

Introduction to the International Reserve Committee (IRD)

Background and purpose:

The International Reserve Directorate (IRD) was approved for establishment by the World Peace Fund (World Peace Foundation, WPF) in 2025. It aims to achieve global economic equity and geopolitical stability through optimizing international reserve management and promoting reforms in the global monetary system. The core concept is "promoting world peace through the balance and realignment of international reserves," addressing the flaws exposed by the current US dollar-dominated monetary system (such as exchange rate volatility, geopolitical risks, and insufficient representation of developing countries) and building a diversified, inclusive, and resilient global reserve framework.

Core functions:

1. Reserve coordination and rebalancing

Monitor the structure of reserve assets of countries and promote the diversification of reserve currencies (such as expanding the weight of Special Drawing Rights SDR) to reduce the risk of dependence on a single currency;

The establishment of a "reserve sharing pool" will provide

emergency liquidity support to countries facing balance of payments crises and avoid economic turmoil caused by insufficient reserves.

2. Policy coordination and rule making

Formulate the International Reserve Management Guidelines, clarify the upper limit of reserve size (such as the reserve/import ratio does not exceed 150%) and the lower limit (such as covering 6 months of import demand), and balance the safety and opportunity cost;

We will promote the voice of developing countries in the reserve system, adjust the voting rights distribution of the IMF and other institutions, and break the monopoly of veto power.

3. Technology empowerment and transparency improvement

Develop a global reserve asset blockchain registration system to realize real-time tracking and audit of reserve flows and reduce the risk of black box operation;

The Global Reserve Risk Assessment Report has been released to regularly analyze the impact of geopolitical and exchange rate fluctuations on reserve security.

Organizational structure:

Board of Governors: composed of representatives of member States, international financial organizations (IMF/BIS) and independent experts, responsible for strategic decisions;

Executive Committee: The Reserve Management Department, the Policy

Research Department and the Compliance Supervision Department are set up to be responsible for daily operations;

Advisory Board: It provides academic support by recruiting authoritative people such as Nobel Prize winners in economics and former central bank governors.

Operating mechanism:

Dynamic quota system: member states pay reserve funds according to their economic scale, degree of openness and development needs. The international reserve currency quota and net international reserve assets are reviewed and adjusted every five years;

Double voting rights: a combination of basic voting rights (one vote per country) and weighted voting rights (proportion of economic contribution) to ensure fairness and efficiency.

Key emphasis in work:

Promote the increase of the weight of RMB, euro and other currencies in the SDR basket to reduce the impact of US dollar fluctuations on emerging markets;

We will cooperate with Belt and Road countries to pilot the "local currency settlement + reserve reciprocity" mechanism to reduce exchange rate risks and transaction costs.

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Statute of the International Reserve Committee (IRD)

Chapter I General Provisions

Article 1 The Committee is based on the Charter of the United Nations and the Agreement on the World Peace Foundation, and is committed to maintaining global monetary stability and economic security in accordance with the principles of fairness, transparency and sustainability.

Chapter II Membership

Article 2 Membership is open to all Member States of the United Nations and requires a commitment to implement reserve management guidelines and regularly disclose reserve data.

Article 3 Observer seats shall be granted to international organizations (such as IMF/BIS) and regional financial institutions, which may participate in the Conference but have no voting rights.

Chapter III Rights and Obligations

Article 4 Rights of Member States:

- Access to emergency liquidity support on a quota basis;
- Participate in the distribution of returns from the reserve asset portfolio.

Article 5 Obligations of Member States:

- Adhere to the upper limit of reserve size to avoid resource mismatch caused by excessive accumulation;

-Cooperate with cross-border capital flow monitoring to prevent speculative shocks.

Chapter IV Decision-making Mechanism

Article 6 A two-thirds majority of the Council is required to approve major matters, including:

- Adjusting the composition of the SDR basket;
- Launching the Global Reserve Intervention Facility (such as the Joint Exchange Rate Stabilization Action).

Chapter V Reserve Management Rules

Article 7 Reserve assets are divided into three levels according to liquidity:

The proportion of the first tier reserves (cash and short-term Treasury bonds) should not be less than 40% to ensure the ability to pay immediately;

The secondary reserve (net SDR assets, gold and medium-term bonds) accounts for 30%-50%, balancing returns and risks;

The proportion of the third tier reserves (long-term investment and strategic resources) should not exceed 20%, which is used for long-term stability.

Article 8 Reserve assets shall not be used for political sanctions, and the security and neutrality of assets shall be guaranteed.

Chapter VI Supervision and Compliance

Article 9 An independent audit committee shall be established to conduct third-party audits of reserve assets every year, and the results shall be made public to member states.

Article 10 The members who violate the rules shall be punished in different levels: from warning, suspension of income distribution to disqualification.

Chapter VII Revision and Entry into force

Article 11 The revision of the Articles shall be approved by 3/4 of the member states and shall take effect after being entered into the background system of the World Peace Fund (WPF).

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