

Revision of the monetary aggregates

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Introduction

Monetary policy plays an important part in attaining the macro-economic policy objectives of relative domestic price stability, balance of payments equilibrium, high and stable employment and optimal long-run economic growth. To achieve these ultimate objectives many central banks influence variables, such as monetary aggregates or total bank credit, as intermediate targets in their policy actions. In this implementation of monetary policy, interest rates or the cash base of the banking system may be used by central banks as operational variables in order to attain the intermediate targets and ultimate policy objectives. By undertaking open-market transactions, changing reserve requirements and rediscount rates or by applying other policy instruments, the monetary authorities are able to alter conditions in financial markets to influence the chosen operational variable.

In the *Final Report* of the Commission of Inquiry into the Monetary System and Monetary Policy in South Africa it was recommended that "the Reserve Bank adopt specific intermediate objectives of monetary policy in the form of target rates for one or more selected money supply aggregates".¹ The Commission emphasised that in proposing the use of monetary targets it "is not recommending the adoption of a rigid and overriding 'money rule' that implies leaving interest and exchange rates completely free to find their own levels at all times".² Instead, it recommended that monetary targeting should be applied flexibly and with a "low profile". In accordance with these recommendations, monetary targeting was introduced by the authorities on 17 March 1986. It was decided to use the new M3 money supply aggregate, which will be defined and discussed in detail in this article, for targeting purposes. The target for 1986 has been set in the form of a tolerance range of between 16 and 20 per cent for the rate of increase in M3 between the fourth quarter of 1985 and the fourth quarter of 1986.

As a result of these developments and recommendations, it has become important to analyse the statistical relationships between the different money supply concepts and those macro-economic variables that monetary policy ultimately wants to influence. However, the financial structure in South Africa has changed considerably since approximately 1980, partly under the impact of the transition from the use of more "direct" to more market-oriented instruments of monetary policy. In the words of the De Kock Commission, "the behaviour of the monet-

ary aggregates during the years from 1965 to the beginning of the 1980's was greatly influenced by the extensive use of 'direct' instruments of monetary policy and abnormally high cash reserve and liquid asset requirements during this period, and cannot therefore serve as a guide to the probable behavior of these aggregates under the more market-oriented monetary policies recommended by the Commission for the future".³ In view of these considerations, meaningful statistical relationships will only be determinable after the new system has been in operation for a longer period.

Although a sophisticated empirical analysis of the behaviour of monetary aggregates and their relationship with key economic variables may be inappropriate in these circumstances, it has nevertheless become necessary to revise the former monetary aggregate concepts because their usefulness has increasingly been affected by several financial innovations and developments as well as various technical and conceptual difficulties. "Among these have been, firstly, distortions of the measured money supply figures by the processes of 'disintermediation' and 're-intermediation', including shifts by banks from on-balance-sheet to off-balance-sheet financing and vice versa. These processes were, of course, greatly influenced by the abolition in 1980 of deposit rate control and bank credit ceilings, which brought much lending back on to the balance sheets of banks and, therefore, inflated the money supply figures while, at the same time, sharply reducing the velocity of circulation of money. Secondly, money supply figures measured as at month-ends have been subject to unpredictable and erratic fluctuations which have tended to obscure the direction of short-term change. Lastly, monetary aggregates have been affected by shifts among various classes of deposits owing to changes in liquidity preferences, financial innovations and actual and expected changes in the level and structure of interest rates".⁴

The Commission of Inquiry into the Monetary System and Monetary Policy in South Africa also found that the former definitions of money supply aggregates were not entirely satisfactory for targeting purposes, because they did not include all identical or closely related monetary assets held by the non-bank private sector with other "savings intermediaries".⁵ The Commission came to the conclusion that "there is accordingly a strong case in South Africa for redefining the monetary aggregates in such a way as to make them include essentially similar deposits or other assets of the domestic non-banking

¹ Republic of South Africa, Commission of Inquiry into the Monetary System and Monetary Policy in South Africa: *The monetary system and monetary policy in South Africa* (Final report), RP 70/1984, Government Printer, Pretoria, 1985, pp.173 and 174.

² *Ibid*, p.174.

³ *Ibid*, p.180.

⁴ South African Reserve Bank: *Annual Economic Report*, 1984, p.21.

⁵ Republic of South Africa, Commission of Inquiry into the Monetary System and Monetary Policy in South Africa: *op cit*, p.179.

private sector wherever these are held. Ideally, assets should be selected for inclusion in a monetary aggregate on the basis of some substitutability criterion; the statistical lines of demarcation of the various monetary aggregates should be drawn at clear gaps in the chain of substitutes".⁶

In accordance with these views, this article intends to make a critical assessment of the money supply concepts that were in use in South Africa and to explain the new redefined monetary aggregates on the basis of theoretical arguments as well as practical institutional and financial arrangements in South Africa. A brief outline of the criteria which have to be considered in defining monetary aggregates is given in the next section, followed by a description of the approaches adopted over the years in South Africa in defining monetary aggregates, the different aggregates calculated by the Reserve Bank and the changes brought about in monetary aggregate concepts. The definitions of the new monetary aggregates are then discussed. The article is concluded with a broad description of the behaviour of the newly defined aggregates from 1978 to the first quarter of 1986.⁷

Criteria for defining money

The money concept plays a central role in economic theory, economic analyses and the implementation of monetary policy. Despite the importance of this concept, there has never been complete agreement on the best definition and the measurement of money. In economic literature money is generally defined in terms of its functions – a medium of exchange, a unit of account, a standard of deferred payments and a store of value. However, nearly insuperable problems arise in trying to translate this theoretical concept into statistical demarcation and measurement of the money supply.

The statistical measurement of money, therefore, differs considerably from country to country. These differences are largely dependent on the emphasis that is placed on the various functions of money. Traditionally, the transactions approach was predominantly used in defining money because it was believed that the essential distinguishing feature of money was its use as a medium of exchange. In recent years financial innovations, together with regulatory changes, have blurred the distinction between transaction deposits and other financial assets. Consequently, the liquidity approach or the store of value function has featured increasingly in definitions of money. In addition, other criteria, such as money's relationship with other macro-economic variables, the controllability of monetary aggregates and the availability of data, have also been taken into account.

The view that money should be defined exclusively as a

means of payment commonly prevailed until the late nineteen-fifties.⁸ According to this approach, money consists only of assets that are generally acceptable as a means of payment. Any asset which first has to be converted into an acceptable means of payment before it can be used for final settlement, should not be classified as money but rather as a non-money financial asset. Proponents of this approach believe that assets which are generally acceptable as a means of payment have a greater effect on decisions to spend than other liquid assets. They also believe that transactions balances are reliably related to total spending and, therefore, are key policy variables in the process of achieving the ultimate goals of monetary policy.

On the other hand, critics of this approach believe that the means of payment criterion does not always apply in practice.⁹ They argue that no asset is in all circumstances acceptable as a means of payment, not even currency, or conversely that virtually all assets may in certain circumstances be acceptable as a means of payment. Regulatory changes and financial innovations in many countries have also cast doubt on the usefulness of a transactions approach in defining money.¹⁰ In particular, interest payments on transactions deposits may lead to a consolidation of balances held purely for transactions purposes with balances held for other purposes. It should be noted, however, that even when interest is not paid on transactions balances, such balances will normally be held for various reasons, including preparedness for unforeseen expenditures and risk avoidance, within the general framework of decision makers' optimisation of their portfolio compositions and strategies.

These problems have led to increasing support for the liquidity approach in defining money. The liquidity approach had its origin in Keynes's theory of liquidity preference. According to Keynes, the demand for money is also dependent on the desire for liquidity and not only on the need to finance current purchases.¹¹ Therefore, the transactions motive for holding money must be supplemented by the precautionary and speculative motives to understand the total demand for money.

The liquidity approach stresses the store of value function rather than the medium of exchange function that is emphasised in the transactions approach. Proponents of the former approach point out that virtually all financial assets can be converted into a means of final settlement. They also believe that control of the more narrowly de-

⁶ loc cit.

⁷ As indicated below, revised series of the new aggregates could be calculated only from the beginning of 1978 owing to a lack of information before that date.

⁸ Driscoll, M.J., du Plessis, J.J.A., and Ford, J.L.: "Monetary aggregates and economic activity in South Africa: Some preliminary findings", *The South African Journal of Economics*, September 1981, p.220.

⁹ Gowland, D.: *Controlling the money supply*, Croom Helm, London, 1982, p.3.

¹⁰ Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System: "A proposal for redefining the monetary aggregates", *Federal Reserve Bulletin*, January 1979, p.13.

¹¹ Keynes, J.M.: *The general theory of employment, interest and money*, London, MacMillan, 1957, p.170.

fined monetary aggregates may lead to the substitution of narrowly defined money for money-related financial assets. For these reasons, they prefer broader definitions of money which include time deposits with a wide variety of financial institutions.

However, in an empirical context this approach is more ambiguous than the transactions approach.¹² No clear definition of liquidity has been produced to guide the selection of financial assets to be considered as money. Asset liquidity has been described, for example, as the extent to which the asset concerned can be sold or redeemed at an unknown future time at a known price on short notice and with minimum costs.¹³ Liquidity is, therefore, to a greater or lesser extent a property of all assets. The factor most often stressed as determining the liquidity of a financial asset is its term to maturity.¹⁴ The essential feature of money according to this approach is that it is the most liquid of all assets.

In view of these difficulties, some economists do not rely only on theoretical characteristics in deciding on a definition of money. Instead, they empirically test the various alternative measures of money in order to find those which show the most reliable relationships with income and prices. The more stable and predictable the historical relationship between a monetary aggregate and the economic variables to be influenced by means of monetary policy, such as gross domestic product or expenditure, the more likely it is that changes in that monetary aggregate will affect the economy in a predictable way in the future.¹⁵ Unfortunately, a change in the character of monetary assets may cause past relationships not to hold true in future. Recent changes in the financial structure and financial instruments of many countries have limited the usefulness of money definitions based on econometrically established past relationships.

Another important criterion in defining appropriate monetary aggregates is the ability of the monetary authorities to control the level and growth rates of these aggregates. The degree of control depends largely on the operational variables chosen by the monetary authorities. If they use interest rates as their operating variable, control over a particular monetary aggregate will depend primarily on the sensitivity of the demand for that aggregate to changes in interest rates. If they use bank reserves as their operating variable, control over a monetary aggregate will be increased if the components of the aggregate are subject to reserve requirements.

Even though monetary concepts may be theoretically

sound, they will not be very useful for analytical and policy purposes if they cannot be measured accurately. In defining monetary aggregates, the availability of statistics is an important consideration. Furthermore, the frequency and timeliness of the availability of monetary statistics are of utmost importance in the effective and timely implementation of monetary policy.

Approaches adopted in South Africa

The monetary aggregates in South Africa were originally based on the transactions criterion. The official money supply figures, which were published for the first time in 1946,¹⁶ were defined as the sum of gold, silver and copper coins in circulation, the net amount of banknotes held outside the banking system, demand deposits with the commercial banks and deposits with the Reserve Bank other than bank deposits.¹⁷ These figures were calculated as part of a broad monetary analysis for South Africa that indicated also the causes of changes in the money supply in terms of a balance sheet identity, based on the consolidated liabilities and assets of the Reserve Bank and the commercial banks.

At the beginning of 1963 considerable changes were made to this analysis,¹⁸ and the liquidity criterion was applied for the first time in defining a broad money concept. Money was redefined as notes and coin in circulation outside the banking sector and demand deposits with the commercial banks and the Reserve Bank, excluding the deposits of the commercial banks, the Government and the International Monetary Fund with the Reserve Bank. The banking sector was redefined to include the Reserve Bank, commercial banks, the National Finance Corporation, discount houses, the coin issue of the Government and the short-term activities of the Land Bank. At the same time, the concept of "near-money" was introduced, comprising all time and savings deposits held with the banking sector, as well as Treasury bills, tax redemption certificates and short-term government stock held outside the banking and government sectors.

This new approach was also embodied in the Report of the Technical Committee on Banking and Building Society Legislation in 1964, which stated: "The Committee is therefore convinced that it is no longer adequate to place the emphasis in monetary analysis and policy upon the 'money stock' in the narrow sense defined earlier. If monetary policy is to be as useful and as effective as it might be, the emphasis will have to be shifted to the wider concept of 'money plus near-money' or, as it is also called

¹² Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Advisory Committee on Monetary Statistics: *Improving the monetary aggregates*, Washington, 1976, p.9.

¹³ Hicks, J.R.: "Liquidity", *Economic Journal*, December 1962, p.787.

¹⁴ Higgins, B. and Faust, J.: "Now's and super now's: Implications for defining and measuring money", Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City, *Economic Review*, January 1983, p.16.

¹⁵ Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System: *op cit.*, p.24.

¹⁶ South African Reserve Bank, *Quarterly Bulletin*, December 1946.

¹⁷ See De Jongh, T.W.: *An analysis of banking statistics in the Union of South Africa (1910-45)*, J.L. van Schaik Ltd, Pretoria, 1947, pp.89-92.

¹⁸ See Van Staden, B.: "A monetary analysis for South Africa", South African Reserve Bank, *Quarterly Bulletin*, March 1963, pp.xiv-xxviii.

'liquid assets in the hands of the private sector'.¹⁹

In a further revision of the Reserve Bank's monetary analysis in 1966,²⁰ the Bank continued to distinguish a narrow and broad money supply concept, but the definitions of the monetary aggregates and the banking sector were again changed significantly. The narrow money supply (M1) was extended to include, in addition to coin and banknotes in circulation outside the banking sector, all demand and call deposits held by the non-bank private sector with institutions in the newly defined monetary banking sector. This represented a significant shift from the old transactions criterion in defining M1, because call money or demand deposits of the non-bank private sector with the National Finance Corporation, discount houses, merchant banks and monetary hire-purchase and general banks constituted part of the money supply. Near-money was redefined as all short-term deposits other than demand deposits, and all medium-term deposits, including savings deposits, held by the non-bank private sector with the monetary banking sector. This meant that long-term deposits with the banking sector and liquid claims against the government sector held by the non-bank private sector were again excluded from the definition of near-money.

The newly defined monetary banking sector included the South African Reserve Bank, commercial banks, merchant banks, the National Finance Corporation, discount houses, the short-term business of the Land Bank, and all other registered banking institutions of which the monthly average amount of demand deposit liabilities during the preceding calendar year amounted to at least R1 million²¹ and of which the average amount of short and medium-term deposit liabilities during the preceding calendar year collectively amounted to at least one third of the total deposit liabilities of such institutions or at least R30 million. The main justification for the distinction between monetary banks and other financial institutions was "that the monetary banking sector can under certain conditions, create money or near-money by extending additional credit to the private and public sectors. In other words by expanding their assets, they can, as a group, create their own liabilities. This creation of money or near-money is something other financial institutions cannot emulate to any significant extent".²²

In these definitions of the monetary aggregates, which have been used until recently, the Reserve Bank there-

fore shifted even further towards the liquidity approach. This shift was endorsed by the findings of the Commission of Enquiry into Fiscal and Monetary Policy in South Africa. In its Report it was stated: "At the same time, however, it is clear that, for the public, money can serve not only as a means of exchange but also as an important and self-evident, although sometimes very temporary form of financial investment".²³ This Commission also came to the conclusion that in addition to the small cost and risk of financial loss involved in converting quasi-money into money, quasi-money deposits have the characteristic "that upon expiry of their comparatively brief currency or term of notice, they 'automatically' become means of payment, i.e. without further action, cost or trouble on the part of the depositor. Furthermore an important proportion of the deposits that have a brief original currency or term of notice is, in fact, held because of expenditure plans that have already been decided upon or because of unforeseen pecuniary obligations, while their automatic availability in the form of 'cash' in the immediate future might also become a 'permissive' factor eroding the holders' resistance to additional unplanned and unforeseen expenditures or might even serve as an incentive for such additional spending".²⁴

In accordance with the above developments and recommendations, the current revision of the monetary aggregates has again been based largely on the liquidity criterion, coupled with the availability of statistics. In addition it was felt that basing an aggregate on the transactions criterion may be very useful for analytical purposes. As in many other countries,²⁵ recent financial innovations and changes in the financial structure of and practices in South Africa have affected deposits with financial institutions considerably, with the result that the means of payment and store of value functions of money have become even more intermingled than previously. These developments have made the application of the transactions criterion less meaningful, but the compilation of a transactions monetary aggregate may nevertheless have many advantages for analytical and policy purposes. Although it is difficult to define such a monetary aggregate consisting purely of transactions deposits in terms of the

¹⁹ Republic of South Africa, Commission of Enquiry into Fiscal and Monetary Policy in South Africa: *Fiscal and monetary policy, in South Africa*, Third Report, RP 87/1970, Government Printer, Pretoria, 1970, p.143.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, p.144.

²¹ For example, in a study in the United States it was found that financial changes may have caused the narrow money stock (M1) to be influenced more by wealth considerations than by transaction activity, because M1 balances have become a more attractive repository of liquid assets. Moreover, the broader money stock measures may also be undergoing changes as a number of innovations have tended to enhance the liquidity of various kinds of assets; as a consequence, the role of a comprehensive wealth measure may be expanding. See Simpson, T.D. and Parkinson, P.M.: "Some implications of financial innovations in the United States", *Federal Reserve Bulletin*, August 1984, pp.621-622.

¹⁹ Republic of South Africa, Technical Committee on Banking and Building Society Legislation: *Report*, RP 50/1964, Government Printer, Pretoria, 1964, p.7.

²⁰ See De Kock, G.: "Money, near-money and the monetary banking sector"; Van Staden, B.: "A new monetary analysis for South Africa"; and Meijer, J.H.: "The significance of liquid assets other than money and near-money in the South African economy", South African Reserve Bank, *Quarterly Bulletin*, March 1966, pp.11-28.

²¹ This amount was increased to R3 million from the beginning of 1971 and to R5 million from the beginning of 1975.

²² De Kock, G.: *op cit.*, p.13.

present payments mechanism, one approach would be to include those balances to which there is direct access through the payments system.²⁶ In South Africa this would involve cheque and transmission deposits as well as coin and banknotes in circulation.

Assessment of different monetary aggregates

In monitoring financial policy it may be dangerous to place too much reliance on only one measurement of money.²⁷ Calculating more than one aggregate seems a much more sensible approach. If all the aggregates move in the same direction or if some of them deviate in a predictable fashion, the authorities are certain of the underlying trend in money growth. If aggregates diverge in an unpredictable fashion, this indicates the necessity of a careful analysis of the reasons for such deviations in order to determine the underlying trend in the changes in money supply.

Most countries in the world today calculate more than one monetary aggregate. For example, the Federal Reserve System in the United States calculates four monetary aggregates varying from M1 to a very broad measure of liquid assets (L).²⁸ However, monetary targets are set only for M1, M2 and M3. In the United Kingdom, the Bank of England compiles no fewer than eight monetary aggregates, varying from the so-called "monetary base" to a broad private sector liquidity concept (PSL2).²⁹ For the period 1986/87 the Bank has set only two targets for monetary growth, namely target ranges of between 2 and 6 per cent for the monetary base M0 and between 11 and 15 per cent for sterling M3.³⁰

Until 1984 only two monetary aggregates were calculated by the South African Reserve Bank, namely a narrowly defined money supply aggregate (M1) and a broadly defined money supply aggregate (M2). In the *Annual Economic Report* for 1984 the Reserve Bank also introduced a broader monetary aggregate (M3), which included, apart from M2, also long-term deposits of the non-bank private sector with monetary banking institutions, i.e. deposits with an unexpired maturity of longer than six months. This additional monetary aggregate was presented because it "is less influenced by changes in asset preferences associated with financial innovations and variations in expectations, and in interest rate structures". It was also stated: "This approach does, of

course, not deny that shifts among different classes of deposits are significant in their own right and provide important additional information for purposes of financial analysis. A broad monetary aggregate has the further advantage that it normally closely reflects changes in the financing of the government's budget deficit, in credit to the private sector and in the country's balance of payments".³¹

Although the measurement of M3 provides a broader aggregate of money, it is not an accurate measure of the overall liquidity of private non-financial spending units. A strong case can be made to calculate a broader "liquidity" concept of money, as is done in the United States and in the United Kingdom. However, the broader the concept of money, the greater the problems of measurement and control. Broader aggregates are also less likely to be influenced by changes in the level and structure of interest rates, since substitution among different components will not show up as a change in the size of the aggregates. If interest rates are used as operational variables, broader aggregates, therefore, become less appropriate.

It can also be argued that a narrower monetary aggregate, such as a cash or monetary base, should be distinguished. Indeed, as shown in Graph 1, there was a fairly good relationship between changes in the monetary base (M0)³² and changes in the consumer price index from the beginning of the nineteen-seventies. An increase in the monetary base was followed with a lag by an increase in consumer prices, whereas a decline in the growth rate of the monetary base preceded a deceleration in the rate of increase of consumer prices. Similarly, there was a good relationship between the growth rate in the monetary base and changes in gross domestic expenditure. From a simple linear regression analysis in which changes in nominal gross domestic expenditure were expressed as a function of changes in the monetary base for the period from the third quarter of 1971 to the fourth quarter of 1985, a coefficient of determination (R^2) of 0,65 was determined. This relationship was very direct since turning points in the growth rates of these two aggregates coincided fairly closely. Accordingly the coefficient of determination could not be improved by introducing lags in the function.

As can be expected, the monetary base is the most volatile of the different monetary aggregates and its income velocity fluctuated sharply during the period reviewed. Moreover, an increase in cash reserve requirements brings about a corresponding increase in the monetary base, whereas a decline in these requirements has the opposite effect. An even more important reason for

²⁶ Reserve Bank of Australia: "Deregulation and monetary aggregates: some issues", *Bulletin*, December 1984/January 1985, p.366.

²⁷ See Gowland, D.: *op cit.*, pp.6-7.

²⁸ For some time a distinction was also made between M1A (currency and demand deposits) and M1B (M1A plus other chequable deposits). See Simpson, T.D.: "The redefined monetary aggregates", *Federal Reserve Bulletin*, February 1980, pp.97-114.

²⁹ See Bank of England: "Changes to monetary aggregates and the analysis of bank lending", *Quarterly Bulletin*, March 1984, pp.78-83.

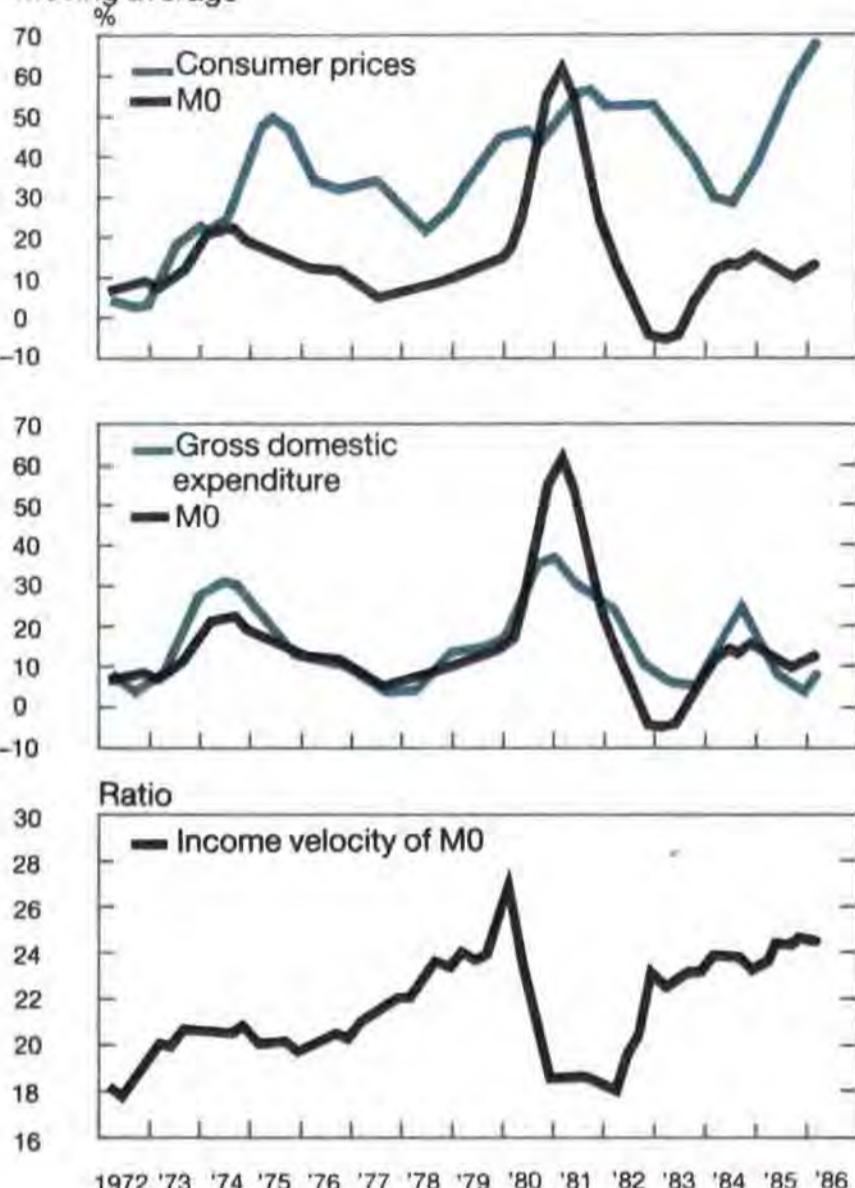
³⁰ Bank of England: *Quarterly Bulletin*, March 1986, p.20.

³¹ South African Reserve Bank: *Annual Economic Report*, 1984, pp.21-22.

³² For purposes of this article, a so-called wide monetary base was calculated consisting of notes and coin in circulation plus all deposits of banking institutions with the South African Reserve Bank.

Graph 1 : Monetary base

Percentage change over one year of three quarters moving average



not using the monetary base is that it is not really a measure of the money supply at all because the banks' reserves at the Reserve Bank are not part of the private sector's most liquid balances, which is why they are excluded from the other monetary aggregates. M0 is also extremely narrow, because current accounts with commercial banks are not included in it, but these accounts are nearly perfect substitutes for banknotes and coin.

The Reserve Bank, therefore, has decided to calculate four monetary aggregates for use in its publications. In addition to M1, M2 and M3, a transactions monetary aggregate M1(A) has also been calculated. At the same time the definitions of the various monetary aggregates have been revised.

Inclusion of deposits with other deposit-receiving institutions

The old definitions of money supply were based on the deposits of the non-bank private sector with monetary banking institutions, but excluded deposits with other deposit-receiving institutions which could be regarded as closer substitutes for banknotes and coin than some of

the near-money deposits with the monetary banking institutions. In this regard McCarthy stated: "One cannot deny that the Reserve Bank's definition excludes a rather wide variety of assets that most definitely have the properties of near-money. Having regard for the intention of the 1965 legislation to revert the building societies to their intended role as pure savings institutions, but taking note of the fact that savings deposits with building societies during 1975 amounted to R1 285 million, which is R77 million more than the near-money held with the merchant banks and 'other monetary banking institutions', and furthermore taking note of the societies' 'highly efficient' transfer facilities, one does find it somewhat paradoxical that these assets are not included in the definition of near-money. On a functional basis they surely qualify for inclusion".³³

In the current revision of the monetary aggregates it was decided to include, in addition to deposits with the monetary banking sector, the deposits with certain other deposit-receiving institutions in the definitions of the monetary aggregates, namely those with non-monetary general banks, building societies and the Post Office Savings Bank, as well as the so-called "pooled" funds administered by the former Public Debt Commissioners.

Monetary banking institutions were distinguished from other banking institutions on the basis of the size of their demand deposit liabilities and their short and medium-term deposit liabilities. This relatively arbitrary criterion affected the comparability in monetary statistics over time, because changes in the structure of banking institutions and other developments occasionally necessitated the reclassification of a "non-monetary general bank" as a monetary banking institution. This problem now disappears with the inclusion of the deposits with all banking institutions.³⁴ The introduction of a broader monetary concept, namely M3, increased the importance of including the non-monetary general banks with their large medium and long-term deposits.

Building societies were not included in the monetary banking sector in 1966, because one of the main aims of the Building Societies Act of 1965 was "to preserve the true character of building societies as savings intermediaries and to prevent their becoming near-banks with considerable inflationary potential, and since this aim shows signs of being realised, the building societies are probably best excluded from the banking sector".³⁵ Subsequent events have proved that building societies have increasingly engaged in activities which resemble those

³³ McCarthy, C.L.: "On the definition of money and its development in South Africa", *Finance and Trade Review*, June 1977, p.139.

³⁴ In Section 1 of the Banks Act of 1965, which was recently amended by the Financial Institutions Amendment Act of 1985, the distinction between different categories of banks was abolished.

³⁵ De Kock, G.: *op cit.*, p.15.

of banking institutions, whereas some of the banking institutions have undertaken functions that were traditionally regarded as activities of the building societies.

Building societies no longer rely only on personal savings as a source of funds, but compete actively with banking institutions for the deposits of business enterprises. Their deposits and shares are withdrawable either on demand or at relatively short notice and are treated by their holders as close "money" substitutes. Since building societies compete actively with banks for relatively liquid deposits with monetary characteristics, the volatility of interest rates on their deposits and shares has increased. This has shortened the average maturity of building societies' deposit and share liabilities and has contributed to the increased moneyness of these deposits and shares. Moreover, banks have made considerable inroads into the mortgage market, a fact which has contributed to the increased competition between banks and building societies. For example, mortgage-secured loans granted by banking institutions increased from R1 900 million in June 1982 to R7 968 million in December 1985. These developments accordingly led to the recommendation by the Commission of Inquiry into the Monetary System and Monetary Policy in South Africa that the functional differentiation between banks and building societies should gradually be removed.³⁶ As a result of these changes, the reasons for excluding building societies' deposits and "shares" from the monetary aggregates have weakened considerably.

The Post Office Savings Bank was also not included in the monetary banking sector in 1966 because it was originally established for the purpose of encouraging personal savings. Restrictions were actually imposed on the amount and number of transactions on each of its savings accounts. The deposits of the Post Office Savings Bank are now included in the monetary aggregates because most of these restrictions have been abolished. The savings accounts of the Post Office Savings Bank, therefore, closely resemble those with banks and building societies. Moreover, in November 1982, the Post Office introduced Telebank, a new electronic banking system. This system, which works via teller-operated counter terminals and automatic teller machines, has been linked to other national electronic money-transfer systems.

The so-called "pooled" funds administered by the former Public Debt Commissioners were included in the revised monetary aggregates in order to maintain comparability in statistics over time. From the end of March 1984, the newly created Corporation for Public Deposits was included in the monetary banking sector. The deposits of the former National Finance Corporation and the "pooled" funds of the Public Debt Commissioners were transferred to the Corporation for Public Deposits. Since only the

former National Finance Corporation formed part of the monetary banking sector, the transfer of the "pooled" funds to the monetary banking sector caused the measured money supply figures from 31 March 1984 to be incomparable with the figures before that date.

Apart from these deposit-receiving institutions, deposits are also placed by the private sector with certain other institutions in South Africa, such as the Industrial Development Corporation, participation mortgage bond schemes and some of the local authorities. Because most of these deposits are made for a specific purpose, they were not included in the revised monetary aggregates.

It may also be argued that liquid securities of the government sector held by the private sector, such as Treasury bills, tax redemption certificates and short-term government stock with outstanding maturities of up to three years, should be included in the monetary aggregates, especially in view of the introduction of a broader monetary aggregate. Indeed, in the early nineteen-sixties these securities were considered to be part of near-money in South Africa.³⁷ Moreover, these securities provide an attractive outlet for temporarily idle business funds, they can easily be monetised within a short period of time and are readily marketable. However, in most countries these securities are only included in a comprehensive "liquidity" concept, i.e. a broader concept than M3. In accordance with this practice it was decided to exclude these securities from the definition of M3 for South Africa.

Original versus unexpired maturity

Since the early nineteen-sixties monetary deposits have been classified into M1 and M2 on the basis of their unexpired maturities. In view of the high administrative cost involved in classifying all these accounts according to unexpired maturity at the end of each month and because such a classification of the building societies' deposits is only available for a relatively short period of time, it was seriously considered to change the basis of classification from unexpired to original maturity. According to information obtained from some of the banking institutions, a large part of the term deposits of individuals is in any case reinvested on maturity in the same type of deposit. This approach therefore means that a shift occurs in this type of deposit from long-term to medium-term and perhaps also to short-term, without a change necessarily having occurred in the reasons for which they are being held or in the role that they play within the holders' aggregate asset portfolios.

The larger part of these deposits is, however, held by business enterprises which do not necessarily reinvest the deposits at maturity in the same form. The recent substantial higher interest rates and increased competition

³⁶ Republic of South Africa, Commission of Inquiry into the Monetary System and Monetary Policy in South Africa: *The building societies, the financial markets and monetary policy*, Second Interim Report, Government Printer, Pretoria, 1982.

³⁷ In the 1966 revision of the definition of money and near-money they were excluded because the causes of changes in these liquid assets could not be determined from an analysis of changes in the consolidated assets and liabilities of the monetary banking sector. See De Kock, G.: *op cit.*, p.12.

among financial institutions have made investors more aware of alternative investment opportunities. Moreover, in accordance with liquidity considerations, it is more likely that assets with shorter periods to maturity will be of more significance in the formulation of expenditure plans by households and business enterprises than those with longer unexpired maturities. In the current revision of the monetary aggregates the deposits of the deposit-receiving institutions were, therefore, again classified according to unexpired maturity. This decision restricted the period for which revised statistics could be compiled, because information on the classification of building society deposits according to unexpired maturity is available only from the beginning of 1978.

Off-balance-sheet liabilities

The processes of disintermediation and re-intermediation have in recent years increasingly complicated the accurate measurement of monetary aggregates, as well as the interpretation of short-term changes in these aggregates. The replacement of loans intermediated by the banks by direct loans between two parties outside the banking system, has had the effect that the monetary aggregates calculated from balance sheet data of banking institutions underestimated the "true" money supply. Similarly, the reverse process of re-intermediation has caused the measured money supply figures to overestimate the true money supply. As a result, the changes in monetary aggregates, measured in terms of bank liabilities, may not be, and for prolonged periods have not been, representative of actual changes in monetary and financial conditions.³⁸

A more meaningful analysis of monetary change will only be obtained if the effects of the processes of disintermediation and re-intermediation are taken into account. Unfortunately, it is virtually impossible to measure accurately most types of disintermediation and re-intermediation. Some forms of "off-balance-sheet" financing by banking institutions, such as repurchase agreements and bills discounted, can be measured, but changes in inter-company financing and "roundtripping" cannot be calculated. Rather than including only some forms of "off-balance-sheet" liabilities of banking institutions in measuring the money supply, it is more useful to define "pure" money supply concepts which exclude all these types of transactions. However, in the final analysis of changes in the monetary aggregates, the influence of the processes of disintermediation and re-intermediation will have to be taken into consideration.

It was, therefore, decided to exclude "off-balance-sheet" liabilities from the newly defined monetary aggregates. Accordingly, the money supply figures as measured at month-ends will continue to be subject to irregular

changes caused by disintermediation and re-intermediation. Thus, for analytical purposes it is better to view changes in these figures over a somewhat longer period than one quarter, for example, over periods of twelve months or by making use of moving averages.

Definitions of new monetary aggregates

a) New M1

On the basis of the principles outlined above, the new M1 is now defined as the sum of banknotes and coin in circulation plus demand deposits held with banking institutions, building societies and the Post Office Savings Bank, excluding foreign and government deposits but including transmission accounts with building societies and Telebank accounts at the Post Office Savings Bank. As shown in Table 1, the absolute level of the newly defined M1 closely approximates that of the former M1. At the end of March 1986 new M1 was in fact only 0,1 per cent higher than the former M1, as a result of the consolidation of figures to eliminate inter-deposits between banks and building societies.

Banknotes and coin in circulation now refer to those notes and coin held outside banking institutions, building societies and the Post Office Savings Bank. Banking institutions include the South African Reserve Bank, the Corporation for Public Deposits, discount houses, the short-term business of the Land Bank and other banks. The banknotes and coin included in the former M1 are, therefore, adjusted for the notes and coin held by non-monetary general banks, building societies and the Post Office Savings Bank.

Table 1: Composition of new M1

	March 1986
	R millions
Banknotes and coin in circulation outside the monetary banking sector	3 896
Plus: Demand deposits of the non-bank private sector with monetary banking institutions	18 442
Total: Former M1	22 338
Plus: Demand deposits of the private sector with non-monetary general banks	390
Plus: Transmission deposits with building societies	575
Plus: Telebank deposits with the Post Office Savings Bank	34
Less: Banknotes and coin held by building societies and non-monetary general banks	125
Less: Demand deposits of non-monetary general banks with monetary banking institutions	182
Less: Demand deposits of building societies with banking institutions	680
Total: New M1	22 350

³⁸ For a more detailed discussion of this subject, see: Brummerhoff, W.: "Disintermediation and re-intermediation in South Africa", South African Reserve Bank, *Quarterly Bulletin*, March 1984, pp.45-54.

Demand deposits consist of cheque and transmission deposits, call money and other deposits withdrawable on demand of the private sector with banking institutions, building societies and the Post Office Savings Bank. As in the former M1, government and non-resident deposits are excluded from the definition of money.

In accordance with the practice in most other countries, government deposits are excluded from the monetary aggregates because the Government is involved in formulating monetary policy and its motives for holding money balances and spending differ from those of other entities in the economy.³⁹ "The central government as the independent supreme authority of a country is guided by motives which differ from those of private businesses and individuals, especially with regard to the holding of cash balances. The government has more scope for changing its deposits and is usually in a position to obtain an almost unlimited supply of money, especially from the central bank, and the deposits standing to the credit of the government do not, therefore, limit its access to money".⁴⁰

In determining the monetary aggregates, the government sector is defined to include the South African Central Government, the Public Investment Commissioners, provincial administrations, the Administration of South West Africa and the governments of independent and self-governing Black states within the former territory of South Africa. Balances on the Stabilization Account are included in government deposits, as are deposits of the International Monetary Fund with the South African Reserve Bank arising from drawings on the super reserve tranche and reserve tranche. However, deposits of municipalities, other local authorities and state enterprises, such as the South African Transport Services and the Department of Posts and Telecommunications, are included in the money supply. Corresponding to the old definitions of money and the practice followed in most other countries, the deposits of non-residents with banking institutions and building societies are also excluded from the new definitions of money. Until its abolition in February 1983 a substantial part of these deposits consisted of blocked rand, securities rand or financial rand deposits, which could be used for specific purposes only. As part of South Africa's debt standstill arrangements, the financial rand system was reinstated in September 1985.

b) M1(A)

M1(A) is defined as the sum of banknotes and coin in circulation outside banking institutions, building societies and the Post Office Savings Bank plus cheque and trans-

Table 2: Composition of M1(A)

	March 1986
	R millions
Banknotes and coin in circulation outside the banking sector, building societies and the Post Office Savings Bank	3 771
Plus: Cheque deposits of the private sector at banks	7 736
Plus: Transmission deposits of the private sector with banks, building societies and the Post Office Savings Bank	667
Total: New M1(A)	12 174

mission deposits of the private sector with these institutions. This aggregate is, therefore, a narrower concept than the newly defined M1 and at the end of March 1986 it amounted to approximately 55 per cent of M1. It includes only those deposits which can immediately be used for effecting payments to third parties, whereas all other demand deposits are included in the broader M1 concept.

It may be argued that savings accounts with banks, building societies and the Post Office Savings Bank should also be included in the transactions monetary aggregate because deposits in these accounts are held, *inter alia*, for transaction purposes. However, the main motive for holding these deposits is probably saving, since they earn relatively high interest rates in comparison with cheque and transmission deposits. Savings deposits with banks and building societies are also subject to certain limitations in respect of the amounts accepted on these accounts as well as withdrawals from them. The purpose of these restrictions is to promote the genuine savings character of these deposits. They are, therefore, not included in M1(A).

It may also be argued that unused overdraft and other credit facilities should be included in a transaction monetary aggregate. Purchasers are making increasing use of credit cards as a means of payment and facilities available under these systems will affect the purchasing behaviour of their holders. When these facilities are utilised, obligations are incurred by their holders. They then represent liabilities of the private sector which may have to be repaid after a certain time period, and are not monetary assets of the private sector. Moreover, some of these facilities are provided automatically and at no cost to their holders who may have no intention of using them or of using only part of them for transactions purposes.

In some countries travellers' cheques are also included in the transactions monetary aggregate. In South Africa these cheques play only a small part in the payments mechanism and have decreased in relative importance with the development of electronic moneytransfer systems. They are, therefore, also not taken into account in the calculation of M1(A).

³⁹ See Bank of England: *Quarterly Bulletin*, December 1982, pp.533-534, and Board of Governors of the Federal System, Advisory Committee on Monetary Statistics (1976), *op cit.*, p.14.

⁴⁰ Van Staden, B. (1966): *op cit.*, p.18.

c) New M2

The new M2 is defined as the sum of the new M1 plus all other short-term and medium-term deposits (including savings deposits, savings bank certificates and building society "shares") of the private sector with banking institutions, building societies and the Post Office Savings Bank. The newly defined M2 is considerably larger than the former M2, amounting on 31 March 1986 to 31 per cent more than the former M2.

The substantially larger new M2 reflects the inclusion of short-term and medium-term deposits and of investments in "shares" of building societies with an unexpired maturity of less than six months. These deposits and investments of the private sector amounted to no less than R9 185 million at the end of March 1986. Although the larger part of these funds represents personal savings, business enterprises are increasingly becoming depositors with building societies. Most of these deposits or shares are also withdrawable at relatively short notice and their rate of turnover is higher than that traditionally associated with genuine savings held in deposit form.⁴¹

In addition to the inclusion of these funds, the higher level of the new M2 is also accounted for by the inclusion of short and medium-term deposits of the private sector with non-monetary general banks and savings deposits and savings bank certificates with the Post Office Savings Bank. The first-mentioned deposits obviously correspond

to similar deposits with monetary banking institutions and there is also not much difference between savings deposits with the Post Office Savings Bank and with banking institutions. Savings Bank certificates are essentially similar to ordinary savings deposits with the Post Office if they are withdrawn within six months after deposit. However, normally these certificates will be held for at least six months in order to qualify for the higher interest payable after that initial investment period. They may nevertheless be redeemed at short notice and are therefore included in M2.

As in the case of the new M1, the new M2 is based on consolidated figures eliminating inter-deposits between banks and building societies, inter-deposits among building societies as a group, and other short and medium-term deposits of non-monetary general banks with monetary banking institutions.

d) New M3

The new M3 is defined as M2 plus all long-term deposits of the private sector with banking institutions and building societies, and the national savings certificates issued by the Post Office Savings Bank. This aggregate includes deposits which have an unexpired maturity of more than six months up to several years, and is the broadest of the new monetary aggregates. The level of M3 is considerably higher than that of M2 and at the end of March 1986 amounted to more than R73 billion, or approximately 57 per cent of the gross domestic product.

The substantial difference between M2 and M3 can, firstly, be attributed to the inclusion in M3 of long-term deposits with and "shares" in building societies. At the end of March 1986 these liabilities of the building societies consisted for about 40 per cent of fixed deposits and for about 60 per cent of "shares". The larger part of the investment in "shares" consisted, in turn, of indefinite-period shares, which cannot be withdrawn without having

Table 4: Composition of new M3

	March 1986
	R millions
New M2	54 130
Plus: Long-term deposits of the private sector with monetary banking institutions	6 162
Plus: Long-term deposits of the private sector with non-monetary general banks	634
Plus: Long-term deposits with and "shares" in building societies	12 736
Plus: Investment in national savings certificates issued by the Post Office Savings Bank	194
Less: Long-term deposits of non-monetary general banks with monetary banking institutions	192
Less: Long-term deposits of building societies with banking institutions	34
Total: New M3	73 630

Table 3: Composition of new M2

	March 1986
	R millions
New M1	22 350
Plus: Other short and medium-term deposits of the private sector with monetary banking institutions	19 905
Plus: Other short and medium-term deposits of the private sector with non-monetary general banks	1 544
Plus: Other short-term and medium-term deposits with the "shares" in building societies	9 185
Plus: Savings deposits with and savings bank certificates of the Post Office Savings Bank	2 517
Less: Other short and medium-term deposits of non-monetary general banks with monetary banking institutions	251
Less: Other short and medium-term deposits of building societies with banks	34
Less: Deposits of banking institutions with building societies	74
Less: Investment of banking institutions in "shares" of building societies	12
Total: New M2	54 130

⁴¹ Republic of South Africa, Commission of Inquiry into the Monetary System and Monetary Policy in South Africa: Second Interim Report, *op. cit.*, p.5.

been held for at least eighteen months. These "shares" remain part of only M3 until notice of withdrawal is given by their holders. Notice of three months is required and during this period these "shares" are classified as medium-term liabilities.

Secondly, M3 includes long-term deposits with monetary banking institutions and non-monetary general banks. Finally, investments in national savings certificates at the Post Office Savings Bank are included in M3. These certificates may not be redeemed before the end of an eighteen-month investment period, but may then be redeemed at fourteen days' notice. However, the national savings certificates are usually not redeemed after eighteen months and are considered to remain part of M3 after this initial investment period.

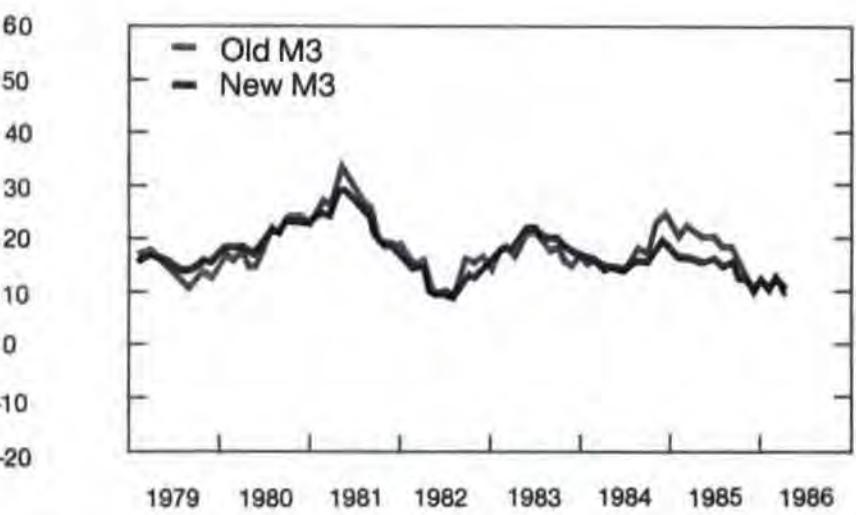
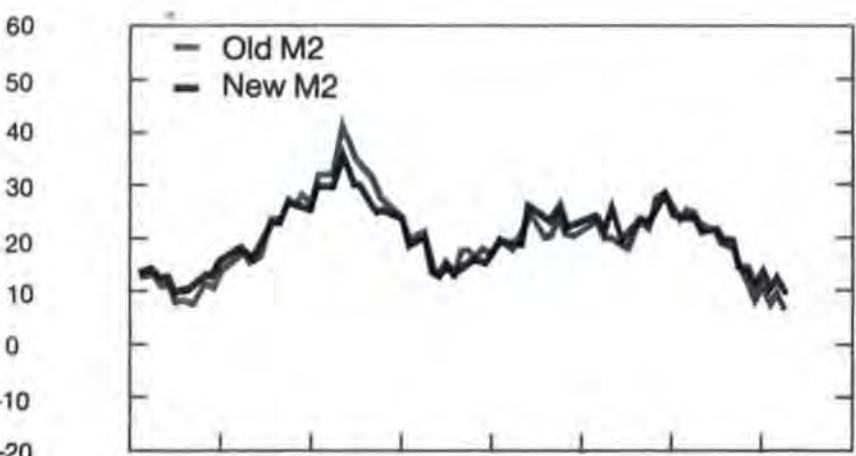
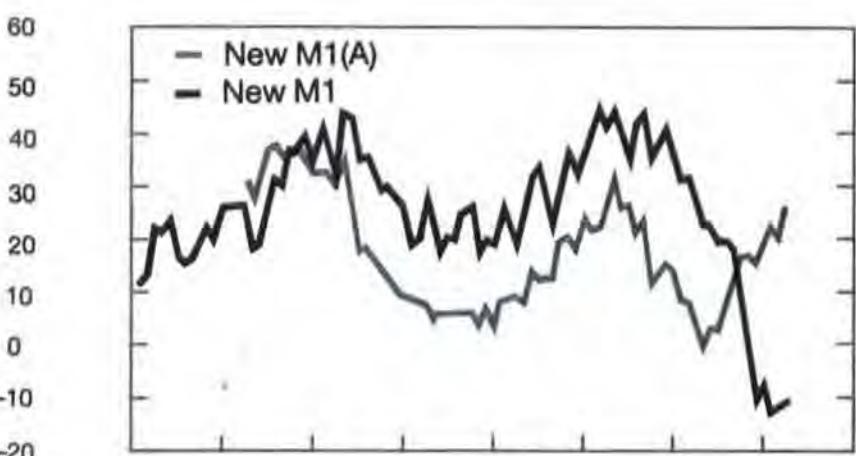
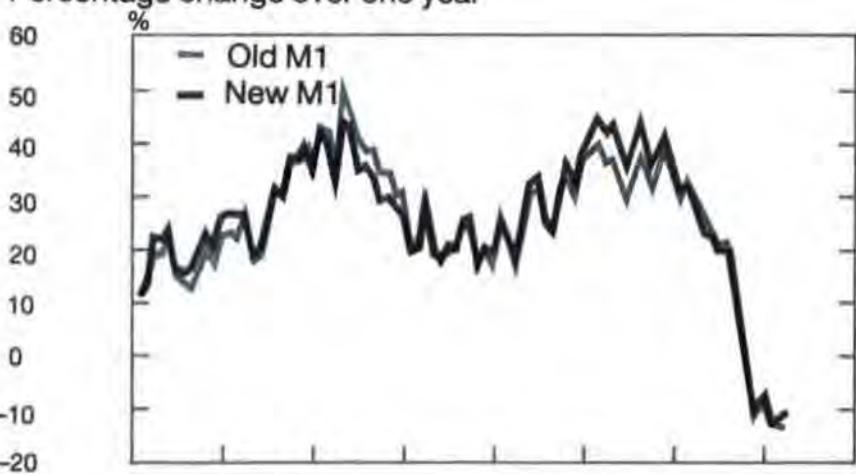
Behaviour of new aggregates

An indication of the behaviour of the new monetary aggregates and their relationship with the former aggregates is given by a comparison of their respective growth rates in Graph 2. From this graph it is apparent that the growth patterns of the new M1, M2 and M3 closely resembled those of the former monetary aggregates during the period January 1979 to March 1986, but that at times their growth rates deviated moderately from those of the former aggregates. During 1980 and the beginning of 1981 the new aggregates grew more rapidly because the short-term deposit rates of building societies were consistently higher than those of banking institutions. The process of re-intermediation during 1980 and 1981 and the slower adjustments of the deposit rates of building societies to the increase in the general level of interest rates, caused a much slower rate of growth in the new aggregates than in the former aggregates during 1981. In 1982 and a large part of 1983 the rates of growth in the former and new money concepts coincided fairly closely, before the popularity of newly introduced money market instruments of the building societies resulted in higher growth rates of M1 and M2 during 1984. However, the rates of growth in former M3 exceeded those of the new M3 from the middle of 1984 until the end of 1985, indicating that the long-term deposits of banking institutions increased more rapidly than the corresponding deposits of building societies.

The growth pattern of M1(A) also corresponded fairly closely to that of the former and new M1, except that the growth of M1(A) was less volatile. At first turning points in M1(A)'s growth rates more or less coincided with those of M1. However, in 1984 M1(A) reached a peak in May and then declined sharply, whereas the upper turning point in M1 occurred only near the end of 1984. This difference can be attributed mainly to a substantial increase in transmission deposits with building societies from R211 million at the end of 1983 to R564 million at the end of May 1984, followed by a decline to R268 million on 31 July 1985. These changes in transmission deposits were, in turn, due to the fact that certain building societies were using these accounts as supplementary savings accounts

Graph 2 : Growth rates of old and new monetary aggregates

Percentage change over one year



to accumulate funds for investment in money market instruments. This proved to be very popular with investors, leading to the sharp increase in transmission deposits during the first half of 1984. At the request of the Registrar of Financial Institutions, this practice was terminated in May 1984 because it was contrary to the spirit and intention of transmission accounts. This resulted in the decline in transmission accounts.

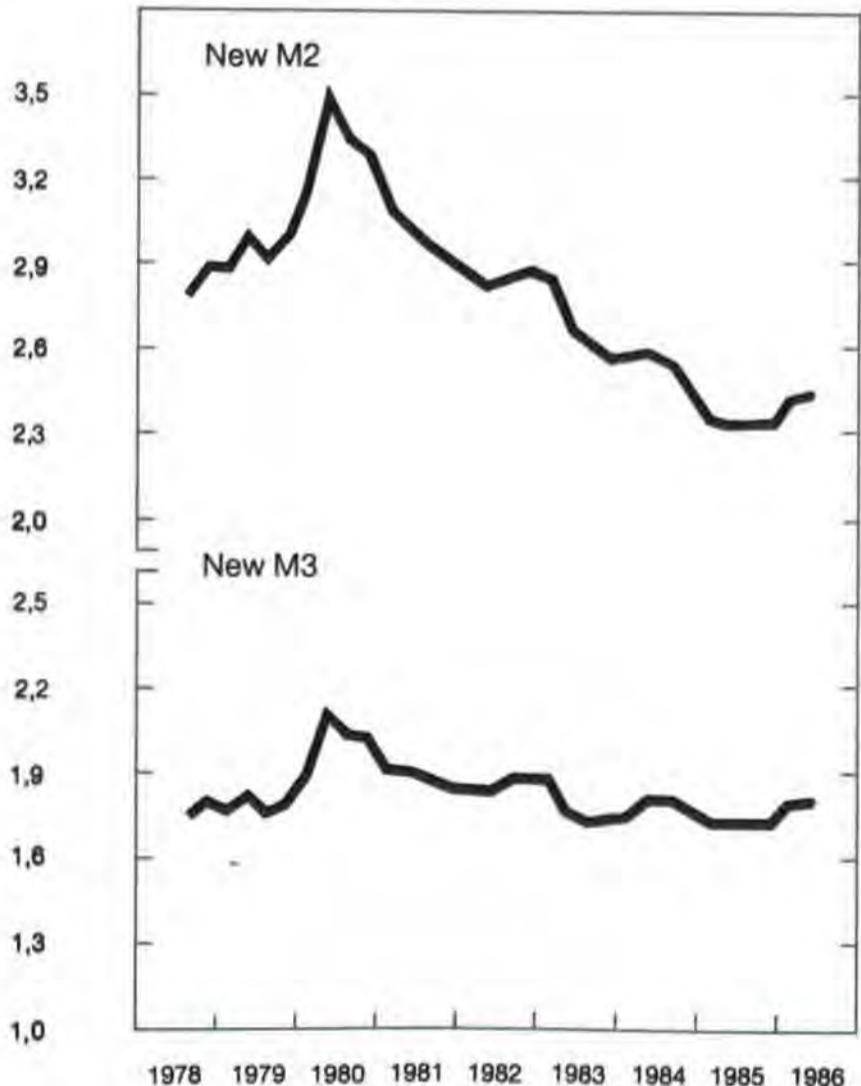
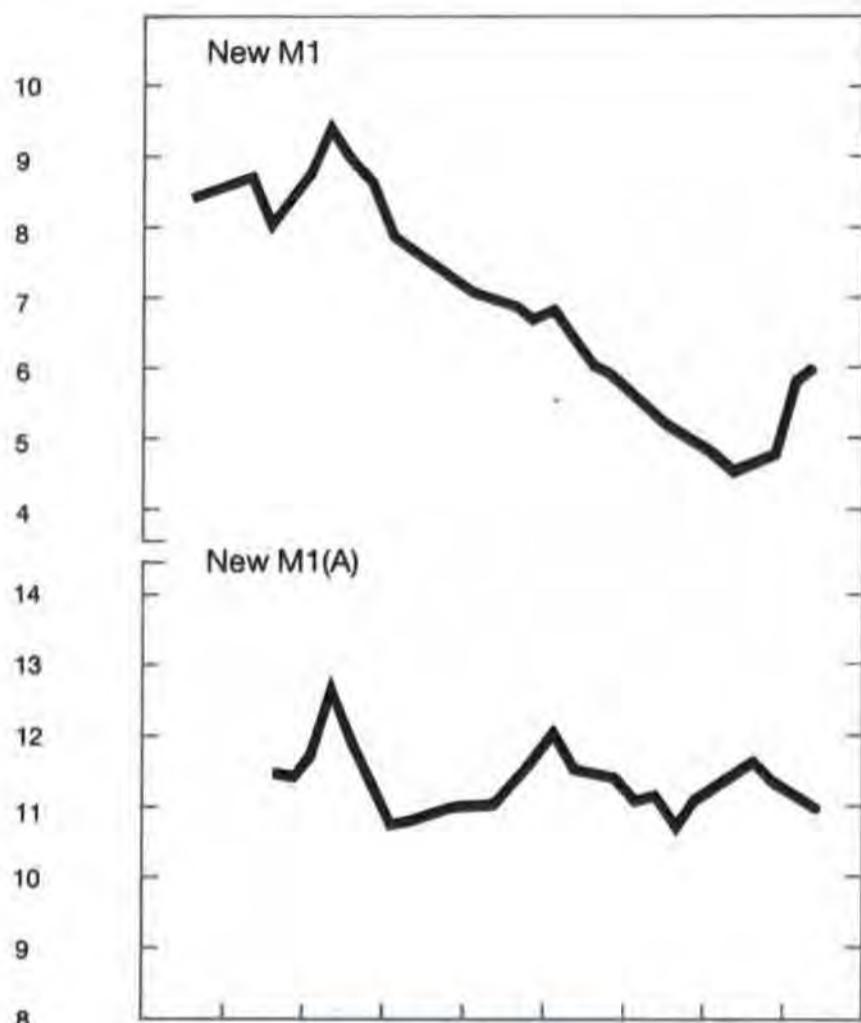
Subsequently, transmission accounts at building societies increased again to R572 million at the end of March 1986. At the same time cheque deposits at banks increased substantially, with the result that the growth rate in M1(A) rose from a negative figure of 0,6 per cent in April 1985 to 26,5 per cent in March 1986 while the growth rates in the other monetary aggregates continued to decrease. Various factors contributed to this increase in M1(A), in particular the changes introduced in the calculation of short-term liabilities for the purpose of determining liquid asset requirements. From August 1985 the banks' short-term liabilities for any particular month have to reflect the average daily amount of short-term liabilities with an *original* maturity of not more than 31 days, plus the *month-end* balances of short-term liabilities with an *original* maturity of more than 31 days. Previously, the principle of reflecting an average of daily balances applied only to demand deposits. Accordingly, the incentive to hold one-day-notice-month-end-call deposits disappeared and these deposits shifted to cheque accounts owing to the promotion of cash management practices, such as account sweeping. In addition, building societies increased the attractiveness of transmission accounts by introducing bonus rates, and some of them converted ordinary savings accounts to transmission accounts.

Since the growth patterns of the new monetary aggregates were very similar to those of the former aggregates, the revision of the money concepts did not change the relationships between money supply and other macroeconomic variables determined earlier. This is clearly illustrated by the income velocities of circulation of the new monetary aggregates, as well as the aggregates' relationships with changes in gross domestic expenditure.

In Graph 3 the income velocities of circulation of the new monetary aggregates are compared. Like those of the former aggregates, the income velocities of circulation of the new money concepts changed significantly during the nineteen-eighties. After all the velocities of circulation had increased steadily during the nineteen-seventies, they accelerated sharply during 1979 to a peak in early 1980, before they all declined during the ensuing period. The broader the money supply was defined, the less pronounced the decline became, except that M1(A)'s velocity declined only moderately. From the first quarter of 1980 to the first quarter of 1986 the income velocity of circulation of M1 declined by 36 per cent, compared with 30 per cent for M2 and 15 per cent for M3. Over the same period the income velocity of circulation of M1(A) declined by only 14 per cent.

Graph 3 : Income velocity of money

Ratio



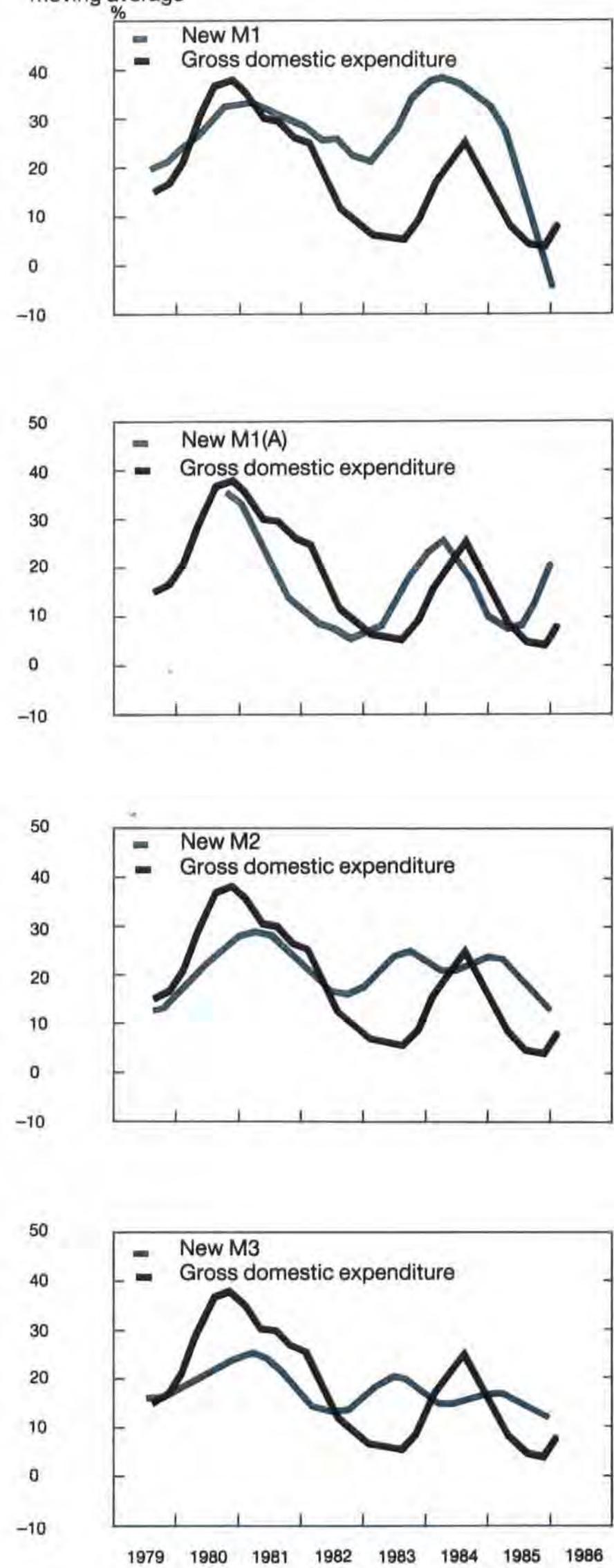
The acceleration in the growth of the money supply during 1979 and 1980 was, therefore, accompanied initially by an increase in the income velocity of money reflecting increased spending propensities and actual and expected increases in inflation rate. More important, the large increase in the income velocity of money during 1979 was brought about by the process of disintermediation of credit transactions under the then existing regime of credit ceilings. With the abolition of these direct control measures, the income velocity of money declined sharply as a result of the reverse process of re-intermediation. Moreover, it continued to decline even after the growth of money started to decelerate in 1981. This is in sharp contrast to the generally inverse relationship between changes in the monetary aggregates and their velocities.⁴² The continued decline in the velocity of circulation of money occurred during a period of high expected inflation, i.e. during a period in which one would expect an increase in velocity. This abnormal behaviour of the income velocity of money was probably related to the introduction of financial innovations, the appearance of an inverted yield curve from the beginning of 1981 and the reduction in cash and liquid asset requirements. It is also significant to note that the income velocity of circulation of M1(A) was less affected by the process of re-intermediation than the other monetary aggregates.

In Graph 4 the three-quarter moving average rate of growth over one year of the monetary aggregates are compared with the corresponding rate of growth in nominal gross domestic expenditure. From this graph it is apparent that the lower turning-point in the rate of increase of gross domestic expenditure in 1983 was preceded by turning-points in the growth rates of all the newly defined monetary aggregates. The growth rates in M1(A), M2 and M3 reached troughs about three to four quarters before the growth rate of gross domestic expenditure, whereas the growth in M1 started to accelerate about two quarters before the renewed upturn in domestic expenditure. Similarly, in 1984 the growth rates of M2 and M3 reached peaks three to four quarters before the growth rate in gross domestic expenditure, whereas the former lagged the upper turning point in the domestic expenditure at the end of 1981, largely owing to the process of re-intermediation occurring at that time.

In order to determine a more precise statistical relationship between money supply and nominal gross domestic expenditure, a linear regression analysis was made of the relationships between these aggregates. Percentage changes over a time span of three months and twelve months in the three-quarter moving averages of the monetary aggregates were compared with the corresponding percentage changes in nominal gross domestic expenditure as the dependent variable. The best regres-

Graph 4: Growth rates of gross domestic expenditure and monetary aggregates

Percentage change over one year of three quarters moving average



⁴² Meijer, J.H.: "On the velocity of circulation of the money supply in the South African economy", *Finance and Trade Review*, December 1980, pp.40-41.

Table 5: Relationship between nominal gross domestic expenditure and monetary aggregates¹

Monetary aggregate	Constant	Coefficient	R ²
M1(A)	2,11 (0,66)	0,92 (5,22)	0,57
M1	-3,61 (0,50)	0,78 (3,11)	0,26
M2	-3,73 (0,40)	1,03 (2,39)	0,16
M3	-15,62 (1,73)	1,89 (3,77)	0,35

¹ Calculated from the fourth quarter of 1980 to the fourth quarter of 1985 for M1(A) and from the third quarter of 1979 to the fourth quarter of 1985 for the other monetary aggregates. The figures in parentheses are t-statistics.

sion results were obtained for percentage changes calculated over twelve months.

From Table 5 it is apparent that changes in M1(A) correlated well with changes in nominal gross domestic expenditure and that it explained 57 per cent of the changes in this aggregate. The correlation between changes in M3 and changes in domestic expenditure, was also fairly good, whereas the coefficients of determination (R^2) of M1 and M2 were very low.

The relatively poor results obtained in the case of the broader monetary aggregates can partly be explained by the fact that the sample period in their cases was longer than the period used for M1(A). In addition, nominal gross domestic expenditure lagged the broader monetary aggregates with a longer period than the narrower aggregates. If the sample-period is reduced to allow for changes in the monetary control system and if lags in the relationship between money supply and nominal gross domestic expenditure are taken into account, considerably better results are obtained not only for the broader monetary aggregates but also for the narrower aggregates.

In evaluating the results shown in Table 6, it is important to remember that the linear regression analysis was made over a relatively short period which was influenced by the transition to more market-related policy instruments. Although the best relationship with changes in

nominal gross domestic expenditure is still obtained in the case of M1(A), the changes brought about in the analysis improved the coefficients of determination of M2 and M3 considerably so that they explained between 44 and 50 per cent of the changes in nominal gross domestic expenditure. Similarly, better results were also obtained for M1.

Conclusion

On the basis of the liquidity approach, the transactions criterion and the availability of statistical data, the monetary aggregates of South Africa were revised to include similar or closely related monetary assets held by the non-bank private sector not only with the monetary banking sector but also with non-monetary banking institutions, building societies and the Post Office Savings Bank. In view of recent developments in the banking sector, four monetary aggregates are now distinguished. These include M1, M2 and M3 defined according to the liquidity approach and M1(A), a transactions monetary aggregate. The revision of the monetary aggregates did not substantially affect the growth pattern of the money supply and did not materially change the relationships with other macro-economic variables.

From a linear regression analysis, the best relationship between changes in money supply and nominal gross domestic expenditure was found in the case of M1(A). The coefficients of determination (R^2) of M1, M2 and M3 were also fairly high. Unfortunately, the sample period used in this analysis was relatively short and was to a certain extent influenced by the transition to more market-related monetary policy instruments. For the successful application of monetary policy it is important that the statistical relationships between money supply and other macro-economic aggregates are further investigated after the new monetary control system has been in operation for a longer period.

After careful consideration of the characteristics of the newly defined monetary aggregates, the authorities decided to use M3 for targeting purposes. This decision was taken because this broader defined monetary aggregate is less affected by shifts in the private sector's deposits with banks and building societies and by the processes of disintermediation and re-intermediation than the narrower aggregates. M3, therefore, has a relatively stable growth pattern and income velocity of circulation in comparison with the other monetary aggregates.

Table 6: Relationship between nominal gross domestic expenditure and monetary aggregates from first quarter of 1981 to fourth quarter of 1985¹

Monetary aggregate	Period lagged	Constant	Coefficient	R ²
M1(A)	1 quarter	0,04 (0,02)	0,97 (0,11)	0,82
M1	1 quarter	-19,05 (8,87)	1,16 (3,97)	0,44
M2	1 quarter	-25,96 (2,45)	1,84 (3,97)	0,44
M3	2 quarters	-20,12 (2,48)	1,96 (4,48)	0,50

¹ Figures in parentheses are t-statistics.

Definitions of monetary aggregates¹

Monetary aggregate	Previous definition	New definition
M1(A)	-	Coin and banknotes in circulation, and cheque and transmission deposits with banking institutions ² , building societies and the Post Office Savings Bank
M1	Coin and banknotes in circulation, and demand deposits with monetary banking institutions. ³	M1(A) <i>Plus:</i> Other demand deposits with banking institutions ²
M2	M1 <i>Plus:</i> Other short-term deposits, and all medium-term deposits (including savings deposits) with monetary banking institutions ³	M1 <i>Plus:</i> Other short-term deposits, and all medium-term deposits (including savings deposits) with banking institutions. ² <i>Plus:</i> Other short-term deposits, and all medium-term deposits (including savings deposits and certain "share" investments) with building societies. <i>Plus:</i> Savings deposits with and savings bank certificates of the Post Office Savings Bank.
M3	M2 <i>Plus:</i> All long-term deposits with monetary banking institutions. ³	M2 <i>Plus:</i> All long-term deposits with banking institutions. ² <i>Plus:</i> All long-term deposits and other "share" investments with building societies. <i>Plus:</i> Investments in national savings certificates issued by the Post Office Savings Bank

¹ Deposits included in these aggregates are those of the domestic private sector with the institutions concerned. Foreign deposits, government deposits and deposits of the institutions concerned with each other are excluded.

² The South African Reserve Bank, the Corporation for Public Deposits, discount houses, all other registered banking institutions and the short-term business of the Land Bank.

³ The South African Reserve Bank, the commercial banks, merchant banks, the former National Finance Corporation, Corporation for Public Deposits, discount houses, the short-term business of the Land Bank, and other banking institutions of which the monthly average amount of demand deposit liabilities during the preceding calendar year amounted to at least R5 000 000 and of which the monthly average amount of short and medium-term deposit liabilities during the preceding calendar year collectively amounted to at least one-third of the total deposit liabilities of such an institution or at least R30 000 000.

STATISTIESE BYLAAG

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

Tabel 1: Die nuwe monetêre totale
R miljoene

Einde/End of	M1(A)	M1	M2	M3	Einde/End of	M1(A)	M1	M2	M3
1978 Jan	*	4 359	12 861	20 624	1983 Jan	7 137	13 246	31 371	47 786
Feb	*	4 411	12 886	20 690	Feb	7 366	13 074	31 562	48 304
Mrt/Mar	*	4 457	13 119	21 064	Mrt/Mar	7 390	13 784	32 936	49 636
Apr	*	4 539	13 391	21 512	Apr	7 474	14 049	32 209	50 336
Mei/May	*	4 436	13 572	21 824	Mei/May	7 817	14 677	34 334	51 241
Jun	*	4 812	13 834	22 242	Jun	8 014	15 458	34 576	51 826
Jul	*	4 789	14 148	22 626	Jul	7 832	14 888	34 787	51 781
Aug	*	4 824	14 250	22 872	Aug	7 790	15 046	34 921	52 043
Sept	*	4 674	14 299	23 156	Sept	8 531	16 669	36 955	53 779
Okt/Oct	*	4 750	14 490	23 400	Okt/Oct	8 237	16 604	36 602	53 298
Nov	*	5 044	14 820	23 892	Nov	8 699	17 068	37 277	54 204
Des/Dec ...	*	5 129	14 902	23 937	Des/Dec ...	8 970	17 977	38 342	54 656
1979 Jan	*	4 847	14 590	23 839	1984 Jan	8 709	18 754	38 814	55 579
Feb	*	4 987	14 606	24 088	Feb	9 021	18 935	39 195	56 086
Mrt/Mar	3 657	5 456	14 988	24 725	Mrt/Mar	9 244	19 540	39 636	56 800
Apr	3 793	5 526	15 133	25 059	Apr	9 976	20 241	40 633	57 905
Mei/May	3 870	5 494	15 313	25 337	Mei/May	9 860	20 286	41 110	58 564
Jun	4 124	5 591	15 215	25 500	Jun	10 158	20 900	41 484	59 195
Jul	3 963	5 525	15 636	25 854	Jul	9 512	21 138	42 605	60 078
Aug	4 132	5 608	15 708	26 057	Aug	9 675	21 681	43 199	60 408
Sept	4 250	5 607	15 904	26 489	Sept	9 481	22 487	45 287	62 109
Okt/Oct	4 241	5 836	16 392	27 113	Okt/Oct	9 422	23 008	46 311	63 073
Nov	4 572	6 043	16 769	27 663	Nov	10 062	24 192	47 671	64 779
Des/Dec ...	4 820	6 463	17 273	28 086	Des/Dec ...	10 224	24 185	47 825	64 626
1980 Jan	4 524	6 151	17 072	28 237	1985 Jan	9 500	24 672	48 078	64 909
Feb	4 715	6 311	17 178	28 468	Feb	9 805	24 979	48 526	65 639
Mrt/Mar	4 811	6 917	17 700	29 277	Mrt/Mar	9 623	25 023	49 123	66 182
Apr	4 840	6 539	17 579	29 291	Apr	9 913	24 914	49 187	66 807
Mei/May	5 061	6 584	18 012	29 718	Mei/May	10 209	24 875	50 021	67 754
Jun	5 663	7 079	18 498	30 381	Jun	10 507	25 062	50 480	68 860
Jul	5 469	7 267	19 301	31 407	Jul	10 130	25 381	50 942	69 092
Aug	5 628	7 287	19 374	31 578	Aug	10 919	25 599	51 681	69 916
Sept	5 799	7 701	20 230	32 737	Sept	11 071	23 614	51 937	70 092
Okt/Oct	5 818	7 990	20 607	33 461	Okt/Oct	11 011	22 161	52 956	71 087
Nov	6 200	8 426	21 173	34 067	Nov	11 612	21 758	52 822	71 364
Des/Dec ...	6 404	8 649	21 667	34 591	Des/Dec ...	12 251	22 423	54 577	72 553
1981 Jan	6 009	8 770	22 228	35 091	1986 Jan	11 646	21 520	52 982	71 790
Feb	6 248	8 811	22 339	35 624	Feb	11 821	22 013	54 711	74 215
Mrt/Mar	6 274	8 960	23 040	36 525	Mrt/Mar	12 174	22 350	54 130	73 630
Apr	6 607	9 429	23 982	37 849					
Mei/May	6 419	9 425	24 140	38 357					
Jun	6 683	9 564	23 998	38 585					
Jul	6 514	9 861	24 918	39 355					
Aug	6 532	9 754	24 662	39 194					
Sept	6 645	9 959	25 271	39 345					
Okt/Oct	6 578	10 395	25 840	39 820					
Nov	6 862	10 799	26 366	40 599					
Des/Dec ...	7 018	10 913	26 737	40 666					
1982 Jan	6 571	10 460	26 235	40 659					
Feb	6 765	10 607	26 484	40 803					
Mrt/Mar	6 765	11 667	27 614	42 038					
Apr	6 905	11 360	27 266	41 793					
Mei/May	6 839	11 093	27 189	41 927					
Jun	7 124	11 556	27 594	42 452					
Jul	6 939	11 861	28 107	43 040					
Aug	6 929	12 255	28 295	43 437					
Sept	7 098	12 615	29 119	44 701					
Okt/Oct	6 822	12 152	30 016	45 030					
Nov	7 381	12 974	30 447	46 244					
Des/Dec ...	7 196	13 034	31 244	46 938					

* Nie beskikbaar nie

*Not available

Tabel 2: Die nuwe monetêre totale
Seisoensinvloed uitgeskakel
R miljoene

Einde/End of	M1(A)	M1	M2	M3	Einde/End of	M1(A)	M1	M2	M3		
1978	Jan	*	4 443	12 913	20 723	1983	Jan	7 365	13 233	31 402	47 900
	Feb	*	4 474	13 029	20 873		Feb	7 425	13 233	31 752	48 512
	Mrt/Mar	*	4 400	13 106	21 019		Mrt/Mar	7 488	13 729	32 610	49 227
	Apr	*	4 503	13 999	22 047		Apr	7 364	13 965	32 145	50 004
	Mei/May	*	4 522	13 640	21 835		Mei/May	7 823	14 925	34 506	51 163
	Jun	*	4 760	14 002	22 302		Jun	7 758	15 504	34 890	51 802
	Jul	*	4 794	14 078	22 530		Jul	7 920	15 023	34 892	51 751
	Aug	*	4 882	14 351	22 973		Aug	7 845	15 306	35 489	52 509
	Sept	*	4 770	14 314	23 152		Sept	8 539	16 669	36 918	53 946
	Okt/Oct	*	4 779	14 418	23 364		Okt/Oct	8 483	16 587	36 384	53 386
	Nov	*	4 935	14 615	23 678		Nov	8 512	16 635	36 908	53 903
	Des/Dec ...	*	4 951	14 639	23 877		Des/Dec ...	8 683	17 746	37 888	54 672
1979	Jan	*	4 936	14 649	23 944	1984	Jan	8 979	18 680	38 814	55 680
	Feb	*	5 058	14 769	24 298		Feb	9 085	19 146	39 392	56 283
	Mrt/Mar	3 735	5 386	14 943	24 651		Mrt/Mar	9 357	19 482	39 243	56 305
	Apr	3 785	5 476	15 148	24 985		Apr	9 819	20 160	40 552	57 535
	Mei/May	3 937	5 601	15 390	25 334		Mei/May	9 860	20 470	41 316	58 513
	Jun	4 015	5 546	15 384	25 527		Jun	9 833	20 984	41 861	59 225
	Jul	4 019	5 530	15 573	25 761		Jul	9 627	21 373	42 819	60 170
	Aug	4 173	5 677	15 834	26 173		Aug	9 753	22 034	43 902	61 008
	Sept	4 254	5 709	15 920	26 505		Sept	9 500	22 465	45 287	62 347
	Okt/Oct	4 354	5 865	16 311	27 096		Okt/Oct	9 713	22 985	46 035	63 121
	Nov	4 478	5 913	16 554	27 448		Nov	9 855	23 579	47 246	64 422
	Des/Dec ...	4 639	6 250	16 984	28 052		Des/Dec ...	9 907	23 922	47 258	64 561
1980	Jan	4 674	6 239	17 159	28 381	1985	Jan	9 794	24 639	48 078	65 027
	Feb	4 762	6 407	17 369	28 704		Feb	9 874	25 231	48 770	65 866
	Mrt/Mar	4 889	6 835	17 612	29 154		Mrt/Mar	9 740	24 948	48 636	65 594
	Apr	4 807	6 487	17 597	29 205		Apr	9 757	24 839	49 138	66 446
	Mei/May	5 117	6 691	18 102	29 704		Mei/May	10 198	25 076	50 272	67 726
	Jun	5 488	7 051	18 704	30 411		Jun	10 172	25 163	50 887	68 889
	Jul	5 524	7 289	19 243	31 301		Jul	10 253	25 680	51 198	69 222
	Aug	5 662	7 390	19 569	31 737		Aug	11 007	25 988	52 521	70 647
	Sept	5 781	7 803	20 250	32 782		Sept	11 093	23 566	51 937	70 350
	Okt/Oct	5 955	8 006	20 485	33 442		Okt/Oct	11 364	22 139	52 640	71 141
	Nov	6 049	8 237	20 922	33 816		Nov	11 374	21 206	52 351	70 986
	Des/Dec ...	6 146	8 389	21 305	34 547		Des/Dec ...	11 883	22 201	53 930	72 442
1981	Jan	6 207	8 683	22 340	35 268	1986	Jan	11 994	21 328	52 876	71 855
	Feb	6 311	8 954	22 565	35 903		Feb	11 917	22 146	54 930	74 474
	Mrt/Mar	6 363	8 871	22 880	36 311		Mrt/Mar	12 359	22 172	53 700	73 200
	Apr	6 548	9 363	23 982	37 711						
	Mei/May	6 477	9 559	24 262	38 323						
	Jun	6 475	9 545	24 240	38 212						
	Jul	6 573	9 901	24 869	39 219						
	Aug	6 571	9 902	24 962	39 421						
	Sept	6 632	10 029	25 271	39 415						
	Okt/Oct	6 739	10 395	25 686	39 822						
	Nov	6 701	10 546	26 079	40 341						
	Des/Dec ...	6 755	10 657	26 342	40 643						
1982	Jan	6 782	10 430	26 314	40 810						
	Feb	6 826	10 769	26 725	41 087						
	Mrt/Mar	6 868	11 597	27 368	41 734						
	Apr	6 830	11 295	27 239	41 593						
	Mei/May	6 873	11 206	27 298	41 833						
	Jun	6 897	11 567	27 845	42 392						
	Jul	7 009	11 933	28 107	42 921						
	Aug	6 978	12 467	28 697	43 748						
	Sept	7 098	12 653	29 119	44 843						
	Okt/Oct	7 004	12 128	29 837	45 080						
	Nov	7 223	12 599	30 146	45 990						
	Des/Dec ...	6 952	12 804	30 813	46 959						

* Nie beskikbaar nie

*Not available

Tabel 3: Groeikoerse van die nuwe monetêre totale

Percentasieverandering oor twaalf maande

Einde/End of	M1(A)	M1	M2	M3	Einde/End of	M1(A)	M1	M2	M3
1979 Jan	-	11,2	13,4	15,6	1983 Jan	8,6	26,6	19,6	17,5
Feb	-	13,1	13,4	16,4	Feb	8,9	23,3	19,2	18,4
Mrt/Mar	-	22,4	14,2	17,4	Mrt/Mar	9,2	18,1	19,3	18,1
Apr	-	21,7	13,0	16,5	Apr	8,2	23,7	18,1	20,4
Mei/May	-	23,8	12,8	16,1	Mei/May	14,3	32,3	26,3	22,2
Jun	-	16,2	10,0	14,7	Jun	12,5	33,8	25,3	22,1
Jul	-	15,4	10,5	14,3	Jul	12,9	25,5	23,8	20,3
Aug	-	16,3	10,2	13,9	Aug	12,4	22,8	23,4	19,8
Sept	-	19,9	11,2	14,4	Sept	20,2	32,1	26,9	20,3
Okt/Oct	-	22,9	13,1	15,9	Okt/Oct	20,7	36,6	21,9	18,4
Nov	-	19,8	13,2	15,8	Nov	17,9	31,6	22,4	17,2
Des/Dec ...	-	26,0	15,9	17,3	Des/Dec ...	24,7	37,9	22,7	16,4
1980 Jan	-	26,9	17,0	18,5	1984 Jan	22,0	41,6	23,7	16,3
Feb	-	26,5	17,6	18,2	Feb	22,5	44,8	24,2	16,1
Mrt/Mar	31,6	26,8	18,1	18,4	Mrt/Mar	25,1	41,8	20,3	14,4
Apr	27,6	18,3	16,3	17,0	Apr	33,5	44,1	26,2	15,0
Mei/May	30,8	19,8	17,6	17,3	Mei/May	26,1	38,2	19,7	14,3
Jun	37,3	26,6	21,6	19,1	Jun	26,8	35,2	20,0	14,2
Jul	38,0	31,5	23,4	21,5	Jul	21,4	42,0	22,5	16,0
Aug	36,2	29,9	23,3	21,2	Aug	24,2	44,1	23,7	16,1
Sept	36,5	37,4	27,2	23,6	Sept	11,1	34,9	22,5	15,5
Okt/Oct	37,2	36,9	25,7	23,4	Okt/Oct	14,4	38,6	26,5	18,3
Nov	35,6	39,4	26,3	23,2	Nov	15,7	41,7	27,9	19,5
Des/Dec ...	32,9	33,8	25,4	23,2	Des/Dec ...	14,0	34,5	24,7	18,2
1981 Jan	32,8	42,6	30,2	24,3	1985 Jan	9,1	31,6	23,9	16,8
Feb	32,5	39,6	30,0	25,1	Feb	8,7	31,9	23,8	17,0
Mrt/Mar	30,4	29,5	30,2	24,8	Mrt/Mar	4,1	28,1	23,9	16,5
Apr	36,5	44,2	36,3	29,1	Apr	-0,6	23,1	21,1	15,4
Mei/May	26,8	43,2	34,0	29,1	Mei/May	3,5	22,6	21,7	15,7
Jun	18,0	35,1	29,7	25,8	Jun	3,4	19,9	21,7	16,3
Jul	19,1	35,7	29,1	25,3	Jul	6,5	20,1	19,6	15,0
Aug	16,1	33,9	27,3	24,1	Aug	12,9	18,1	19,6	15,7
Sept	14,6	29,3	24,9	20,2	Sept	16,8	5,0	14,7	12,9
Okt/Oct	13,1	30,1	25,4	19,0	Okt/Oct	16,9	-3,7	14,4	12,7
Nov	10,7	28,2	24,5	19,2	Nov	15,4	-10,1	10,8	10,2
Des/Dec ...	9,6	26,2	23,4	17,6	Des/Dec ...	19,8	-7,3	14,1	12,3
1982 Jan	9,4	18,6	18,0	15,9	1986 Jan	22,6	-12,8	10,2	10,6
Feb	8,3	20,4	18,6	14,5	Feb	20,6	-11,9	12,7	13,1
Mrt/Mar	7,8	30,2	19,9	15,1	Mrt/Mar	26,5	-10,7	10,2	11,3
Apr	4,5	20,5	13,7	10,4					
Mei/May	6,6	17,7	12,6	9,3					
Jun	6,6	20,8	15,0	11,1					
Jul	6,5	20,3	12,8	9,4					
Aug	6,1	25,6	14,7	10,8					
Sept	6,8	26,7	15,2	13,6					
Okt/Oct	3,7	16,9	16,2	13,1					
Nov	7,6	19,6	15,5	13,9					
Des/Dec ...	2,5	19,4	16,9	15,4					

Table 3: Rates of growth of the new monetary aggregates

Percentage change over twelve months

Hersiening van die monetêre totale

Deur E J van der Merwe en J S Terblanche

Inleiding

Monetêre beleid speel 'n belangrike rol in die bereiking van die makro-ekonomiese beleidsdoelstellings van relatiewe binnelandse prysstabiliteit, betalingsbalansewewig, hoë en stabiele indiensneming en optimale langtermyn-ekonomiese groei. Om hierdie uiteindelike doelstellings te verwesenlik, beïnvloed baie sentrale banke veranderlikes soos monetêre totale of totale bankkrediet, as intermediaire mikpunte in hul beleidsoptredes. In hierdie toepassing van monetêre beleid kan rentekoerse of die kontantbasis van die bankstelsel deur sentrale banke as operasionele veranderlikes gebruik word ten einde die intermediaire mikpunte en uiteindelike beleidsdoelstellings te bereik. Deur opemarktransaksies te onderneem, reserwevereistes en herdiskonteringskoerse te verander of ander beleidsinstrumente toe te pas, is die monetêre owerhede in staat om toestande in die finansiële markte te verander ten einde die gekose operasionele veranderlike te beïnvloed.

In die *Finale Verslag* van die Kommissie van Ondersoek na die Monetêre Stelsel en Monetêre Beleid in Suid-Afrika is aanbeveel dat "die Reserwebank spesifieke intermediaire doelstellings van monetêre beleid aanvaar in die vorm van groeikoersmikpunte vir een of meer uitgesoekte geldvoorraadgroothede".¹ Die Kommissie het dit beklemtoon dat deur die gebruik van monetêre mikpunte voor te stel dit "nie aanbeveel nie dat 'n stram en oorheerde 'geldreël' aanvaar word waarvolgens rentekoerse en wisselkoerse heeltemal vrygelaat word om te alle tye hulle eie vlakke te vind".² In plaas daarvan het dit aanbeveel dat monetêre mikpuntstelling buigsaam en met 'n "lae profiel", toegepas moet word. In ooreenstemming met hierdie aanbevelings is monetêre mikpuntstelling deur die owerhede op 17 Maart 1986 ingestel. Daar is besluit om die nuwe M3 geldvoorraadtotaal, wat in hierdie artikel in besonderhede gedefinieer en bespreek sal word, vir mikpuntdoeleindes te gebruik. Die mikpunt vir 1986 is gestel in die vorm van 'n toelaatbare speelruimte vir die groeikoers in M3 van tussen 16 en 20 persent tussen die vierde kwartaal van 1985 en die vierde kwartaal van 1986.

As gevolg van hierdie ontwikkelings en aanbevelings het dit belangrik geword om die statistiese verwantskappe tussen die verskillende geldvoorraadbegrippe en daardie makro-ekonomiese veranderlikes wat monetêre beleid uiteindelik wil beïnvloed, te ontleed. Sedert ongeveer 1980 het die finansiële struktuur in Suid-Afrika egter aansienlik verander, deels as gevolg van die uitwerking van die oorgang van die gebruik van meer "regstreekse" na meer markgerigte instrumente van monetêre beleid. In

die woorde van die De Kock-kommissie is, "die verloop van die monetêre groothede gedurende die jare vanaf 1965 tot die begin van die tagtigerjare grootliks beïnvloed deur die grootskaalse gebruik van 'direkte' instrumente van monetêre beleid en abnormaal hoë kontantreserwe- en likwiede-batevereistes gedurende dié tydperk, en (kan) dus nie as aanduiding dien vir die waarskynlike verloop van hierdie groothede onder die meer markgerigte monetêre-beleidsrigtings wat die Kommissie vir die toekoms aanbeveel nie".³ Met die oog op hierdie oorwegings sal betekenisvolle statistiese verwantskappe slegs bepaal kan word nadat die nuwe stelsel vir 'n langer tydperk in werking is.

Alhoewel 'n gesofistikeerde empiriese ontleding van die gedrag van monetêre totale en hul verwantskap met belangrike ekonomiese veranderlikes in hierdie omstandighede onvanpas mag wees, het dit nogtans nodig geword om die vorige definisies met betrekking tot monetêre totale te hersien omdat hulle nuttigheid toenemend deur verskeie finansiële innovasies en ontwikkelings sowel as verskillende tegniese en begripsprobleme beïnvloed is. "Hieronder was daar eerstens die verstringings van die gemete geldhoeveelheidsyfers deur die prosesse van 'disintermediasie' en 'herintermediasie', insluitende skuiwe deur die banke vanaf balansstaat- na buite-balansstaatfinansiering en omgekeerd. Hierdie prosesse is natuurlik in 'n groot mate beïnvloed deur die afskaffing in 1980 van depositokoersbeheer en die plafonne op bankkrediet, wat baie lenings na die balansstate van die banke teruggebring het en derhalwe die geldhoeveelheidsyfers opgeblaas het, terwyl dit die omloopsnelheid van geld terselfdertyd skerp verminder het. Tweedens, is die geldhoeveelheidsyfers, soos op maandeindes gemeet, onderworpe aan onvoorspelbare en onreëlmaterige skommelings wat geneig het om die rigting van korttermynveranderings te verbloem. Laastens is die monetêre totale deur verskillings tussen die verskillende klasse deposito's beïnvloed, vanweë veranderings in likwiditeitsvoordeure, finansiële innovasies en werklike en verwagte verandering in die vlak en struktuur van rentekoerse".⁴

Die Kommissie van Ondersoek na die Monetêre Stelsel en Monetêre Beleid in Suid-Afrika het ook bevind dat die vorige definisies van die geldvoorraadtale nie heeltemal bevredigend vir doeleindes van mikpuntstelling was nie omdat hulle nie alle identiese en nou verwante monetêre bates wat deur die nie-bank- private sektor by ander "spaartussengangers" gehou word, ingesluit het nie.⁵ Die Kommissie het tot die gevolgtrekking gekom dat "daar in Suid-Afrika, net soos in die Verenigde State,

¹ Republiek van Suid-Afrika, Kommissie van Ondersoek na die Monetêre Stelsel en Monetêre Beleid in Suid-Afrika: *Die monetêre stelsel en monetêre beleid in Suid-Afrika* (Finale verslag), RP 70/1984, Staatsdrukker, Pretoria, 1985 p.183.

² *Ibid.*, p.183.

³ *Ibid.*, p.189.

⁴ Suid-Afrikaanse Reserwebank: *Jaarlikse Ekonomiese Verslag*, 1984, p.21.

⁵ Republiek van Suid-Afrika, Kommissie van Ondersoek na die Monetêre Stelsel en Monetêre Beleid in Suid-Afrika: *op cit.*, p.188.

goeie gronde (bestaan) om die monetêre groothede op so 'n wyse te herdefinieer dat hulle wesenlik eenderse deposito's of ander bates van die binnelandse nie-bank-private sektor, waar dié ook al gehou word, insluit. Die ideaal sou wees dat bates vir insluiting by 'n monetêre groothed geselekteer word volgens die een of ander vervangbaarheidsmaatstaf; die statistiese grenslyne van die verskeie monetêre groothede behoort by duidelike openings in die ketting van plaasvervangers getrek te word".⁶

In ooreenstemming met hierdie sienswyse beoog hierdie artikel om 'n kritiese waardebeoordeling te maak van die geldvoorraadbegrip wat in Suid-Afrika gebruik is en om die nuut-gedefinieerde monetêre totale op basis van teoretiese gronde sowel as die praktiese institusionele en finansiële opset in Suid-Afrika, te verduidelik. 'n Kort uiteensetting van die maatstawwe wat in aanmerking geneem moet word by die definiering van die monetêre totale word in die volgende afdeling gegee, gevvolg deur 'n beskrywing van die benaderings wat oor die jare in Suid-Afrika gevolg is om die monetêre totale te definieer, die verskillende totale wat deur die Reserwebank bereken is en die veranderings wat in die definisies van die monetêre totale teweeggebring is. Die definisies van die nuwe monetêre totale word daarna bespreek. Die artikel word afgesluit met 'n breë beskrywing van die verloop van die nuut-gedefinieerde totale vanaf 1978 tot die eerste kwartaal van 1986.⁷

Maatstawwe om geld te definieer

Die geldbegrip vervul 'n sentrale rol in die ekonomiese teorie, ekonomiese ontledings en die toepassing van monetêre beleid. Ondanks die belangrikheid van hierdie begrip was daar nog nooit volkome eenstemmigheid oor die beste definisie en die meting van geld nie. In die ekonomiese literatuur word geld in die algemeen in ooreenstemming met sy funksies gedefinieer – 'n ruilmiddel, 'n rekeneenheid, 'n maatstaf van uitgestelde betalings en 'n waardedraer. Bykans onoorbrugbare probleme ontstaan egter wanneer daar gepoog word om hierdie teoretiese begrip in statistiese afbakening en meting van die geldvoorraad te omskep.

Die statistiese meting van geld verskil derhalwe aansienlik van land tot land. Hierdie verskille is grootliks afhanglik van die klem wat op die verskillende funksies van geld geplaas word. Tradisioneel is die transaksiebenadering oorwegend gebruik om geld te definieer omdat daar geglo is dat die belangrikste onderskeidende kenmerk van geld sy gebruik as 'n ruilmiddel is. In onlangse jare het finansiële innovasies asook wetlike veranderings die onderskeid tussen transaksiedeposito's en ander finansiële bates laat vervaag. Gevolglik het die likwiditeitsbenadering of die funksie as waardedraer toenemend in

die definisies van geld na vore gekom. Boonop is ander maatstawwe, soos geld se verwantskap met ander makro-ekonomiese veranderlikes, die beheerbaarheid van monetêre totale en die beskikbaarheid van inligting, ook in aanmerking geneem.

Die sienswyse dat geld uitsluitlik as 'n betaalmiddel gedefinieer moet word, het algemeen tot in die laat vyftigerjare gegeld.⁸ Volgens hierdie benadering bestaan geld slegs uit bates wat algemeen as 'n betaalmiddel aanvaarbaar is. Enige bate wat eers in 'n aanvaarbare betaalmiddel omgesit moet word voordat dit vir finale vereffening gebruik kan word, behoort nie as geld geklassifiseer te word nie maar eerder as 'n nie-monetêre finansiële bate. Voorstanders van hierdie benadering glo dat bates wat algemeen as 'n betaalmiddel aanvaarbaar is 'n groter uitwerking op bestedingsbesluite het as ander likwiede bates. Hulle glo ook dat transaksiesaldo's nou verwant is aan totale besteding en derhalwe belangrike beleidsveranderlikesis in die bereiking van die uiteindelike doelstellings van monetêre beleid.

Aan die ander kant glo kritici van hierdie benadering dat die betaalmiddelmaatstaf nie altyd in die praktyk van toepping is nie.⁹ Hulle redeneer dat geen bate in alle omstandighede as 'n betaalmiddel aanvaarbaar is nie, selfs nie geld nie, of omgekeerd dat bykans alle bates in sekere omstandighede as 'n betaalmiddel aanvaarbaar kan wees. Wetlike veranderings en finansiële innovasies het in baie lande ook twyfel oor die bruikbaarheid van 'n transaksiebenadering by die definiering van geld laat ontstaan.¹⁰ Rentebetalings op transaksiedeposito's mag in die besonder lei tot 'n konsolidasie van saldo's wat uitsluitend vir transaksiedoeleindes gehou word met saldo's wat vir ander doelesindes gehou word. Daar moet egter gelet word daarop dat selfs al word rente nie op transaksiesaldo's betaal nie, sal sulke saldo's gewoonlik om verskillende redes, met inbegrip van voorsorg vir onvoorsiene uitgawes en risikovermyding, binne die algemene raamwerk van besluitnemers se optimalisering van hul portefeuillesmestellings en strategie, gehou word.

Hierdie probleme het tot toenemende steun vir die likwiditeitsbenadering by die definiering van geld geleid. Die likwiditeitsbenadering het sy oorsprong in Keynes se teorie van likwiditeitsvoorkleur gehad. Volgens Keynes is die vraag na geld ook afhanglik van die likwiditeitsbegeerte en nie slegs van die behoefte om lopende aankope te finansier nie.¹¹ Derhalwe moet die transaksiemotief om geld te hou by die voorsorg- en spekulasiemotiewe

⁶ *Ibid.*, pp.188 en 189.

⁷ Soos hieronder aangedui word, kon die hersiene reekse van die nuwe totale slegs vanaf die begin van 1978 bereken word vanweë 'n gebrek aan inligting vóór daardie datum.

⁸ Driscoll, M.J., du Plessis, J.J.A., en Ford, J.L.: "Monetary aggregates and economic activity in South Africa: Some preliminary findings", *Die Suid-Afrikaanse Tydskrif vir Ekonomie*, September 1981, p.220.

⁹ Gowland, D.: *Controlling the money supply*, Croom Helm, Londen, 1982, p.3.

¹⁰ Board of Governors of Federal Reserve System: "A proposal for redefining the monetary aggregates", *Federal Reserve Bulletin*, Januarie 1979, p.13.

¹¹ Keynes, J.M.: *The general theory of employment, interest and money*, Londen, MacMillan, 1957, p.170.

gevoeg word ten einde die totale vraag na geld te verstaan.

Die likwiditeitsbenadering lê klem op die waardedraerfunksie eerder as die ruilmiddelfunksie wat in die transaksiebenadering beklemtoon word. Voorstanders van eersgenoemde benadering wys daarop dat feitlik alle finansiële bates omgeskakel kan word in 'n finale betaalmiddel. Hulle glo ook dat beheer van die enger gedefinieerde monetêre totale mag lei tot die vervanging van eng-gedefinieerde geld met geldverwante finansiële bates. Om hierdie redes verkies hulle breër definisies van geld wat termyndeposito's by 'n wye verskeidenheid finansiële instellings insluit.

In empiriese verband is hierdie benadering egter meer dubbelsinnig as die transaksiebenadering.¹² Geen duidelike definisie van likwiditeit het na vore gekom om leiding te gee by die keuse van finansiële bates wat as geld beskou moet word nie. So byvoorbeeld is die likwiditeit van bates beskryf as die mate waarin die betrokke bate op 'n onbekende toekomstige tydstip teen 'n bekende prys op kort kennisgewing en met minimum koste verkoop of afgelos kan word.¹³ Likwiditeit is dus in 'n meerder of mindere mate 'n eienskap van alle bates. Die faktor wat dikwels as bepalend vir die likwiditeit van 'n finansiële bate beskou word, is sy looptyd tot verval datum.¹⁴ Volgens hierdie benadering is die belangrikste kenmerk van geld dat dit die mees likwiede van alle bates is.

Vanweë hierdie struikelblokke maak sommige ekonome nie slegs op teoretiese eienskappe staan om oor 'n definisie van geld te besluit nie. In plaas daarvan toets hulle die verskillende alternatiewe definisies van geld empiries ten einde dié te vind wat die betroubaarde verwantskappe met inkomse en pryse toon. Hoe meer stabiel en voorspelbaar die historiese verwantskap is tussen 'n monetêre totaal en die ekonomiese veranderlikes wat deur monetêre beleid beïnvloed moet word, soos bruto binneelandse produk of besteding, hoe waarskynliker is dit dat veranderings in daardie monetêre totaal die ekonomie in die toekoms op 'n voorspelbare wyse sal beïnvloed.¹⁵ Ongelukkig kan 'n verandering in die aard van monetêre bates veroorsaak dat historiese verwantskappe nie in die toekoms geld nie. Onlangse veranderings in die finansiële struktuur en finansiële instrumente van baie lande het die bruikbaarheid van gelddefinisies wat op ekonomiese-bepaalde verwantskappe van die verlede gebaseer is, aan bande gelê.

'n Ander belangrike maatstaf om toepaslike monetêre totale te definieer, is die vermoë van die monetêre ower-

hede om die vlak en groeikoerse van hierdie totale te beheer. Die mate van beheer hang grootliks af van die operasionele veranderlikes wat deur die monetêre owerhede gekies word. Indien hulle rentekoerse as hul operasionele veranderlike gebruik, sal beheer oor 'n besondere monetêre totaal hoofsaaklik afhang van die gevoeligheid van die vraag na daardie totaal vir veranderings in rentekoerse. Indien hulle bankreserves as hul operasionele veranderlike gebruik, sal beheer oor die monetêre totaal groter wees indien die komponente van die totaal aan reserwevereistes onderworpe is.

Selfs al is monetêre begrippe teoreties geskik, sal hulle vir ontledings en beleidsdoeleindes nie baie bruikbaar wees indien hulle nie noukeurig gemeet kan word nie. By die definiëring van monetêre totale is die beskikbaarheid van statistiek 'n belangrike oorweging. Daarbenewens is die frekwensie en tydigheid van die beskikbaarheid van monetêre statistiek van die uiterste belang vir die doeltreffende en tydige toepassing van monetêre beleid.

Benaderings in Suid-Afrika gevvolg

Die monetêre totale in Suid-Afrika is oorspronklik op die transaksiemaatstaf gebaseer. Die amptelike geldvoorraadsyfers wat vir die eerste keer in 1946¹⁶ gepubliseer is, is gedefinieer as die som van goud-, silwer- en kopermunte in omloop, die netto bedrag aan banknote buite die bankstelsel gehou, onmiddellik opeisbare deposito's by die handelsbanke en deposito's by die Reserwebank met die uitsondering van deposito's van banke.¹⁷ Hierdie syfers is bereken as deel van 'n breë monetêre ontleding vir Suid-Afrika wat ook die oorsake van veranderings in die geldvoorraad volgens 'n balansstaatidentiteit, gebaseer op die gekonsolideerde bates en laste van die Reserwebank en die handelsbanke, aangetoon het.

Aan die begin van 1963 is aansienlike veranderings aan hierdie ontleding¹⁸ gemaak, en vir die eerste keer is die likwiditeitsmaatstaf toegepas om 'n breë geldbegrip te definieer. Geld is herdefinieer as note en munte in omloop buite die banksektor en onmiddellik opeisbare deposito's by die handelsbanke en die Reserwebank, uitgesonderd die deposito's van die handelsbanke, die Regering en die Internasionale Monetêre Fonds by die Reserwebank. Die banksektor is herdefinieer om bykomstig tot die Reserwebank en die handelsbanke, die Nasionale Finansiekorporasie, diskontohuise en die korttermynbedrywighede van die Landbank ook in te sluit. Terselfdertyd is die begrip "kwasi-geld" ingestel, bestaande uit alle termyn- en spaardeposito's by die banksektor, (insluitende daggeld

¹² Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Advisory Committee on Monetary Statistics: *Improving the monetary aggregates*, Washington, 1976, p.9.

¹³ Hicks, J.R.: "Liquidity", *Economic Journal*, Desember 1962, p.787.

¹⁴ Higgins, B. en Faust, J.: "Now's and super now's: implications for defining and measuring money", Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City, *Economic Review*, Januarie 1983, p.16.

¹⁵ Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System: *op.cit.*, p.24.

¹⁶ Suid-Afrikaanse Reserwebank, *Kwartaalblad*, Desember 1946.

¹⁷ De Jongh, T.W.: *An analysis of banking statistics in the Union of South Africa (1910-45)*, J.L. van Schaik Bpk, Pretoria, 1947, pp.89-92.

¹⁸ Sien Van Staden, B.: "n Monetêre ontleding vir Suid-Afrika", Suid-Afrikaanse Reserwebank, *Kwartaalblad*, Maart 1963, pp.xxxviii-iii.

by die Nasionale Finansiekorporasie en die diskontohuise en deposito's by die Landbank, asook skatkiswissels, belastingdelgingsertifikate en korttermynstaatseffekte wat buite die bank- en die regeringsektor gehou is.

Hierdie nuwe benadering is ook vervat in die Verslag van die Tegniese Komitee oor Bank- en Bouverenigingwetgewing in 1964 wat verklaar het: "Die Komitee is gevoleklik daarvan oortuig dat dit nie langer voldoende is om die klem in monetêre ontleding en beleid te laat val op die 'geldvoorraad' in die eng betekenis wat vroeër gedefinieer is nie. Om monetêre ontleding so nuttig en monetêre beleid so doeltreffend moontlik te maak, sal die klem na die breëre begrip 'geld plus kwasi-geld' of, soos dit ook genoem word, 'likwiede bates in die hande van die private sektor', verskuif moet word".¹⁹

In 'n verdere hersiening van die Reserwebank se monetêre ontleding in 1966,²⁰ het die Bank voortgegaan om 'n eng en breë geldvoorraadbegrip te onderskei, maar die definisies van die monetêre totale en die banksektor is weer eens aansienlik verander. Die eng geldvoorraad (M1) is uitgebrei om, bo en behalwe munte en banknote in omloop buite die banksektor, alle onmiddellik opeisbare en daggelddeposito's gehou deur die nie-bank- private sektor by instellings in die nuut-gedefinieerde monetêre banksektor, in te sluit. Dit het 'n betekenisvolle verskuiwing verteenwoordig vanaf die ou transaksiemaatstaf om M1 te definieer, omdat daggeld en onmiddellik opeisbare deposito's van die nie-bank- private sektor by die Nasionale Finansiekorporasie, diskontohuise, aksebanke en monetêre huurkoop- en algemene banke deel van die geldvoorraad uitgemaak het. Kwasi-geld is herdefinieer as alle korttermyndeposito's, uitgesonderd onmiddellik opeisbare deposito's, en alle middeltermyndeposito's, insluitende spaardeposito's, van die nie-bank- private sektor by die monetêre banksektor. Dit het beteken dat langtermyndeposito's by die banksektor en likwiede eise teen die regeringsektor in besit van die nie-bank- private sektor weer by die definisie van kwasi-geld uitgesluit is.

Die nuut-gedefinieerde monetêre banksektor het bestaan uit die Suid-Afrikaanse Reserwebank, handelsbanke, aksebanke, die Nasionale Finansiekorporasie, diskontohuise, die korttermynbesigheid van die Landbank en alle ander geregistreerde bankinstellings waarvan die gemiddelde maandelikse bedrag aan onmiddellik opeisbare depositoverpligtigs gedurende die voorafgaande kalenderjaar ten minste R1 miljoen²¹ be-

dra het en waarvan die gemiddelde bedrag aan kort- en middeltermyndepositoverpligtigs gedurende die voorafgaande kalenderjaar gesamentlik ten minste een derde van die totale depositoverpligtigs van sulke instellings of ten minste R30 miljoen bedra het. Die belangrikste regverdiging vir die onderskeid tussen monetêre banke en ander finansiële instellings was "dat die monetêre banksektor in bepaalde omstandighede geld of kwasi-geld kan skep deur bykomende krediet aan die private en openbare sektore te verleen. Met ander woorde, deur hul bates uit te brei kan hulle as 'n groep hul eie verpligtings skep. Hierdie skepping van geld of kwasi-geld is iets wat ander finansiële instellings nie in enige noemenswaardige mate kan nadoen nie".²²

In hierdie definisies van die monetêre totale wat tot onlangs gebruik is, het die Reserwebank dus selfs nog nader aan die likwiditeitsbenadering beweeg. Hierdie verskuiwing is deur die bevindings van die Kommissie van Ondersoek na die Fiskale en Monetêre Beleid in Suid-Afrika onderskryf. In die Verslag word verklaar: "Terselfdertyd is dit egter duidelik dat geld vir die publiek nie slegs as ruilmiddel nie maar ook as 'n belangrike en voor-die-handiggende, hoewel soms baie tydelike, vorm van finansiële belegging kan diens doen".²³ Hierdie Kommissie het ook tot die gevolgtrekking gekom dat bo en behalwe die klein koste en risiko van finansiële verlies betrokke by die omskakeling van kwasi-geld in geld, kwasi-gelddeposito's die kenmerk het "dat hulle, na verstryking van hulle betreklike kort looptyd of opseggingstermyn, 'automaties', d.w.s. sonder verdere optrede, koste of moeite van die depositant, in betaalmiddele verander. Voorts sal 'n belangrike deel van die deposito's met 'n kort looptyd of opseggingstermyn in werklikheid reeds met die oog op voorheen vasgestelde bestedingsplanne of onvoorsiene betalingsverpligtigs aangehou word, terwyl hulle automatiese beskikbaarheid in die vorm van 'kontant' op 'n nabye datum in die toekoms ook 'n 'permissiewe' faktor kan word wat die houer se weerstand teen verdere, onbeplande en onvoorsiene, bestedings kan verminder of selfs as 'n aansporing tot sodanige verdere besteding kan dien".²⁴

In ooreenstemming met die bogenoemde ontwikkelings en aanbevelings, is die huidige hersiening van die monetêre totale weer hoofsaaklik gebaseer op die likwiditeitsmaatstaf tesame met die beskikbaarheid van gewens. Boonop is gevoel dat 'n totaal wat op die transaksiemaatstaf gebaseer is, vir ontledingsdoeleindes baie nuttig kan wees. Soos in baie ander lande,²⁵ het

¹⁹ Republiek van Suid-Afrika, Tegniese Komitee oor Bank- en Bouverenigingwetgewing: *Verslag*, RP 50/1964, Staatsdrukker, Pretoria, 1964, p.7.

²⁰ Sien De Kock, G.: "Geld, kwasi-geld en die monetêre banksektor"; Van Staden, B.: "'n Nuwe monetêre ontleding vir Suid-Afrika"; en Meijer, J.H.: "Die betekenis van ander likwiede bates as geld en kwasi-geld in die Suid-Afrikaanse volkshuis-houding", Suid-Afrikaanse Reserwebank, *Kwartaalblad*, Maart 1966, pp.35-55.

²¹ Hierdie bedrag is vanaf die begin van 1971 tot R3 miljoen en vanaf die begin van 1975 tot R5 miljoen verhoog.

²² De Kock, G.: *op.cit.*, p.37.

²³ Republiek van Suid-Afrika, Kommissie van Ondersoek na die Fiskale en Monetêre Beleid in Suid-Afrika: *Fiskale en monetêre beleid in Suid-Afrika, Derde Verslag*, RP 87/1970, Staatsdrukker, Pretoria, 1970, p.143.

²⁴ *Ibid.*, p.144.

²⁵ In 'n studie in die Verenigde State is byvoorbeeld gevind dat finansiële veranderings tot gevolg kon gehad het dat die eng geldvoorraad (M1) meer deur welvaartsoorwegings eerder

onlangse finansiële innovasies en veranderings in die finansiële struktuur van en praktyke in Suid-Afrika deposito's by finansiële instellings aansienlik beïnvloed, met die gevolg dat die betaalmiddel- en waardedraerfunksie van geld selfs meer as voorheen ineengestrengel geraak het. Hierdie ontwikkelings het die toepassing van die transaksiemaatstaf minder betekenisvol gemaak, maar die samestelling van 'n monetêre totaal gebaseer op die transaksiebenadering mag nietemin baie voordele vir ontledings en beleidsdoeleindes inhoud. Alhoewel dit moeilik is om so 'n monetêre totaal wat in terme van die huidige betalingsmeganisme slegs uit transaksiedeposito's bestaan, te definieer kan een benadering wees om daardie saldo's waartoe daar regstreekse toegang deur die betalingstelsel is, hierby in te sluit.²⁶ In Suid-Afrika sal dit tjeck- en transmissiedeposito's asook munte en banknote in omloop insluit.

Waardebepaling van verskillende monetêre totale

By die kontrolering van finansiële beleid kan dit gevaaalik wees om te veel vertroue op slegs een maatstaf van geld te plaas.²⁷ Die berekening van meer as een totaal skyn 'n meer sinvolle benadering te wees. Indien al die totale in dieselfde rigting beweeg of as sommige van hulle op 'n voorspelbare wyse afwyk, is die owerhede seker van die onderliggende neiging in die groei van geld. Indien totale op 'n onvoorspelbare wyse afwyk, dui dit op die noodsaaklikheid van 'n versigtige ontleding van die redes vir sodanige afwykings ten einde die onderliggende neiging van veranderings in die geldvoorraad te bepaal.

Die meeste lande in die wêreld bereken tans meer as een monetêre totaal. Die Federale Reserwestelsel in die Verenigde State bereken byvoorbeeld vier monetêre totale wat wissel van M1 tot 'n baie breë maatstaf van likwiede bates (L).²⁸ Monetêre mikpunte word egter vir slegs M1, M2 en M3 bepaal. In die Verenigde Koninkryk stel die Bank van Engeland nie minder nie as agt monetêre totale saam wat wissel van die sogenaamde "monetêre basis" tot 'n breë begrip van private sektor likwiditeit (PSL2).²⁹

as transaksiebedrywighede beïnvloed is omdat M1-saldo's 'n aantrekliker bewaarplek van likwiede bates geword het. Die breë geldvoorraadbegrippe kan boonop ook veranderings onderraan omdat 'n aantal innovasies geneig het om die likwiditeit van die verskillende soorte bates te bevorder; gevvolglik kan die rol van 'n omvattende welvaartsmaatstaf groter word. Sien Simpson, T.D. en Parkinson, P.M.: "Some implications of financial innovations in the United States", *Federal Reserve Bulletin*, Augustus 1984, pp.621 en 622.

²⁶ Reserve Bank of Australia: "Deregulation and monetary aggregates: some issues," *Bulletin*, Desember 1984/Januarie 1985, p.366.

²⁷ Sien Gowland, D.: *op cit.*, pp.6 - 7.

²⁸ 'n Tyd lank is 'n onderskeid ook gemaak tussen M1A (munte en onmiddellik opeisbare deposito's) en M1B (M1A plus ander tjeckdeposito's). Sien Simpson, T.D.: "The redefined monetary aggregates", *Federal Reserve Bulletin*, Februarie 1980, pp.97-114.

²⁹ Sien Bank of England: "Changes to monetary aggregates and the analysis of bank lending", *Quarterly Bulletin*, Maart 1984, pp.78-83.

Vir die tydperk 1986/87 het die Bank slegs twee mikpunte vir monetêre groei gestel, naamlik mikpuntgrense van tussen 2 en 6 persent vir die monetêre basis M0 en tussen 11 en 15 persent vir sterling M3.³⁰

Tot 1984 is slegs twee monetêre totale deur die Suid-Afrikaanse Reserwebank bereken, naamlik 'n eng-gedefinieerde geldvoorraad totaal (M1) en 'n breed-gedefinieerde geldvoorraad totaal (M2). In die *Jaarlikse Ekonomiese Verslag* vir 1984 het die Reserwebank ook 'n breër monetêre totaal (M3) bekend gestel, wat afgesien van M2 ook langtermyndeposito's van die private sektor by monetêre bankinstellings ingesluit het, d.w.s. deposito's met 'n onverstreke looptyd van langer as ses maande. Hierdie bykomende monetêre totaal is aangebied omdat dit "minder beïnvloed (word) deur veranderings in batevoordeure wat met finansiële innovasies en veranderings in verwagtings en in rentekoersstrukture verband hou". Daar is ook verklaar: "Hierdie benadering ontken natuurlik nie dat verskuiwings tussen die verskillende klasse deposito's in hul eie reg betekenisvol is en belangrike aanvullende inligting vir doeleindes van finansiële ontleding voorsien nie. 'n Breë monetêre totaal het die verdere voordeel dat dit normaalweg veranderings in die financiering van die Regering se begrotingstekort, in krediet aan die private sektor en in die land se betalingsbalans noukeurig weer-spieël".³¹

Alhoewel 'n breëre monetêre totaal deur die meting van M3 verkry word, is dit nie 'n noukeurige meting van die totale likwiditeit van private nie-finansiële bestedingseenhede nie. 'n Sterk saak kan uitgemaak word om, net soos in die Verenigde State en die Verenigde Koninkryk, 'n breër "likwiditeitsbegrip" van geld te bereken. Hoe breër die geldbegrip egter is, hoe groter is die probleme van meting en beheer. Dit is ook minder waarskynlik dat breër totale deur veranderings in die vlak en struktuur van rentekoerse beïnvloed sal word, omdat verskuiwings tussen verskillende komponente nie as 'n verandering in die grootte van die totale getoon sal word nie.

Daar kan ook aangevoer word dat 'n enger monetêre totaal, soos 'n kontant- of monetêre basis, onderskei behoort te word. Soos in grafiek 1 getoon word, was daar inderdaad vanaf die begin van die sewentigerjare 'n betreklik goeie verwantskap tussen veranderings in die monetêre basis (M0)³² en veranderings in die verbruikersprysindeks. 'n Toename in die monetêre basis is met 'n sloering deur 'n toename in verbruikerspryse gevvolg, terwyl 'n afname in die groeikoers van die monetêre basis 'n verlangsaming in die koers van toename van verbruikerspryse voorafgegaan het. Eweneens was daar 'n goeie ver-

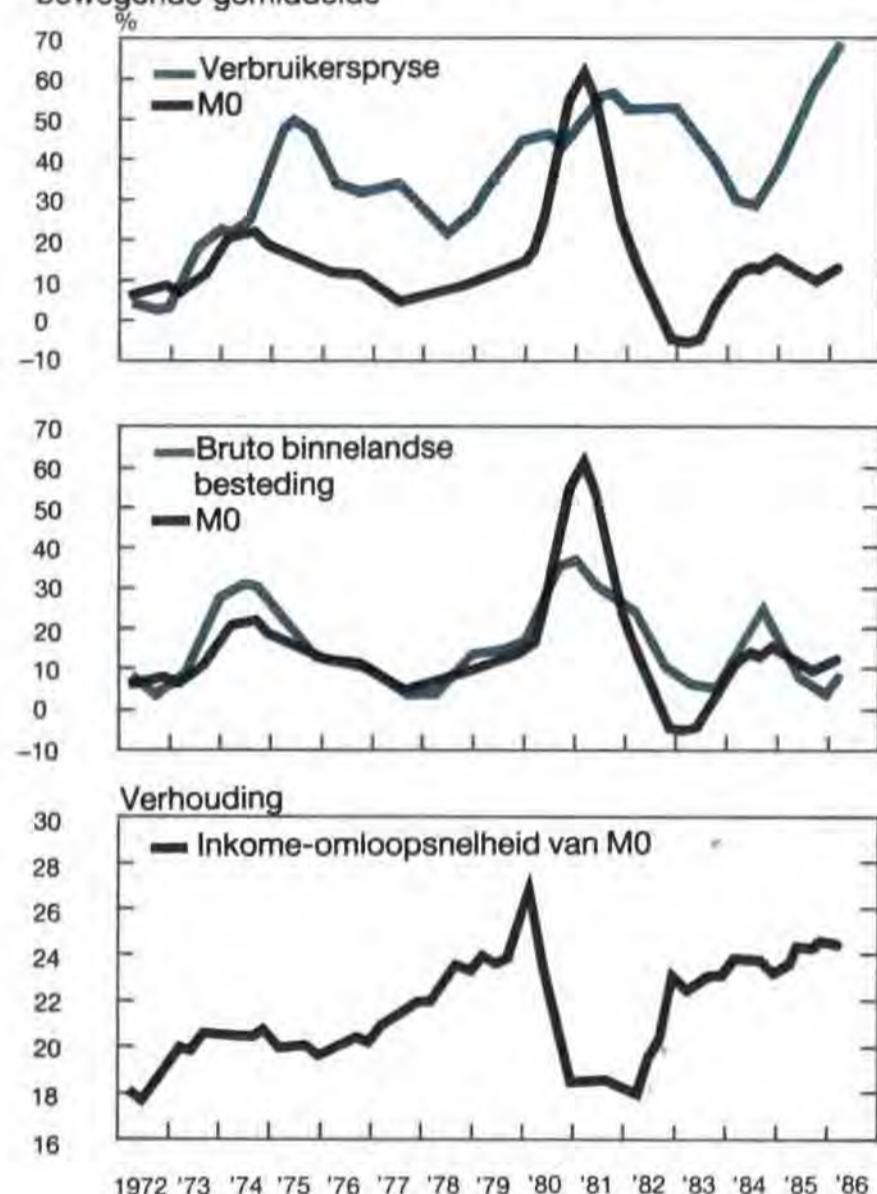
³⁰ Bank of England: *Quarterly Bulletin*, Maart 1986, p. 20.

³¹ Suid-Afrikaanse Reserwebank: *Jaarlikse Ekonomiese Verslag*, 1984, p.21.

³² Vir doeleindes van hierdie artikel is 'n sogenaamde breë monetêre basis bereken wat bestaan uit note en munte in omloop plus alle deposito's van bankinstellings by die Suid-Afrikaanse Reserwebank.

Grafiek 1 : Monetêre basis

Persentasieverandering oor een jaar van drie-kwartale bewegende gemiddelde



wantskap tussen die groeikoers in die monetêre basis en veranderings in die bruto binnelandse besteding. Uit 'n eenvoudige lineêre regressie-ontleding vir die tydperk van die derde kwartaal van 1971 tot die vierde kwartaal van 1985, waarin veranderings in die nominale bruto binnelandse besteding as 'n funksie van veranderings in die monetêre basis uitgedruk is, is 'n bepaaldheidskoëfisiënt (R^2) van 0,65 verkry. Hierdie verwantskap was baie direk aangesien draaiopunte in die groeikoerse van hierdie twee reekse betreklik nou saamgeval het. Gevolglik kon die bepaaldheidskoëfisiënt nie deur die invoering van sloerings in die funksie verbeter word nie. Dit dui daarop dat die monetêre basis by bruto binnelandse besteding aanpas, eerder as wat die teenoorgestelde verwantskap geld.

Soos verwag kan word is die monetêre basis die onbestendigste van die verskillende monetêre totale en het sy inkome-omloopsnelheid gedurende die tydperk onder bespreking skerp geskommel. Daarbenewens bring 'n verhoging in die kontantreserwevereistes 'n ooreenstemmende toename in die monetêre basis mee, terwyl 'n verlaging in hierdie vereistes die teenoorgestelde uitwer-

king het. 'n Selfs belangriker rede om nie die monetêre basis te gebruik nie, is dat dit nie werklik 'n maatstaf van die geldvoorraad is nie omdat die banke se reserves by die Reserwebank nie deel van die private sektor se mees likwiede saldo's uitmaak nie, wat ook die rede is waarom dit van die ander monetêre totale uitgesluit word. M0 is ook uitermate eng omdat lopende rekenings by handelsbanke nie daarby ingesluit word nie, alhoewel hierdie rekenings klaarblyklik goeie of redelike goeie plaasvervangers vir banknote en munte in geldtransaksies is.

Die Reserwebank het derhalwe besluit om vier monetêre totale vir gebruik in sy publikasies te bereken. Bo en behalwe M1, M2 en M3, word 'n transaksie monetêre totaal M1(A) ook bereken. Terselfdertyd is die definisies van die verskillende monetêre totale hersien.

Insluiting van deposito's by ander depositonemende instellings

Die ou definisies van die geldvoorraad is gebaseer op die deposito's van die nie-bank- private sektor by monetêre bankinstellings, maar het deposito's by ander depositonemende instellings uitgesluit wat as nader plaasvervangers vir banknote en munte as sommige van die kwasi-gelddeposito's by die monetêre bankinstellings beskou kan word. In hierdie verband het McCarthy gesê: "One cannot deny that the Reserve Bank's definition excludes a rather wide variety of assets that most definitely have the properties of near-money. Having regard for the intention of the 1965 legislation to revert the building societies to their intended role as pure savings institutions, but taking note of the fact that savings deposits with building societies during 1975 amounted to R1 285 million, which is R77 million more than the near-money held with the merchant banks and 'other monetary banking institutions', and furthermore taking note of the societies' 'highly efficient' transfer facilities, one does find it somewhat paradoxical that these assets are not included in the definition of near-money. On a functional basis they surely qualify for inclusion".³³

In die huidige hersiening van die monetêre totale is besluit om, bo en behalwe deposito's by die monetêre banksektor, ook deposito's by sekere ander depositonemende instellings in die definisies van die monetêre totale in te sluit, naamlik dié by nie-monetêre algemene banke, bouverenigings en die Posspaarbank asook die sogenoemde "gesamentlike" fondse wat deur die voormalige Staatskuldkommissaris geadministreer is.

Monetêre bankinstellings is van ander bankinstellings onderskei op grond van die grootte van hul onmiddellik opeisbare depositoverpligtigs en hul kort- en middeltermdepositoverpligtigs. Hierdie betreklik arbitrale maatstaf het die vergelykbaarheid van monetêre gegewens oor tyd beïnvloed, omdat veranderings in die

³³ McCarthy, C.L.: "On the definition of money and its development in South Africa", *Finance and Trade Review*, Junie 1977, p.139.

struktuur van bankinstellings en ander ontwikkelings soms die herklassifisering van 'n "nie-monetêre algemene bank" as monetêre bankinstelling genoodsaak het. Met die insluiting van die deposito's by alle bankinstellings verdwyn hierdie probleem nou.³⁴ Die instelling van 'n breër monetêre begrip, naamlik M3, het dit van groter belang gemaak om nie-monetêre algemene banke met hul groot middel- en langtermyndeposito's in te sluit.

In 1966 is bouverenigings nie by die monetêre banksektor ingesluit nie omdat dit een van die hoofmerke van die Bouverenigingwet van 1965 was "om die ware karakter van bouverenigings as spaartussengangers te bewaar en om te voorkom dat hulle kwasi-banke met 'n aansienlike inflasiepotensiaal word, en aangesien daar aanduidings is dat hierdie oogmerk bereik word, is dit waarskynlik beter dat bouverenigings van die banksektor uitgesluit word".³⁵ Daaropvolgende gebeure het bewys dat bouverenigings toenemend betrokke geraak het by bedrywighede wat met dié van bankinstellings ooreenkoms, terwyl sommige bankinstellings funksies onderneem wat tradisioneel as bedrywighede van bouverenigings beskou is.

Bouverenigings maak nie meer net op persoonlike besparings as 'n bron van fondse staat nie, maar ding aktief met bankinstellings mee vir die deposito's van sakeondernemings. Baie van hulle deposito's en aandele is of op aanvraag of op betreklik kort kennisgewing opvraagbaar en word deur hulle houers as naby plaasvervangers vir "geld" beskou. Aangesien bouverenigings aktief met banke meeding vir betreklik likwiede deposito's met monetêre eienskappe, het die onbestendigheid van rentekoerse op hul deposito's en aandele toegeneem. Dit het die gemiddelde looptyd van bouverenigings se deposito- en aandeleverpligtigs verkort en tot die groter geldagtigheid van hierdie deposito's en aandele bygedra. Daarbenewens het banke ook aansienlik inbreuk op die verbandmark gemaak, 'n feit wat tot die toenemende mededinging tussen banke en bouverenigings bygedra het. Lenings deur bankinstellings toegestaan wat deur verbande op eiendom verseker is het byvoorbeeld van R1 900 miljoen in Junie 1982 tot R7 968 miljoen in Desember 1985 toegeneem. Hierdie ontwikkelings het gevoldlik aanleiding gegee tot die aanbeveling deur die Kommissie van Ondersoek na die Monetêre Stelsel en Monetêre Beleid in Suid-Afrika dat die funksionele onderskeiding tussen banke en bouverenigings in die toekoms geleidelik verwyder moet word.³⁶ As gevolg van hierdie veranderings het die redes vir die uitsluiting van die bouverenigings se

deposito's en "aandele" uit die monetêre totale aansienlik verswak.

In 1966 is die Posspaarbank ook nie in die monetêre banksektor ingesluit nie omdat dit oorspronklik tot stand gebring is met die doel om persoonlike besparing aan te moedig. Beperkings is in werklikheid op die bedrag en aantal transaksies op elkeen van sy spaarrekenings geplaas. Die deposito's van die Posspaarbank word nou by die monetêre totale ingesluit omdat die meeste van hierdie beperkings opgehef is. Die spaarrekenings by die Posspaarbank toon derhalwe 'n noue verwantskap met dié by banke en bouverenigings. Daarbenewens het die Poskantoor in November 1982 Telebank, 'n nuwe elektroniese bankstelsel, ingestel. Hierdie stelsel wat deur middel van teller-beheerde toonbankterminale en automatiese tellermasjiene funksioneer, is met ander nasionale elektroniese geldoordragstelsels gekoppel.

Die sogenoamde "gesamentlike" fondse wat deur die voormalige Staatskuldkommissaris geadministreer is, is by die hersiene monetêre totale ingesluit ten einde vergelykbaarheid oor tyd in die gegewens te handhaaf. Vanaf die einde van Maart 1984, is die nuutgestigte Korporasie vir Openbare Depositos by die monetêre banksektor ingesluit. Die deposito's by die voormalige Nasionale Finansiekorporasie en die "gesamentlike" fondse wat deur die Staatskuldkommissaris geadministreer is, is na die Korporasie vir Openbare Depositos oorgedra. Aangesien slegs die voormalige Nasionale Finansiekorporasie deel van die monetêre banksektor uitgemaak het, het die oordrag van die "gesamentlike" fondse na die monetêre banksektor veroorsaak dat die gemete geldvoorraadsyfers vanaf 31 Maart 1984 nie met syfers vóór daardie datum vergelykbaar is nie.

Afgesien van hierdie depositonemende instellings, word deposito's ook deur die private sektor by sekere ander instellings in Suid-Afrika geplaas, soos die Nywerheidontwikkelingskorporasie, deelnemingsverbandskemas en sommige van die plaaslike owerhede. Omdat die meeste van hierdie deposito's vir 'n besondere doel gemaak word, is hulle nie in die hersiene monetêre totale ingesluit nie.

Daar kan ook aangevoer word dat likwiede effekte van die owerheidsektor wat deur die private sektor gehou word, soos skatkiswissels, belastingdelgingsertifikate en korttermynstaatseffekte met onverstreke looptye van tot drie jaar, in die monetêre totale ingesluit moet word, veral in die lig van die ingebruikneming van 'n breër monetêre totaal. In die vroeë sestigerjare is hierdie effekte in werklikheid as deel van kwasi-geld in Suid-Afrika beskou.³⁷ Daarbenewens verskaf hierdie effekte 'n aantreklike afsetgebied vir tydelike ledige fondse van sakeonderne-

³⁴ In Artikel 1 van die Bankwet van 1965, wat onlangs deur die Wysigingswet op Finansiële Instellings van 1985 gewysig is, is die onderskeid tussen die verskillende kategorieë van banke afgeskaf.

³⁵ De Kock, G.: *op.cit.*, pp.39-40.

³⁶ Republiek van Suid-Afrika, Kommissie van Ondersoek na die Monetêre Stelsel en Monetêre Beleid in Suid-Afrika: *Die Bouverenigings, die Finansiële Markte en Monetêre Beleid*, (Tweede Tussentydse Verslag), Staatsdrukker, Pretoria, 1982.

³⁷ In die hersiening van die definisie van geld en kwasi-geld in 1966 is hulle uitgesluit omdat die oorsake van veranderings in hierdie likwiede bates nie bepaal kon word uit 'n ontleding van veranderings in die gekonsolideerde bates en laste van die monetêre banksektor nie. Sien De Kock, G.: *op. cit.*, p.36.

nings, kan hulle maklik binne 'n kort tydperk te gelde gemaak word en is hulle geredelik bemarkbaar. In die meeste lande word hierdie effekte egter slegs in 'n omvattende "likwiditeitsbegrip" ingesluit, d.w.s. 'n breër begrip as M3. In ooreenstemming met hierdie praktyk is besluit om hierdie effekte van die definisie van M3 vir Suid-Afrika uit te sluit.

Oorspronklike teenoor onverstreke looptyd

Sedert die vroeë sestigerjare word monetêre deposito's op grond van hul onverstreke looptye in M1 en M2 geklassifiseer. In die lig van die hoë administrasiekoste verbonde aan die klassifikasie van al hierdie rekenings volgens onverstreke looptyd aan die einde van elke maand en omdat so 'n klassifikasie van die bouverenigings se deposito's vir slegs 'n betreklik kort tydperk beskikbaar is, is dit ernstig oorweeg om die basis van klassifikasie van onverstreke na oorspronklike looptyd te verander. Volgens inligting wat by sommige bankinstellings ingewin is, word 'n groot deel van die termyndeposito's van individue in elk geval op die vervaldatum in diezelfde tipe deposito herbelê. Hierdie benadering beteken dus dat 'n verskuiwing vanaf langtermyn na middeltermyn en moontlik ook na korttermyn in hierdie tipe van deposito's plaasvind sonder dat daar noodwendig verandering voorgekom het in die redes waarvoor hulle gehou word of in die rol wat hulle binne die besitters se totale bateportefeuilles speel.

Die grootste deel van hierdie deposito's word egter gehou deur sakeondernemings wat nie noodwendig die deposito's op die vervaldatum weer in dieselfde vorm herbelê nie. Die onlangse aansienlike hoér rentekoerse en verskerpte mededinging tussen finansiële instellings het beleggers meer bewus gemaak van alternatiewe beleggingsgeleenthede. In ooreenstemming met likwiditeitsoorwegings is dit boonop meer waarskynlik dat bates met korter looptye tot vervaldatum van meer belang by die formulering van bestedingsplanne deur huishoudings en sakeondernemings sal wees as dié met langer onverstreke looptye. In die huidige hersiening van die monetêre totale is die deposito's van die depositonemende instellings derhalwe weer volgens onverstreke looptyd geklassifiseer. Hierdie besluit het die tydperk waarvoor hiersiene gegewens saamgestel kon word beperk omdat inligting oor die klassifikasie van bouverenigingsdeposito's volgens onverstreke looptyd slegs vanaf die begin van 1978 beskikbaar is.

Verpligtings buite die balansstaat

Die prosesse van disintermediasie en herintermediasie het in onlangse jare die verklaring van korttermynveranderings in hierdie totale toenemend bemoeilik. Die vervanging van lenings waar banke as tussenganger optree met regstreekse lenings tussen twee partye buite die bankstelsel, het tot gevolg gehad dat monetêre totale wat uit die balansstaatinligting van bankinstellings bereken is, die "werklike" geldvoorraad mag onderskat het. Net so veroorsaak die omgekeerde proses van herintermediasie

dat die gemete geldvoorraadsyfers die "werklike" geldvoorraad oorskot. Gevolglik mag veranderings in monetêre totale, volgens die laste van banke gemeet, nie verteenwoordigend wees en vir lang tydperke gewees het van die werklike veranderings in die monetêre en finansiële toestand nie.³⁸

'n Meer betekenisvolle ontleding van monetêre verandering sal slegs gemaak kan word indien die invloed van die prosesse van disintermediasie en herintermediasie in berekening gebring word. Ongelukkig is dit bykans onmoontlik om die meeste soorte disintermediasie en herintermediasie noukeurig te meet. Sommige soorte "finansiering buite die balansstaat" deur bankinstellings, soos terugkoopooreenkomste en wissels verdiskonter, kan gemeet word, maar veranderings in intermaatskappyfinansiering en die "heen-en-terugbeweging" van fondse kan nie bereken word nie. Eerder as om slegs sekere vorms van verpligtings van bankinstellings "buite die balansstaat" in die meting van die geldvoorraad in te sluit, is dit nuttiger om "suiwer" geldvoorraadbegrippe te definieer wat al hierdie soorte transaksies uitsluit. In die finale ontleding van veranderings in monetêre totale moet die invloed van die prosesse van disintermediasie en herintermediasie egter in aanmerking geneem word.

Daar is dus besluit om verpligtings "buite die balansstaat" van die nuut-gedefinieerde monetêre totale uit te sluit. Gevolglik sal die geldvoorraadsyfers, soos op maand einde gemeet, nog steeds onderworpe wees aan onreëlmatige veranderings wat deur disintermediasie en herintermediasie veroorsaak is. Vir ontledingsdoeleindes is dit dus beter om veranderings in hierdie syfers oor 'n ietwat langer tydperk as een kwartaal te bekou, byvoorbeeld oor tydperke van twaalf maande of deur van bewegende gemiddeldes gebruik te maak. Selfs dan sal dit noodsaklik wees om die verskillende faktore in aanmerking te neem wat die uitgerekte toenames of afnames mag veroorsaak in die relatiewe belangrikheid van "direkte" (nie-geintermedieerde) batebesit oor sulke tydperke.

Definisies van die nuwe monetêre totale

a) Nuwe M1

Op grond van die beginsels hierbo uiteengesit, word die nuwe M1 nou gedefinieer as die som van banknote en munte "in omloop" plus onmiddellik opeisbare deposito's by bankinstellings, bouverenigings en die Posspaarbank, uitgesonderd buitelandse en regeringsdeposito's maar met insluiting van transmissierekenings by bouverenigings en Telebankrekenings by die Posspaarbank. Soos in tabel 1 getoon word, is die absolutevlak van die nuut-gedefinieerde M1 baie naby aan dié van die vorige M1. Aan die einde van Maart 1986 was die nuwe M1 slegs

³⁸ Vir 'n meer volledige bespreking van hierdie onderwerp, sien: Brümmerhoff, W.: "Disintermediasie en herintermediasie in Suid-Afrika", Suid-Afrikaanse Reserwebank, Kwartalblad, Maart 1984, pp.55-64.

Tabel 1: Samestelling van nuwe M1

	Maart 1986
	R miljoene
Banknote en munte in omloop buite die monetêre banksektor	3 896
Plus: Onmiddellik opeisbare deposito's van die nie-bank- private sektor by monetêre bankinstellings	18 442
Totaal: Vorige M1	22 338
Plus: Onmiddellik opeisbare deposito's van die private sektor by nie-monetêre algemene banke	390
Plus: Transmissiedeposo'to's by bouverenigings	575
Plus: Telebankdeposito's by die Posspaarbank	34
Minus: Banknote en munte by bouverenigings en nie-monetêre algemene banke	125
Minus: Onmiddellik opeisbare deposito's van nie-monetêre algemene banke by monetêre bankinstellings	182
Minus: Onmiddellik opeisbare deposito's van bouverenigings by bankinstellings	680
Totaal: Nuwe M1	22 350

0,1 persent hoër as die vorige M1 as gevolg van die konsolidasie van syfers ten einde die inter-deposito's tussen banke en bouverenigings uit te sluit.

Banknote en munte "in omloop" het betrekking op note en munte wat buite bankinstellings, bouverenigings en die Posspaarbank gehou word. Bankinstellings sluit in die Suid-Afrikaanse Reserwebank, die Korporasie vir Openbare Deposito's, diskontohuise, die korttermynbedrywighede van die Landbank en ander banke. Die banknote en munte wat in die vorige M1 ingesluit was, word dus aangepas vir die note en munte in besit van nie-monetêre algemene banke, bouverenigings en die Posspaarbank.

Onmiddellik opeisbare deposito's bestaan uit tjek- en transmissiedeposo'to's, daggeld en ander onmiddellik opeisbare deposito's van die private sektor by bankinstellings, bouverenigings en die Posspaarbank. Soos in die vorige M1 word regerings- en nie-inwonerdeposito's by die definisie van geld uitgesluit.

In ooreenstemming met die praktyk in die meeste ander lande word regeringsdeposito's van die monetêre totale uitgesluit omdat die Regering by die formulering van monetêre beleid betrokke is en sy motiewe vir die hou van kontantsaldo's en vir besteding van dié van ander eenhede in die ekonomiese verskil.³⁹ "... die sentrale regering, as die onafhanklike oppergesag van 'n land, (word) deur motiewe geleei wat verskil van dié van private sake-

ondernemings en individue, veral wat betref die hou van kontantsaldo's. Die regering het meer beweegruimte om sy deposito's te verander en is gewoonlik in staat om 'n feitlik onbeperkte hoeveelheid geld te bekom, veral van die sentrale bank, en die deposito's tot krediet van die regering beperk derhalwe nie sy beskikking oor geld nie".⁴⁰

By die vasstelling van die monetêre totale word die regeringssektor gedefinieer om die Suid-Afrikaanse Sentrale Regering, die Openbare Beleggingskommissaris, provinsiale administrasies, die Administrasie van Suidwes-Afrika en die regerings van die onafhanklike en selfregerende Swart state binne die voormalige gebied van Suid-Afrika, in te sluit. Saldo's op die Stabilisasierekening word by regeringsdeposito's ingesluit, so ook deposito's van die Internasionale Monetêre Fonds by die Suid-Afrikaanse Reserwebank wat ontstaan as gevolg van trekings op die super-reserwetranché en die reserwetranché. Deposito's van munisipaliteite, ander plaaslike besture en staatsondernemings, soos die Suid-Afrikaanse Vervoerdienste en die Departement van Pos- en Telekommunikasiewese, word egter by die geldvoorraad ingesluit. Volgens die ou definisies van geld en die praktyk wat in die meeste ander lande gevolg word, word die deposito's van nie-inwoners by bankinstellings en bouverenigings ook van die nuwe definisies van geld uitgesluit. Tot die afskaffing daarvan in Februarie 1983 het 'n aansienlike deel van hierdie deposito's bestaan uit geblokkeerde-rand-, effekterand- of finansiële randdeposito's wat slegs vir sekere doeleindes aangewend kon word. As deel van Suid-Afrika se skuldstilstandregeling, is die finansiële-randstelsel weer in September 1985 ingestel.

b) M1(A)

M1(A) word gedefinieer as die som van banknote en munte in omloop buite bankinstellings, bouverenigings en die Posspaarbank plus tjek- en transmissiedeposo'to's van die private sektor by hierdie instellings. Hierdie totaal is dus 'n enger begrip as die nuut-gedefinieerde M1 en het aan die einde van Maart 1986 ongeveer 55 persent van M1 bedra. Dit sluit slegs daardie deposito's in wat onmiddellik gebruik kan word om betalings aan derde partye te bewerkstellig, terwyl alle ander onmiddellik opeisbare deposito's in die breër M1-begrip ingesluit word.

Tabel 2: Samestelling van M1(A)

	Maart 1986
	R miljoene
Banknote en munte in omloop buite die banksektor, bouverenigings en die Posspaarbank	3 771
Plus: Tjekdeposito's van die private sektor by banke	7 736
Plus: Transmissiedeposo'to's van die private sektor by banke, bouverenigings en die Posspaarbank	667
Totaal: Nuwe M1(A)	12 174

³⁹ Sien Bank of England: *Quarterly Bulletin*, Desember 1982, pp.533-534, en Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Advisory Committee on Monetary Statistics, (1976) *op.cit.*, p.14.

⁴⁰ Van Staden, B. (1966): *op.cit.*, p.43.

Daar kan aangevoer word dat spaarrekenings by banke, bouverenigings en die Posspaarbank ook in die transaksie monetêre totaal ingesluit behoort te word omdat deposito's in hierdie rekenings onder andere vir transaksiedoeleindes gehou word. 'n Belangrike beweegrede om hierdie deposito's te hou mag egter besparing wees, aangesien hulle in vergelyking met tjek- en transmissiedepositos betreklik hoe rentekoerse verdien. Spaardeposito's by banke en bouverenigings is ook onderhewig aan sekere beperkings met betrekking tot die bedrae wat op hierdie rekenings aanvaar word asook op onttrekksings uit hierdie rekenings. Die doel van hierdie beperkings is om die egte spaarkarakter van hierdie deposito's te bevorder. Hulle word dus nie by M1(A) ingesluit nie.

Daar kan ook aangevoer word dat ongebruikte oontrekks- en ander kredietfasilitete in 'n transaksie monetêre totaal ingesluit behoort te word. Kopers maak toenemend van kredietkaarte as 'n betaalmiddel gebruik en beskikbare fasilitete ingevolge hierdie stelsels sal die koopgedrag van hulle besitters beïnvloed. Slegs wanneer hierdie fasilitete gebruik word, word verpligtings deur hulle besitters aangegaan. Daarbenewens word sommige van hierdie fasilitete outomatis en sonder enige koste aan hul besitters voorsien, wat geen voorname mag hê om dit te gebruik nie of van plan is om slegs 'n gedeelte daarvan vir transaksiedoeleindes te gebruik.

In sommige lande word reisigerstjeks ook by die transaksie monetêre totaal ingesluit. In Suid-Afrika speel hierdie tjeeks slegs 'n klein rol in die betalingsmeganisme en het met die ontwikkeling van elektroniese geldoordragstelsels in relatiewe belangrikheid afgeneem. Hulle word dus ook nie by die berekening van M1(A) in aanmerking geneem nie.

c) Nuwe M2

Die nuwe M2 word gedefinieer as die som van die nuwe M1 plus alle ander korttermyn- en middeltermyndepositos (insluitende spaardeposito's, spaarbanksertifikate en "aandele" van bouverenigings) van die private sektor by bankinstellings, bouverenigings en die Posspaarbank. Die nuut-gedefinieerde M2 is aansienlik groter as die vorige M2, en het op 31 Maart 1986 31 persent meer as die vorige M2 bedra.

Die aansienlike verskil tussen die "nuwe" en "vorige" M2 weerspieël die insluiting van korttermyn- en middeltermyndepositos en beleggings in "aandele" van bouverenigings met 'n onverstreke looptyd of kennisgewings-tydperk van minder as ses maande. Hierdie deposito's en beleggings het aan die einde van Maart 1986 nie minder nie as R9 185 miljoen bedra. Alhoewel die grootste deel van hierdie fondse persoonlike besparings verteenwoordig, word sake-ondernehemings in toenemende mate depositante by bouverenigings. Meeste van hierdie deposito's of aandele is ook op betreklik kort kennisgewing opvraagbaar en hulle omloopsnelheid is hoër as dié wat tradisioneel vereenselwig word met egte besparings wat in die vorm van deposito's gehou word.⁴¹

Tabel 3: Samestelling van die nuwe M2

	Maart 1986
	R miljoene
Nuwe M1	22 350
Plus: Ander kort- en middeltermyndepositos van die private sektor by monetêre bankinstellings	19 905
Plus: Ander kort- en middeltermyndepositos van die private sektor by nie-monetêre algemene banke	1 544
Plus: Ander korttermyn- en middeltermyndepositos by en "aandele" in bouverenigings	9 185
Plus: Spaardeposito's by en spaarbanksertifikate van die Posspaarbank	2 517
Minus: Ander kort- en middeltermyndepositos van nie-monetêre algemene banke by monetêre bankinstellings	251
Minus: Ander kort- en middeltermyndepositos van bouverenigings by banke	34
Minus: Deposito's van bankinstellings by bouverenigings	74
Minus: Belegging van bankinstellings in "aandele" van bouverenigings	12
Totaal: Nuwe M2	54 130

Bykomend tot die insluiting van hierdie fondse is die hoër vlak van die nuwe M2 ook die gevolg van die insluiting van kort- en middeltermyndepositos van die private sektor by nie-monetêre algemene banke en spaardeposito's en spaarbanksertifikate by die Posspaarbank. Eersgenoemde deposito's stem klaarblyklik ooreen met soortgelyke deposito's by monetêre bankinstellings en daar is ook nie veel verskil tussen die spaardeposito's by die Posspaarbank en by bankinstellings nie. Spaarbanksertifikate is in wese soortgelyk aan gewone spaardeposito's by die Poskantoor indien hulle onttrek word binne ses maande nadat die deposito gemaak is. Normaalweg sal hierdie sertifikate egter vir ten minste ses maande gehou word ten einde te kwalifiseer vir die hoër rentekoers wat ná verstryking van die aanvanklike beleggingstermyn betaalbaar is. Hulle mag nietemin op kort kennisgewing afgeslos word en word dus by M2 ingesluit.

Soos in die geval van die nuwe M1, word die nuwe M2 gebaseer op gekonsolideerde syfers en word inter-deposito's tussen banke en bouverenigings, inter-deposito's tussen bouverenigings as 'n groep en ander kort- en middeltermyndepositos van nie-monetêre algemene banke by monetêre bankinstellings uitgeskakel.

d) Nuwe M3

Die nuwe M3 word gedefinieer as M2 plus alle langtermyndepositos van die private sektor by bankinstellings en bouverenigings en die nasionale spaarsertifikate wat

⁴¹ Republiek van Suid-Afrika, Kommissie van Ondersoek na die Monetêre Stelsel en Monetêre Beleid in Suid-Afrika: Tweede Tussentydse Verslag, *op. cit.*, p.5.

deur die Posspaarbank uitgereik is. Hierdie totaal sluit deposito's in met 'n onverstreke looptyd van meer as ses maande tot etlike jare, en is die breedste van die nuwe monetêre totale. Die vlak van M3 is aansienlik hoër as dié van M2 en het aan die einde van Maart 1986 meer as R73 miljard of ongeveer 57 persent van die bruto binnelandse produk bedra.

Die aansienlike verskil tussen M2 en M3 kan, ten eerste, toegeskryf word aan die insluiting in M3 van langtermyndeposito's by en "aandele" in bouverenigings. Aan die einde van Maart 1986 het hierdie verpligtings van die bouverenigings vir ongeveer 40 persent uit vaste deposito's en vir ongeveer 60 persent uit "aandele" bestaan. Die grootste deel van die belegging in "aandele" het, op sy beurt, bestaan uit onbepaalde termynaandele wat nie opevra kan word voordat dit vir ten minste agtien maande gehou is nie. Hierdie "aandele" bly deel van M3 (en slegs van M3) totdat kennisgewing van opvraging deur hulle besitters gegee is. Kennisgewing van drie maande word vereis en gedurende hierdie tydperk word die "aandele" as middeltermynverpligtings geklassifiseer.

Ten tweede sluit M3 langtermyndeposito's by monetêre bankinstellings en nie-monetêre algemene banke in. Laastens word beleggings in nasionale spaarsertifikate by die Posspaarbank by M3 ingesluit. Hierdie sertifikate mag nie vóór die einde van 'n beleggingstydperk van agtien maande afgelos word nie, maar kan daarna met kennisgewing van veertien dae afgelos word. Die nasionale spaarsertifikate word egter gewoonlik nie na agtien maande afgelos nie, en word na hierdie aanvanklike beleggingstydperk geag om deel van M3 te bly.

Tabel 4: Samestelling van nuwe M3

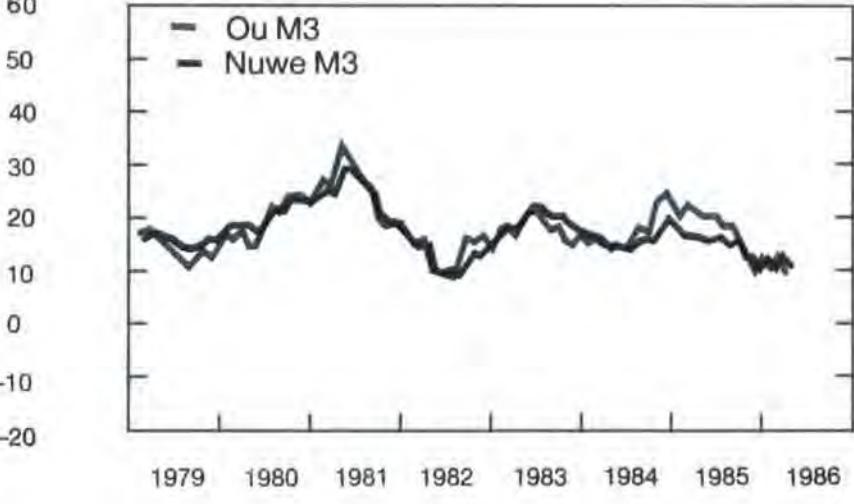
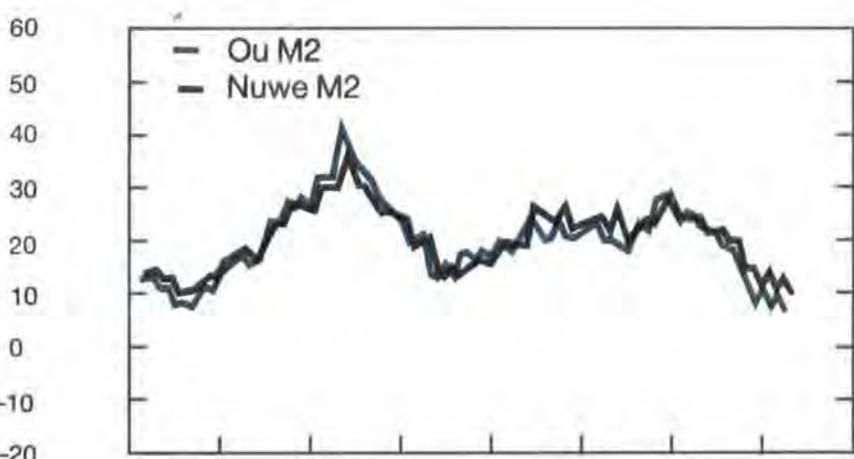
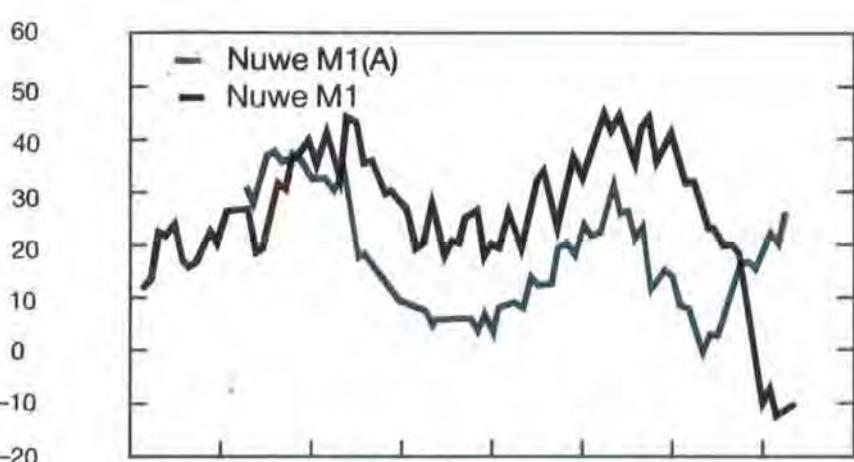
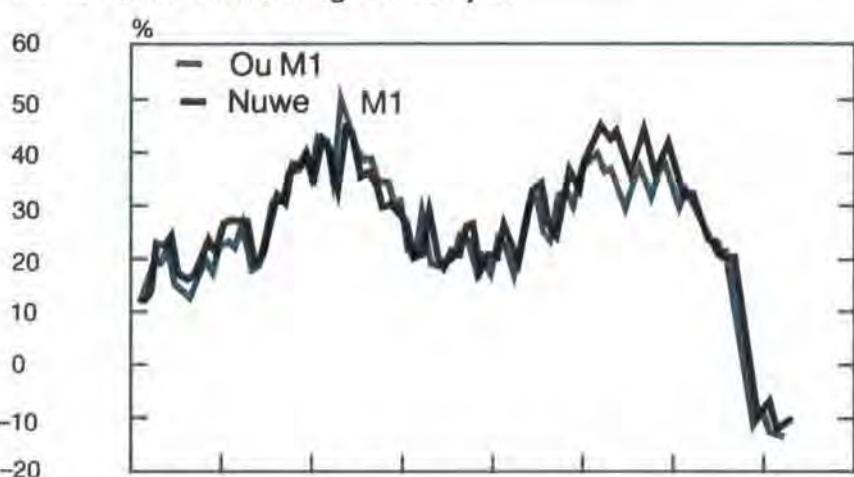
	Maart 1986
	R miljoene
Nuwe M2	54 130
Plus: Langtermyndeposito's van die private sektor by monetêre bankinstellings	6 162
Plus: Langtermyndeposito's van die private sektor by nie-monetêre algemene banke	634
Plus: Langtermyndeposito's by en "aandele" in bouverenigings	12 736
Plus: Beleggings in nasionale spaarsertifikate deur die Posspaarbank uitgereik ..	194
Minus: Langtermyndeposito's van nie-monetêre algemene banke by monetêre bankinstellings	192
Minus: Langtermyndeposito's van bouverenigings by bankinstellings	34
Totaal: Nuwe M3	<u>73 630</u>

Verloop van nuwe monetêre totale

'n Aanduiding van die verloop van die nuwe monetêre totale en hulle verwantskap met die vorige totale word deur 'n vergelyking van hulle onderskeie groeikoerse in grafiek 2 gegee. Uit hierdie grafiek is dit duidelik dat die groeipa-

Grafiek 2 : Groeikoerse van ou en nuwe monetêre totale

Percentasieverandering oor een jaar



troon van die nuwe M1, M2 en M3 gedurende die tydperk Januarie 1979 tot Maart 1986 nou ooreengekom het met dié van die vorige monetêre totale, maar dat hul groei-koerse by tye matig van dié van die vorige totale afgewyk het. Gedurende 1980 en aan die begin van 1981 het die nuwe totale vinniger gegroeï ommdat die korttermyndepositokoerse van bouverenigings deurgaans hoër was as dié van bankinstellings. Die proses van herintermediasie gedurende 1980 en 1981 en die stadiger aanpassings van die depositokoerse van bouverenigings by die toename in die algemene vlak van rentekoerse, het gedurende 1981 'n veel stadiger groeikoers in die nuwe totale as in die vorige totale tot gevolg gehad. In 1982 en 'n groot deel van 1983 het die groeikoerse van die vorige en nuwe geldbegrippe betreklik nou ooreengekom, voordat die gewildheid van die nuut-ingestelde geldmarkinstrumente van die bouverenigings gedurende 1984 tot hoër groeikoerse van M1 en M2 gelei het. Vanaf die middel van 1984 tot aan die einde van 1985 het die groeikoerse van die vorige M3 dié van die nuwe M3 oorskry, wat daarop duï dat die langtermyndeposito's van bankinstellings vinniger as die ooreenstemmende deposito's van bouverenigings toegeneem het.

Die groeipatroon van M1(A) het ook betreklik nou met dié van die vorige en nuwe M1 ooreengekom, behalwe dat die groei van M1(A) minder onbestendig was. Aanvanklik het draapunte in M1(A) se groeikoerse min of meer met dié van M1 ooreengekom. In 1984 het M1(A) egter in Mei 'n hoogtepunt bereik en daarna skerp gedaal, terwyl die boonste draapunt van M1 eers naby die einde van 1984 voorgekom het. Hierdie verskil kan hoofsaaklik toegeskryf word aan 'n aansienlike toename in transmissiedeposito's by bouverenigings vanaf R211 miljoen aan die einde van 1983 tot R564 miljoen aan die einde van Mei 1984, gevolg deur 'n daling tot R268 miljoen op 31 Julie 1985. Hierdie veranderings in transmissiedeposito's was op sy beurt toe te skryf daaraan dat sekere bouverenigings hierdie rekenings gebruik het as bykomende spaarrekenings om fondse vir belegging in geldmark-instrumente byeen te bring. Dit was baie gewild by beleggers en het gedurende die eerste helfte van 1984 tot die skerp toename in transmissiedeposito's gelei. Op versoek van die Registrateur van Finansiële Instellings is hierdie praktyk in Mei 1984 gestaak omdat dit strydig was met die gees en bedoeling van transmissierekenings. Dit het 'n afname in transmissierekenings tot gevolg gehad.

Daarna het transmissierekenings by bouverenigings weer tot R572 miljoen aan die einde van Maart 1986 toegeneem. Terselfdertyd het tjeckdeposito's by banke aansienlik toegeneem met die gevolg dat die groeikoers van M1(A) vanaf 'n negatiewe syfer van 0,6 persent in April 1985 tot 26,5 persent in Maart 1986 gestyg het terwyl die groeikoerse van die ander monetêre totale aangehou het om te daal. Verskeie faktore het tot hierdie toename in M1(A) bygedra, in besonder die veranderings wat ingestel is met betrekking tot die berekening van korttermynlaste ten einde die likwiedebatevereistes te be-

paal. Vanaf Augustus 1985 moes hierdie laste vir enige besondere maand deur die banke bereken word as die gemiddelde daagliks bedrag van korttermynlaste met 'n oorspronklike looptyd van nie meer as 31 dae nie gedurende die betrokke maand, plus die *maand-eind saldo*'s van korttermynlaste met 'n oorspronklike looptyd van meer as 31 dae. Voorheen was die beginsel om "gemiddeldes" van daagliks saldo's te bereken, slegs op onmiddellik opeisbare deposito's van toepassing. Gevolglik het die aansporing om maandeind-daggelddeposito's met een dag kennisgewing deur die loop van die maand te hou, verdwyn en het hierdie deposito's in 'n sekere mate na tjeckrekenings verskuif deels as gevolg van die bevordering van kontantbestuurpraktyke soos saldobenutting ("account sweeping"). Boonop het bouverenigings die aantrekingskrag van transmissierekenings vergroot deur die instelling van bonuskoerse en sommige van hulle het gewone spaarrekenings in transmissierekenings omgeskakel.

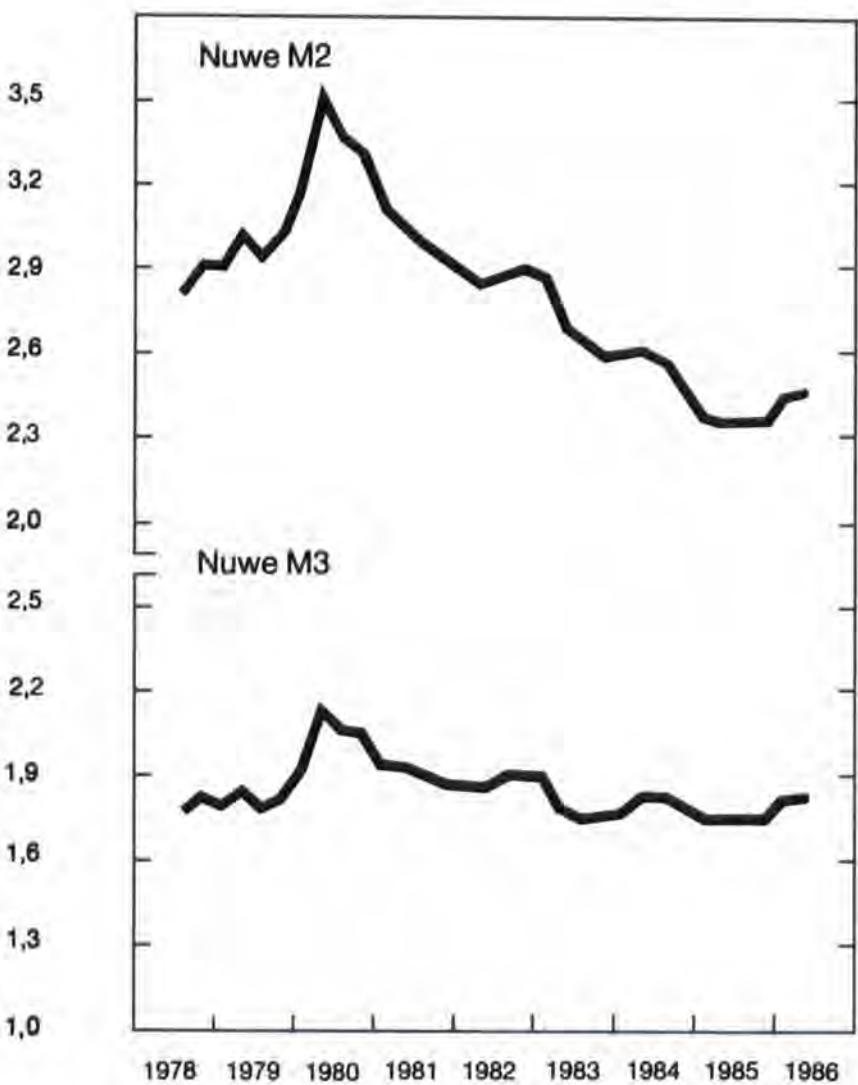
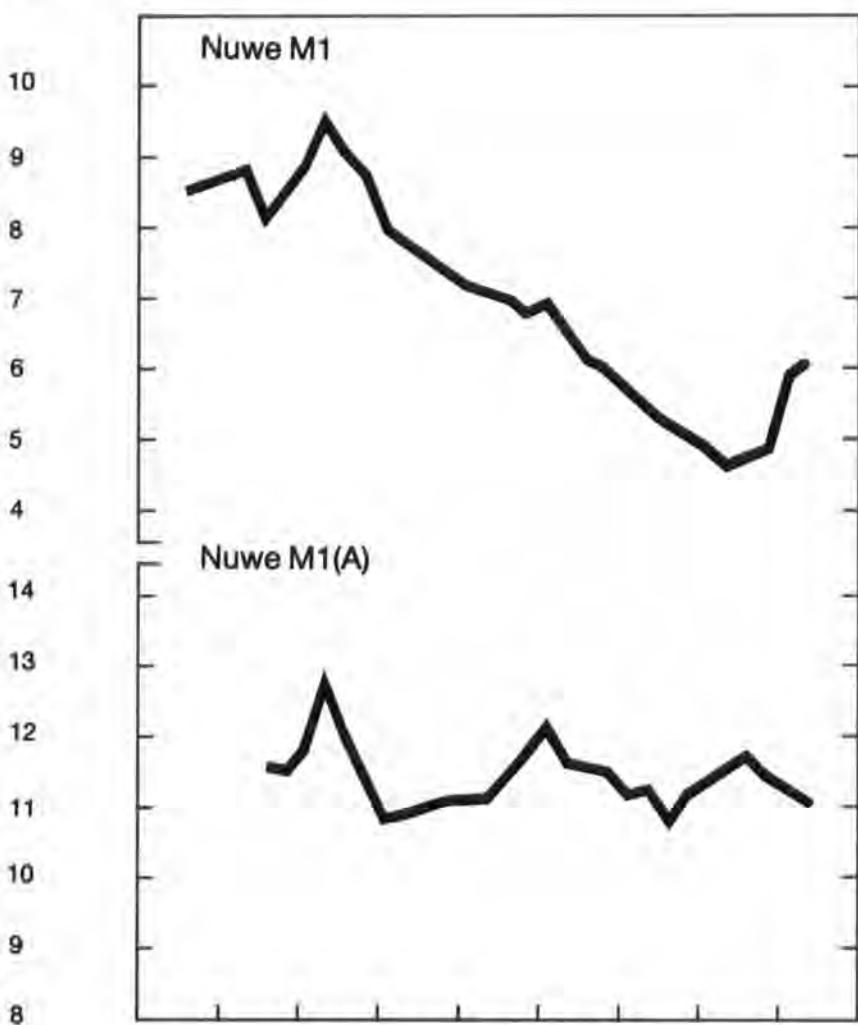
Aangesien die groeipatrone van die nuwe monetêre totale baie ooreenstem met dié van die vorige totale, het die hersiening van die geldbegrippe nie die verwantskappe wat voorheen tussen die geldvoorraad en ander makro-ekonomiese veranderlikes bestaan het, verander nie. Dit word duidelik geïllustreer deur die inkome-omloopsnelhede van die nuwe monetêre totale asook deur die totale se verwantskappe met veranderings in die bruto binne-landse besteding.

In grafiek 3 word die inkome-omloopsnelhede van die nuwe monetêre totale vergelyk. Net soos dié van die vorige totale het die inkome-omloopsnelhede van die nuwe geldbegrippe gedurende die tagtigerjare aansienlik verander. Nadat al die inkome-omloopsnelhede gedurende die sewentigerjare voortdurend gestyg het, het hulle gedurende 1979 skerp versnel tot 'n hoogtepunt vroeg in 1980, alvorens hulle almal gedurende die daaropvolgende tydperk gedaal het. Hoe breër die geldvoorraad gedefinieer is, hoe minder skerp het die daling geword, behalwe dat M1(A) se omloopsnelheid slegs matig gedaal het. Vanaf die eerste kwartaal van 1980 tot die eerste kwartaal van 1986 het die inkome-omloopsnelheid van M1 met 36 persent gedaal, vergeleke met 30 persent vir M2 en 15 persent vir M3. Oor dieselfde tydperk het die inkome-omloopsnelheid van M1(A) met slegs 14 persent afgeneem.

Die versnelling in die groeikoers van die geldvoorraad gedurende 1979 en 1980 het dus aanvanklik gepaard gegaan met 'n styging in die inkome-omloopsnelheid van geld wat die verhoogde bestedingsgeneigdhede en werklike en verwagte stygings in die inflasiekoers weerspieël het. Van meer belang is dat die groot toename in die inkome-omloopsnelheid van geld gedurende 1979 deur die proses van disintermediasie van krediettransaksies onder die destydse stelsel van kredietplafonne, depositokoersbeheer en hoë kontantreserwe- en likwidebatevereistes teweeggebring is. Met die afskaffing of verlaging van hierdie regstreekse en semi-regstreekse beheermaatreëls het die inkome-omloopsnelheid van geld skerp ge-

Grafiek 3 : Inkome-omloopsnelheid van geld

Verhouding



daal vanweë die omgekeerde proses van herintermediasie. Boonop het dit bly daal selfs nadat die groei van geld in 1981 begin verlangsaam het. Dit is in skerp teenstelling met die algemene omgekeerde verwantskap tussen veranderings in die monetêre totale en hul omloopsnelhede.⁴² Die voortgesette daling in die omloopsnelheid van geld het voorgekom gedurende 'n tydperk van hoë verwagte inflasie, d.w.s. gedurende 'n tydperk waarin 'n styging in die omloopsnelheid verwag sou kon word. Hierdie abnormale gedrag van die inkome-omloopsnelheid van geld het waarskynlik verband gehou met die instelling van finansiële innovasies, 'n toename in likwiditeitsvoorkleur en die vermindering van die kontant- en likwiedebatevereistes. Dit is ook betekenisvol om daarop te let dat die inkome-omloopsnelheid van M1(A) minder as die ander monetêre totale deur die proses van herintermediasie beïnvloed is.

In grafiek 4 word die driekwartaal-bewegende gemiddeldes van die groeikoerse oor een jaar van die monetêre totale met die ooreenstemmende groeikoerse in die nominale bruto binnelandse besteding vergelyk. Uit hierdie grafiek is dit duidelik dat die onderste draaipunt in die koers van toename van die bruto binnelandse besteding in 1983 voorafgegaan is deur draaipunte in die groeikoerse van al die nuut-gedefinieerde monetêre totale. Die groeikoerse van M1(A), M2 en M3 het ongeveer drie tot vier kwartale voor die groeikoers van die bruto binnelandse besteding laagtepunte bereik, terwyl die groei in M1 ongeveer twee kwartale voor die hernieuwe opswaai in die binnelandse besteding begin het om te versnel. Net so het die groeikoerse van M2 en M3 in 1984 drie tot vier kwartale voor die groeikoers van die bruto binnelandse besteding hoogtepunte bereik, terwyl eersgenoemde aan die einde van 1981 gesloer het na die boonste draaipunt in die binnelandse besteding, hoofsaaklik vanweë die proses van herintermediasie wat op daardie tydstip voorgekom het.

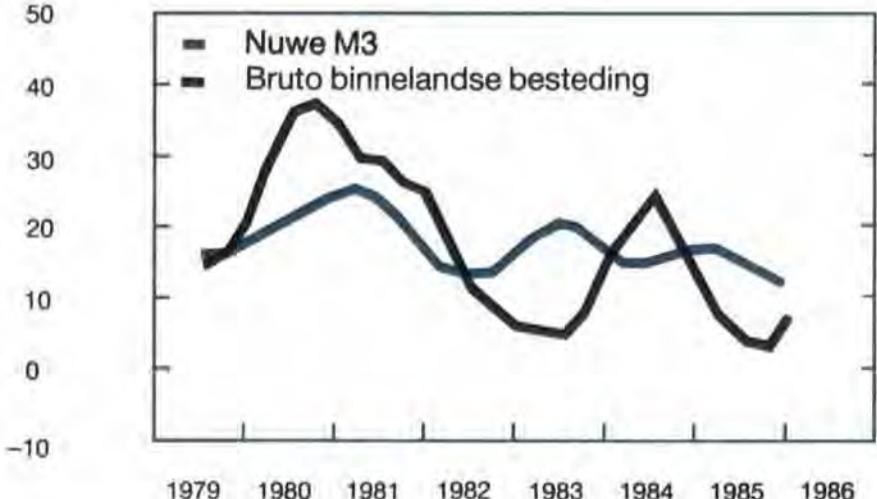
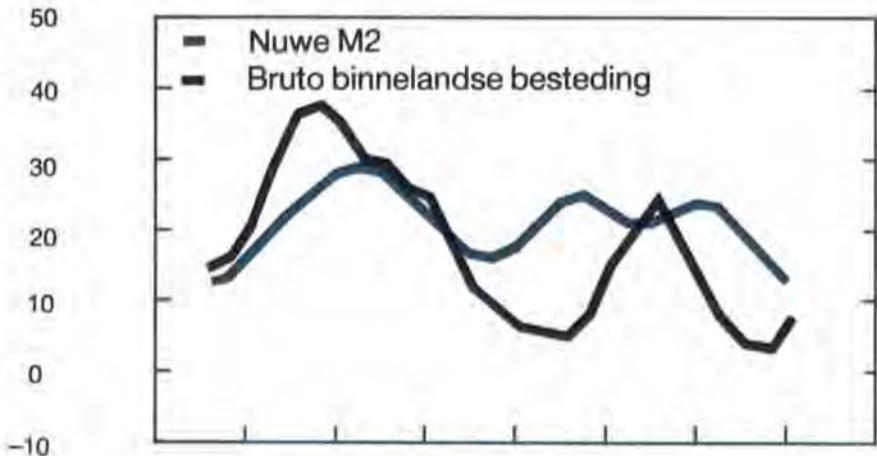
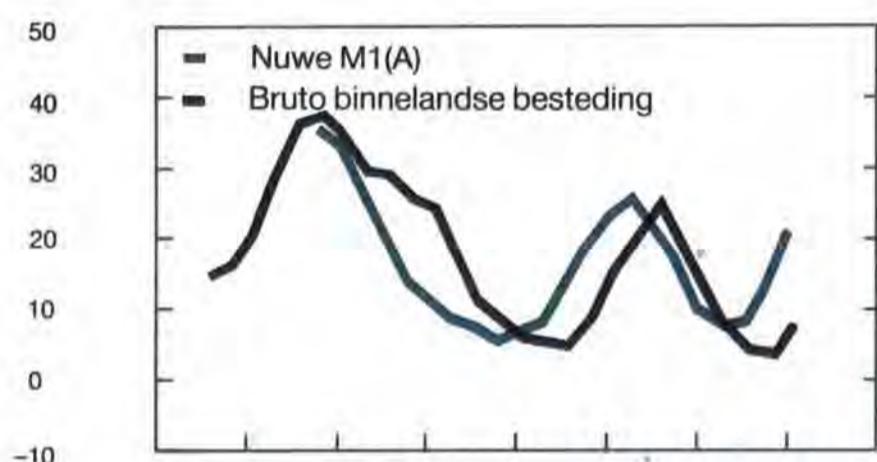
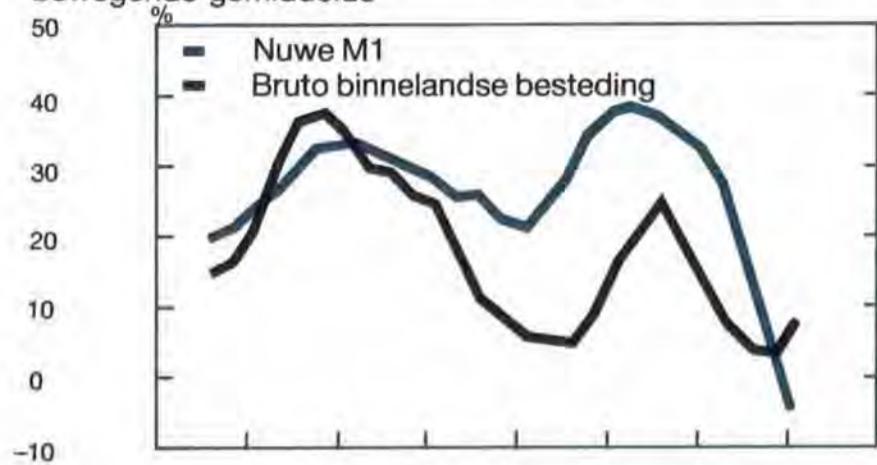
Ten einde 'n meer ncuukeurige statistiese verwantskap tussen die geldvoorraad en die nominale bruto binnelandse besteding te bepaal, is 'n lineêre regressie-ontleding van die verwantskappe tussen hierdie totale gemaak. Persentasieveranderings oor 'n tydspan van drie maande en twaalf maande in die driekwartaal-bewegende gemiddeldes van die monetêre totale is vergelyk met die ooreenstemmende persentasieveranderings in die nominale bruto binnelandse besteding as die afhanglike veranderlike. Die beste regressie-resultate is behaal vir persentasieveranderings wat oor twaalf maande bereken is.

Uit tabel 5 is dit duidelik dat veranderings in M1(A) goed gekorrelleer het met veranderings in die bruto binnelandse besteding en 57 persent van die veranderings in hierdie totaal verklaar. Die korrelasie tussen veranderings in M3 en veranderings in die binnelandse besteding was ook

⁴² Meijer, J.H.: "On the velocity of circulation of the money supply in the South African economy", *Finance and Trade Review*, Desember 1980, pp.40-41.

Grafiek 4: Groeihoede van bruto binnelandse besteding en monetêre totale

Persentasieverandering oor een jaar van drie-kwartale bewegende gemiddelde



Tabel 5: Verwantskap tussen nominale bruto binnelandse besteding en monetêre totale¹

Monetêre totaal	Konstante	Koeffisiënt	R ²
M1(A)	2,11 (0,66)	0,92 (5,22)	0,57
M1	-3,61 (0,50)	0,78 (3,11)	0,26
M2	-3,73 (0,40)	1,03 (2,39)	0,16
M3	-15,62 (1,73)	1,89 (3,77)	0,35

¹ Vir M1(A) bereken vanaf die vierde kwartaal van 1980 tot die vierde kwartaal van 1985 en vir die ander monetêre totale vanaf die derde kwartaal van 1979 tot die vierde kwartaal van 1985. Die syfers tussen hakies is t-waardes.

betrekklik goed, terwyl die bepaaldheidskoeffisiënte (R^2) van M1 en M2 baie laag was.

Die betreklik swak resultate wat in die geval van die breër monetêre totale verkry is kan gedeeltelik verklaar word deur die feit dat die steekproeftydperk in hulle gevallen langer was as die tydperk wat vir M1(A) gebruik is. Boonop het die nominale bruto binnelandse besteding klaarblyklik met 'n langer tydperk agter die breër monetêre totale as agter die enger totale gesloer oor die relatiewe kort tydperk waaroor hierdie ontleding gemaak is. Indien die steekproeftydperk verkort word om voorstiening vir veranderings in die monetêre beheerstelsel te maak en as sloerings in die verwantskap tussen die geldvoorraad en die nominale bruto binnelandse besteding in berekening gebring word, word aansienlik beter resultate behaal, nie slegs vir die breër monetêre totale nie, maar ook vir die enger totale.

By die beoordeling van die resultate wat in tabel 6 getoon word, is dit belangrik om te onthou dat die lineêre regressie-ontledings gemaak is oor 'n betreklik kort tydperk wat deur die oorgang na meer markverwante beleidsinstrumente beïnvloed is. Alhoewel die beste verwantskap met veranderings in die nominale bruto binnelandse besteding steeds in die geval van M1(A) verkry is, het die veranderings wat in die ontleding

Tabel 6: Verwantskap tussen nominale bruto binnelandse besteding en monetêre totale vanaf die eerste kwartaal van 1981 tot die vierde kwartaal van 1985¹

Monetêre totaal	Sloerings-tydperk	Konstante	Koeffisiënt	R ²
M1(A)	1 kwartaal	0,04 (0,02)	0,97 (0,11)	0,82
M1	1 kwartaal	-19,05 8,87)	1,16 (3,97)	0,44
M2	1 kwartaal	-25,96 (2,45)	1,84 (3,97)	0,44
M3	2 kwartale	-20,12 (2,48)	1,96 (4,48)	0,50

¹ Syfers tussen hakies is t-waardes.

aangebring is die bepaaldheidskoëfisiënte van M2 en M3 aansienlik verbeter sodat hulle tussen 44 en 50 persent van die veranderings in die nominale bruto binnelandse besteding verklaar. Net so is beter resultate ook vir M1 verkry.

Gevolgtrekking

Op grond van die likwiditeitsbenadering, die transaksie-maatstaf en die beskikbaarheid van statistiese gegewens, is die monetêre totale van Suid-Afrika hersien om soortgelyke of naby-verwante monetêre bates in besit van die nie-bank- private sektor in te sluit, nie net by die monetêre banksektor nie maar ook by nie-monetêre bankinstellings, bouverenigings en die Posspaarbank. Met die oog op onlangse ontwikkelings in die banksektor word vier monetêre totale nou onderskei. Dit sluit in M1, M2 en M3 wat volgens die likwiditeitsbenadering gedefinieer is en M1(A), 'n transaksie monetêre totaal. Die hersiening van die monetêre totale het nie die groeipatroon van die geldvoorraad wesenlik beïnvloed nie en het nie die verwantskappe met ander makro-ekonomiese veranderlikes in 'n belangrike mate verander nie.

Uit 'n lineêre regressie-ontleding is die beste verwantskap tussen veranderings in die geldvoorraad en die nominale bruto binnelandse besteding in die geval van M1(A) gevind. Die bepaaldheidskoëfisiënte (R^2) van M1, M2 en M3 was ook betreklik hoog. Ongelukkig was die steekproeftydperk wat in hierdie ontleding gebruik is, betreklik kort en is dit in 'n sekere mate deur die oorgang na meer markverwante monetêre beleidsinstrumente en veranderings in die bank- en finansiële stelsel beïnvloed. Vir die suksesvolle toepassing van monetêre beleid is dit belangrik dat die statistiese verwantskappe tussen die geldvoorraad en ander makro-ekonomiese totale verder ondersoek word nadat die nuwe monetêre beheerstelsel vir 'n langer tydperk in werking is.

Na deeglike oorweging van die kenmerkende eienskappe van die nuut-gedefinieerde monetêre totale, het die owerhede besluit om M3 vir mikpuntdoeleindes te gebruik. Hierdie besluit is geneem omdat hierdie breër-gedefinieerde monetêre totaal minder as die enger totale beïnvloed word deur verskuiwings in die private sektor se deposito's by banke en bouverenigings en deur die prosesse van disintermediasie en herintermediasie. M3 het derhalwe 'n relatiewe stabiele groeipatroon en inkomemloopsnelheid in vergelyking met die ander monetêre totale.

Definisies van monetêre totale¹

Mone-têre totaal	Vorige definisie	Nuwe definisie
M1(A)	—	Munte en banknote in omloop, en tiek- en transmissiedeposito's by bankinstellings, ² bouverenigings en die Posspaarbank.
M1	Munte en banknote in omloop en onmiddellik opeisbare deposito's by monetêre bankinstellings. ³	M1(A) <i>Plus:</i> Ander onmiddellik opeisbare deposito's by bankinstellings. ²
M2	M1 <i>Plus:</i> Ander korttermyndeposito's, en alle middeltermyndeposito's (met inbegrip van spaardeposito's) by monetêre bankinstellings ³	M1 <i>Plus:</i> Ander korttermyndeposito's, en alle middeltermyndeposito's (met inbegrip van spaardeposito's) by bankinstellings. ² <i>Plus:</i> Ander korttermyndeposito's, en alle middeltermyndeposito's (met inbegrip van spaardeposito's en sekere "aandele"-beleggings) by bouverenigings. <i>Plus:</i> Spaardeposito's by en spaarbanksertifikate van die Posspaarbank.
M3	M2 <i>Plus:</i> Langtermyndeposito's by monetêre bankinstellings ³	M2 <i>Plus:</i> Alle langtermyndeposito's by bankinstellings ² <i>Plus:</i> Alle langtermyndeposito's en ander "aandele"-beleggings by bouverenigings. <i>Plus:</i> Beleggings in nasionale spaarsertifikate uitgereik deur die Posspaarbank.

¹ Die deposito's by hierdie totale ingesluit, is dié van die binnelandse private sektor by die betrokke instellings. Buitelandse deposito's, regeringsdeposito's en deposito's van die betrokke instellings by mekaar is uitgesluit.

² Die Suid-Afrikaanse Reserwebank, die Korporasie vir Openbare Deposito's, diskontohuise, alle ander geregistreerde bankinstellings en die korttermynbesigheid van die Landbank.

³ Die Suid-Afrikaanse Reserwebank, handelsbanke, aksepbanke, die voormalige Nasionale Finansiekorporasie, Korporasie vir Openbare Deposito's, diskontohuise en die korttermynbesigheid van die Landbank, en ander bankinstellings waarvan die maandelikse gemiddelde bedrag aan onmiddellik opeisbare depositoverpligtings gedurende die voorafgaande kalenderjaar minstens R5 000 000 bedra het en waarvan die maandelikse gemiddelde bedrag aan kort- en middeltermyndepositoverpligtings gedurende die voorafgaande kalenderjaar gesamentlik of minstens een derde van so 'n instelling se totale depositoverpligtings of minstens R30 000 000 bedra het.

(Die statistiese bylae verskyn op bladsy 50 tot 52.)