

Inkulumo Efingqiwe KaMongameli Emhlanganweni Wama-83 Wabanikazi Bamasheya

Isingeniso

iBhange Elikhulu laseNingizimu Afrika lihlabene kakhulu emikhakheni eminingi yize isimo somnotho besithanda ukuba nzima nyakenye. Kwezokuphathwa kwezimali, ukunqanda ngokushesha ukudlondlobala kokwehla kwamandla emali ngonyaka ka 2002 kwasiza kakhulu, kwabuye kwenza ukuthi iNingizimu Afrika yamukeleke emazweni omhlaba ngokuphathwa kahle kwezomnotho. Lokhu kwamukeleka, kuziveza ngokusobala ekusimameni kwamandla eRandi ezimakethe zomhlaba, okwabe kuyinkinga kakhulu ekunqandeni ukwehla kwamandla emali yakuleli. Siyabona futhi ukuthi isikweletu esadaleka ezimakethe zemali zomhlaba, esaziwa ngokuthi yi Net Open Foreign Reserve Position (NOFP) sakhokhwa ngokuphelele ngenyanga kaMeyi 2003. Konke lokhu sekuze kwanikeza iBhange Elikhulu ithuba lokwehlisa inzalo yokuboleka amabhange.

Kwezokuphathwa kwamabhange, ukusimama kwamandla emali kwavuseleleka emva kokuntuleka kwemali esetshenziswa ngamabhange esigabeni sokuqala sonyaka ka-2002. Amabhange aselokhu ephethwe kahle njalo futhi ekhombisa ukuthi anemali eyanele yokuqhuba kahle imisebenzi yawo. Phezu kwalokhu kunenqubekela phambili ekhombisa ukuphathwa kahle kwamabhange ehambelana nemigomo yomhlaba ekuphathweni kwamabhange. Ukuthuthuka okuseqophelweni eliphezulu kwezinkampani zezimali ezimbandakanya namabhange kusalokhu kuyinsika ebalulekile yezwe laseNingizimu Afrika.

Ekuphathweni komsebenzi webhange, zincishisiwe kakhulu izindleko. Iminyango eminingi yeBhange yahlelwa kabusha kwabuye kwabakhona nokuncishiswa kwabasebenzi.

Isizinda Somnotho Wamazwe Omhlaba (The international economic environment)

Ukusimama komnotho bekulokhu kuntengantenga futhi kungathembisi. Emveni kokubangcono ngasekupheleni kuka-2001 nangasekuqaleni kuka-2002, umnotho wamazwe wathanda ukukhinyabezeka maphakathi no-2002 lapho ukwethembeka kwamabhizinisi kwathuntubezeka ngenxa yokuchakwa kwemigunyathi yezezimali emabhizinisini, ukwehla kwentengo yamasheya kanye novalo lwempi eyabe ihlongozwa kwelase-Iraq. Ngasekuqaleni kuka-2003 intengo yamasheya iqale ukwenyuka kwabe sekuthi nempi yase-Iraq yaphela ungazange uthikaziseke umkhiqizo kawoyela. Nokho ukudlondlobala ezimbonini zamazwe amakhulu akuzange kufike lapho bekulindelwe khona. Ezimakethe ezisakhasayo ukuthuthuka komnotho wonke kuthande ukuqina e-Asia nase-Yurophu kanti e-Afrika khona kube sezingeni nje kwathi emazweni eLatin American khona kwantengantenga.

Njengoba bekulindelekile ezimeni ezifana nalezi, ukwentuleka komsebenzi kube sekwenyuka emazweni adlondlobele kwezomnotho nakoLatin America kanye nase-Afrika. Ukudala amathuba omsebenzi ezimakethe ezisakhasayo kuqhubeka njalo nokuba

yinselele eyisixinaxina ebhekene nomhlaba ukuqinisekisa ukusimama nokunciphisa ububha. Izinga lokwehla kwamandla emali emhlabeni liqhubekile nokuba phansi ngaphandle kwezingxenye ezithile zeLatin America kanye namazwe athile ase-Afrika.

Izinga eliphansi lentuthuko yezomnotho, ukudlangu kokwentuleka komsebenzi kanye nokwehla kwamandla emali, kudale ukuba kulandelwe izinkambiso ezandisa umnotho, lokhu okulandelwa ngamazwe asezingeni eliphambili lentuthuko. Imali eyinzalo yehliswa kakhulu emazweni amaningi athuthukile kwase kuthi izikweletu zohulumeni zanyuka. Kodwa konke lokhu akukwazanga ukunqanda amaphutha abe khona kwezamabhizinisi. Okunye futhi okwabe kufuneka kubhekisiswe kwaba yisimo esingamile ndawonye ekushintshanisweni kwezimali kanye nomphumela wakho, hhayi nje kuphela ezimalini kepha nasemnothweni qobo. Okubaluleka kakhulu lapha ukuntenga okwethusayo kweDola laseMelika okungaholela ekukhinyabezekeni komnotho womhlaba.

Intuthuko kwezomnotho wasekhaya (Domestic economic development)

Ukuntenga kweDola laseMelika kudale ukudlondlobala kwamandla eRandi ezimakethe zangaphandle. Emveni kokuba selehle ngamaphesenti angama-34 ekuhwebeni kwalo ngo-2001, kwathi ngo-2002 izinga lokushintshisana kweRandi nezinye izimali lenyuka ngamaphesenti angama-24 laphinde lenyuka ngamaphesenti ayi-12 ekupheleni kukaJulayi 2003. Ngokunjalo izinga lokushintshanisa kweRandi elabe lisentshenziswa ezimakethe lenyuka kakhulu kulesi sikhathi esikhuluma ngaso. Kodwa nokho izinga lokushintshanisa kweRandi lisengaphansi kwezinkomba ezazibekiwe ngasekuqaleni kuka-2000, okungukuthi ngaphambi kokunyakaziseka kanzima kweRandi ezimakethe. Lokhu kukhomba ukuthi intengo yabakhiqizi baseNingizimu Afrika isesimeni esihle kodwa inzuzo yokuhwebelana namazwe omhlaba nokho ithande ukuwa ivuka eminyakeni emithathu edlule.

Umkhiqizo wasekhaya awukwazanga ukubalekela ukuntengantena kwezinga lomnotho womhlaba. Ukukhula komthamo wokukhiqizwa ekhaya kwehla kusukela kumaphesenti ama-3½ ekuqaleni kuka-2002 kuya kumaphesenti ama-3 phakathi nonyaka kuya ephesentini elilodwa nesigamu (1½) ekuqaleni kuka-2003. Ukuthuthuka ngokudonda kwahambisana nokwenyuka ekuqashweni kuleyo mikhakha okungeyona eyezolimo emnothweni ngonyaka ka-2002. Nokho izinkomba eziyisendlalelo zikhomba ukwehla kwamathuba omsebenzi ngasekuqaleni kuka-2003.

Ukwehla kwezinga lentuthuko yezomnotho kwadalelwa ukwehla komthamo wempahla ethunyelwa ngaphandle kanti isidingo somkhiqizo wasekhaya saya ngokukhula. Isilinganiso senzalo yemali yesikhashana asiwuthintanga kakhulu umkhiqizo odingwa lapha ekhaya. Isilinganiso sokunyuka kwesidingo somthamo wasekhaya sehla kusukela kumaphesenti ama-4 ngo-2002 kuya kumaphesenti ama-3½ ekuqaleni kuka-2003. Ukukhula komnotho wakuleli, uma ulinganiselwa onyakeni, wahlala ungamaphesent ama-4½ ngasekupheleni konyaka ka-2002 kuze kube sekuqaleni konyaka ka-2003.

Ukudlondlobala ngokusebenza kwezidingo zasekhaya emalini ekhokhwayo kwadonda uma kulinganiswa nezinga lenzuzo lonyaka ngamaphesenti ama-3 phakathi no-2002 kuya kumaphesenti ama-2½ phakathi no-2003. Ukwenyuka kwezimali ezisebenzayo, kwadalwa ukwanda kwemali yomholo nokwanda futhi kwezikweletu zomuzi ngomuzi. Ukwenyuka kwemali esebenza kumuzi nomuzi kwahambisana nokwenyuka kwezibalo

zonyaka kwemali esetshenziswa nguhulumeni ezigabeni zizonke lokhu kwenyuka okwaba ngamaphesenti ama- 3½ kuya kumaphesenti ma- 4 nyakenye.

Ukwenyuka kwezinga lentuthuko kwadlondlobala ngo-2002 kwayofika kumaphesenti ayi-9 maphakathi nonyaka. Leli zinga futhi libuye lehla ngamaphesenti ayisi-8 ekuqaleni kuka-2003 kwehliswa ukufekela kokufakwa kwezimali kwezolimo okwahambisana nenzuzo eyabancane kakhulu kubalimi ngenxa yokwehla kwentengo yemikhiqizo esemqoka yezolimo. Ezinye izingxenye zaqhubeka ngokusebenzisa imali ziyifaka enkambisweni endala yokusebenza ngazo izimali kuthengwa imishini nokuthuthukisa imigudu emisha.

Uma sekuqhathaniswa nesimo sokukhula kwezidingo zomkhiqizo wasekhaya, ukuthunyelwa kwempahla ngaphandle khona akuhambanga kahle. Eqinisweni umthamo wokuthunyelwa ngaphandle wehla ngephesenti nengxenye, (1½) ngo-2002 yaphinda yehla ngamaphesenti ayi-2½ ekuqaleni kuka-2003. Ngo-2002 ukwehla komthamo wokuthunyelwa ngaphandle kwahambisana nokwenyuka komthamo wokulethwa kuleli kusuka ngaphandle. Ngaphezu kokwehla kwamanani kawoyela ongahluziwe ovela emazweni angaphandle, umthamo wezimpahla ezivela ngaphandle ekuqaleni kuka-2003 wadlondlobala njalo. Isisekelo sezohwebo saqina ngo-2002 nasekuqaleni kuka-2003, lokhu kwadalela ukuba kwehle inzalo ezimalini ezikhokhwayo nasemalini engumhlomulo. Konke lokhu akukwazanga ukunqanda isimo sezimali emabhukwini kaHulumeni ukuthi singaguquki sisuka esimweni esincomekayo ngo-2002 kuya esimweni esintulayo, esilinganiselwa ephesentini elilodwa lemali ekuqaleni konyaka ka-2003, emkhiqizweni wasekhaya. Lokhu kuntuleka kwenziwa ngcono ukufakelwa kwemali ngamazwe angaphandle, nokutshelekwa kwezimali uhulumeni weNigizimu Afrika ezimakethe zomhlaba eziqondene nezimali, kanye nokungena kwezimali ezivela kwezinye izigaba.

Okwenzekile ezimalini ezinyangeni eziyi-18 ezedlule singakugoqa ngamafuphi kanje:

1. Isilinganiso somthamo wokusetshenziswa kwemali esaziwa ngokuthi u-M3 (u-M3 uyisilinganiso semali engamaphepha neyisiliva, kanye nemali ebolekiswa ngamabhange) sehla kakhulu. Uma sibheka ukusebenza kwalemali isikhathi esingangonyaka, kwehla kusukela kumaphesenti ayi-19 ekuqaleni kuka-2002 kuya ngaphansi kwamaphesenti ayi-13 ngoDisemba 2002. Lesilinganiso sabuya sehla kakhulu ezinyangeni zokuqala eziyi- 6 onyakeni ka-2003.
2. Ukwebolekwa kwezimali komphakathi emabhange kwaqhubeka njalo. Emveni kokwehla kwamaphesenti kusukela kwayi-12,5 ngoJuni 2002 kuya kwayisi-7,8 ngoDisemba, isilinganiso sokubolekisa ngezimali kwamabhange esikhathini esingangonyaka, kwenyuka kwaba ngamaphesenti ayi- 12,7 ngoJuni 2003.
3. Izimakethe zezimali bezilokhu zikhombisa ukuthi ukugcinwa kwalezi zimali kusaphakame kakhulu. Lelizinga lokugcinwa kwezimali belilokhu lingamabhiliyoni ayi-11 amaRandi.
4. Izinga lenzalo yemali ebolekwe okwesikhashana labe seliqala ukwehla kusukela ngo-Epreli 2003. Emveni kokukhuphuka ngamaphuzu angama-400 kuhambisana nokukhuphuka kwezinga iBhange Elikhulu elibolekisa ngalo imali ezinyangeni eziyi-9 zika- 2002 laphinda futhi lasimama ezinyangeni eziyi- 6, izinga lenzalo yemali ebolekwe okwesikhashana lehle ngamaphuzu alinganiselwa ku- 200 ekupheleni kukaJulayi 2003.

5. Izimboni ezizimele zenyusa izinga lokusebenzisa izimali zesibambiso ukuba zeseke imisebenzi yazo. Okwagqama kakhulu esikweletini sezimboni ezizimele njengalokhu zibhaliswe emakethe eyaziwa ngokuthi iBond Exchange of South Africa, kwaba ukwenyuka kusuka kumaRandi angamabhiliyoni angama- 29 ngoJuni 2002 kuya kwangama- 42 ngoJuni 2003.
6. Inzuzo eyatholakala emalini ebolekwa isithuba esidana yehla kusuka ekupheleni kukaMashi 2002 lokhu okwabe kubalula isimo esihle zezimakethe emalini ebolekwa isikhathih eside mayelana nokwehla kwamandla emali.
7. Imali yamasheya ithande ukuba ngconywa ngonyaka ka-2003. Emveni kokuba seyehle ngamaphesenti angama- 37 kusukela mhla zingama-22 kuMeyi 2002 kuya mhla zingama-25 ku-Epreli 2003, yonke imali yamasheya yabe isisimama ngamaphesenti angama-20 ekupheleni kukaJulayi.

Umgomo weMali Yasezweni (Public Finance)

Ngenkathi kukhishwa isabelo sezimali sika-2001, uHulumeni walandela inkambiso yokukhuthaza ukusetshenziswa kwemali kanti le nkambiso yesekela ukwehliswa kwezinga lokwehla kwamandla emali, yabe futhi seyenza ukuthi kube nenqubekela phambili ekusimamiseni isizinda sezimali. Le nkambiso izolandelwa ukuze kwandiswa amathuba okuthi esikhathini eside esizayo umnotho ukwazi ukusimama.

Inkambiso Yokubolekisa Ngezimali (Monetary Policy)

Kusukela nyakenye, inkambiso yezimali ibingundabizekwayo ngenxa yokuthi bekunengcindezi yokuntega kwemali okwadalelwa yingebhe eyavela ngaphandle ngenxa yokwehla kweRandi okwethusayo ngasekupheleni kuka-2001 nokwenyuka kakhulu kwentengo kawoyela emazweni omhlaba. Lesi simo esinzonzo saholela ekwenyukeni kwentengo yokuthenga ezindaweni ezisemadolobheni. Lokhu kwenyuka kwentengo yokuthenga, kubalwa ingakafakwa inzalo yemali ebolekiswa ukuthengwa kwezindlu kanye nezinye izikweletu ezithatha isikhathi eside. Lesi silinganiso sabe sibalelwa kumaphesenti asukela kwayi-5,8 ngoSeptemba 2001 kuya kwayi-11,3 ngo-Okthoba noNovemba 2002.

Ngenxa yalesi sizathu, iKomidi elisingethe inkambiso yezimali laphoqeka ukuba likhuphule inzalo yemali ebolekwa eBhange ngamaphuzu angama- 400 ezinyangeni zokuqala eziyi- 9 ngo-2002. Lokhu kukhushulwa kwabangelwa ukuthi ukuntenga kwamandla emali okwaqala kwagxila ekukhuphukeni kwentengo yokudla kanye nentengo kawoyela okhiqhiza uphalafini, kanye nokunye okufana nophethilomu, kwagcina sekukapakele nakwezinye izinto njengemisebenzi engahlangene nakancane nentuthuko yokushintshanisa imali namazwe angaphandle. Ukukhuphuka kwenzalo yemali ebolekiswa yiBhange kwabuye kwanezezela umcabango wokuthi izinga lokuntenga kwemali labe lizokhuphuka, amaholo abasebenzi kanjalo futhi nokwenyuka kwemali esetshenziswa emnothweni nokukhuphuka kobungako bemali ebolekiswa emabhange.

Noma kwakungakacaci kahle emhlanganweni weKomidi Elisingethe Inkambiso Yezimali owabe ungoNovemba 2002 ukuthi ukwenyuka kwezinga lenzalo kuzosebenza kanjani, leli Komidi labona kungcono ukuthi izinga lemali ebolekiswa yiBhange lingaguqulwa. Lokhu kwadalwa wukuthi ziningi izinkomba ezazikhomba ukuthi ukuntengantenga kweRandi kungahle kwehle. Lokhu kwakuhlanganisa ukwehla kwezigaba zonke zemali yomkhinqizo kusukela kumaphesenti angama- 26 ekuqaleni kuka- 2002 kuya kwayi-11,2

ngasekupheleni konyaka; ukusimama kweRandi; ukwehla kwentengo kawoyela; nokundonda kwezinga lokubolekiswa kwemali emabhange kanye nokuncipha kokusetshenziswa kwemali ngamabhange kwezomnotho.

Emhlanganweni weKomidi Lenkambiso Yezezimali owabe ungoMashi 2003, kwabe sekucacile ukuthi ukwehla kwamandla emali kwase kunqandekile. Isilinganiso iCPIX esikhombisa ubungako bokwehla kwamandla emali sehla saya kumaphesenti ayi-9,3 kwathi izindleko zokukhiqiza zona zaba ngamaphesenti ayi-6,2 esikhathini esingangonyaka. Phezu kwalokhu, ukwanda kwemali esetshenziswa emnothweni kanye nokubolekiswa kwemali emphakathini ngamabhange, kwehla kwabasezingeni eliphansi kwathi iRandi lasimama kakhulu ngasekupheleni kuka-2002. Yize kwakunezinkomba ezethembisayo, iKomidi Lenkambiso Yezezimali lahlala isimo lisiqaphile langafuna ukuxhamazela ngokwenza izinguquko enkambisweni yalo. Okusemqoka futhi okwaba yisizathu sokungaguquki kweKomidi, kwaba wukuthi umhlangano waba ngelanga okwaqala ngalo impi yase-Iraq. Ngaleyo nkathi kwakungakazeki ngempela ukuthi mphumela muni ozoletwa yimpi emnothweni womhlaba, ikakhulukazi entengweni kawoyela. Okunye okwadala ukuba kuthathwe isinqumo sokungaguqulwa kwenzalo yeBhange, kwaba udaba lwamaholo olwalusadingidwa, ukukhuphuka kwezindleko zabasebenzi, ukukhuphuka kwezimali zokuphatha emahhovisi, kanye nezinkomba zeCPIX zokuthi ukuntenga kwamandla emali kubonakala sengathi kuzoba ngaphezulu kwemigomo ebekelwe unyaka ka 2004.

Emhlanganweni weKomidi Lenkambiso Yemali owabe ungoJuni 2003, iKomidi lathola izibalo ezibukeziwe lizinikezwa uMnyango Wezibalo waseNginizimu Afrika (Statistics South Africa). Lokhu uma sekuhlanganiswa nezinguquko ezikhona kwezomnotho, kwathi uma iBhange libheka phambili kwabonakala ukuthi isilinganiso esibaluliwe sokuntenga kwamandla emali siyoba ngcono ngasekupheleni kuka-2003 kuye ngokuya kufinyelela lapho elilindeleke khona ngo-2004. Zabe futhi ziningi izizathu ezabangela ukuthi iKomidi lehlise inzalo yemali ebolekiswa yiBhange ngamaphuzu ayi-150 emhlanganweni. Okokuqala, ukuphela kwempi yase-Iraq kwasimamisa imakethe kawoyela. Okwesibili, kwacaca ukuthi ukushintshanisa iRandi nezinye izimali kwaqhubeka njalo kusimeme phezu kwesimo esinzima esasilokhu sidlangile. Okwesithathu, kwaba nezimpawu zokuthi ingcindezi yokuntenga kwemali evela emazweni angaphandle ayizukuba nawo amandla. Okokugcina, ukwehla kwamandla emali okwabe kulindelwe eNigizimu Afrika kwabe sekwehlile futhi isimo sokuhwebelana ekhaya sabe sihambelana nokwehla kwamandla emali.

Okunye okwavela kulo mhlangano, kwaba yisinqumo sokuba kwandiswe imihlangano yeKomidi Lenkambiso Yemali kusuka kwemine kuya kweyisithupha ngonyaka. Isinqumo esabe sithathwe phambilini sokuba kuncishiswe imihlangano ibe mine, sasidalelwe wukuthi imihlangano kwakufanele ukuba ihambisane nombiko wezomnotho kanyangantathu owethulwa yiBhange elikhulu. Nokho lokhu kwadala ukuthi kube nezikhawu ezinde phakathi kwemihlangano. Kwabe sekunqunywa ukuthi noma imibiko kanyangantathu ingakaphumi kuleyo mihlangano, makube khona izibalo ezidamane zikhishwa ukuze kuthathwe isinqumo ezifanele. Okunye-ke, imihlangano eminingi iyasiza njengokuthi iyakwazi ukwehlisa uvalo lokuguqulwa kwenzalo ngendlela engalindelekile, ngale ndlela inkambiso yokusebenza kwemali ihlale yaziwa.

Kuthe zi-14 ku Agasti, 2003 iKomidi Lenkambiso Yemali, laphinde lamemezela ukwehliswa kwenzalo yemali ebolekwa eBhange ngamaphuzu ayi-100. Lokhu kwenza

izinga lenzalo ukuthi libe ngamaphesenti ayi-11. Lesisinqumo sabangelwa yisimo esithembisayo sokuthi imigomo ebekelwe amazanga okwehla kwamandla emali abelokhu ehambisana nemigomo ebekwe yiBhange. Kanti futhi ukwehla kwamandla emali kusesimweni esithembisayo. Phezu kwalokho, iKomidi likhombise ukungagculiseki ngendlela okuphathwa ngayo amanani aphethwe yizinkampani ekuhwebelaneni kwazo, izinkulumo zokwenyuswa kwamaholo, ukuthembela ukuthi akuzukuba nazinguquko ekusimameni komnontho wasekhaya, kanye nokwanda kokusetshenziswa kwemali emnothweni ekupheleni kwesigamu sesibili sonyaka ka-2003.

Inkambiso yokushintshanisa ngemali (Exchange rate policy)

Onyakeni odlule inkambiso yokushintshanisa ngemali ayiguqunganga. Njengakuloya nyaka odlulile, isimo seRandi uma liqhathaniswa nezinye izimali zomhlaba kwayekelelwa ezimakethe kwabe sekuthi iBhange langagxambukela kulezi zimakethe ukuthi zithikameze izinto okukanye umgudu wokushintshanisa ngezimali.

Ukushintshanisa ngeRandi kube nokuntengantenga okukhulu nyakenye. Noma iBhange belingafisa ukuthi kube nezinga elikhulu lokusimama kweRandi, akulula ukunqanda ukuntengantenga kweRandi kulesisimo esenza ukuthi izimali zomhlaba zihlale zintengantenga. Ulwazi esinalo lusitshela ukuthi noma iRandi lalingahle ligcagciswe nezinye izimali, laliyophinda futhi lintengantenge ngezinye izikhathi.

Iziphathimandla zingamane ziphokophelele ukusungula isimo somnotho esingahle sikuvumele ukusimamisa izinga lokushintshanisa ngemali. Okunye okudale ukuntengantenga kweRandi esikhathini esiphambili, kwaba ukuthengisa ngokweqile ezimakethe zezimali, okwadala isikweletu esikhulu. Lesisikweletu seBange saziwa ngelokuthi iNOFP (Net Open Foreign Reserve Position). Inhloso yeBhange bewukuqeda lesi simo esabe singamaDola aseMelika angamabhiliyoni angama-23,2 ekupheleni kukaSeptemba ngo-1998. Onyakeni odlule iBhange Elikhulu lithenge izimali zangaphandle ngesikhathi esifanele laphinda lemukela izimali ezatholakala ekuthengiseni amaBhondi e Yuro okwaba yimali engamaDola angamabhiliyoni angu-1,25 ngoMeyi ngo-2003 uma kuqhathaniswa nemali yeNOFP eyabe isele emabhukwini eBhange. Lokhu kwenza kangcono isikweletu seNOFP esalinganiselwa kumaDola angamabhiliyoni angu-1,8 maphakathi no-2002 saze sagcina sikhokhwe ngokweqile ngama maDola angamabhiliyoni angu-0,9 ekupheleni kukaJulayi ngo-2003. Emveni kokusuka kwalesi simo, ukushintshaniswa kweRandi nezinye izimali zomhlaba sekubukeka kungcono kakhulu.

Njengoba iBhange selize lakhokha isikweletu seNOFP lasiqeda, iBhange seliphokophele ukuthi lemali ekhokhwe kwaze kweqa kufanele isetshenziswe kanjani futhi ligxile kakhulu ekwandiseni inqolobane yalo yezimali zangaphandle. Imali eyasalayo uma sekukhokhwe isikweletu ngokuphelele, yaba ngaphezulu ngamaDola angamabhiliyoni angu-4,1 ekupheleni kukaJulayi ngo-2003 uma kuqhathanisa namadola angamabhiliyoni ayi-7 ngesikhathi kunomhlangano wonyaka eBhange ngonyaka odlule.

Ukusimama Kwamabhange (Stability in the banking sector)

Inkinga yokuntuleka kwezimali eyabhekana namabhange amancane kanjalo nokuphela kwesizinda semali eyabe ibekwe kwamanye amabhange amakhulu ekuqaleni kuka-2002,

kwaxazululwa ngendlela eyenelisayo nyakenye. Ngenkathi kwenzeka lokhu, kukhona nokho izinkinga ezithile ezahaqa amabhange ezingagwemekanga. Ukusebenza kwamabhange amabili amakhulu iSamboou Bank Limited neBoE Bank Limited kwahlanganiswa nemisebenzi yamanye amabhange akuleli amakhulu. Phezu kwalokhu, ukungabaza kwabantu ukufaka izimali zabo emabhange amancane kwenza ukuba la mabhange ahoxise ukubhaliswa kwawo njengamabhange asemthethweni okwathi amanye ahlela kabusha indlela asebenza ngayo.

Izivunguvungu ezinjengalezi emabhange zadala ukuba kuhlanganiswe imisebenzi ngaphambi kokuthi kufinyelelwe esimeni esisimeme. Ekupheleni kwenyanga ka-June 2003, ubungako bezimali ezafakwa emabhange amakhulu amane (4) aziwayo, kwaba ngamaphesenti alinganiselwa ema-83. Lesi simo sidale ukuthi kube nzima kakhulu ukusungula amabhange amasha kwase kuba lukhuni nakumabhange amancane ukuqhubeka nokusebenza. Isimo esinjena sabe sithikazisa ukufakwa kwezimali zokusetshenziswa ngosomabhizinisi abasafufusa (operational capital).

Ngaphandle kwakho konke lokhu, indlela yokusebenza yamabhange eNingizimu Afrika isalokhu iphusile. Amabhange akuleli lakithi anayo imali yokuqhuba umsebenzi kanti imali yokubheka izehlakalo ibibalelwa kumaphesenti ayi-12,4 ekupheleni kukaJuni ngo-2003. Ubungako bemali yokuqhuba umsebenzi emabhange yabe isesimweni esigculisayo kanti nobungako bamafa kwahlala kuphezulu kakhulu. Ukuhlolwa kwamabhange okuzimele malungana nokuphathwa kwawo kunikeze isiqiniseko sokuthi amabhange aseNingizimu Afrika aphethwe ngendlela efanele. Amabhange lawa asebenza ngezimiso ezinhle kakhulu zomhlaba wonke.

Noma-ke kudingekile ukuthi kufanele kuhlale kuqashiwe indlela amabhange asebenza ngayo, akukho lutho olukhathazayo mayelana nalokhu. Amabhange aphezu kokubhekana nezindlela ezigculisayo zokusebenza ukuze zibe sesimweni esigculisayo ekuqhapheleni izehlakalo ezingezinhle, njengokulandisa kwemigomo ka eBasel II ezoqala ngo-2007. Ukungasebenzi kahle kwamabhizinisi omhlaba kwaholela ekutheni ukuhlolwa kwamabhuku kanye nezikweletu kubukezwe noma kuguqulwe. Njengengxenye yemizamo yokusimamisa ubuqotho nokuhlala kwaziswa ngesimo sezimali, kuthe nyakenye kwaguqulwa indlela yokwethulwa kwemibiko yamafa yamabhange. Indlela endala ibikhombisa amafa ngenani okwakuthengwe ngalo (historical cost accounting), kanti indlela entsha ikhombisa ubungako bamafa ngokuhambisana namanani asezimakethe (fair-value accounting). Lokhu kuyimigomo ebekiwe, futhi okufanele igcinwe engaphansi komthetho wokwethulwa kwemibiko yamafa i-Accounting Statement AC 133. Nokho kungumqansa onzima ukuhambisana nalezi zimiso kanye nomthetho omusha.

Enye inselelo ebhekene namabhange ukunikeza indlela elula yokusebenzisa izimali. Abantu abaningi abakakwazi ukuthola usizo lwasemabhange. Umnyango obhekene nezimali nokusebenza kwamabhange usuqalisile nomsebenzi wokusungula umqulu obizwa ngokuthi iFinancial Bank Sector Black Economic Empowerment Charter ukuze kuthuthukiswe ukuqala kwamabhizinisi aphethelene nezimali nokutholakala kosizo lwemali kubantu abampisholo. Phezu kwakho konke lokhu, selokhu kwahlaselwa iWorld Trade Centre mhla ziyi-11 ku Septhemba ngo-2001, saba sikhulu isidingo sokuthi kuqinisekise ukubambisana kwamabhange ngezezimali. IBhange Elikhulu lelekelele ukuba kusungulwe uhlaka olubizwa ngokuthi iFinancial Sector Contingency Forum ukuze kuhlelelwe izimo ezingalindelekile.

Ukubambisa namazwe angomakhelwane kwezomnotho (Regional economic co-operation)

Ukuthuthukiswa ngokubambisana kwezomnotho kwelase-Afrika, ikakhulukazi omakhelwane abangaphansi kweSouthern African Development Community (SADC) kusalokhu kuqhubekile njengomunye wemisebenzi ebalulekile yeBhange Elikhulu eNingizimu Afrika. IBhange liyeseka kakhulu iNew Partnership for Africa's Development (Nepad) nezinhlalo zayo ukuba kuthuthukiswe ukudlondlobala kwentuthuko, kuqedwe ubuphofu, bese kuqedwa ukubandlululwa kwezwekazi iAfrica ekuthuthukisweni kwamazwe onke omhlaba. Kuyinhloso yeBhange Elikhulu ukuthi liqhubeke lenze lukhulu ukufeza lezi zinjongo.

IBhange Elikhulu liyaqhubeka nokuzibandakanya nabomkhandlu wamabhange azimele obizwa ngokuthi yi-Committee of Central Bank Governors kwi SADC.

Ukuphatha kokusebenza kweBhange (Internal administration)

Nyakenye ziningi izinguquko ezenziwe ekuphathweni kweBhange Elikhulu. Okusemqoka kwaba ukuncishiswa kwezindleko ngaphandle kokulahlekelwa maqondana nokusebenza ngezinga eliphezulu. Izindleko zokusebenza kanye nezindleko zabasebenzi zacutshungulisiwa ukuze zincishiswe. Kwathi mhla lulunye ku-Agasti ngo-2002, ukuqashwa kwamiswa ukuze kuncishiswe inani labasebenzi. Kwabuye kwanikwa nethuba lokuthatha umhlalaphansi kulabo ababezimisele ukuwuthatha singakafiki isikhathi, labo ababeneminyaka engama- 50 ubudala nangaphezulu ukuze kuncishiswe izindleko. Lokhu kwenziwa ngenyanga ka-Epreli, 2003. Kulabobasebenzi ababethintekile kwabayi-173, abayi-114 bakhombisa ukuthi bayaluvumela loluhlelo lokuthatha umhlalaphansi osheshayo.

Ukunciphisa izindleko nokusebenza ngendlela eseqophelweni eliphezulu, kwaqalwa emnyangweni we Information and Communication Technology kanye nokusebenza okuqondene nokuthuthwa kwemali ezweni (cash handling strategy). Ukugwema izindleko zokuphindaphindeka kwemisebenzi, kwathi umnyango owabe waziwa ngokuthi yi Money and Capital Markets Department kanye ne International Banking Department yahlanganiswa yenziwa umnyango owodwa obizwa ngokuthi yi-Financial Markets Department. Ukunciphiswa kwezindleko kuphindwe kwaqhutshezela nasezinkampanini ezingaphansi kweBhange lapho kwancishiswa amanani abasebenzi, kwahlelwa kabusha abaphathi, kwaphinde kwandiswa nezindlela okufanele lezi zinkampani zisebenze ngazo.

Ukulolongwa nokuthuthukiswa kwabasebenzi kusalokhu kuqhubekile kuyinhloso yeBhange esemqoka. Kungakho nje iKolishi leBhange lisaqhubekile libambe iqhaza elikhulu ukunikeza izifundo ezahlukene. Ngokunjalo iminyango eminingi yaseBhange ibambe iqhaza elikhulu ngokuthuthukisa ulwazi lwabasebenzi emisebenzini yabo. IBhange futhi lizimisele ukufeza izinhloso zalo ngokuba liguqule isimo sabasebenzi balo ngonyaka ka-2005 bese lenza umbiko waminyaka yonke eMnyangweni kaHulumeni Wezemisebenzi njengokulandisa koMthetho i-Employment Equity Act. No. 55 ka-1998.

Ukuhambisana nesinqumo sabanikazi bamasheya esathathwa mhla zingama- 25 ku-Epreli ngo-2002 ukuba kumiswe ukubhalisa iBhange kuJSE Securities Exchange South Africa, kwabe sekusungulwa isizinda esibizwa ngokuthi yi-Over-the-Counter Share

Transfer Facility esezinze khona eBhange kulabo abafuna amasheya eBhange Elikhulu. Lokhu sekube nomphumela omuhle kakhulu ngoba kwababhalisa abangama-87, ayizinkulungwane ezingu- 240 237 amasheya abhaliswa kuze kube zingama-31 ku-Mashi ngo-2003.

Elokugcina, ukwandiswa kwebhildi lehhovisi elikhulu okwakuqalwe ngo-2001, sekwapothulwa. Ibhildi leli selinazo zonke izidingo zeBhange njengamahhovisi, izindawo zokupaka nezindawo zemihlangano. Abasebenzi okwakudingeke ukuba basebenzele kwamanye amabhildi ngenkathi kusakhiwa, sebebuyele ebhildini leBhange.

Amagama Okubonga

Bonke lobu bungcono ekusebenzeni kweBhange Elikhulu kwakungenxa yosizo lwabathize nezikhungo ezithile. Uma sengiphetha ngibonga ngiyanconcoza kwabalekelela iBhange ukufeza izinhloso zalo. Ukubonga kwami ngikubhekise kuMongameli wezwe, uHulumeni nePhalamende ngokuseseka kwabo emsebenzini wethu. Ngifisa ukubonga futhi namalunga eBhodi yeBhange kanjalo namaphini kaMongameli weBhange ngentshisekelo yabo abayikhombisile. Ikakhulukazi ngifisa ukwedlulisa ukubonga kwami kuDkt M.T. de Waal osewathatha umhlalaphansi eBhodini ngomsebenzi wakhe weminyaka awenzayo. Ngigcine ngokubonga abaphathi kanye nabasebenzi baseBhange ngokwenza umsebenzi wabo ngelikhulu ikhono.

Ngingasho ngingananazi ukuthi iBhange yindawo enhle kakhulu yokusebenza futhi okulapho umsebenzi angafisa khona ukuzibandakanya nayo.

Ngiyabonga.