

Международное Казначейство М1 International Treasury Monetary One

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RESOLUTION No 013

Determination of the role of the USSR State Bank in the restructuring of the World financial and economic system and its architecture, activation of new functions.

We are guided by previous resolutions and statements of the International Treasury Monetary One,

Reaffirming Resolution No. 1 (001/RES2020) of April 07, 2020 "On the way out of the global financial crisis", Resolution No. 2 (002/RES2020) of June 02, 2020 "The only way out of the global financial crisis", Resolution No. 4 (004/RES2021) of February 23, 2021 "Cancellation of historical assets in order to form a balanced new financial system", Resolution No. 5 of July 16, 2021 (005/RES2021), Resolution No. 6 of September 13, 2021 (006 /RES2021), Resolution No. 7 of October 01, 2021 (007/RES2021), Resolution No. 8 of December 21, 2021 (008/RES2021), Resolution No. 9 of December 22, 2021 "Reform of the global financial and economic system and its architecture" (009 / RES2021), Resolution No. 11 of January 22, 2022 "On the termination of all relations with the well-known surname of financiers Rothschild" (011 / RES2022), Resolution No. 12 dated



February 27, 2022 "Revocation of all Asset Rights from the Trilateral Commission of the Trillenium Gold Reserve and New World Order Financial System Trusts" (012/RES2022),

The International Treasury Monetary One remind that Peace, stability and prosperity are inseparable. In today's globalized economy, all nations are much more connected than ever before. The global coverage of this crisis demands implementation of the prompt, resolute and coordinated actions for elimination of its reasons, mitigation of its consequences and strengthening or creation of necessary mechanisms in order to avoid repetition of similar crises in the future,

The International Treasury Monetary One reaffirm Resolution No. 9 of December 22, 2021. "Reform of the World Financial and Economic System and its Architecture" (009/RES2021) in its entirety, in its integrity and with its holistic approach and recognize that the mobilization of financial resources for development and the effective use of all these resources are critical to the implementation of the global partnerships for sustainable development, including in support of the achievement of internationally agreed development goals. We also reaffirm the importance of freedom, peace and security, respect for all Human Rights, including the right to development, the rule of law, equality between men and women and a common commitment to a just democratic society for development, as stated in Resolution No. 9 of December 22, 2021. "Reform of the global financial and economic system and its architecture" (009/RES2021). We reiterate that each country bears the primary responsibility for its own economic and social development and that the role of national policies, domestic resources and development strategies cannot be overemphasized. At the same time, the national economies of countries are now closely intertwined with the global economic system, and, in particular, the effective use of trade and investment opportunities can help countries to fight with poverty. National development efforts must be supported by a favorable international economic environment.

The International Treasury Monetary One acknowledge that since the start of blocking accounts, there have been profound changes in the international environment. Despite progress in some areas, there has been a rise in inequalities. We welcome the recent months resources that accelerate economic growth in most minor countries and the reduction of poverty in the world. At the same time, we express our deep concern that the international community is currently facing serious development implications from multiple intertwined global crises and challenges, such as increasing food insecurity, volatility in energy and commodity prices, climate change and the global financial crisis, as well as the lack of results so far in multilateral trade negotiations and the loss of confidence in the international economic system. Reaffirming the measures taken by the International Treasury Monetary One to date to respond to these crises and challenges,



such as through the Resolutions, we are determined to take urgent and decisive actions and initiatives to overcome all these obstacles and challenges by achieving People-centred development and developing important measures for the complete, effective and timely formation of a new financial system in the World.

The International Treasury Monetary One is still concerned about the policy of countries that have chosen the covert support of terrorism, the conduct of the genocide of the Peoples as part of their main policy; such countries as the USA, England, Germany and several other G20 countries. Such behavior not only brings with it the horrors of human grief, but also seriously complicates economic development and the achievement of social cohesion. We are determined to take our joint efforts to combat terrorism and genocide in all its forms and manifestations to a new level.

The International Treasury Monetary One reiterate that national ownership and leadership in development strategies and good governance are essential for the effective mobilization of national financial resources and the promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development. In this context, we must also take into account the different characteristics and specifics of each country.

The International Treasury Monetary One recognize that a dynamic, inclusive, well-functioning and socially responsible private sector is a valuable tool for economic growth and poverty reduction. In order to promote the development of the private sector, International Treasury Monetary One will focus its efforts on promoting an enabling environment that facilitates entrepreneurship and business activities for all People, including women, the poor and the vulnerable. The international community, national governments and regional economic groups must continue to support these efforts.

The International Treasury Monetary One will continue to put in place, at our respective national levels and in accordance with national law, the necessary policy and regulatory frameworks to encourage public and private initiatives, including at the local level, and promote the development of a vibrant and well-functioning business sector while accelerating growth and improving cost sharing, increasing productivity, empowering women, protecting workers' rights and working conditions. International Treasury Monetary One recognizes that the appropriate role of government in market economies will vary from country to country.

The increasing interdependence of national economies in an increasingly globalized world and the emergence of rule-based regimes of international economic relations mean that space for the implementation of national economic policies, i.e. the scope of domestic policymaking, especially in the areas of trade, investment and industrial development, is now often shaped by international factors, commitments and global market considerations.



The *International Treasury Monetary One* encourages each government to make its own assessment of the benefits and drawbacks, choosing between accepting international norms and commitments and the constraints that come with losing policy space.

The International Treasury Monetary One reiterate that macroeconomic policy should aim at sustaining high economic growth, achieving full employment, eradicating poverty and ensuring low and stable inflation, and minimizing domestic and external imbalances to ensure that the benefits of economic growth reach all People, especially to the poor. As part of such a policy, the International Treasury Monetary One also recommends giving priority to avoiding sharp economic fluctuations that negatively affect the distribution of income and the allocation of resources. In this context, we recommend expanding the framework for conducting an appropriate countercyclical policy in the interests of maintaining economic and financial stability. Public investment that meets the principles of medium- and long-term financial sustainability can play an active role and encourage a virtuous cycle of investment activity.

The International Treasury Monetary One pay attention, development of the rational and leaning on a wide basis financial sector has the central value for mobilization of national financial resources and has to be an important component of national development strategies. The International Treasury Monetary One will seek to build diversified, well-regulated, inclusive financial systems that encourage savings and channel it to economically sound growth projects. The International Treasury Monetary One will continue to further improve its oversight and regulatory mechanisms as necessary to enhance the transparency and accountability of the financial sector. Our efforts will be focused on increasing the domestic supply of long-term capital and encouraging the development of domestic capital markets, including through multilateral, regional, subregional and national development banks.

The International Treasury Monetary One remind that one of the priority tasks is to continue the fight against corruption at all levels. The International Treasury Monetary One states that countries have made uneven progress in this area. Corruption affects both developed and developing countries, both public and private sectors. As such, the International Treasury Monetary One is determined to take urgent and decisive action to continue to fight corruption in all its manifestations in order to reduce barriers to effective resource mobilization and allocation and to avoid diverting resources from activities critical to development. This requires strong institutions at all levels, including, above all, an effective legal and judicial system and increased transparency. The International Treasury Monetary One welcomes countries where anti-corruption has become part of



public policy, and in this regard, we urge all countries where corruption flourishes to consider joining anti-corruption.

The current financial crisis, as well as the continuing weaknesses in the international financial system, once again confirm the need to strengthen the international financial architecture. The reform of the international financial architecture should be aimed at increasing transparency and strengthening the role and participation of developing countries and countries with economies in transition in international decision-making and norm-setting processes. Therefore, the *International Treasury Monetary One* is determined to take appropriate and timely steps to improve the functioning of the international economic and financial system.

The International Treasury Monetary One is committed to strengthening coordination between the organizations of the International Treasury Monetary One system and all other multilateral financial, trade and development institutions in order to promote economic growth, eradicate poverty and ensure sustainable development worldwide. Collaboration with the International Treasury Monetary One needs to be enhanced on the basis of a clear understanding of and respect for their respective mandates and governance structures.

To facilitate the development and effective implementation of strategies at all levels, the *International Treasury Monetary One* recommends that there be increased coordination and coherence among relevant ministries in all countries. The *International Treasury Monetary One* also recommends that international financial institutions and international development institutions continue to improve the coherence of development strategies in response to diverse needs and changing circumstances. To complement national development efforts, we call on all countries whose policies have implications for developing countries to intensify their efforts to develop strategies that are consistent with the objectives of sustained growth, poverty eradication and sustainable development in developing countries.

Having studied the documents, International Treasury Monetary One were convinced that the "Bank of Russia" (Central Bank of Russia) is following the strict instructions of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in choosing the country's economic policy, which is directed against the Sovereign Multinational People of the Russia - USSR.

Thus, Russia is under pressure from the IMF, the EU countries, the United States, using economic leverage using the Central Bank of the Russian Federation, the President of the Russian Federation, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Russian Federation, the Federation Council, and the Parliament to achieve the interests of the United States.



There is an invasion and interference in the internal economy of the country, the enslavement of the population, the destruction of the property of small and medium-sized businesses.

The International Treasury Monetary One remind those illegal financial transactions, including transactions for the benefit of a foreign state or in the interests of a foreign state, or their citizens are prosecuted under the law of the USSR. Such actions during martial law for going over to the side of the enemy are prosecuted by law with capital punishment.

The International Treasury Monetary One, following the implementation of the tasks set by Resolution No. 9 of December 22, 2021. "Reform of the world financial and economic system and its architecture" (009/RES2021), came to a final, irrevocable decision, and introduces the following decisions:

In the world financial and economic system and its architecture, to approve the role of the State Bank of the USSR as the main / the only financial regulator throughout the territory of the USSR.

Immediately start activating all functions of the State Bank of the USSR, including: printing of banknotes, postal items and banknotes of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), Russia (Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic (RSFSR)), coinage, management of all government accounts and debt obligations, as well as supervision of the banks of Russia (RSFSR) in cooperation with the FSB, the KGB of the USSR. The State Bank of the USSR in the world financial and economic system and its architecture should be responsible for international monetary and financial policy, including foreign exchange interventions.

The State Bank of the USSR should be responsible for the stability of the financial system, implement monetary policy, make decisions on changing the interest rate, issue the ruble, and control risks in the financial markets.

The State Bank of the USSR must assume the functions of maintaining a balance between public interests in the USSR and the interests of commercial banks; supervision and regulation of the banking system of the USSR, protection of the interests of investors and clients of credit institutions; regulation and stabilization of financial markets, risk control; participation in the functioning of the system of international and domestic payments; elimination of liquidity problems at the local level and provision of loans to credit institutions; strengthening the role of the USSR in the world economy; provision of depository services for national governments and official international institutions;



Assign part of the main functions previously assigned to the Bretton Woods institutions to the State Bank of the USSR. The State Bank of the USSR should promote the development of international cooperation, which is necessary in order to restore and maintain international monetary and financial stability, and should be ready to quickly allocate sufficient resources to help countries overcome crises.

The State Bank of the USSR, in conjunction with the special group of the Financial Stability and other bodies, should make efforts to better identify vulnerabilities, anticipate potential stresses, and act quickly to play a leading role in crisis response. The State Bank of the USSR will also begin to play an important role in alleviating the difficulties facing countries.

The State Bank of the USSR should continue, within its respective functions, to help developing countries cope with the negative effects of external shocks, such as sharp fluctuations in commodity prices, for example, through a special Fund of the State Bank of the USSR to mitigate the effects of external shocks. The *International Treasury Monetary One* recognizes also need of allocation of special drawing right of State Bank of the USSR on the development purpose.

The State Bank of the USSR should deal with issues of improving the quality of banking supervision in the countries of cooperation, organize the exchange of information between central banks, develop common approaches to the control of banking activities, develop its uniform standards and guidelines, and make recommendations to the Central Banks of countries and republics.

The *International Treasury Monetary One* emphasizes the need to assign new international functions to the State Bank of the USSR in order to more accurately monitor changes in economic power in the world economy and take into account current and future changes more fully. We reaffirm that strengthening the role and expanding the participation of developing countries in cooperation with the State Bank of the USSR is of decisive importance for raising the legal status and effectiveness of this institution in the World.

The *International Treasury Monetary One* recognizes the need to strengthen and enhance an inclusive intergovernmental development finance follow-up process that analyzes progress on commitments, identifies obstacles, problems and emerging issues, and develops specific recommendations and actions, taking into account various the proposals put forward.

The *International Treasury Monetary One* and the international financial institutions have complementary capabilities, making coordination critical. Therefore, we recommend to continue to ensure and strengthen cooperation, coordination, synergy and



exchanges between the *International Treasury Monetary One* and international financial institutions. In this regard, we believe that the current Resolution represents an important step towards enhancing cooperation;

International Treasury Monetary One do this for the benefit of all nations, in order to achieve a more inclusive, equitable, balanced and sustainable economic development that contributes to overcoming poverty and inequality throughout the World.

Approved, completed and executed
Date 01.03.2022



His Majesty

Alexander Nikolaevich Paramonov

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