

Russian Government Borrowing to Hit 15-Year High

The Kremlin is opting to take on more debt rather than eat into its \$175 billion rainy day fund.

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Russia's tax revenues from oil and gas exports dropped by more than 50% in the first six months of the year. **Igor Ivanko / Moskva News Agency**

Russian government borrowing is on course to hit its highest level in 15 years, an influential state watchdog has said in a new report [cited](#) by news site RBC.

The Audit Chamber said the government would need to issue 4.1 trillion rubles (\$56 billion) of government bonds to plug the shortfall in the state's budget as a result of the coronavirus pandemic.

It predicted the deficit will hit around 5% of Russia's GDP this year, as the sharp fall in oil prices, cut in oil production and economic recession cut tax revenues. In the first six months of the year, government income from oil and gas sales was down 55% compared to 2019

levels.

Russia's Audit Chamber oversees state spending and is headed by veteran politician Alexei Kudrin, a former finance minister who has [pushed](#) President Vladimir Putin to reform and liberalize Russia's economy.

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Russia's conservative spending program in recent years helped it post a 1.8% budget surplus in 2019. The government originally planned to accelerate spending this year on a host of flagship infrastructure and national development projects, before it [delayed](#) the deadline for fulfilling those plans from 2024 to 2030, citing the economic impact of the coronavirus pandemic.

The country has more than \$175 billion saved in its [sovereign wealth fund](#) from profits on oil exports over recent years. However, the government has proved [reluctant](#) to tap into its rainy day fund even at the height of the pandemic, and has instead set about filling the budget deficit through higher borrowing.

The government borrowed 1.6 trillion rubles (\$22 billion) in the first half of this year, the Audit Chamber said, to cover a budget deficit of 955 billion rubles (\$13 billion). The deficit would have come in at more than twice that level were it not for an [accounting manoeuvre](#) as part of a deal which saw the Central Bank formally sell its ownership of state-owned lender Sberbank, ceding control to the government.

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