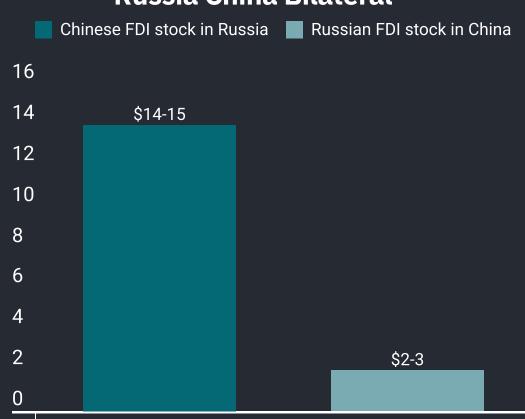


Russia-China Investment: Key Stats and Emerging Trends

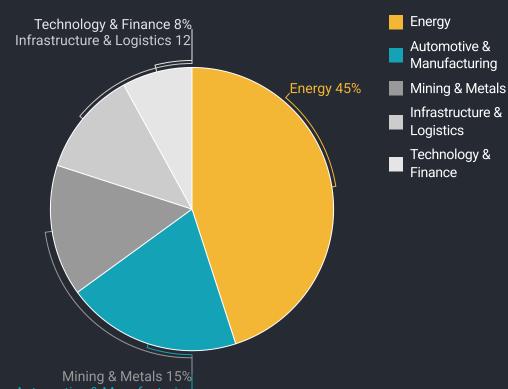
Examining the evolving economic relationship between Russia and China, highlighting key investment statistics and significant trends shaping their partnership during the ongoing Russian-Ukrainian War through to 2025. inspecting how geopolitical changes influence trade, energy, and infrastructure collaborations between these two nations.

Russia China Bilateral



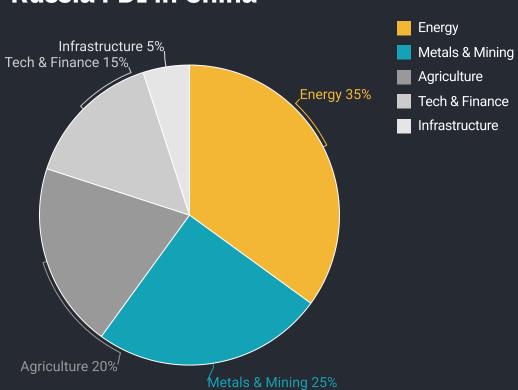
The EU imports four critical raw materials, with magnesium accounting for 62.56% of the total value. Magnesium is highly concentrated and poses significant supply vulnerability. Borates and Germanium are medium and low dependent on magnesium. The EU needs to diversify supply sources, establish strategic reserves, address the Gallium paradox, focus on recycling, invest in substitution research, and enhance supply chain monitoring to build resilience.

Chinese FDI in Russia



Since the Russia-Ukraine war (2020), China has significantly increased investments in Russia, particularly in energy, causing concerns about its growing influence and potential global politics. Key sectors include energy, automotive, infrastructure, and technology. This economic relationship benefits both countries by providing access to goods cut off by sanctions.

Russia FDI in China



Since the Russia-Ukraine war (2022), Russia has increased investments in China, though at a much smaller scale compared to Chinese investments in Russia



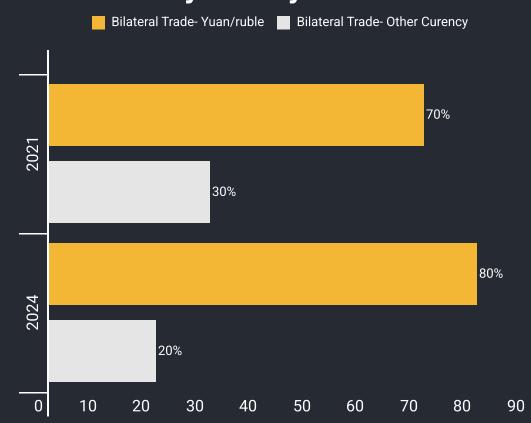




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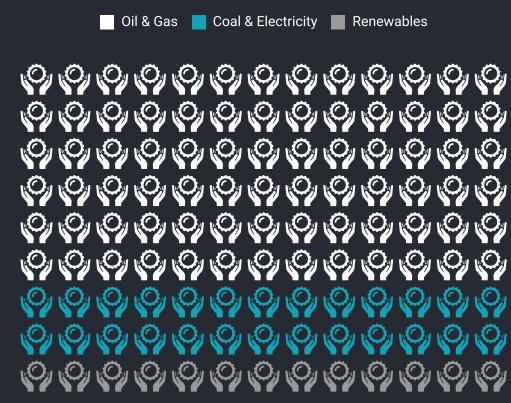
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Power Balancing: Alternative Payment Systems



China-Russia's bilateral trade has significantly changed, moving from 70% yuan/ruble denominated trade in 2021 to over 80% in recent years. This shift is influenced by sanctions pressure on Russia, strategic interest in reducing dollar dependency, and China's long-term goal of internationalizing the yuan. However, the global financial system remains heavily dollar-dominated for international trade and reserves.

Chinese FDI in Russia Energy Sector



Since the Russia-Ukraine war (2022), China has rapidly expanded investments in Russia particularly in the energy sector. Chinese FDI in Russia's energy sector is at 45%, reflecting China's strategic priorities for energy security and diversification. The relationship, which strengthens bilateral energy ties, benefits both countries by providing Russia with a reliable buyer for its sanctioned energy exports and China with preferential pricing on essential resources.

Military-Industrial Collaboration-R&D Joint Ventures (B USD)



The Russia-China military-industrial collaboration is a notable non-Western defense partnership in the current international system, with investments continuing to grow despite Western sanctions and export controls.



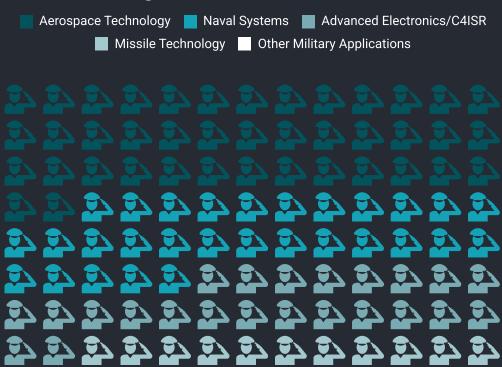
Strategic Investo-Geopolitics InsightVisualizer



Russia-China Investment: Key Stats and Emerging Trends

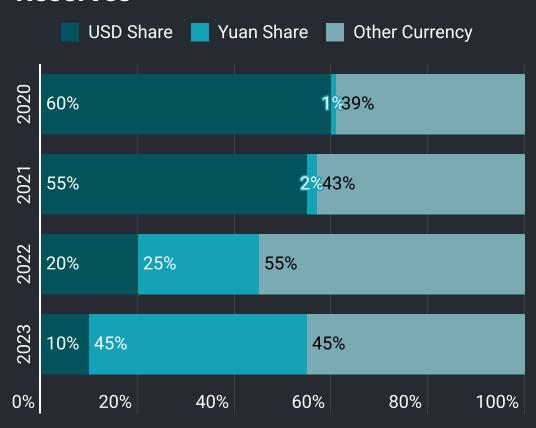
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China -Russia Sectoral Breakdown of Military Investments (B USD)



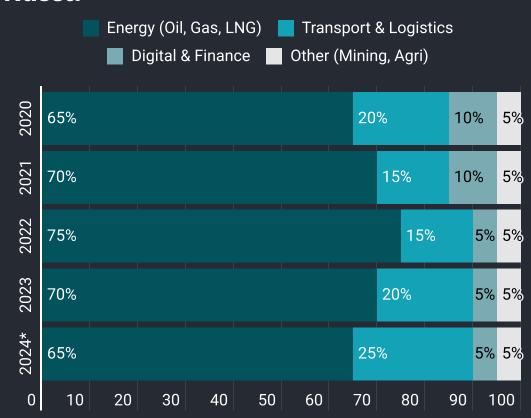
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Power Balancing: De-Dollarization in Reserves



This data highlights Russia's swift financial disengagement from the West, driven by escalating sanctions and geopolitical tensions, and its growing integration into China's economic sphere, marked by increased trade, energy deals, and financial partnerships that signal a significant shift in global economic alliances.

Power Balancing: Infrastructure & BRI in Russa



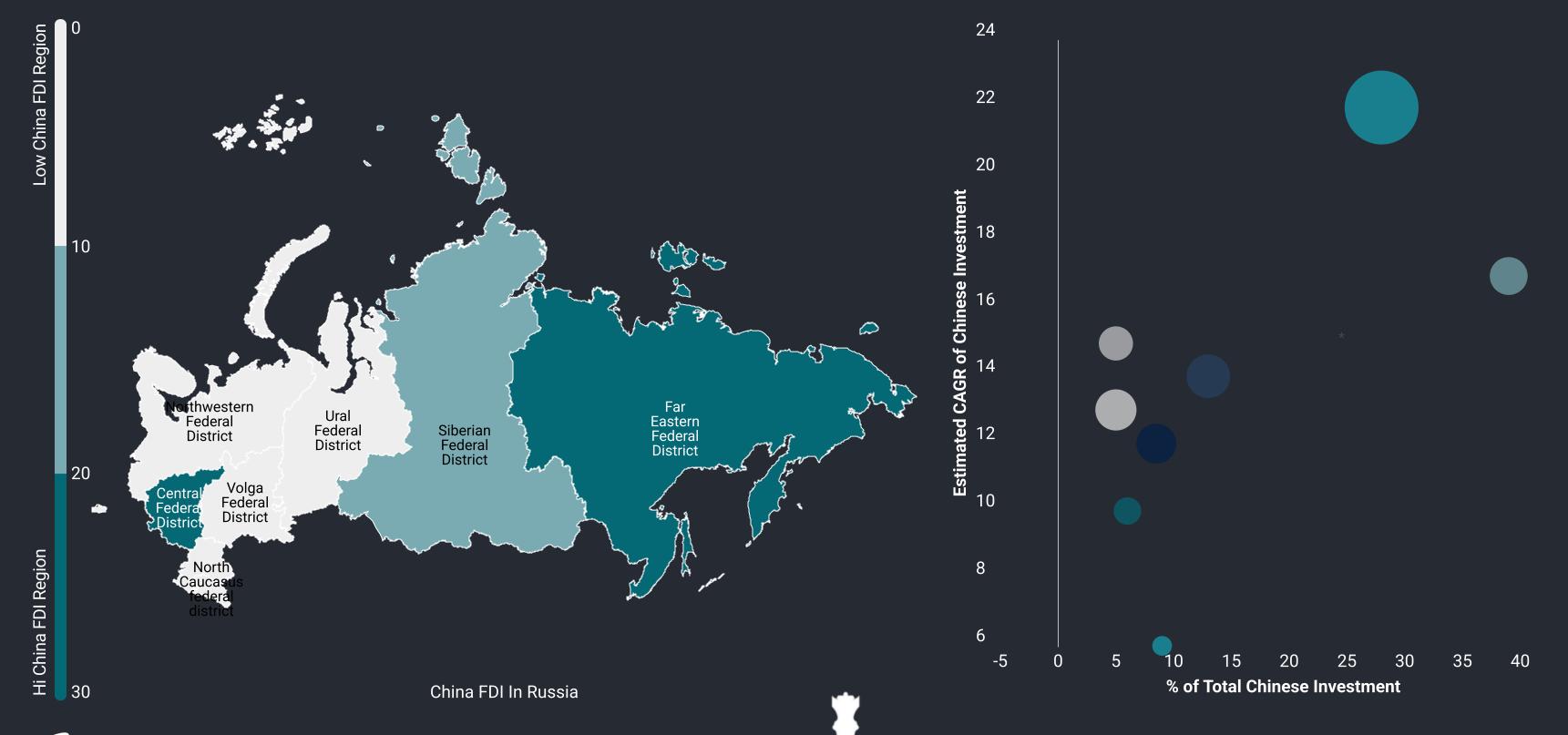
China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) is gaining the upper hand in the infrastructure race within Russia, driving forward dedollarization and strengthening anti-Western power dynamics. With no viable alternative from the U.S. or EU, China is solidifying its position as the dominant force in Eurasia for the long term.







China Investment In Russia By Region

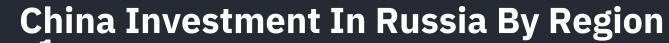






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