

QUARTERLY ECONOMIC CHRONICLES

2021/Q1

South African youth accounted for 63.2% of the total unemployed population in the fourth quarter of 2020

01

The Repo rate remained unchanged at 3.5% during

02

MALUNGA NOLUSHICILELO

Iincwadizengxelo yezehlelo zoqoqosho ngekota ziyinkokheli ebalulekileyo kwezoqoqosho kwi ‘Vindalic Analytics’, zibonisa uthotho kwiziganeko zoqoqosho ezenzeka kwinqanaba yesizwe, ummandla kwaye namhlabaji kelele. Iqhutywa kakhulu yimfuneko yemfundo yezoqoqosho kwaye nobhalolweendaba zemali kulizwekazi lase Afrika. Ngokoke, ngokubonelela ingxelo yezoqoqosho olucacileyo kubantu abangasizona ngokunganqwenekiyi sidala imeko eyenza uluntu ingcali kwezoqoqosho, lwenze izigqibo zoqoqosho ezinolwazi. Ukwengeza, lengxelo ipapashwa ngamalwimi ambalwa wase Mzantsi Afrika. Le yenzela ukuba abafundi baqonde i ‘chronicless’ zoqoqosho ngolwimilukanina. Kubalulekile ukuba kuqatshelwe ukuba lengxelo ijoliswe ekupheleliseni Afrika.

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kwengxeli zoqoqosho ezikhoyo eMzantsi Ikopi efanelekileyo yalomsebenzi ibanjwa yi ‘Vindilac Analytics’. Lomsbenzi ungaveliswa ngokupheleleyo okanye inxalenye, kwinjongo ezingasizona ezorhwebo kuphela xa i mbeko ephelileyo izanikwa lomsebenzi. Umxholo wematheryeli yalomsebenzi yenzelwe ulwazingokubanzi kuphela kwaye ayenzelwanga ukunikeza ucebiso lwemali okanye ezinye izinto. I’ Vindilac Analytics’ ayamkeli ityala kulahleko nazonke iziphumo ze’data’ ezingac hanekanga ezinganqwenekiyi kwaye nootoliko olibonelelwe kulengxelo kwaye nootoliko elibonelelwe ngamaqela esithathu. Imibono evakalisiweyo kwayenesiphelo esifikelelweyo sesabo ababhali kwaye akufuneki ukuba sibeyimbangela ye ‘Vindilac Analytics’.

Yonke imibuzo kufuneka ijongiswe kwi info@vindilacanalytics.co.za

Ukuze ufumane ulwazi ngokubanzi nge Vindilac Analytics’ services, sicela nibatyalele le ‘website’ aphaphantsi: www.vindilacanalytics.co.za

IMIBULELO

Sithanda uku vuma noku zisa umbulelo okhethekileyo kuma lungu we qela lethu mayelana negalelo olukhulu lo lwazi kulo msebenzi wethu. Abantu abagalele kulo msebenzi ngaba abalandelayo:

Umkhokheli weqela

Mr Baneng Naape

Umbhaliwexesha elipheleleyo

Mr Marius Masoga

Umbhali ngamaxesha

Ms Mulalo Sehlako

Umbhaliwexesha elipheleleyo

Ms Tumelo Matlhako

Umbhaliwexesha elipheleleyo

Mr Bekithemba Qeqe

Umbhaliwexesha elipheleleyo

Mr Thabang Kumalo

Umbhali ngamaxesha

Ms Mkrola Chwayita

Umbhali ngamaxesha

Mr Thabang Serobe

Umguquli weXitsonga

Ms Lucerth Makamu

Umbhali ngamaxesha

Ms Olwethu Shedi

Umbhali ngamaxesha

Ms Zaziwe Maluleke

Umbhali ngamaxesha

Mr Mongi Tshaka

Umbhali ngamaxesha

Mr Caleb Qoyo

Umguquli weSepedi

Ms Catherine Muhava

Umguquli wesiXhosa

Ms Sinesipho Ndlovu

Umguquli weSetswana

Ms Tebogo Tau

Umhleli

Mr Ndivhuwo Doctor Sundani

Umguquli weTshivenda

Ms Mosibudi Munyadziwa

Siliqela, sithanda ukubulela UThixo onamandlaonke kuba esiphe amandla nenkokhelo yoku bhala lomsebenzi.

ISISHWANKATHELO SESIGQEBA

Sekugqithe unyaka oko uMzansi Afrika wakhupha irhekodi yemeko malunga nesifo sikabhubhani seCovid-19 kwaye nee “lockdown” yesizwe. Ukususela oko, impilo zabahlali base Mzansi Afrika ziye zabona utshintsho oluphawukileyo. Amashishini amaninzi aye anyanzelaka ukuvala ngenxa yesimo sezemali, logama amanye asazama ukushiyeka esamile. Inyanga eyokwindla ijikeyaba yinyanga elungile ngobulungisa kuqoqosho lwase Mzansi Afrika. Usulelo olutsha lwangemihla lwe Covid-19 luqulethwe kakuhle, logama i 80 000 yebhetshi yesitofu sesibini sika Johnson & Johnson safika. Ukongezelela, ngokulamanisa nenkcazo kwibhajeti ka October 2020, ibhajeti ka 2021 ibonakalise ityala olumanyanisiweyo ngokuphuculiweyo. Ngokuka Stats SA, ukuchacha kwemarike yomsebenzi ngexesha le “post-lockdown” kuqhubeka nakwikota yesine ka 2020. Kula 2.2 wezigidi zemisebenzi eyaqalayo ukulahleka ngexesha le “lockdown” engqongqo kwikota yesibini ka 2020, I 543 000 yabuyiswa kwikota yesithathu ka 2020, kwaye ngaphezukoko I 333 000 yabuyiswa kwikota yesine ka 2020. Ingqesho yonke ngoku ime kwizigidi zika 15.2, nangoku isengaphansi nga 8.5% kuthelakiswane nekota yesine ka 2019. Nangona le ingayiyo imeko, uMzansi Afrika ushiyeka usajongene nokuswela kweengqesho enhlabathini ngobunzulu kwaye nentlekele yokungalingani.

Idata ye World Bank ibonisa ukuba ngaphezulu kwa 50% wabemi base Mzansi Afrika baxhwalekise bubhlwempu kwaye ubuninzi babo ba hlala kwindawo zasemaphandleni kwaye naselokishini kanye nokufikeleleka okuqingqiweyo kumathuba kwezoshishini kwicandelo elisesikweni. Umlinganiselo omkhulu wenani lwabemi ngokusesikweni abaphangeli okanye baziqeshe ngokwabo kwiicandelo olungekhosesikweni. Enye yezinto eziqhuba ubuhlwempu eMzansi Afrika kukwanda kwenhluleko yokudala amathuba wemisebenzi aneleyo kwini lwabemi abangenakhono kwi marike yezomsebenzi. Ngokuqatshelwe kwingxelo egqithileyo yekota yesine ka 2020, babetheke kalukhuni kula “lockdown” yesizwe eyaqhutyelwa kukubakhona kwe Covid-19 ukususela uMarch 2020 kwaye baqhubeka nokuthwalana nemeko emandundu yobuhlwempu kwaye neemeko yokuswela kwengqesho ukufikela inamhlanje.

Ukulinga indlela yoku zinzisa uqoqosho, I South African Reserve Bank (SARB) kwintlanganiso yakutshanje iqinisekise ukuba inkqubo yezemali ishiyeke isaphatheka kakuhle (SARB, 2021). Ikomiti yenkqubo yezemali iyeyashiya izinga lwe “repo rate” ku 3.5%. Ngelixa I Quarterly Projections Model ibonise utshintsho – u 25 wesibini kwisiseko sonyuko lwengongoma lwatyhalwa kwikota yesine ka 2021. Ibhanki ezongameleyo “Central Banks” ezingaphambili malunga nemeko yezoqoqosho zabelana noluluvo oluziswa yi SARB. Ibhanki ezongameleyo zase United Kingdom kwaye nezase United States zigcine izinga lwenkqubo lwezemali ndlelanye. Ibhanki yase England (BOE) ngokunjalo igcine isicwangciso semali ndlelanye ngokungafaniyo ne European Central Bank apho inkqubo yokwelulamisa kwicala lezemali ye “quantitative” yakhawuleziswa. Mhlawumbi, noko enik'umdlala kukutshintsha ngokubanzi kwingxoxo zom'gangathowenzala ombi apho abathatha-nxaxheba kwaye ne BOE bachaphazelekayo.

Lobhubhani ka Covid-19 uyewahlangula umothuko omkhulu kwirhwebo lwamhlaba-jikelele, wanqanda imihambo yokuphumela kumanye amazwe “cross border”, yaphazamisa iinethiwekhi zemveliso kwaye yanciphisa imfuneko mhlaba-jikelele. Urhwebo mhlaba-jikelele ngokuqikelelweyo lunciphe nga 7.6% ngo 2020 (United Nations, 2021). Logama imihambo yezizwengezizwe ishiyeke iseme kwinqanaba lokuqala kwiqhezu lwentlekele, urhwebo mhlaba-jikelele lwe “merchandise” luqale ukuchacha phakathi konyaka ka 2020 ngokubuya ngamandla kwemfuneko yezixhobo ezisetshenziswa ngonbane, I “pharmaceuticals” kwaye nezixhobo zobuqu zokuzikhusela “personal protective equipment”, (PPE). Ukuchacha kuqhutshwe sisizwe sase China kwaye nemanye amaqoqosho yase East Asian aqulethe usasazo lwentsholongwane ngokuthelekisayo kwaye nokuhamba okulindelweyo kwimisebenzi yezoqoqosho (UN 2021). Ngokunxulamene nokuphucuka kwephatheni yezorhwebo mhlaba-jikelele, inani lwerhwebo lase Mzansi Afrika luye lwachacha ukususela ngo 2020 phakathi konyaka kufikela kwikota yokuqala ka 2021.