

SNEAK PEEK

The End
Of
Banking
As You Know It

William Brocius

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Description

"The End of Banking As You Know It" is a captivating exposé that unveils the hidden machinations behind the evolution of the global financial landscape and the shift towards digital currency. Drawing from exclusive sources such as G20 meetings, FDIC documents, and the Bank for International Settlements (BIS), this book exposes a global banking conspiracy shrouded in mystery. It delves into the dark origins of the BIS, its links to the Nazi regime, and its current collaboration with the US Federal Reserve. The book also investigates the strategic asset acquisitions by China and Russia, as well as the controversial roles of major financial institutions like BlackRock and J.P. Morgan Chase. With a blend of investigative journalism and geopolitical analysis, this book serves as a warning and a call to action for all who seek the truth about the future of finance.

Preface

Welcome to "The End of Banking As You Know It," an investigative exposé that uncovers the hidden truths behind the evolution of the US economy and its increasing shift towards digital currency. This book is the culmination of extensive research and exclusive sources such as G20 meetings, FDIC documents, and the Bank for International Settlements (BIS). As the author, I've spent countless hours poring over data and connecting the dots to reveal a global banking conspiracy shrouded in mystery.

In this preface, I want to give you a glimpse into what inspired me to write this book and what you can expect to find within its pages. For years, I've been fascinated by the financial industry and its role in shaping the world we live in. As an investor and

financial analyst, I've closely monitored market trends and followed the advice of investment advisors. However, the more I dug, the more I realized that the mainstream narrative was incomplete and at times, misleading.

The turning point for me was the 2008 financial crisis. As the world's largest financial institutions collapsed and ordinary people lost their life savings, I began to question the foundations of the banking system. I wanted to understand how this could have happened and what could be done to prevent it from happening again.

As I delved deeper into the subject, I discovered the existence of the Bank for International Settlements (BIS), a little-known institution that few people had ever heard of. I was intrigued by its role as the global monetary authority and its collaboration with central banks around the world. However, the more I dug, the more I uncovered a dark history that was

not widely known.

The BIS has its origins in the aftermath of World War I, and its links to the Nazi regime are well-documented. It is a highly secretive institution that operates beyond the reach of democratic institutions and public scrutiny. It is also a major player in the push toward a cashless society and the adoption of digital currencies.

As I began to piece together the puzzle, I realized that I had stumbled upon a story that needed to be told. I wanted to shed light on the BIS and its role in shaping the global financial landscape. I also wanted to explore the rise of digital currencies and their potential to transform the way we think about money and banking.

In this book, you will learn about the history of the BIS, its links to the Nazi regime, and its current collaboration with the US Federal Reserve. You

will also discover the rise of digital currencies and the threat they pose to traditional banking. Additionally, I will explore tangible assets such as gold, silver, real estate, and fine art, as well as the importance of growing your food and maintaining your farmland.

I hope that this book will serve as a wake-up call for those who are interested in understanding the radical transformation of the global financial landscape. It is a warning and a call to action for all who seek the truth. Thank you for joining me on this journey.

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Introduction

For years, the banking system has been the backbone of our economy, enabling the flow of money and commerce. However, with the rise of technology, the traditional banking system has been undergoing a radical transformation. The financial landscape is shifting towards digital currency, and with it, a new global banking authority is emerging. This book, "The End of Banking As You Know It," uncovers the hidden truths behind this evolution and uncovers a global banking conspiracy shrouded in mystery.

The book takes a deep dive into the dark origins of the Bank for International Settlements (BIS), the central bank of all central banks, and its links to the Nazi regime. The BIS was created in 1930, in the aftermath of World War I, as a means to facilitate

reparations payments from Germany to the victorious powers. However, with the rise of the Nazi regime, the BIS became complicit in the looting of Europe's gold reserves, which were deposited in BIS vaults. This book details the paper on the BIS website titled "Information held in the BIS Archive on gold looted by Nazi Germany during World War II," revealing the dark origins of this powerful institution.

The book also exposes the BIS's current collaboration with the US Federal Reserve, which has created a new central bank digital currency program called FedNow. The New York Innovation Center (NYIC) is a strategic partnership between the New York Fed and the BIS's Innovation Center. The goal of the NYIC is "to build and test new financial technology, including central bank digital currencies (CBDC), stablecoins, and cross-border payments." This collaboration is quickly emerging as the new global banking authority, raising

questions about the future of the banking industry and its control over our economy.

Drawing from exclusive sources such as G20 meetings, FDIC documents, and the BIS, this book uncovers a global banking conspiracy shrouded in mystery. The book details the steps being taken by central banks around the world to move towards a cashless society and the potential implications of this shift. It delves into the impact of digital currencies on financial privacy, government surveillance, and the potential for a new era of financial control.

The book serves as a warning and a call to action for all who seek the truth. It raises important questions about the role of central banks in our economy, the potential risks of digital currencies, and the need for greater transparency and accountability in the financial system. The banking industry is rapidly evolving, and the stakes are high.

This book provides a critical analysis of the current state of the banking industry and offers insights into what the future may hold.

In the following chapters, we will explore the history of central banking and its evolution into the digital age. We will uncover the hidden truths behind the banking industry and its ties to global power structures. We will examine the potential implications of the shift toward digital currency and the emergence of a new global banking authority. This book is a must-read for anyone interested in understanding the radical transformation of the global financial landscape and the potential impact on our economy, our privacy, and our freedom.

As we delve into the pages of this book, we will uncover the hidden truths behind the current shift towards digital currency, and how it is bringing about the end of banking as we know it. This investigative exposé draws from a wide range of

exclusive sources, including G20 meetings, FDIC documents, and the Bank for International Settlements (BIS), to reveal a global banking conspiracy shrouded in mystery.

The story begins with a look into the origins of the BIS, the central bank of all central banks, and its links to the Nazi regime. We will explore the murky history of the BIS and its role in the Second World War, as it served as a hub for Nazi gold looted from across Europe. From there, we will examine the rise of the BIS as a global monetary authority and its current collaboration with the US Federal Reserve, as it works towards the creation of a central bank digital currency.

This book serves as a warning and a call to action for those seeking the truth. As we uncover the hidden truths behind the global banking conspiracy, we will see the radical transformation of the global financial landscape, and how it will impact the lives

of millions of people worldwide.

Through in-depth analysis and exclusive sources, we will explore the current shift towards digital currency, and how it is changing the face of banking. From the testing of CBDCs with major banks in New York to the creation of the New York Innovation Center in partnership with the BIS, we will see how the Federal Reserve is pushing for digital currency as soon as possible, despite all the issues that come with it.

But it's not just about the Federal Reserve and the US economy. We will also examine the global implications of the shift towards digital currency, and how it will impact countries like China, which is already ahead in the race towards digital currency. We will delve into the potential dangers and risks associated with digital currency, such as cyber-attacks and loss of privacy, and how they will impact individuals and the global economy as a

whole.

This book is not just about exposing a global banking conspiracy, it is also a call to action. As we uncover the truth behind the evolution of the US economy and the global financial landscape, we will see the urgent need for individuals to take control of their finances and protect their financial privacy.

The End of Banking As You Know It is a must-read for those interested in understanding the radical transformation of the global financial landscape. It is a warning and a call to action for all who seek the truth, and a guide to protecting yourself in a world where the rules are changing.

Chapter 1

The Dawn of Digital Currency: The Global Banking System's Turning Point

In the beginning, there was barter. The exchange of goods and services laid the foundation for human civilization, allowing individuals to trade their skills and resources for mutual benefit. Over time, however, the limitations of barter became apparent. People needed a more efficient and scalable means of exchange, leading to the invention of money.

The story of money can be traced back to ancient civilizations, with various forms of currency emerging over the millennia. One such example comes from the biblical tale of the widow's mite, which tells of a poor widow who donated two small copper coins to the temple. In this story, Jesus Christ observes the widow making her humble

offering and declares that she has given more than the wealthy donors, as she contributed all she had. This early form of currency, like many others, acted as a medium of exchange that facilitated trade and helped to establish social hierarchies.

Fast forward to the Silk Road, the world's first major trade route, which connected the East and the West. This ancient network of trade routes not only facilitated the exchange of goods but also allowed for the transmission of ideas, religions, and cultures. It was along these routes that governments began to realize the importance of controlling the exchange of goods and services. Consequently, they turned to religion as a means of exerting control over their subjects, with spiritual laws and tenets guiding the behavior of the masses.

Throughout history, power has been concentrated in religious authorities around the world, such as the Vatican, Israel, the Islamic holy city of Mecca in

Saudi Arabia, and the city of Varanasi in India, which is sacred to Hindus, Buddhists, and Jains. These centers of religious authority have often wielded significant influence over both spiritual and economic aspects of life.

The modern global banking system has long been dominated by fractional reserve banking, a practice that allows banks to lend out more money than they have in their reserves. This system has enabled banks to create money out of thin air, leading to the expansion of credit and contributing to economic growth. However, it has also made the banking system vulnerable to crises and has sparked concerns about the value and stability of traditional currencies.

In the digital age, cryptocurrencies like Bitcoin and Ethereum emerged, offering a decentralized alternative to traditional banking. Bitcoin, a pioneering digital currency created in 2008 by an

individual or group under the pseudonym Satoshi Nakamoto, relies on a peer-to-peer network of nodes that verify transactions and maintain a public ledger called the blockchain. This revolutionary system eliminates the need for intermediaries and allows for secure, pseudonymous transactions.

Ethereum, another prominent digital currency, was introduced in 2015 by a group led by developer Vitalik Buterin. Like Bitcoin, Ethereum is decentralized and uses a blockchain for its transactions. However, Ethereum's primary innovation is its ability to support smart contracts – self-executing contracts with the terms directly written into code. This feature has led to the rise of decentralized applications (dApps) and various use cases beyond simple transactions.

As we delve deeper into the mysterious origins of digital currencies, we must ask ourselves: was the rise of digital currency a genuine revolution for the

people or a masterfully executed scheme designed to usher in an era of unprecedented control? A fascinating parallel can be drawn between the 1996 MIT paper, "How to Make a Mint: The Cryptography of Anonymous Electronic Cash," and the 2008 Bitcoin white paper by Satoshi Nakamoto, "Bitcoin: A Peer-to-Peer Electronic Cash System." Both papers explore the concept of electronic cash, but they differ in various aspects, such as centralization, anonymity, double-spending prevention, and the cryptographic techniques employed.

With the rise of digital currencies like Bitcoin and Ethereum, a new paradigm has emerged: the blockchain-based one-to-one system. Unlike fractional reserve banking, this approach ensures that each digital token is backed by a corresponding asset or value, preventing the creation of money out of thin air. This development has the potential to upend the global banking system as we know it and

profoundly impact our society.

However, not all are convinced of the decentralized nature of these digital currencies. Critics argue that the rapid growth and mass adoption of cryptocurrencies could, in fact, be part of a grand design by governments and powerful entities to exert even greater control over the world's financial systems.

One possible explanation for this skepticism lies in the history of the Silk Road – not the ancient trade route, but the infamous online marketplace where users could purchase illegal goods and services using Bitcoin. This digital "Silk Road" played a significant role in the early adoption of Bitcoin, prompting many to associate cryptocurrency with criminal activities. As the dark web marketplace grew, so did the notoriety of Bitcoin, bringing it into the mainstream consciousness.

When governments around the world finally took notice, they began devising strategies to regulate and control the use of digital currencies. The rise of central bank digital currencies (CBDCs) can be seen as an extension of this effort to maintain control over the global financial system.

In conclusion, the first chapter of our exploration into the world of digital currencies has set the stage for a gripping tale of power struggles, technological innovation, and the potential for a radical transformation of the global banking system. In the chapters that follow, we will delve deeper into the intricacies of digital currencies, their potential impact on the world, and the ongoing battle between decentralization and control.

As we continue to navigate the ever-evolving landscape of digital currencies, it is essential to keep an open mind, question our assumptions, and critically examine the forces at play. For it is only

through a comprehensive understanding of the past, present, and future of digital currencies that we can truly grasp the magnitude of the global banking system's turning point.

Chapter 2

Hidden in Plain Sight – G20 Meetings and the Global Banking Agenda

The global monetary system's transformation has not occurred in isolation. Behind the scenes, international organizations such as the G20 have played a critical role in shaping the financial landscape and setting the agenda for the future of banking. In this chapter, we will explore the G20 meetings' impact, focusing on their rules for adequacy of loss-absorbing capacity, the implications for bank depositors, and the broader financial system, as well as the dramatic changes to the world's monetary framework, that have led to a turning point in banking.

The G20 and Loss-Absorbing Capacity: Smoke and Mirrors

Established in 1999, the G20 is an international forum for governments and central bank governors from 19 countries and the European Union. The G20's primary objective is to promote global economic stability and sustainable growth. To achieve this, the group discusses and implements policies related to financial regulation, international trade, and other pressing global economic issues.

One critical issue addressed by the G20 is the adequacy of loss-absorbing capacity (LAC) for global systemically important banks (G-SIBs). LAC refers to a bank's ability to absorb losses during a crisis, ensuring its continued operation without resorting to taxpayer-funded bailouts. In the aftermath of the global financial crisis, the G20 recognized the need to strengthen the financial system and protect taxpayers by enhancing G-SIBs' LAC. Now let's take a more critical look into these

deceptive policies.

We're told time and again that the G20 – that all-powerful congregation of global financial elites – is committed to preserving economic stability. In their sleek suits and manicured talking points, these titans convene and weave elaborate policies intended to safeguard the world's financial system. But let's cut through the bureaucratic jargon and cast a critical eye on one such policy: the 'adequacy' of Loss-Absorbing Capacity (LAC) for Global Systemically Important Banks (G-SIBs).

At face value, LAC is portrayed as a financial knight in shining armor, designed to keep G-SIBs afloat during a crisis without resorting to taxpayer-funded bailouts. But the devil, as always, is in the details. What exactly does 'adequacy' mean in this context? Who sets the bar, and more importantly, how do they set it? Are these standards universal, or do they conveniently fluctuate based on geography,

market dynamics, or perhaps the whims of influential players?

A closer look at some of these G20-sponsored policies, particularly those following the 2008 financial crisis, reveals a labyrinthine network of resolutions and proposals that seems designed more to confound than clarify. Take, for instance, the 'Total Loss-Absorbing Capacity' (TLAC) standards introduced by the G20's Financial Stability Board in 2015. On paper, the TLAC was established to ensure G-SIBs have sufficient capacity to absorb losses, thereby reducing the need for public funds in times of stress.

However, let's take off the rose-tinted glasses for a moment. The reality is, the implementation of TLAC standards has seen a staggering increase in the issuance of debt securities by G-SIBs. These instruments, known as 'bail-in bonds,' are designed to absorb losses if a bank faces a crisis. But guess

who's buying these bonds? Other financial institutions, insurance companies, pension funds – entities that are, in turn, heavily reliant on the health of the global financial system.

This circular system of risk has transformed the banking sector into a game of financial hot potato. Yes, on paper, the risk might appear to be dispersed, but what happens if we have another systemic meltdown like 2008? When one bank fails, the domino effect on its bondholders could well lead to a broader crisis – a nightmare scenario where 'adequate' LAC will seem like a bad punchline.

While the G20 extols the virtues of their LAC policy, it's worth remembering the financial landscape they're shaping is rife with interdependencies. For those of us watching from the sidelines, it's essential to remain skeptical, to question, and, most importantly, to decode the lofty jargon. As the G20 plays puppet master, shaping the

global financial system to its tune, we need to ask ourselves: is this just another case of smoke and mirrors?

The Shift in Bank Deposits and Liabilities: A Smokescreen for the Unwary?

In their relentless quest to fortify Loss-Absorbing Capacity (LAC), the G20 introduced a set of rules that entirely turned the banking system on its head. Here's where we begin to see the murky underbelly of this financial beast.

Once upon a time, your deposits were considered assets by the banks. Your hard-earned money was used to generate revenue through loans and other profitable ventures. The bank smiled, and you, the depositor, slept easy. However, under the G20's new rules, an unnerving metamorphosis occurs: deposits are no longer seen as assets but as liabilities. So, what does that make you? An unsecured creditor of

your bank. You're not just a customer anymore; you're a risk mitigator.

This sudden transformation has alarming implications for depositors, who are largely in the dark about their precarious new status. Let's not sugarcoat it - in the event of a bank failure, your deposits could be gobbled up to absorb the bank's losses, long before any government-backed deposit insurance comes to the rescue. While the G20 pats itself on the back for supposedly preventing taxpayer-funded bailouts, they conveniently shift a hefty chunk of risk onto the unsuspecting depositors.

Now, let's consider how this shift affects the very anatomy of banking. It's not just depositors who face an uncertain landscape; this new rule set sends shockwaves through the bank's risk management strategies as well. The transformation of deposits from assets to liabilities forces banks to reassess

their financial stability models. It makes the waters of liquidity management murkier, and it introduces increased volatility that could destabilize the bank's balance sheet.

But here's the kicker: who benefits from this shift? Who profits when the risk is deftly passed from the institution to the individual? We're told these changes are for the greater good, a move to strengthen the financial system and protect taxpayers. But, it's worth asking: who's being protected, and at what cost?

The shift in bank deposits and liabilities paints a stark picture of the world of finance – a world where the rules of the game are rewritten behind closed doors. As we navigate this new terrain, it's imperative to stay suspicious, question the motives of those pulling the strings, and understand the potential fallout of this seismic shift. We must remember - in the world of banking, nothing is as it

seems.

The Turning Point in Banking

We stand at a critical crossroads in the annals of banking. The old world order of finance is rapidly eroding, replaced by a more interconnected, but also more ominous system. This seismic shift is stoked by several factors: the rise of digital currencies, the swelling influence of central banks, and the pervasive adoption of unconventional monetary policies.

Let's look at digital currencies, for example. Once dismissed as a fringe element, they have insinuated themselves into the mainstream financial ecosystem, disrupting traditional banking models. Bitcoin, Ether, and their digital kin offer a stark contrast to the fiat currency regime, shaking up the financial world with their decentralized nature. But beneath the glitz and glamour of this digital

revolution, it's worth asking: who truly stands to gain?

The role of central banks has ballooned alarmingly. No longer the silent custodians of monetary policy, they have emerged as financial puppet masters, directly intervening in markets by purchasing assets and injecting liquidity. Quantitative easing, once a radical concept, is now part of the central banking playbook. But consider this: when central banks buy trillions in bonds and other assets, it's not just an injection of money into the system. It's an indirect manipulation of market prices and interest rates. These actions, however deceptively sugar-coated, blur the lines between fiscal and monetary policy, stepping into a realm traditionally reserved for governments.

Take, for example, the Bank of Japan, which, as of this writing, owns nearly half of the Japanese government bond market. Or consider the Federal

Reserve, which, in response to the 2020 crisis, expanded its balance sheet by trillions of dollars. These are not just conventional policy measures; they're quasi-fiscal activities that have profound implications for market dynamics and financial stability.

The role of money itself has undergone a startling transformation. It's no longer merely a neutral medium of exchange. Instead, money has morphed into a potent tool for governments and central banks to exert control and shape economic behavior. Your spending habits, your savings, your financial decisions - all are under the watchful gaze of the financial overlords.

This metamorphosis carries profound implications for the future of banking. Traditional banking functions are being displaced by more centralized forms of financial intermediation. Financial power, once diffused, is coalescing into the hands of a

select few institutions. We must ask ourselves: are we unwittingly sliding toward a world where our financial freedoms are increasingly curtailed?

As we continue to unravel the shifting narrative of banking, we need to maintain a healthy dose of skepticism. As power concentrates and the rules of the game change, our job is to keep asking the hard questions and demand transparency and accountability from those who pull the financial strings. The world of banking is evolving, and we need to be ready for what lies beyond the horizon.

Unmasking the Puppet Masters

As we pull back the curtain on the G20's machinations, we find an unsettling revelation: these actions, orchestrated from behind a veneer of global cooperation, have significantly reshaped the banking landscape. The ripple effects of their decisions reach far and wide, touching depositors and the financial ecosystem at large.

As we dive further into the nexus of digital currencies, the global financial system, and the murky power dynamics that dictate our modern world, let's not be naive. It is crucial to recognize the pivotal role of faceless entities like the G20, and the often concealed, self-serving agendas driving their resolutions.

In the chapters to follow, we'll penetrate deeper into the heart of the transforming banking system. We'll dissect the expanding role of central banks, the impact of digital currencies, and the shadowy

influence of international organizations in molding the financial future. Remember, though, as we navigate these murky waters: the G20 and their ilk, their decisions, and their influences are often camouflaged in plain sight, manipulating our world in ways we might not immediately perceive.

By comprehending the labyrinthine complexities of the global financial system and the engines powering its evolution, we equip ourselves to face the challenges and exploit the opportunities that lie ahead. With the world of banking in constant flux, staying informed and adaptable is not just prudent - it's a survival imperative.

We've merely skimmed the surface of the broader context within which the global banking system is mutating. In subsequent chapters, we'll delve into the precise factors fueling these changes and evaluate the possible fallout for the global economy and personal financial security.

Remember, in this evolving world of finance, knowledge is not just power - it's your armor.

Continues in Chapters 3 through 16.

These already written chapters, along with the rest of the book, are undergoing final edits and design.

The full “The End of Banking As You Know It” book will be published in late summer 2023.

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