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BIS Banksters Brazen Backroom Betrayals

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[by Larry Diffey](#) , [August 3, 2014](#)



Bank for International Settlements Headquarters Building in Basel,
Switzerland

This article is an important one, (in my humble opinion), as it delves more deeply into the background and motives of the Bank for International Settlements (BIS). It will be well worth your time to read it in its entirety. – Shorty Dawkins, Associate Editor

[This post was found at ZeroHedge.com](#)

This post originally appeared on [Slope of Hope](#) and was written by Bruno de Landevoisin: Today I concentrate my questionable craft on a cunning confidential continental institution situated in Switzerland. Namely; the **Bank for International Settlements**, otherwise known as the BIS. The above luminous photo is of their luxurious Headquarters.

Ten times a year, once a month except in August and October, a small group of well dressed men arrives in Basel, Switzerland. Carrying elegant overnight bags and stylish brief cases, they discreetly check into the Euler Hotel, across from the railroad station. They come to this quiet city from places as disparate as Tokyo, Paris, Brasilia, London, and Washington, D.C., for the regular meeting of the most exclusive, secretive, and powerful supranational club in the world.

Each visiting member has his own office at the club, with secure telephone lines to his home country. These elite international bankers are fully serviced by a permanent staff of about 300, including chauffeurs, chefs, guards, messengers, translators, stenographers, secretaries, and researchers. Also at their disposal are a

brilliant research unit, as well as a secluded country club with tennis courts and a swimming pool, a few kilometers outside of Basel.

Undoubtedly, we have all heard of this all important international organization, but how many of us really know much about it, or even understand its intended purpose. The only thing that I knew about this powerful global entity was that it is often described as the Central Bank of Central Banks. Clearly, BDI should know a lot more about the BIS, and thus I promptly looked into it. Let's constructively begin with some benign elementary historical background transcribed from [Investopedia](#), and also lay out the venerable institution's specific functions & mission statement, directly from the BIS [website](#) itself. After which, EP will inflict major medieval mayhem on these malfunctioning maggots and their central bank fiefdom abomination.

Founding and brief History of the BIS:

Founded in 1930, the Bank for International Settlements is the oldest global financial institution and operates under the auspices of international law. But from its inception to the present day, the role of the BIS has been ever-changing, as it adapts to the dynamic global financial community and its needs.

The BIS was created out of the Hague Agreements of 1930 and took over the job of the Agent General for Repatriation in Berlin. When established, the BIS was responsible for the collection, administration and distribution of reparations from Germany – as agreed upon in the Treaty of Versailles.

After World War II, the BIS turned its focus to the defense and implementation of the World Bank's [Bretton Woods System](#). Between the 1970s and 1980s, the BIS monitored cross-border capital flows in the wake of the oil and debt crises, which in turn led to the development of regulatory supervision of internationally active banks. More recently, it has concentrated its efforts on the global financial stability and capital reserve requirement accords.

The BIS has also emerged as an emergency “funder” to nations in trouble, coming to the aid of countries such as Mexico and Brazil during their debt crises in 1982 and 1998, respectively. In cases like these, where the [International Monetary Fund](#) is already in the country, emergency funding is provided through the IMF structured program.

The BIS has also functioned as trustee and agent. For example, from 1979 to 1994, the BIS was the agent for the European Monetary System, which is the administration that paved the way for a single European currency.

Today, the BIS has become the central bank of central banks. The Bank now represents the interests of nearly all of the world's central bank institutions, and manages a significant share of their reserves, including gold holdings. The organization now serves and presides over 60 central banks worldwide. Accordingly the BIS requires the [capital/asset ratio](#) of central banks to be above a prescribed minimum international standard, for the protection of all central banks involved.

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