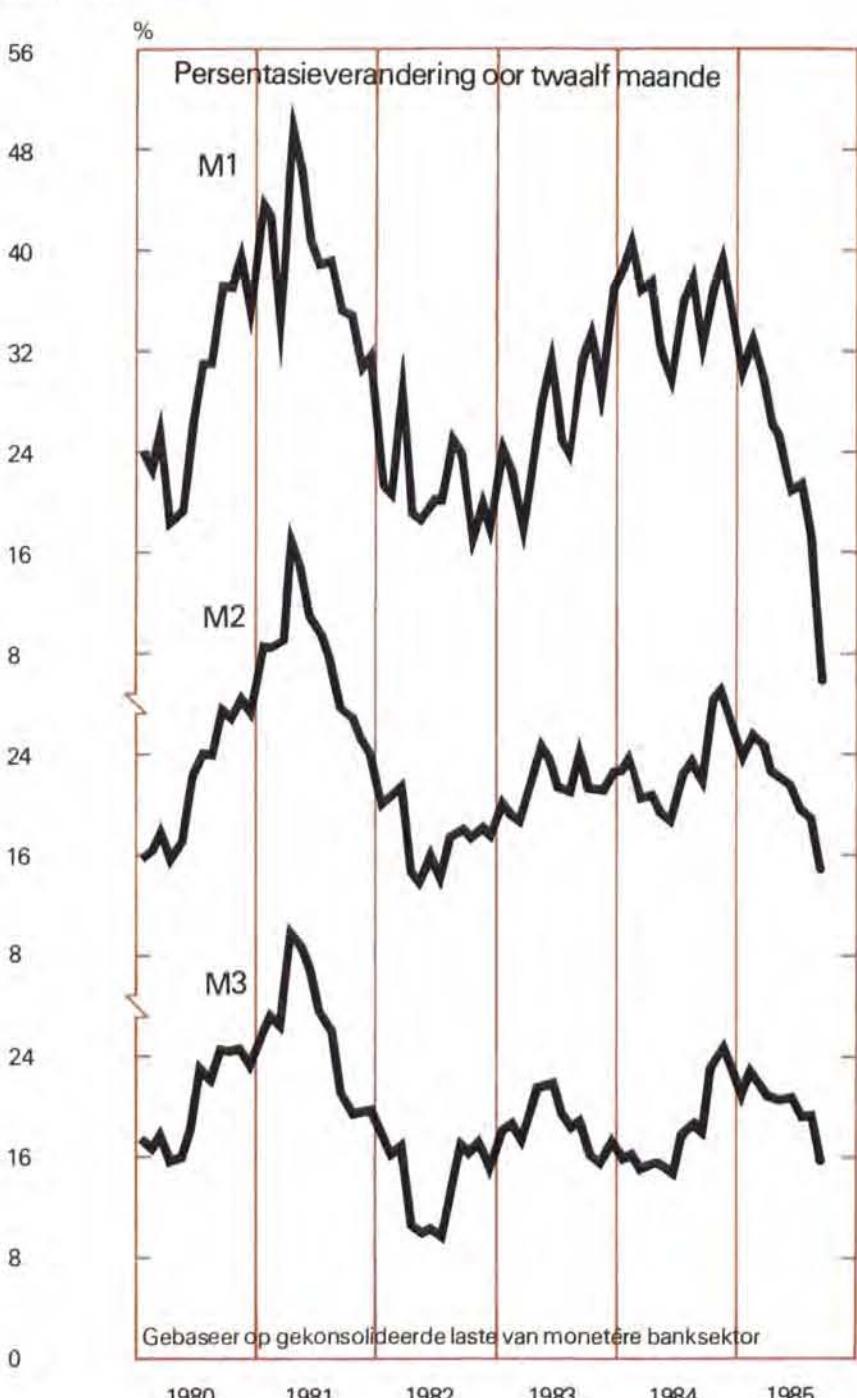
Die wisselkoers van die heringestelde finansiële rand het op 2 September op 37 VSA-sent geopen. Vervolgens het dit met 35 persent tot 24 VSA-sent op 5 November gedaal om 'n diskonto van 37,9 persent teenoor die kommersiële rand te weerspieël, voordat dit weer tot 31 VSA-sent op 26 November toegeneem het. Laasgenoemde het 'n diskonto van 17,1 persent in verhouding tot die kommersiële rand verteenwoordig.

## Finansiële ontwikkelings

### Veranderings in die geldvoorraad

Die groeikoers van die geldvoorraad het gedurende die derde kwartaal van 1985 volgehou om te verlangsaam. Oor 'n tydperk van twaalf maande gemeet, het die koers van toename in M3 van 24,7 persent in November 1984 tot 15,4 persent in September 1985 afgeneem. Die vergelykbare groeikoerse van M1 en M2 het van onderskeidelik 39,6 persent en 28,9 persent in November 1984 tot onderskeidelik 5,5 persent en 14,6 persent in September 1985 verlangsaam. Die meer opvallende verlangsaamming in die groeikoerse van die enger monetêre totale as in dié van M3 was 'n weerspieëling van 'n verskuiwing van kort- en middeltermyndeposito's na langtermyndeposito's in reaksie op die skerper afname in kort-

### Geldvoorraad



termynrentekoerse, in vergelyking met langtermynkoerse, en 'n verwagte verdere aanpassing in die rentekoersstruktuur.

Die verskuiwing in deposito's word selfs duideliker weerspieël in die seisoensaangesuiwerde jaarkoerse van toename in M3, M2 en M1, wat gedurende die derde kwartaal onderskeidelik 12,2 persent, 12,7 persent en -19,5 persent bedra het, vergeleke met onderskeidelik 13,2 persent, 6,0 persent en -4,8 persent gedurende die voorafgaande kwartaal. Hierdie volgehoue verlang-saming in die groeikoers van die geldvoorraad het op 'n verdere afname in monetêre vraag gedurende die derde kwartaal gedui. Die omloopsnelheid van die verskillende monetêre groothede het gedurende hierdie tydperk min of meer onveranderd gebly.

Die hoofteenhanger van die verandering in die breë geldvoorraad (M3) gedurende hierdie tydperk was 'n toename in totale krediet wat deur die bankstelsel voorsien is. Die ander hoofteenhanger van M3, naamlik die netto goud- en ander buitelandse reserwes, het gedurende die derde kwartaal weer 'n vernouende invloed op die geldvoorraad gehad.

#### Bankkrediet

Die koers van toename oor 'n tydperk van twaalf maande in die totale kredietverlening deur die bankstelsel het van 'n onlangse hoogtepunt van 23,5 persent in Maart 1985 tot 15,2 persent in Augustus afgeneem voordat dit weer tot 18,2 persent in September versnel het. Hierdie versnelling was hoofsaaklik toe te skryf aan 'n aansienlike toename in netto bankkrediet aan die regeringsektor, wat 'n afname in regeringsdeposito's weerspieël het. Ten spyte van groot belastingbetalings aan die Sentrale Regering aan die einde van Augustus is re-

geringsdeposito's verminder deur groter owerheidsbesteding gedurende 'n tydperk toe slegs beperkte netto uitgiftes van staatseffekte gemaak is. Op 'n soortgelyke wyse gemeet, het die groeikoers van bankkrediet aan die private sektor van 27,1 persent in Maart tot 19,1 persent in Augustus afgeneem, maar in September marginaal tot 19,7 persent versnel.

Die verswakking in die private sektor se vraag na bankkrediet het in die algemeen die verdere afname in reële bruto binnelandse besteding gedurende die eerste drie kwartale van 1985 weerspieël. Veral die vraag na krediet om aankope van duursame verbruiksgoedere en kapitaalbesteding te finansier het aansienlik minder as in 1984 gestyg. Huurkoopkrediet en bruikhuurfinansiering wat deur die banke voorsien is, het in werklikheid vanaf die einde van 1984 tot die einde van September 1985 afgeneem. Ander lenings en voorskotte deur banke het egter gedurende hierdie tydperk 'n stygende neiging volgehoud. Hierdie vorme van krediet is hoofsaaklik deur maatskappye gebruik om kleiner kontantvloeie aan te vul, om opgelope rente op lenings wat reeds vroeër aangegaan is te kapitaliseer en, meer onlangs, om 'n oorskakeling van buitelandse na binnelandse bronne van financiering van die handel met ander lande te dek.

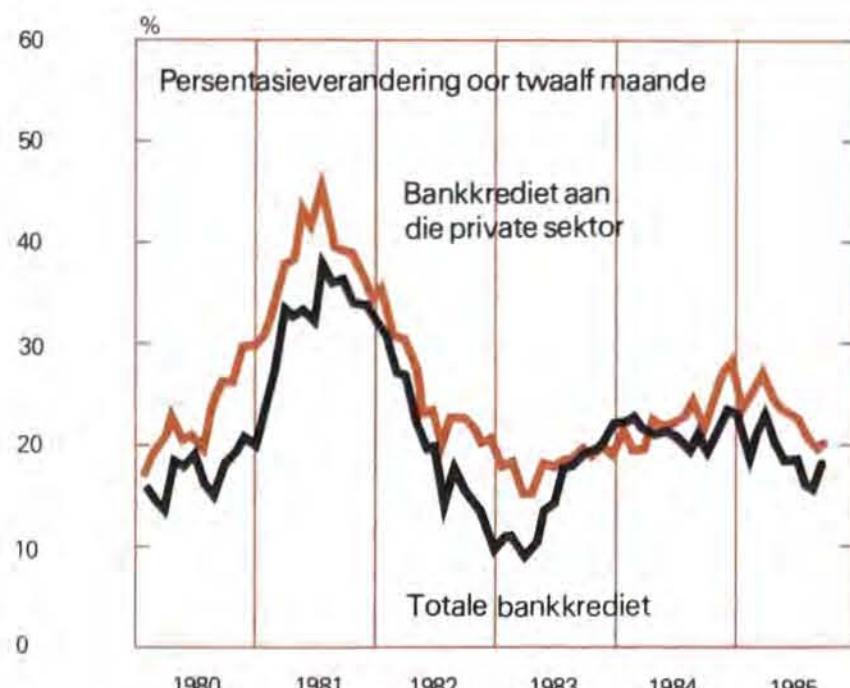
Ten spyte van die laer rentekoerse en 'n verslapping in huurkoopvooraardes gedurende die derde kwartaal, het die vraag na huurkoopkrediet nie enige opmerklike toename getoon nie.

#### Reserwebankoptrede in finansiële markte

Die Reserwebank se optrede in die finansiële markte vanaf Augustus was hoofsaaklik gerig op die teenwerk van die negatiewe uitwerking van die abnormale sosio-politieke gebeure asook om 'n ordelike afwaartse aanpassing in rentekoerse te verseker. Ten einde die uitwerking van die groot netto verkope van buitelandse valuta deur die Reserwebank gedurende Augustus en September asook die aansienlike belastingbetalings aan die Regering oor die Augustusmaandeinde teen te werk, het die Reserwebank die mark op verskeie manier bygestaan.

Ten eerste is die Reserwebank se netto verkope van staatseffekte van R2 139 miljoen in die tweede kwartaal van 1985 tot R376 miljoen in die derde kwartaal en tot R51 miljoen in Oktober verminder. Ten tweede het die Reserwebank vanaf 30 Augustus verskeie terugkoopoorseenkomste met bankinstellings aangegaan. Al hierdie ooreenkoms het teen 6 November verval maar nuwe ooreenkoms ten bedrae van R300 miljoen is weer daarna aangegaan. Ten derde is fondse van die Korporasie vir Openbare Deposito's wat by die diskontohuise geplaas is tot die einde van Oktober op ongeveer R750 miljoen gehandhaaf, maar daarna is dit op 19 November tot R50 miljoen verminder voordat dit weer op 26 November tot R800 miljoen verhoog is. Ten laaste is die oorblywende tekort aan fondse in die mark deur die Bank geakkommodeer in die vorm van herdiskonterings en oornaglenings aan diskontohuise en ander bankin-

#### Bankkrediet



stellings. Herfinansiering deur die Bank het toegeneem van 'n daaglikse gemiddelde van R628 miljoen in Augustus tot R1 250 miljoen in September, voordat dit weer tot R873 miljoen in Oktober afgeneem het. Op 26 November het hierdie akkommadasie R929 miljoen beloop.

In ooreenstemming met die grondliggende ekonomiese veranderings, is die Bankkoers (die koers waarteen die Bank skatkiswissels vir die diskontohuise herverdiskonteer) verder in drie stappe van 1 persent elk gedurende September, Oktober en November verlaag. Dit het daar toe bygedra dat die Bankkoers, wat vroeg in Mei nog 21,75 persent bedra het, tot 13,0 persent op 20 November verlaag is. Breedweg ooreenstemmende verlaging is ook in die Bank se ander herdiskonteringskoersse en in sy rentekoerse op oornaglenings aan die diskontohuise en ander bankinstellings aangebring.

#### Korttermynrentekoerse

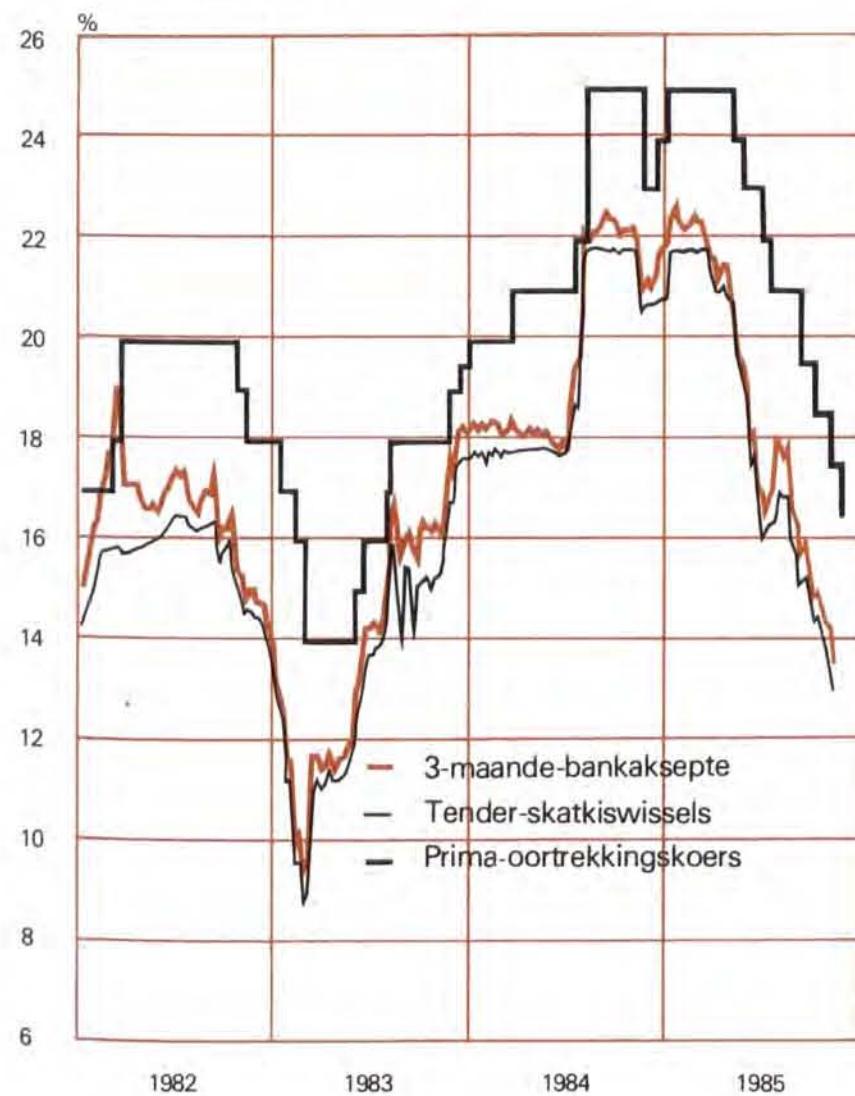
Die Reserwebank se optrede vanaf die derde kwartaal het 'n daling in korttermynrentekoerse ondersteun. 'n Verdere verswakking in die private sektor se vraag na bankkrediet, 'n afname in regeringsdeposito's gedurende September en 'n toename in die Reserwebank se netto buitelandse-valutareserves in Oktober het ook tot 'n ver-

laging in korttermynrentekoerse bygedra. Gevolglik het die koers op bankaksepte van drie maande byvoorbeeld van 'n hoogtepunt van 22,75 persent in die laaste week van Februarie tot 13,20 persent op 27 November gedaal. Insgelyks het die koers op skatkiswissels van 21,80 persent vroeg in Maart tot 12,90 persent op 27 November gedaal terwyl die prima-oortrekingskoers van die verrekeningsbanke van 25,0 persent vroeg in Mei tot 16,5 persent op 25 November verlaag is.

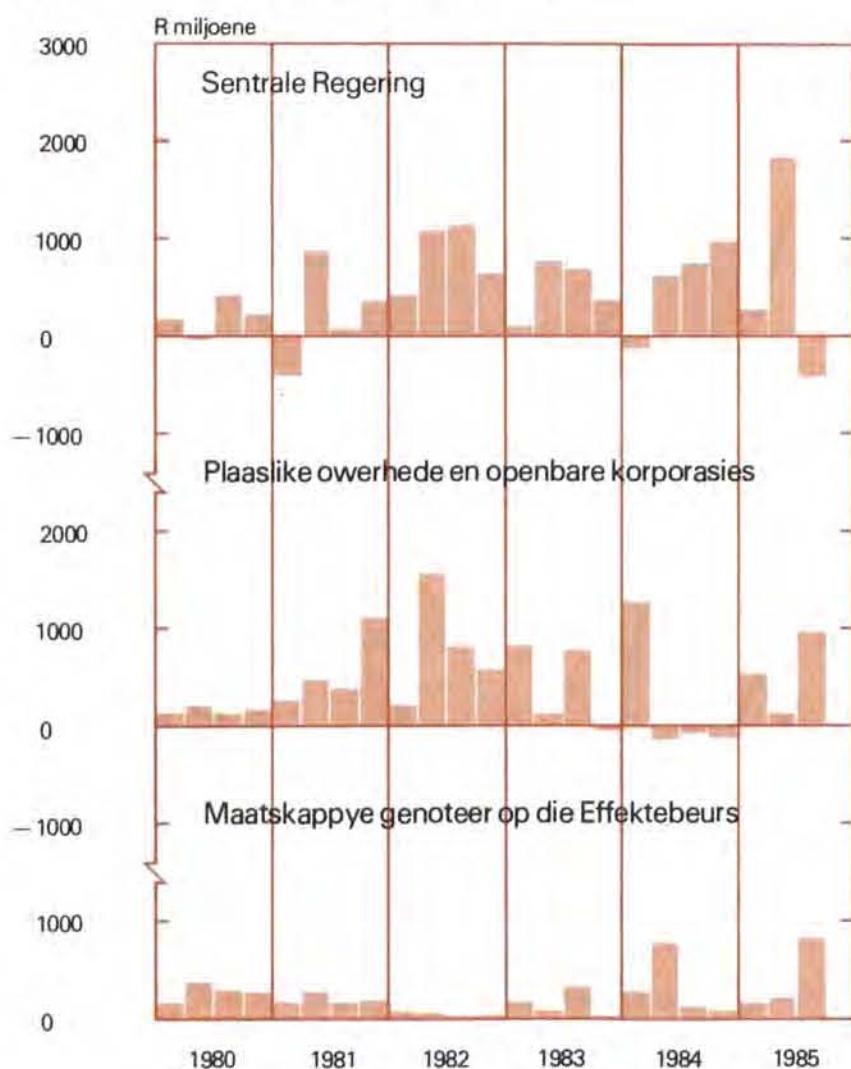
#### Kapitaalmarkbedrywigheid

Die kapitaalmarkbedrywigheid, wat vanaf die begin van 1985 aansienlik toegeneem het, het gedurende die derde kwartaal betreklik lewendig gebly. Die openbare sektor se lenings deur middel van nuwe uitgifte van bemarkbare effekte het in die derde kwartaal R0,4 miljard bedra, nadat 'n buitengewoon groot bedrag van R2,0 miljard reeds in die tweede kwartaal opgeneem is. Maatskappye wat op die effektebeurs genoteer is, het nie in die eerste helfte van 1985 enige nuwe fondse in die mark vir vaste-rentedraende effekte opgeneem nie, maar gedurende die derde kwartaal nuwe uitgifte ten bedrae van R0,2 miljard in hierdie mark gemaak. Hierbenewens

#### Korttermynrentekoerse



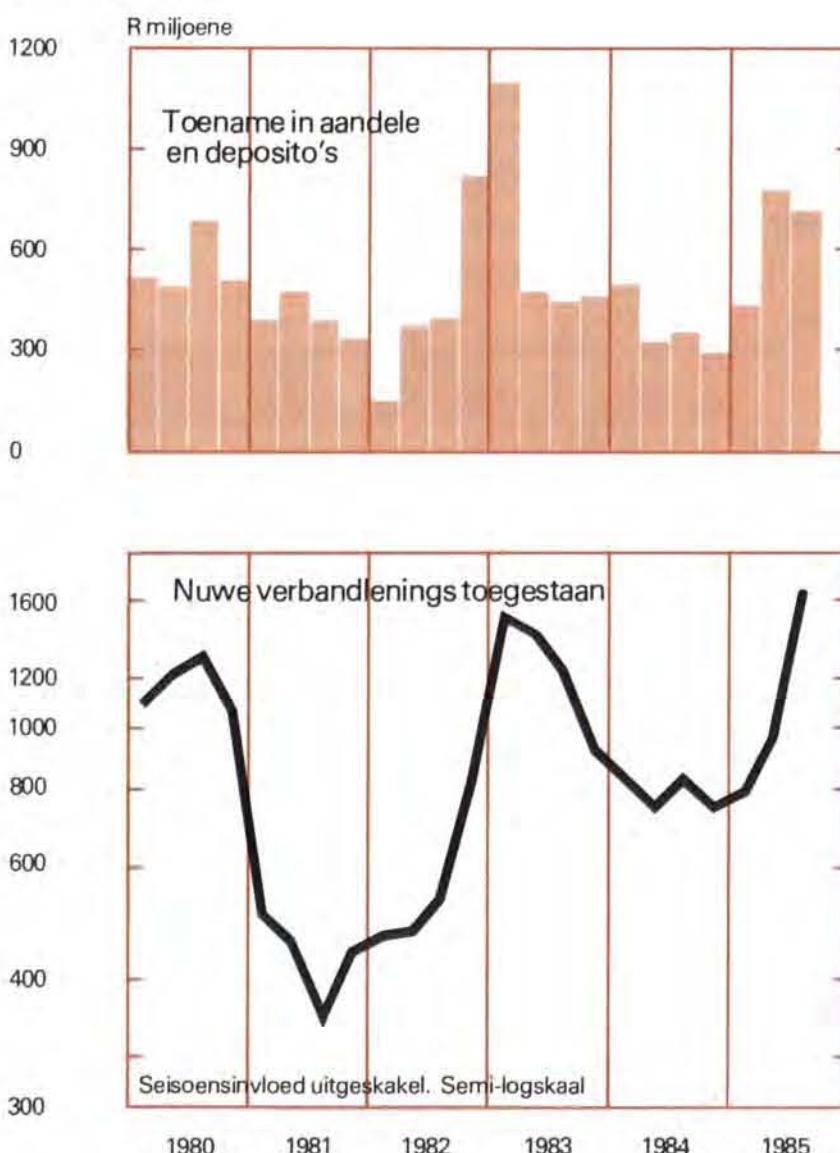
#### Fondse in die kapitaalmark opgeneem



het hulle hul uitgiftes van nuwe aandelekapitaal verhoog van R0,2 miljard in die tweede kwartaal tot R0,6 miljard in die derde kwartaal. Deur hul opname van fondse in die kapitaalmark te vergroot was die maatskappye in staat om vanaf die tweede kwartaal van 1985 hul gebruik van bankkrediet te beperk. In die verbandmark het nuwe lenings wat deur die bouverenigings toegestaan is in die derde kwartaal R1,6 miljard bedra teenoor 'n kwartaallikse gemiddelde van R0,9 miljard gedurende die eerste helfte van 1985.

In die sekondêre mark het die waarde van die effekte van die openbare sektor wat op die effektebeurs verhandel is, effens afgeneem van R15,5 miljard in die tweede kwartaal van 1985 tot R14,9 miljard in die derde kwartaal, maar laasgenoemde syfer was nog aansienlik hoër as die R9,9 miljard van die eerste kwartaal van 1985. Maatskappyaandele wat op die effektebeurs verhandel is, het toegeneem van R1,0 miljard in die eerste kwartaal van 1985 tot R1,6 miljard in die tweede kwartaal en tot R1,9 miljard in die derde kwartaal. Die waarde van transaksies in vaste eiendom het in die derde kwartaal op 'n vlak van ongeveer R2,4 miljard gebly, wat aansienlik laer as die kwartaallikse gemiddelde van R3,0 miljard in 1984 was.

### Bouverenigings

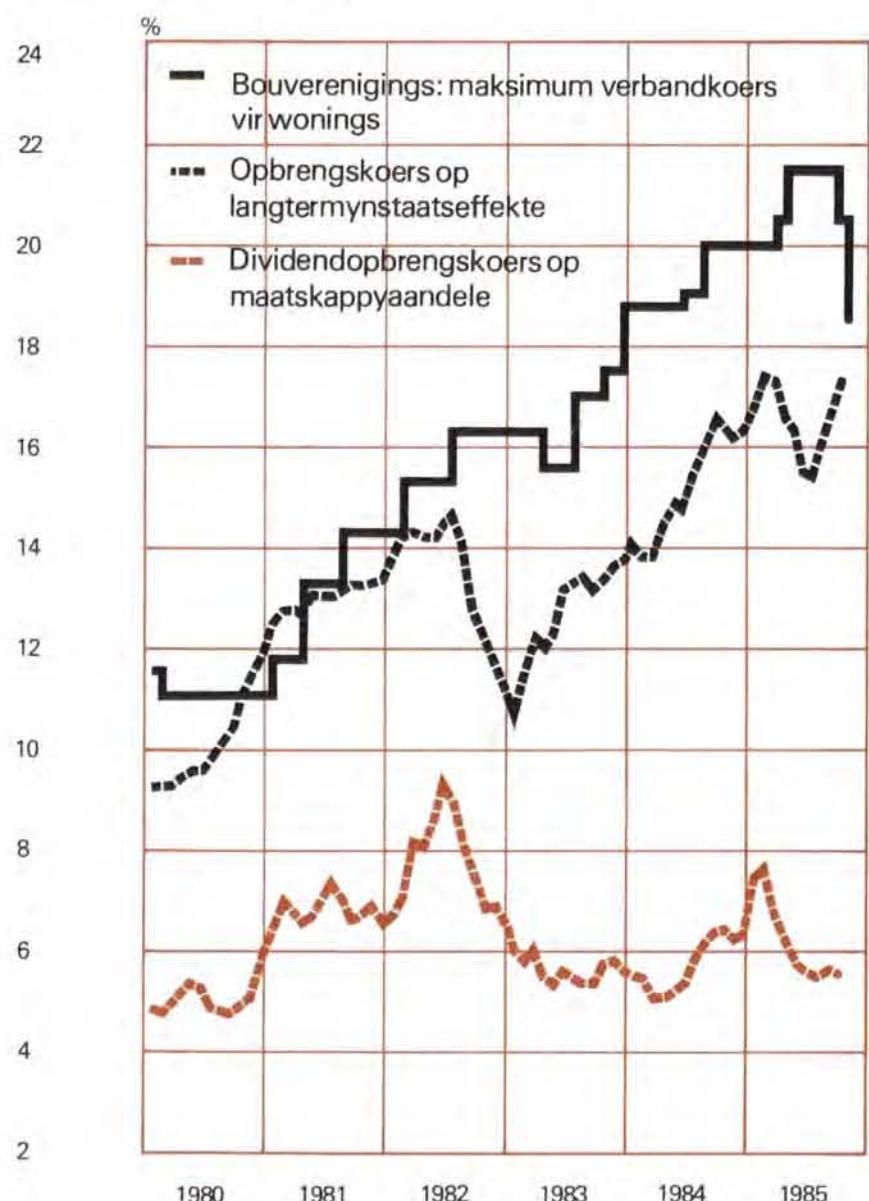


### Langtermynrentekoerse

In teenstelling met die voortgesette daling in korttermynrentekoerse, het langtermynrentekoerse in Augustus 1985 weer begin styg. Hierdie ommekteer was klaarblyklik toe te skryf aan verwagtings aangaande 'n hoër inflasiekoers en onsekerheid omtrent die toekomstige verloop van langtermynrentekoerse in die lig van die ongunstige politieke ontwikkelings en die beperkte moontlikheid om onder die heersende omstandighede nuwe buitelandse kapitaal te verkry. So byvoorbeeld het die maandelikse gemiddelde opbrengskoers op langtermynstaatseffekte, wat van 'n hoogtepunt van 17,4 persent in Februarie 1985 tot 15,3 persent in Julie gedaal het, weer tot 17,3 persent in Oktober gestyg. Die dividendopbrengskoers op alle klasse aandele het gedaal van 'n hoogtepunt van 7,7 persent in Februarie 1985 tot 5,5 persent in September in weerspieëeling van 'n gemiddelde toename van 20 persent in aandelepryse oor dieselfde tydperk.

Depositorentekoerse het dieselfde verloop as die meeste ander rentekoerse getoon. Die koers op deposito's van twaalf maande het byvoorbeeld gedaal van 'n

### Langtermynrentekoerse



hoogtepunt van 20,5 persent in Maart 1985 tot 'n vlak van 14,5 persent in November. Die laer koste van fondse het die bouverenigings in staat gestel om hul maksimum verbandkoers op wonings te verlaag van 21,5 persent in April 1985 tot 'n oorheersende koers van 18,5 persent in Oktober/November. Sekere bouverenigings het hier-na hul koers selfs verder verlaag tot 18,25 persent, terwyl 'n leidende deelnemingsverbandskema sy uitleenkoers tot so laag as 16,75 persent verlaag het, verge-leke met die koers van 23,6 persent in April 1985. Die bouverenigings het ook die verskil tussen hul maksimum-en minimumkoers ten opsigte van woningverbande aan-sienlik verminder, naamlik van 2,5 persent vroeg in 1985 tot slegs 0,5 persent in Oktober.

## Staatsfinansies

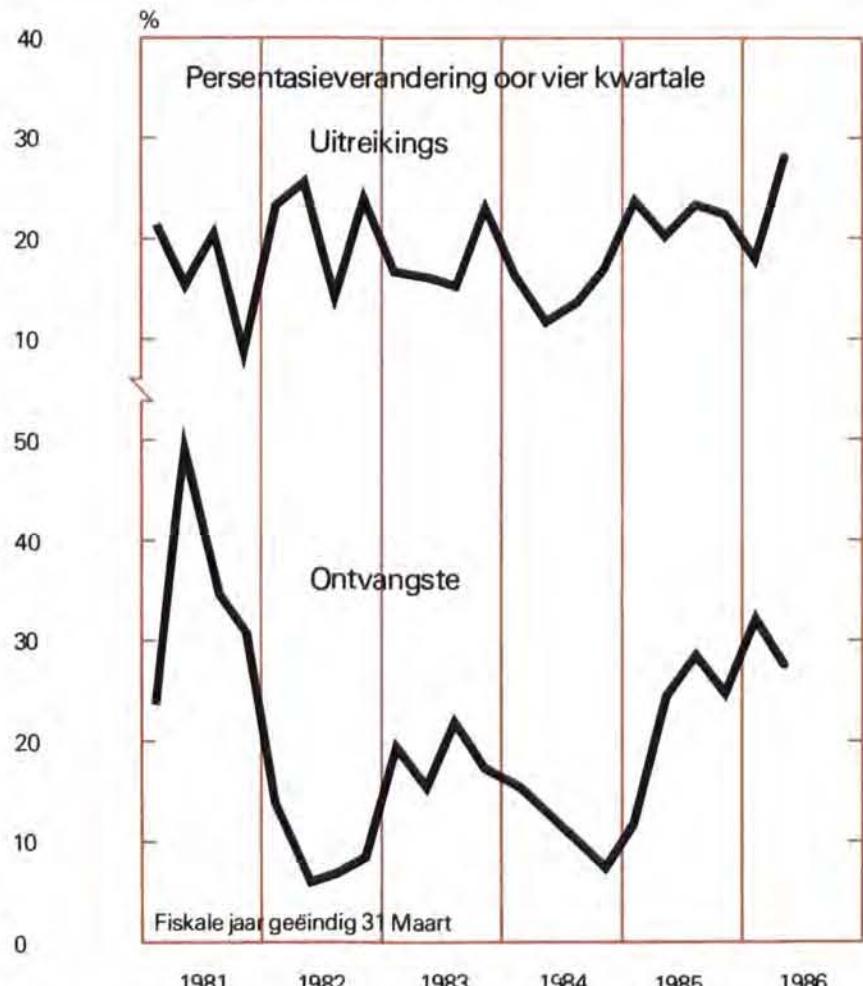
### Skatkisuitreikings en -ontvangste

Skatkisuitreikings\* was gedurende die tweede kwartaal van die fiskale jaar 1985/86 30 persent hoër as in die ooreenstemmende kwartaal van die voorafgaande fiskale jaar. Dit het die koers van toename in die eerste helfte van die fiskale jaar 1985/86 op  $24\frac{1}{2}$  persent te staan gebring. Hierdie uitreikings het 52 persent van die finale begrotingsraming van uitgawes vir die fiskale jaar in sy geheel beloop, 'n verhouding wat in ooreenstemming is met die seisoenspatroon van uitgawes wat gedurende die voorafgaande drie fiskale jare daargestel is. Om by die finale beraamde begrotingstyging van 13,6 persent te hou, sal die uitgawes gedurende die tweede helfte van die fiskale jaar slegs met 8 persent bo die vlak in die tweede helfte van die voorafgaande jaar moet styg.

Die Tesourie het egter alreeds aangedui dat die departemente in die lig van die veranderde ekonomiese omstandighede, meer ruimte in hul besteding toegelaat sal word, maar dat die Regering steeds sal mik na 'n tekort voor lenings van ongeveer 3 persent van die bruto binne-landse produk. Benewens die R500 miljoen wat deur

\*Die Skatkisrekening is aangesuiwer vir veranderings in die saldo op die Betaalmeestergeneraalrekening.

### Skatkisuitreikings en -ontvangste

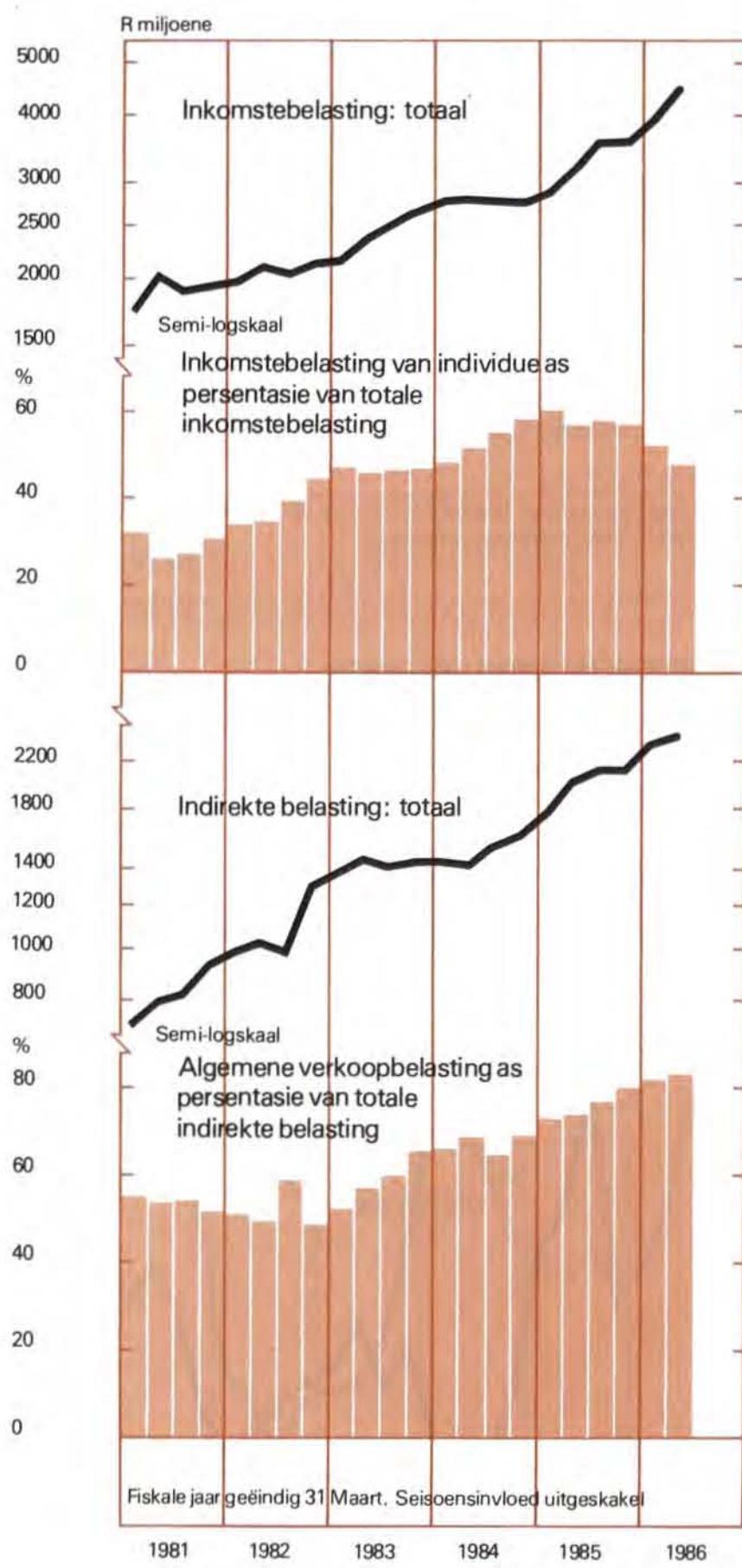


die Minister van Finansies vir die verligting van werkloosheid aangekondig is, sal verdere uitgawe-oor-skrydings waarskynlik daartoe lei dat die geraamde uitgawes oortref sal word.

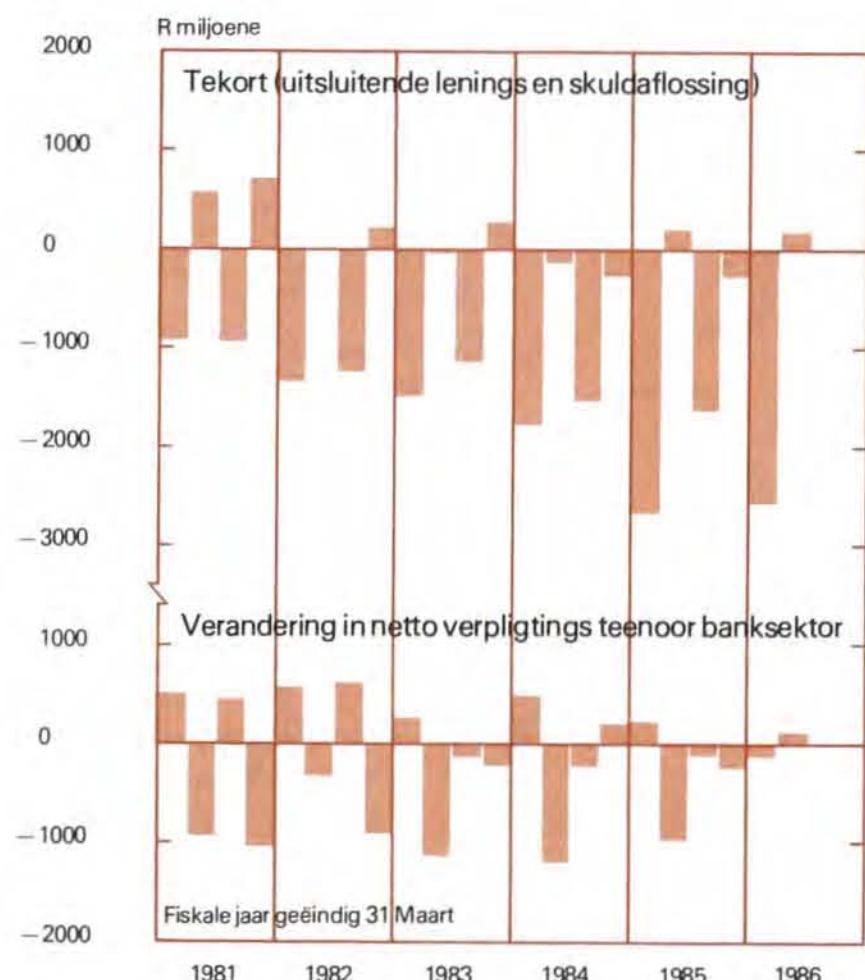
Vergeleke met die ooreenstemmende tydperk in die voorafgaande fiskale jaar, het die ontvangste op die Skatkisrekening met 28 persent in die tweede kwartaal van die 1985/86 fiskale jaar en met 30 persent in die eerste helfte van die fiskale jaar gestyg. Hierdie koerse

van toename in die eerste helfte van die fiskale jaar was aansienlik hoër as die begrotingsraming van 18,8 persent vir die fiskale jaar in sy geheel. Inkomstebelastingbetalings deur nie-mynmaatskappye en goudmyne het met onderskeidelik 53 persent en 55 persent gestyg, teenoor die begrote toenames van onderskeidelik 10 persent en 21 persent. Die aansienlike styging in inkomstebelastingbetalings deur nie-mynmaatskappye was in 'n groot mate toe te skryf aan die invordering van agterstallige belastings en die vervroeging van belastingontvangste deur die instelling van 'n derde voorlopige belastingbetaling deur maatskappye. Die hoër betalings deur goudmyne het die verhoging in die randprys van goud, vanweë die depresiasie van die rand, weerspieël. Die toenames in die ander belangrike klasse van belastingontvangste, soos die algemene verkoopbelasting en persoonlike inkomstebelasting, het min of meer met die begrotingsramings ooreengestem. Aan die ander kant het doeane-reg, wat na raming in 1985/86 matig sou styg, in die eerste helfte van die fiskale jaar met 18 persent afgeneem as gevolg van die laer invoer.

#### Staatsinkomstefonds: Inkomste-invorderings



#### Skatkisrekening



#### Tekort voor lenings

In die tweede kwartaal van die fiskale jaar is 'n surplus van R319 miljoen op die Skatkisrekening behaal. Dit het daar toe bygedra om die tekort in die eerste helfte van

die fiskale jaar tot R2 057 miljoen te verminder. Hierdie bedrag is uit die volgende bronne gefinansier:

	<u>R miljoene</u>
Openbare Beleggingskommissarisie .....	1 461
Nie-bank- private sektor .....	922
Monetêre banksektor .....	-15
Buitelandse sektor .....	-85
	<hr/>
	2 283
Min: Diskonto op staatseffekte .....	-226
Totaal .....	<hr/> <u>2 057</u>

# Monetary policy and economic recovery in 1986<sup>1</sup>

by Dr. Gerhard de Kock, Governor of the South African Reserve Bank.

Economic conditions and prospects in South Africa have been fundamentally changed by the socio-political developments that have occurred in this country since late July 1985. We are dealing with a "new ball game". Events such as the social unrest, the state of emergency proclaimed in certain magisterial districts on 20 July and the intensified threats of economic sanctions against the country have resulted in a marked deterioration in overseas perceptions of the domestic political and economic outlook.

Misguided, distorted and erroneous as these perceptions might be, they do exist, at least for the time being. And they are dominating the situation. Among other things, they have resulted in a withdrawal by foreign banks of credits to South African banks and other business enterprises, a net outflow of capital in other forms, a depreciation of the rand, the declaration on 1 September 1985 of a "standstill" in respect of a large portion of South Africa's foreign debt, and the reintroduction of exchange control over non-residents in the form of the financial rand system.

Of particular concern is the present state of political and economic uncertainty that these events have created in South Africa. To this the behaviour of the financial markets since late July bears eloquent testimony. Short-term interest rates have declined considerably. Long-term interest rates have risen sharply. The commercial rand has remained relatively low at a time when the balance of payments on current account has been showing a surplus of more than 5 per cent of gross domestic product. The financial rand discount has widened significantly. What will the rate of inflation be next year? What effects will the "standstill" negotiations have? In the absence of answers to questions such as these, few market participants at present appear to have a time horizon extending more than one or two years into the future.

In these circumstances I believe it is incumbent upon the authorities to keep the financial and business community as fully informed as possible about all relevant matters and, in particular, about the official economic policy stance in the period immediately ahead.

That is the background against which I shall attempt today to present the Reserve Bank's views on "monetary policy and economic recovery in 1986".

## Three policy options after the events of late July and August 1985

In the dramatically changed circumstances that came into being after late July and August 1985 and resulted in the reintroduction of the financial rand and the insti-

tution of the debt "standstill", the authorities had three broad policy options to choose from:

### The first option: classical deflation

The first option was that of defending the rand's exchange rate and fighting inflation by means of "classical deflation". This would have entailed the following:

1. A tightening of monetary policy, including increases in Bank rate with a view to reversing the downward tendency shown by interest rates since early May 1985 and curbing the expansion of Reserve Bank accommodation and bank credit in general.
2. Cuts in government spending and new increases in tax rates, with a view to reducing the budgetary "deficit before borrowing" still further.
3. A renewed tightening of hire-purchase conditions.
4. Continued strict limitations on wage and salary increases in the public sector as an example to the private sector.

This option would have had the following advantages:

- The existing surplus on the current account of the balance of payments would have increased still further.
- Despite the political pressures, the rand would probably have appreciated moderately instead of depreciating.
- The inflation rate would probably have declined, amongst other reasons because wages and salaries would have risen by even less than they actually did.

On the other hand, this option (deflation) would have had the following disadvantages:

- The rate of growth of real gross domestic product would have shown a temporary further decline.
- The real average standard of living would have declined further.
- Profits in many sectors of the economy would have shown a temporary further decrease.
- Tax receipts would have declined.
- Unemployment would have increased further.
- Confidence in the future of the economy would probably have been adversely affected.

The rationale for this approach was that, while it would require additional sacrifices in the short term, it would in the long run represent the least harmful way of bringing about the required adjustments in the South African economy – adjustments that had become unavoidable as a result of the withdrawal of foreign bank credits and other foreign capital.

Although the authorities appreciated this reasoning, they rejected this first option, i.e. the option of deflation. They judged that, in the prevailing abnormal circum-

1 Address delivered in Johannesburg on 14 November 1985.

stances, the advantages of an early reduction in the rate of inflation and an appreciation of the rand would be outweighed by the disadvantages of a prolonged recession and increased unemployment. It was felt that the earlier restrictive monetary and fiscal policies had fully achieved their aims of eliminating excess demand and transforming a deficit on the current account of the balance of payments into a huge surplus. To tighten these policies further at that stage would contribute little to removing the underlying causes of the existing difficulties, which were of a political rather than an economic nature.

In short, it was clear at the time that the rand was not depreciating because of undue money creation, overspending, unduly low interest rates and/or an excessive budget deficit. It was declining because of a capital flight produced mainly by overseas perceptions of political developments in South Africa. That this depreciation of the rand's exchange value was likely to exert upward pressure on the consumer price index was evident. But it was equally clear that this pressure would not be of the demand-pull kind. In these circumstances it was deemed inadvisable to exacerbate the recession by defending the rand and curbing inflation through classical deflation.

#### The second option: reflation plus direct controls over imports, wages and prices

The second option that presented itself was that of "reflation" accompanied by direct controls over imports, wages and prices. This option would have entailed (1) the stimulation of the economy by means of increased money creation and spending; and (2) the use of direct quota import control to cope with the resultant rise in imports, and direct price and wage controls to suppress the inevitable upward pressure on the rate of inflation.

More specifically, the Reserve Bank would have been required to create more credit and money and to reduce its Bank rate still further, with a view to bringing about a rapid and substantial further decline in interest rates generally.

From the side of fiscal policy the required contribution would presumably have been a substantial acceleration of government spending and reductions in certain tax rates. The "deficit before borrowing" would then have been allowed to rise to a much larger figure than the budgetary estimate of R2,6 billion or 2,2 per cent of gross domestic product. Moreover, a sizeable part of this deficit would then have had to be financed by new money creation in order to avoid increases in capital market interest rates.

The choice of this policy option would have had the following *short-term* advantages:

- The rate of growth of real gross domestic product would have risen sooner.
- The real average standard of living would have shown a temporary improvement.
- Certain profits would have increased.
- Certain tax receipts would have risen.

- Unemployment would have been reduced.
- There would probably have been a temporary boost to domestic economic confidence.

The authorities had no hesitation in rejecting this policy option. Given the existence of surplus capacity and unemployment, it was accepted that in the short term the increase in money creation and spending would result in increases in production and employment, and not in significant new upward pressure on wages, salaries, prices and imports. It was equally clear, however, that these advantages would be short-lived. The point would soon be reached where total spending would once again become excessive and exert strong upward pressure on wages, prices, imports and interest rates. Among the adverse consequences this would have were the following:

- The surplus on the current account of the balance of payments would be reduced.
- The rand would once again be viewed as a candidate for depreciation and subjected to downward pressure.
- The rate of inflation would rise, amongst other things because wages, salaries and administered prices would increase sharply.

It was recognised that, in such circumstances of excess demand, the use of direct import quotas would provide no solution. On the contrary, import control would exacerbate the situation in several ways:

- Import control reduces the *supply* of goods and not the *demand* for such goods. In conditions of excess demand, import control therefore becomes highly inflationary – it results in too much money chasing too few goods. This puts upward pressure on prices and wages. Eventually imports rise counterproductively.
- Import control reduces competition and contributes to monopolistic exploitation of the man in the street.
- Import control inevitably entails much bureaucratic "red tape".
- Import control would contravene South Africa's GATT undertakings and encourage retaliation against our exports. In this way it would contribute to South Africa's further isolation.
- The impression that South Africa imports unnecessary luxury goods on a large scale is incorrect. More than 80 per cent of our imports consist of capital goods and intermediate goods. In 1984 our total imports amounted to R21,4 billion. Of this total, imports of consumer goods accounted for only R4,0 billion or 18,7 per cent. Any attempt to eliminate from this figure the "unnecessary luxury" goods by means of import quotas would save very little foreign exchange, inflict harm on specialised South African commercial firms, invite retaliation against our exports and require a totally new and costly system of import control.

- Import control would lead to the establishment or expansion of inefficient and uncompetitive industries producing inferior goods at high cost. This would be inflationary and harmful not only to the ordinary consumer and the agricultural and mining sectors, but also to the many efficient manufacturing firms in South Africa which deserve maximum encouragement.

Another reason for the rejection of this second policy option was the realisation that any attempt to use extensive price and wage controls to curb the inevitable inflationary impact of a combination of reflation and import quotas, would be extremely damaging to the economy. It remains the official view that, at best, price and wage controls can treat the *symptoms* of inflation, never the real *causes*. By distorting *relative* prices and wages, such controls would cause the malallocation of scarce labour and other productive resources, and therefore undermine the growth and soundness of the economy. Moreover, since certain cost increases fall outside the Government's control, unduly strict price controls would result in losses and insolvencies. And, of course, trade unions and wage and salary earners generally would understandably oppose government controls over wages and salaries without strict price controls.

For all these reasons the authorities decided against any policy of combining reflation with extensive direct controls over imports, wages and prices.

#### **The third option: promoting economic recovery and growth while maintaining monetary and fiscal discipline**

The third policy option that presented itself was that of promoting economic recovery and growth by monetary and fiscal means while maintaining financial discipline. This was the option actually chosen.

This third option – the present official policy – entails the encouragement of investment and consumer spending with a view to utilising the existing surplus capacity in the economy and raising production, employment and the rate of real economic growth. This option provides for increases in the money supply that are adequate to permit the desired increase in spending and production, but not so large as to contribute to new inflationary pressure.

#### **The present policy**

In more detail, the present policy consists basically of the following elements:

- As part of its policy of trying to ensure an adequate but not excessive supply of credit and money, the Reserve Bank has since the beginning of May 1985 reduced its Bank rate in seven stages from 21,75 per cent to its present level of 14 per cent. Whenever necessary, the Bank has made these lower rates effective by means of repurchase transactions and other open-market operations in money market

paper. These reductions have contributed to declines of similar magnitude in the commercial banks' prime overdraft rates and in most other short-term interest rates. Compared with 25 per cent in early May, for example, the prime overdraft rate at present stands at 17,5 per cent.

As intended, these interest rate declines have thus far proved fully reconcilable with effective money supply control. Measured over a period of twelve months, the rate of increase in M3 has decelerated from 24,7 per cent in November 1984 to 15,4 per cent in September 1985. The comparable twelve-month growth rate of M1 slowed down from 39,6 per cent in November 1984 to 5,5 per cent in September 1985. Moreover, in the first nine months of 1985 money growth at a seasonally adjusted annual rate showed a negative 2,6 per cent for M1 and again of only 12,5 per cent for M3. The marked decline shown by the velocity of circulation of money between the second quarter of 1980 and the second quarter of 1985 appears to have come to an end in recent months.

Fiscal policy has also been eased moderately in accordance with the more expansionary policy stance adopted since July. Government spending has been stepped up and will now clearly exceed the budgetary estimate of R30,9 billion (an increase of 13,6 per cent). This is partly the result of the recent allocation of additional funds to special job creation and training schemes, the encouragement of small business enterprises and unemployment relief. On the other hand, tax revenue will probably also exceed the estimated amounts, partly as a result of the expansionary effects the depreciation of the rand has had on mining and other export incomes. On balance, the "deficit before borrowing" in the Budget might turn out larger than the Budget estimate of R2,6 billion, but should not amount to much more than 3 per cent of gross domestic product.

It would be inappropriate for me to comment in any way on likely changes in fiscal policy in the Budget of March 1986. The Minister of Finance has, however, on more than one occasion indicated his desire to encourage saving, investment and sound growth by downward adjustments in direct tax rates to the extent permitted by circumstances.

- Hire-purchase restrictions have been relaxed.
- To help finance the additional stabilisation expenditures referred to earlier, while at the same time discouraging imports, an import surcharge of 10 per cent has been instituted.

#### **Inflation – has the emphasis in policy shifted?**

In the short term the choice of this third option, as set out above, does imply a marginal shift in priorities from combating inflation to the promotion of growth and employment. But it certainly does not mean that the auth-

orities have thrown in the towel in the fight against inflation. Far from it.

As mentioned earlier, the recent depreciation of the rand from a peak of 53 American cents around the middle of 1985 to its present level of about 37 American cents will no doubt exert some upward pressure on the consumer price index for a while. The recent increase in the price of fuel is an example of this. But the latest money supply and expenditure statistics provide convincing proof that no inflationary pressure is emanating from excess demand. Although a temporary acceleration of the rate of increase of the consumer price index cannot therefore be ruled out, the fears expressed in certain quarters that the rate of inflation might rise to between 20 and 30 per cent in 1986 appear to be totally unfounded. Curbing inflation remains high on the priority list. To this end, the Reserve Bank will do everything in its power to maintain effective control over money creation and spending.

### The outlook for 1986

Given the present policy stance, the indications are that the South African economy is at or near a lower turning point of the business cycle. During the third quarter of 1985 the decline in real gross domestic expenditure came to an end, while real gross domestic product began to rise again. With exports buoyant and short-term interest rates showing a persistent downward tendency, the next cyclical upswing is probably not far away. Indeed, it may already have begun.

Of course, the new upswing is starting from a low base and will take time to gain momentum. But a positive real rate of growth of gross domestic product of about 3 per cent is indicated for 1986. This has to be compared with a negative growth rate of about 1/2 per cent in 1985.

Real gross domestic expenditure is expected to rise by about 4 per cent in 1986. Increases in both private and government consumption expenditure, together with some build-up of inventories, are expected to contribute to this increase. For the time being, no upturn in real fixed investment is foreseen.

As far as the balance of payments is concerned, present indications are that even if the growth rate accelerates to 3 per cent in 1986, the current account will still show a substantial surplus of around R4 billion. In arriving at this figure it was estimated that the value of merchandise exports would rise from about R19 billion in 1985 to around R21 billion in 1986, the net gold output from R14,8 billion in 1985 to about R16 billion in 1986, and the value of imports from R22,6 billion in 1985 to around R28 billion in 1986.

### The capital account and the debt "standstill"

What about the existing pressure on the capital account of the balance of payments and the debt "standstill"? Will the need to maintain a sizeable current account surplus in order to repay debt not restrict economic

growth? The answer is clearly – yes. Maintaining a large current account surplus year after year, by whatever means, implies a transfer of real resources to the rest of the world. This, in turn, means fewer goods available in South Africa for public and private investment and consumption. But two points need to be made in this regard:

Firstly, for the time being there exist sufficient surplus capacity and unemployment in the economy to permit a marked economic recovery without undue pressure on imports, especially if the depreciated exchange rate of the rand is taken into account.

Secondly, even if South Africa's longer-term economic development is, in the event, constrained by the need to maintain a sizeable current account surplus, there will still be cyclical upward and downward phases in the economy. These cyclical fluctuations will then occur around a lower trend line, but they will still be there. And, as already indicated, the prospects are that 1986 will be a year of cyclical upswing.

A further consideration is that, despite the pressures that make the present debt standstill necessary, the outlook for the capital account of the balance of payments in 1986 need not be excessively gloomy.

If, for example, the growth rate does rise to about 3 per cent in 1986 and if, via a rise in imports, this does lead to a reduction in the current account surplus from, say, R5,8 billion in 1985 to R4 billion in 1986, the net outflow of capital is also likely to decline. This is because, with or without a standstill, a rise in imports will tend to be financed to some extent by overseas suppliers' credits or other credits of one kind or another.

There is normally a strong interrelationship between the current and capital accounts of the balance of payments. While this interrelationship has clearly been altered by recent events, it almost certainly still exists to a certain degree. If this is so, an upswing in the domestic economy accompanied by a rise in imports is likely to be accompanied also by some improvement in the capital account.

The debt negotiations now under way, it must be emphasised, are not being approached as a "winding down" exercise. On the contrary, their ultimate objective is to normalise South Africa's relations with foreign financial institutions and markets. We are looking forward to a continuation of not only trade financing but also capital inflows in other forms. It was for this very reason that certain forms of debt were left "out of the net" from the beginning – as a prelude to normalisation. In any event, of the amount of about \$10 billion left "outside the net", only a portion falls due for repayment in 1986, and it is expected that most, if not all, of these maturing loans or credits will be rolled over or replaced by new facilities.

This is not to deny that as long as the present overseas perceptions of conditions in South Africa persist, the capital account and the exchange rate will be adversely affected by "leads and lags" and capital outflows in other forms. But for the reasons I have mentioned, the overall balance of payments in 1986 should prove quite manage-

able. Since the rand is so obviously undervalued at present if judged only by economic criteria, it could therefore appreciate quite readily if political conditions and perceptions improve to any significant extent.

### **Conclusion**

While fully recognising the serious political and economic challenges confronting South Africa at present, I therefore end on an optimistic note.

The policy of monetary and fiscal discipline applied during the past year or more – although it unavoidably entailed considerable sacrifices – has greatly strengthened the ability of the economy to withstand the present abnormal pressure on the capital account. At the same time it has created considerable scope for investment and consumption spending to rise in the period ahead without putting excessive pressure on either prices or imports.

In the implementation of this policy, the use of flexible and realistic interest and exchange rates has played a crucial role. Given the stresses and strains of the past year, any attempt to maintain interest rates at fixed and relatively low levels while simultaneously trying to "peg" the rand to the United States dollar at an unrealistic exchange rate – which is apparently what some critics believe should have been done – would have had disastrous consequences. In the event, the flexible and realistic rates proved their worth as essential shock absorbers and as an integral part of the economic adjustment mechanism.

In the final analysis the gratifying conclusion must be drawn that, despite the unique trials and tribulations experienced by South Africa since July this year, the anticipated scenario for 1986 is one of economic upswing, moderate growth and increased employment, with a sustained, although smaller, surplus on the current account of the balance of payments and no significant demand pressure on prices. Regrettably, the rate of inflation will not be as low and the rate of real economic growth as high as might have been the case under more propitious circumstances for South Africa. But there are nevertheless solid grounds for expecting improved economic conditions in South Africa in 1986.

# Rebasing and revising national accounts aggregates<sup>1,2</sup>

## Introduction

At the recommendation of international organisations, such as the United Nations Organisation and the International Monetary Fund, 1980 has been accepted internationally as the new base year for the purpose of constructing index and constant-price statistical series. In accordance with international practice, the South African Reserve Bank, in co-operation with the Central Statistical Services, has rebased all real national accounting aggregates, using 1980 instead of 1975 as the base year. This means, firstly, that the estimates of expenditure on gross domestic product (GDP(E)) at constant prices are now expressed in terms of average 1980 prices instead of average 1975 prices; and, secondly, that the weights assigned to the components of the output measure of gross domestic product (GDP(O)), which previously reflected values added in 1975, now represent values added in 1980.

Before the *real* national accounting aggregates have been converted to the new 1980 base, all corresponding *current price* estimates were first revised to incorporate new statistical information, changes in estimation procedures and adjustment by means of recalculated seasonal factors. In particular, the inventory valuation adjustment was extensively revised.

## The need for and background of rebasing

The purpose of constructing constant price national accounts data is to measure *changes in the volume* of goods and services produced or utilised.

The statistical procedure in measuring volume changes, for example in domestic output, between a chosen base period and a current period consists of revaluing the output in the current period at the prices of the base period, before calculating the changes between these two periods. This procedure eliminates the effect of price changes from the base to the current period and, at the same time, weighs the output of various goods and services according to the prices that they commanded in the base period. The prices in the chosen base period, therefore, determine the relative values of the different goods and services included in total output.

These relative values change over time because prices invariably do not move in a uniform way. Reasons for variations in the structure of prices include changes in

supply and demand, improvements in productivity and quality, technological advances, tax changes, international price changes and exchange rate adjustments. To ensure that relative values, and therefore weighted average volume changes, remain realistic, base periods and weights have to be changed from time to time. For this reason, constant-price national accounts data have been rebased, using 1980 as the new base year.

The calculation of new constant-price series, with 1980 as the base year, has been done for the period from 1978 onwards. Existing series expressed in terms of constant 1975 prices, have been retained for the period up to 1977 and have simply been linked to the new series, without re-weighting. The following formula has been used to link the pre-1978 series, i.e. to convert them into 1980-based series:

$$f_i = \frac{1978 \text{ observation for the } i\text{-th series at 1980 prices}}{1978 \text{ observation for the } i\text{-th series at 1975 prices}}$$

In order not to disturb the previously existing rates of change in volume series up to 1978, sub-totals and totals have been converted into 1980 prices independently of their components. In consequence, for periods before 1978, these converted sub-totals and totals are not equal to the sums of their components. In other words, the constant price figures do not add up in an accounting sense. Although this may be an inconvenience, the accepted procedure is necessary in order to retain the correct weighting of the different estimates. In this issue of the *Quarterly Bulletin* rebased figures are published only from 1977 to 1985.

## Revisions of estimates in terms of current prices

National accounts data represent best estimates of the theoretically defined items. Although national accounts items cannot be calculated with complete precision, their accuracy can be improved over time as data collection procedures become more sophisticated and new sources of basic data are developed. As mentioned earlier, before changing to the 1980 base, all current price estimates were revised to incorporate newly available statistical information. Further changes in the current price estimates stemmed from changes in estimation procedures and adjustment by means of revised seasonal factors. Obviously, these changes also had a bearing on the final estimates of the real magnitudes in terms of 1980 prices. Adjustments to GDP(E) at current prices, included revisions to private and government consumption expenditure, fixed investment expenditure, change in inventories and inventory valuation adjustments. Revisions were also made to GDP at factor income (GDP(I)), consisting of salaries and wages and gross operating surplus.

1 National accounts data for South Africa refer to the Republic of South Africa, Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei and the territory of South West Africa/Namibia.

2 The rebasing and revisions were conducted by the National Accounts Section in the Economics Department of the South African Reserve Bank and the Directorate of National Accounts and Finance of the Central Statistical Services.

New statistical sources and new estimation methods necessitated the revision of private consumption expenditure, especially outlays on durable personal transport equipment. The revision of government consumption expenditure stemmed mainly from the availability of new financial statistics for the governments of the national states and local authorities. Recently, census data of the mining and private transportation sectors were made available by the Central Statistical Services and the incorporation of this information into the national accounts resulted in revised estimates of investment spending at current prices. The adjustment for inventory valuation in the national accounts, that is the difference between changes in the book value of inventories in a particular period and changes in the physical volume of inventories valued at an average price for that period, was extended to include all inventory categories and not only industrial and commercial inventories as had been the case.

#### Comparison of 1980-based estimates with 1975-based estimates

In theory, the effects of rebasing the output measure of gross domestic product (GDP(O)) and the expenditure measure (GDP(E)) should be the same. In practice, however, they are not. These different effects arise because the two measures are constructed independently, using different methods of computation and separate data sources of varying levels of detail. Consequently, the two measures are subject to different errors of measurement and to variations in the detail of components which are used in producing a weighted total GDP.

In the accompanying tables A and B the annual growth rates in the different estimates of real gross domestic

product, based respectively on 1975 and 1980, are compared for the period 1978 to 1984. During the cyclical upswing of 1978 to 1981 the average annual rates of growth in the expenditure measure (GDP(E)), the output measure (GDP(O)) and an income measure (GDP(I))<sup>3</sup> were reduced by 0,9 per cent, 1,1 per cent and 0,6 per cent, respectively, in the process of revision and rebasing. An average of the three measures (GDP(A)) indicates that revisions and the change to the 1980 base year resulted in a reduction of 0,9 per cent in the average growth rate of real gross domestic product.

The lower growth rate of the newly based GDP(O) during the period 1978 to 1981 resulted mainly from slower output growth in the sectors mining, manufacturing and construction, which more than outweighed higher output growth in agriculture and trade. The increase in real indirect tax payments was scaled down sharply from 9,3 per cent in terms of 1975 weights to 5,1 per cent in terms of 1980 weights. Upward adjustments in the real growth rate of government consumption expenditure and changes in inventories were more than neutralised by downward adjustments in private consumption expenditure, fixed investment spending and exports of goods and non-factor services. As a result, the real average annual growth rate in the expenditure measure of gross domestic product was lowered by 0,9 per cent in the process of revision and rebasing.

During the years 1981 to 1984 the data revisions and rebasing raised the growth rate in GDP(O) and the GDP(E) on average by 0,5 per cent, but reduced the growth in

<sup>3</sup> Computed by deflating total factor income at market prices by the implicit deflator of the expenditure measure of gross domestic product.

Table A: Effects of rebasing and revisions

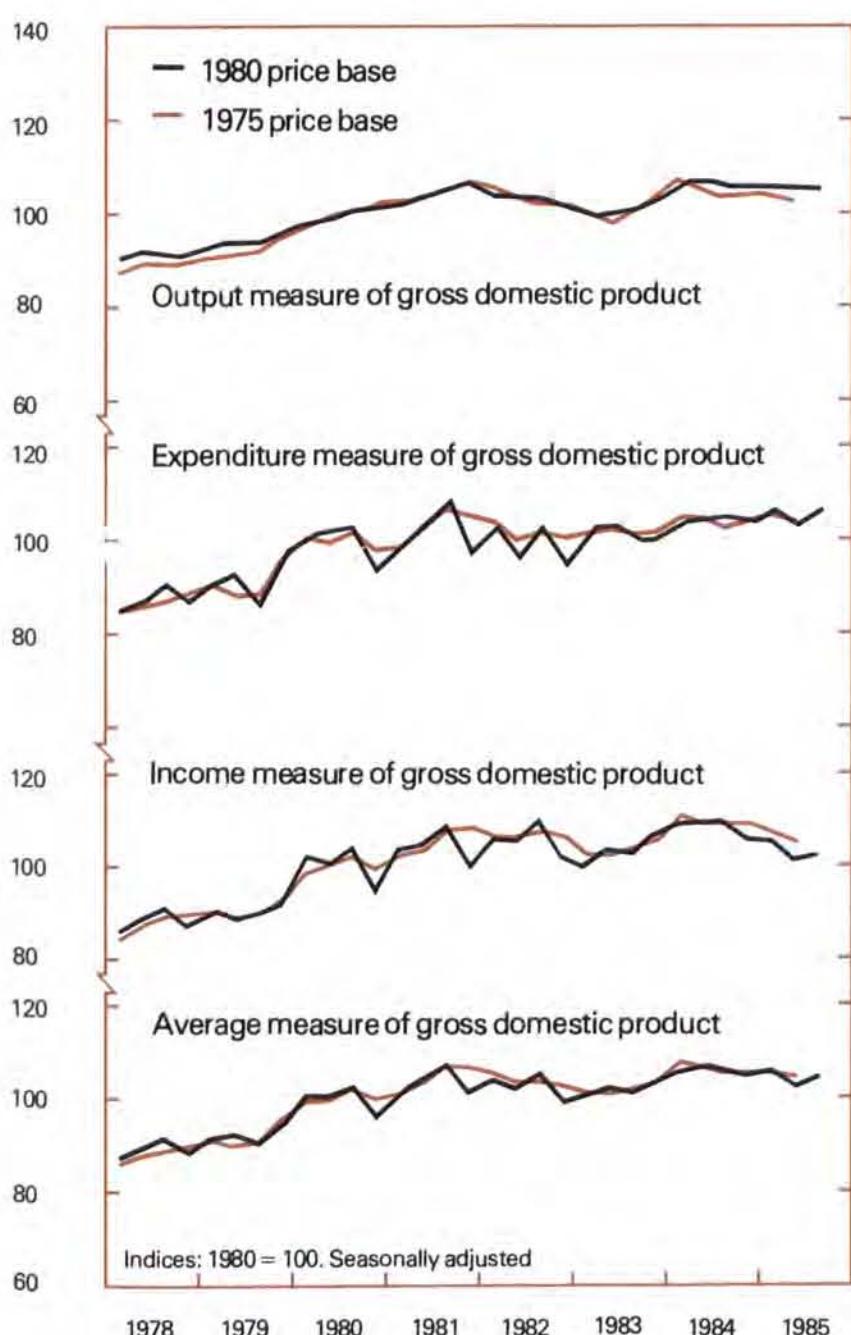
Annual growth rate in gross domestic output by kind of economic activity, 1978 to 1984

	Percentage change at 1975 prices		Percentage change at 1980 prices	
	1978 to 1981	1981 to 1984	1978 to 1981	1981 to 1984
Agriculture, forestry and fishing .....	2,7	-6,4	4,5	-8,7
Mining and quarrying .....	0,6	-0,3	-0,5	0,8
Manufacturing .....	9,0	-2,3	8,2	-2,3
Electricity, gas and water .....	8,9	3,6	9,0	4,0
Construction (contractors) .....	5,9	-2,8	5,1	-2,8
Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation .....	4,5	2,2	5,6	4,5
Transport, storage and communication .....	7,6	0,2	7,4	-0,6
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services .....	5,4	3,7	5,5	3,4
Community, social and personal services .....	5,5	4,4	5,3	6,7
<b>Less:</b> Imputed financial service charges .....	7,8	5,0	8,1	3,9
General government .....	2,5	4,1	2,8	4,4
Other producers .....	2,4	1,7	2,2	3,4
Gross domestic product at factor cost .....	5,3	0,1	4,5	0,6
Indirect taxes .....	9,3	-0,3	5,1	0,5
<b>Less:</b> Subsidies .....	2,9	2,4	4,1	2,0
Gross domestic product at market prices (GDP(O)) .....	5,6	-	4,5	0,5

GDP(I) by 0,2 per cent. As a result, the growth rate in the average output indicator was raised by only 0,2 per cent. Output growth was raised in the sectors mining; electricity, gas and water; trade; community, social and personal services; and the other production sectors, whereas output growth in agriculture and transportation was lowered somewhat. The rate of growth in real indirect taxes was also increased by the revisions and rebasing. Regarding the expenditure measure of real output, it is interesting to observe that the growth rates in private consumption expenditure and exports of goods and non-factor services were raised by 0,2 per cent and 0,6 per cent, respectively, but that growth rates in government consumption expenditure, fixed investment and imports of goods and non-factor services were reduced.

The accompanying graphs show the quarterly effects of the rebasing and revisions on GDP(O), GDP(I), GDP(A) and the components of GDP(E).

#### Comparison of constant price aggregates



#### Conclusion

The changes brought about by revisions and the change to the 1980 base year had little effect on movements in real GDP(O) and GDP(E). Although various output measures are mentioned in this note, the Reserve Bank will continue to refer to changes in the output measure of gross domestic product as the economic growth rate.

It is anticipated that the next rebasing will be done in 1988 and that the new base year will then be 1985.

#### Components of real expenditure on gross domestic product

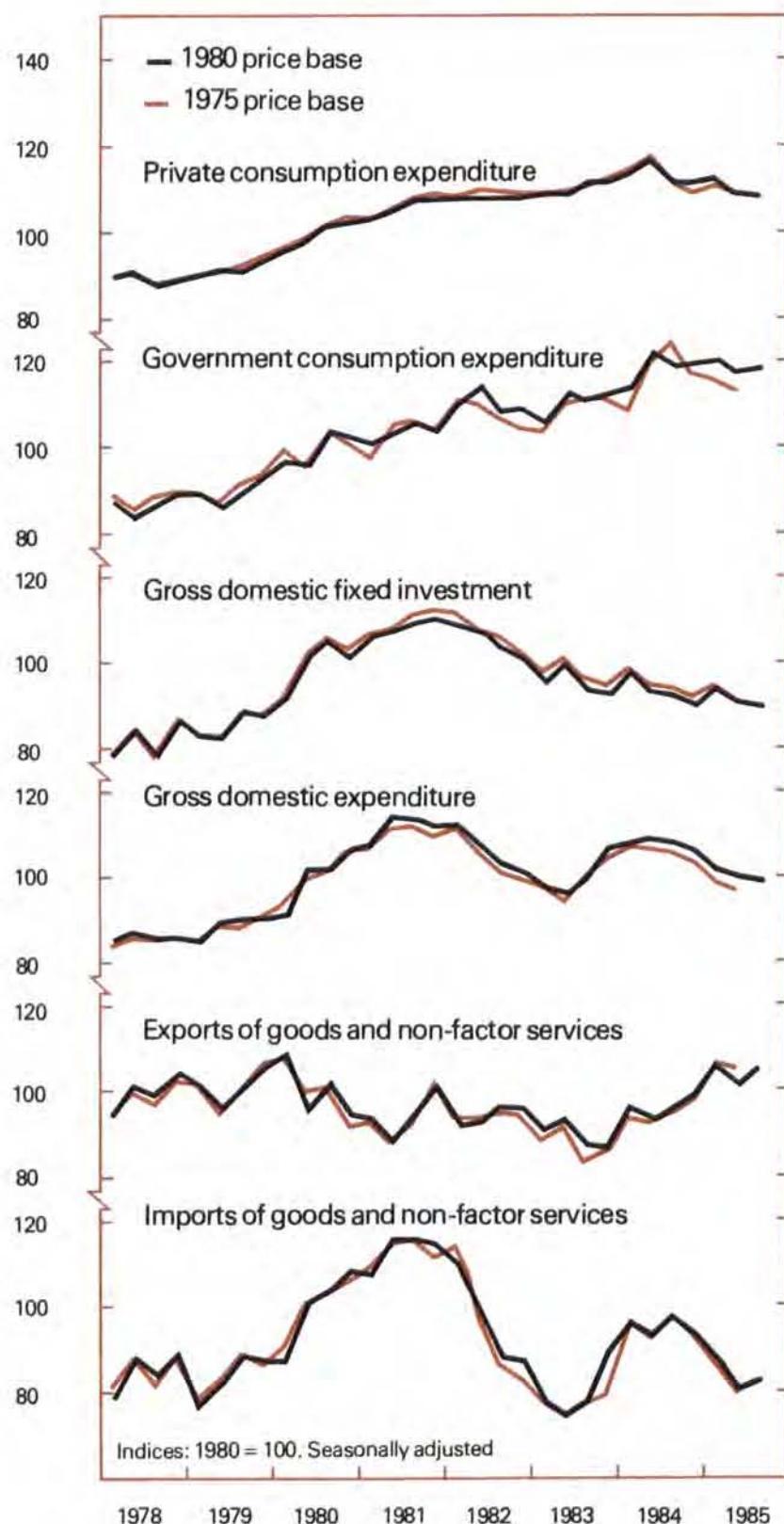


Table B: Effects of rebasing and revisions

Annual growth rate in components of gross domestic expenditure and gross domestic product 1978 to 1984

	Percentage change at 1975 prices		Percentage change at 1980 prices	
	1978 to 1981	1981 to 1984	1978 to 1981	1981 to 1984
Private consumption expenditure .....	6,1	2,0	5,9	2,2
Durable goods .....	14,2	-2,5	14,6	-4,3
Semi-durable goods .....	7,7	0,5	7,5	0,7
Non-durable goods .....	3,8	2,9	3,6	3,3
Services .....	5,3	3,8	5,3	4,1
Government consumption expenditure .....	5,3	4,8	5,9	4,7
Gross domestic fixed investment .....	10,0	-4,6	9,7	-4,8
Public authorities .....	4,3	-5,9	3,9	-6,2
Public corporations .....	4,6	-3,5	4,4	-4,0
Private business enterprises .....	15,4	-4,5	15,2	-4,4
Change in inventories <sup>1</sup> .....	6,6	-4,9	7,4	-4,8
Gross domestic expenditure .....	8,8	-1,3	8,9	-1,3
Exports of goods and non-factor services .....	-1,5	-	-2,0	0,6
Imports of goods and non-factor services .....	9,8	-5,7	10,1	-5,9
GDP(E) at market prices <sup>2</sup> .....	6,0	0,3	5,1	0,8
GDP(O) at market prices <sup>3</sup> .....	5,6	-	4,5	0,5
GDP(I) at market prices <sup>4</sup> .....	6,3	1,3	5,7	1,1
GDP(A) at market prices <sup>5</sup> .....	6,0	0,5	5,1	0,7

<sup>1</sup> Change in the series as percentage of the GDP(E) at the beginning of the period.<sup>2</sup> Expenditure measure of gross domestic product, i.e. the total of consumption expenditure, gross domestic investment, exports of goods and non-factor services minus imports of goods and non-factor services.<sup>3</sup> Output measure of gross domestic product, i.e. the total volume of production.<sup>4</sup> Income measure of gross domestic product, i.e. the sum of factor incomes at current prices deflated by the implicit deflator for GDP(E).<sup>5</sup> Average measure of gross domestic product, i.e. average of GDP(E), GDP(O) and GDP(I).

Tabel 1  
**BESTEDING AAN BRUTO BINNELANDSE  
 PRODUK**  
**Teen konstante 1980-pryse**  
 R miljoene

Table 1  
**EXPENDITURE ON GROSS DOMESTIC  
 PRODUCT**  
**At constant 1980 prices**  
 R millions

Tydperk Period	Private verbruiks- besteding Private con- sumption expenditure	Verbruiks- besteding deur algemene owerheid <sup>1</sup> Consumption expenditure by general government <sup>1</sup>	Bruto binnelandse vaste investering Gross domestic fixed investment	Verandering in voorrade Change in inventories	Respos Residual item	Bruto binne- landse besteding Gross domestic ex- penditure	Uitvoer van goedere en nie-faktor- dienste Exports of goods and non-factor services	min Invoer van goedere en nie- faktor- dienste Imports of goods and non-factor services	Besteding aan bruto binne- landse produk Ex- penditure on gross domestic product
I .....	6 768	1 977	3 094	-775	106	<b>11 170</b>	5 402	3 232	<b>13 340</b>
II .....	6 976	1 648	3 399	41	968	<b>13 032</b>	5 581	3 727	<b>14 886</b>
III .....	6 698	1 837	3 218	295	228	<b>12 276</b>	5 814	3 648	<b>14 442</b>
IV .....	7 316	1 885	3 729	-226	-165	<b>12 539</b>	5 411	3 767	<b>14 183</b>
1978 .....	27 758	7 347	13 440	-665	1 137	<b>49 017</b>	22 208	14 374	<b>56 851</b>
I .....	6 762	2 008	3 229	-673	-248	<b>11 078</b>	5 807	3 119	<b>13 766</b>
II .....	6 983	1 705	3 327	1 086	325	<b>13 426</b>	5 311	3 507	<b>15 230</b>
III .....	6 937	1 896	3 649	-726	999	<b>12 755</b>	5 769	3 809	<b>14 715</b>
IV .....	7 713	1 968	3 740	560	-753	<b>13 228</b>	5 502	3 744	<b>14 986</b>
1979 .....	28 395	7 577	13 945	247	323	<b>50 487</b>	22 389	14 179	<b>58 697</b>
I .....	7 224	2 154	3 557	-79	-1 208	<b>11 648</b>	6 151	3 477	<b>14 322</b>
II .....	7 506	1 927	4 140	1 619	-46	<b>15 146</b>	5 224	4 204	<b>16 166</b>
III .....	7 735	2 210	4 369	354	-170	<b>14 498</b>	5 801	4 560	<b>15 739</b>
IV .....	8 457	2 158	4 312	568	-40	<b>15 455</b>	5 043	4 718	<b>15 780</b>
1980 .....	30 922	8 449	16 378	2 462	-1 464	<b>56 747</b>	22 219	16 959	<b>62 007</b>
I .....	7 721	2 219	4 136	-251	191	<b>14 016</b>	5 234	4 202	<b>15 048</b>
II .....	8 048	2 097	4 355	1 648	499	<b>16 647</b>	4 845	4 968	<b>16 524</b>
III .....	8 223	2 250	4 607	1 842	-217	<b>16 705</b>	5 320	5 082	<b>16 943</b>
IV .....	8 954	2 172	4 658	229	-156	<b>15 857</b>	5 529	4 936	<b>16 450</b>
1981 .....	32 946	8 738	17 756	3 468	317	<b>63 225</b>	20 928	19 188	<b>64 965</b>
I .....	8 080	2 439	4 348	-194	74	<b>14 747</b>	5 135	4 329	<b>15 553</b>
II .....	8 295	2 336	4 265	-100	762	<b>15 558</b>	5 134	4 267	<b>16 425</b>
III .....	8 289	2 311	4 371	-298	141	<b>14 814</b>	5 456	3 851	<b>16 419</b>
IV .....	8 976	2 275	4 246	-904	-19	<b>14 574</b>	5 223	3 742	<b>16 055</b>
1982* .....	33 640	9 361	17 230	-1 496	958	<b>59 693</b>	20 948	16 189	<b>64 452</b>
I .....	8 128	2 332	3 780	-925	-463	<b>12 852</b>	5 143	3 044	<b>14 951</b>
II .....	8 330	2 333	3 984	-293	-522	<b>13 832</b>	5 047	3 104	<b>15 775</b>
III .....	8 488	2 371	3 973	-402	-15	<b>14 415</b>	4 890	3 408	<b>15 897</b>
IV .....	9 215	2 308	3 917	472	-536	<b>15 376</b>	4 725	3 866	<b>16 235</b>
1983* .....	34 161	9 344	15 654	-1 148	-1 536	<b>56 475</b>	19 805	13 422	<b>62 858</b>
I .....	8 483	2 498	3 871	-665	302	<b>14 489</b>	5 338	3 886	<b>15 941</b>
II .....	8 936	2 575	3 746	-145	449	<b>15 561</b>	5 227	3 907	<b>16 881</b>
III .....	8 543	2 534	3 939	614	48	<b>15 678</b>	5 199	4 288	<b>16 589</b>
IV .....	9 171	2 433	3 784	576	-943	<b>15 021</b>	5 546	3 952	<b>16 615</b>
1984* .....	35 133	10 040	15 340	380	-144	<b>60 749</b>	21 310	16 033	<b>66 026</b>

1. Lopende besteding aan salarisse en lone en aan goedere en ander dienste van nie-kapitale aard van die algemene afdelings, maar nie die sake-ondernehmings nie, van openbare owerhede. Openbare owerhede sluit in sentrale owerhede, provinsiale administrasies en plaaslike owerhede van die gedefinieerde gebied en ander liggeme soos bestaansbeveiligingsfondse, S.A. Ontwikkelingstrustfonds, WNNR, ens.

1. Current expenditure on salaries and wages and on goods and other services of a non-capital nature of the general departments, but not the business enterprises, of public authorities. Public authorities include central authorities, provincial administrations and local authorities of the defined territory and other bodies such as social security funds, S.A. Development Trust Fund, CSIR, etc.

Tabel 2

**BESTEDING AAN BRUTO BINNELANDSE****PRODUK**

Teen konstante 1980-pryse

Seisoensinvloed uitgeskakel, teen jaarkoerse

R miljoene

Table 2

**EXPENDITURE ON GROSS DOMESTIC****PRODUCT**

At constant 1980 prices

Seasonally adjusted, at annual rates

R millions

Tydperk Period	Private verbruiks- besteding Private con- sumption expenditure	Verbruiks- besteding deur algemene overheid <sup>1</sup> Con- sumption expenditure by general government <sup>1</sup>	Bruto binnelandse vaste investering Gross domestic fixed investment	Verandering in voorrade Change in inventories	Respos Residual item	Bruto binne- landse besteding <b>Gross domestic ex- penditure</b>	Uitvoer van goedere en nie-faktordienste Exports of goods and non-factor services	min Invoer van goedere en nie- faktordienste <b>less</b> Imports of goods and non-factor services	Besteding aan bruto binne- landse produk <b>Ex- penditure on gross domestic product</b>
I .....	27 941	7 369	12 868	-1 520	1 966	<b>48 624</b>	20 985	13 322	<b>56 287</b>
II .....	28 250	7 110	13 804	-1 340	1 908	<b>49 732</b>	22 514	14 934	<b>57 312</b>
III .....	27 232	7 338	12 868	2 376	-1 079	<b>48 735</b>	22 118	14 122	<b>56 731</b>
IV .....	27 609	7 571	14 220	-2 176	1 753	<b>48 977</b>	23 215	15 118	<b>57 074</b>
1978 .....	27 758	7 347	13 440	-665	1 137	<b>49 017</b>	22 208	14 374	<b>56 851</b>
I .....	27 890	7 568	13 522	-640	179	<b>48 519</b>	22 561	12 972	<b>58 108</b>
II .....	28 346	7 284	13 499	2 824	-976	<b>50 977</b>	21 358	13 969	<b>58 366</b>
III .....	28 278	7 555	14 480	-2 276	3 314	<b>51 351</b>	22 164	14 932	<b>58 583</b>
IV .....	29 066	7 901	14 279	1 080	-1 225	<b>51 101</b>	23 473	14 843	<b>59 731</b>
1979 .....	28 395	7 577	13 945	247	323	<b>50 487</b>	22 389	14 179	<b>58 697</b>
I .....	29 844	8 174	15 065	1 560	-3 034	<b>51 609</b>	24 084	14 871	<b>60 822</b>
II .....	30 502	8 158	16 629	5 440	-3 255	<b>57 474</b>	21 234	16 993	<b>61 715</b>
III .....	31 573	8 777	17 243	2 172	-2 148	<b>57 617</b>	22 629	17 539	<b>62 707</b>
IV .....	31 769	8 687	16 575	676	2 581	<b>60 288</b>	20 929	18 433	<b>62 784</b>
1980 .....	30 922	8 449	16 378	2 462	-1 464	<b>56 747</b>	22 219	16 959	<b>62 007</b>
I .....	32 100	8 478	17 419	1 020	1 781	<b>60 798</b>	20 795	18 236	<b>63 357</b>
II .....	32 751	8 756	17 602	6 452	-770	<b>64 791</b>	19 443	19 503	<b>64 731</b>
III .....	33 437	8 911	17 949	7 296	-3 372	<b>64 221</b>	21 016	19 582	<b>65 655</b>
IV .....	33 496	8 807	18 054	-896	3 629	<b>63 090</b>	22 458	19 431	<b>66 117</b>
1981 .....	32 946	8 738	17 756	3 468	317	<b>63 225</b>	20 928	19 188	<b>64 965</b>
I .....	33 591	9 364	17 875	2 916	-513	<b>63 233</b>	20 426	18 648	<b>65 011</b>
II .....	33 680	9 640	17 560	-2 892	2 823	<b>60 811</b>	20 522	16 705	<b>64 628</b>
III .....	33 664	9 170	16 881	-612	-1 130	<b>57 973</b>	21 453	14 759	<b>64 667</b>
IV .....	33 625	9 270	16 604	-5 396	2 652	<b>56 755</b>	21 391	14 644	<b>63 502</b>
1982* .....	33 640	9 361	17 230	-1 496	958	<b>59 693</b>	20 948	16 189	<b>64 452</b>
I .....	33 806	9 023	15 583	-1 384	-1 997	<b>55 031</b>	20 132	12 981	<b>62 182</b>
II .....	33 772	9 479	16 402	-2 068	-3 456	<b>54 129</b>	20 583	12 508	<b>62 204</b>
III .....	34 454	9 375	15 325	-1 572	-1 132	<b>56 450</b>	19 393	13 088	<b>62 755</b>
IV .....	34 612	9 499	15 306	432	441	<b>60 290</b>	19 112	15 111	<b>64 291</b>
1983* .....	34 161	9 344	15 654	-1 148	-1 536	<b>56 475</b>	19 805	13 422	<b>62 858</b>
I .....	35 198	9 631	16 064	-980	885	<b>60 798</b>	21 442	16 196	<b>66 044</b>
II .....	36 155	10 376	15 295	-320	24	<b>61 530</b>	20 800	15 170	<b>66 020</b>
III .....	34 618	10 044	15 191	2 232	-1 110	<b>60 975</b>	21 129	16 454	<b>65 650</b>
IV .....	34 561	10 109	14 810	588	-375	<b>59 693</b>	21 869	15 772	<b>65 790</b>
1984* .....	35 133	10 040	15 340	380	-144	<b>60 749</b>	21 310	16 033	<b>66 026</b>

1. Lopende besteding aan salarisse en lone en aan goedere en ander dienste van nie-kapitale aard van die algemene afdelings, maar nie die sake-ondernehemings nie, van openbare owerhede. Openbare owerhede sluit in sentrale owerhede, provinsiale administrasies en plaaslike owerhede van die gedefinieerde gebied en ander liggeme soos bestaansbeveiligingsfondse, S.A. Ontwikkelingstrustfonds, WNNR, ens.

1. Current expenditure on salaries and wages and on goods and other services of a non-capital nature of the general departments, but not the business enterprises, of public authorities. Public authorities include central authorities, provincial administrations and local authorities of the defined territory and other bodies such as social security funds, S.A. Development Trust Fund, CSIR, etc.

Tabel 3  
**PRIVATE VERBRUIKSBESTEDING**  
**Teen konstante 1980-pryse**  
R miljoene

Table 3  
**PRIVATE CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE**  
**At constant 1980 prices**  
R millions

Tydperk Period	Kwartaalsyfers Quarterly figures					Seisoensinvloed uitgeskakel, teen jaarkoerse Seasonally adjusted, at annual rates				
	Duursame goedere Durable goods	Semi- duursame goedere Semi- durable goods	Nie- duursame goedere Non- durable goods	Dienste <sup>1</sup> Services <sup>1</sup>	Totaal Total	Duursame goedere Durable goods	Semi- duursame doedere Semi- durable goods	Nie- duursame goedere Non- durable goods	Dienste <sup>1</sup> Services <sup>1</sup>	Totaal Total
I .....	613	1 087	3 339	1 729	<b>6 768</b>	2 659	4 782	13 498	7 002	<b>27 941</b>
II .....	745	1 202	3 347	1 682	<b>6 976</b>	3 073	4 844	13 542	6 791	<b>28 250</b>
III .....	610	1 091	3 252	1 745	<b>6 698</b>	2 502	4 560	13 200	6 970	<b>27 232</b>
IV .....	755	1 324	3 486	1 751	<b>7 316</b>	2 658	4 630	13 456	6 865	<b>27 609</b>
1978 .....	2 723	4 704	13 424	6 907	<b>27 758</b>	2 723	4 704	13 424	6 907	<b>27 758</b>
I .....	637	1 061	3 324	1 740	<b>6 762</b>	2 767	4 675	13 406	7 042	<b>27 890</b>
II .....	677	1 164	3 399	1 743	<b>6 983</b>	2 828	4 692	13 758	7 068	<b>28 346</b>
III .....	723	1 108	3 319	1 787	<b>6 937</b>	2 978	4 673	13 521	7 106	<b>28 278</b>
IV .....	905	1 386	3 589	1 833	<b>7 713</b>	3 195	4 836	13 839	7 196	<b>29 066</b>
1979 .....	2 942	4 719	13 631	7 103	<b>28 395</b>	2 942	4 719	13 631	7 103	<b>28 395</b>
I .....	775	1 140	3 503	1 806	<b>7 224</b>	3 370	5 049	14 113	7 312	<b>29 844</b>
II .....	868	1 293	3 483	1 862	<b>7 506</b>	3 640	5 219	14 091	7 552	<b>30 502</b>
III .....	968	1 293	3 497	1 977	<b>7 735</b>	3 965	5 476	14 274	7 858	<b>31 573</b>
IV .....	1 154	1 633	3 683	1 987	<b>8 457</b>	4 085	5 692	14 186	7 806	<b>31 769</b>
1980 .....	3 765	5 359	14 166	7 632	<b>30 922</b>	3 765	5 359	14 166	7 632	<b>30 922</b>
I .....	907	1 297	3 604	1 913	<b>7 721</b>	3 939	5 760	14 560	7 841	<b>32 100</b>
II .....	972	1 449	3 644	1 983	<b>8 048</b>	4 080	5 846	14 765	8 060	<b>32 751</b>
III .....	1 034	1 389	3 724	2 076	<b>8 223</b>	4 201	5 869	15 174	8 193	<b>33 437</b>
IV .....	1 187	1 712	3 963	2 092	<b>8 954</b>	4 180	5 913	15 241	8 162	<b>33 496</b>
1981 .....	4 100	5 847	14 935	8 064	<b>32 946</b>	4 100	5 847	14 935	8 064	<b>32 946</b>
I .....	953	1 305	3 796	2 026	<b>8 080</b>	4 133	5 801	15 340	8 317	<b>33 591</b>
II .....	975	1 460	3 806	2 054	<b>8 295</b>	4 047	5 861	15 408	8 364	<b>33 680</b>
III .....	967	1 375	3 809	2 138	<b>8 289</b>	3 921	5 815	15 492	8 436	<b>33 664</b>
IV .....	1 084	1 668	4 036	2 188	<b>8 976</b>	3 815	5 755	15 548	8 507	<b>33 625</b>
1982* .....	3 979	5 808	15 447	8 406	<b>33 640</b>	3 979	5 808	15 447	8 406	<b>33 640</b>
I .....	863	1 286	3 903	2 076	<b>8 128</b>	3 763	5 711	15 791	8 541	<b>33 806</b>
II .....	908	1 395	3 899	2 128	<b>8 330</b>	3 755	5 600	15 758	8 659	<b>33 772</b>
III .....	953	1 382	3 914	2 239	<b>8 488</b>	3 856	5 851	15 906	8 841	<b>34 454</b>
IV .....	1 108	1 667	4 140	2 300	<b>9 215</b>	3 954	5 758	15 969	8 931	<b>34 612</b>
1983* .....	3 832	5 730	15 856	8 743	<b>34 161</b>	3 832	5 730	15 856	8 743	<b>34 161</b>
I .....	936	1 347	4 017	2 183	<b>8 483</b>	4 026	5 986	16 245	8 941	<b>35 198</b>
II .....	1 049	1 515	4 116	2 256	<b>8 936</b>	4 283	6 076	16 614	9 182	<b>36 155</b>
III .....	730	1 385	4 069	2 359	<b>8 543</b>	2 946	5 848	16 526	9 298	<b>34 618</b>
IV .....	882	1 722	4 258	2 309	<b>9 171</b>	3 133	5 966	16 455	9 007	<b>34 561</b>
1984* .....	3 597	5 969	16 460	9 107	<b>35 133</b>	3 597	5 969	16 460	9 107	<b>35 133</b>

1. Ná aansuiwing vir netto besteding van buitelanders in die binnelandse mark.

1. After adjustment for net expenditure of foreigners in the domestic market.

Tabel 4  
**BRUTO BINNELANDSE VASTE INVESTERING**  
**Teen konstante 1980-pryse**  
R miljoene

Table 4  
**GROSS DOMESTIC FIXED INVESTMENT**  
**At constant 1980 prices**  
R millions

Tydperk Period	Volgens tipe ekonomiese bedrywigheid By kind of economic activity						Volgens tipe organisasie By type of organisation			
	Mynbou en steen- groeery Mining and quarrying	Fabrieks- wese Manufacturing	Elektrisiteit, gas en water Electricity, gas and water	Vervoer, opbergung en kommuni- kasie Transport, storage and communi- cation	Finansies, versekerung, vaste eiendom en sake- dienste <sup>1</sup> Finance, insurance, real estate and business services <sup>1</sup>	Gemeenskaps-, maatskaplike en persoonlike dienste Community, social and personal services	Totaal Total	Openbare owerhede Public authorities	Openbare korporasies Public corporations	Private sake- ondernemings <sup>1</sup> Private business enterprises <sup>1</sup>
I .....	203	680	299	453	527	524	<b>3 094</b>	1 057	566	1 471
II .....	379	796	418	395	504	465	<b>3 399</b>	839	722	1 838
III .....	277	627	515	347	531	498	<b>3 218</b>	944	788	1 486
IV .....	337	750	657	489	504	558	<b>3 729</b>	1 045	1 007	1 677
1978 .....	1 196	2 853	1 889	1 684	2 066	2 045	<b>13 440</b>	3 885	3 083	6 472
I .....	260	654	391	579	441	532	<b>3 229</b>	1 067	647	1 515
II .....	361	900	377	303	522	464	<b>3 327</b>	860	805	1 662
III .....	383	808	638	371	508	520	<b>3 649</b>	966	1 034	1 649
IV .....	470	849	537	378	517	558	<b>3 740</b>	1 004	934	1 802
1979 .....	1 474	3 211	1 943	1 631	1 988	2 074	<b>13 945</b>	3 897	3 420	6 628
I .....	347	839	418	450	555	537	<b>3 557</b>	1 017	795	1 745
II .....	480	1 288	523	298	624	477	<b>4 140</b>	845	1 236	2 059
III .....	544	1 141	546	450	667	510	<b>4 369</b>	1 029	1 089	2 251
IV .....	591	1 066	486	472	687	506	<b>4 312</b>	1 018	1 040	2 254
1980 .....	1 962	4 334	1 973	1 670	2 533	2 030	<b>16 378</b>	3 909	4 160	8 309
I .....	421	946	427	528	736	573	<b>4 136</b>	1 152	820	2 164
II .....	491	1 100	551	389	774	463	<b>4 355</b>	921	957	2 477
III .....	577	1 083	560	547	710	511	<b>4 607</b>	1 103	899	2 605
IV .....	530	1 088	531	577	783	566	<b>4 658</b>	1 185	828	2 645
1981 .....	2 019	4 217	2 069	2 041	3 003	2 113	<b>17 756</b>	4 361	3 504	9 891
I .....	414	1 071	463	695	718	505	<b>4 348</b>	1 232	661	2 455
II .....	448	867	638	541	753	458	<b>4 265</b>	1 010	835	2 420
III .....	439	916	657	581	749	482	<b>4 371</b>	1 091	784	2 496
IV .....	433	974	606	555	730	449	<b>4 246</b>	1 044	815	2 387
1982* .....	1 734	3 828	2 364	2 372	2 950	1 894	<b>17 230</b>	4 377	3 095	9 758
I .....	329	794	500	548	677	455	<b>3 780</b>	1 038	630	2 112
II .....	349	742	662	581	765	438	<b>3 984</b>	1 060	834	2 090
III .....	334	674	698	437	875	468	<b>3 973</b>	945	810	2 218
IV .....	455	652	653	398	826	458	<b>3 917</b>	903	748	2 266
1983* .....	1 467	2 862	2 513	1 964	3 143	1 819	<b>15 654</b>	3 946	3 022	8 686
I .....	322	652	691	480	831	453	<b>3 871</b>	974	788	2 109
II .....	405	597	683	333	868	421	<b>3 746</b>	782	761	2 203
III .....	400	612	740	407	853	484	<b>3 939</b>	922	803	2 214
IV .....	456	597	687	420	751	450	<b>3 784</b>	917	747	2 120
1984* .....	1 583	2 458	2 801	1 640	3 303	1 808	<b>15 340</b>	3 595	3 099	8 646

1. Insluitende oordragkoste.

1. Including transfer costs.

Tabel 5  
**BRUTO BINNELANDSE VASTE INVESTERING**  
**Teen konstante 1980-pryse**  
**Seisoensinvloed uitgeskakel, teen jaarkoerse**  
R miljoene

Table 5  
**GROSS DOMESTIC FIXED INVESTMENT**  
**At constant 1980 prices**  
**Seasonally adjusted, at annual rates**  
R millions

Tydperk Period	Volgens tipe ekonomiese bedrywigheid By kind of economic activity						Volgens tipe organisasie By type of organisation			
	Mynbou en steen- groewery Mining and quarrying	Fabrieks- wese Manufacturing	Elektrisiteit, gas en water Electricity, gas and water	Vervoer, opbergting en kommuni- kasie Transport, storage and communi- cation	Finansies, verzekering, vaste eiendom en sake- dienste <sup>1</sup> Finance, insurance, real estate and business services <sup>1</sup>	Gemeenskaps-, maatskaplike en persoonlike dienste Community, social and personal services	Totaal Total	Openbare owerhede Public authorities	Openbare korporasies Public corporations	Private sake- ondernemings <sup>1</sup> Private business enterprises <sup>1</sup>
I .....	991	2 928	1 373	1 550	2 166	2 102	<b>12 868</b>	4 027	2 523	6 318
II .....	1 504	2 890	1 807	1 851	1 984	2 019	<b>13 804</b>	3 744	2 902	7 158
III .....	1 121	2 643	2 036	1 382	2 084	1 973	<b>12 868</b>	3 771	3 206	5 891
IV .....	1 168	2 951	2 340	1 953	2 030	2 086	<b>14 220</b>	3 998	3 701	6 521
1978 .....	1 196	2 853	1 889	1 684	2 066	2 045	<b>13 440</b>	3 885	3 083	6 472
I .....	1 280	2 833	1 826	2 039	1 813	2 119	<b>13 522</b>	4 025	2 972	6 525
II .....	1 419	3 316	1 578	1 517	2 057	2 024	<b>13 499</b>	3 878	3 143	6 478
III .....	1 555	3 357	2 423	1 475	1 994	2 066	<b>14 480</b>	3 838	4 103	6 539
IV .....	1 642	3 338	1 945	1 493	2 088	2 087	<b>14 279</b>	3 847	3 462	6 970
1979 .....	1 474	3 211	1 943	1 631	1 988	2 074	<b>13 945</b>	3 897	3 420	6 628
I .....	1 690	3 629	1 974	1 586	2 280	2 113	<b>15 065</b>	3 849	3 668	7 548
II .....	1 883	4 808	2 120	1 471	2 453	2 099	<b>16 629</b>	3 826	4 765	8 038
III .....	2 171	4 730	1 998	1 771	2 613	2 013	<b>17 243</b>	4 054	4 314	8 875
IV .....	2 104	4 169	1 800	1 852	2 786	1 895	<b>16 575</b>	3 907	3 893	8 775
1980 .....	1 962	4 334	1 973	1 670	2 533	2 030	<b>16 378</b>	3 909	4 160	8 309
I .....	2 014	4 059	2 040	1 802	3 028	2 260	<b>17 419</b>	4 292	3 781	9 346
II .....	1 935	4 181	2 183	1 917	3 041	2 021	<b>17 602</b>	4 198	3 682	9 722
III .....	2 249	4 379	2 034	2 162	2 769	2 022	<b>17 949</b>	4 355	3 450	10 144
IV .....	1 878	4 249	2 019	2 283	3 174	2 149	<b>18 054</b>	4 599	3 103	10 352
1981 .....	2 019	4 217	2 069	2 041	3 003	2 113	<b>17 756</b>	4 361	3 504	9 891
I .....	1 974	4 406	2 151	2 350	2 960	1 988	<b>17 875</b>	4 478	2 991	10 406
II .....	1 781	3 446	2 531	2 632	2 954	1 974	<b>17 560</b>	4 628	3 299	9 633
III .....	1 645	3 640	2 390	2 295	2 928	1 892	<b>16 881</b>	4 301	2 927	9 653
IV .....	1 536	3 820	2 384	2 211	2 958	1 722	<b>16 604</b>	4 101	3 163	9 340
1982* .....	1 734	3 828	2 364	2 372	2 950	1 894	<b>17 230</b>	4 377	3 095	9 758
I .....	1 569	3 225	2 282	1 865	2 800	1 802	<b>15 583</b>	3 813	2 817	8 953
II .....	1 409	2 994	2 607	2 716	3 012	1 879	<b>16 402</b>	4 754	3 280	8 368
III .....	1 268	2 696	2 571	1 708	3 406	1 823	<b>15 325</b>	3 692	3 057	8 576
IV .....	1 622	2 533	2 592	1 567	3 354	1 772	<b>15 306</b>	3 525	2 934	8 847
1983* .....	1 467	2 862	2 513	1 964	3 143	1 819	<b>15 654</b>	3 946	3 022	8 686
I .....	1 532	2 643	3 114	1 664	3 441	1 799	<b>16 064</b>	3 629	3 502	8 933
II .....	1 644	2 447	2 676	1 578	3 422	1 797	<b>15 295</b>	3 476	2 984	8 835
III .....	1 525	2 433	2 699	1 633	3 306	1 889	<b>15 191</b>	3 648	2 977	8 566
IV .....	1 631	2 309	2 715	1 685	3 043	1 747	<b>14 810</b>	3 627	2 933	8 250
1984* .....	1 583	2 458	2 801	1 640	3 303	1 808	<b>15 340</b>	3 595	3 099	8 646

1. Insluitende oordragkoste.

1. Including transfer costs.

Tabel 6  
**BRUTO BINNELANDSE VASTE INVESTERING**  
**VOLGENS TIPE BATE**  
**Teen konstante 1980-pryse**  
R miljoene

Table 6  
**GROSS DOMESTIC FIXED INVESTMENT**  
**BY TYPE OF ASSET**  
**At constant 1980 prices**  
R millions

Tydperk Period	Kwartaalsyfers Quarterly figures						Seisoensinvloed uitgeskakel, teen jaarkoerse Seasonally adjusted, at annual rates					
	Woongeboue Residential buildings	Nie-woongeboue Non-residential buildings	Konstruksie-werke Construction works	Vervoer-toerusting Transport equipment	Masjinerie en ander toerusting Machinery and other equipment	Oordragkoste Transfer costs	Woongeboue Residential buildings	Nie-woongeboue Non-residential buildings	Konstruksie-werke Construction works	Vervoer-toerusting Transport equipment	Masjinerie en ander toerusting Machinery and other equipment	Oordragkoste Transfer costs
I .....	329	459	845	441	976	44	1 363	1 900	3 530	1 690	4 205	180
II .....	345	447	908	475	1 180	44	1 360	1 839	3 690	2 000	4 728	187
III .....	360	462	895	359	1 092	50	1 399	1 826	3 649	1 451	4 353	190
IV .....	352	490	1 065	467	1 308	47	1 422	1 867	3 983	1 827	4 938	183
1978 .....	1 386	1 858	3 713	1 742	4 556	185	1 386	1 858	3 713	1 742	4 556	185
I .....	327	448	916	499	991	48	1 344	1 853	3 802	1 928	4 398	197
II .....	392	456	932	359	1 140	48	1 557	1 887	3 787	1 529	4 537	202
III .....	399	461	1 000	370	1 362	57	1 548	1 803	4 053	1 503	5 355	218
IV .....	373	503	1 030	415	1 352	67	1 515	1 929	3 870	1 612	5 090	263
1979 .....	1 491	1 868	3 878	1 643	4 845	220	1 491	1 868	3 878	1 643	4 845	220
I .....	404	471	929	423	1 252	78	1 671	1 940	3 905	1 679	5 549	321
II .....	441	494	1 224	418	1 475	88	1 743	2 050	4 929	1 705	5 837	365
III .....	483	515	1 092	478	1 710	91	1 876	2 002	4 419	1 955	6 646	345
IV .....	468	477	1 085	574	1 612	96	1 894	1 836	4 067	2 233	6 164	381
1980 .....	1 796	1 957	4 330	1 893	6 049	353	1 796	1 957	4 330	1 893	6 049	353
I .....	483	524	1 006	537	1 502	84	1 987	2 158	4 176	2 110	6 639	349
II .....	513	531	975	533	1 722	81	2 036	2 242	3 994	2 178	6 820	332
III .....	516	602	1 014	541	1 847	87	2 001	2 308	4 061	2 199	7 049	331
IV .....	492	596	1 014	642	1 834	80	1 992	2 304	3 805	2 525	7 112	316
1981 .....	2 004	2 253	4 009	2 253	6 905	332	2 004	2 253	4 009	2 253	6 905	332
I .....	492	565	870	601	1 738	82	2 044	2 308	3 497	2 296	7 389	341
II .....	513	539	779	594	1 761	79	2 040	2 274	3 351	2 451	7 121	323
III .....	525	661	793	494	1 819	79	2 033	2 527	3 100	2 014	6 914	293
IV .....	515	596	809	468	1 778	80	2 063	2 335	3 056	1 867	6 960	323
1982* .....	2 045	2 361	3 251	2 157	7 096	320	2 045	2 361	3 251	2 157	7 096	320
I .....	467	536	715	443	1 537	82	1 937	2 189	2 908	1 685	6 518	346
II .....	547	508	772	632	1 415	110	2 182	2 115	3 281	2 621	5 754	449
III .....	568	506	758	459	1 552	130	2 204	1 942	2 954	1 840	5 903	482
IV .....	572	511	747	396	1 577	114	2 293	1 998	2 825	1 574	6 149	467
1983* .....	2 154	2 061	2 992	1 930	6 081	436	2 154	2 061	2 992	1 930	6 081	436
I .....	572	529	693	421	1 547	109	2 356	2 177	2 832	1 660	6 579	460
II .....	568	528	634	389	1 522	105	2 269	2 193	2 703	1 537	6 166	427
III .....	594	599	700	368	1 556	122	2 308	2 306	2 714	1 499	5 915	450
IV .....	541	550	732	353	1 516	92	2 167	2 148	2 787	1 428	5 904	375
1984* .....	2 275	2 206	2 759	1 531	6 141	428	2 275	2 206	2 759	1 531	6 141	428

# Omskakeling en hersiening van nasionale-rekeningetotale<sup>1,2</sup>

## Inleiding

Op aanbeveling van internasionale organisasies, soos die Verenigde Volke Organisasie en die Internasionale Monetêre Fonds, is 1980 internasional aanvaar as die nuwe basisjaar vir die samestelling van statistiese indeks- en konstante-prysreeks. In ooreenstemming met die internasionale gebruik, het die Suid-Afrikaanse Reserwebank, in samewerking met die Sentrale Statistiekdiens, alle reële nasionale-rekeningetotale omgeskakel met die gebruik van 1980 in plaas van 1975 as die basisjaar. Dit beteken, ten eerste, dat die ramings van besteding aan die bruto binnelandse produk (BBP(B)) teen konstante prys nou uitgedruk word in terme van gemiddelde 1980-pryse in plaas van gemiddelde 1975-pryse; en, ten tweede, dat die gewigte toegeken aan die komponente van die produksiemaatstaf van bruto binnelandse produk (BBP(P)), wat vantevore toegevoegde waardes in 1975 weerspieël het, nou die waardes toegevoeg in 1980 verteenwoordig.

Voordat die *reële* nasionale-rekeningetotale omgeskakel is na die nuwe 1980-basis, is al die ooreenstemmende ramings teen *heersende prys* eers hersien ten einde nuwe statistiese inligting, veranderings in ramingsmetodes en aansuiwerings deur middel van herberekenende seisoensfaktore in te sluit. In besonder is die aansuiwering vir voorraadwaardasie omvattend hersien.

## Die noodsaaklikheid van en agtergrond tot die omskakeling

Die doel met die samestelling van gegewens oor nasionale rekeningte teen konstante prys is om die *veranderings in die volume* van goedere en dienste geproduseer of aangewend te meet.

Die statistiese metode in die meting van volumeveranderings, byvoorbeeld in die binnelandse produksie, tussen 'n gekose basistydperk en 'n heersende tydperk behels die herwaardering van die produksie in die heersende tydperk teen die prys van die basistydperk, voordat veranderings tussen hierdie twee tydperke bereken word. Hierdie metode skakel die uitwerking van prysveranderings vanaf die basistydperk tot die heersende tydperk uit en weeg terselfdertyd die produksie van die verskillende goedere en dienste volgens die prys wat in die basistydperk geheers het. Die prys in die gekose basistydperk bepaal dus die relatiewe waardes van die verskillende goedere en dienste wat in die totale produksie ingesluit is.

Hierdie relatiewe waardes verander oor tyd aangesien prys sonder uitsondering nie op 'n eenvormige wyse verander nie. Die redes vir die afwykings in die struktuur van prys sluit in verandering in die vraag en aanbod, verbeterings in produktiwiteit en kwaliteit, tegnologiese vooruitgang, belastingveranderings, internasionale prysveranderings en wisselkoersaanpassings. Om te verseker dat relatiewe waardes, en derhalwe die geweegde gemiddelde volumeveranderings, realisties bly, moet basisjare en gewigte van tyd tot tyd verander word. Daarom is die nasionale-rekeningetotale teen konstante prys omgeskakel, met die gebruik van 1980 as die nuwe basisjaar.

Die berekening van die nuwe konstante-prysreeks met 1980 as basisjaar is vir die tydperk vanaf 1978 gedoen. Bestaande reekse wat uitgedruk is in terme van konstante 1975-pryse, is behou vir die tydperk tot en met 1977, en is eenvoudig geskakel met die nuwe reeks, sonder verandering van gewigte. Die volgende formule is gebruik om die reekse voor 1978 te skakel, dit wil sê, om hulle om te skakel na reekse met 'n 1980-basis:

$$f_i = \frac{1978 \text{ waarneming vir die } i\text{-de reeks teen 1980-prys}}{1978 \text{ waarneming vir die } i\text{-de reeks teen 1975-prys}}$$

Ten einde nie die reeds bestaande koerse van verandering in volumereekse tot 1978 te versteur nie, is subtotale en totale onafhanklik van hulle komponente omgeskakel na 1980-pryse. Gevolglik is hierdie omgeskakelde sub-totale en totale vir tydperke voor 1978, nie gelyk aan die somtotale van hulle komponente nie. Met ander woorde, die konstante-pryssyfers tel nie op in 'n rekeningkundige sin nie. Alhoewel dit ongerieflik mag wees, is die aanvaarde prosedure nodig om die korrekte gewigte van die verskillende ramings te behou. In hierdie uitgawe van die *Kwartaalblad* word omgeskakelde syfers slegs vanaf 1977 tot 1985 gepubliseer.

## Hersiening van ramings in terme van heersende prys

Nasionale-rekeningetotale verteenwoordig die beste ramings van die teoreties gedefinieerde poste. Alhoewel nasionale-rekeningetotale nie met absolute noukeurigheid bereken kan word nie, kan hulle noukeurigheid met verloop van tyd verbeter word namate die metode van inligtinginvordering meer gesofistikeerd raak en nuwe bronre van basiese gegewens ontwikkel word. Soos reeds vroeër genoem, is alle ramings teen heersende prys hersien om nuwe beskikbare statistiese inligting te inkorporeer, voordat hulle na die 1980-basis omgeskakel is. Verdere veranderings in die ramings teen heersende prys het voortgespruit uit veranderings in ramingsprosedures en aanpassings met behulp van hersiene seisoensfaktore. Hierdie veranderings het natuurlik ook 'n invloed gehad op die finale ramings van die reële totale in terme van 1980-pryse. Aanpassings aan die BBP(B)

1 Die gegewens oor nasionale rekeningte vir Suid-Afrika verwys na die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda en Ciskei, en die gebied Suidwes-Afrika/Namibië.

2 Die omskakeling en hersienings is gedoen deur die Afdeling Nasionale Rekeningte in die Departement Ekonomiese van die Suid-Afrikaanse Reserwebank en die Direktoraat van Nasionale Rekeningte en Financies van die Sentrale Statistiekdiens.

teen heersende pryse, het hersienings van private en owerheidsverbruiksbesteding, vaste investeringsuitgawes, veranderings in voorrade en voorraadwaardasie-aansuiwerings, ingesluit. Hersienings is ook gedoen ten opsigte van die bruto binnelandse produk teen faktorkoste (BBP(I)), wat bestaan uit salaris en lone en die bruto bedryfsurplus.

Nuwe statistiese bronre en nuwe ramingsmetodes het die hersiening van private verbruiksbesteding, in besonder besteding aan duursame persoonlike vervoertoerusting, nodig gemaak. Die hersiening van owerheidsverbruiksbesteding het hoofsaaklik gespruit uit die beskikbaarheid van nuwe finansiële statistiek vir die owerhede van die nasionale state en plaaslike owerhede. Sensusgegewens van die mynbou en die private vervoersektor is onlangs deur die Sentrale Statistiekdiens beskikbaar gestel, en die opname van hierdie inligting in die nasionale rekeninge het hersiene ramings van investeringuitgawes teen heersende pryse tot gevolg gehad. Die voorraadwaardasie-aansuiwering in die nasionale rekeninge, dit wil sê die verskil tussen die verandering in die boekwaarde van voorrade in 'n spesifieke tydperk en die verandering in die fisiese volume daarvan gewaardeer teen 'n gemiddelde prys vir daardie tydperk, is uitgebrei om alle klasse voorrade in te sluit en nie net slegs die nywerheids- en handelsvoorraade soos in die verlede die geval was nie.

#### Vergelyking van ramings op 1980-basis met ramings op 1975-basis

In teorie behoort die resultaat van die omskakeling van die produksiemaatstaf van die bruto binnelandse produk (BBP(P)) en dié van die bestedingsmaatstaf (BBP(B)) dieselfde te wees. In die praktyk is dit egter nie die geval nie. Hierdie verskil in resultate ontstaan omdat die twee maatstawwe onafhanklik bereken word, en verskillende

berekeningsmetodes en afsonderlike inligtingsbronre met wisselende vlakke van onderverdeling gebruik word. Gevolglik is die twee metings onderhewig aan verskillende metingsfoute en aan variasies in die besonderhede van die komponente wat gebruik word om 'n geweegde totale BBP te bereken.

In die bygaande tabelle A en B word die jaarlikse groeikoerse in die verskillende ramings van die reële bruto binnelandse produk, gebaseer op onderskeidelik 1975 en 1980, vergelyk vir die tydperk 1978 tot 1984. Gedurende die sikiiese opswaai van 1978 tot 1981 is die jaarlikse groeikoerse in die bestedingsmaatstaf (BBP(B)), die produksiemaatstaf (BBP(P)) en 'n inkomenmaatstaf (BBP(I))<sup>3</sup>, in die proses van hersiening en omskakeling met onderskeidelik 0,9 persent, 1,1 persent en 0,6 persent verlaag. 'n Gemiddelde van die drie maatstawwe (BBP(G)) du daarop dat hersienings en die omskakeling na die 1980-basis 'n vermindering van 0,9 persent in die gemiddelde groeikoers van die reële bruto binnelandse produk tot gevolg gehad het.

Die laer groeikoers van die BBP(P) op die nuwe basis gedurende die tydperk 1978 tot 1981 het hoofsaaklik gespruit uit 'n stadiger groei in die produksie van die mynbou-, die fabriekswese- en die konstruksiesektor wat die hoér groei in die produksie van die landbou en die handel meer as geneutraliseer het. Die toename in reële indirekte belastingbetalings is skerp verminder van 9,3 persent in terme van 1975-gewigte tot 5,1 persent in terme van 1980-gewigte. Opwaartse aanpassings in die reële groeikoers van die owerheidsverbruiksbesteding en veranderings in voorrade is meer as geneutraliseer deur afwaartse aanpassings in private verbruiksbe-

<sup>3</sup> Bereken deur totale faktorinkome teen markpryse met die afgeleide deflator van die bestedingsmaatstaf van die bruto binnelandse produk te defleer.

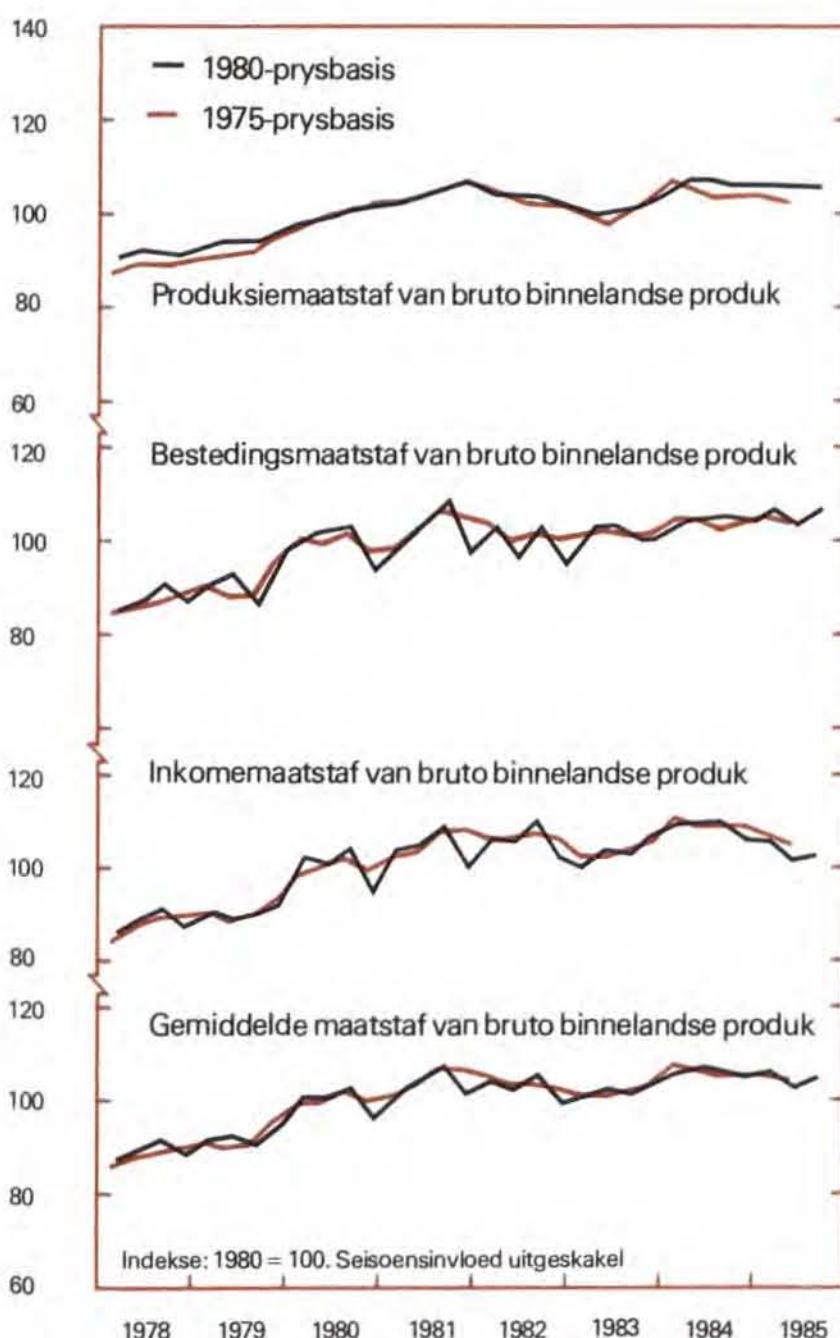
Tabel A: Invloed van omskakeling en hersienings  
Jaarlikse groeikoers in bruto binnelandse produk volgens tipe ekonomiese bedrywigheid, 1978 tot 1984

	Percentasieverandering teen 1975-pryse		Percentasieverandering teen 1980-pryse	
	1978 tot 1981	1981 tot 1984	1978 tot 1981	1981 tot 1984
Landbou, bosbou en vissery .....	2,7	-6,4	4,5	-8,7
Mynbou en steengroewery .....	0,6	-0,3	-0,5	0,8
Fabriekswese .....	9,0	-2,3	8,2	-2,3
Elektrisiteit, gas en water .....	8,9	3,6	9,0	4,0
Konstruksie (kontrakteurs) .....	5,9	-2,8	5,1	-2,8
Groot- en kleinhandel, verversing en akkommodasie .....	4,5	2,2	5,6	4,5
Vervoer, opbergung en kommunikasie .....	7,6	0,2	7,4	-0,6
Finansies, versekering, vaste eiendom en sakedienste .....	5,4	3,7	5,5	3,4
Gemeenskaps-, maatskaplike en persoonlike dienste .....	5,5	4,4	5,3	6,7
Min: Toegerekende finansiële diensgeld .....	7,8	5,0	8,1	3,9
Algemene owerheid .....	2,5	4,1	2,8	4,4
Ander produsente .....	2,4	1,7	2,2	3,4
Bruto binnelandse produk teen faktorkoste .....	5,3	0,1	4,5	0,6
Indirekte belasting .....	9,3	-0,3	5,1	0,5
Min: Subsidies .....	2,9	2,4	4,1	2,0
Bruto binnelandse produk teen markpryse (BBP(P)) .....	5,6	-	4,5	0,5

steding, vaste investering en die uitvoer van goedere en nie-faktordienste. Gevolglik is die reële gemiddelde jaarlikse groeikoers in die bestedingsmaatstaf van die bruto binnelandse produk in die proses van hersiening en omskakeling met 0,9 persent verlaag.

Gedurende die jare 1981 tot 1984 het die hersiening van gegewens en die omskakeling die groeikoers in BBP(B) en BBP(P) met gemiddeld 0,5 persent verhoog, maar die groei in BBP(I) met 0,2 persent verminder. Gevolglik is die groeikoers in die gemiddelde bestedingsmaatstaf met slegs 0,2 persent verhoog. Groei in produksie is verhoog in die sektore mynbou; elektrisiteit, gas en water; handel; en gemeenskaps-, maatskaplike en persoonlike dienste en die ander produksiesektore, terwyl groei in die landbou en vervoer ietwat verlaag is. Die groeikoers in reële indirekte belastings is ook verhoog deur die hersienings en omskakeling. Wat die bestedingsmaatstaf van reële produksie betref is dit interessant om daarop te let dat die groeikoers van private verbruiksbesteding en die uitvoer van goedere

#### Vergelyking van konstante-prystotale



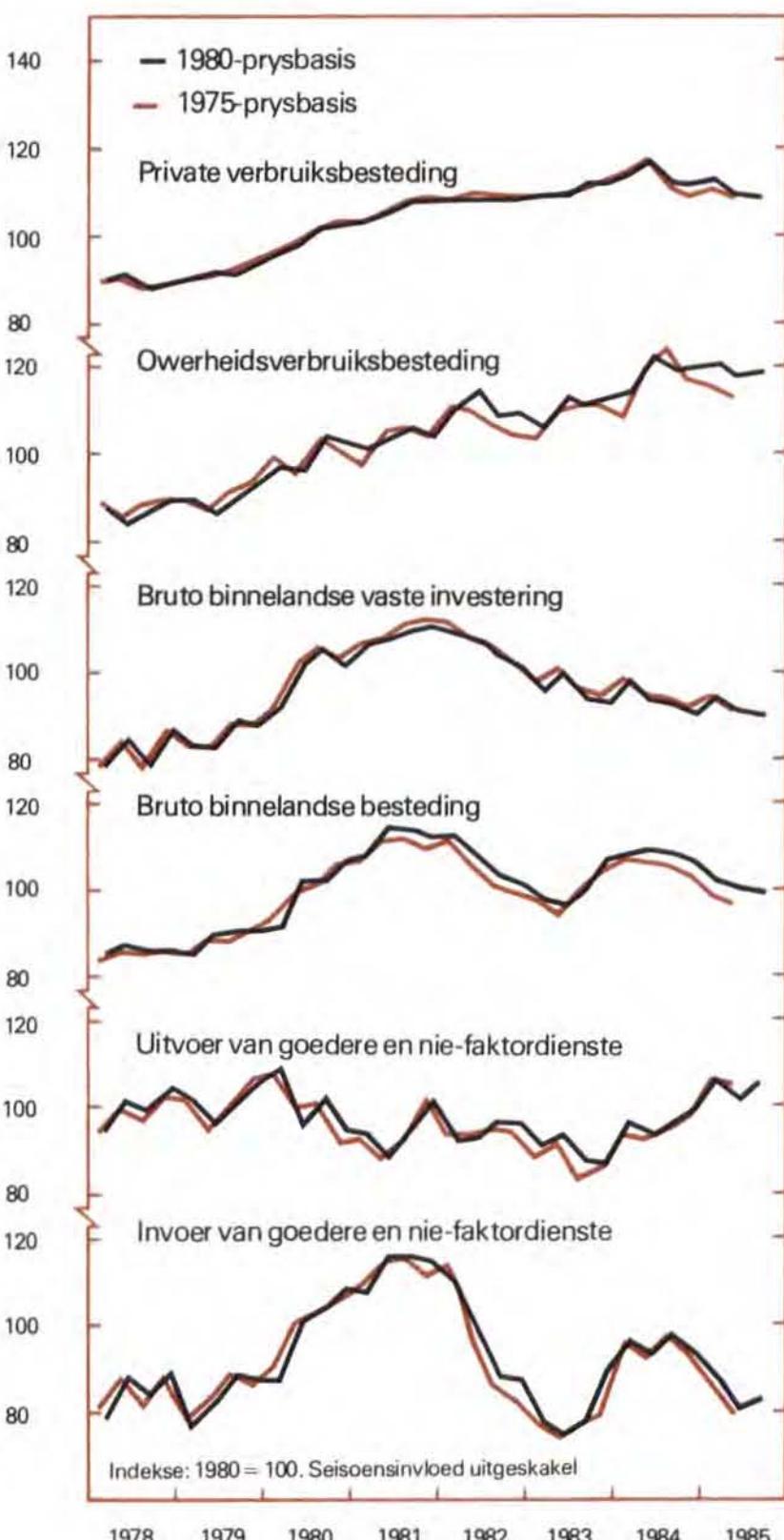
en nie-faktordienste met 0,2 persent en 0,6 persent onderskeidelik gestyg het, maar dat die groeikoers van owerheidsverbruiksbesteding, vaste investering en die invoer van goedere en nie-faktordienste verminder is.

Die bygaande grafieke toon op 'n kwartaalbasis die uitwerking van die hersiening en omskakeling op BBP(P), BBP(I), BBP(G) en die komponente van BBP(B).

#### Gevolgtrekking

Die veranderings wat deur hersienings en die omskakeling na die 1980-basisjaar meegebring is, het min uit-

#### Komponente van reële besteding aan bruto binnelandse produk



Tabel B: Invloed van omskakeling en hersienings

Jaarlikse groeikoers in komponente van bruto binnelandse besteding en bruto binnelandse produk, 1978 tot 1984

	Percentasieverandering teen 1975-pryse		Percentasieverandering teen 1980-pryse	
	1978 tot 1981	1981 tot 1984	1978 tot 1981	1981 tot 1984
Private verbruiksbesteding .....	6,1	2,0	5,9	2,2
Duursame goedere .....	14,2	-2,5	14,6	-4,3
Semi-duursame goedere .....	7,7	0,5	7,5	0,7
Nie-duursame goedere .....	3,8	2,9	3,6	3,3
Dienste .....	5,3	3,8	5,3	4,1
Owerheidsverbruiksbesteding .....	5,3	4,8	5,9	4,7
Bruto binnelandse vaste investering .....	10,0	-4,6	9,7	-4,8
Openbare owerhede .....	4,3	-5,9	3,9	-6,2
Openbare korporasies .....	4,6	-3,5	4,4	-4,0
Private sake-ondernehemings .....	15,4	-4,5	15,2	-4,4
Verandering in voorrade <sup>1</sup> .....	6,6	-4,9	7,4	-4,8
Bruto binnelandse besteding .....	8,8	-1,3	8,9	-1,3
Uitvoer van goedere en nie-faktordienste .....	-1,5	-	-2,0	0,6
Invoer van goedere en nie-faktordienste .....	9,8	-5,7	10,1	-5,9
BBP(B) teen markpryse <sup>2</sup> .....	6,0	0,3	5,1	0,8
BBP(P) teen markpryse <sup>3</sup> .....	5,6	-	4,5	0,5
BBP(I) teen markpryse <sup>4</sup> .....	6,3	1,3	5,7	1,1
BBP(G) teen markpryse <sup>5</sup> .....	6,0	0,5	5,1	0,7

<sup>1</sup> Verandering in die reeks as persentasie van die BBP(B) aan die begin van die tydperk.<sup>2</sup> Bestelingsmaatstaf van bruto binnelandse produk, d.w.s. die totaal van verbruiksbesteding, bruto binnelandse investering, uitvoer van goedere en nie-faktordienste **min** invoer van goedere en nie-faktordienste.<sup>3</sup> Produksiemaatstaf van bruto binnelandse produk, d.w.s. die totale volume van produksie.<sup>4</sup> Inkomemaatstaf van bruto binnelandse produk, d.w.s. die som van faktorinkome teen heersende prys gedefleer met die afgeleide deflator vir BBP(B).<sup>5</sup> Gemiddelde maatstaf van bruto binnelandse produk, d.w.s. die gemiddelde van BBP(B), BBP(P) en BBP(I).

werking gehad op bewegings in reële BBP(P) en BBP(B). Alhoewel verskillende produksiemaatstawwe in hierdie opmerking genoem word, sal die Reserwebank voortgaan om na veranderings in die produksiemaatstaf van die bruto binnelandse produk te verwys as die ekonomiese groeikoers.

Daar word voorsien dat die volgende omskakeling in 1988 gedoen sal word en dat die basisjaar dan 1985 sal wees.

# Notes on South Africa's foreign liabilities and assets

By T F R Otto

Local authorities play an important part in the management of local communities, *inter alia* in the provision of general and trade services and the infrastructure. The role of local authorities in economic activity is reflected in the fact that the contribution of local authorities to the gross domestic product increased from R427 million in 1970 to approximately R2 833 million in 1984, or about 2.9 per cent of the total, and that local authorities in 1984 provided employment to 236 025 persons or about 4.6 per cent of total employment in the non-agricultural sectors.

Since the fourth quarter of 1961 the Reserve Bank has collected balance sheet data from local authorities on a sample basis. These statistics are used in analysing the demand for and availability of funds in the capital market, in determining the flow of funds among the various sectors of the economy, in estimating national accounts aggregates, and for obtaining a better understanding of the financial structure and the financing problems of local authorities. In future, balance sheet data relating to local authorities will be included in the statistical tables of the *Quarterly Bulletin*. These statistics, which refer to all local authorities, are shown in the accompanying Tables 1 and 2, annually from 1977 and quarterly from 1982.

The next section of these notes deals with the composition of the population and sample of local authorities, while balance sheet data of the authorities will be discussed briefly in the subsequent section.

## Composition of the population and sample

The population of local authorities is not limited to those authorities which have been established in terms of a provincial ordinance on local authorities, but include all institutions meeting the following more general criteria:

- (a) The institution has to be established by means of an act or ordinance granting to it a corporate body status and an own management with full powers to manage community matters in a specific geographical area.
- (b) The geographical area may include urban and/or industrial areas.
- (c) The institution has to render a service to the residents of its area, for example by supplying water to final consumers or by constructing streets.
- (d) The current income of the institution has to be contributed, *inter alia*, by the residents of the area.

According to these criteria the population of local authorities includes the following:

- (a) Local authorities established by means of separate provincial ordinances on local authorities;
- (b) Divisional councils of the Cape Province;
- (c) Regional water services corporations and water

boards, excluding those directly within the jurisdiction of the Department of Water Affairs or those which only supply water in bulk;

- (d) Development boards controlling the development of White peri-urban areas; and
- (e) Development boards for Black townships.

Towns and cities established in terms of the Black Local Authorities Act (Act No. 102 of 1982) also comply with the above-mentioned requirements but up till now they have not yet been included in the population.

Initially, local authorities were classified according to size, before a random sample was determined for each class. In 1961 the sample consisted of 120 local authorities. A comparison with the census results for 1967, however, showed that the sample coverage in respect of certain important liabilities and assets was unsatisfactory. Consequently, the sample was amended and also extended in 1970 and again in 1974. With the inclusion of the 22 new Bantu Affairs Administration Boards, 173 authorities were included in the sample at the beginning of 1977. According to the latest censuses of 1977 and 1982 the coverage in respect of certain balance sheet items was as follows:

	1977	1982
	%	%
Municipal stock issues .....	99	89
Government loans (including the Local Loans Fund) .....	92	95
Fixed assets .....	92	91
Housing loans .....	99	99
Total assets .....	93	92

In terms of total assets and according to the 1982 census, municipalities and regional water services corporations (92%), Cape divisional councils (94%) and administration boards (96%) were well represented as individual groups.

After revisions as a result of, *inter alia*, the amalgamation of certain Cape divisional councils, the sample is at present composed as follows:

	Sample (number)	Population (number)
Municipalities .....	110	439
Regional water services corporations and water boards .....	7	11
Divisional councils .....	24	38
Township development boards .....	2	2
Black township development boards .....	13	13
Other small authorities .....	0	82
Total .....	156	585

The sample results are raised to population values on the basis of the five-yearly censuses of the Central Statistical Services.

### Assets and liabilities

From Tables 1 and 2 and the derived Tables 3 to 6 the following conclusions may be made:

- (a) Total assets increased by R11 061 million from December 1977 to June 1985. This represents an increase of 135 per cent or 12,0 per cent per year. (See Table 1.)
- (b) In June 1985 R2 255 million was invested in housing and R1 057 million in housing loans, totalling R3 312 million or 17,2 per cent of total assets. Total investment in housing (including loans) increased by R2 036 million, or 13,6 per cent per year, since the end of 1977. (See Table 2.)
- (c) In 1977 R1 027 million, or 80,5 per cent, of total housing financing was obtained from government loans, while the corresponding figure in June 1985 was R2 532 million, or 76,4 per cent. The contribution of "other" financing to investment in housing therefore increased from 20 per cent in 1977 to 24 per cent in 1985. (See Tables 1 and 2.)
- (d) In the past 7½ years local authorities made more use of stock issues in the financing of expenditure, to such an extent that the outstanding stock increased from R2 078 million in December 1977 to R3 261 million in June 1985 (Table 1). The relative importance of stock issues as a source of finance, however, declined from 25,3 per cent to 17,0 per cent between these dates (Table 3). On the other hand, the appropriation of funds from internal saving for urban development\* increased strongly from R843 million, or 10,3 per cent of all sources of finance, to R2 938 million, or 15,2 per cent of all sources, over the same period (Tables 1 and 3). It may be assumed that provincial legislation pertaining to the creation of savings

played an important part in this strong increase, especially in respect of the Capital Development Fund (Revolving Fund in the Cape Province). In terms of this legislation, local authorities, among other things, are required to transfer a prescribed percentage of current income to the fund each year. Important factors restraining the acquisition of funds from external sources were the limited availability of funds in the capital market and the sharp rise in interest rates. Table 5, for example, shows that total external funds declined from 51,0 per cent of total liabilities in 1977 to 45,4 per cent in 1985. On the other hand, external investments as a ratio of total assets, increased from 16,6 per cent in 1977 to 22,6 per cent in 1985.

- (e) Normally, local authorities are compelled to bring their capital expenditure in line with available funds. This is confirmed by the Government's control over their borrowing of funds in the capital market. Nevertheless, total internal investments showed an increase of R8 060 million, or 10,9 per cent per year, during the period December 1977 to June 1985 (Table 5), of which investment in housing (fixed assets) as percentage of total internal assets increased from 13,5 per cent in December 1977 to 15,1 per cent in June 1985. (See Tables 2 and 5.) Investments in other fixed assets, however, showed a decline from 69,5 per cent to 62,6 per cent of total assets. It is significant that after a reclassification of certain services as commercial services in 1983, the decline in investments in other commercial services, as percentage of total assets, was not significantly reversed (Table 4).
- (f) It is clear that the capital needs of local authorities can be interpreted in various ways and that actual capital expenditure is influenced by such factors as the urgency of the projects, availability of internal funds, availability of external funds and the cost of these funds. Therefore, large fluctuations may occur from one year to another, in particular because external funds are not always available at an acceptable cost. (See Table 6.) As may be expected, the following table does not show a clear tendency in the ratio of fixed investment financed from own funds:

\*There are several funds for urban development, *inter alia* the Capital Development Fund.

	Own and external funds as % of fixed investment							
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985/II*
Own funds .....	74,5	80,6	86,8	70,2	59,6	105,1	77,4	68,2
External funds .....	25,5	19,4	13,2	29,8	40,4	-5,1	22,6	31,8
Fixed investment .....	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

\*First half of 1985.

Tabel 1  
**PLAASLIKE OWERHEDE<sup>1</sup>**  
**Laste**  
R miljoene

Table 1  
**LOCAL AUTHORITIES<sup>1</sup>**  
**Liabilities**  
R millions

Ende End of	Opgelope fondse Accumulated funds		Opgelope inkomste- oorskot Accumu- lated income surplus	Effekte <sup>3</sup> Stock <sup>3</sup>	Langtermynlenings <sup>2</sup> /Long-term loans <sup>2</sup>					Kort- termyn- lenings en bankoor- trekkings Short- term loans and bank over- drafts	Diverse kredi- teure <sup>6</sup> Sundry cre- ditors <sup>6</sup>	Ander Other	Totaal Total						
	Stedelike ontwik- keling Urban develop- ment	Ander Other			Centrale Regering Central Government		Ander/Other												
					Be- huising <sup>4</sup> Housing <sup>4</sup>	Ander <sup>5</sup> Other <sup>5</sup>	Banke Banks	Verseke- raars en pensioen- fondse Insurers and pension funds	Ander Other										
1977 .....	843	2 996	146	2 078	1 027	298	20	209	138	163	258	41	8 217						
1978 .....	932	3 317	188	2 230	1 158	334	30	193	159	181	289	43	9 054						
1979 .....	1 067	3 674	252	2 375	1 340	400	32	181	148	182	328	45	10 024						
1980 .....	1 253	4 104	262	2 426	1 524	433	50	198	140	143	428	46	11 007						
1981 .....	1 406	4 570	297	2 386	1 796	556	69	199	112	226	481	84	12 182						
1982 .....	1 870	5 014	287	2 489	2 169	544	115	362	143	235	573	72	13 873						
1983 .....	2 284	5 900	420	2 975	2 179	670	253	378	164	293	599	189	16 304						
1984 .....	2 750	6 431	612	3 129	2 468	757	267	398	145	360	712	233	18 262						
1982: Mrt./Mar.....	1 674	4 593	322	2 410	1 854	497	133	364	152	201	547	66	12 813						
Jun.....	1 746	4 785	305	2 430	1 996	511	133	362	140	167	585	40	13 200						
Sept.....	1 820	4 935	292	2 448	2 064	533	135	364	142	206	576	86	13 601						
Des./Dec.....	1 870	5 014	287	2 489	2 169	544	115	362	143	235	573	72	13 873						
1983: Mrt./Mar.....	2 027	5 285	477	2 806	2 224	591	114	361	163	154	579	219	15 000						
Jun.....	2 134	5 562	427	2 855	2 085	688	217	386	164	205	722	105	15 550						
Sept.....	2 217	5 791	457	2 929	2 132	700	215	386	167	223	610	159	15 986						
Des./Dec.....	2 284	5 900	420	2 975	2 179	670	253	378	164	293	599	189	16 304						
1984: Mrt./Mar.....	2 307	6 053	529	3 015	2 225	730	253	376	156	218	645	273	16 780						
Jun.....	2 492	6 406	541	3 020	2 291	741	258	391	126	268	903	157	17 594						
Sept.....	2 712	6 247	639	3 118	2 397	750	266	397	145	287	750	202	17 910						
Des./Dec.....	2 750	6 431	612	3 129	2 468	757	267	398	145	360	712	233	18 262						
1985: Mrt./Mar.....	2 814	6 600	678	3 228	2 527	781	267	395	153	329	720	275	18 767						
Jun.....	2 938	6 745	600	3 261	2 532	844	267	395	158	379	925	234	19 278						

1. Munisipaliteite, ontwikkelingsrade, afdelingsrade, streekwaterdienskorporasies en waterraade.
2. Uitgesonderd lenings en voorskotte uit eie interne bronre en beleggings in eie effekte.
3. Verkry uit maandelikse opgawes aan Reserwebank.
4. Nasionale Behuisings- en Gemeenskapsontwikkelingsfonds.
5. Insluitende Leningsfonds vir Plaaslike Besture.
6. Insluitende deposito's op water-en-elektrisiteitsrekenings.

1. Municipalities, development boards, divisional councils, regional water services corporations and water boards.
2. Excluding loans and advances from own internal sources and investments in own stock.
3. Obtained from monthly returns to the Reserve Bank.
4. National Housing and Community Development Fund.
5. Including Local Authorities Loans Fund.
6. Including deposits on water and electricity accounts.

Tabel 2  
**PLAASLIKE OWERHEDE<sup>1</sup>**  
**Bates**  
R miljoene

Table 2  
**LOCAL AUTHORITIES<sup>1</sup>**  
**Assets**  
R millions

Einde End of	Kontant, deposi- to's en kortter- myn- lenings <sup>2</sup> Cash, de- posits and short- term loans <sup>2</sup>	Diverse debi- teure Sundry debtors	Langtermynlenings/Long- term loans			Effekte en delgings- fonds- beleg- gings Securi- ties and redemp- tion fund investments	Vaste bates/Fixed assets			Voorrade Stores and materials	Opgelope inkomste tekort Accumu- lated income deficit	Ander Other	Totaal Total	
			Behuising/Housing		Ander Other		Be- huising Housing	Ander handels- dienste <sup>3</sup> Other trading services <sup>3</sup>	Ander <sup>4</sup> Other <sup>4</sup>					
			Verband Mortgage	Huurkoop Hire- purchase										
1977 .....	512	255	278	71	134	112	927	2 349	3 362	106	26	85	8 217	
1978 .....	592	306	344	73	147	128	1 033	2 558	3 639	110	34	90	9 054	
1979 .....	707	338	419	78	188	142	1 229	2 716	3 961	121	36	89	10 024	
1980 .....	788	376	522	86	208	155	1 350	2 900	4 339	142	51	90	11 007	
1981 .....	828	455	592	98	243	166	1 602	3 140	4 741	166	61	90	12 182	
1982 .....	820	525	500	287	247	149	2 036	3 525	5 359	208	78	139	13 873	
1983 .....	980	656	605	314	476	569	2 112	3 955	6 166	217	121	133	16 304	
1984 .....	1 009	798	695	360	485	656	2 217	4 583	6 861	255	175	168	18 262	
1982: Mrt./Mar.....	775	503	468	236	328	150	1 807	3 257	4 940	171	70	108	12 813	
Jun.....	850	501	476	246	265	160	1 914	3 352	5 080	173	60	123	13 200	
Sept.....	873	538	488	275	270	151	1 977	3 432	5 205	182	73	137	13 601	
Des./Dec.....	820	525	500	287	247	149	2 036	3 525	5 359	208	78	139	13 873	
1983: Mrt./Mar.....	895	541	544	261	500	546	2 026	3 603	5 670	207	79	128	15 000	
Jun.....	869	566	582	294	515	571	2 048	3 710	5 879	218	117	181	15 550	
Sept.....	976	651	594	282	500	599	2 091	3 838	6 019	205	104	127	15 986	
Des./Dec.....	980	656	605	314	476	569	2 112	3 955	6 166	217	121	133	16 304	
1984: Mrt./Mar.....	1 173	583	602	322	469	696	2 108	4 045	6 300	215	132	135	16 780	
Jun.....	1 097	745	630	322	437	681	2 159	4 389	6 507	301	164	162	17 594	
Sept.....	1 059	800	669	307	509	705	2 219	4 468	6 638	234	163	139	17 910	
Des./Dec.....	1 009	798	695	360	485	656	2 217	4 583	6 861	255	175	168	18 262	
1985: Mrt./Mar.....	1 187	762	713	301	536	731	2 286	4 658	7 007	256	173	157	18 767	
Jun.....	1 128	822	733	324	553	803	2 255	4 885	7 199	265	196	115	19 278	

1. Munisipaliteite, ontwikkelingsrade, afdelingsrade, streekwaterdienkskorporasies en waterrade.
2. Uitgesonderd lenings en voorskotte uit eie interne bronse en beleggings in eie effekte.
3. Die omskrywing van handelsdienste is vanaf 1983 meer omvattend.
4. Gefinansier uit belasting en algemene bronse.

1. Municipalities, development boards, divisional councils, regional water services corporations and water boards.
2. Excluding loans and advances from own internal sources and investments in own securities.
3. Since 1983 the definition of trading services is more comprehensive.
4. Financed from taxes and general sources.

Tabel 3  
**PLAASLIKE OWERHEDE**  
Laste uitgedruk as persentasie van totale laste

Table 3  
**LOCAL AUTHORITIES**  
Liabilities expressed as percentage of total liabilities

Einde End of	Opgelope fondse Accumulated funds		Inkomste- oorskot Income surplus	Langtermynlenings/Long-term loans							Kort- termyn- lenings en bankoor- trekkings Short- term loans and bank over- drafts	Diverse kredi- teure Sundry cre- ditors	Ander Other	Totaal Total					
	Stedelike ontwik- keling Urban develop- ment	Ander Other		Effekte Stock	Centrale Regering Central Government		Ander/Other												
					Be- huising Housing	Ander Other	Banke Banks	Verset- raars en pensioen- fondse Insurers and pension funds	Ander Other										
1977 .....	10,3	36,5	1,8	25,3	12,5	3,6	0,2	2,5	1,7	2,0	3,1	0,5	100,0						
1978 .....	10,3	36,6	2,1	24,6	12,8	3,7	0,3	2,1	1,8	2,0	3,2	0,5	100,0						
1979 .....	10,6	36,7	2,5	23,7	13,4	4,0	0,3	1,8	1,5	1,8	3,3	0,4	100,0						
1980 .....	11,4	37,3	2,4	22,0	13,8	3,9	0,5	1,8	1,3	1,3	3,9	0,4	100,0						
1981 .....	11,6	37,5	2,4	19,6	14,7	4,6	0,6	1,6	0,9	1,9	3,9	0,7	100,0						
1982 .....	13,5	36,2	2,1	18,0	15,6	3,9	0,8	2,6	1,0	1,7	4,1	0,5	100,0						
1983 .....	14,0	36,2	2,6	18,2	13,4	4,1	1,6	2,3	1,0	1,8	3,7	1,1	100,0						
1984 .....	15,1	35,2	3,3	17,1	13,5	4,1	1,5	2,2	0,8	2,0	3,9	1,3	100,0						
1982: Mrt./Mar.....	13,1	35,8	2,5	18,8	14,5	3,9	1,0	2,8	1,2	1,6	4,3	0,5	100,0						
Jun.....	13,2	36,3	2,3	18,4	15,1	3,9	1,0	2,7	1,1	1,3	4,4	0,3	100,0						
Sept.....	13,4	36,3	2,2	18,0	15,2	3,9	1,0	2,7	1,0	1,5	4,2	0,6	100,0						
Des./Dec.....	13,5	36,2	2,1	18,0	15,6	3,9	0,8	2,6	1,0	1,7	4,1	0,5	100,0						
1983: Mrt./Mar.....	13,5	35,2	3,2	18,7	14,8	3,9	0,8	2,4	1,1	1,0	3,9	1,5	100,0						
Jun.....	13,7	35,8	2,7	18,4	13,4	4,4	1,4	2,5	1,1	1,3	4,6	0,7	100,0						
Sept.....	13,9	36,2	2,9	18,3	13,3	4,4	1,3	2,4	1,1	1,4	3,8	1,0	100,0						
Des./Dec.....	14,0	36,2	2,6	18,2	13,4	4,1	1,6	2,3	1,0	1,8	3,7	1,1	100,0						
1984: Mrt./Mar.....	13,7	36,1	3,2	18,0	13,3	4,4	1,5	2,2	0,9	1,3	3,8	1,6	100,0						
Jun.....	14,2	36,4	3,1	17,2	13,0	4,2	1,5	2,2	0,7	1,5	5,1	0,9	100,0						
Sept.....	15,1	34,9	3,6	17,4	13,4	4,2	1,5	2,2	0,8	1,6	4,2	1,1	100,0						
Des./Dec.....	15,1	35,2	3,3	17,1	13,5	4,1	1,5	2,2	0,8	2,0	3,9	1,3	100,0						
1985: Mrt./Mar.....	15,0	35,2	3,6	17,2	13,5	4,2	1,4	2,1	0,8	1,7	3,8	1,5	100,0						
Jun.....	15,2	35,0	3,1	17,0	13,1	4,4	1,4	2,0	0,8	2,0	4,8	1,2	100,0						

Tabel 4  
**PLAASLIKE OWERHEDE**  
Bates uitgedruk as persentasie van totale bates

Table 4  
**LOCAL AUTHORITIES**  
Assets expressed as percentage of total assets

Einde End of	Kontant, deposi- to's en kortter- myn- lenings Cash, de- posits and short- term loans	Diverse debi- teure Sundry debtors	Langtermynlenings/Long- term loans			Effekte en delgings- fonds- beleg- gings Securi- ties and redemp- tion fund invest- ments	Vaste bates/Fixed assets			Voorrade Stores and materials	Opgelope inkomste- tekort: Accumu- lated income deficit	Ander Other	Totaal Total					
			Behuisung/Housing		Ander Other		Be- huisung Housing	Ander handels- dienste Other trading services	Ander Other									
			Verband Mortgage	Huurkoop Hire- purchase														
1977 .....	6,2	3,1	3,4	0,9	1,6	1,4	11,3	28,6	40,9	1,3	0,3	1,0	100,0					
1978 .....	6,5	3,4	3,8	0,8	1,6	1,4	11,4	28,3	40,2	1,2	0,4	1,0	100,0					
1979 .....	7,0	3,4	4,2	0,8	1,9	1,4	12,3	27,1	39,5	1,2	0,3	0,9	100,0					
1980 .....	7,2	3,4	4,7	0,8	1,9	1,4	12,3	26,3	39,4	1,3	0,5	0,8	100,0					
1981 .....	6,8	3,7	4,9	0,8	2,0	1,4	13,1	25,8	38,9	1,4	0,5	0,7	100,0					
1982 .....	5,9	3,8	3,6	2,1	1,8	1,1	14,7	25,4	38,6	1,5	0,5	1,0	100,0					
1983 .....	6,0	4,0	3,7	1,9	2,9	3,5	13,0	24,3	37,8	1,3	0,8	0,8	100,0					
1984 .....	5,5	4,4	3,8	2,0	2,6	3,6	12,1	25,1	37,6	1,4	1,0	0,9	100,0					
1982: Mrt./Mar.....	6,1	3,9	3,7	1,8	2,6	1,2	14,1	25,4	38,6	1,3	0,5	0,8	100,0					
Jun.....	6,4	3,8	3,6	1,9	2,0	1,2	14,5	25,4	38,5	1,3	0,5	0,9	100,0					
Sept.....	6,4	4,0	3,6	2,0	2,0	1,1	14,5	25,2	38,3	1,4	0,5	1,0	100,0					
Des./Dec.....	5,9	3,8	3,6	2,1	1,8	1,1	14,7	25,4	38,6	1,5	0,5	1,0	100,0					
1983: Mrt./Mar.....	6,0	3,6	3,6	1,8	3,3	3,6	13,5	24,0	37,8	1,4	0,5	0,9	100,0					
Jun.....	5,6	3,6	3,7	1,9	3,3	3,7	13,2	23,9	37,8	1,4	0,7	1,2	100,0					
Sept.....	6,1	4,1	3,7	1,8	3,1	3,7	13,1	24,0	37,7	1,3	0,6	0,8	100,0					
Des./Dec.....	6,0	4,0	3,7	1,9	2,9	3,5	13,0	24,3	37,8	1,3	0,8	0,8	100,0					
1984: Mrt./Mar.....	7,0	3,5	3,6	1,9	2,8	4,1	12,6	24,1	37,5	1,3	0,8	0,8	100,0					
Jun.....	6,2	4,2	3,6	1,8	2,5	3,9	12,3	25,0	37,0	1,7	0,9	0,9	100,0					
Sept.....	5,9	4,5	3,7	1,7	2,8	3,9	12,4	25,0	37,1	1,3	0,9	0,8	100,0					
Des./Dec.....	5,5	4,4	3,8	2,0	2,6	3,6	12,1	25,1	37,6	1,4	1,0	0,9	100,0					
1985: Mrt./Mar.....	6,3	4,1	3,8	1,6	2,8	3,9	12,2	24,8	37,3	1,4	1,0	0,8	100,0					
Jun.....	5,9	4,3	3,8	1,7	2,9	4,1	11,7	25,3	37,3	1,4	1,0	0,6	100,0					

Tabel 5  
**PLAASLIKE OWERHEDE**  
**Totale interne en eksterne fondse en beleggings<sup>1</sup>**

Table 5  
**LOCAL AUTHORITIES**  
**Total internal and external funds and investments<sup>1</sup>**

Einde End of	Laste/Liabilities				Totale laste Total liabilities	Bates/Assets				Totale bates Total assets		
	Totale interne fondse Total internal funds		Totale eksterne fondse Total external funds			Totale interne beleggings Total internal investments		Totale eksterne beleggings Total external investments				
	Rm	%	Rm	%		Rm	%	Rm	%			
1977 .....	4 026	49,0	4 191	51,0	8 217	6 855	83,4	1 362	16,6	8 217		
1978 .....	4 480	49,5	4 574	50,5	9 054	7 464	82,4	1 590	17,6	9 054		
1979 .....	5 038	50,3	4 986	49,7	10 024	8 152	81,3	1 872	18,7	10 024		
1980 .....	5 665	51,5	5 342	48,5	11 007	8 872	80,6	2 135	19,4	11 007		
1981 .....	6 357	52,2	5 825	47,8	12 182	9 800	80,4	2 382	19,6	12 182		
1982 .....	7 243	52,2	6 630	47,8	13 873	11 345	81,8	2 528	18,2	13 873		
1983 .....	8 793	53,9	7 511	46,1	16 304	12 704	77,9	3 600	22,1	16 304		
1984 .....	10 026	54,9	8 236	45,1	18 262	14 259	78,1	4 003	21,9	18 262		
1982: Mrt./Mar.	6 655	51,9	6 158	48,1	12 813	10 353	80,8	2 460	19,2	12 813		
Jun.	6 876	52,1	6 324	47,9	13 200	10 702	81,1	2 498	18,9	13 200		
Sept.	7 133	52,4	6 468	47,6	13 601	11 006	80,9	2 595	19,1	13 601		
Des./Dec.	7 243	52,2	6 630	47,8	13 873	11 345	81,8	2 528	18,2	13 873		
1983: Mrt./Mar.	8 008	53,4	6 992	46,6	15 000	11 713	78,1	3 287	21,9	15 000		
Jun.	8 228	52,9	7 322	47,1	15 550	12 153	78,2	3 397	21,8	15 550		
Sept.	8 624	53,9	7 362	46,1	15 986	12 384	77,5	3 602	22,5	15 986		
Des./Dec.	8 793	53,9	7 511	46,1	16 304	12 704	77,9	3 600	22,1	16 304		
1984: Mrt./Mar.	9 162	54,6	7 618	45,4	16 780	12 935	77,1	3 845	22,9	16 780		
Jun.	9 596	54,5	7 998	45,5	17 594	13 682	77,8	3 912	22,2	17 594		
Sept.	9 800	54,7	8 110	45,3	17 910	13 861	77,4	4 049	22,6	17 910		
Des./Dec.	10 026	54,9	8 236	45,1	18 262	14 259	78,1	4 003	21,9	18 262		
1985: Mrt./Mar.	10 367	55,2	8 400	44,8	18 767	14 537	77,5	4 230	22,5	18 767		
Jun.	10 517	54,6	8 761	45,4	19 278	14 915	77,4	4 363	22,6	19 278		

1. Lenings en voorskotte uit eie interne bronse en beleggings in eie effekte uitgesluit.

1. Excluding loans and advances from own internal sources and investments in own stock.

Tabel 6  
**PLAASLIKE OWERHEDE**  
**Kapitaalbehoefte en -finansiering**  
Veranderings in poste – R miljoene

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982				
					I	II	III	IV	1982
Eie fondse: .....	444	554	611	644	307	257	198	119	881
Opgelope fondse .....	410	492	616	619	291	264	224	129	908
Inkomste-oorskot (netto).....	34	62	-5	25	16	-7	-26	-10	-27
min Vaste interne bates en voorrade .....	596	687	704	918	526	344	277	332	1 479
Finansieringsbehoefte .....	-152	-133	-93	-274	-219	-87	-79	-213	-598
<b>Finansiering:</b> .....	152	133	93	274	219	87	79	213	598
Toename in laste: .....	385	414	357	521	315	140	190	148	793
Effekte .....	152	145	51	-40	24	20	18	41	103
Regeringslenings .....	167	248	217	395	-1	156	90	116	361
Ander langtermynlenings .....	15	-21	27	-8	269	-14	6	-21	240
Korttermynlenings .....	13	8	-35	39	-31	-27	14	19	-25
Bankoortrekkings	5	-7	-4	44	6	-7	25	10	34
Diverse krediteure .....	31	39	100	53	66	38	-9	-3	92
Ander .....	2	2	1	38	-18	-26	46	-14	-12
min Toename in bates: .....	233	281	264	247	96	53	111	-65	195
Kontant, deposito's en korttermynlenings .....	80	115	81	40	-53	75	23	-53	-8
Diverse debiteure .....	51	32	38	79	48	-2	37	-13	70
Behuisingslenings .....	68	80	111	82	14	18	41	24	97
Ander langtermynlenings .....	13	41	20	35	85	-63	5	-23	4
Effekte en delgingsfondsbeleggings .....	16	14	13	11	-16	10	-9	-2	-17
Ander .....	5	-1	1	—	18	15	14	2	49

1. Hoofsaaklik Umgeni Waterraad.

Table 6  
**LOCAL AUTHORITIES**  
**Capital requirement and financing**  
Changes in items – R millions

1983					1984					1985		
I	II	III	IV	1983	I	II	III	IV	1984	I	II	
617	296	355	122	1 390	274	518	160	183	1 135	301	168	Own funds:
428	384	312	176	1 300	176	538	61	222	997	233	269	Accumulated funds
189	-88	43	-54	90	98	-20	99	-39	138	68	-101	Income surplus (net)
378	349	298	297	1 322	218	688	203	357	1 466	291	397	less Fixed internal assets and supplies
239	-53	57	-175	68	56	-170	-43	-174	-331	10	-229	Financing requirements
-239	53	-57	175	-68	-56	170	43	174	331	-10	229	<b>Financing:</b>
509	216	94	179	998	191	264	157	157	769	209	320	Increase in liabilities:
317 <sup>1</sup>	49	74	46	486 <sup>1</sup>	40	5	98	11	154	99	33	Stock
102	-42	59	17	136	106	77	115	78	376	83	68	Government loans
18	129	1	27	175	-10	-10	33	2	15	8	5	Other long-term loans
-7	-4	10	—	-1	1	1	-13	9	-2	1	-1	Short-term loans
-74	55	8	70	59	-76	49	32	64	69	-32	51	Bank overdrafts
6	143	-112	-11	26	46	258	-153	-38	113	8	205	Sundry creditors
147	-114	54	30	117	84	-116	45	31	44	42	-41	Other
748	163	151	4	1 066	247	94	114	-17	438	219	91	less Increase in assets:
75	-26	107	4	160	193	-76	-38	-50	29	179	-59	Cash, deposits and short-term loans
16	25	85	5	131	-73	162	55	-2	142	-35	60	Sundry debtors
18	71	—	43	132	5	28	24	79	136	-40	43	Housing loans
253	15	-15	-24	229	-7	-32	72	-24	9	51	17	Other long-term loans
397 <sup>1</sup>	25	28	-30	420 <sup>1</sup>	127	-15	24	-49	87	75	72	Securities and redemption fund investments
-11	53	-54	6	-6	2	27	-23	29	35	-11	-42	Other

1. Primarily Umgeni Water Board.

# Opmerkings oor die bates en laste van plaaslike owerhede

deur T F R Otto

Plaaslike owerhede speel 'n belangrike rol in die bestuur van plaaslike gemeenskappe, onder ander in die voor-siening van algemene en handelsdienste en die infra-struktuur. Die rol van plaaslike owerhede in die ekono-miese bedrywigheid word weerspieël in die feit dat plaaslike owerhede se bydrae tot die bruto binnelandse produk van R427 miljoen in 1970 tot ongeveer R2 833 miljoen, of ongeveer 2,9 persent van die totale bruto binnelandse produk, in 1984 toegeneem het en dat plaas-like owerhede in 1984 werk verskaf het aan 236 025 persone wat 4,6 persent van die totale werkverskaffing in die nie-landbousektore bedra het.

Die Reserwebank samel reeds vanaf die vierde kwartaal van 1961 balansstaatgegewens van plaaslike owerhede op 'n steekproefbasis in. Hierdie statistiek word gebruik in die ontleding van die vraag na en die beskikbaarheid van fondse op die kapitaalmark, by die bepaling van die vloei van fondse tussen die verskillende sektore van die ekonomie, vir die raming van nasionale-rekeningetotale, en vir 'n beter insig in die finansiële struktuur en die financieringsprobleme van plaaslike owerhede. Die balansstaatgegewens van plaaslike owerhede sal in die toekoms in die statistiese tabelle van die *Kwartaalblad* ingesluit word. Hierdie gegewens, wat op alle plaaslike owerhede betrekking het, word in die bygaande tabelle 1 en 2 vanaf 1977 op 'n jaarbasis en vanaf 1982 op 'n kwartaalbasis getoon.

Die volgende afdeling van hierdie opmerkings bevat 'n bespreking van die samestelling van die universum en steekproef van plaaslike owerhede, terwyl die balansstaatgegewens self in die daaropvolgende afdeling kortlik bespreek word.

## Die samestelling van die universum en steekproef

Die plaaslike owerhede wat die universum uitmaak, word nie beperk tot dié wat kragtens 'n provinsiale ordonnansie op plaaslike owerhede tot stand gekom het nie, maar bestaan uit alle instellings wat aan die volgende meer algemene kriteria voldoen:

- Die instelling moes deur 'n wet of ordonnansie tot stand gekom het wat aan hom regpersoonlikheid en 'n eie bestuur verleen met volmag om onder ander gemeenskapsake in 'n spesifieke geografiese gebied te beheer.
- Die geografiese gebied kan woon- en/of nywerheidsgebiede insluit.
- Die instelling moet 'n diens aan die inwoners van sy gebied voorsien, byvoorbeeld die lewering van water aan eindverbruikers of die bou van strate.
- Die lopende inkomste van die instelling moet onder ander deur die inwoners van sy gebied bygedra word.

Ooreenkomsdig hierdie kriteria, sluit die universum van plaaslike owerhede die volgende in:

- Plaaslike owerhede wat deur afsonderlike provinsiale

ordonnansies op plaaslike owerhede tot stand gekom het;

- Afdelingsrade van die Kaapprovincie;
- Streekwaterdienskorporasies en waterrade, behalwe dié wat regstreeks onder die Departement van Waterwese val of water slegs op groot maat lever;
- Ontwikkelingsrade wat die ontwikkeling van Blanke buitestedelike gebiede beheer; en
- Ontwikkelingsrade vir die ontwikkeling van Swart woongebiede.

Dorpse en stede wat kragtens die Wet op Swart Plaaslike Besture (Wet Nr. 102 van 1982) tot stand gekom het, voldoen ook aan bogenoemde vereistes, maar is tot nog toe nie in die universum opgeneem nie.

Die plaaslike owerhede is aanvanklik volgens grootte in klasse ingedeel en daarna is 'n ewekansige steekproef vir elke klas bepaal. In 1961 het die steekproef uit 120 plaaslike owerhede bestaan. 'n Vergelyking met sensusresultate vir 1967 het egter getoon dat die steekproefdekking van sekere belangrike laste- en bateposte nie bevredigend was nie. Gevolglik is die steekproef eers in 1970 en weer in 1974 gewysig en ook ietwat vergroot. Met insluiting van die 22 nuwe Bantoesake-administrasierade, het die totale steekproef aan die begin van 1977 op 173 te staan gekom. Volgens die jongste sensusse van 1977 en 1982 was die dekking ten opsigte van sekere balansstaatposte soos volg:

	1977	1982
	%	%
Munisipale effekte-uitgiftes .....	99	89
Staatslenings (insluitende die Plaaslike Leningsfonds) .....	92	95
Vaste bates .....	92	91
Behuisingslenings .....	99	99
Totale bates .....	93	92

In terme van totale bates en volgens die 1982-sensus, word die munisipaliteite en streekwaterdienskorporasies (92%), Kaapse afdelingsrade (94%) en administrasierade (96%) afsonderlik goed verteenwoordig.

Die steekproef word tans, na hersienings as gevolg van onder ander die samesmeltings van sekere Kaapse afdelingsrade, soos volg saamgestel:

	Steekproef (getal)	Universum (getal)
Munisipaliteite .....	110	439
Streekwaterdienskorporasies en waterrade .....	7	11
Afdelingsrade .....	24	38
Dorpsontwikkelingsrade .....	2	2
Swart dorpsontwikkelingsrade ....	13	13
Ander klein owerhede .....	0	82
Totaal .....	156	585

Die steekproefresultate word op grond van die vyfjaarlikse sensusse van die Sentrale Statistiekdiens na universumwaardes verhef.

### Bates en laste

Uit tabelle 1 en 2 en die verwerking daarvan in tabelle 3 tot 6, kan die volgende afleidings onder andere gemaak word:

- (a) Die totale bates het van Desember 1977 tot Junie 1985 met R11 061 miljoen gegroeï. Dit verteenwoordig 'n toename van 135 persent of 12,0 persent per jaar. (Kyk tabel 1.)
- (b) In Junie 1985 is R2 255 miljoen in behuising belê en R1 057 miljoen in behuisingslenings, in totaal dus R3 312 miljoen of 17,2 persent van die totale bates. Die totale belegging in behuising (insluitende lenings) het sedert die einde van 1977 met R2 036 miljoen, of 13,6 persent per jaar, toegeneem. (Kyk tabel 2.)
- (c) In 1977 is R1 027 miljoen, of 80,5 persent, van die totale behuisingsfinansiering, uit staatslenings verky, terwyl die ooreenstemmende syfer in Junie 1985 R2 532 miljoen, of 76,4 persent, was. Die bydrae van "ander" finansiering tot die belegging in behuising het dus van 20 persent in 1977 tot 24 persent in 1985 toegeneem. (Kyk tabelle 1 en 2.)
- (d) Plaaslike owerhede het oor die afgelope 7½ jaar al hoe meer van effekte-uitgifte gebruik gemaak om uitgawes te finansier, in so 'n mate dat die totale uitstaande effekte van R2 078 miljoen in Desember 1977 tot R3 261 miljoen in Junie 1985 toegeneem het (tabel 1). Die relatiewe belangrikheid van effekte-uitgifte as finansieringsbron het egter van 25,3 persent tot 17,0 persent tussen hierdie datums gedaal (tabel 3). Hierteenoor het die beskikbaarstelling van fondse uit interne besparing vir stedelike ontwikkeling\* oor dieselfde tydperk sterk toegeneem van R843 miljoen, of 10,3 persent van alle bronse, tot R2 938 miljoen, of 15,2 persent van alle bronse (tabelle 1 en 3). Daar kan aangeneem word dat provinsiale wetgewing ten opsigte van die interne skeping van fondse 'n belangrike rol by hierdie sterk

toename gespeel het, veral ten opsigte van die Kapitaalontwikkelingsfonds (Wentelleningsfonds in die Kaapprovinsie) waardeur plaaslike owerhede onder ander verplig word om elke jaar 'n voorgeskrewe persentasie uit lopende inkomste aan die fonds oor te dra. 'n Belangrike remmende faktor ten opsigte van die verkryging van fondse uit eksterne bronse was die beperkte beskikbaarheid van fondse in die kapitaalmark en die sterk styging in rentekoerse. Tabel 5 toon byvoorbeeld dat die totale eksterne fondse van 51,0 persent van totale laste in 1977 tot 45,4 persent in 1985 gedaal het. Hierteenoor het eksterne beleggings in verhouding tot totale bates van 16,6 persent in 1977 tot 22,6 persent in 1985 toegeneem.

- (e) Gewoonlik is plaaslike owerhede verplig om hul kapitaaluitgawes te besnoei om by beschikbare fondse aan te pas. Dit word bevestig deur die staatsbeheer wat oor hul opname van fondse in die kapitaalmark uitgeoefen word. Nogtans het totale interne beleggings 'n toename van R8 060 miljoen, of 10,9 persent per jaar, gedurende die tydperk Desember 1977 tot Junie 1985 getoon (tabel 5), waarvan belegging in behuising (vaste bates) as persentasie van totale interne bates, van 13,5 persent in Desember 1977 tot 15,1 persent in Junie 1985 toegeneem het. (Kyk tabelle 2 en 5.) Beleggings in ander vaste bates het egter 'n afname van 69,5 persent tot 62,6 persent van totale bates getoon. Dit is opmerklik dat na 'n herklassifikasie van sekere dienste as handelsdienste in 1983, die daling in beleggings in ander handelsdienste, as persentasie van totale bates, nie betekenisvol omgekeer is nie (tabel 4).
- (f) Dit is duidelik dat die kapitaalbehoefte van plaaslike owerhede op verskillende maniere geïnterpreteer kan word en dat die werklike kapitaalbesteding deur die sameloop van omstandighede, soos dringendheid, beschikbaarheid van interne fondse, beschikbaarheid van eksterne fondse en die prys wat daarvoor betaal moet word, beïnvloed word. Daar kan dus van jaar tot jaar groot skommelings plaasvind, veral omdat eksterne fondse nie altyd in voldoende mate beschikbaar is nie. (Kyk tabel 6.) Die volgende tabel toon dan ook soos verwag kan word, nie 'n duidelike neiging in die verhouding van vaste beleggings wat uit eie fondse gefinansier is nie:

\*Daar bestaan verskeie fondse vir stedelike ontwikkeling, onder ander die Kapitaalontwikkelingsfonds.

	Eie en eksterne fondse as % van vaste belegging							
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985/II*
Eie fondse .....	74,5	80,6	86,8	70,2	59,6	105,1	77,4	68,2
Eksterne fondse .....	25,5	19,4	13,2	29,8	40,4	-5,1	22,6	31,8
Vaste belegging .....	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

\*Eerste helfte van 1985.

# Notes on South Africa's foreign liabilities and assets

Information on South Africa's foreign liabilities and assets as at 31 December 1984, together with comparable figures from 1978 to 1983, is published in this issue of the *Quarterly Bulletin*. These figures are based on data obtained from censuses of foreign transactions, liabilities and assets for 1973 and 1980, which were updated by means of sample surveys for subsequent years.

## Foreign liabilities

Measured in terms of rand, South Africa's foreign liabilities increased by 45½ per cent to R67,0 billion during 1984, compared with an increase of 15½ per cent during 1983 and an average increase of 16 per cent per annum from 1973 to 1983. The increase in South Africa's foreign liabilities during 1984 was mainly the result of the sharp depreciation of the rand against the major currencies. As during the preceding three years, the increase during 1984 was concentrated in short-term liabilities. Accordingly, the ratio of short-term to total foreign liabilities increased from 18½ per cent in 1980 to 41½ per cent in 1984.

Direct investment as a ratio of total foreign liabilities continued to decline and reached a level of 39 per cent at the end of 1984, compared with 42 per cent at the end of 1983 and 48½ per cent at the end of 1980. Large components of direct foreign investment are share capital, share premium, reserves and undistributed profits, which are denominated in rand and are, therefore, not affected by changes in the external value of the rand. Together, these types of investment, nevertheless, increased by more than 16 per cent during 1984, despite the withdrawal of some foreign investments from South Africa.

South Africa's foreign debt amounted to R48,2 billion on 31 December 1984 as against R29,1 billion at the end of the preceding year. This substantial increase was almost exclusively due to the depreciation of the rand. *In US dollar terms, total foreign debt increased only slightly from \$24,0 billion to \$24,3 billion during 1984.* Long-term debt, i.e. debt with an original maturity of more than one year, declined from \$11,1 billion at the end of 1983 to \$10,3 billion at the end of 1984, while short-term debt increased from \$12,9 billion to \$14,0 billion over the same period. At the end of 1984 the private sector's foreign debt accounted for about 60 per cent of the total.

During 1984 North and South America's share in South Africa's total foreign liabilities continued to increase. The investment of the Americas, as a ratio of the total investment, increased from 21 per cent in 1980 to 28 per cent at the end of 1984, whereas the share of EEC countries declined from 57½ to 48½ per cent over the same period. A small increase in the share of Asia at the expense of Africa was also recorded over this four-year period, while the relative shares of the rest of Europe and Oceania

remained approximately unchanged.

## Foreign assets

The depreciation of the rand also contributed materially to an increase of 43½ per cent, to a level of R24,6 billion, in South Africa's foreign assets during 1984. Excluding gold reserves, South Africa's other foreign assets increased by nearly 48 per cent during 1984, compared with 12½ per cent during 1983. However, if South Africa's total foreign assets are expressed in terms of US dollars, it decreased from \$14,1 billion at the end of 1983 to \$12,4 billion at the end of 1984.

A sharp increase in the share of South African residents in the undistributed earnings (share premium, reserves and undistributed profits) of foreign organisations was recorded during 1984. Even if the effect of the depreciation of the rand is excluded, the increase in this form of direct investment still amounted to about 13 per cent, mainly because of the higher level of world economic activity. Accordingly, the ratio of direct investment to total foreign assets, excluding the gold reserves, increased from 55½ per cent in 1983 to 63 per cent in 1984.

During 1984 Africa and the Americas overtook the EEC countries as the most important regions for investment by South African residents. In particular, the share of investment in African countries rose appreciably during 1984.

# Opmerkings oor Suid-Afrika se buitelandse laste en bates

Inligting oor Suid-Afrika se buitelandse laste en bates soos op 31 Desember 1984, tesame met vergelykbare syfers vanaf 1978 tot 1983, word in hierdie uitgawe van die *Kwartaalblad* gepubliseer. Hierdie syfers is gebaseer op inligting wat uit sensusse van buitelandse transaksies, laste en bates vir 1973 en 1980 verkry is en wat deur middel van steekproefopnames vir daaropvolgende jare bygewerk is.

## Buitelandse laste

Gemeet in terme van rand het Suid-Afrika se buitelandse laste gedurende 1984 met  $45\frac{1}{2}$  persent tot R67,0 miljard toegeneem vergeleke met 'n toename van  $15\frac{1}{2}$  persent in 1983 en 'n jaarlikse gemiddelde toename van 16 persent van 1973 tot 1983. Die toename in Suid-Afrika se buitelandse laste gedurende 1984 was hoofsaaklik die gevolg van die skerp depresiasie van die rand teenoor die belangrikste geldeenheide. Net soos die voorafgaande drie jare, was die toename in 1984 gekonsentreer in korttermynlaste. Dienooreenkomsdig het die verhouding van korttermyn- tot totale buitelandse laste van  $18\frac{1}{2}$  persent in 1980 tot  $41\frac{1}{2}$  persent in 1984 toegegeneem.

Regstreekse belegging as 'n verhouding van totale buitelandse laste het voortgegaan om af te neem en het aan die einde van 1984 'n vlak van 39 persent bereik, vergeleke met 42 persent aan die einde van 1983 en  $48\frac{1}{2}$  persent aan die einde van 1980. Groot komponente van regstreekse belegging is aandelekapitaal, aandelepremie, reserwes en onverdeelde winste wat in rand gedenomineer is en wat derhalwe nie deur veranderings in die eksterne waarde van die rand beïnvloed word nie. In totaal het hierdie klasse van belegging nietemin met meer as 16 persent toegeneem ten spyte van die ontrekking van sommige buitelandse beleggings uit Suid-Afrika.

Suid-Afrika se buitelandse skuld het op 31 Desember 1984 R48,2 miljard bedra, teenoor R29,1 miljard aan die einde van die vorige jaar. Hierdie aansienlike toename was feitlik uitsluitlik toe te skryf aan die depresiasie van die rand. *In terme van VSA-dollars het die totale buitelandse skuld gedurende 1984 slegs effens van \$24,0 miljard tot \$24,3 toegeneem.* Langtermynskuld, d.w.s. skuld met 'n oorspronklike looptyd van meer as een jaar, het van \$11,1 miljard aan die einde van 1983 tot \$10,3 miljard aan die einde van 1984 gedaal, terwyl korttermynskuld van \$12,9 miljard tot \$14,0 miljard oor die selfde tydperk toegeneem het. Aan die einde van 1984 het die private sektor se buitelandse skuld ongeveer 60 persent van die totale buitelandse skuld uitgemaak.

Gedurende 1984 het Noord- en Suid-Amerika se aandeel in Suid-Afrika se totale buitelandse laste voortge-

gaan om toe te neem. Die belegging van die Amerikas, as 'n verhouding van totale belegging, het van 21 persent in 1980 tot 28 persent aan die einde van 1984 toegeneem, terwyl die aandeel van die EEG-lande van  $57\frac{1}{2}$  tot  $48\frac{1}{2}$  persent oor dieselfde tydperk gedaal het. 'n Klein toename in die aandeel van Asië ten koste van Afrika is ook oor hierdie tydperk van vier jaar aangeteken, terwyl die relatiewe aandele van die res van Europa en Oseanië min of meer onveranderd gebly het.

## Buitelandse bates

Die depresiasie van die rand het gedurende 1984 aansienlik tot 'n toename van  $43\frac{1}{2}$  persent tot 'n vlak van R24,6 miljard in Suid-Afrika se buitelandse bates bygedra. Uitgesonderd die goudreserwes, het Suid-Afrika se ander buitelandse bates gedurende 1984 met bykans 48 persent toegeneem, vergeleke met  $12\frac{1}{2}$  persent gedurende 1983. As Suid-Afrika se totale buitelandse bates egter in terme van VSA-dollars uitgedruk word, het dit van \$14,1 miljard aan die einde van 1983 tot \$12,4 miljard aan die einde van 1984 gedaal.

'n Skerp toename in die aandeel van Suid-Afrikaanse inwoners in die onverdeelde verdienstes (aandelepremie, reserwes en onverdeelde winste) van buitelandse organisasies is gedurende 1984 aangeteken. Selfs indien die uitwerking van die depresiasie van die rand uitgesluit word, het die toename in hierdie vorm van regstreekse belegging nog ongeveer 13 persent bedra hoofsaaklik as gevolg van die hoër vlak van ekonomiese bedrywigheid in die wêreld. Gevolglik het die verhouding van regstreekse belegging tot totale buitelandse bates, uitgesonderd die goudreserwes, van  $55\frac{1}{2}$  persent in 1983 tot 63 persent in 1984 toegeneem.

Gedurende 1984 het Afrika en die Amerikas die EEG-lande as die belangrikste streke vir belegging deur Suid-Afrikaanse inwoners verbygesteek. Veral die aandeel van belegging in Afrika-lande het gedurende 1984 aansienlik gestyg.