HHHS MUN XV

YIN & YANG: The Harmony in Opposites

FECC

Futuristic Economic Crisis Committee

TOPIC:

Designing a Stable Global Monetary System in an Era of Economic Integration

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I. Committee Description:

The Futuristic Economic Crisis Committee (FECC) is a specialized crisis committee set in the year 2050. The committee brings together key states and economic actors at a decisive moment in the history of the international financial system: the implementation of the Universal Global Currency (UGC).

Unlike a conventional General Assembly or economic committee, FECC does not operate solely through long-term discussion and resolution writing. Delegates will be required to react to a constantly changing situation, make strategic decisions under pressure, negotiate both publicly and privately, and deal with the consequences of their own actions. The committee begins at a moment of profound uncertainty. The UGC is already being introduced. Governments are restructuring their financial systems, international institutions are attempting to establish a governance framework, and markets are adjusting to an unprecedented transition. At the same time, opposition is growing, vulnerabilities are emerging, and the very system intended to bring greater stability may become the source of a new global crisis.

• The committee will operate through a developing crisis rather than a fixed sequence of events.

• Delegates will have the opportunity to respond publicly, negotiate privately, and take independent action.

• Committee decisions may have immediate consequences within the simulation.

• The Presidency and Crisis Team may introduce developments in response to both delegate action and inaction.

• Delegates are expected to balance the interests of their assigned actor with the wider consequences of their decisions.

II. Introduction to Topic: The Universal Global Currency

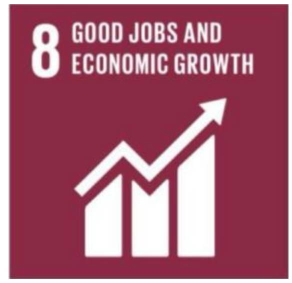
The Universal Global Currency, commonly referred to as the UGC, was conceived as a response to decades of fragmentation within the international monetary system. Its supporters argued that a shared currency framework could simplify international transactions, reduce exchange-rate volatility, and allow for greater coordination between economies.

By 2050, this idea has moved beyond theory. The international community has begun the process of integrating the UGC into the global financial system. However, the introduction of a single global currency raises a fundamental question: how much economic control are states willing to surrender in exchange for greater integration? Monetary policy has traditionally been one of the strongest tools available to governments. Through interest rates, currency management, and national financial institutions, states have been able to respond to their own domestic circumstances. A universal system challenges that model. The UGC therefore represents both an opportunity and a risk. Its success could transform international economic cooperation. Its failure could expose the entire world to a crisis on a scale no individual national currency system has ever faced

Potential Benefits	**Potential Risks**
Greater stability in international transactions and exchange	A reduction in national monetary sovereignty
Reduced costs associated with cross-border payments and currency conversion	The concentration of financial risk within one interconnected system
Easier movement of capital and increased opportunities for international trade	The possibility that a cyberattack or technical failure could have worldwide consequences
Greater financial coordination between participating economies	Disputes over representation and control within the governing structure
Potentially wider access to international financial systems	The unequal ability of states to absorb the costs of transition

A. Link to SDGs:

SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth



A stable and inclusive global financial system can encourage sustainable economic growth, improve international trade, reduce transaction costs, and promote productive employment worldwide.

SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities

A carefully governed universal currency could improve financial inclusion and reduce disparities in global market access. Delegates must also prevent the system from disproportionately benefiting wealthier nations.

B. Link to the Theme:

The Futuristic Economic Crisis Committee embodies the concept of Yin & Yang by exploring the delicate balance between unity and sovereignty, innovation and stability, and opportunity and risk.

A Universal Global Currency promises unprecedented economic integration and efficiency, yet simultaneously threatens national autonomy, financial independence, and geopolitical balance. Delegates must continuously navigate these opposing forces, recognizing that every advancement introduces new vulnerabilities and every solution creates new challenges.

The committee demonstrates that sustainable progress can only be achieved when competing interests are balanced rather than allowing one to dominate the other.

C. Link to the Pillars of Good Governance:

- **Accountability:** Institutions governing the Universal Global Currency must remain accountable for monetary decisions, emergency interventions, and financial stability to preserve public trust.
- **Transparency:** Transparent financial policies, open decision-making processes, and accessible reporting are essential to maintaining confidence in a unified global monetary system and preventing corruption or manipulation.

III. Futuristic Timeline: The Road to 2050

The creation of the UGC was not the result of a single event. It emerged gradually from a changing international order in which technology, financial interdependence, and geopolitical competition increasingly challenged traditional monetary structures.

- 2020–2030: A Changing Financial Order

The rapid expansion of digital finance transformed the way money moved across borders. At the same time, inflation, supply-chain disruptions, debt, and geopolitical tensions exposed weaknesses within the existing international economic system.

- 2030–2040: Technology and Dependence

Artificial intelligence and increasingly automated financial systems became deeply integrated into global markets. States became more technologically dependent on one another, while the risks associated with interconnected systems became increasingly difficult to contain.

- 2040–2047: Fragmentation

Rather than creating greater unity, the expansion of competing digital currencies and financial systems intensified geopolitical competition. Governments sought greater control over their own financial infrastructure, while international markets became increasingly divided.

- 2048: The Cyberattack

A major cyberattack struck international financial networks, disrupting cross-border payments, banking communications, and currency exchanges. Markets reacted immediately. Governments introduced emergency measures, and confidence in the existing system declined sharply. The event became a turning point in international discussions surrounding monetary reform.

- 2049: The Push for Reform

The events of 2048 accelerated calls for a new international financial framework. Support for the UGC grew among those who believed that a more coordinated system could prevent future instability. Opposition, however, remained strong, particularly among states concerned about sovereignty and unequal control.

- 2049–2050: From Agreement to Implementation

Negotiations focused on governance, representation, transition mechanisms, debt, and the future role of national currencies. Reaching an agreement was difficult. Implementing it proved even more so.

- 2050: The Beginning of the Crisis

The committee opens during the implementation of the UGC. Financial systems are being integrated, governments are adapting, and the international community is attempting to establish confidence in a system whose limits have not yet been tested.

IV. The Situation at the Start of Committee

The 2048 cyberattack provided the political momentum for reform, but it did not create the crisis FECC is designed to explore. The crisis lies in the implementation itself.
The UGC was introduced as a solution to fragmentation and instability. Yet by connecting national economies more closely than ever before, it has also created a new kind of vulnerability. A problem that might once have remained within a single country can now travel across an interconnected financial system with unprecedented speed.
Questions surrounding governance remain unresolved. States disagree over how much authority should be transferred to international institutions. Developing economies fear that the transition will disproportionately benefit wealthier and more technologically advanced states. Private corporations have become increasingly influential in the infrastructure required to operate the new system. Meanwhile, concerns surrounding cybersecurity and artificial intelligence continue to grow.
The world has chosen to move forward. The question facing this committee is whether delegates can manage the consequences of that decision.

V. The Crisis Environment

FECC is not built around one predetermined crisis. Developments may emerge as a result of the committee's actions, global events introduced by the Crisis Team, or the consequences of previous decisions. The following areas illustrate the type of challenges delegates may encounter; they are not a fixed sequence of events.

Financial Instability:

Banking failures, inflationary pressure, liquidity shortages, debt crises, and sudden losses of market confidence may threaten the transition.

Cybersecurity:

The same interconnected infrastructure that allows the UGC to function may become a target. Attacks on payment systems, financial identities, or institutional networks could have consequences far beyond a single state.

Artificial Intelligence and Information:

AI may transform financial decision-making while also creating opportunities for fraud, manipulation, misinformation, and uncertainty.

Geopolitical Division:

Major powers may challenge the legitimacy of the system, demand greater influence, threaten withdrawal, or create alternative financial blocs.

Inequality and Representation:

The benefits and costs of implementation will not necessarily be distributed equally. The committee will need to address whether smaller and developing economies have genuine influence within the system.

Private Influence:

Technology companies, financial institutions, and other private actors may possess infrastructure and information essential to the operation of the UGC.

Monetary Sovereignty:

States may be forced to reconsider how much control they are willing to surrender over their own economies.

VI. The International Stakes

The decisions made in FECC may determine far more than the future of a currency. They concern the structure of economic power, the relationship between national sovereignty and international cooperation, and the extent to which technology should be trusted with global financial governance.

The committee therefore requires delegates to confront a series of competing priorities: stability and independence, efficiency and accountability, integration and sovereignty, innovation and security. None of these choices are entirely without cost.

VII. Main Actors and Their Global Positions

The following positions are intended as a starting point for delegate research. They do not replace independent preparation.

1. **The United States of America:**

Generally, supports the UGC, provided that its governance structure maintains high financial and cybersecurity standards and does not undermine its strategic influence.

2. **China**

Sees potential in reducing dependence on existing reserve currencies but strongly opposes a governance structure dominated by Western powers.

3. India

Approaches the UGC with interest while insisting on stronger representation and safeguards for emerging and developing economies.

4. Japan

Prioritizes economic stability, technological reliability, and cybersecurity.

5. Germany

Supports coordination but remains particularly concerned with inflation, fiscal responsibility, and the distribution of financial burdens.

6. Russia

Remains skeptical of the UGC in its current form and is particularly concerned about political dominance within the system.

7. Saudi Arabia

Seeks to protect its economic interests while securing a meaningful role in the emerging financial order.

8. Brazil

Supports reform but advocates strongly for the interests and representation of developing economies.

VIII. Suggested Solutions:

- UGC Governance: Create a governing body where major and developing economies have a fair say in decision-making.

- Currency Transition: Introduce the UGC gradually while allowing national currencies to continue operating during the transition.
- Financial Stability: Establish emergency funds and support mechanisms for countries facing financial crises.
- Cybersecurity: Set common security standards and create a system for responding to major cyberattacks.
- AI and Technology: Establish rules for the use of AI in financial systems and ensure that important decisions remain subject to human oversight.
- Provide financial and technical support to countries that may struggle with the transition.
- National Sovereignty: Clearly define which economic powers remain with individual states and which are transferred to the UGC.
- Private Companies**:** Set limits and regulations on the role of private companies in operating UGC infrastructure.

IX. Questions to Consider, Tips and Suggested Sites:

A. Questions to Consider:

- Who should govern the UGC, and how should representation be determined?
- How should the transition affect national currencies and existing monetary institutions?
- Should participation in the UGC be universal, voluntary, or conditional?
- How can developing economies be protected from disproportionate transition costs?
- What safeguards are necessary to prevent the system from becoming a single point of failure?
- How should cyberattacks and technological manipulation be addressed?

- What role should private companies and AI systems play in global monetary governance?
- How much monetary sovereignty are states willing to surrender?
- What should happen if implementation itself becomes a greater threat than the instability it was designed to solve?

B. Tips:

- Be prepared, but stay flexible. Know your national position while being ready to adapt your strategy.
- Take initiative. Don't wait for a crisis to make decisions; actively shape the situation.
- Build alliances. Work with other delegates and establish useful partnerships.
- Identify vulnerabilities. Consider your own weaknesses and those of other actors.
- Think ahead. Consider the possible consequences of your actions before making decisions.
- Respond strategically. Not every crisis requires an immediate reaction; prioritize what matters most.
- Stay in character. Keep your actions and decisions consistent with your assigned role and national interests.
- Use your resources wisely. Think carefully about how and when to use the tools available to you.
- Be creative. There is no single "correct" solution as creative strategies can change the direction of the committee.

C. Suggested Sites:

- United Nations and affiliated institutions: https://www.un.org/en
- International Monetary: Fund-https://www.imf.org/en/home
- World Bank: https://www.worldbank.org/ext/en/home

- Official government and central bank resources:
- Official financial and regulatory institutions: https://www.bis.org/home
- Academic and reputable economic research: https://scholar.google.com/?hl=ar

X. Represented Actors

Delegations Present	United States
	Russia
	Japan
	China
	United Kingdom
	India
	Iran
	Germany
	Canada
America	Brazil
	Mexico
	Argentina
	France

Europe	Switzerland
Asia and Pacific	Singapore
	Pakistan
The Middle East and Africa	Saudi Arabia
	United Arab emirates
	South Africa
	Nigeria

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XII. President's Note:

Dear Delegates,

It is my pleasure to welcome you to the Futuristic Economic Crisis Committee.

FECC was created around an idea that is both ambitious and unsettling. By 2050, after decades of financial instability, technological development, and growing economic interdependence, the international community has begun implementing a Universal Global Currency. What was once considered an unrealistic experiment has become a reality. However, implementation has made one thing increasingly clear: creating a global monetary system is not the same as successfully governing one.

This committee will not ask you to simply discuss the advantages and disadvantages of a universal currency. You will be placed in the middle of its implementation and asked to respond to the consequences as they unfold. Your decisions may stabilize markets, protect vulnerable economies, and strengthen international cooperation—or they may deepen divisions and create crises that were never anticipated.

I encourage every delegate to come prepared, remain adaptable, and think beyond the immediate crisis. Most importantly, remember that in a crisis committee, there is rarely a perfect solution. There are only decisions, consequences, and the responsibility to deal with both.

I look forward to seeing where you take the future of the global economy.

Sincerely,

President Lynn Kassir

XIII. SGs' Note:

Dear Delegates,

As your Secretary-Generals, we hope this background guide gives you a strong foundation for the discussions ahead and helps you approach your committee with confidence. Beyond preparation, this conference is an opportunity to challenge yourself, step into new perspectives, and take part in conversations that demand thought and initiative.

This year's theme, "Yin and Yang: The Harmony in Opposites", reflects the idea that opposing sides can exist in balance, whether between conflict and cooperation or speaking and listening. It reminds us that meaningful progress often begins when we learn to understand perspectives different from our own.

As Leo Buscaglia said, "Change is the end result of all true learning," and we hope this experience leaves you with a stronger sense of the value your voice can carry. We cannot wait to meet you and see what you bring to this conference.

Warm regards,

The 15th HHHSMUN Secretary Generals

Mia, Hani and Omar

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