

Gold Leaving US Vaults: Signs of Upcoming Currency War and Armed Conflict. Turkey Repatriates its Gold

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The Turkish government has made the decision to repatriate all of its gold reserves that are currently housed in the US Federal Reserve System (FRS). Overall Turkey was storing [220 tonnes](#), valued at \$25.3 billion, in the US, which it repossessed on April 19, 2018.

Turkey's President Recep Tayyip Erdogan [has toughened his stance](#) against the US dollar (USD), declaring that international loans should be made in gold instead of the American currency. Ankara is seeking to reduce dependence on the US financial system. The gold's homecoming was partly prompted by the US threats to impose sanctions if Turkey goes through with the signed deal to purchase Russian [S-400 missile defense systems](#).

This is a dramatic move reflecting an international trend. Venezuela [repatriated](#) its gold from the US in 2012. In 2014, the Netherlands also retrieved its 122.5 tonnes of gold that were stored in US vaults. Germany [brought home](#) 300 metric tonnes of gold stashed in the United States in 2017. It took Berlin four years to complete the transfers. [Austria](#) and [Belgium have reviewed](#) the possibility of taking similar measures.

Few people believe the US Treasury's assurances that the 261 million ounces (roughly 8,100 tonnes) in official gold reserves that are stored in Fort Knox and other places are fully audited and accounted for. The Federal Reserve [has never been fully and independently audited](#). The pressure for a full, independent audit of all US gold reserves has always been resisted by the government and in Congress. [Nobody knows](#) if the gold is really there. What if the vaults [turn out to be empty](#)? It's wiser to bring your gold home while you can, rather than to just keep on wondering.

The gold bars that the US claims to hold are of low purity and [do not conform](#) to international industry standards. Even if the US has the amount of gold it claims to have, most of it [would not be acceptable for trading](#) on the international market. While other countries are pulling their gold out of the FRS banks, Russia and China are [boosting their reserves](#), creating gold-backed currencies for themselves and thus moving the world away from the dominance of the USD.

The US dollar's status as the global reserve currency has been called into question. It faces some [tough competition](#). The tariffs introduced by the US administration as an instrument of coercion against other countries are failing to bolster the greenback, which may soon face

headwinds. An international currency war [looms as a possibility](#). This makes investors [look for other options](#). Indeed, why should other countries rely on a US dollar that is not backed by gold or anything but “the good faith and credit of the American worker,” when America itself [is not trusted](#) internationally?

For instance, the Chinese yuan [is going strong](#). Russia, Turkey, and Iran [are considering](#) the prospects for making payments in their national currencies. Iran has recently announced it is [switching](#) from the dollar to the euro as its official reporting currency. Russia and China have a currency swap agreement that avoids settlements in the USD.

The quest to reduce dependence on the dollar was provoked by the ongoing use of sanctions as a political weapon, a kind of foreign-policy tool of choice. Even America’s closest allies are threatened by these restrictive measures. The [recent attack](#) on the Nord Stream 2 gas project is a good example. It’s only natural for other countries to be looking for ways to resist the US [policy of twisting arms](#). Using alternative currencies and bringing gold home are ways to do that.

America has always opposed such efforts. Any methods would do. Muammar Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, was toppled and killed after he came up with the idea to introduce a golden dinar to be used as an international currency in the Middle East and Africa. Iran has recently [banned](#) the use of the USD in trade. It refuses to sell its oil for the US currency. President Trump is likely to kill the Iran deal in May, provoking Tehran into reviving its nuclear program.

An armed conflict with Iran might be [much closer](#) than generally believed. The nuclear deal has been honored, to everyone’s satisfaction but to Washington’s chagrin. Iran undoubtedly has no military capability that would be a threat to the US. It has never been responsible for any terrorist acts committed abroad or things like that. But it has done something unforgivable in the eyes of the US. It has threatened the USD. That’s what Washington cannot accept, because if it does not support the dollar, there will be problems financing the US government’s huge [federal debt](#). A war with Iran would eliminate the largest non-USD oil exporter. One thing leads to another. The gold repatriations are a precursor to a currency war and armed conflict. That’s what drives US foreign policy.

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