

The *End* of Dollar **DOMINANCE**

Why the World Is Turning Back to Gold



The *End* of Dollar **DOMINANCE**

Why the World Is Turning Back to Gold

Kathrynn Ward

Lear Capital Global Financial
Research Specialist

IN THIS REPORT WE COVER:

The Decline of the Dollar in Global Finance	Page 3
Historical Lifespans of Reserve Currencies	Page 4
The Role of U.S. Debt in Dollar Decline	Page 5
The Rise of BRICS and the New Currency Order	Page 6
Central Banks Make A Record-Breaking Shift to Gold	Page 7
The Message from Robert Kiyosaki	Page 8
Forecasts and Market Outlook	Page 8
A Historic Opportunity for Precious Metals Investors	Page 9

For all references, see page 10.

This report outlines the growing trends of:

1. De-dollarization
2. The historical decline in reserve currencies
3. The strategic moves central banks are making toward gold

It explains why the shift is happening now, what the data reveals, and how investors can protect themselves as the **global financial system undergoes a transformation.**



Provided by Lear Capital.

Questions? Speak to a specialist at 800-965-0580.

The Decline of the Dollar in Global Finance

For more than 80 years, the U.S. dollar has held the position of global reserve currency. But times are changing. The world is quietly turning away from the dollar, and gold is stepping back into its historic role as the ultimate store of value.

The dollar's role was solidified in the aftermath of World War II, when the Bretton Woods Agreement of 1944¹ established the dollar as the anchor of the international monetary system, pegged to gold while other currencies were pegged to the dollar. The United States emerged from the war with the largest gold reserves in the world and a strong industrial economy, making the dollar the logical choice for global trade and financial stability.






Today, that foundation is beginning to crack. With rising debt, geopolitical shifts, and mounting concerns over inflation and monetary policy, the world is actively seeking alternatives to the dollar, and increasingly turning to gold.



Historical Lifespans of Reserve Currencies

Throughout history, every reserve currency has been eclipsed by another. The Spanish real, the Dutch guilder, the British pound, each had its era of supremacy before giving way to the next global standard.

Historically, reserve currencies last an average of 80 to 110 years before they are replaced. The U.S. dollar, which rose to dominance after World War II, is now more than 80 years into its reign.

Currency	Country/Entity	Years of True Dominance	Number of Years
 Spanish Real de a Ocho	Spain	ca. 1530-1640	110
 Dutch Guilder	Netherlands	ca. 1640-1720	80
 French Franc	France	ca. 1720-1815	95
 British Pound Sterling	United Kingdom	ca. 1815-1944	129
 U.S. Dollar	United States	ca. 1944-2025	81

(Graph: Sources 2-6)

History tells us that no currency remains unchallenged. The current de-dollarization trend, combined with rising global debt and loss of confidence in the Western financial system, points toward a familiar transition. The dollar is approaching the natural end of its lifecycle as the unchallenged reserve currency.



The Role of U.S. Debt in Dollar Decline

Underlying much of this transition is the reality of America's fiscal condition. The national debt has now surpassed \$37 trillion⁷, an unsustainable figure by historical standards. Servicing this debt increasingly requires the issuance of new dollars, leading to monetary expansion, inflation, and erosion of purchasing power. In fact, interest payments on the debt alone have now exceeded \$1 trillion annually⁸. This staggering figure is more than the United States spends on either national defense or education, highlighting the sheer scale of the debt burden and its long-term impact on fiscal policy.

This dynamic not only weakens domestic confidence but also signals to international markets that the dollar's future is uncertain. As debt continues to balloon, the only rational response for central banks is to hedge their exposure, and gold is the most trusted hedge available.

For individual investors, the takeaway is clear: If central banks are preparing for the consequences of unsustainable U.S. debt by turning to gold, it may be time for you to do the same. Rising interest payments, expanding deficits, and a weakening dollar are not abstract policy issues, they represent real threats to the value of your savings, investments, and long-term purchasing power. Adding physical gold to your portfolio aligns with the strategy being pursued by some of the world's most informed financial institutions, central banks seeking greater diversification and resilience.



The Rise of BRICS and the New Currency Order

A significant driver of de-dollarization is the expansion of the BRICS alliance. Originally composed of Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa, the group now includes⁹ Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, and the United Arab Emirates. Together, this now comprises nearly half of the world's population (over 40%)¹⁰ and a similar share of global economic output. These nations are taking concrete steps to bypass the dollar in trade agreements, develop alternative payment systems, and increase reserves of gold and other strategic commodities.

As BRICS members accumulate wealth and global influence, they are increasingly seeking financial independence from the dollar-centric system. For decades, most countries used the dollar for international trade, like buying oil or settling debts. But now, BRICS countries are working together to change that.

Here are a few things they're doing:



Trading in their own currencies¹¹:

China and Brazil now trade directly using Chinese yuan and Brazilian reals. India and Russia are doing the same with rupees and rubles.



Creating new payment systems:

Russia created its own version of SWIFT (the international bank messaging system), and BRICS is developing a system called BRICS Pay¹² to let countries send money to each other without using U.S. dollars.



Buying gold instead of holding dollars:

Many BRICS countries are adding gold to their reserves instead of U.S. dollars because gold holds its value and can't be manipulated by any one country.



Planning for the future:

At a recent BRICS summit¹³, the group agreed to keep expanding how much trade they do using local currencies instead of the dollar. They also talked about creating a shared currency sometime in the future.

This movement represents a coordinated effort among both economic powerhouses and resource-rich nations to establish a more multipolar monetary order.



Central Banks Make A Record-Breaking Shift to Gold

As trust in fiat currencies wanes, central banks are returning to gold. Over the past four years, gold accumulation has surged to historic highs. In 2022, central banks around the world purchased a record 1,136 metric tons of gold¹⁴. That was followed by 1,037 metric tons in 2023¹⁵ and 1,045 metric tons in 2024¹⁶. In 2025, we are on pace to surpass even those records¹⁷.

This meteoric rise in gold buying, doubling the previous decade's pace, highlights a systematic move by central banks to safeguard their reserves against currency risk, geopolitical instability, and inflationary pressures. Gold now accounts for over 20% of global demand, compared to just about 10% in the early 2010s¹⁸.

KEY BUYERS AND TRENDS BY COUNTRY:

Poland: The National Bank of Poland emerged as a major buyer in both 2023 and 2024, adding a combined 49 tons in Q1 2025 alone, following approximately 90 tonnes in 2024

China: The People's Bank of China steadily increased official reserves from around 2,000 tonnes in late 2022 to 2,299 tons by mid-2025, with analysts suggesting actual holdings may be significantly higher

Kazakhstan: In May 2025, the National Bank of Kazakhstan added 7 tons, bringing its total to 299 tons, following a broader trend of annual accumulation seen since 2022

Turkey, Poland, India, Azerbaijan, Czechia, and Iraq also recorded consistent gold purchases from 2021 to 2024, each adding 20 tons or more per year

In 2025 so far, the central bank of China has increased its gold holdings for seven consecutive months, bringing official reserves to 2,299 tons, and some analysts believe the real figure is even higher²⁰. Sovereign wealth funds and monetary authorities across Asia, the Middle East, and Eastern Europe are following suit.

This is not speculation. It is a coordinated global strategy to move away from fiat currencies and into real, tangible assets. Gold is once again being treated not as a commodity, but as money, and as the foundation of long-term stability.¹⁹



The Message from Robert Kiyosaki

Financial educator and "Rich Dad Poor Dad" author Robert Kiyosaki has issued repeated warnings about the dollar²¹. He has called the greenback "fake money" and urges investors to shift into gold, silver, and Bitcoin. According to Kiyosaki, the next financial collapse could dwarf previous ones, and those holding fiat currencies will be the most vulnerable.

While Kiyosaki supports gold and Bitcoin, he's become especially bullish on silver. In 2025, he called it "the hottest investment today," predicting it could double in value to \$70 per ounce.²² He points out that silver is both affordable and essential to modern technology, from solar panels to electric vehicles, which makes its long-term upside even stronger.



Kiyosaki urges investors to use current market volatility as a buying opportunity.

His message is simple: diversify out of dollars and into tangible assets like silver before the financial system reaches a breaking point.

While his words may seem provocative, they align with broader concerns about monetary manipulation, political instability, and systemic risk. His message resonates with a growing number of Americans seeking to take control of their financial future.

Forecasts and Market Outlook

Major financial institutions have taken note. Bank of America forecasts gold to reach \$4,000 per ounce in the near future,²³ with sustained strength through the rest of the decade. Goldman Sachs,²⁴ JPMorgan Chase,²⁵ and Morgan Stanley²⁶ have each echoed similar sentiments, with some predicting prices as high as \$4,500.

Investor flows support this trend. Gold-backed ETFs have seen tens of billions in inflows in the first half of 2025, which is the largest inflow in 5 years.²⁷ That mixed with central banks buying at record levels and inflationary pressures remaining high, gold is positioned for continued strength.

Silver is also gaining momentum, with several analysts forecasting significant upside. According to InvestingHaven's 2025–2026 silver price prediction, silver could reach \$77 per ounce within the next 24 months, and potentially climb toward \$82 by 2030.²⁸



A Historic Opportunity for Precious Metals Investors

The U.S. dollar is entering a new and more vulnerable phase. Once the foundation of global finance, it's now under pressure from both international rivals and internal challenges. Countries around the world are working to reduce their dependence on the dollar, while at home, decades of overspending, borrowing, and money printing have weakened its long-term value. The dollar has been the world's reserve currency for over 80 years, but history shows no currency holds that position forever.

Central banks see the writing on the wall. That's why they're buying gold in record amounts, taking action to protect their economies from future risk. If the world's most powerful financial institutions are reducing their dollar exposure and turning to gold, it's worth asking: Shouldn't you be doing the same?

At Lear Capital, we've helped more than 100,000 Americans add physical gold and silver to their portfolios. Whether you're looking to hedge against inflation, protect your retirement, or prepare for what's ahead, we can help you put a plan in place.

Gold and silver prices can move quickly, especially in uncertain times. The world is changing, and when it does, the best move is to be ahead of the curve



References

1. <https://www.federalreservehistory.org/essays/bretton-woods-created>
2. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spanish_dollar
3. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dutch_guilder
4. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/French_franc
5. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pound_sterling
6. <https://www.investopedia.com/articles/forex-currencies/092316/how-us-dollar-became-worlds-reserve-currency.asp>
7. <https://www.usdebtclock.org/>
8. <https://www.cbsnews.com/news/trump-big-beautiful-bill-federal-debt-servicing-cost-what-to-know>
9. <https://www.cfr.org/background/what-brics-group-and-why-it-expanding#:~:text=The%20next%20wave%20of%20expansion,its%20newest%20member%20last%20year>
10. <https://www.weforum.org/stories/2024/11/brics-summit-geopolitics-bloc-international>
11. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dedollarisation>
12. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/BRICS_Pay
13. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/4th_BRICS_summit
14. <https://elements.visualcapitalist.com/charted-30-years-of-central-bank-gold-demand/>
15. <https://www.gold.org/goldhub/research/gold-demand-trends/gold-demand-trends-full-year-2023/central-banks>
16. <https://www.gold.org/goldhub/research/gold-demand-trends/gold-demand-trends-full-year-2024/central-banks>
17. <https://www.reuters.com/world/india/central-banks-track-4th-year-massive-gold-purchases-metals-focus-says-2025-06-05/>
18. https://www.ecb.europa.eu/press/other-publications/ire/focus/html/ecb.irebox202506_01~f93400a4aa.en.html
19. <https://www.gold.org/goldhub/data/gold-reserves-by-country>
20. <https://www.cnbc.com/2025/06/07/chinas-central-bank-buys-gold-for-seventh-straight-month-in-may.html>
21. <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/markets/stocks/news/robert-kiyosaki-predicts-silver-prices-will-double-in-2025-calls-it-the-hottest-investment/articleshow/119907932.cms>
22. <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/markets/commodities/news/rich-dad-poor-dad-author-robert-kiyosaki-repeats-call-to-buy-gold-silver-bitcoin-warns-of-imminent-crash/articleshow/122829400.cms?from=mdr>
23. <https://www.mining.com/bofa-sees-4000-gold-price-on-us-debt-concerns-not-war/>
24. <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2025-04-14/goldman-puts-4-000-gold-on-the-agenda-as-hunt-for-havens-grows>
25. <https://www.reuters.com/markets/commodities/jp-morgan-see-gold-prices-crossing-4000oz-by-q2-2026-2025-04-22/>
26. <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/markets/commodities/news/gold-will-hit-4000-in-one-year-will-this-jp-morgan-prediction-come-true/articleshow/121327823.cms?from=mdr>
27. <https://www.reuters.com/business/gold-etfs-drew-largest-inflow-five-years-during-first-half-2025-wgc-says-2025-07-08/>
28. <https://investinghaven.com/forecasts/silver-price-prediction/>





CORPORATE ADDRESS

Lear Capital, Inc.
1990 S. Bundy Drive, Suite 650
Los Angeles, CA 90025

800-965-0580 www.LearCapital.com

Lear Capital, Inc.'s ("LCI") website and brochures and the other information it disseminates are for general educational purposes only. They are not and should not be considered investment advice. Customers may not rely on these general education/information materials for any purpose. The precious metals markets, moreover, are fluid and fast changing. Information provided herein may be superseded by intervening events.

LCI is not a financial planner, retirement specialist or investment professional. LCI does not provide legal advice, tax advice, or retirement-specific recommendations, and the information it provides does not take into account each customer's particular economic circumstances and investment/retirement objectives. Your investment and retirement needs may be different and should be factored into any investment decision.

Each customer is responsible for doing his or her own independent research regarding any decisions he or she makes about purchasing precious metals through LCI or elsewhere.

Precious metals may appreciate, depreciate, or stay the same depending on a variety of factors. LCI cannot guarantee, and makes no representation, that precious metals will appreciate or appreciate sufficiently to make customer a profit. LCI's precious metals prices include a fee (i.e., a margin over and above LCI's cost for the physical precious metals). This fee covers LCI's operating costs (such as rent, marketing and salaries) as well as LCI's profits. LCI's fees are variable, but are typically in the range of 33% for Numismatic, Semi-Numismatic and IRA transactions. Customer's precious metals must appreciate enough to cover this fee for customer to make a profit.

Past performance is no guarantee of future performance.

C.P.D.Reg. No "T.S.11-05715"

September 2024