

Russia Sells Off More Foreign Currency from Wealth Fund to Bridge Budget Gap

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Russia is increasing foreign-currency sales from the National Wealth Fund to address a growing budget deficit after oil and gas revenues [plunged](#) to their lowest level since January 2023.

Russia's Central Bank, acting on Finance Ministry instructions, will sell yuan on the Moscow Exchange at a rate of 9.8 billion rubles (\$124 million) per day from July 7 to Aug. 6, an increase of 2.5 billion rubles (\$31 million) per day compared to June.

This marks the second time in 2025 that the Kremlin has dipped into the NWF a sovereign reserve built largely from oil and gas revenues, to manage fiscal shortfalls.

But the fund's remaining liquidity is shrinking fast.

At the start of July, the NWF's liquid assets stood at 4.1 trillion rubles (\$52.6 billion), including 1.3 trillion rubles in yuan and gold acquired during last year's oil-price [windfall](#).

Analysts at MMI, a Telegram channel that analyzes Russian and global microstatistics, [estimate](#) that, at the current rate of spending, those reserves could be depleted within 14 months.

Should oil prices drop to \$50 due to an OPEC+ output increase, depletion could come even sooner, potentially forcing spending cuts and triggering a recession, the analysts warned.

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Russia's flagship Urals crude [averaged](#) just \$52.08 per barrel in May and \$59.84 in June, falling below the fiscal rule's benchmark price of \$60.

That threshold determines how much surplus energy revenue the government can save or spend. The fiscal strain comes as the ruble has strengthened slightly, further cutting into the value of foreign-currency reserves when converted to domestic spending.

Ilya Sokolov, head of the budget policy lab at the Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration (RANEPA), warned that if current trends persist, the fund could be empty by mid-2026.

“Failure to meet the 2025 profit-tax target may pose as serious a risk to the budget as low energy revenues,” Sokolov added.

Russia's once-vast rainy-day fund has steadily eroded since the full-scale invasion of Ukraine in early 2022. At its peak, the NWF's liquid assets totaled \$113.5 billion, roughly 7.3% of GDP. Today, they stand at less than half that — \$52.6 billion, or 1.7% of GDP.

Though the Finance Ministry values the entire fund at 13.09 trillion rubles (\$166 billion), roughly two-thirds has already been spent on state bank support, purchases of shares in Sberbank and Aeroflot, Ukrainian bonds acquired before the war and long-term infrastructure projects that officials have labeled “self-financing.”

With fewer resources available, the government is quietly weighing spending cuts for 2026, Bloomberg [reported](#) in May.

Officials are also considering revisions to the fiscal rule, possibly lowering the benchmark oil price for budgeting to \$50 a barrel starting in 2026.

If adopted, the change would force the Kremlin to cut expenditures by 1.5 to 1.6 trillion rubles (\$19 to \$20 billion), or about 0.7% of GDP, according to Natalia Orlova, chief economist at Alfa-Bank, Russia's largest private lender.

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