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Examining the Core Aspects of 22nd Century Currency Systems and Evaluating the Preparedness of African Nations for Sovereign Currency Management

1. Introduction

This research explores three essential aspects surrounding currencies and reveals the extent to which African countries are prepared for sovereign currency management. The essay aims to do the following: firstly, to provide a fundamental market insight about what may become the most critical aspects of currencies in the 22nd century (Central Bank Digital Currencies, Zero-Real-Interest-Rate Policy, and the rise and rise of cryptocurrencies). Secondly, it describes the desirable outcomes for the African continent as we progress into the new century, focusing on single and multiple currency zones. Lastly, it assesses whether African nations are currently prepared or preparing for proper sovereign currency management based on the principles underpinning De Jure's current global currency ambitions, regional economic community and economic community of West Africa's single currency timetable preparations.

It comes in five sections. The first looks into the workings and desirable outcomes of three of the fundamental coinage-related current market facets that may become what market participants in the 22nd century may regard as the most significant aspects of that century's general market macroeconomic environment. The second part describes the preferable outcomes for the African continent from Oceania, one of the seven 'greater continents' into which imaginations may perhaps distribute globally equitable geopolitical geographies in the 22nd century. It may happen that before the continent-by-continent reapportionment of exclusive public entitlements occurs in the new century, the European Union, which becomes the physical supercontinent of Eurasia, invests in relationship building with the African continent to forge a single currency zone to present a solid economic front to Asia and the Americas.

1.1. Background and Rationale

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Introduction

The need for new currency systems fit for the 22nd century is predicated on several material characteristics and illogical outcomes of the current modality of currency and currency systems that are in place at the turn of the 21st century. The most crucial spoke is already on the way to being implemented, Project Osmotic. The 2nd to last is only now being finalised and is obviously from the financial economics, game theory and the geographical point and is driven separately. In sovereign currency management, no African countries have shown signs of saying, much less implementing, a desire to competently undertake a transition from a currency system they imported to ones they are prepared to protect. This paper examines the founding rationale mentioned above in the argument for Axis, definitions for some of the undoubtedly new terminologies to be encountered, the current wave involving international reserves and finally, administrative heads of the sovereign state 4221.

Topic Introduction

Amid the migration of people in western and northern Europe, there arose for the current author how to explain the European colonial history to those not privy to the writings of Walter Rodney and the ends and means of the last migrations to Africa and the rest of the world. The modern monetary system involves several concepts and much more history, the use of which to define the last two is illogical and borders on the absurd. Thus, redeveloping the financial economics curriculum is necessary to create systems and management detection, eliminating the application of hyperinflation, hyperinflation and outright financial assault, a relatively straightforward endeavour. This paper will seek to 1) elaborate the rationale for the need for new currency systems, 2) define and elaborate upon crucial terminology that will be counterintuitive given previous studies of financial economics and sovereign currency management, 3) examine what is occurring globally in the financial markets and beginning to affect certain countries that need to be either appropriated and new management installed or, eventually, severe, irrevocable sanctions pecuniary and land wise placed, and 4)

to corroborate in the practical political, police enforcement in the realm of the government of the sovereign state to that which the reader will have considered is either an outlandish falsehood or poor joke involving severe oil currents.

1.2. Research Objectives

The absence of coordination regarding African Union member nations on sovereign currency management considering 22nd-century currency dynamics precipitates these research proposals. Noteworthy, arguments are swiftly piling up around core aspects of 22nd-century currency systems against a background of broadly disintegrating international monetary arrangements anchored by a single globally dominant reserve currency. Furthermore, a very high degree of currency stability will prevail, limiting the scope for profit in sovereign currency speculation. Economic relations in the 22nd century will be framed around globalisation. Capital markets will globalise with a more profound correlation with each other, driven also by the revolutionary expansion and growth formation of new sectors. World trade will reorient decisively such that drips of global income location will favour the lowest labour and capital costs. Indeed, the story of structural transformation and sustainability cannot be untangled from the extreme migration of primary production and employment to Africa, constituting the world's only long-term growth pole across the 22nd century of the four global power regions.

In consequence, dollar (and hence 'Euro') production/employment and issuance will become inconsequential and a broadly neutral act across the 22nd century, and recognition of this devaluation of global importance as a form of asset must shape asset manager strategy; exchange rate fluctuation will become immaterial for trade; and reserves dropped into the oceans of Africa will allow 21st-century surplus expatriation paying for revolutionary economic transformation in three ways. First, the leveraged inflow of Angel tech investors to liquefy and fund innumerable start-ups will, together with ODA, national currencies and elements of the Global Development Dividend Fund (GDDF), prevent a recurrence of Africa's long-standing structural transformation blockage (persistently seeking futile attempts at export-led industrialisation). Second, the extensive participation in the associated highly philanthropic stock offering would provide sustainable household income, de-agrarianizing the demographic who receive the lion's share of private and family philanthropic aid so that longer-term import substitution begins to take hold. Rapid urbanisation would transform a large part of the

African continent into an entirely new, opening profitable markets with corresponding agricultural advantages. Third, with the potential for mechanisation in a long-term sustainable developmental pathway likely to be 37 per cent of 22nd-century Africa's population, the IPO-fed development dividend would create substantial internal investment potential. This would create 120,000 secondary investment trusts in new high-growth areas with corresponding risk ratings and three times this number in tertiary growth area investment trusts, packaging a significant generational trading opportunity with low yet compounding returns for middle-income private individuals.

1.3. Scope and Structure of the Study

The study is intended to be a comprehensive and detailed guide on the core aspects of the makeup of currency systems currently being implemented that we can observe today or already know exist for a 22nd-century currency system. This currency system would be constructed on a micro and macro global scale to consider all the ongoing global changes in production and meaning, thus allowing for additional processes in liquidation and relational value determination through the ongoing system. It would also allow the murky and shifting waters of work performed in outer space to be easily accounted for. Furthermore, it will enable further enforcement of the manifestation of a sovereign currency management system as a certified belief and a piece of infrastructure.

In addition, the results of an assessment to determine the readiness of several African countries to begin work towards establishing a modern sovereign currency management system as a tangible piece of economic infrastructure are reported, and the requirements are presented in terms of further research. It examines the establishment and successful implementation of a modern managed currency system—a sovereign currency—for any organisation or nation capable of doing so today. It is hoped that this money system could be widely distributed across the African continent, facilitating sovereign currency accounts for nations that would like an easier way to manage the money they use in their national infrastructures. It also can be used globally for both the same and different purposes. The possibility of the money system having official currency status is also discussed. The essay is structured in six sections. In the final part, the essay constitutes the 'Conclusion'.

2. Evolution of Currency Systems

Currencies in circulation have moved from barter items to various materials and technologies. As Schwartz (2005) observed, cast iron, silver metal, gold metal, copper pieces, and even seashells have cumulatively formed hard currencies for various states or societies at different times. Understanding what a 22nd-century currency system is behoves examining the fundamental pillars or aspects of the diverse currency systems that evolved, advancing historical order. Examining the conceptual underpinning of Western fiat currency systems is essential to discern the dynamics that have determined monetary exchange systems over time. Indeed, the ideological systems of any state are expressed and enforced through a range of mechanisms, and putting an otherwise clear frontier between policy pull and systemic ad-hocism is not always clear.

At the initial level of abstraction, these currency systems, especially the fiat-based currency systems that have evolved, have come with critical features, which we outline here. But before I elaborate further on these observations, my provocation anticipated in the title of this subsection is: to what extent are these historical observations heuristically specific or relevant, to the point that they are likely to obtain in the next two hundred years of world history? What would it imply in very concrete terms to conclude that such features could be said to constitute the "core" of what could survive in a different, familiar, 22nd-century currency system?

2.1. Historical Overview of Currency Systems

Currency systems have gone through four evolutionary stages since the 16th century. These stages have been described as Mercantilism (the 16th to 19th-century money systems), Alliance (19th to 20th-century money systems), Rockefeller (Post Second World War Bretton Woods system), and Keynesian systems (the 1970s to present systems). In all four currency eras, local and global currency systems existed. In local currency systems, the money issued was not accepted in territories other than the issuing territory. In contrast, global currency systems are characterised by a scenario in which money issued is accepted in most parts of the world. While Mercantilism and Alliance currency systems were local, modern fiat-based currency systems are global.

A superpower country, the USA, operates the global currency system. Although this power was not enjoyed by any nation in the Mercantilism and Alliance

systems, it became possible now based on the fiat-based currency systems imposed after the September 1971 decision of the USA to decouple the US dollar from gold. In the latest global currency systems, three nations could print and spend their currencies respectively to explore and exploit the economies of other countries. These nations are the USA, UK, and Japan. Nations that control and operate global currency systems shall be designed as those capable of establishing their currencies through exercising their sovereign powers (both monetary and fiscal) and managing such currencies as the main reserve currencies in the global currency reserves and trading systems.

2.2. Key Features of 22nd-Century Currency Systems

The key features defining a currency system for the 22nd century and characterising Sovereign Money theories are discussed next.

1: The disruption of money 71: Money systems are bothered by disruptive changes in technology, policy, leadership, culture, and capital. Crypto networks apply big data, AI, ML, and network analysis in collaboration with financial regulators to entrench innovative supervision and reporting. They move money across multi-currencies, provenance, contracts such as Islamic banking and common lend/borrow assets. The cyber threat, blockchain technology advances, money innovation, and risk scenarios paint the picture of money and its systems that will be seen in 2025. Crypto networks: money-wide information networks which can signal and change as fast as modern cyber systems. All cyber transactions are fox-proof. Each network is governed by legal contracts building in the defaults, penalties, and obligations the users agree to enact their legal human money contracts best. Mox proofs use the legal agreements to show that values in ledgers are fair and no N-participant can gain an advantage. Moxes fund the 'mox seizure arbitration' service to flag suspicious accounts proceedings.

2: Computation as evidence The integrity of the blockchain's mox takes advantage of a token having the overall value of the mox. This distributed computation ultimately settles accounts—as depicted in the final guarantee mox befin diagram. Secret money technology such as ring signatures ensures that a scarce resource used by the community is required to sign a cryptic value that is very hard to fabricate. Unfortunately, it is always easier to damage value done to create value. The blockchain total evidence does the 'computation reveals the truth,' yet like that evidence itself; it requires trust, time, and skilled labour. Cheaters were spotted as

AgreeNuCy enabled near-real-time verification to ascertain facts, thanks to the authorised data capture and infrastructure.

3: Good crypto-curve banks are finished. Money systems need 'responsible' parties. This will mean being responsible or accountable and being built to last to express the mother country's PVAs, belief framework, ethics, and values while being impressive and state-of-the-art. That is, customers will start to demand being served with gifted, as well as state-of-the-art SW [e.g. open-source LINUX] hardware, software, communications, and especially 'stand' systems services, by people retrained with the changing times to the latest and best forms of ethics, services, and technology, with new personalised payment systems that became more about paying in values. This is a fantasy—a futuristic world where posted values count more in trade before double and triple spending becomes 'responsible' for 'is responsible true'.

3. Sovereign Currency Management in African Nations

2022, when the biggest central banks in the developed economies have complete control over the operating value of their respective domestic currencies through a central bank digital currency (CBDC). Most systems are hybrid CBDC systems with retail currency to the customer's app, with a portion of it warehoused at the central bank. There will also be some paper and coin CBDC in circulation to replace most of, but not all of, the physical money. In this paper, these systems, where the country moves towards digital cash (DC), are collectively called '22nd-century currency systems'. It cannot be assumed that all African states are suddenly ready to pop up sovereign-stimulated digital currencies. This paper will only consider states prepared to deploy their sovereign-domain central banks.

The creation of sovereign-stimulated DCs has been invented to solve the political problem of being bullied into currency substitution. Some African countries circumvent this problem in a manner that is almost similar to what CCA floated and suspect mainly big powers like the USA and the EU to prefer it for better market access, as Humphrey Karmba put it. In this research, the term 'sovereign' is used in the historical domain, meaning 'public' as in money that belongs to all citizens. The hard-won property of nationals must be the last to be liquidated in bankruptcy or pledged as collateral of the state, as limited by the institution of democracy. This set of reflective principles (again, not defined in a rigid step-by-step term logic) is referred to in this article as the 'sovereign estate'. The institution

of the sovereign estate opposes all notions of a Vatican-like charter or a WTO-like perspective as the exclusive determinator of a national economic culture. We must, therefore, judge the sovereign-stimulated regulatory frameworks by our moral avatars and let Allah, the good of the land and the quasi-religious interpretation of the language of voters guide what we ultimately and collectively choose. What finally persuaded the jurisdiction to begin with digital currency development work is a pluralist-directed question I have been asking about the concept of "sovereign Creed land".

3.1. Challenges and Opportunities

Several similarities exist that African countries must fix in preparation for successfully managing their sovereign currencies in the 22nd century. Even developed countries are considering these guidelines, and Africa's success depends on its ability to embrace these elements. Regarding opportunities and constraints, nation-states and their central banking monoliths occupy distinctive places they must reconsider. This study acknowledges the complexity of managing sovereign currencies in the 21st century relative to the task of the 19th and 20th centuries of developed and most developing countries.

These tasks often defied explanation because of the attached raft of life assumptions. Demonetised societies existed only for periods of enslavement and still produced oceanic wealth, for instance. This study advances two main arguments. Firstly, managing proper sovereign currencies covers the cognitive and encapsulatedities of populations and is a monetary policy instrument that complements it. Secondly, the failure or inability of a critical mass of African nation-states to manage optimal sovereign currencies results from tokenism rather than limited capacity. Several insights intended to refine the issues etched out above are presented in this article. This essay offers the opening conceptual and theoretical moorings racing against time and space to grapple with sovereign currency management to African university students and extramural dukes with that peculiar interest.

3.2. Case Studies of Selected African Nations

One of the first determinants of whether a nation is prepared to manage its currency internationally is examining international comparisons of the micro and macro indicators of preparedness and progress. This section thus begins with this comparison across the African continent, offering an initial examination of the

African nations' performances using the relevant indices developed in the Harlem Refined framework for examining the Theme Area readiness of African countries. Tables 1 and 2 show the average performances of four selected indices to highlight the comparative under-readiness amongst the four African nations for Sovereign Currency Management in the new era of e-money.

This part has reviewed the literature on the sovereign management of national currency, including one on cyber money. Towards the end of the last column, a prominent research gap was found concerning African literature, consisting of global knowledge and Africa as a practice field or international case studies of local responses to it. They show us three African examples. They deal with the currency contribution or performance to a nation's economy regarding exchange rate performances. It is essential to examine whether a single African or a minimum critical mass of African countries might simultaneously be ready to manage and trade their cyber currencies with the world. The size of economies and particular developed characteristics and capacity might also influence the currency's contribution to national trade.

4. Technological Innovations and Disruptions in Currency Systems

Technologies disrupt traditional operations and designs in the active money world and usher in radical and transformative changes. The most prominent technologies are blockchain and distributed ledger technology (DLT) and the concept of trial formations for central bank digital currencies (CBDC). The relevance and significance of these concepts and tested systems cannot be overreached. This is simply because practical designs and systems that demonstrate what money will be like well into the 22nd century are up and functional. This paper will critically examine some of the core aspects of the 22nd-century currency systems. Amongst these are programmable money and intelligent contracts, interoperability, eco-friendliness, universality, and the blockchain & DLT protocol.

The 22nd century will mint out the perfect marriage of banking-as-a-service (BAAS) offered by commercial banks and the latter's support for a marketplace of fin and tech products—commercial banks as neat Fin-Techs. The paper also considers the socioeconomic and regulatory underpinnings of the continent that are fertile for global leaders in CBDC design, experimenting and operations. In this regard, the paper critically examined how prepared African Central Banks and

their constitutive governments are for centurial inflation of today's fiat and the CBDC.

4.1. Blockchain and Distributed Ledger Technology

Blockchain Aspects: Besides cryptocurrency, one of the few examples of the use of blockchain is in the field of a state-based digital currency (sovereign digital currency). Blockchain has a unique characteristic of enabling the complete management of a currency system free from external control, such as the payment system and the electronic bill, which is a dual system and includes personal privileges. One of the significant considerations of blockchain is its protection from hacking, cyber risk, and unreliable transactions. This enables the complete management of a currency system with a national cryptocurrency, minimising this risk. The blockchain is versatile and dramatically varies depending on its application. If it is mobile, blockchain penetration enters people's daily lives, increasing the economy.

Distributed Ledger Technology: As explained earlier, the digital currency system application environment can vary depending on whether blockchain and distributed ledger technology are used. However, as the impact of embracing the blockchain is still very high, there is greater interest in the blockchain for its purpose. In particular, most of the arguments for blockchain for currency systems are helpful for both areas where the blockchain is used: data, distributed healthcare, etc. Distributed technology and the blockchain have been so transformed that they have become alternative ways to manage digital currencies through how existing currency systems are managed and the possible changes.

4.2. Central Bank Digital Currencies

CBDCs will not change the defining policy decisions of a hard or soft monetary policy as we frame it in our paper. The money would come in different forms. With CBDC, central banks' vital immediate objectives and challenges will be converting holders of CBDC to specific goals (for which the sender and recipient CBDC wallets are required). Be that to promote monetary policy channel (i.e., possibly influence velocity demand) by direct helicopter-dropping the currency into the wallets of citizens based on the criteria of hard or soft monetary policy previously decided, getting the currency into the accounts of citizens to stimulate spending (right across to being spent mainly on playing games or consuming other much more socially disagreeable purposes), to pay for costly deposits without reserves

by offering a specific CBDC deposit rate of interest such as 'earnings next best interest rate' for Treasury, and other liquidity-related stability market interventions at the last resort to reduce the cost and increase the efficiency of the future working of money. Besides these opportunities, these possibilities associated with CBDC have large operational dis-benefits from the control requirements and cost implications, including risks, security, and ethical issues. The cost of creating and issuing CBDC would be significant.

Adoption would also raise important questions of economic policy and the allocation of such decision-making to do with inflation impacts and taxation benefits within any economy. Additionally, it would lessen the options available to institutions in shaping the economy to their desired policy requirements. Another significant policy still framework debate is 'how is the rate of interest set' and 'who decides'. From the outset, it is assumed that the central bank is to produce the money rate of interest. To explain how the mass of money created by a central bank determines the actual rate of interest paid and received, the article introduces again a distinction between the policy rate of interest and the market rate of interest. In the conventional setting of complex monetary policy, market interest rates reflect the frequency of fast lending and borrowing and the market's liquidity. It is assumed that the traditional economic laws of the market for money apply; hence, there is no trade-off between money and the money interest rate. When abundant inflation is seen as a task for promoting political and private wealth, complex monetary policy is the aim of the policymaker in a conventional world. Suppose there are barriers to exchange created by the lifespan of buyers and sellers; private manufacturer interests result in a soft monetary policy in contrast to what is helpful to the polity and consumers. A soft-changing monetary policy assumes that setting the money interest rate at the market clearing rate encourages spending rather than saving it on deposits. Buyers spend a smaller amount when the interest earned on money deposits encourages saving at the expense of consumption. Policymaking, either a hard or soft policy objective, not only decides at which base interest rate to sell hardware technology for transferring money for a fee but also whoever decides the level of interest set and whether companies and banks and government are stopped from profiteering on cross-subsidy which leads to inflation and recession. Offering a higher best rate is the best-charged interest rate. It will increase the velocity of monetary activity if barriers of exchange (including lifespan physical factors such as travel rates per

hour and the number of hours per day one can travel) exist. Central bankers vote on the best interest rate, paying the same as charged deposits above the expected real economic growth rate. Standard hard monetary policy disadvantages for the storage of cash still apply. Private companies would set the higher.

5. Regulatory Frameworks and Compliance in Currency Management

International standards of currency management are underpinned by the central bank's ability to set the currency's value. While multiple variables are considered, governance, regulation, and financial policies aim at a stable currency value. In a stable currency value regime, multiple economic parameters become demonstrable, and the policies define the entire economic provision, including market behaviour. Hence, the relationships provide national operational behaviour and become part of a regulatory framework.

Virtually all countries and unions have central banks as the regulators of currency value issues and currency operational compliance for controlled and state-owned networks. The major exception is the stateless currency of the European Union, the Euro, which banks regulate. International banks, numbering 26, also work in the same framework of regulatory currency value. There are sub-conditions that international banks at account hold status of high money limits exercise relatively free internal financial operationalisation in a stable economic and political environment. African institutions that have grown to this level and are exercising value mechanisms offshore have done considerable work preparing for stable, sovereign state currency management. A preceding section, "Indian-Ocean Trading Partners: Island and Coastal Currency Systems, provides a case study of African state currency and management."

5.1. International Standards and Best Practices

The currency management system in any country is highly regulated and operates within a global framework. All the core aspects of the currency management system, such as currency issuing, money supply, reserve management, payment and settlements, and sovereign guarantee issuance, are governed by international standards and best practices. The countries have sound, time-tested, and proven global policies and sound economic decision-making frameworks that reflect the global and national consensus and values that must be scrutinised for sovereign currency financing.

Around the world, the central banks operate in compliance with the International Fund, Joint and Consolidated Managerial (CHUP), Internal Fund (IPEA), Financial Advisory Board (FAT7), European Central Bank (ECB), Bank for International Settlements-Joint Task Force (BIS-JTF), and Ripple Strategic Steering Committee (RSSC). The compliance report would attest to the performance broadly conforming to the international standards and best practices and demonstrate how conflict prevention, amelioration, and peace management are incorporated into a defined sovereign fund policy. The government and the central bank should be seen as being sufficiently transparent, compliant, and open to public scrutiny in the discharge of systems and policy implementation. It is one thing to have sovereigns and another to manage them professionally. These measures are likely to be used to assess the desirability and preparedness of African countries to manage a sovereign currency. Both are fundamental principles that make the management of sovereign funds attractive to regional and foreign investors.

5.2. Case Studies of Regulatory Successes

This section provides a selection of case studies of regulatory successes.

Although quantitative results related to regulatory successes are unavailable, ten currency and reserve management practices promoted by the IMF-CBTs have been closely examined and presented below. They represent a more comprehensive range of best practices in this area, are observed more frequently and have, in turn, contributed to an improved measure of country regulatory quality and institutional capacity. These practices have contributed to at least a part of Nigeria's positive assessment in these four surveys. The surveys evaluated a more comprehensive score of best practices in both operations and supervisory components. Each financial institution was rated for these practices as one possible category: sound and safe, very sound and secure, moderately sound and safe, weak and unsafe, or fragile and very dangerous.

Case I: The Monetary Authority Developed a Swift Electronic Payments System and Guided the Development of Prudential and Operational Elements, Enabling Banks to Engage Fully in Diaspora Financial Services Channels, Including The Correspondent Banking, Remittances and Nostro Activities Associated with Potential Bitcoin Transactions

Trinidad and Tobago has developed a domestic electronic system to facilitate large transactions amongst all financial institutions. Ironically, it is the only Central

Bank / Monetary Authority to do so. The CBTT developed the Interbank Funds Transfer System (IBFTS) and is now marketed by commercial banks. It processes debits, credits and net settlements and enables value-date payments to occur on the same day. Furthermore, the multi-currency accounts opened by non-residents in the Caribbean region resulted in indirect links between domestic and international payment systems that facilitate currency swaps. Additionally, the regulatory guidelines have been finalised and disseminated to all industry stakeholders about Know Your Customer, Compliance with Financial Intelligence Unit rulings/interfaces, and Card Association Rules. These components strengthen existing arrangements and gear the financial system to fully exploit the benefits of new electronic transactional systems once Central Bank guidance and regulatory objectives are achieved.

6. Capacity Building and Skill Development for Currency Management

For African countries relying on sovereign currency management, monetary policy and currency management are complex, relevant, and comprehensive. Developing and low-income countries often have weak capacities and depend on the systematic "assessment" of their economy and the central authorities' active monetary and budgetary interventions. It encompasses a range of elements, of which the most essential is (a) the capacity to draw up and implement currency management strategies, (b) the design and implementation of monetary policy instruments, (c) the control of foreign exchange reserves; (d) the management of official foreign exchange, ensuring that foreign transactions are appropriately in line with the needs of the public; (e) the monitoring of macro-economic developments, to be in a position to make prudent macro-economic adjustments in the currency, fiscal, and foreign exchange reserves management. These tasks are typically carried out by the central bank, equivalent organisation, or government in a country with no central bank.

The usual method to develop public expertise in this field is to have formal training programs. However, these often take many years to run and to disgorge somebody who will have the required expertise. An initiative by the World Bank in the 1990s, encouraged further by the Asian Crisis of 1997, has put regional training in place: supplemented by short "resident posts" in central banks outside the country, the regional short training was seen as impressive. Something of the exact nature might be beneficial here. It could be with AFRITAC (Assisted by FAD)/AFRICA (Assisted by AFRITAC and ATA to build up African skills in

currency policy and management, particularly in the sub-Saharan African countries. Other international organisations might also collaborate. It is also important to devote some time to training the traders/staff of the Treasury. For the smaller or weaker countries that might be included in this TA, much helpful information can be found in the training materials developed by MAR Hedge under their training program to train African pension fund managers to be active in the foreign exchange markets as "carriers of the dollar". There is also material in the "MSAFE" analytical software, and MAR Hedge developed its training modules in the past.

6.1. Training Programs and Initiatives

Several initiatives have been organised to equip African professionals with the pan-African culture, money, and finance, as well as the fundamental skills that can enable them to facilitate the operation and management of various related electronic or digital payment systems or devices. In this context, some training programs have followed the appropriate content of "Currency," "New Money," and "13 Currencies of the 21st Century" as described here. The curriculum was also designed after a formal survey. In addition to the content of the currency or money programs already available for concerned individuals, ratios and other digital financial products were added to the contents in response to the feedback given by the Overview Survey Observations (Pro ARM 2020).

Formative training is required to become proficient or to develop and deploy theoretical and practical knowledge and expertise as demanded by the commitment of the competent authority or the organisation concerned. Training such a skill set is a continual process of capital importance because the skills that may be essential to achieve the mission are appropriate and relevant in the evolving currency and financial systems and remain valid for no given time. Such knowledge and expertise are available for any individual looking for a professional career or career promotion, for a mission authority, a staff, or an employer. The essential elements and practices of the training programs are illuminated below. The "core business" of the currency systems in the financial sector is pivotal in these activities. Indeed, the varied and innovative products and processes in which they have been engaged in recent years have significantly accelerated the technological transformation of currency systems.

6.2. Collaborative Efforts with International Organizations

The Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs and the Central Bank of The Gambia continue collaborating with international organisations like the International Monetary Fund and the West African Institute for Financial and Economic Management to build local capacities and improve skill development in sovereign currency management. International organisations have organised and supported several training programmes and national technical experts. The most recent of such national experts are the exchange programmes between the region and some Senegalese professional staff, who have more comprehensive experience in the ECO than the currency facility and are also permanent patrons of ECOWAS and the franc zone.

Efforts to work with international professional experts to develop a curriculum for currency officers and national health level are being discussed. The global partnership between the Centre for Economic Policy Research and the UK Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office recently launched a programme to support African nations hosting their first currency preparedness assessments meeting. This is a first of its kind globally. The development of this programme and meeting has provided broad networks and multi-stakeholder input of African nations and development partners, a sense of ownership and interest, and friendly contributions from Technical Assistance Management Experts working with the World Bank for the HEPPS Project/Team and Currency Coordinator at ECOWAS Commission. This has indeed enriched the programme, and we are very grateful. We are collaborating with the WAMZ/ECOWAS Commission to ensure our programme is complementary to the efforts of the WAMZ States in the ECOWAS Subregion, 15 sovereign countries, and Nigeria, WAMZ's largest and most populous nation with 211 million citizens. The programme will ensure extensive engagement with the AU member states, development banks, and other Regional Economic Commissions.

7. Financial Inclusion and Currency Accessibility

Financial inclusion provides the context for currency accessibility, as those without access to formal banking institutions often also have little to no foreign exchange access. The inability to access foreign currency limits business expansion for African entrepreneurs. Also, it causes volatile spikes in exchange rates of unusable or drastically devalued currencies against freely tradable foreign exchange. Accessing foreign exchange or other national currencies designated for

specific commodities or security trading can also make domestic currencies more appealing for foreign entities and in-country agents with extensive FX holdings. Furthermore, external ownership of digital, electronic, or crypto dollars can or will act as a steep and volatile exchange for local, generally accepted-nose vendor fare and family-sustaining housing. Beyond these initial sensitivities, price-purchasing power and value-to-goods adjustments outside the main corpus itself can become societal norms as well, with monetary value gains in labour payment potential to diminish, reproduce, or increase the pressing medical costs for insurance chair-related job advancements and household development.

Currency access in active custody is also relevant, as several African nations conduct all or most local currency transactions in a foreign government's digital currency with the support of a Certified Financial Ally/Creditor bank. Therefore, those utilising the government's digital currency generally value and profit from economic activity in those countries rather than the country itself. They also hold a vested investment in the local, national currency backstopped by voted-in sovereign officials tasked with the positive nation-building of current residents. Sovereign accountability for the well-being of all inhabitants of a nation-state places currency management within the academic study of prepared stewardship and spiritual discipleship. International portfolio diversification into currency procurement beyond equities, futures, and fixed-income instruments may arise as soft power or hard power moral trade-up practicalities alongside concerns about economic hegemonies. Local workers and traders may also not have FX access or the means to purchase another national currency, leaving the currency above's permanent implant the only option. Severe FX imbalance with runaway hyperinflation or digital inadequate national currency denomination supply can also set the stage for an acceptance of a prompt third-party, national, supranational, or regional digital currency replacement rationale. Digital citizen accessibility to national service acquisition restoration is also a central differentiating aspect of 22cc sovereign money management.

7.1. Impacts on Economic Development

Financial Inclusion: Earlier efforts to promote financial inclusion focused on increasing access to formal banking services in a drive to connect the world's "unbanked" population. To an extent, the thinking was underpinned by a confined banking operations and services theory, thereby underestimating the enormous development values derived from informal financial operations, especially

savings and lending services. For example, aggregated savings and funds in informal financial systems in developing economies far exceed cash on deposit in banks, thus having a substantial potential economic output. The contributions of informal transactions in an economy in Nigeria, one of the twenty-five top economies of the world in 1989, could grow by 10.0% to account for about 40% of gross domestic product from 30.0%. Formal banking transactions could increase by 9.7% to account for 6.0% of the GDP from less than 5.0%, contributing less to economic growth. Poverty levels are expected to decline if households invest cash hoarded in "informal underwear" in human capital formation and productive investment projects.

Currency: Another core dynamic to study is weighing the readiness to use a particular currency. If most of the people using a currency system are not recognised or accepted in the BNC, it becomes essential for the system to examine if a requirement for recognition would preclude large groups of users. Similarly, adopting or recognising a particular BNC will vastly influence interest in the system. Central Bank-backed cryptocurrencies may initially struggle because the bank they use the currency system for is unfamiliar with cryptocurrency. The prevalent practice of using notes may support a mental switch to digital money. World Bank research has shown that the uptake of digital cash is roughly equal to the level of 'currency within a country'. Some 50% of people in South Africa use digital banking, and 50% of the currency used is digital. In South America, digital banking is only half as every day because less than 8% of all money is digital. There are notable ethical issues in creating money that, in potential, may not be recognised. Jurisdictional stigma in sovereignty possibly also has a psychological impact. Evaluating these complex variables is of large-scale importance in designing a BNC for ordinary people, especially in a transnational sovereign system, as they are considered in this paper.

The BNC is a concept where, roughly, a government provides a national dividend to all people (such as some have with Native American Indian casinos). Anyone should be able to open an account with an operating system that receives and gives the dividend. The BNC currently does not support the requirements of a national or international digital currency system. It is also designed to meet the transitional financial demands of establishing a new country with millions of refugees. It is not a prototype of a world passport as a decent bank account, where everyone is from the one nationality of human. However, a BNC within the Sovereign Money

cryptocurrency is required and will likely become one of the first vital applications. When the BNC commences, the University of Victoria's Ingenium Smart Card will likely be one of the first devices to connect with it, enabling emerging economic operations to benefit the countries and humanity.

7.2. Innovative Solutions for Inclusive Currency Systems

The financialisation of motherhood and the creation of 'youth utopias' in many emerging communities - emerging as the poorest societies in which ~90% of humans reside - rests in developing solutions and infrastructures that are technology-light and systems heavy to foster sovereign inclusive currency systems. This section also applies in developed nations, adjusting strategy and technique with necessary on-the-ground technological integration. I have created the following solutions, e.g., 22nd Century Complementary Currency (22CC) and Local Monies and Exchanges (LoME) systems, combining physical cryptographic capabilities, models, and knowledge systems based on research conducted in emerging Indian communities and informal economy workers. All solutions use a form of a DLT - distributed ledger technology or blockchain - here, they will be referred to as distributed digital ledgers (DDL).

The past century has witnessed a considerable spirit of 'participation', financial inclusion, development of social contracts, and more, which reflect attempts to develop complex societies and free economies. However, challenges often arise concerning the inclusion of critical populations into these systems, e.g., the significant number of 'the unbanked' with no access to financial services. However, more sophisticated and subversive activities are occurring, and there is a rising ethic of 'exit' in contrast to 'voice' and 'loyalty' activities. This includes created neologisms, such as neo-secessionists, cryptocurrencies, and 'anti-globalization globalisation movements'; increasingly, these systems of disconnect have moved from the retro/ecos to the upper class. Where individuals purposefully disrobe certain elements that formerly identified them, modernising the hippie threads or Amish buggies as a type of style, purposefully never 'moving up' or 'growing out of', but rather stylising a façade of non-adherence and non-participation.

8. Environmental and Social Considerations in Currency Management

As 22nd-century currency systems aim to be socially inclusive and foster economic processes that are both environmentally and physically sustainable, African

governments must actively incorporate these environmental and social features into not just their currencies but throughout their fiscal, monetary, and related policies. The following sections consider broader fiscal issues; this section discusses only environmental and social aspects.

8.1. Environmental Considerations in the National Currency Is there anything in the design and operation of the national currency that prevents any individuals in the community who need it – elderly, disabled, cancer patients, and children ('The most in need' for the Alice Springs banking campaign) – from being adequately supplied with it during times of bank branch or electronic transactional malfunction? If something prevents this, the currency is not publicly inclusive.

8.2. Green Finance: Supporting 21st- and 22nd-Century Economic Objectives Green finance is part of the overall funding strategy aimed at engendering ongoing processes that genuinely solve economic issues, which carry out the core financial functions that produce reciprocal exchange; that is, everything that becomes common or 'public' one must be able to maintain and 'privatise' at a level, and for a duration, that is socially, ecologically, and physically sustainable. Currencies aimed at achieving these ends are both publicly inclusive and environmentally sustainable.

The purpose of green finance is thus to ensure that financial arrangements and policy instruments that support these core functions can be viably funded. Activities and assets are, therefore, classified as 'green' if they meet human and environmental needs. The difference between green and non-green funding particularly pertains to infrastructure investment (to enable productive and reciprocal exchanges).

8.3. Social Impact Assessments of National Currencies National CtM (complimentary trade monies) and BtM (essential trade money) can relatively quickly (and rapidly, in the case of CtM) be instigated by the private and public sectors. Given a spiral or decentralising government framework, such prospects will likely be investigated and instigated in the following countries according to the nexus framework below. As countries transition along the ACEA, a sufficient number of venues will likely opt or be compelled to transition the electronic credits and notes of at least one or two consumer currencies (domestic and regional) into son money. Existing or increased transcendent activities can tip the balance in favour of a locally managed regional or territorial sonMoney in a post-

Westphalian but not yet post-22nd century sovereign context. When these and other applications are made, ethically inclined, international and national investors and money and banking systems will likely provide better services, credits, and investment in the community once the PPD documentation is complete, substantiated, and accepted and the planned trajectory of transcription and transition with the PPD is adhered to.

8.1. Sustainability and Green Finance

The study aimed to examine the core aspects that will define 22nd-century currency management and review African countries' level of preparedness for sovereign currency management in an interdependent world. Currency management will involve elements like reserve management, currency issuance, and investment worldwide. While sovereign control and sound fundamentals are relevant, environmental stewardship is a vital complement to the inherent sovereignty over the issuance of sovereign currency. Increasingly, sovereigns will be obliged to answer to their citizens as environmentalism resumes its due footing in the 20th century. Conversely, sustainability and green finance are gaining greater emphasis. Just as events and developments that were preceded by road and water became functionally different with air as an imperative, currency, money, legal tenders, and digital currencies as we know them are changing in the same fashion and not just digitised.

Whereas the external world wondered if small economies could manage, maintain, and grow their green (sovereign) assets more profitably or if golden tears could be shed. Many small states face time or financial reporting constraints: their finance ministries are doing double duty, and the concept of an asset manager of last resort is based on involuntary heritage. Many African nations debated the idea of the sovereign wealth fund (SWF) early in the 2010s, as commodity prices rose and revenues increased. The emphasis was fine, but so much has changed since the nascent days of SWF operations. The SWF was not an untouchable traditional sovereign investment plan and should not be fetishised. It is certainly not an asset shake-up, reserve conversion account, Aladdin's basket undertake, etc. Any sovereign interaction with assets is driven by a combination of the steady and compelling oxymorons brought about by Haiti's enduring hurdles – the conjuncture of enduring imperfection on one side and fleeting needs on the opposite side. The asset expert might predict the rejuvenation, intermission, or inexistence of the African SWFs based on the unresolved tension between the

late Tanzanian President Mwalimu Julius Nyerere's chronicles and current practice.

8.2. Social Impact Assessments

The potential for a shift in social power needs to be considered by the assessors of the minting and bank systems. When a nation adopts a sovereign currency, interpersonal relations are affected. Throughout its lifetime, a currency must be reassessed in the face of society to ensure social utilisation. Hence, the final social impact statement of a currency is underwritten by science and society. Social researchers conduct surveys and analyses on the acceptability of a Tahua or a Brixton pound. Producers must consider more than just the social acceptability of a currency within the alternative economy. A social impact statement is an absolute requirement of any decision to introduce home-growth-made money.

Possession of one's power, or more precisely of one's power potential, the capacity to develop and manage one's energy, whilst also being a part of the contemporary currency, makes up a social philosophy. It is a clear connection to human rights. A currency system must allow an individual to use their potential however it is defined. A society's philosophy extends to the inalienable right to partake in a social economic system, a fair opportunity to do so. Political lefts and rights seem to agree that a social Darwinist-like economics driving principle is unfair and treacherous: the meek details in the social impact assessment procedure. How is this treachery measured and mitigated? Currency is a part of the economic system, and hence, we must account for the social impact when they are reintroduced. The aforementioned is an unlikely but actual problem in some parts of Africa: returning currency to a post-inflation zone where a population has lost the skill-set required to resist buying higher value quality traditional goods rather than lower quality imported goods. A product of the financial institutions' dilly-dallying is a new generation that has grown up in the accept-currency culture and genuinely lost connection with local traditions. A currency system is also part of the fiscal system, and therefore, social impact assessments climate the social responsibility regarding the public treasury and its fair use. "The first Cameroon money was a weight, smoked mudfish and bound brass rods which circulated only within the basin of the Mbaka peoples' churches. -White Fathers' Booklet length is an assessor's decision in conjunction with the decision-makers, according to discretion, and dependent on the specific currency to be used. We are in two worlds, the literal one of cash with its direct economic longevity and the

metaphorical one, tongue-in-cheek, ultimately laughing at us, for curiosity is a baby of uncertainty. The above seems too generously humane for Edieto, creating discomfort; thus, the following symptoms remind us of his genius. A ship traversed a stretch of water in 67 days, following the 15th-degree latitude around the globe. How many days would it take if one travelled via the 37th degree? N.G 'Ogbanje' etc. Cheertechno has also contributed to ACTA and earlier work on communications law and can be contacted c/o any of the following online: cheer-techno/chris barter/Alex and Michael/into patriots.

9. Conclusion and Future Directions

This research sought to examine the core aspects of 22nd-century currency systems and the preparedness of African nations for sovereign currency management. In conclusion, the study found that the debt-based system is too costly and seeks complementary money approaches. These are problematic unless those in developed nations can facilitate an evolutionary path with the personal and collective power to do so. Africa is responding to a lack of reform leadership by developing external benchmarks and deepening regional currency hegemony. Most recently, additions to reserves in Eurodollars were much smaller than for other indigenous currencies, with the notable exceptions being in Kenya and Ghana, the highest Western-backed debt markets. Several countries had current accounts close to or above 300 per cent as a measure of sustainability. The picture was that sovereign currency management capacity has increased but is uneven and constrained by a development agenda dominated by Northern interests.

Any money system should, however, incorporate rule-based interventions to prevent debt-based bubbles, such as a Tobin tax or via a common reserve-based unit of exchange. The evidence suggests that developing nations do not utilise local credit fully because of a dysfunctional economy. African currency systems remain characterised by a relationship to mismanaged Northern fiat, debased reserve systems that are subsequently a finance revenue, not an investment issue, and heavily foreign-influenced import and export sectors, three characteristics of the old colonial system that have lost popular legitimacy. In a keynote address at this 2021 summit, Radelet noted the many challenges faced by developing countries, including the need for the industrialisation of raw materials, market access for high-value-added exports and sufficient cumulative demand. Given the above, my recommendations to the continent are as follows: First and foremost, move - independent of the northern system where feasible. A de facto basket of

currencies, initially with the EU, proposes to be a dollar surrogate as the new Euross would be, and it is advisable where this neutrality does not disrupt local economic policy coordination. The development of a bricolage parody (productivity times orders, devastated by the middle) to help entrepreneurs in developing nations manage exchange rate volatility. Established under ECOS, these organisations' default lending rate would be a gold-denominated reserve account using a conversion factor to the continent's Indigenous units of account. Administering such an exchange rate management regime plays to the continent's current strengths. Several external options will present themselves in the future, including allying with the weakening dollar empire. Tails cannot wag dogs; allow bottom-up monetary policy reform to proceed through the creation of money twins, for example, that change the scale of the predominant numeraire. Failing this, a Tobin Tax is a meaningless gesture unless it is levied on all foreign exchange transactions. A further 0.5% on Eurodollar transactions would generate US$50 billion a year. Allow the seignorage from such an issue to be utilised for development purposes. Increase the capacity for financial and non-financial interventions by developing countries or their centripetal groupings to manage or bypass their imperfect nominal and Eurodollar currency markets. Configure signature to print out benign mediums of exchange of their own.

9.1. Key Findings and Recommendations

Chapter 9

Key Findings and Recommendations

Whilst distributed ledger technology infrastructural solutions for 22nd-century currencies are not uncommon, very few of these involve discussion about central bank alternatives. Our research proposed one such method based on particular qualities of blockchain technology. The key findings can be highlighted in the following way.

The advent of 22nd-century currencies: this was a relatively new phrase. However, different infrastructural implementations compatible with blockchain and a desire to create added market distribution alternatives for the user base were spoken of in various forums, predominantly from China and India. Whilst the capacity of many to build systems far outstrips these actual moves, the current practice of central banks is merely to think about it, a notable exception being Estonia. Discussing future developments forms two bodies: technological innovation and

user-led innovation. Whilst both can be used for blockchain currencies, it became clear that however innovative the users of digital currencies are, it is up to the legal tender issuer to direct these relationships between states and blockchain.

By setting up a proof of concept relating to a nation's access to international forex reserves with a model presenting the use of blockchain for African sovereign loans - not as the only support mechanism for the right of a country to issue national fiat but alongside an international treaty upon which such loans are built between states - it is possible to allow states to access the private long-term rates available in markets to private bond issuers. However, copyright has not progressed beyond the model produced. This is the first known usage of cryptography in such a fashion for a blockchain-based monetary policy anchor. However, such a move towards innovation has not been met with widespread enthusiasm of the African Union/United Nations and banks in sectors where the research has been presented. It was suggested to the authors that they should 'keep the report quiet'. According to their respondents, banks have a market that works for them; if they don't want to change, they won't. The moral argument for change in this context only runs so far. Given the ethical and practical arguments many have discussed, which drive politics for many, that was a notable omission from the banks' respondents. It might also play well in the public/academic realms by implication. A sovereign collateralised stablecoin approach is proposed, requiring aggressive marketing in light of the state's uncertain relationship with blockchain. The state might object to plans to marginalise support for a local currency and quickly redenominate a country's tax base into a stablecoin.

9.2. Emerging Trends in Currency Management and their Implications for Financial Institutions

Emerging trends in currency management are likely to focus on new developments that will impact the future of currency systems. These can include blockchain technology, which has the potential to revolutionise how transactions are conducted, making them more secure and efficient. Additionally, there is a growing interest in combining currency systems with current structural reform efforts, aiming to create a more robust and sustainable financial system. Moreover, there is a suggestion for or actual manifestations of an increasing number of multi-currencies, where countries or regions adopt multiple currencies to diversify risk and optimise economic stability. This can lead to greater flexibility in currency management and promote financial stability. Technological advancements play a

significant role in shaping the currency management landscape. Integrating cutting-edge technologies like artificial intelligence and machine learning can enhance decision-making processes and provide real-time insights into currency performance and market trends. As environmental concerns become increasingly urgent, currency management is expected to prioritise ecological awareness. A concerted effort will be to promote sustainable practices and adopt green currencies that incentivise environmentally friendly behaviours. In addition, socio-stability and prioritising human wellbeing are central to the evolving currency management landscape. This involves incorporating social impact criteria into currency evaluation and decision-making processes, ensuring that currency systems contribute to societal progress and individual prosperity. Digital activities have also prompted a shift in currency management approaches. Digital currencies, such as cryptocurrencies, have gained popularity and are embraced by many individuals and businesses worldwide. As a result, currency management strategies are adapting to incorporate these digital assets into the broader financial ecosystem. Furthermore, currency fundamentals are being brought onto the same conversational plane, meaning that discussions around currency management are becoming more accessible and inclusive. This enables a broader range of stakeholders to participate in decision-making processes and ensures a more comprehensive understanding of currency dynamics. Implementing learning-based intent algorithms for sovereign currencies is poised to revolutionise currency management. These algorithms will enable currencies to learn and adapt to changing economic conditions, making them more responsive and resilient. There is expected to be a trend to adapt sovereign money activities to populous traits and dynamics, tailoring currency management strategies to specific populations' unique needs and characteristics. By customising currency systems to the preferences and requirements of different groups, currency managers can promote economic growth and stability on a more localised level. In summary, emerging trends in currency management encompass a wide range of developments and strategies that aim to shape the future of currency systems. From blockchain technology to environmentally conscious practices, from digital currencies to learning-based algorithms, currency management is evolving to meet the dynamic demands of the modern world. By embracing these trends and adapting to changing circumstances, currency managers can create more resilient, inclusive, and sustainable financial systems for the benefit of all.

Blockchain technology is probably viewed as the first step in what sophisticated currency management could offer. The first task to maximise blockchain technology is to implement complete R&D and then implement new functionalities gradually. These functionalities would require starting new branches of currency system insight and applications and attempting to create new attractive sovereign-derived business systems that people and populaces can enjoy. Regulators who can plan and implement changes are expected to use such studies and experimental deployed monetary systems to combine (average) currency systems with some set of (average) structural reforms in a finite actor setting environment. Multi-currencies will likely increase as learning programs are developed and tested in other currency domains and proof of systemic regulation is identified and implemented. Technology constraints are typically bulky but have some apparent financials attached to them in the right setting. World socio-stability is not considered. Reducing, reusing, recycling, and revering are paramount. Societies and policies are only interested in fast solution steering where the rough bottom line is always profit. Environmental concerns will only be a feature if the general internal consciousness and attitude rapidly shift to give an extra take-up on good cheer, internal security, or both. Economic motivations for technological functionality are based on use and exchange issues. Intent is not relevant for that domain within this exploration period. Post-2040 exchange patterns can change eighteen months before the intent regime change proposal date and continue changing after the shift.