

QUARTERLY ECONOMIC CHRONICLES

2021/Q4

Fuel hurdles continue to evoke havoc in the local economy as petrol prices reach a record high

01

Global trade volumes performed well above pre-covid19 levels in the fourth quarter of 2021

02

MALUNGA NOLUSHICILELO

Iincwadizengxelo yezehlelo zoqoqosho ngekota ziyinkokheli ebalulekileyo kwezoqoqosho kwi 'Vindalic Analytics', zibonisa uthotho kwiziganeko zoqoqosho ezenzeka kwinqanaba yesizwe, ummandla kwaye namhlabajikelele. Iqhutywa kakhulu yimfuneko yemfundo yezoqoqosho kwaye nobhalolweendaba zemali kulizwekazi lase Afrika. Ngokoke, ngokubonelela ingxelo yezoqoqosho olucacileyo kubantu abangasizona ingcali kwezoqoqosho, ngokunganqwenekileyo sidala imeko eyenza uluntu 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 kwengxeli zoqoqosho ezikhoyo eMzantsi Afrika.

ISSN: 2706-896X

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Ikopi efanelekileyo yalomsebenzi ibanjwa yi 'Vindilac Analytics'. Lomsbenzi ungaveliswa ngokupheleleyo okanye inxalenye, kwinqongo ezingasizona ezorhwebo kuphela xa imbeko ephelileyo izanikwa lomsebenzi. Umxholo wemathiyeli yalomsebenzi yenzelwe ulwazingokubanzi kuphela kwaye ayenzelwanga ukunikeza ucebiso lwemali okanye ezinye izinto. I' Vindilac Analytics' ayamkeli ityala kulahleko nazonke iziphumo ze'data' ezingachanekanga ezinganqwenekileyo 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@vindilac-analytics.co.za

Ukuze ufumane ulwazi ngokubanzi nge Vindilac Analytics' services, sicela nibatyalele le 'website' aphaphantsi:

www.vindilac-analytics.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:

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

ISISHWANKATHELO SESIGQEBA

Unyaka ka 2022 ubonakele ukuba ngunyaka kaxakekile. Icandelo lwe “energy” libonisa ukubaluleka kwalo kwiqoqosho seleluphantsi koxinzelelo. Ngokunjalo, lomuhambo wangoku kulindeleke ukuba uqhubeke ngokwekhalenda ephithizeleyo ka 2022. Ikomfa ezayo yenkqubo ye ANC kwangokunjalo ilindeleke ukuba idlale indima ebalulekileyo kwimfuneko yesizwe yokwamkela i “energy” enokwenzwangokutsha. Kufanelekile ukujonga nokuba, intlekele ye “energy” eMzantsi Afrika ayiphelelanga kumbani wodwa kodwa iyangaphaya kokuquka iinkathazo yezibaso ‘fuel hurdles’ leqhubeka nokwenza umonakaloomkhulu kwiqoqosho xa uxabiso lwepetroli lufikelele irekhodi engaphezulu. Uxabiso lwezibaso sele ngokuthelekisayo lehlile nesothuso se Omicron kwaye nepolitiki ngokwendawo ‘geopolitics’ equka impambano phakathi kwe Russia ne Ukraine.

Mhlabajikelele, kubekho imbuno kwincacha yoqoqosho kwikota yesine ka 2021 ikweleta kwiinkxalabo malunga nezinga lentengo olumanyanisiweyo, kuhlangukanele nokuqinisa kwenxaxha ye ‘Omicron variant’. Ngokwenhlalo yasekhaya, uMzantsi Afrika ubenamava ngokulandelelanayo kwinyuko yezinga lentengo ngenyanga-genyanga (leyiyo isuka ku 5.0% ngo October yayaku 5.5% ngo November kwaye yayaku 5.9% ngo December kunyaka ka 2021. Olutshintshatshintsho liyimbangela yokwehla kwezinga lomgangathowenzala ophunyezwe yi South African Reserve Bank, le ikhokele ukwenzwalula ukufikelela ityala. Ngokunjalo, imisebenzi yoqoqosho ngonyaka ka 2021 ibeyedlamkileyo kakhulu xakuthelekiswane nonyaka ka 2020 ukususela izithintelo ze ‘lockdown’ zehlisiwe. Izinga lentengo kumaqoqosho akumgangatho ophezulukwaye namarike ezisakhasayo ziyezabhabhela kwirekhodi ekumanqanaba aphezulu. Ngokomzekelo, intlokokondaba zentengo yase US zonyuke ukususela ku 6.2% ngo October yayaku 6.8% ngo November, logama kusizwe sase UK ligaleleke phezulu ukususelaku 4.2% ngo October yayaku 5.1% ngo November kwaye yagcinaumanyaniso olungaphezulu ngo December, yaxela umonyuko ka 5.4%.

Ukuphucuka kwinqokelela yongeniso mali eMzantsi Afrika kwikota yokuqalaka kwimalizonyakaka 2021/22 kubenegalelo kumehlo kwintsilelo ye ‘cash book’ nga R104 billion yehlelaku R202 billion. Kuyekwakho umonyuko nga 41.4% kwimalikarhulumente wesizwe kwikota yokuqala kwimali yonyakaka 2021/22. Ezinegalelo kunyuko lwezemali yi ‘personal income tax (PIT)’ irhafu ethathwa kumivuzo yabasebenzi eyona ingqokelela yayo ibekwisixa sika R259 billion kwayene ‘corporate income tax (CIT)’ irhafu ethathwa kwimivuzo yenkampani eyona ingqokelela yayo ibekusixasika R154 billion. Olunyuko olumangalisayo kwi ‘CIT’ lingabalibangelwe lulonyuko oluphawulekayo kwintlawulo zerhafu yesibonelelo esiphumakwinqubo entle kwicandelayemigodi. Irhafu kwimali yeempahla neenkonzongokunjalo yonyukekakhulu nga 36.4% ngonyaka ngonyaka. Imbangela yalekukupmelela kwenkulo kwi ‘net value added tax (VAT)’, irhafuyezibaso kwaye nerhafuyoxanduva leyenyuke nga R239.3 billion, na R11.5 billion kwayena R13.5 billion, ngokulandelelanakwazo. Nokuba, lomenyuko ibhekiselwe ecaleni yimbuyiselo ye ‘VAT’ ephezulu engango R124 billion.

Unyaka ka 2021 ngokunjalo ubewabangonzima kumashishini amaninzi ingakumbi ishishini lotywala ngenxayokuvalwa okwethutyana kwentengiso yotywala. Ukunqongophala kwe ‘semiconductor chip’ mhlabajikelele kwangokunjalo kubenempembelelo kwishishini lwezithuthimoto njengoba abavelisi behluleke ukufikelela lemveliso ekujoliswe kuyo. Okuhambelananale, ukuzithemba kwamashishini selekungaphansi kwa 50 kwikota yesine ka 2021. Iziphumo zoqhushululu, inqubeko yokucinywakombane, kwayenokunqongophala mhlabajikelele kuqhubeka nokufaka ukungaqiniseki kumashishini.

Kumacandelo yezemfundo kwayenezempilo, impembelelo kabhubhani ka Covid-19 ibebuhlungukakhulu. Abafundi kuyekwafaneleka ukubabazibandakanye kwimfundo yokutshintshana kwiminyaka emibini edlulileyo kwaye lemeko iphazamise isixasomzebenzi ekufaneleke ukuba ifikelelwe. Nangona kunjalo, isiphumelo sompaso wabafundi bakamatriki ka 2021 sibekwizinga eliphucukileyo ngokuthelekiswane nesiphumelo sikanyakaka 2021. Izinga lompasso ka 2021 beliku 76.2%, le ngumonyuko ka 0.2% ukusukaku 2020. Nokuba, elizinga lompasso lingaphansi kwezinga lompasso lokuqala kwalobhubhani ‘prepandemic’ luka 81.3%. kwixesha lokubhala (6 February 2022, izinga lesitofu eMzantsi Afrika liku 28.2%. Le ingaphantsi kwa 53.8% wezinga lesitofu mhlabajikele. Nangona izinga lesitofu ludanisa, urhulumente ukhulule I ‘lockdown’ yamakwimithetho akwinqanaba lokuqala ukususela nge 31 January 2022.

Iingxelo zerhwebo zakutahanje (umzekelo, UNCTAD,2022) ngokunjalo ibonise ukuphucuka kwi ‘volumes’ zerhwebo. Uxabiso lwerhwebo mhlabajikelele lime kwirekhodi ephezulu ka \$28.5 trillion yase US, le yi 25% ngaphezulu kumaxabiso kanyakaka 2020 kwayena 13% ngaphezulu kumaxabiso wokuqalalobhubhani ka Covid_19 kunyakaka 2019. Ngekota yesine ka 2021, inkonzo zorhwebo zihlale ku \$1.6 trillion yase US logama impahlazorhwebo zihlale kwirekhodi ephezulu ka \$5.8 trillion yase US. Iimmandla yonke irekhode ulonyuko kwimpahlayorhwebo.