

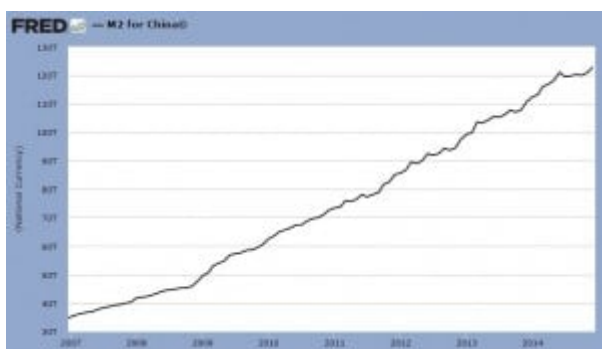
## China's Gold Holdings? Mathematics and the Market

By [Bill Holter](#)

Asia-Pacific Research, April 16, 2015

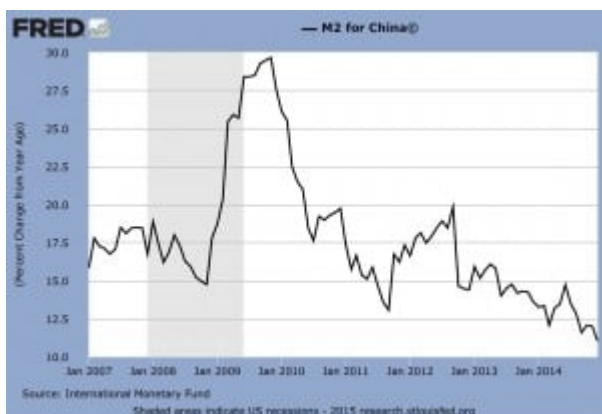
*Much speculation abounds regarding China's gold holdings. They officially claim 1,054 tons as of April 2009. We suspected they might "re" announce their holdings again last year at this time as it was five years after their last announcement and China has a habit of "five year plans". Alisdair Mcleod believes they have 20,000 tons or more which very well may be the case, I can easily make a case their holdings are far in excess of 10,000 tons just from the data since 2009. In the words of our newest presidential candidate, "at this point, what difference does it make?". We'll get to this shortly.*

Before getting into the answer to this question, it might be better look at China's "bubbles" first. Money supply:



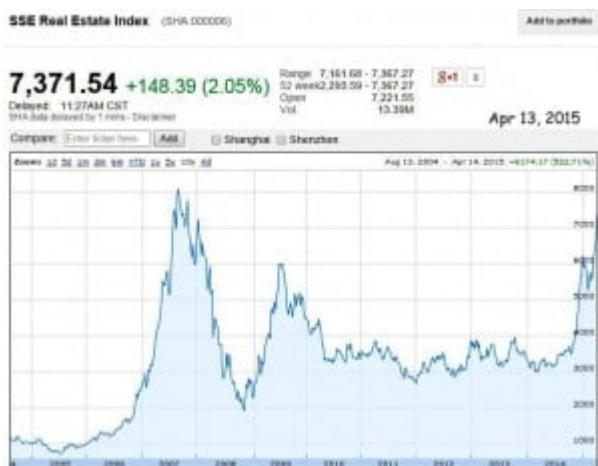
[Click to enlarge](#)

As you can see, China's money supply has gone from 30 trillion yuan to over 120 trillion yuan in 8 years. The growth rate compounds out to about 18% annually. The following chart shows their money supply growth slowing drastically, China will need to reflate soon!



[Click to enlarge](#)

Now let's look at China's Shanghai stock market, another bubble.



gold is someone else's, it will bring up Constitutional law if the gold came from Ft. Know, West Point or another depository. Please remember that five years ago or so, gold on the market was turning up which had very similar, if not identical "fingerprints" to our own "coin melt" from the 1930's. To me, this was as big a telltale sign as gold turning up in 1989 with the "Czar's stamp" on it.

The report of 10,000 tons or more held by China will on its own drive gold prices exponential because of the logic that market participants will connect swiftly. Between the "stamp of approval" and "where did the gold come from", people will understand the West were the sellers. Does selling one's gold make your currency weaker? Of course it does. Does a weaker currency make it harder to accumulate gold? Again, yes. It is my contention that not only will a weaker currency (the dollar) make it harder to "catch up" and replenish the empty vaults, China will have incentive to "help this process along" by forcing the price higher and more difficult to accumulate.

As mentioned and illustrated above, China has not been immune to the bubblemania gripping the world. They are living their own bubble and have exploded their own money supply yet now have the need to goose it again. If this reverses and becomes an outright contraction, China will be faced with the same dilemma the U.S. was in 1932-1933, they will need to re price gold higher in an effort to devalue their currency and reflate their own system. It is for this reason I believe they will "set" a price and bid for any and all gold similar to what FDR did when gold was revalued to \$35.

A holding's announcement and higher bid will do much for China. It will cement their position of financial strength and also lock many buyers out ...not to mention turn some holders into sellers. Thus increasing China's holdings even more. The higher gold price will act as a "filler" for many of the losses China will surely take from paper financial holdings. A higher gold price will be their internal financial penicillin assuring the financial wounds heal rather than spread and infect the entire body. Quite oversimplified but please understand this has been the remedy many times before throughout history, either willingly or dragged by the ears!

The original source of this article is Asia-Pacific Research  
Copyright © [Bill Holter](#), Asia-Pacific Research, 2015

---

**[Comment on Global Research Articles on our Facebook page](#)**

**[Become a Member of Global Research](#)**

Articles by: **[Bill Holter](#)**

### **About the author:**

Bill Holter writes and is partnered with Jim Sinclair at the newly formed Holter/Sinclair collaboration. Prior, he wrote for Miles Franklin from 2012-15. Bill worked as a retail stockbroker for 23 years, including 12 as a branch manager at A.G. Edwards. He left Wall Street in

late 2006 to avoid potential liabilities related to management of paper assets. In retirement he and his family moved to Costa Rica where he lived until 2011 when he moved back to the United States. Bill was a well-known contributor to the Gold Anti-Trust Action Committee (GATA) commentaries from 2007-present.

**Disclaimer:** The contents of this article are of sole responsibility of the author(s). Asia-Pacific Research will not be responsible for any inaccurate or incorrect statement in this article. Asia-Pacific Research grants permission to cross-post Asia-Pacific Research articles on community internet sites as long the source and copyright are acknowledged together with a hyperlink to the original Asia-Pacific Research article. For publication of Asia-Pacific Research articles in print or other forms including commercial internet sites, contact: [editors@asia-pacificresearch.com](mailto:editors@asia-pacificresearch.com)

[www.asia-pacificresearch.com](http://www.asia-pacificresearch.com) contains copyrighted material the use of which has not always been specifically authorized by the copyright owner. We are making such material available to our readers under the provisions of "fair use" in an effort to advance a better understanding of political, economic and social issues. The material on this site is distributed without profit to those who have expressed a prior interest in receiving it for research and educational purposes. If you wish to use copyrighted material for purposes other than "fair use" you must request permission from the copyright owner.

For media inquiries: [editors@asia-pacificresearch.com](mailto:editors@asia-pacificresearch.com)