South African Reserve Bank
Equity and liabilities

R millions

End of	Liabilities											Equity			
		Deposits													
		Central government[3]		Banks and mutual banks[4]			Other domestic deposits								
	Notes and coin in circulation[1]	Rand denominated[2]	Foreign currency denominated	Required reserve balances[5]	Excess cash reserves	Other balances[6]	Domestic	Foreign	Total deposits	Gold and foreign exchange contingency reserve account (GFECRA)[7]	Contingency reserve fund[8]	Other equity[9]	Other liabilities[10]	Total equity and liabilities
	(1000M))	(1016M)	(1017M)	(1014M)	(1013M)	(1005M)	(1006M)	(1007M)	(1008M)	(1656M)	(1657M)	(1658M)	(1011M)	(1012M)

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1 Including coin as from March 1994 onwards.
2 Includes deposits of the Corporation for Deposit Insurance (CODI) scheme as from April 2024. CODI is classified as a national extra-budgetary institution and for that reason forms part of general government as per the Institutional Sector Classification Guide.
3 Mainly comprising government departments, and the Compensatory and Contingency Financing Facility of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), as from December 1993 onwards. A withdrawal of funds from the National Treasury Sterilisation Deposit Account resulted in a reduction in rand denominated deposit balances.
4 Until October 1986 only banks, thereafter banks and building societies. Banks and mutual banks as from January 1995 onwards.
5 As from April 1998 the minimum cash reserve requirement was set at 2½ per cent of banks' liabilities. Banks' vault cash holdings qualified in full as part of cash reserves, as per notice R572 in Government Gazette No. 18810 of April 1998. As from September 2001 only 75 per cent of banks' vault cash holdings qualified as cash reserves, and subsequently the qualifying portion was reduced by 25 percentage points each year. In September 2004 the concession was fully phased out.
6 Excluding deposits denominated in foreign currencies. Includes surplus funds deposited after end of day square-off in the SAMOS payment system following the change to a surplus-based monetary policy implementation framework as from 8 June 2022.
7 The GFECRA is a valuation account that captures the unrealised profits or losses incurred by the SARB on South Africa's holdings of gold and foreign exchange (FX) reserves that arise from exchange rate and price movements. Any unrealised profit or loss accrues to the government in terms of section 28 of the SARB Act. The GFECRA Settlement Agreement was promulgated in June 2024 and obligated the SARB to transfer R250 billion to National Treasury between 2024/25 and 2026/27 fiscal years.
8 The contingency reserve fund is an all-purpose equity buffer for the SARB that provides a safety net for unexpected losses, including losses from the interest costs paid by the SARB to manage liquidity when there are GFECRA payouts to National Treasury. A once-off transfer of R100 billion was made to the SARB's contingency reserve buffer on 1 July 2024 and was initially included in other equity but transferred to the contingency reserve fund in October 2024 upon approval by the SARB's Governors' Executive Committee.
9 Including share capital, statutory reserves and other reserves.
10 Including securities issued by SARB, foreign loans of the South African government for which the SARB has assumed liability and National Treasury's Special Drawing Rights (SDR) deposit account with the South African Reserve Bank. In August 2021, the International Monetary Fund allocated additional SDRs to IMF member countries, of which South Africa received R62.6 billion.