

# Countries with Highest Gold Reserves

## 2025 List of Top 10 Countries

Gold reserves show how much gold a country's central bank keeps for safety and stability. They help protect against inflation, currency changes, and global financial problems. In 2025, the United States is still on top, followed by countries in Europe and growing economies like China and India. Together, these nations hold thousands of tonnes of gold, showing their strength and planning for the future. Here is the list of Top 10 Countries with Highest Gold Reserves 2025 of the world.

## Top 10 Countries with the Highest Gold Reserves

Here is the list of the Top 10 countries with the highest gold reserves. This data has been taken from the latest report of the World Gold Council. In the year 2025, America topped in the ranking and have approx 8,133 tonns of gold reserves followed by Germany and Italy. India stood at 8th position in terms of Gold reserves.

Top 10 Countries with Highest Gold Reserves		
Rank	Country	Gold Reserves (tonnes approx.)
1	United States	8,133.46
2	Germany	3,351.53
3	Italy	2,451.84
4	China	2,279.56
5	Switzerland	1,039.94
6	India	876.18
7	Japan	845.97
8	Netherlands	612.45
9	Poland	448.23
10	France	2,437.00

## **1. United States ~8,133.46 tonnes**

The U.S. leads the world in gold reserves, holding more than double that of any other nation. Stored mainly at Fort Knox, these reserves form a key pillar of dollar strength and global financial confidence. Gold acts as a safeguard against inflation and crises.

## **2. Germany ~3,351.53 tonnes**

Germany is the second-largest holder of gold globally. The gold reserve forms a major part of Germany's foreign reserves, reinforcing the country's economic stability especially within the Eurozone. In recent years, Germany has moved to repatriate parts of its gold holdings that had been stored abroad, signaling the importance it places on direct control and security.

## **3. Italy ~2,451.84 tonnes**

Italy's gold reserves are among the highest in the world, placing it in third position. Much of Italy's reserve strategy stems from its post-war monetary policy and the need to maintain financial credibility, especially during periods of economic turbulence. Holding such large reserves places Italy among those nations that can leverage gold in diplomatic and financial negotiations.

## **4. France ~2,437.00 tonnes**

France holds nearly the same magnitude as Italy in its gold reserves. Its reserves serve as a financial anchor, and the country has preserved its holdings over long periods without large sell-offs. These reserves provide France with monetary flexibility and act as a hedge against global financial disruptions. The strategy reflects deep tradition: France has historically valued high gold holdings as part of its policy to support economic sovereignty and ensure confidence in its finances.

## **5. Russia ~2,335.85 tonnes**

Russia has been steadily increasing its gold reserves in recent years, part of a deliberate strategy to reduce dependence on foreign currencies and mitigate geopolitical risk. A significant portion of its reserves is held domestically, providing security in times of external pressure. The buildup aligns with broader economic and geopolitical trends in which Russia seeks more financial autonomy.

## **6. China ~2,279.56 tonnes**

China possesses one of the world's largest gold reserves, though as a percentage of its total foreign exchange reserves gold forms a smaller share compared to countries like Germany or the U.S. It has been

adding gold periodically, signaling that diversification away from purely currency holdings is part of its strategy. Chinese policy sees gold as both a financial buffer and a prestige asset.

## **7. Switzerland ~1,039.94 tonnes**

Switzerland's gold reserves remain very high, reflecting its long tradition of neutrality, financial conservatism, and reputation as a safe haven. While its reserves are large in absolute terms, they represent a modest share when compared to its total foreign reserves. Switzerland uses gold holdings as part of its hedging strategy and for maintaining confidence in its financial institutions.

## **8. India ~876.18 tonnes**

India has significantly increased its gold holdings in recent years, adding large quantities to its reserves. This is part of a broader policy to diversify foreign exchange holdings, reduce exposure to volatile currencies, and bolster economic resilience. Gold is also culturally important in India, which supports both private ownership (jewellery etc.) and official holdings. The Reserve Bank of India uses its gold reserves as a hedge against inflation, currency depreciation, and external shocks.

## **9. Japan ~845.97 tonnes**

Japan holds large gold reserves, though gold is a relatively small proportion of its overall foreign reserves. The scale of its holdings offers protection against financial instability, especially given Japan's exposure to external economic cycles and high levels of public debt. The reserves act as part of its broader strategy to preserve monetary stability and hedge against global uncertainties.

## **10. Netherlands ~612.45 tonnes**

The Netherlands holds a large gold reserve that forms a substantial share of its foreign exchange reserves. Being a smaller country compared to others above, its position demonstrates how even mid-sized economies value the security that comes with a valuable, non-yielding asset like gold. The reserve supports trust in its financial policies and provides leverage in times of external economic stress.