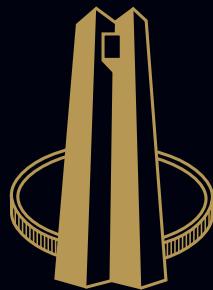


**Fourth Census of Foreign Transactions,
Liabilities and Assets, 31 December 1989**

**Vierde Sensus van Buitelandse Transaksies,
Laste en Bates, 31 Desember 1989**

**Supplement to the South African Reserve Bank
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**South African Reserve Bank
Suid-Afrikaanse Reserwebank**

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Fourth Census of Foreign Transactions, Liabilities and Assets, 31 December 1989

Official statistics of South Africa's foreign liabilities and assets date back to the end of 1956. These statistics were based on the results of censuses of foreign transactions, liabilities and assets taken by the Reserve Bank. The first census was taken for 1956. Seventeen years later the Second Census of Foreign Transactions, Liabilities and Assets was taken for the calendar year 1973, followed after a shorter interval (of seven years) by the Third Census of Foreign Transactions, Liabilities and Assets conducted for the calendar year 1980. Estimates of South Africa's international investment position for all other years have been based on data collected by means of sample surveys. Although the Reserve Bank attempts to maintain a representative sample survey, sampling errors and statistical deficiencies are impossible to avoid entirely. In order to improve the accuracy of the data, the Bank decided to conduct the Fourth Census of Foreign Transactions, Liabilities and Assets for the calendar year 1989.

For purposes of the 1989 census, a large number of organisations and individuals were asked to complete detailed and comprehensive questionnaires. Although the completion of the questionnaires added significantly to the existing workloads of respondents, the Reserve Bank nevertheless received excellent co-operation from most of the organisations and individuals who were requested to submit returns. Since the success of the census depended on their co-operation, the Reserve Bank would like to express its appreciation to all who participated in the census and contributed to the results published in this report.

Purpose of the census

After the Third Census of Foreign Transactions, Liabilities and Assets was taken for 1980, annual and quarterly balance of payments statistics and estimates of the international investment position were based on information collected by means of regular sample surveys. In the nine years following the third census, economic and political factors severely influenced the value and composition of the foreign liabilities and assets of South Africa. It therefore became essential to take a fourth census, primarily for the purpose of re-establishing benchmarks and the ratios that are required for compiling balance of payments aggregates and the international investment position of the country. For economic policy purposes it is important to have accurate information on the state of a country's balance of payments and its international investment position. In terms of Section 5 of Article VIII of the Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund, South Africa is also obliged to provide

reliable information in respect of balance of payments and international investment statistics to the International Monetary Fund.

Census procedure

The starting-point for taking a census of this nature, which is also one of the most important parts of any census, is the compilation of a comprehensive list of addresses of organisations and individuals who took part in transactions with foreigners during 1989 and/or who had foreign liabilities and/or assets at the end of that year. In the previous 1980 census this was accomplished by means of a preliminary questionnaire which was forwarded to about 210 000 organisations and individuals in South Africa. For the purpose of the 1989 census, a different approach was followed. A list of the names and addresses of organisations and individuals who were likely to have been involved in foreign transactions or who had outstanding foreign liabilities and/or foreign assets, was compiled from various sources.

Organisations with foreign liabilities and/or assets in the form of equity capital or long-term loans were identified by means of the Reserve Bank's then-existing sample survey and other relevant sources available in the Bank. Comprehensive questionnaires, requiring a complete set of financial accounts, were sent to these organisations. The information requested in the questionnaires consisted essentially of a breakdown of respondents' income statements in terms of transactions with foreigners and residents of South Africa and of their balance sheets according to outstanding liabilities to and claims on non-residents and residents of South Africa.

Various other sources were used to identify organisations and individuals with short-term foreign liabilities and/or assets which resulted from the importation and/or exportation of goods and services. Less comprehensive questionnaires were forwarded to organisations and individuals in this category. Although these questionnaires were less detailed, the respondents were required to indicate whether they held any foreign assets and/or liabilities in the form of non-resident shareholdings, other loans from non-residents, or investments in other countries. When the reply was in the affirmative, a comprehensive questionnaire was also sent to the respondents concerned.

Questionnaires were also forwarded to individuals, stockbrokers, real estate agents, nominee companies (with stock registered in their name but owned by non-residents), and financial institutions such as deposit-taking institutions, insurers, pension funds, unit trusts and

mortgage bond schemes. Addresses of individuals with foreign transactions, liabilities and assets were not always readily available. The deposit-taking institutions were, however, helpful in locating many unknown addresses. In the end, about 75 000 questionnaires were sent to respondents for completion.

Valuation and timing

For the purposes of the 1989 census, the same valuation methods were used as for the census of 1980.

Ordinary shares with an interest in profit and reserves, were valued on the basis of net worth, i.e. a proportionate share of the share premium, reserves and unappropriated profit of South African enterprises was allocated to the non-resident shareholders in accordance with their percentage ownership of the nominal value of total share capital. In order to avoid fictitious book values of reserves and undistributed profit, the reserves were adjusted to take account of the difference between the market and book values of land, buildings and construction works and of the difference between the net worth and book value of investments in ordinary shares of foreign enterprises. The same valuation procedure was followed in the case of South African residents' investment in foreign share capital. Owing to the difficulties encountered in obtaining information on the market values of assets owned by non-resident organisations, the book value of their land, buildings and other investments could not be adjusted.

Farms and other real estate were valued at estimated market prices. All other foreign assets and liabilities were valued at book values.

Reporting organisations and persons were requested to convert all foreign liabilities and assets denominated in foreign currencies, except those in respect of which forward exchange cover had been arranged, into rand at the middle market rates of exchange at the end of 1989. In cases where assets and liabilities were covered by forward exchange contracts, the respondents were requested to use the contract price in converting the relevant foreign currency amounts into rand. The valuation of foreign assets and liabilities in terms of South African rand means that the changes in outstanding amounts at different dates do not only reflect "actual" changes in the net result of new investments and disinvestments or new loans extended and loan redemptions, but also changes in the exchange rate of the rand. Valuation adjustments arising from exchange rate changes complicate comparisons of changes in outstanding amounts at the different year-ends.

The time at which transactions in financial claims are considered to have taken place, is also important in the recording of assets and liabilities. In accordance with the recommendations of the International Monetary Fund, the procedure adopted in the census was to record a transaction at the time when the creditor and the debtor

entered the claim and liability, respectively, in their books. All foreign transactions were compiled for the calendar year 1989, whereas the values of outstanding foreign liabilities and assets were measured as at 31 December 1989. In the compilation of South Africa's foreign investment, information regarding the share premium, reserves and undistributed profit of foreign enterprises was not always available for the calendar year-end. The nearest financial year-end figures then had to be accepted as the most reliable information.

Concepts and definitions

The concepts and definitions used in this census are based on international standards laid down by the International Monetary Fund in its *Balance of Payments Manual*, adapted slightly for South African conditions.

1. Domestic territory

South Africa's "domestic territory", for purposes of this census, is defined as consisting of the Republic of South Africa and the independent and self-governing national states. The term "South Africa" is used in this report to describe this territory.

2. Resident of South Africa

A resident of South Africa is defined as:

- an individual residing in, or intending to reside in, or making his headquarters in, South Africa for a period of twelve consecutive months or longer;
- an organisation operating in South Africa, excluding any foreign diplomatic or military mission or representative in South Africa; and
- a South African embassy or consulate in a foreign country.

In the case of individuals, the concept of resident is defined to include all persons residing in South Africa on other than a temporary basis. Such individuals are considered to have their so-called "centre of interest" in South Africa. Specifically, residents of South Africa comprise all persons living within the domestic territory of South Africa, except migrant labourers, tourists, crew members of vessels or aircraft, and official diplomatic and consular representatives.

Organisations operating in South Africa include public authorities, public corporations, companies, branches, unincorporated enterprises, estates, trusts, and non-profit organisations, that are engaged in the production of goods and services within the territory of South Africa, even if they are owned by foreigners. The definition of an enterprise in terms of the territory in which it is located often makes it necessary to divide a single legal entity (e.g. a parent company operating in one country and its unincorporated branch operating in another) into two or more separate enterprises. International contractors completing contract work in less than one year in South

Africa are regarded as non-residents, but if the construction period is longer, they are regarded as residents of South Africa. In accordance with the principles laid down by the International Monetary Fund, all liabilities and assets of agents operating on behalf of foreign principals are regarded as foreign liabilities and assets.

3. Foreign assets

Foreign assets include the following assets owned by residents of South Africa:

- share and other equity capital in foreign organisations, including capital shares in the case of partnerships;
- financial and other claims on foreigners, including claims on foreign banking institutions and securities issued by foreign authorities;
- foreign currency notes and coin;
- real estate and farms, including improvements, situated in foreign countries;
- inventories and other physical assets situated in foreign countries (South African goods in transit are regarded as domestic assets);
- insurance policies issued by insurance organisations resident in foreign countries;
- leases, concessions and land or mineral rights in foreign countries; and
- patents, trade marks and similar rights granted to foreigners.

4. Foreign liabilities

Foreign liabilities include the following domestic assets owned by foreigners:

- share and other equity capital in South African organisations, including capital shares in the case of partnerships;
- financial and other claims on residents of South Africa, including claims on South African deposit-taking institutions and securities issued by South African authorities;
- South African currency notes and coin;
- real estate and farms, including improvements situated in South Africa;
- inventories and other physical assets situated in South Africa;
- insurance policies issued by insurance organisations resident in South Africa;
- leases, concessions and land or mineral rights in South Africa; and
- patents, trade marks and similar rights granted to residents of South Africa.

5. Direct investment

In recording and analysing foreign liabilities and assets it is important to distinguish direct investment from other investment because of differences in the decisions which give rise to these different kinds of investments. In the case of direct investment, a special relationship exists between the transactors, which is associated with the

potential of one entity to exercise significant influence over another in a different country. The benefits which direct investors expect to derive from their investment are different from those anticipated by other investors. They are in a position not only to receive income on the capital invested, but also to derive other benefits, such as management fees, the expansion of markets or securing of sources of raw materials. In contrast, portfolio investors are primarily motivated by considerations such as income yield, capital appreciation, marketability, tax advantages and safety of principal.

It is difficult to determine the boundary between direct and non-direct investment. According to the *Balance of Payments Manual*, some degree of equity ownership is almost always considered to be associated with an effective voice in the management of an enterprise. This criterion is used mainly in defining direct investment in South Africa, but provision is also made for other ways in which foreigners obtain an effective say in the management of South African enterprises.

Investment by foreigners in South African enterprises is regarded as direct investment if it comprises:

- ownership of a branch or participation by foreigners in a partnership in South Africa;
- ownership of at least 25 per cent of the voting rights in an organisation in South Africa by one foreign resident or several affiliated foreign residents;
- ownership of at least 50 per cent of the voting rights in an organisation in South Africa by various residents of one foreign country; and
- ownership of less than 25 per cent of the voting rights in an organisation in South Africa, if the foreign residents are nevertheless able to exercise an effective say in the policies of the organisation, as, for example, in terms of royalty and management agreements.

According to this description, non-residents may, therefore, individually own less than 25 per cent of the voting rights in a South African organisation, but will nevertheless be considered to have made a direct investment if they are affiliated organisations and/or persons who collectively hold at least 25 per cent of the voting rights. Affiliated organisations and/or persons include:

- married couples, their direct forebears, and their children;
- brothers and sisters;
- estates and trusts, and their beneficiaries; and
- in relation to a particular organisation, all other organisations or persons in the same country, each owning at least 10 per cent of the voting stock or comparable ownership rights of the first-mentioned organisation.

The direct investment capital is confined to capital that is provided by the direct investor, either directly or through other enterprises related to that investor. It

includes all capital provided by the direct investor, i.e. equity capital, reinvested earnings attributed to the direct investor, long-term loan capital, any other form of long-term capital, and short-term capital.

Similarly, South African direct investment in other countries refers to the investment in foreign branches of South African enterprises, ownership of partnerships, and investment in foreign enterprises in which South African residents own 25 per cent or more of the voting stock or where they have an effective say in the policies of the foreign enterprises by means of other arrangements. However, owing to problems encountered in the collection of information, it is not always possible to determine the collective direct investment of South African residents in foreign countries, especially if South African shareholders individually own less than 10 per cent of the total voting rights in the foreign enterprise.

6. Non-direct investment

Non-direct investment refers to all foreign liabilities and assets not included under direct investment.

7. Public authorities

Public authorities include the Central Government (including Telkom SA Limited, the South African Post Office Limited and Transnet Limited), the independent and self-governing national states and local authorities.

8. Public corporations

Public corporations are organisations incorporated by acts of Parliament as public corporations, such as Eskom and the Industrial Development Corporation of South Africa Limited (IDC), the full subsidiaries of public corporations, agricultural control boards, and companies controlled by the government by way of shareholding, voting rights or the appointment of the majority of the members of the board of directors.

9. Monetary sector

The monetary sector includes the South African Reserve Bank, the Corporation for Public Deposits, the Post Office Savings Bank, the Land and Agricultural Bank of South Africa, mutual building societies, and deposit-taking institutions.

10. Non-monetary private sector

The non-monetary private sector refers to all persons and organisations who are not included as part of the public authorities, the monetary sector or public corporations.

11. Long-term capital

Long-term liabilities and assets include those with an indefinite maturity or those with an original fixed period to redemption of twelve months or longer. This distinction is in accordance with the recommendations of the International Monetary Fund. If a liability or asset was originally classified as long term, it is always treated as long term, even if the unexpired maturity becomes shorter than one year.

12. Short-term capital

Short-term liabilities and assets include those payable on demand or with an original fixed period to redemption of less than twelve months.

13. Industrial classification

For purposes of the fourth census, organisations were classified according to industrial sector on the basis of the Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities as compiled by the Central Statistical Service.

The results of the 1980 census (the third census) were also classified on this basis. Both censuses refer to all the foreign assets and liabilities of South Africa, and are therefore comparable.

Percentage share of the main types of foreign liabilities

	At the end of			
	1956	1973	1980	1989
Share capital	23,1	10,4	6,8	2,8
Share premium, reserves and undistributed profit	38,2	44,5	42,7	24,0
Branch and partnership balances	3,0	2,0	0,7	0,2
Debentures, loan-stock and similar securities	4,4	4,2	4,1	11,7
Mortgages and long-term loans.....	15,1	20,6	25,7	26,5
Other long-term capital.....	0,4	1,1	1,3	0,3
Total long-term liabilities	84,2	82,8	81,3	65,5
Short-term liabilities	15,8	17,2	18,7	34,5
Total foreign liabilities	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Foreign liabilities

The results of the fourth census indicate that the total foreign liabilities of South Africa amounted to R86,4 billion at the end of 1989, compared with R25,5 billion at the end of 1980, R10,4 billion at the end of 1973 and R2,7 billion at the end of 1956. The average annual rate of increase in foreign liabilities accelerated further from about 10 per cent during the period from 31 December 1956 to 31 December 1980 to 14½ per cent during the period from the end of 1980 to 31 December 1989. This acceleration was particularly evident in debentures, loan-stock and similar securities, and short-term liabilities to non-residents. As a percentage of gross domestic product, however, foreign liabilities declined from 54 per cent at the end of 1973 to 37 per cent at the end of 1989.

As shown in the accompanying table, South Africa's foreign liabilities consisted mainly of long-term liabilities at the end of 1989. These liabilities, which had decreased moderately from 84 per cent of total foreign liabilities at the end of 1956 to 81 per cent at the end of 1980, subsequently declined substantially to about 66 per cent of the total foreign liabilities at the end of 1989. After having increased gradually from 16 to 19 per cent from the end of 1956 to the end of 1980, the share of short-term foreign liabilities increased sharply to nearly 35 per cent of total foreign liabilities on 31 December 1989.

Percentage share of direct and non-direct foreign investment in South Africa

	1956	1973	1980	1989
Direct investment	50,0	54,0	48,3	23,7
Non-direct investment...	50,0	46,0	51,7	76,3
Total foreign liabilities	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

The decline in the share of long-term liabilities to foreigners was due overwhelmingly to a decrease in the relative importance of share capital and share premium, reserves and undistributed profit (equity capital) from nearly 50 per cent at the end of 1980 to 26,8 per cent at the end of 1989, whereas the share of debentures and similar securities held by non-residents continued to rise. Despite the decline in the share of equity capital owned by non-residents, this share nearly doubled in value from R12,6 billion at 31 December 1980 to R23,2 billion at 31 December 1989. The share of the other major long-term foreign liability item, namely mortgages and long-term loans, increased slightly from 25,7 per cent of total foreign liabilities at the end of 1980 to 26,5 per cent at the end of 1989; in value, it rose from R6,6 billion to nearly R23 billion.

Components of direct and non-direct foreign investment in South Africa

	1980 R millions	Percentage share	1989 R millions	Percentage share
Direct investment				
Long-term	10 623	86,3	17 774	86,9
Share capital.....	1 435	11,6	2 212	10,8
Share premium, reserves and undistributed profit	8 165	66,3	13 887	67,9
Branch and partnership balances.....	191	1,6	149	0,7
Debentures, loan-stock and similar securities.....	95	0,8	10	0,1
Mortgages and long-term loans	732	5,9	1 324	6,5
Other	5	0,1	192	0,9
Short-term	1 690	13,7	2 685	13,1
Total direct foreign investment	12 313	100,0	20 459	100,0
Non-direct investment				
Long-term	10 099	76,7	38 856	58,9
Share capital.....	296	2,3	255	0,4
Share premium, reserves and undistributed profit	2 722	20,7	6 889	10,4
Debentures, loan-stock and similar securities.....	939	7,1	10 108	15,3
Mortgages and long-term loans	5 826	44,2	21 557	32,7
Other	316	2,4	47	0,1
Short-term	3 073	23,3	27 107	41,1
Total non-direct foreign investment.....	13 172	100,0	65 963	100,0

In the 1980s a major shift in the composition of foreign liabilities took place from direct to non-direct investment. As shown in the table on the previous page, the share of direct investment by foreigners declined from 50 per cent of total foreign liabilities at the end of 1956 to about 24 per cent at the end of 1989. As at 31 December 1989, the long-term equity capital of direct investors accounted for nearly 80 per cent of the total direct foreign investment.

As a result of the disinvestment by foreigners, the relative share of non-direct investment increased at a rapid rate during the 1980s; the ratio of non-direct foreign investment to total foreign liabilities increased sharply from 52 per cent at the end of 1980 to 76 per cent at the end of 1989. This rise coincided with a sharp increase in the share of non-direct short-term liabilities to non-residents in total non-direct foreign investment, namely from 23 per cent at the end of 1980 to 41 per cent at the end of 1989.

Foreign investment in the non-monetary private sector in South Africa amounted to R44 billion at the end of 1989, compared with R18,2 billion at the end of 1980. The share of the non-monetary private sector in the total foreign liabilities nevertheless decreased substantially from 71 per cent at the end of 1980 to 51 per cent at the end of 1989. The combined share of public authorities, the monetary sector and public corporations rose sharply over the same period, mainly because of a sharp increase in foreign investment in public-sector stock and a rise in the short-term foreign liabilities of the monetary sector.

A breakdown of foreign investment in South Africa by type of economic activity at the end of 1989 indicates that 71 per cent of the total foreign investment was concentrated in four sectors, namely manufacturing; electricity, gas and water; finance, insurance, real estate and business services; and community, social and personal services. The sectors mining and quarrying;

wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation; and transport, storage and communication, accounted for 28 per cent of total foreign investment, while foreign investment in the sectors agriculture, forestry and fishing; construction; and individuals and organisations not included elsewhere, was comparatively small.

The countries of the European Community were still responsible for the largest part of the foreign investment in South Africa, but their share in South Africa's foreign liabilities declined from 71 per cent at the end of 1956 to 58 per cent at the end of 1980 and to not quite 50 per cent at the end of 1989. Over the same period a corresponding increase occurred in the shares of other Western European countries, as well as in the percentage shares of countries in North and South America and Asia.

Foreign assets

Total foreign assets of South Africa, including gold reserves, amounted to R51,2 billion at the end of 1989, compared with R13,3 billion at the end of 1980, R3,4 billion at the end of 1973 and R0,8 billion at the end of 1956. After increasing at an average annual rate of 21½ per cent during the period 1973 to 1980, the rate of increase in South Africa's foreign assets slowed down to 16 per cent during the period 1980 to 1989. Total foreign assets as a percentage of gross domestic product, however, increased from 18 per cent at the end of 1973 to 22 per cent at the end of 1989. From the end of 1980 to the end of 1989 the value of the gold reserves declined from R4 854 million to R2 883 million and its share of total foreign assets from 36 per cent to 6 per cent. If the gold reserves are excluded from foreign assets, the average annual rate of increase in the other foreign assets of the country amounted to 21 per cent for the period from 31 December 1980 to 31 December

Percentage share of the main types of foreign assets other than gold reserves

	At the end of			
	1956	1973	1980	1989
Share capital	15,0	11,4	7,3	3,8
Share premium, reserves and undistributed profit	9,7	26,6	30,4	63,8
Branch and partnership balances	6,6	0,3	0,5	—
Debentures, loan-stock and similar securities	5,2	0,9	1,2	0,2
Mortgages and long-term loans	5,9	9,7	14,8	10,3
Other long-term capital	17,4	11,8	10,6	0,2
Total long-term assets	59,8	60,7	64,8	78,3
Short-term assets	40,2	39,3	35,2	21,7
Foreign assets, excluding gold reserves	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Percentage distribution of foreign assets by geographical region

	1980 R millions	Percentage of total	1989 R millions	Percentage of total
European Community.....	2 679	31,5	33 909	70,2
Rest of Europe	432	5,1	1 069	2,2
North and South America.....	2 348	27,6	5 311	11,0
Africa	1 794	21,1	3 549	7,4
Asia.....	387	4,6	1 016	2,1
Oceania	30	0,4	29	0,1
International organisations.....	747	8,8	3 228	6,7
Unallocated.....	76	0,9	163	0,3
Total (excluding gold reserves)	8 493	100,0	48 274	100,0

1989; this rate of increase was markedly higher than the corresponding average annual rate of increase of 17 per cent from the end of 1973 to the end of 1980.

At the end of 1989, the non-monetary private sector owned R39,3 billion, or 81 per cent of the foreign assets (excluding gold reserves). This share was notably higher than the 71 per cent at the end of 1980. The largest part of the non-monetary private sector's foreign investment consisted of equity capital in foreign enterprises.

A notable shift from non-direct to direct foreign investment also took place during the 1980s. At the end of 1989 direct investment in foreign enterprises constituted 69 per cent of foreign assets (other than gold reserves), compared with 50 per cent at the end of 1980. As could be expected in view of the existing foreign exchange rulings, the direct foreign investment was mainly owned by the non-monetary private sector in the form of equity capital. As in the past, non-direct foreign investment was held mainly in the form of long-term capital and short-term assets arising from foreign trading activities.

A classification of South Africa's foreign assets (excluding gold reserves) according to geographical area, shows that the share of assets held in the EC countries more than doubled from 31,5 per cent of total foreign assets at the end of 1980 to 70 per cent at the end of 1989, while the percentage share of investments in all the other geographical areas declined accordingly. Particularly large declines were recorded in the share of assets held in North and South America from 28 per cent at the end of 1980 to 11 per cent at the end of 1989, as well as in the share of Africa from 21 per cent to 7 per cent over the same period.

Vierde Sensus van Buitelandse Transaksies, Laste en Bates, 31 Desember 1989

Amptelike inligting van Suid-Afrika se buitelandse laste en bates dateer terug tot die einde van 1956. Hierdie inligting was gebaseer op die resultate van sensusse van buitelandse transaksies, laste en bates wat deur die Reserwebank opgeneem is. Die eerste sensus is vir 1956 opgeneem. Sewentien jaar later is die Tweede Sensus van Buitelandse Transaksies, Laste en Bates vir die kalenderjaar 1973 opgeneem, wat na 'n korter interval (van sewe jaar) deur die Derde Sensus van Buitelandse Transaksies, Laste en Bates vir die kalenderjaar 1980 gevvolg is. Ramings van Suid-Afrika se internasionale beleggingsposisie vir al die ander jare was gebaseer op inligting wat deur middel van steekproefopnames ingesamel is. Hoewel die Reserwebank poog om 'n verteenwoordigende steekproefopname te handhaaf, is dit onmoontlik om steekproeffoute en statistiese gebreke heeltemal te vermy. Om die akkuraatheid van die inligting te verbeter, het die Bank besluit om die Vierde Sensus van Buitelandse Transaksies, Laste en Bates vir die kalenderjaar 1989 op te neem.

Vir die doeleindes van die 1989-sensus is 'n groot aantal organisasies en individue genader om gedetailleerde en omvattende vraelyste te voltooi. Hoewel die voltooiing van die vraelyste die bestaande werkslas van respondenten aansienlik vergroot het, het die Reserwebank nietemin uitstekende samewerking ontvang van die oorgrote meerderheid van die organisasies en individue wat opgawes moes inhandig. Aangesien die sukses van die sensus van hul samewerking afhanglik was, wil die Reserwebank sy waardering betuig aan almal wat aan die sensus deelgeneem het en sodoende bygedra het tot die resultate wat in hierdie verslag gepubliseer word.

Doel van die sensus

Sedert die Derde Sensus van Buitelandse Transaksies, Laste en Bates vir 1980 opgeneem is, is die jaarlikse en kwartaallikse betalingsbalansstatistiek en ramings van die internasionale beleggingsposisie gebaseer op inligting wat deur middel van gereelde steekproefopnames ingesamel is. Gedurende die nege jaar wat op die derde sensus gevvolg het, het ekonomiese en politieke faktore die waarde en samestelling van die buitelandse laste en bates van Suid-Afrika ernstig beïnvloed. Dit het derhalwe noodsaklik geword om 'n vierde sensus op te neem, hoofsaaklik vir doeleindes van die herbepaling van die verwysingspunte en verhoudings wat nodig is vir die samestelling van die betalingsbalansgroothede en die internasionale beleggingsposisie van die land. Vir die doeleindes van ekonomiese beleid, is dit belangrik om noukeurige inligting oor die stand van 'n land se betalingsbalans en sy internasionale beleggingsposisie te hê. Kragtens Klousule 5 van Artikel VIII van die Akte van

Ooreenkoms van die Internasionale Monetêre Fonds, is Suid-Afrika ook genoodsaak om betroubare inligting ten opsigte van die betalingsbalans- en internasionale beleggingstatistiek aan die Internasionale Monetêre Fonds te voorsien.

Sensusprosedure

Die vertrekpunt vir die opneem van 'n sensus van hierdie aard, wat ook een van die belangrikste dele van enige sensus is, is die samestelling van 'n omvattende adreslys van organisasies en individue wat betrokke was by transaksies met buitelanders gedurende 1989 en/of wat buitelandse laste en/of bates gehad het aan die einde van daardie jaar. Met die vorige 1980-sensus is dit verwesenlik deur middel van 'n voorlopige vraelys wat aan ongeveer 210 000 organisasies en individue in Suid-Afrika gestuur is. Vir die doeleindes van die 1989-sensus is 'n ander benadering gevvolg. 'n Lys is opgestel uit verskillende bronne van die name en adresse van organisasies en individue wat waarskynlik by buitelandse transaksies betrokke was of wat uitstaande buitelandse laste en/of buitelandse bates gehad het.

Organisasies met buitelandse laste en/of bates in die vorm van eienaarskapitaal of langtermynlenings, is geïdentifiseer deur middel van die Reserwebank se bestaande steekproef en ander toepaslike bronne wat in die Bank beskikbaar was. Omvattende vraelyste wat 'n volledige stel finansiële rekeninge verlang het, is aan dié organisasies gestuur. Die inligting wat in die vraelyste vereis is, het hoofsaaklik bestaan uit 'n onderverdeling van die respondenten se inkomstestate volgens transaksies met buitelanders en inwoners van Suid-Afrika en van hulle balansstate volgens uitstaande laste teenoor en eise op buitelanders en inwoners van Suid-Afrika.

Verskeie ander bronne is aangewend om organisasies en individue te identifiseer met buitelandse korttermynlaste en/of -bates wat ontstaan het uit die invoer en/of uitvoer van goedere en dienste. Minder omvattende vraelyste is aan organisasies en individue in hierdie kategorie gestuur. Hoewel hierdie vraelyste minder gedetailleerd was, is daar van die respondenten verwag om aan te dui of hulle enige buitelandse bates en/of laste gehad het in die vorm van buitelandse aandeelhouding, ander lenings vanaf buitelanders of beleggings in ander lande. Wanneer die antwoord bevestigend was, is 'n omvattende vraelys ook aan dié betrokke respondent gestuur.

Vraelyste is ook aan individue, aandelemakelaars, eiendomsagente, genomineerde maatskappye (met aandele wat in hulle naam geregistreer is, maar wat deur nie-inwoners besit is) en finansiële instellings soos depositonemende instellings, versekeraars, pensioenfondse, effektetrusts en deelnemingsverbandskemas

gestuur. Die adresse van individue met buitelandse transaksies, laste en bates was nie altyd geredelik beskikbaar nie. Die depositonemende instellings was egter hulpvaardig met die vasstelling van heelwat onbekende adresse. Ongeveer 75 000 vraelyste is uiteindelik vir voltooiing aan respondentie gestuur.

Waardasie- en tydsansuiwering

Vir die doeleindes van die 1989-sensus, is dieselfde waardasiemetodes as in die 1980-sensus gebruik.

Gewone aandele met 'n belang in wins en reserwes, is op grond van netto waarde gewaardeer, dit wil sê 'n gedeelte van die aandelepremie, reserwes en onverdeelde wins van Suid-Afrikaanse ondernemings is aan die buitelandse aandeelhouers in verhouding tot hulle persentasie-aandeel in die nominale waarde van totale aandelekapitaal toegedeel. Ten einde fiktiewe boekwaardes van reserwes en onverdeelde wins te vermy, is die reserwes aangepas om die verskil tussen die marken boekwaardes van die grond, geboue en konstruksiewerke en van die verskil tussen die netto waarde en boekwaarde van beleggings in gewone aandele van buitelandse ondernemings in aanmerking te neem. Dieselfde waardasieprocedure is gevvolg in die geval van Suid-Afrikaanse inwoners se belegging in buitelandse aandelekapitaal. Vanweë die probleme wat ondervind is met die verkryging van inligting ten opsigte van die markwaardes van bates wat deur buitelandse organisasies besit is, kon aanpassings nie aan die boekwaardes van hul grond, geboue en ander beleggings gemaak word nie.

Plase en ander vaste eiendom is teen geraamde markpryse gewaardeer. Alle ander buitelandse bates en laste is teen boekwaardes gewaardeer.

Verslaggewende organisasies en persone is versoek om alle buitelandse laste en bates wat in buitelandse geldeenheid gedenomineer is, behalwe dié waarvoor termynvalutadekking gereel is, in rand om te skakel teen die middelmarkwisselkoerse aan die einde van 1989. In gevalle waar bates en laste deur termynvalutakontrakte gedek is, is die respondentie versoek om die kontrakoers te gebruik vir die omskakeling van die betrokke bedrae in buitelandse valuta na rand. Die waardasie van buitelandse bates en laste in terme van Suid-Afrikaanse rand beteken dat die veranderings in uitstaande bedrae op verskillende datums nie net die "werklike" veranderings in die netto resultaat van nuwe beleggings en onttrekking van beleggings of nuwe lenings aangegaan en lenings afgelos weerspieël nie, maar ook veranderings in die wisselkoers van die rand. Waardasieansuiwerings wat uit wisselkoersveranderings ontstaan bemoeilik vergelykings oor veranderings in die uitstaande bedrae teen die verskillende jaareindes.

Die tydstip waarop transaksies in finansiële eise beskou word om plaas te gevind het, is ook van belang in die aantekening van bates en laste. In ooreenstemming met die aanbevelings van die Internasionale

Monetêre Fonds, is die prosedure in die sensus aanvaar om 'n transaksie op die tydstip aan te teken wanneer die krediteur en debiteur onderskeidelik die eis en las in hulle boeke aanteken. Alle buitelandse transaksies is vir die kalenderjaar 1989 bereken, terwyl die waardes van die uitstaande buitelandse laste en bates soos op 31 Desember 1989 bepaal is. In die samestelling van Suid-Afrika se buitelandse belegging was inligting ten opsigte van die aandelepremie, reserwes en onverdeelde wins van buitelandse organisasies nie altyd vir die einde van die kalenderjaar beskikbaar nie, en moes die inligting aan die einde van die naaste finansiële jaar aanvaar word.

Begrippe en definisies

Die begrippe en definisies wat in hierdie sensus gebruik is, is gebaseer op internasionale standaarde wat deur die Internasionale Monetêre Fonds in sy *Betalingsbalanshandleiding* neergelê is en wat effens vir Suid-Afrikaanse toestande aangepas is.

1. Binnelandse gebied

Suid-Afrika se "binnelandse gebied" is vir die doeleindes van hierdie sensus gedefinieer as bestaande uit die Republiek van Suid-Afrika en die onafhanklike en die selfregerende nasionale state. Die term "Suid-Afrika" word in hierdie verslag gebruik om hierdie gebied te beskryf.

2. Inwoner van Suid-Afrika

'n Inwoner van Suid-Afrika is gedefinieer as:

- 'n individu wat woon, of van plan is om te woon, of wat sy hoofkwartier maak in Suid-Afrika vir 'n tydperk van twaalf opeenvolgende maande of langer;
- 'n organisasie wat in Suid-Afrika sake doen, uitsluitende enige buitelandse diplomatieke of militêre sending of verteenwoordiger in Suid-Afrika; en
- 'n Suid-Afrikaanse ambassade of konsulaat in die buiteland.

In die geval van individue is die bedoeling dat die begrip inwoner alle persone sal insluit wat nie op 'n tydelike basis in Suid-Afrika woonagtig is nie. Hierdie individue word geag om hulle sogenaamde "belanggebied" in Suid-Afrika te hê. In besonder sluit die inwoners van Suid-Afrika alle persone in wat binne die binnelandse gebied van Suid-Afrika woonagtig is, behalwe trekarbeiders, toeriste, bemanningslede van skepe of vliegtuie en amptelike diplomatieke en konsulêre verteenwoordigers.

Organisasies wat in Suid-Afrika sake doen, sluit in die openbare owerhede, openbare korporasies, maatskappye, takke, nie-geïnkorporeerde ondernemings, boedels, trusts en nie-winssoekende organisasies wat met die produksie van goedere en dienste binne die gebied van Suid-Afrika gemoeid is, selfs al word hulle deur buitelanders besit. Die definisie van 'n onderneming in terme van die gebied waarin dit geleë is, maak dit dikwels

noodsaaklik om 'n enkele regspersoon (bv. 'n moedermaatskappy wat in een land sake doen en sy nie-geïnkorporeerde tak in 'n ander land) in twee of meer afsonderlike ondernemings te verdeel. Internasionale kontrakteurs wat kontrakwerk in minder as een jaar in Suid-Afrika voltooi, word as nie-inwoners beskou, maar as die konstruksietydperk langer is word hulle as inwoners van Suid-Afrika beskou. In ooreenstemming met die beginsels wat deur die Internasionale Monetêre Fonds neergelê is, moet alle laste en bates van agente wat namens buitelandse prinsipale optree, as buitelandse laste en bates beskou word.

3. Buitelandse bates

Buitelandse bates sluit die volgende bates, wat deur inwoners van Suid-Afrika besit word, in:

- aandele- en ander eienaarskapitaal in buitelandse organisasies, insluitende kapitaalaandele in die geval van vennootskappe;
- finansiële en ander eise teen buitelanders, insluitende eise teen buitelandse bankinstellings en effekte uitgereik deur buitelandse overheidsliggamme;
- buitelandse papiergeld en munt;
- vaste eiendom en plase, insluitende verbeterings, geleë in die buiteland;
- voorrade en ander fisiese bates geleë in die buiteland (Suid-Afrikaanse goedere in transito word as binnelandse bates beskou);
- versekeringspolisse uitgereik deur versekeringsorganisasies wat buitelandse inwoners is;
- huurkontrakte, konsessies en grond- of minerale regte in die buiteland; en
- patente, handelsmerke en soortgelyke regte aan buitelanders toegestaan.

4. Buitelandse laste

Buitelandse laste sluit die volgende binnelandse bates in wat deur buitelanders besit word:

- aandele- en ander eienaarskapitaal in Suid-Afrikaanse organisasies, insluitende kapitaalaandele in die geval van vennootskappe;
- finansiële en ander eise teen inwoners van Suid-Afrika, insluitende eise teen Suid-Afrikaanse depositonemende instellings en effekte uitgereik deur overheidsliggamme van Suid-Afrika;
- papiergeld en munt van Suid-Afrika;
- vaste eiendom en plase, insluitende verbeterings, geleë in Suid-Afrika;
- voorrade en ander fisiese bates in Suid-Afrika geleë;
- versekeringspolisse uitgereik deur versekeringsorganisasies wat inwoners van Suid-Afrika is;
- huurkontrakte, konsessies en grond- of minerale regte in Suid-Afrika; en
- patente, handelsmerke en soortgelyke regte aan inwoners van Suid-Afrika toegestaan.

5. Regstreekse belegging

By die opname en ontleding van buitelandse laste en bates is dit belangrik om tussen regstreekse belegging en

ander belegging te onderskei vanweë die verskille in die besluite wat tot hierdie verskillende soorte beleggings aanleiding gee. In die geval van regstreekse belegging bestaan daar 'n besondere verwantskap tussen die transakteurs wat geassosieer kan word met die vermoë van een entiteit om 'n aanmerklike invloed op 'n ander entiteit in 'n ander land uit te oefen. Die voordele wat regstreekse beleggers verwag om van hul belegging te verkry, verskil van die verwagtings van ander beleggers. Hulle is in die posisie om nie net inkomte op die kapitaalbelegging te ontvang nie, maar om ook ander voordele te verkry, soos bestuursfooie, die uitbreiding van markte of die beveiliging van grondstofbronne. In teenstelling hiermee, word portefeuillebeleggers hoofsaaklik gemotiveer deur beweegredes soos inkomme-opbrengs, kapitaalappreciasie, bemarkbaarheid, belastingvoordele en die veiligheid van die kapitaal.

Dit is moeilik om die grens tussen regstreekse en onregstreekse belegging vas te stel. In ooreenstemming met die *Betalingsbalanshandleiding* word 'n sekere mate van die besit van eienaarsbelang bykans altyd geag om met 'n effektiewe seggenskap in die bestuur van 'n onderneming gepaard te gaan. Hierdie maatstaf word hoofsaaklik gebruik om regstreekse belegging in Suid-Afrika te definieer, maar voorsiening word ook gemaak vir ander metodes waarvolgens buitelanders 'n effektiewe seggenskap in die bestuur van Suid-Afrikaanse ondernemings kan bekom.

Belegging deur buitelanders in Suid-Afrikaanse ondernemings word as regstreekse belegging beskou as dit die volgende behels:

- besit van 'n tak of deelname van buitelanders in 'n vennootskap in Suid-Afrika;
- eienaarskap van ten minste 25 persent van die stemreg in 'n organisasie in Suid-Afrika deur een buitelandse inwoner of verskeie geaffilieerde buitelandse inwoners;
- eienaarskap van ten minste 50 persent van die stemreg in 'n organisasie in Suid-Afrika deur verskeie inwoners van 'n enkele buitelandse land; en
- eienaarskap van minder as 25 persent van die stemreg in 'n organisasie in Suid-Afrika, as die buitelandse inwoners nogtans in staat is om 'n effektiewe seggenskap in die beleid van die organisasie uit te oefen, byvoorbeeld kragtens tantième- en bestuursooreenkomste.

Volgens hierdie beskrywing kan nie-inwoners dus afsonderlik minder as 25 persent van die stemreg in 'n Suid-Afrikaanse organisasie besit, maar nogtans beskou word om 'n regstreekse belegging te gemaak het indien hulle geaffilieerde organisasies en/of persone is wat gesamentlik ten minste 25 persent van die stemreg besit. Geaffilieerde organisasies en/of persone sluit in:

- getroude pare, hulle direkte voorouers, en hulle kinders;
- broers en susters;
- boedels en trusts, en hulle begunstigdes; en

- met betrekking tot 'n bepaalde organisasie, alle ander organisasies of persone in dieselfde land wat elkeen ten minste 10 persent van die stemdraende aandele, of vergelykbare eiendomsreg, van eersgenoemde organisasie besit.

Die regstreekse beleggingskapitaal is beperk tot die kapitaal wat deur die regstreekse belegger voorsien is, het sy regstreeks of deur middel van ander ondernemings wat aan die betrokke belegger verwant is. Dit sluit alle kapitaal in wat deur die regstreekse belegger voorsien is, dit wil sê eienaarskapitaal, herbelegde winste wat aan die regstreekse belegger toegeskryf is, langtermynleningskapitaal, enige ander vorm van langtermynkapitaal en korttermynkapitaal.

Insgelyks verwys Suid-Afrikaanse regstreekse belegging in ander lande na die belegging in buitelandse takke van Suid-Afrikaanse ondernemings, deelname in vennootskappe, belegging in buitelandse ondernemings waarin Suid-Afrikaanse inwoners 25 persent of meer van die stemdraende aandele besit, of waar hulle 'n effektiewe seggenskap in die beleid van buitelandse ondernemings by wyse van ander ooreenkoms uitvoer. Vanweë probleme wat met die insameling van die inligting ondervind is, was dit egter nie altyd moontlik om die gesamentlike regstreekse belegging van Suid-Afrikaanse inwoners in die buiteland vas te stel nie, veral nie waar die Suid-Afrikaanse inwoners afsonderlik minder as 10 persent van die totale stemreg in 'n buitelandse onderneming besit het nie.

6. Onregstreekse belegging

Onregstreekse belegging verwys na alle buitelandse laste en bates wat nie by regstreekse belegging ingesluit is nie.

7. Openbare owerhede

Openbare owerhede sluit in die Sentrale Regering (insluitende Telkom SA Beperk, die Suid-Afrikaanse

Poskantoor Beperk en Transnet Beperk), die onafhanklike en die selfregerende nasionale state en plaaslike owerhede.

8. Openbare korporasies

Openbare korporasies is organisasies wat deur 'n wet van die Parlement as openbare korporasies ingelyf is, soos byvoorbeeld Eskom en die Nywerheidsontwikkelingskorporasie van Suid-Afrika Beperk (NOK), die volfiliale van openbare korporasies, landboubeheerraude en maatskappye wat deur die regering deur middel van aandeelhouding, stemreg of die aanstelling van die meerderheid van die raad van direkteure beheer word.

9. Monetêre sektor

Die monetêre sektor sluit in die Suid-Afrikaanse Reserwebank, die Korporasie vir Openbare Deposito's, Posspaarbank, Land- en Landboubank van Suid-Afrika, onderlinge bouverenigings en depositonemende instellings.

10. Nie-monetêre-private sektor

Die nie-monetêre-private sektor het betrekking op alle persone en organisasies wat nie by die algemene owerhede, monetêre sektor of openbare korporasies ingesluit is nie.

11. Langtermynkapitaal

Langtermynlaste en -bates sluit in daardie laste en bates met 'n onbepaalde looptyd of met 'n oorspronklike vaste looptyd tot aflossing van twaalf maande of langer. Hierdie onderskeid is in ooreenstemming met die aanbevelings van die Internasionale Monetêre Fonds. Indien 'n las of 'n bate oorspronklik as langtermyn geklasifiseer is, word dit altyd as langtermyn beskou selfs nadat die uitstaande aflossingstermyn minder as een jaar geword het.

Persentasie-aandeel van die hoofgroep van buitelandse laste

	Aan die einde van		
	1956	1973	1980
Aandelekapitaal	23,1	10,4	6,8
Aandelepremie, reserwes en onverdeelde wins.....	38,2	44,5	42,7
Saldo's van takke en vennootskappe	3,0	2,0	0,7
Obligasies, leningseffekte en soortgelyke sekuriteite	4,4	4,2	4,1
Verbande en langtermynlenings	15,1	20,6	25,7
Ander langtermynkapitaal	0,4	1,1	1,3
Totale langtermynlaste.....	84,2	82,8	81,3
Korttermynlaste	15,8	17,2	18,7
Totale buitelandse laste.....	100,0	100,0	100,0

12. Korttermynkapitaal

Korttermynlaste en -bates sluit in daardie laste en bates wat op aanvraag betaalbaar is of met 'n oorspronklike vaste looptyd van minder as twaalf maande.

13. Nywerheidsklassifikasie

Vir die doeleindes van hierdie vierde sensus is organisasies geklassifiseer volgens nywerheidsektor op grond van die Standaardnywerheidsklassifikasie van alle Ekonomiese Bedrywighede soos deur die Sentrale Statistiekdiens opgestel.

Die resultate van die 1980-sensus (die derde sensus) is ook op hierdie grondslag geklassifiseer. Albei sensusse dek alle buitelandse bates en laste van Suid-Afrika, en is gevvolglik vergelykbaar.

Buitelandse laste

Die resultate van die vierde sensus toon dat die totale buitelandse laste van Suid-Afrika aan die einde van 1989 R86,4 miljard bedra het, vergeleke met R25,5 miljard aan die einde van 1980, R10,4 miljard aan die einde van 1973 en R2,7 miljard aan die einde van 1956. Die gemiddelde jaarkoers van toename in buitelandse laste het verder van ongeveer 10 persent in die tydperk van 31 Desember 1956 tot 31 Desember 1980 tot 14½ persent in die tydperk van die einde van 1980 tot

31 Desember 1989 versnel. Hierdie versnelling was veral opmerklik in die geval van obligasies, leningseffekte en soortgelyke sekuriteite en korttermynlaste teenoor nie-inwoners. Buitelandse laste het egter as 'n persentasie van die bruto binnelandse produk van 54 persent aan die einde van 1973 tot 37 persent aan die einde van 1989 afgeneem.

Soos in die bygaande tabel aangedui word, het Suid-Afrika se buitelandse laste aan die einde van 1989 hoofsaaklik uit langtermynlaste bestaan. Hierdie laste wat matig van 84 persent van totale buitelandse laste aan die einde van 1956 tot 81 persent aan die einde van 1980 afgeneem het, het vervolgens aansienlik tot ongeveer 66 persent van die totale buitelandse laste aan die einde van 1989 gedaal. Ná 'n geleidelike toename van 16 tot 19 persent van die einde van 1956 tot die einde van 1980, het die aandeel van buitelandse korttermynlaste skerp toegeneem tot bykans 35 persent van totale buitelandse laste op 31 Desember 1989.

Die daling in die aandeel van langtermynlaste teenoor buitelanders was oorwegend die resultaat van 'n afname in die relatiewe belangrikheid van aandelekapitaal, aandelepremie, reserwes en onverdeelde wins (eienaarskapitaal) van bykans 50 persent aan die einde van 1980 tot 26,8 persent aan die einde van 1989, terwyl die aandeel van obligasies en soortgelyke sekuriteite in die besit van nie-inwoners toegeneem het. Ondanks die

Komponente van buitelandse regstreekse en onregstreekse belegging in Suid-Afrika

	1980 R miljoene	Persentasie- aandeel	1989 R miljoene	Persentasie- aandeel
Regstreekse belegging				
Langtermyn.....	10 623	86,3	17 774	86,9
Aandelekapitaal	1 435	11,6	2 212	10,8
Aandelepremie, reserwes en onverdeelde wins	8 165	66,3	13 887	67,9
Saldo's van takke en vennootskappe.....	191	1,6	149	0,7
Obligasies, leningseffekte en soortgelyke sekuriteite..	95	0,8	10	0,1
Verbande en langtermynlenings	732	5,9	1 324	6,5
Ander.....	5	0,1	192	0,9
Korttermyn	1 690	13,7	2 685	13,1
Totale buitelandse regstreekse belegging.....	12 313	100,0	20 459	100,0
Onregstreekse belegging				
Langtermyn.....	10 099	76,7	38 856	58,9
Aandelekapitaal	296	2,3	255	0,4
Aandelepremie, reserwes en onverdeelde wins	2 722	20,7	6 889	10,4
Obligasies, leningseffekte en soortgelyke sekuriteite..	939	7,1	10 108	15,3
Verbande en langtermynlenings	5 826	44,2	21 557	32,7
Ander.....	316	2,4	47	0,1
Korttermyn	3 073	23,3	27 107	41,1
Totale buitelandse onregstreekse belegging	13 172	100,0	65 963	100,0

Persentasie-aandeel van buitelandse regstreekse en onregstreekse belegging in Suid-Afrika

	1956	1973	1980	1989
Regstreekse belegging..	50,0	54,0	48,3	23,7
Onregstreekse belegging.....	50,0	46,0	51,7	76,3
Totale buitelandse laste	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

daling in die aandeel van eienaarskapitaal in die besit van nie-inwoners, het hierdie aandeel in waarde bykans verdubbel van R12,6 miljard op 31 Desember 1980 tot R23,2 miljard op 31 Desember 1989. Die aandeel van die ander belangrike komponent van buitelandse langtermynlaste, naamlik verbande en langtermynlenings, het effens van 25,7 persent van totale buitelandse laste aan die einde van 1980 tot 26,5 persent aan die einde van 1989 toegeneem; in waarde het dit van R6,6 miljard tot bykans R23 miljard gestyg.

Gedurende die tagtigerjare het 'n belangrike verskuiwing in die samestelling van buitelandse laste van regstreekse na onregstreekse belegging plaasgevind. Soos in die bygaande tabel aangedui word, het die aandeel van regstreekse belegging deur buitelanders in die totale buitelandse laste van 50 persent aan die einde van 1956 tot ongeveer 24 persent aan die einde van 1989 gedaal. Langtermyneienaarskapitaal van regstreekse beleggers was op 31 Desember 1989 vir bykans 80 persent van die totale buitelandse regstreekse belegging verantwoordelik.

As gevolg van die disinvestering deur buitelanders, het die relatiewe aandeel van onregstreekse belegging gedurende die tagtigerjare teen 'n vinnige koers toege-

neem; die verhouding van buitelandse onregstreekse belegging tot die totale buitelandse laste het skerp van 52 persent aan die einde van 1980 tot 76 persent aan die einde van 1989 toegeneem. Hierdie styging het saamgeval met 'n skerp toename in die aandeel van onregstreekse korttermynlaste teenoor nie-inwoners in die totale buitelandse onregstreekse belegging, naamlik van 23 persent aan die einde van 1980 tot 41 persent aan die einde van 1989.

Buitelandse belegging in die nie-monetêre-private sektor in Suid-Afrika het R44 miljard aan die einde van 1989 bedra, vergeleke met R18,2 miljard aan die einde van 1980. Die aandeel van die nie-monetêre-private sektor in die totale buitelandse laste het nietemin aansienlik van 71 persent aan die einde van 1980 tot 51 persent aan die einde van 1989 afgeneem. Die gesamentlike aandeel van openbare owerhede, die monetêre sektor en openbare korporasies het in dieselfde tydperk skerp gestyg, hoofsaaklik vanweë 'n skerp toename in buitelandse belegging in die effekte van die openbare sektor en 'n styging in die buitelandse korttermynlaste van die monetêre sektor.

'n Onderverdeling van die buitelandse belegging in Suid-Afrika volgens tipe ekonomiese bedrywigheid aan die einde van 1989 dui daarop dat 71 persent van die totale buitelandse belegging in vier sektore gekonsentreer was, naamlik fabriekswese; elektrisiteit, gas en water; finansies, versekering, vaste eiendom en sakedienste; en gemeenskaps-, maatskaplike en persoonlike dienste. Die sektore mynbou en steengroewery; groot- en kleinhandel, verversing en akkommodasie; en vervoer, opberging en kommunikasie was vir 28 persent van totale buitelandse belegging verantwoordelik, terwyl die buitelandse belegging in die sektore landbou, bosbou en vissery; konstruksie; en individue en organisasies nie elders ingesluit nie, relatief klein was.

Die lande van die Europese Gemeenskap was steeds

Persentasie-aandeel van die hoofgroep van buitelandse bates, uitsluitende die goudreserwes

	1956	1973	1980	Aan die einde van 1989
Aandelekapitaal	15,0	11,4	7,3	3,8
Aandelepremie, reserwes en onverdeelde wins.....	9,7	26,6	30,4	63,8
Saldo's van takke en vennootskappe	6,6	0,3	0,5	-
Obligasies, leningseffekte en soortgelyke sekuriteite	5,2	0,9	1,2	0,2
Verbande en langtermynlenings.....	5,9	9,7	14,8	10,3
Ander langtermynkapitaal	17,4	11,8	10,6	0,2
Totale langtermynbates	59,8	60,7	64,8	78,3
Korttermynbates.....	40,2	39,3	35,2	21,7
Buitelandse bates, uitsluitende die goudreserwes.....	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

vir die grootste deel van die buitelandse belegging in Suid-Afrika verantwoordelik, maar hulle aandeel in Suid-Afrika se buitelandse laste het afgeneem van 71 persent aan die einde van 1956 tot 58 persent aan die einde van 1980 en tot bykans 50 persent aan die einde van 1989. Oor dieselfde tydperk het 'n ooreenstemmende toename voorgekom in die aandeel van ander Wes-Europese lande, asook in die persentasie-aandeel van lande in Noord- en Suid-Amerika en Asië.

Buitelandse bates

Die totale buitelandse bates van Suid-Afrika, insluitende die goudreserwes, het R51,2 miljard aan die einde van 1989 bedra, vergeleke met R13,3 miljard aan die einde van 1980, R3,4 miljard aan die einde van 1973 en R0,8 miljard aan die einde van 1956. Ná 'n toename teen 'n gemiddelde jaarkoers van 21½ persent gedurende die periode 1973 tot 1980, het die koers van toename in Suid-Afrika se buitelandse bates tot 16 persent gedurende die periode 1980 tot 1989 afgeneem. Die totale buitelandse bates as 'n persentasie van die bruto binnelandse produk het egter van 18 persent aan die einde van 1973 tot 22 persent aan die einde van 1989 toegeneem. Van die einde van 1980 tot die einde van 1989 het die waarde van die goudreserwes afgeneem van R4 854 miljoen tot R2 883 miljoen en sy aandeel van die totale buitelandse bates van 36 persent tot 6 persent. Indien die goudreserwes van die buitelandse bates uitgesluit word, het die gemiddelde jaarkoers van toename in die ander buitelandse bates van die land 21 persent in die tydperk van 31 Desember 1980 tot 31 Desember 1989 bedra; hierdie koers van toename was merkbaar hoër as die ooreenstemmende gemiddelde jaarkoers van toename van 17 persent sedert die einde van 1973 tot die einde van 1980.

Aan die einde van 1989 het die nie-monetêre-private sektor R39,3 miljard, of 81 persent van die buitelandse bates (uitsluitende die goudreserwes) besit. Hierdie aandeel was opmerklik hoër as die 71 persent aan die

einde van 1980. Die grootste deel van die nie-monetêre-private sektor se buitelandse belegging het uit eienaarsskapitaal in buitelandse ondernemings bestaan.

'n Merkbare verskuiwing van buitelandse onregstreekse na regstreekse belegging het ook gedurende die tagtigerjare plaasgevind. Aan die einde van 1989 het die regstreekse belegging in buitelandse ondernemings 69 persent van die buitelandse bates beloop, (uitsluitende die goudreserwes) vergeleke met 50 persent aan die einde van 1980. Soos in die lig van die bestaande buitelandse valutabeheermaatreëls verwag kan word, is die buitelandse regstreekse belegging hoofsaaklik in die besit van die nie-monetêre-private sektor in die vorm van eienaarsskapitaal gewees. Soos in die verlede is die buitelandse onregstreekse belegging hoofsaaklik in die vorm van langtermynkapitaal en korttermynbates gehou wat ontstaan het as gevolg van buitelandse handelsaktiwiteite.

'n Klassifikasie van Suid-Afrika se buitelandse bates volgens geografiese gebied (uitsluitende die goudreserwes), dui daarop dat die aandeel van bates wat in die EG-lande gehou is, meer as verdubbel het van 31,5 persent van die totale buitelandse bates aan die einde van 1980 tot 70 persent aan die einde van 1989, terwyl die persentasie-aandeel van beleggings in al die ander geografiese gebiede dienooreenkomsdig afgeneem het. Besondere groot afnames is aangeteken in die aandeel van bates wat in Noord- en Suid-Amerika gehou is, naamlik van 28 persent aan die einde van 1980 tot 11 persent aan die einde van 1989, asook in die aandeel van Afrika, naamlik van 21 persent tot 7 persent gedurende dieselfde tydperk.

Persentasieverspreiding van buitelandse bates volgens geografiese gebied

	1980 R miljoene	Persentasie van totaal	1989 R miljoene	Persentasie van totaal
Europese Gemeenskap.....	2 679	31,5	33 909	70,2
Res van Europa.....	432	5,1	1 069	2,2
Noord- en Suid-Amerika	2 348	27,6	5 311	11,0
Afrika.....	1 794	21,1	3 549	7,4
Asië.....	387	4,6	1 016	2,1
Oseanië.....	30	0,4	29	0,1
Internasionale organisasies.....	747	8,8	3 228	6,7
Nie toegedeel nie	76	0,9	163	0,3
Totaal (uitsluitende die goudreserwes)	8 493	100,0	48 274	100,0

TABEL 1
BUITELANDSE LASTE VAN SUID-AFRIKA, 31 DESEMBER 1989
R miljoene

	EG- lande EC countries	Res van Europa Rest of Europe	Noord- en Suid-Amerika North and South America	Afrika
Regstreekse belegging				
Monetêre sektor	93	-	-	-
Langtermyn	67	-	-	-
Korttermyn	26	-	-	-
Nie-monetêre-private sektor	14 755	2 451	2 672	101
Langtermyn	12 809	2 191	2 335	55
Gewone en ander aandele, nominale waarde	1 561	363	252	6
Aandelepremie, reserwes en onverdeelde wins	10 255	1 621	1 814	7
Saldo's van takke en vennootskappe	47	2	70	-
Obligasies, leningseffekte en soortgelyke sekuriteite	10	-	-	-
Verbande en langtermynlenings	859	180	160	10
Ander	77	25	39	32
Korttermyn	1 946	260	337	46
Totale regstreekse belegging	14 848	2 451	2 672	101
Onregstreekse belegging				
Openbare owerhede	7 627	3 064	1 505	80
Langtermyn	6 121	2 877	947	60
Korttermyn	1 506	187	558	20
Openbare korporasies	6 492	2 757	8 340	44
Langtermyn	6 149	2 712	8 154	44
Korttermyn	343	45	186	-
Monetêre sektor	2 784	1 660	1 080	724
Langtermyn	-	-	-	-
Korttermyn	2 784	1 660	1 080	724
Nie-monetêre-private sektor	11 406	2 445	7 971	302
Langtermyn	4 239	1 627	3 583	157
Gewone en ander aandele, nominale waarde	97	66	58	11
Aandelepremie, reserwes en onverdeelde wins	3 263	1 269	2 045	106
Obligasies, leningseffekte en soortgelyke sekuriteite	8	6	1	10
Verbande en langtermynlenings	850	286	1 476	30
Ander	21	-	3	-
Korttermyn	7 167	818	4 388	145
Totale onregstreekse belegging	28 309	9 926	18 896	1 150
Totale belegging				
Openbare owerhede	7 627	3 064	1 505	80
Langtermyn	6 121	2 877	947	60
Korttermyn	1 506	187	558	20
Openbare korporasies	6 492	2 757	8 340	44
Langtermyn	6 149	2 712	8 154	44
Korttermyn	343	45	186	-
Monetêre sektor	2 877	1 660	1 080	724
Langtermyn	67	-	-	-
Korttermyn	2 810	1 660	1 080	724
Nie-monetêre-private sektor	26 161	4 896	10 643	403
Langtermyn	17 048	3 818	5 918	212
Gewone en ander aandele, nominale waarde	1 658	429	310	17
Aandelepremie, reserwes en onverdeelde wins	13 518	2 890	3 859	113
Saldo's van takke en vennootskappe	47	2	70	-
Obligasies, leningseffekte en soortgelyke sekuriteite	18	6	1	10
Verbande en langtermynlenings	1 709	466	1 636	40
Ander	98	25	42	32
Korttermyn	9 113	1 078	4 725	191
Totale buitelande laste	43 157	12 377	21 568	1 251

TABLE 1
FOREIGN LIABILITIES OF SOUTH AFRICA, 31 DECEMBER 1989
R millions

Asië	Oseanië	Internasionale organisasies	Nie toege-deel nie	Totaal	
Asia	Oceania	International organisations	Unallocated	Total	
Direct investment					
254	125	-	8	20 366	Monetary sector
194	121	-	2	17 707	Long-term
10	20	-	-	2 212	Short-term
105	83	-	2	13 887	Non-monetary private sector
30	-	-	-	149	Long-term
-	-	-	-	10	Ordinary and other shares, nominal value
37	11	-	-	1 257	Share premium, reserves and undistributed profit
12	7	-	-	192	Branch and partnership balances
60	4	-	6	2 659	Debentures, loan-stock and similar securities
254	125	-	8	20 459	Mortgages and long-term loans
					Other
					Short-term
Total direct investment					
Non-direct investment					
1 027	72	3 039	319	16 733	Public authorities
879	72	9	285	11 250	Long-term
148	-	3 030	34	5 483	Short-term
296	101	-	12	18 042	Public corporations
245	101	-	2	17 407	Long-term
51	-	-	10	635	Short-term
109	66	47	659	7 129	Monetary sector
-	-	-	100	100	Long-term
109	66	47	559	7 029	Short-term
1 541	41	-	353	24 059	Non-monetary private sector
263	26	-	204	10 099	Long-term
4	1	-	6	243	Ordinary and other shares, nominal value
9	21	-	115	6 828	Share premium, reserves and undistributed profit
1	1	-	1	28	Branch and partnership balances
249	3	-	82	2 976	Debentures, loan-stock and similar securities
-	-	-	-	24	Mortgages and long-term loans
1 278	15	-	149	13 960	Other
2 973	280	3 086	1 343	65 963	Short-term
Total non-direct investment					
Total investment					
1 027	72	3 039	319	16 733	Public authorities
879	72	9	285	11 250	Long-term
148	-	3 030	34	5 483	Short-term
296	101	-	12	18 042	Public corporations
245	101	-	2	17 407	Long-term
51	-	-	10	635	Short-term
109	66	47	659	7 222	Monetary sector
-	-	-	100	167	Long-term
109	66	47	559	7 055	Short-term
1 795	166	-	361	44 425	Non-monetary private sector
457	147	-	206	27 806	Long-term
14	21	-	6	2 455	Ordinary and other shares, nominal value
114	104	-	117	20 715	Share premium, reserves and undistributed profit
30	-	-	-	149	Branch and partnership balances
1	1	-	1	38	Debentures, loan-stock and similar securities
286	14	-	82	4 233	Mortgages and long-term loans
12	7	-	-	216	Other
1 338	19	-	155	16 619	Short-term
3 227	405	3 086	1 351	86 422	Total foreign liabilities

TABEL 2
BUITELANDSE BATES VAN SUID-AFRIKA, 31 DESEMBER 1989
R miljoene

	EG- lande EC countries	Res van Europa Rest of Europe	Noord- en Suid-Amerika North and South America	Afrika
Regstreekse belegging				
Monetäre sektor.....	153	3	103	-
Langtermyn.....	151	3	103	-
Korttermyn.....	2	-	-	-
Nie-monetäre-private sektor.....	30 826	61	398	1 747
Langtermyn.....	30 596	17	286	1 338
Gewone en ander aandele, nominale waarde.....	1 448	3	14	249
Aandelepremie, reserwes en onverdeelde wins.....	28 703	12	234	1 038
Saldo's van takke en vennootskappe.....	6	1	-	11
Obligasies, leningseffekte en soortgelyke sekuriteite.....	3	-	-	-
Verbande en langtermynlenings.....	436	1	38	6
Ander.....	-	-	-	34
Korttermyn.....	230	44	112	409
Totale regstreekse belegging	30 979	64	501	1 747
Onregstreekse belegging				
Openbare owerhede.....	37	2	31	170
Langtermyn.....	-	-	5	49
Korttermyn.....	37	2	26	121
Openbare korporasies.....	178	22	198	135
Langtermyn.....	32	-	54	106
Korttermyn.....	146	22	144	29
Monetäre sektor.....	813	208	2 579	391
Langtermyn.....	52	1	-	328
Korttermyn.....	761	207	2 579	63
Goudreserwes.....	-	-	-	-
Spesiale trekkingsregte.....	-	-	-	-
Nie-monetäre-private sektor.....	1 902	773	2 002	1 106
Langtermyn.....	303	40	456	213
Gewone en ander aandele, nominale waarde.....	11	-	40	7
Aandelepremie, reserwes en onverdeelde wins.....	163	2	380	64
Obligasies, leningseffekte en soortgelyke sekuriteite.....	10	1	-	76
Verbande en langtermynlenings.....	114	37	36	26
Ander.....	5	-	-	40
Korttermyn.....	1 599	733	1 546	893
Totale onregstreekse belegging	2 930	1 005	4 810	1 802
Totale belegging				
Openbare owerhede.....	37	2	31	170
Langtermyn.....	-	-	5	49
Korttermyn.....	37	2	26	121
Openbare korporasies.....	178	22	198	135
Langtermyn.....	32	-	54	106
Korttermyn.....	146	22	144	29
Monetäre sektor.....	966	211	2 682	391
Langtermyn.....	203	4	103	328
Korttermyn.....	763	207	2 579	63
Goudreserwes.....	-	-	-	-
Spesiale trekkingsregte.....	-	-	-	-
Nie-monetäre-private sektor.....	32 728	834	2 400	2 853
Langtermyn.....	30 899	57	742	1 551
Gewone en ander aandele, nominale waarde.....	1 459	3	54	256
Aandelepremie, reserwes en onverdeelde wins.....	28 866	14	614	1 102
Saldo's van takke en vennootskappe.....	6	1	-	11
Obligasies, leningseffekte en soortgelyke sekuriteite.....	13	1	-	76
Verbande en langtermynlenings.....	550	38	74	32
Ander.....	5	-	-	74
Korttermyn.....	1 829	777	1 658	1 302
Totale buitelandse bates	33 909	1 069	5 311	3 549

TABLE 2
FOREIGN ASSETS OF SOUTH AFRICA, 31 DECEMBER 1989
R millions

Asië	Oseanië	Internasionale organisasies	Nie toegedoele nie	Totaal	
Asia	Oceania	International organisations	Unallocated	Total	
Direct investment					
33	-	-	-	292	Monetary sector
33	-	-	-	290	Long-term
-	-	-	-	2	Short-term
15	-7	-	-	33 040	Non-monetary private sector
6	-7	-	-	32 236	Long-term
2	1	-	-	1 717	Ordinary and other shares, nominal value
4	-8	-	-	29 983	Share premium, reserves and undistributed profit
-	-	-	-	18	Branch and partnership balances
-	-	-	-	3	Debentures, loan-stock and similar securities
-	-	-	-	481	Mortgages and long-term loans
-	-	-	-	34	Other
9	-	-	-	804	Short-term
48	-7	-	-	33 332	Total direct investment
Non-direct investment					
5	-	3 225	11	3 481	Public authorities
-	-	3 225	-	3 279	Long-term
5	-	-	11	202	Short-term
258	-	-	-	791	Public corporations
45	-	-	-	237	Long-term
213	-	-	-	554	Short-term
377	6	3	2 937	7 314	Monetary sector
339	-	-	4	724	Long-term
38	6	3	46	3 703	Short-term
-	-	-	2 883	2 883	Gold reserves
-	-	-	4	4	Special drawing rights
328	30	-	98	6 239	Non-monetary private sector
-	7	-	5	1 024	Long-term
-	-	-	-	58	Ordinary and other shares, nominal value
-	-	-	-	609	Share premium, reserves and undistributed profit
-	-	-	-	87	Debentures, loan-stock and similar securities
-	7	-	5	225	Mortgages and long-term loans
-	-	-	-	45	Other
328	23	-	93	5 215	Short-term
968	36	3 228	3 046	17 825	Total non-direct investment
Total investment					
5	-	3 225	11	3 481	Public authorities
-	-	3 225	-	3 279	Long-term
5	-	-	11	202	Short-term
258	-	-	-	791	Public corporations
45	-	-	-	237	Long-term
213	-	-	-	554	Short-term
410	6	3	2 937	7 606	Monetary sector
372	-	-	4	1 014	Long-term
38	6	3	46	3 705	Short-term
-	-	-	2 883	2 883	Gold reserves
-	-	-	4	4	Special drawing rights
343	23	-	98	39 279	Non-monetary private sector
6	-	-	5	33 260	Long-term
2	1	-	-	1 775	Ordinary and other shares, nominal value
4	-8	-	-	30 592	Share premium, reserves and undistributed profit
-	-	-	-	18	Branch and partnership balances
-	-	-	-	90	Debentures, loan-stock and similar securities
-	7	-	5	706	Mortgages and long-term loans
-	-	-	-	79	Other
337	23	-	93	6 019	Short-term
1 016	29	3 228	3 046	51 157	Total foreign assets

TABEL 3
BUITELANDSE LASTE VAN SUID-AFRIKA VOLGENS
TIPE EKONOMIESE BEDRYWIGHEID, 31 DESEMBER 1989
R miljoene

	Landbou, bosbou en vissery	Mynbou en steengroewery	Fabriekswese	Elektrisiteit, gas en water	Konstruksie
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water	Construction
Regstreekse belegging					
Langtermyn.....	161	1 164	8 055	-	29
Gewone en ander aandele, nominale waarde.....	10	224	1 150	-	12
Aandelepremie, reserwes en onverdeelde wins.....	131	809	6 475	-	5
Saldo's van take en venootskappe.....	-	62	4	-	-
Obligasies, leningseffekte en soortgelyke sekuriteite.....	-	-	-	-	-
Verbande en langtermynlenings.....	20	69	423	-	12
Ander.....	-	-	3	-	-
Korttermyn.....	2	5	1 559	-	18
Totale regstreekse belegging	163	1 169	9 614	-	47
Onregstreekse belegging					
Langtermyn.....	15	5 502	1 109	16 466	-
Gewone en ander aandele, nominale waarde.....	1	146	43	-	-
Aandelepremie, reserwes en onverdeelde wins.....	3	5 278	178	-	-
Obligasies, leningseffekte en soortgelyke sekuriteite.....	-	1	4	7 243	-
Verbande en langtermynlenings.....	11	73	882	9 223	-
Ander.....	-	4	2	-	-
Korttermyn.....	63	1 391	4 615	551	30
Totale onregstreekse belegging	78	6 893	5 724	17 017	30
Totale belegging					
Langtermyn.....	176	6 666	9 164	16 466	29
Gewone en ander aandele, nominale waarde.....	11	370	1 193	-	12
Aandelepremie, reserwes en onverdeelde wins.....	134	6 087	6 653	-	5
Saldo's van take en venootskappe.....	-	62	4	-	-
Obligasies, leningseffekte en soortgelyke sekuriteite.....	-	1	4	7 243	-
Verbande en langtermynlenings.....	31	142	1 305	9 223	12
Ander.....	-	4	5	-	-
Korttermyn.....	65	1 396	6 174	551	48
Totale buitelandse laste	241	8 062	15 338	17 017	77

TABLE 3
FOREIGN LIABILITIES OF SOUTH AFRICA BY KIND
OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, 31 DECEMBER 1989
R millions

Groot- en kleinhandel, vervoer en akkommodasie	Vervoer, opberg en kommunikasie	Finansies, versekering, vaste eiendom en sakedienste	Gemeenskaps-, maatskaplike en persoonlike dienste	Individue en organisasies nie elders ingesluit nie	Totaal	
Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation	Transport, storage and communication	Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	Community, social and personal services	Individuals and organisations not included elsewhere	Total	
Direct investment						
3 079	144	5 130	12	-	17 774	Long-term:
451	37	327	1	-	2 212	Ordinary and other shares, nominal value
2 311	70	4 076	10	-	13 887	Share premium, reserves and undistributed profit
53	28	2	-	-	149	Branch and partnership balances
-	-	10	-	-	10	Debentures, loan-stock and similar securities
263	9	527	1	-	1 324	Mortgages and long-term loans
1	-	188	-	-	192	Other
746	48	304	3	-	2 685	Short-term
3 825	192	5 434	15	-	20 459	Total direct investment
Non-direct investment						
222	6 540	4 851	4 146	5	38 856	Long-term:
4	-	61	-	-	255	Ordinary and other shares, nominal value
27	2	1 401	-	-	6 889	Share premium, reserves and undistributed profit
-	812	386	1 662	-	10 108	Debentures, loan-stock and similar securities
191	5 706	2 982	2 484	5	21 557	Mortgages and long-term loans
-	20	21	-	-	47	Other
3 733	1 524	10 308	4 667	225	27 107	Short-term
3 955	8 064	15 159	8 813	230	65 963	Total non-direct Investment
Total investment						
3 301	6 684	9 981	4 158	5	56 630	Long-term:
455	37	388	1	-	2 467	Ordinary and other shares, nominal value
2 338	72	5 477	10	-	20 776	Share premium, reserves and undistributed profit
53	28	2	-	-	149	Branch and partnership balances
-	812	396	1 662	-	10 118	Debentures, loan-stock and similar securities
454	5 715	3 509	2 485	5	22 881	Mortgages and long-term loans
1	20	209	-	-	239	Other
4 479	1 572	10 612	4 670	225	29 792	Short-term
7 780	8 256	20 593	8 828	230	86 422	Total foreign liabilities

TABEL 4
BUITELANDSE LASTE VAN LANDBOU, BOSBOU EN
VISSERY, 31 DESEMBER 1989
R miljoe

	EG- lande EC countries	Res van Europa Rest of Europe	Noord- en Suid-Amerika North and South America	Afrika
Regstreekse belegging				
Langtermyn.....	14	50	31	2
Gewone en ander aandele, nominale waarde	6	2	2	-
Aandelepremie, reserwes en onverdeelde wins.....	1	43	24	1
Saldo's van takke en vennootskappe	-	-	-	-
Obligasies, leningseffekte en soortgelyke sekuriteite	-	-	-	-
Verbande en langtermynlenings.....	7	5	5	1
Ander	-	-	-	-
Korttermyn.....	-	-	2	-
Totale regstreekse belegging	14	50	33	2
Onregstreekse belegging				
Langtermyn.....	12	1	2	-
Gewone en ander aandele, nominale waarde	1	-	-	-
Aandelepremie, reserwes en onverdeelde wins.....	1	1	1	-
Obligasies, leningseffekte en soortgelyke sekuriteite	-	-	-	-
Verbande en langtermynlenings.....	10	-	1	-
Ander	-	-	-	-
Korttermyn.....	32	5	21	-
Totale onregstreekse belegging	44	6	23	-
Totale belegging				
Langtermyn.....	26	51	33	2
Gewone en ander aandele, nominale waarde	7	2	2	-
Aandelepremie, reserwes en onverdeelde wins.....	2	44	25	1
Saldo's van takke en vennootskappe	-	-	-	-
Obligasies, leningseffekte en soortgelyke sekuriteite	-	-	-	-
Verbande en langtermynlenings.....	17	5	6	1
Ander	-	-	-	-
Korttermyn.....	32	5	23	-
Totale buitelandse laste	58	56	56	2

TABLE 4
**FOREIGN LIABILITIES OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY
 AND FISHING, 31 DECEMBER 1989**
 R millions

Asië	Oseanië	Internasionale organisasies	Nie toege-deel nie	Totaal	
Asia	Oceania	International organisations	Unallocated	Total	
Direct investment					
62	2	-	-	161	
-	-	-	-	10	
60	2	-	-	131	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
2	-	-	-	20	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	2	
62	2	-	-	163	Total direct investment
Non-direct investment					
-	-	-	-	15	
-	-	-	-	1	
-	-	-	-	3	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
4	-	-	-	11	
-	-	-	-	-	
4	-	-	-	63	
4	-	-	1	78	Total non-direct investment
Total investment					
62	2	-	-	176	
-	-	-	-	11	
60	2	-	-	134	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
2	-	-	-	31	
-	-	-	-	-	
4	-	-	-	65	
66	2	-	1	241	Total foreign liabilities

TABEL 5
BUITELANDSE LASTE VAN MYNBOU EN
STEENGROEWERY, 31 DESEMBER 1989
R miljoene

	EG- lande EC countries	Res van Europa Rest of Europe	Noord- en Suid-Amerika North and South America	Afrika
Regstreekse belegging				
Langtermyn.....	897	-	262	3
Gewone en ander aandele, nominale waarde	215	-	8	1
Aandelepremie, reserwes en onverdeelde wins.....	618	-	189	-
Saldo's van takke en vennootskappe	-	-	62	-
Obligasies, leningseffekte en soortgelyke sekuriteite	-	-	-	-
Verbande en langtermynlenings	64	-	3	2
Ander	-	-	-	-
Korttermyn.....	5	-	-	-
Totale regstreekse belegging	902	-	262	3
Onregstreekse belegging				
Langtermyn.....	2 574	845	1 921	89
Gewone en ander aandele, nominale waarde	69	26	49	1
Aandelepremie, reserwes en onverdeelde wins.....	2 498	814	1 830	88
Obligasies, leningseffekte en soortgelyke sekuriteite	-	1	-	-
Verbande en langtermynlenings	7	-	42	-
Ander	-	4	-	-
Korttermyn.....	723	85	440	-
Totale onregstreekse belegging	3 297	930	2 361	89
Totale belegging				
Langtermyn.....	3 471	845	2 183	92
Gewone en ander aandele, nominale waarde	284	26	57	2
Aandelepremie, reserwes en onverdeelde wins.....	3 116	814	2 019	88
Saldo's van takke en vennootskappe	-	-	62	-
Obligasies, leningseffekte en soortgelyke sekuriteite	-	1	-	-
Verbande en langtermynlenings	71	-	45	2
Ander	-	4	-	-
Korttermyn.....	728	85	440	-
Totale buitelandse laste	4 199	930	2 623	92

TABLE 5
FOREIGN LIABILITIES OF MINING AND QUARRYING
31 DECEMBER 1989
R millions

Asië	Oseanie	internasionale organisasies	Nie toege-deel nie	Totaal	
Asia	Oceania	International organisations	Unallocated	Total	
Direct investment					
-	-	-	2	1 164	Long-term
-	-	-	-	224	Ordinary and other shares, nominal value
-	-	-	2	809	Share premium, reserves and undistributed profit
-	-	-	-	62	Branch and partnership balances
-	-	-	-	-	Debentures, loan-stock and similar securities
-	-	-	-	69	Mortgages and long-term loans
-	-	-	-	-	Other
-	-	-	-	5	Short-term
-	-	-	2	1 169	Total direct investment
Non-direct investment					
4	5	-	64	5 502	Long-term
-	-	-	1	146	Ordinary and other shares, nominal value
4	5	-	39	5 278	Share premium, reserves and undistributed profit
-	-	-	-	1	Debentures, loan-stock and similar securities
-	-	-	24	73	Mortgages and long-term loans
-	-	-	-	4	Other
114	-	-	29	1 391	Short-term
118	5	-	93	6 893	Total non-direct investment
Total investment					
4	5	-	66	6 666	Long-term
-	-	-	1	370	Ordinary and other shares, nominal value
4	5	-	41	6 087	Share premium, reserves and undistributed profit
-	-	-	-	62	Branch and partnership balances
-	-	-	-	1	Debentures, loan-stock and similar securities
-	-	-	24	142	Mortgages and long-term loans
-	-	-	-	4	Other
114	-	-	29	1 396	Short-term
118	5	-	95	8 062	Total foreign liabilities

TABEL 6
BUITELANDSE LASTE VAN FABRIEKSWESE,
31 DESEMBER 1989
R miljoene

	EG- lande EC countries	Res van Europa Rest of Europe	Noord- en Suid-Amerika North and South America	Afrika
Regstreekse belegging				
Langtermyn.....	5 376	1 503	1 092	10
Gewone en ander aandele, nominale waarde	722	244	172	5
Aandelepremie, reserves en onverdeelde wins.....	4 373	1 219	816	5
Saldo's van takke en vennootskappe	4	-	-	-
Obligasies, leningseffekte en soortgelyke sekuriteite	-	-	-	-
Verbande en langtermynlenings.....	274	40	104	-
Ander	3	-	-	-
Korttermyn.....	1 199	102	212	7
Totale regstreekse belegging	6 575	1 605	1 304	17
Onregstreekse belegging				
Langtermyn.....	584	177	326	4
Gewone en ander aandele, nominale waarde	5	29	4	1
Aandelepremie, reserves en onverdeelde wins.....	35	96	37	2
Obligasies, leningseffekte en soortgelyke sekuriteite	-	4	-	-
Verbande en langtermynlenings.....	542	48	285	1
Ander	2	-	-	-
Korttermyn.....	2 192	225	1 519	59
Totale onregstreekse belegging	2 776	402	1 845	63
Totale belegging				
Langtermyn.....	5 960	1 680	1 418	14
Gewone en ander aandele, nominale waarde	727	273	176	6
Aandelepremie, reserves en onverdeelde wins.....	4 408	1 315	853	7
Saldo's van takke en vennootskappe	4	-	-	-
Obligasies, leningseffekte en soortgelyke sekuriteite	-	4	-	-
Verbande en langtermynlenings.....	816	88	389	1
Ander	5	-	-	-
Korttermyn.....	3 391	327	1 731	66
Totale buitelandse laste	9 351	2 007	3 149	80

TABLE 6
FOREIGN LIABILITIES OF MANUFACTURING,
31 DECEMBER 1989

R millions

Asië	Oseanië	Internasionale organisasies	Nie toege-deel nie	Totaal	
Asia	Oceania	International organisations	Unallocated	Total	
Direct investment					
29	45	-	-	8 055	Long-term
5	2	-	-	1 150	Ordinary and other shares, nominal value
19	43	-	-	6 475	Share premium, reserves and undistributed profit
-	-	-	-	4	Branch and partnership balances
-	-	-	-	-	Debentures, loan-stock and similar securities
5	-	-	-	423	Mortgages and long-term loans
-	-	-	-	3	Other
31	2	-	6	1 559	Short-term
60	47	-	6	9 614	Total direct investment
Non-direct investment					
10	-	-	8	1 109	Long-term
4	-	-	-	43	Ordinary and other shares, nominal value
2	-	-	6	178	Share premium, reserves and undistributed profit
-	-	-	-	4	Debentures, loan-stock and similar securities
4	-	-	2	882	Mortgages and long-term loans
-	-	-	-	2	Other
579	6	-	35	4 615	Short-term
589	6	-	43	5 724	Total non-direct investment
Total investment					
39	45	-	8	9 164	Long-term
9	2	-	-	1 193	Ordinary and other shares, nominal value
21	43	-	6	6 653	Share premium, reserves and undistributed profit
-	-	-	-	4	Branch and partnership balances
-	-	-	-	4	Debentures, loan-stock and similar securities
9	-	-	2	1 305	Mortgages and long-term loans
-	-	-	-	5	Other
610	8	-	41	6 174	Short-term
649	53	-	49	15 338	Total foreign liabilities

TABEL 7
BUITELANDSE LASTE VAN ELEKTRISITEIT, GAS EN WATER,
31 DESEMBER 1989
R miljoene

	EG- lande EC countries	Res van Europa Rest of Europe	Noord- en Suid-Amerika North and South America	Afrika
Regstreekse belegging				
Langtermyn.....	-	-	-	-
Gewone en ander aandele, nominale waarde	-	-	-	-
Aandelepremie, reserwes en onverdeelde wins.....	-	-	-	-
Saldo's van takke en vennootskappe	-	-	-	-
Obligasies, leningseffekte en soortgelyke sekuriteite	-	-	-	-
Verbande en langtermynlenings.....	-	-	-	-
Ander	-	-	-	-
Korttermyn.....	-	-	-	-
Totale regstreekse belegging	-	-	-	-
Onregstreekse belegging				
Langtermyn.....	5 349	2 585	8 154	44
Gewone en ander aandele, nominale waarde	-	-	-	-
Aandelepremie, reserwes en onverdeelde wins.....	-	-	-	-
Saldo's van takke en vennootskappe	3 903	2 190	888	44
Obligasies, leningseffekte en soortgelyke sekuriteite	1 446	395	7 266	-
Verbande en langtermynlenings.....	-	-	-	-
Ander	-	-	-	-
Korttermyn.....	317	37	142	-
Totale onregstreekse belegging	5 666	2 622	8 296	44
Totale belegging				
Langtermyn.....	5 349	2 585	8 154	44
Gewone en ander aandele, nominale waarde	-	-	-	-
Aandelepremie, reserwes en onverdeelde wins.....	-	-	-	-
Saldo's van takke en vennootskappe	-	-	-	-
Obligasies, leningseffekte en soortgelyke sekuriteite	3 903	2 190	888	44
Verbande en langtermynlenings.....	1 446	395	7 266	-
Ander	-	-	-	-
Korttermyn.....	317	37	142	-
Totale buitelandse laste	5 666	2 622	8 296	44

TABLE 7
FOREIGN LIABILITIES OF ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER,
31 DECEMBER 1989
R millions

Asië	Oseanië	Internasionale organisasies	Nie toege-deel nie	Totaal	
Asia	Oceania	International organisations	Unallocated	Total	
Direct investment					
Long-term					
-	-	-	-	-	Ordinary and other shares, nominal value
-	-	-	-	-	Share premium, reserves and undistributed profit
-	-	-	-	-	Branch and partnership balances
-	-	-	-	-	Debentures, loan-stock and similar securities
-	-	-	-	-	Mortgages and long-term loans
-	-	-	-	-	Other
-	-	-	-	-	Short-term
Total direct investment					
Non-direct investment					
232	101	-	1	16 466	Long-term
-	-	-	-	-	Ordinary and other shares, nominal value
-	-	-	-	-	Share premium, reserves and undistributed profit
116	101	-	1	7 243	Branch and partnership balances
116	-	-	-	9 223	Debentures, loan-stock and similar securities
-	-	-	-	-	Mortgages and long-term loans
-	-	-	-	-	Other
46	-	-	9	551	Short-term
278	101	-	10	17 017	Total non-direct investment
Total investment					
232	101	-	1	16 466	Long-term
-	-	-	-	-	Ordinary and other shares, nominal value
-	-	-	-	-	Share premium, reserves and undistributed profit
-	-	-	-	-	Branch and partnership balances
116	101	-	1	7 243	Debentures, loan-stock and similar securities
116	-	-	-	9 223	Mortgages and long-term loans
-	-	-	-	-	Other
46	-	-	9	551	Short-term
278	101	-	10	17 017	Total foreign liabilities

TABEL 8
BUITELANDSE LASTE VAN KONSTRUKSIE,
31 DESEMBER 1989
R miljoene

	EG- lande EC countries	Res van Europe Rest of Europe	Noord- en Suid-Amerika North and South America	Afrika
Regstreekse belegging				
Langtermyn.....	20	8	1	-
Gewone en ander aandele, nominale waarde	8	3	1	-
Aandelepremie, reserwes en onverdeelde wins.....	-	5	-	-
Saldo's van takke en vennootskappe	-	-	-	-
Obligasies, leningseffekte en soortgelyke sekuriteite	-	-	-	-
Verbande en langtermynlenings.....	12	-	-	-
Ander.....	-	-	-	-
Korttermyn.....	9	9	-	-
Totale regstreekse belegging	29	17	1	-
Onregstreekse belegging				
Langtermyn.....	-	-	-	-
Gewone en ander aandele, nominale waarde	-	-	-	-
Aandelepremie, reserwes en onverdeelde wins.....	-	-	-	-
Obligasies, leningseffekte en soortgelyke sekuriteite	-	-	-	-
Verbande en langtermynlenings.....	-	-	-	-
Ander.....	-	-	-	-
Korttermyn.....	18	2	8	-
Totale onregstreekse belegging	18	2	8	-
Totale belegging				
Langtermyn.....	20	8	1	-
Gewone en ander aandele, nominale waarde	8	3	1	-
Aandelepremie, reserwes en onverdeelde wins.....	-	5	-	-
Saldo's van takke en vennootskappe	-	-	-	-
Obligasies, leningseffekte en soortgelyke sekuriteite	-	-	-	-
Verbande en langtermynlenings.....	12	-	-	-
Ander.....	-	-	-	-
Korttermyn.....	27	11	8	-
Totale buitelandse laste	47	19	9	-

TABLE 8
FOREIGN LIABILITIES OF CONSTRUCTION,
31 DECEMBER 1989
R millions

Asië	Oseanië	Internationale organisasies	Nie toege-deel nie	Totaal	
Asia	Oceania	International organisations	Unallocated	Total	
					Direct investment
-	-	-	-	29	Long-term
-	-	-	-	12	Ordinary and other shares, nominal value
-	-	-	-	5	Share premium, reserves and undistributed profit
-	-	-	-	-	Branch and partnership balances
-	-	-	-	-	Debentures, loan-stock and similar securities
-	-	-	-	12	Mortgages and long-term loans
-	-	-	-	-	Other
-	-	-	-	18	Short-term
				47	Total direct investment
					Non-direct investment
-	-	-	-	-	Long-term
-	-	-	-	-	Ordinary and other shares, nominal value
-	-	-	-	-	Share premium, reserves and undistributed profit
-	-	-	-	-	Debentures, loan-stock and similar securities
-	-	-	-	-	Mortgages and long-term loans
-	-	-	-	-	Other
2	-	-	-	30	Short-term
2	-	-	-	30	Total non-direct investment
					Total investment
-	-	-	-	29	Long-term
-	-	-	-	12	Ordinary and other shares, nominal value
-	-	-	-	5	Share premium, reserves and undistributed profit
-	-	-	-	-	Branch and partnership balances
-	-	-	-	-	Debentures, loan-stock and similar securities
-	-	-	-	12	Mortgages and long-term loans
-	-	-	-	-	Other
2	-	-	-	48	Short-term
2	-	-	-	77	Total foreign liabilities

TABEL 9
BUITELANDSE LASTE VAN GROOT- EN KLEINHANDEL,
VERVERSING EN AKKOMMODASIE,
31 DESEMBER 1989
R miljoene

	EG- lande EC countries	Res van Europa Rest of Europe	Noord- en Suid-Amerika North and South America	Afrika
Regstreekse belegging				
Langtermyn.....	2 321	260	450	1
Gewone en ander aandele, nominale waarde	362	56	32	-
Aandelepremie, reservies en onverdeelde wins.....	1 806	104	390	1
Saldo's van takke en vennootskappe	15	1	7	-
Obligasies, leningseffekte en soortgelyke sekuriteite	-	-	-	-
Verbande en langtermynlenings	138	98	21	-
Ander	-	1	-	-
Korttermyn.....	456	137	104	28
Totale regstreekse belegging	2 777	397	554	29
Onregstreekse belegging				
Langtermyn.....	100	16	97	1
Gewone en ander aandele, nominale waarde	2	2	-	-
Aandelepremie, reservies en onverdeelde wins.....	16	2	1	1
Obligasies, leningseffekte en soortgelyke sekuriteite	-	-	-	-
Verbande en langtermynlenings	82	12	96	-
Ander	-	-	-	-
Korttermyn.....	2 303	155	834	30
Totale onregstreekse belegging	2 403	171	931	31
Totale belegging				
Langtermyn.....	2 421	276	547	2
Gewone en ander aandele, nominale waarde	364	58	32	-
Aandelepremie, reservies en onverdeelde wins.....	1 822	106	391	2
Saldo's van takke en vennootskappe	15	1	7	-
Obligasies, leningseffekte en soortgelyke sekuriteite	-	-	-	-
Verbande en langtermynlenings	220	110	117	-
Ander	-	1	-	-
Korttermyn.....	2 759	292	938	58
Totale buitelandse laste	5 180	568	1 485	60

TABLE 9
**FOREIGN LIABILITIES OF WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE,
CATERING AND ACCOMMODATION,
31 DECEMBER 1989**
R millions

Asië	Oseanië	Internasionale organisasies	Nie toege-deel nie	Totaal	
Asia	Oceania	international organisations	Unallocated	Total	
Direct investment					
39	8	-	-	3 079	Long-term
1	-	-	-	451	Ordinary and other shares, nominal value
6	4	-	-	2 311	Share premium, reserves and undistributed profit
30	-	-	-	53	Branch and partnership balances
-	-	-	-	-	Debentures, loan-stock and similar securities
2	4	-	-	263	Mortgages and long-term loans
-	-	-	-	1	Other
19	2	-	-	746	Short-term
58	10	-	-	3 825	Total direct investment
Non-direct investment					
2	4	-	2	222	Long-term
-	-	-	-	4	Ordinary and other shares, nominal value
1	4	-	2	27	Share premium, reserves and undistributed profit
-	-	-	-	-	Debentures, loan-stock and similar securities
1	-	-	-	191	Mortgages and long-term loans
-	-	-	-	-	Other
377	6	-	28	3 733	Short-term
379	10	-	30	3 955	Total non-direct investment
Total investment					
41	12	-	2	3 301	Long-term
1	-	-	-	455	Ordinary and other shares, nominal value
7	8	-	2	2 338	Share premium, reserves and undistributed profit
30	-	-	-	53	Branch and partnership balances
-	-	-	-	-	Debentures, loan-stock and similar securities
3	4	-	-	454	Mortgages and long-term loans
-	-	-	-	1	Other
396	8	-	28	4 479	Short-term
437	20	-	30	7 780	Total foreign liabilities

TABEL 10
BUITELANDSE LASTE VAN VERVOER, OPBERGING EN
KOMMUNIKASIE, 31 DESEMBER 1989
R miljoene

	EG- lande EC countries	Res van Europa Rest of Europe	Noord- en Suid-Amerika North and South America	Afrika
Regstreekse belegging				
Langtermyn.....	113	11	20	-
Gewone en ander aandele, nominale waarde	26	8	3	-
Aandelopremie, reserwes en onverdeelde wins.....	52	2	16	-
Saldo's van takke en vennootskappe	27	-	1	-
Obligasies, leningseffekte en soortgelyke sekuriteite	-	-	-	-
Verbande en langtermynlenings.....	8	1	-	-
Ander	-	-	-	-
Korttermyn.....	35	4	9	-
Totale regstreekse belegging	148	15	29	-
Onregstreekse belegging				
Langtermyn.....	3 466	1 681	324	6
Gewone en ander aandele, nominale waarde	-	-	-	-
Aandelopremie, reserwes en onverdeelde wins.....	1	1	-	-
Obligasies, leningseffekte en soortgelyke sekuriteite	621	126	1	6
Verbande en langtermynlenings.....	2 824	1 554	323	-
Ander	20	-	-	-
Korttermyn.....	852	92	391	22
Totale onregstreekse belegging	4 318	1 773	715	28
Totale belegging				
Langtermyn.....	3 579	1 692	344	6
Gewone en ander aandele, nominale waarde	26	8	3	-
Aandelopremie, reserwes en onverdeelde wins.....	53	3	16	-
Saldo's van takke en vennootskappe	27	-	1	-
Obligasies, leningseffekte en soortgelyke sekuriteite	621	126	1	6
Verbande en langtermynlenings.....	2 832	1 555	323	-
Ander	20	-	-	-
Korttermyn.....	887	96	400	22
Totale buitelandse laste	4 466	1 788	744	28

TABLE 10
FOREIGN LIABILITIES OF TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION,
31 DECEMBER 1989

R millions

Asië	Oseanië	Internasionale organisasies	Nie toege-deel nie	Totaal	
Asia	Oceania	International organisations	Unallocated	Total	
-	-	-	-	144	Direct investment
-	-	-	-	37	Long-term
-	-	-	-	70	Ordinary and other shares, nominal value
-	-	-	-	28	Share premium, reserves and undistributed profit
-	-	-	-	-	Branch and partnership balances
-	-	-	-	9	Debentures, loan-stock and similar securities
-	-	-	-	-	Mortgages and long-term loans
-	-	-	-	48	Other
-	-	-	-	192	Short-term
1 018	34	-	11	6 540	Total direct investment
-	-	-	-	-	Non-direct investment
58	-	-	-	2	Long-term
960	34	-	11	5 706	Ordinary and other shares, nominal value
-	-	-	-	20	Share premium, reserves and undistributed profit
135	-	-	32	1 524	Branch and partnership balances
1 153	34	-	43	8 064	Total non-direct investment
1 018	34	-	11	6 684	Total Investment
-	-	-	-	37	Long-term
-	-	-	-	72	Ordinary and other shares, nominal value
-	-	-	-	28	Share premium, reserves and undistributed profit
58	-	-	-	812	Branch and partnership balances
960	34	-	11	5 715	Debentures, loan-stock and similar securities
-	-	-	-	20	Mortgages and long-term loans
135	-	-	32	1 572	Other
1 153	34	-	43	8 256	Total foreign liabilities

TABEL 11
BUITELANDSE LASTE VAN FINANSIES, VERSEKERING,
VASTE EIENDOM EN SAKEDIENSTE, 31 DESEMBER 1989
R miljoene

	EG- lande EC countries	Res van Europa Rest of Europe	Noord- en Suid-Amerika North and South America	Afrika
Regstreekse belegging				
Langtermyn.....	4 124	358	479	39
Gewone en ander aandele, nominale waarde	221	50	34	-
Aandelepremie, reserwes en onverdeelde wins.....	3 396	247	379	-
Saldo's van takke en vennootskappe	1	1	-	-
Obligasies, leningseffekte en soortgelyke sekuriteite	10	-	-	-
Verbande en langtermynlenings.....	422	36	27	7
Ander	74	24	39	32
Korttermyn.....	265	8	10	11
Totale regstreekse belegging	4 389	366	489	50
Onregstreekse belegging				
Langtermyn.....	2 116	683	1 699	69
Gewone en ander aandele, nominale waarde	22	21	4	9
Aandelepremie, reserwes en onverdeelde wins.....	712	408	179	14
Obligasies, leningseffekte en soortgelyke sekuriteite	222	123	8	17
Verbande en langtermynlenings.....	1 139	131	1 508	29
Ander	21	-	-	-
Korttermyn.....	4 205	1 959	2 401	778
Totale onregstreekse belegging	6 321	2 642	4 100	847
Totale belegging				
Langtermyn.....	6 240	1 041	2 178	108
Gewone en ander aandele, nominale waarde	243	71	38	9
Aandelepremie, reserwes en onverdeelde wins.....	4 108	655	558	14
Saldo's van takke en vennootskappe	1	1	-	-
Obligasies, leningseffekte en soortgelyke sekuriteite	232	123	8	17
Verbande en langtermynlenings.....	1 561	167	1 535	36
Ander	95	24	39	32
Korttermyn.....	4 470	1 967	2 411	789
Totale buitelandse laste	10 710	3 008	4 589	897

TABLE 11
FOREIGN LIABILITIES OF FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND
BUSINESS SERVICES, 31 DECEMBER 1989

R millions

Asië	Oseanië	Internasionale organisasies	Nie toege-deel nie	Totaal	
Asia	Oceania	International organisations	Unallocated	Total	
Direct investment					
64	66	-	-	5 130	Long-term
4	18	-	-	327	Ordinary and other shares, nominal value
20	34	-	-	4 076	Share premium, reserves and undistributed profit
-	-	-	-	2	Branch and partnership balances
-	-	-	-	10	Debentures, loan-stock and similar securities
28	7	-	-	527	Mortgages and long-term loans
12	7	-	-	188	Other
10	-	-	-	304	Short-term
74	66	-	-	5 434	Total direct investment
Non-direct investment					
28	25	-	231	4 851	Long-term
-	1	-	4	61	Ordinary and other shares, nominal value
2	15	-	71	1 401	Share premium, reserves and undistributed profit
8	8	-	-	386	Debentures, loan-stock and similar securities
18	1	-	156	2 982	Mortgages and long-term loans
-	-	-	-	21	Other
245	69	47	604	10 308	Short-term
273	94	47	835	15 159	Total non-direct investment
Total investment					
92	91	-	231	9 981	Long-term
4	19	-	4	388	Ordinary and other shares, nominal value
22	49	-	71	5 477	Share premium, reserves and undistributed profit
-	-	-	-	2	Branch and partnership balances
8	8	-	-	396	Debentures, loan-stock and similar securities
46	8	-	156	3 509	Mortgages and long-term loans
12	7	-	-	209	Other
255	69	47	604	10 612	Short-term
347	160	47	835	20 593	Total foreign liabilities

TABEL 12
BUITELANDSE LASTE VAN GEMEENSKAPS-, MAATSKAP-
LIKE EN PERSOONLIKE DIENSTE, 31 DESEMBER 1989
R miljoene

	EG- lande EC countries	Res van Europa Rest of Europe	Noord- en Suid-Amerika North and South America	Afrika
Regstreekse belegging				
Langtermyn.....	11	1	-	-
Gewone en ander aandele, nominale waarde	1	-	-	-
Aandelepremie, reserwes en onverdeelde wins.....	9	1	-	-
Saldo's van takke en vennootskappe	-	-	-	-
Obligasies, leningseffekte en soortgelyke sekuriteite	-	-	-	-
Verbande en langtermynlenings	1	-	-	-
Ander	-	-	-	-
Korttermyn.....	3	-	-	-
Totale regstreekse belegging	14	1	-	-
Onregstreekse belegging				
Langtermyn.....	2 305	1 228	160	48
Gewone en ander aandele, nominale waarde	-	-	-	-
Aandelepremie, reserwes en onverdeelde wins.....	-	-	-	-
Obligasies, leningseffekte en soortgelyke sekuriteite	979	552	35	30
Verbande en langtermynlenings	1 326	676	125	18
Ander	-	-	-	-
Korttermyn.....	1 033	130	399	-
Totale onregstreekse belegging	3 338	1 358	559	48
Totale belegging				
Langtermyn.....	2 316	1 229	160	48
Gewone en ander aandele, nominale waarde	1	-	-	-
Aandelepremie, reserwes en onverdeelde wins.....	9	1	-	-
Saldo's van takke en vennootskappe	-	-	-	-
Obligasies, leningseffekte en soortgelyke sekuriteite	979	552	35	30
Verbande en langtermynlenings	1 327	676	125	18
Ander	-	-	-	-
Korttermyn.....	1 036	130	399	-
Totale buitelandse laste	3 352	1 359	559	48

TABLE 12
FOREIGN LIABILITIES OF COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES,
31 DECEMBER 1989

R millions

Asië	Oseanië	Internasionale organisasies	Nie toegedeel nie	Totaal	
Asia	Oceania	International organisations	Unallocated	Total	
Direct investment					
-	-	-	-	12	Long-term
-	-	-	-	1	Ordinary and other shares, nominal value
-	-	-	-	10	Share premium, reserves and undistributed profit
-	-	-	-	-	Branch and partnership balances
-	-	-	-	-	Debentures, loan-stock and similar securities
-	-	-	-	1	Mortgages and long-term loans
-	-	-	-	-	Other
-	-	-	-	3	Short-term
-	-	-	-	15	Total direct investment
Non-direct investment					
92	30	9	274	4 146	Long-term
-	-	-	-	-	Ordinary and other shares, nominal value
-	-	-	-	-	Share premium, reserves and undistributed profit
33	30	-	3	1 662	Debentures, loan-stock and similar securities
59	-	9	271	2 484	Mortgages and long-term loans
-	-	-	-	-	Other
64	-	3 030	11	4 667	Short-term
156	30	3 039	285	8 813	Total non-direct investment
Total investment					
92	30	9	274	4 158	Long-term
-	-	-	-	1	Ordinary and other shares, nominal value
-	-	-	-	10	Share premium, reserves and undistributed profit
-	-	-	-	-	Branch and partnership balances
33	30	-	3	1 662	Debentures, loan-stock and similar securities
59	-	9	271	2 485	Mortgages and long-term loans
-	-	-	-	-	Other
64	-	3 030	11	4 670	Short-term
156	30	3 039	285	8 828	Total foreign liabilities

TABEL 13
BUITELANDSE LASTE VAN INDIVIDUE EN ORGANISASIES
NIE ELDERS INGESLUIT NIE, 31 DESEMBER 1989
R miljoene

	EG- lande EC countries	Res van Europa Rest of Europe	Noord- en Suid-Amerika North and South America	Afrika Africa
Regstreekse belegging				
Langtermyn.....		-	-	-
Gewone en ander aandele, nominale waarde	-	-	-	-
Aandelepremie, reserwes en onverdeelde wins.....	-	-	-	-
Saldo's van takke en vennootskappe	-	-	-	-
Obligasies, leningseffekte en soortgelyke sekuriteite	-	-	-	-
Verbande en langtermynlenings.....	-	-	-	-
Ander	-	-	-	-
Korttermyn.....	-	-	-	-
Totale regstreekse belegging	-	-	-	-
Onregstreekse belegging				
Langtermyn.....	3	-	1	-
Gewone en ander aandele, nominale waarde	-	-	-	-
Aandelepremie, reserwes en onverdeelde wins.....	-	-	-	-
Obligasies, leningseffekte en soortgelyke sekuriteite	-	-	-	-
Verbande en langtermynlenings.....	3	-	1	-
Ander	-	-	-	-
Korttermyn.....	125	20	57	-
Totale onregstreekse belegging	128	20	58	-
Totale belegging				
Langtermyn.....	3	-	1	-
Gewone en ander aandele, nominale waarde	-	-	-	-
Aandelepremie, reserwes en onverdeelde wins.....	-	-	-	-
Saldo's van takke en vennootskappe	-	-	-	-
Obligasies, leningseffekte en soortgelyke sekuriteite	-	-	-	-
Verbande en langtermynlenings.....	3	-	1	-
Ander	-	-	-	-
Korttermyn.....	125	20	57	-
Totale buitelandse laste	128	20	58	-

TABLE 13
FOREIGN LIABILITIES OF INDIVIDUALS AND ORGANISATIONS
NOT INCLUDED ELSEWHERE, 31 DECEMBER 1989
R millions

Asië	Oseanie	Internasionale organisasies	Nie toegedeel nie	Totaal	
Asia	Oceania	International organisations	Unallocated	Total	
Direct investment					
-	-	-	-	-	Long-term
-	-	-	-	-	Ordinary and other shares, nominal value
-	-	-	-	-	Share premium, reserves and undistributed profit
-	-	-	-	-	Branch and partnership balances
-	-	-	-	-	Debentures, loan-stock and similar securities
-	-	-	-	-	Mortgages and long-term loans
-	-	-	-	-	Other
-	-	-	-	-	Short-term
-	-	-	-	-	Total direct investment
Non-direct investment					
1	-	-	-	5	Long-term
-	-	-	-	-	Ordinary and other shares, nominal value
-	-	-	-	-	Share premium, reserves and undistributed profit
-	-	-	-	-	Debentures, loan-stock and similar securities
1	-	-	-	5	Mortgages and long-term loans
-	-	-	-	-	Other
20	-	-	3	225	Short-term
21	-	-	3	230	Total non-direct investment
Total investment					
1	-	-	-	5	Long-term
-	-	-	-	-	Ordinary and other shares, nominal value
-	-	-	-	-	Share premium, reserves and undistributed profit
-	-	-	-	-	Branch and partnership balances
-	-	-	-	-	Debentures, loan-stock and similar securities
1	-	-	-	5	Mortgages and long-term loans
-	-	-	-	-	Other
20	-	-	3	225	Short-term
21	-	-	3	230	Total foreign liabilities