

Isimo sezimali eNingizimu Afrika sikhombisa izinkinga zomnotho ezikhungethe umhlaba wonke

NguPatrick Bond

Yahunyushwa nguFaith ka-Manzi

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Inkinga ebhekene nomhlaba wababusa ngezambane likapondo seliqhubekele kwenye indima kusukela ngokjuphela kwenyanga kaSeptemba, kusukela ekuweni kwezinkampani zezimali eziningi ebezihola umhlaba zaseMelika kanye namazwe aseNyakatho. Ungalenzi iphutha lokucabanga ukuthi lenkinga idalwe umona, ubukhonyovu kanye nemigomo yezezimali njengoba abaningi becabanga, inkinga yezindlela eziningi zobabusa ngezambane likapondo.

Uso lwazi wezomlando uRobert Brenner wesikhungo semfundo ephakeme eCalifornia, uchaze impande yembangela yalokhu encwadini *iAgainst the Current, uqala-nje lonyaka wathi* "Ukwehla kwezindlela ezinobuchule kwezomnotho zizinze ekwehleni kakhulu kwinzuzo, okudalwe ukuba khona kwezimpahla eziningi kubakhiqizi bomhlaba, kusukela kuphela iminyaka yama1960 kuze kube kuqala iminyaka yama1970.

Kodwa ngenkathi iminyaka eyisishagalombili edlule ikhombisa ukunyuka kwenzuzo, kwakuyinto yesikhashana eyayingeke isimame, njengokusho kukaBrenner: "Ukwenza kancane ekuzuzeni imali, kanye nengcindeziyezimboni kumaholo ukuze kube khona ezikutholayo, kanye nokwehla kwemali echithwa nguhulumeni kwezenhlalakahle ukuze bafukule inzuzo yabadla izambane likapondo, kwenza aba mancane amathuba okunyuka ekubekweni kwemali, okudingwa ngabathengi kanye nohulumeni, nokukhula kokufunwa kwezidingo. Lobubuthathakatha, kudale ukwehla kwenzuzo, futhi isona sizathu esenza ukuthi kungabikhona ukukhula komnotho wamazwe akade aqala ukudla izambane likapondo. Ukumelana nalobubuthakathaka obungapheli, ohulumeni, beholwa iMelika, babone ingekho enye indlela ngaphandle kokuziqeda lezizikweletu ezinkulu ngezindlela ezingezinhle, ukuze umnotho ungalimali.

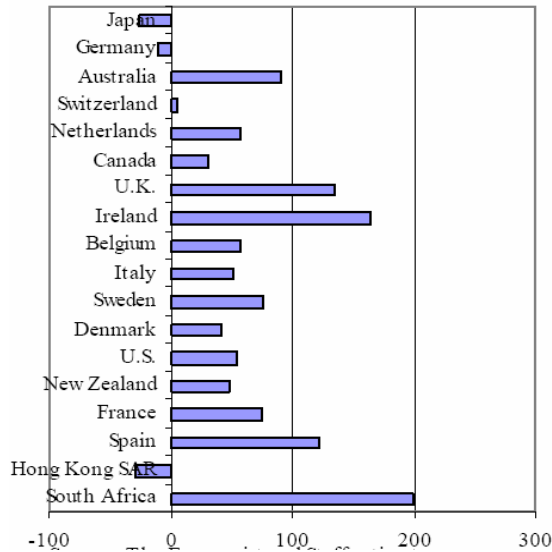
Izindlela ezinje zokubhekana nezinkinga sezenziwe zaba sezingeni eliphezulu. Kulemimyaka engamashumi amathathu edlule, umnotho womhlaba wonke wokukhulisa imali yembolekiso kanye nokusetshenziswa kwamandla phezu kwamanye amazwe kwenze kwayiswa izinkinga zomnotho emazweni asathuthukayo kanye nezimakethe ezisakhula okwenze ukuthi ubuphofu bande kakhulu emazweni amaningi aseNingizimu. Izindlela ezengeziwe zokuphoqa lesisimo phezu kwezimakethe amazwe aseNingizimu zahambisana nokusetshenziswa kabi kwesilimi sesifazane kanye nezemvelo. Umthelela walokhu isimo sokudla izambane likapondo “okungalingani kuhlanganiswe nentuthuko” okusimama kwingcebo kanye nobuphofu, emazweni aseNingizimu, futhi bese kuhlanganisa izimakethe zabadla izambane likapondo kanye nengxenye yomphakathi engahwebi kanye nezemvelo kanye kanye ngezindlela eziba nomthelela omubi kwimvelo, okudala ubuphofu obukhulu.

Singakufanisa kanjani lokhu nokwenza eNingizimu Afrika? Lelizwe nalo linesifo sokumbondela kakhulu izimali ngabadla izambane likapondo, okuke kwangabikhona isikhashana ngenxa yokuxegiswa kwemigomo yokushintshwa kwezimali ngungqongqoshe wezezimali uTrevor Manuel sekuphela iminyaka yama1990. Ukuxegiswa kwemigomo yokuhwebelana nguAlec Erwin phakathi kwama1990 kwenza iNingizimu Afrika yatheleleka yileninga yezimali, ngoba ukuqhamuka kwesikweletu esikhulu sokuhwebelana kwaphoqa ukuthi kubolekwe kakhulu emazweni angaphandle futhi kungene abatshali bezimali besikhashana ukuze kukhokhelwe ukubiza kwemikhiqizo evela ngaphandle.

Kuze kube yilonyaka, bekunethemba ukuthi izinkinga ezadalwa ukuvela kwezizimakethe ezisafufusa ngokuphela kwama1990 – okuhlanganiswa kuzo neNingizimu Afrika – kukahlulwa – nokuthi ukubhaliswa kabusha kwezinkampani ezinkulu zezwe ngaphandle ngeke kukhinyabeze ukudlondlobala. Nangempela-ke, ngo2001, izinga lenzuzo yezimali ezinkulu zaseNingizimu Afrika yathi ukukhula kusukela kuqala ama1970 kuya kuma1980 emva kokwehla, yaba yizwe lesishagalolunye emnotheni emikhulu yamazwe (yashiya ngemuva kakhulu iMelika kanye neChina), njengokusho kocwaningo olwenziwa nguhulumeni waseNgilandi.

Iqiniso kodwa ukuthi, noma kunjalo, leyo nzuzo enkulu yizinkampani ayizange ihambisane nentuthuko yezomnotho esimamile, njengoba kuwumphumela wezinkinga ezingakaxazululwa ngenxa yemithetho emelene nabantu abampofu. Izindlela ezingenasisekelo zokudala umcebo, njengasezimakethe zezakhiwo kanye nezindlu, kwakukhombisa into engatheni hayi ukukhula kwangempela.

**Indlela ekwakuqagelwa ngayo ngezindlu
Ushintso ekubizeni kwezezindlu 1994-04%**

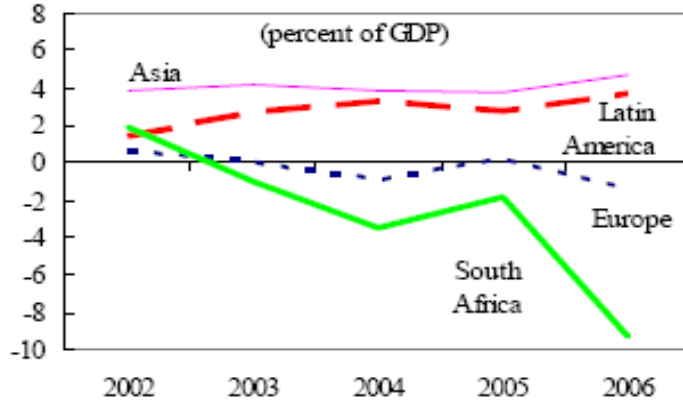


Source: IMF, 'South Africa: Selected Issues', September 2005

Umsuka walezizinkinga awutholakali-nje kuphela kuhulumeni wentando yeningi emva kweminyaka yobandlululo, kodwa ebuthakatheni besikhathi eside obabudalwa umnotho wobandlululo, ikakhulukazi ekukhiqizeni kakhulu kwenzelwa imakethe encane yabathengi abamhlophe abanemali. Kusukela ngo2000, esikhundleni sokwakha umphakathi osimamile, ukuboleka abathengi izimali kwaba ukusombulula kwalenkinga okusheshayo.

Ngakho ukunyuka kwalezizinkinga kuvele kwagqama kulezizinyanga ezimbalwa. Ngaphezu kokukhathazeka ngokukhokhela izikweletu, isimo sokukweleta sikhulu ngobungozi (-9% phakathi kuka2008) uma ssqhathanisa neminye iminotho ekulinganwayo nayo.

**Okwenzekayo njengamanje ezikweletini (ukuhluleka kokukhokhwa nokuhweba okwenzeka ngonyaka):
INingizimu Afrika kanye nezinye izimakethe ezisafufusa**



Source: IMF Article 4 Consultation, 8/07

Noma ngabe inzuzo yezinkampani iphezulu uma uqhathanisa namaholo abasebenzi kusukela ngokuphela kwam1980, inkinga engagwemeki ukuthi inzuzo ehambisana nokukhiqiza yehle kakhulu kusukela ngama1980 uma kuqhathaniswa nenzuzo yezezimali kanye nekakucatshangwa ukuthi ingenziwa. Imikhiqizo yaseNingizimu Afrika eya ngaphandle isezindaweni ezimbalwa okuhlulekwayo ukuzisimamisa, njengemikhiqizo yezinto zokwakhiwa izimoto, okuxhunywazwe ezindaweni zokubhukuda emakhaya, iwayini, amalahle kanye nezinsimbi. Futhi-ke, intengo encane iyaqhubeka ekutshaleni, ikakhulukazi kwabazimele, ngenxa yemikhiqizo eminingi engathengwa.

Lokhu, kujike kusize ngokuchaza izinga eliphansi lokutshalwa kwezimali okuqondile, uma kuqhathaniswa ngendlela uTito Mboweni ayifaka ngayo imali okunobungozi obukhulu okukho neyodwa yelezizindlela enemipilo kanye nokuwa kwezimakethe zezindlu kanye nokunya kukagesi, uphethiloli nokudla, kuzodalwa ukunganeliseki okukhulu emphakathini.

Kodwa manje sekubonakala ezinye imigomo yezomnotho eqhamukayo, kusukela usuphela uSeptemba ka2008, bekusabeka kakhulu ukukhuluma ngayo. Obalulekile kakhulu, mhlawumbe, kungaba ukubuyela emuva lapho kuzoqiniswa khona kakhulu kwintela yokushintshwa kwezimali (njengerandi lesibili 'irandi lezimali' elalikhona pakathi kusukela ngo1985 kuya ku1995). Emva kwakho konke, iMalaysia yakuvimbela ukuhweba ngemali yayo ngaphandle ngo1998 ngakho yakwazi ukubhekana nezinkinga zezimali ezabhekene namazwe aseMpumalanga; iChina kanye India abazange babhekane nalenkinga ngenxa yemigomo yabo yokushintshelana ngezimali ; kwathi iChile nayo yabeka umgomo oqinile ezimalini ezishisayo ezivela ngaphandle.

Njengoba uBlade Nzimande weSA Communist Party ekhombisa enkulumeni yakhe kwinkomfa yenhlangano yakhe ngemigomo, izidingo sokulawulwa kwezimali njengoba kwabonakala lapho evuma kwaBusiness Day ngoSeptemba 21 ethi: “Kufanele sibonga ukuthi lenkinga yomhlaba ayisithintanga”. Njengokusho kukaNzimande, “Uma ujula nalendaba uzothola ukuvuma okunokugxeka: ‘Ukuhwebelana nokushintshelana kuchaza ukubambeka phakathi kohlelo lemali, ngakho-ke ukuxhaswa ngeke size sikubheke.” Kodwa futhi iyona qobo iBusiness Times kanye nabanye abagxilile ekugxekeni isimo sezomnotho. Kanye namaqembu ezombusazwe aphikisayo, abakade bebelesela bethi ayibhidlizwe ukulawulwa kokushintshwa kezimali. Sesihambe kakhulu ngokukhulu ukushesha kulokhu.”

Uma sesibheka-nje ukuthi uTrevor Manuel ubekade ematasatasa esiza kakhulu izicebi kunabantu bonke, unggongqoshe omusha wezezimali uyadingakala ngonyaka ozayo, uma izishoshovu zezombusazwe ezizibandakanye noKhongolose zifuna ushintso ekuhwebeleni ngezezimali kanye nezinye izinguquko ezidingeka kakhulu. ‘Ngeshwa ke’ ukusula kwabaningi’ okuyinkohliso okwenziwa nguThabo Mbeki ngoSeptemba 23 uqinisekise ukucindezela uKgalema Motlanthe ukuthi aphinde aqashe uManuel, ngoba uR50 billion wahamba eNingizimu Afrika kanye nabezimakethe ukuze kujeziswe uhulumeni omusha.

Lokhu kudlala kabi kanje ngababusi kuzojwayeleka, uma sesicabanga ngendlela iWall Street ephumelele ngayo ngobukhonyovu ukuthatha izimali zabakhokhi bentengo baseMelika ngokuqala kukaOctober. Lokhu okwenzekayo okungumzabalazo wemikhakha yemiphakathi oqhamuka kubabusi usho ukuthi izinyunyana zabasebenzi, imifelandawonye yezinhlangano zabantu, imiphakathi kanye nabathengi, ekugcineni sekuyisikhathi, sokuba babambisane.

Izinhlelo ekade zilwela kanzima kusukela ngo1994 – ukuthola imithi, amanzi ahlanzekile, ugesi kanye nezindlu, umhlaba, amaholo angcono kanye nokukweleta okuhlelekile – sezingahlaniswa manje, ngoba konke lokhu kulelwa nokuthi lezidingo zingenziwa imikhiqizo.

Uma ‘Inkomfa yezishoshovu zaseNingizimu Afrika’ ingase ibizwe, ingakwazi ukukhombisa ubuqili obenziwa abatshali bezimali bangaphakathi nabangaphandle abafuna ukukwenza kubasebenzi. Futhi-ke kungadingeka ukuthi izishoshovu zikwazi ukuvusa umhlwenga kubantu basezweni kanye nomakhelwane futhi bakhombise uhlelo olunomqondo lezombusazwe, okudlula lokhu okwenziwa yilezizinhlangano zezishoshovu ezizibandakanyise neqembu elibusayo.

Okunye Futhi:

Ukungaboni kweso linye kumnotho waseNingizimu Afrika

Noma sikuhlonipha ukusimama, inani leRandi empeleni liwile (uma siliqhathanisa nazinye izimali) kakhulu ngo 1996, 1998, 2001, 2006 nango 2008, okuyinto embi kakhulu kumnotho obalwa njengeminye emkhulu emhlabeni.

Umnotho waseNingizimu Afrika usujike wabhekana kakhulu nokuthatha inzuzo ezimaketheni zezimali kunokwenza imikhiqizo yangempela, ngenxa yentela enkulu kakhulu.

Izimboni eziphumelele kakhulu kusukela ngonyaka ka1994-kuya ku2004 ezokuxhumana (bezikhula namaphesenti ayishumi nambili ngonyaka) kanye nezezimali (bezikhula ngamaphesenti ayisishagalolunye ngonyaka), ngenkathi izimboni ezinamasebenzi njengezokuqgoka, izicathulo kanye nokumbiwa kwegolide zehla ngamaphesenti angu 1-5 ngonyaka, bese kuthi nokukhiqiza nakho kwehla;

Uhulumeni uyavuma ukuthi izinga lokuqasha abantu bekungu -0.2 wamaphesenti ngonyaka kusukela ngonyaka ka1994 kuyaku2004 – kodwa lamaphesenti kuncane uma sekubhekwe lenkinga yezimali;

Futhi-ke, inkinga yokuhluleka kwezimboni ezinkulu ukuthi zitshale imali – iyaqhubeka;

Esinye isizathu salenkinga indlela ekuhwebelana ngayo engalingani kungena kakhulu imikhiqizo evela emazweni angaphandle kodwa mincane imikhiqizo yasekhaya ephumayo.