



Imperial Parliament of Adammia

Act 70

Economy and Public Finance Act 2023

In accordance with the Supreme Directive of the Empire of Adammia, on the authority of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor and the Ruling Council, this following Act of Parliament is hereby enacted, with the purpose of reforming the economic and public finance frameworks through which the Imperial Government operates.

Section 1 – Definitions

- a) Residential full citizens means full citizens who are permanent residents of an Adammic province, colony or territory.
- b) Goods and services means finalised products at the point of original sale.
 - i. It excludes intermediate products, except where they are imported or exported.
 - ii. It excludes finalised products which have been re-sold, except where they are being imported or exported.

Section 2 – Gross Domestic Product

- a) The Economic Development Agency shall primarily measure the strength of the Adammic economy in terms of annual gross domestic product, measured in such a manner that best satisfies the Edgbaston Convention of 2019.
- b) For the purposes of international comparison, the Adammic gross domestic product may be scaled by purchasing power parity according to that which is generally applied to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, particularly with regard to the relative strength of the Great British Pound Sterling, the Empire's currency.
- c) The gross domestic product shall be defined as consumption, plus investment, plus government expenditure, plus exports, minus imports.
- d) For the purposes of this Act, consumption shall be defined as all spending by residential full citizens on goods and services.
- e) For the purposes of this Act, investment shall be defined as money spent by registered Adammic companies and other non-government organisations on goods and services.
 - i. The Sovereign Grant shall be counted as investment undertaken by the Imperial Bank of Adammia.
- f) For the purposes of this Act, government expenditure shall be defined as money spent by His Majesty's Imperial Treasury.

- g) For the purposes of this Act, exports shall be defined as all goods and services produced in Adammia that are sold abroad. For accounting purposes, this shall include, but not be limited to:
 - i. Labour carried out by residential full citizens for foreign employers, whether at home or abroad;
 - ii. Other arrangements which allow residential full citizens to receive money from abroad, such as student maintenance loans or benefit payments from macronational governments;
 - iii. Sale of macronational financial instruments by Adammic legal persons on macronational exchanges;
 - iv. Claims to the interest attributed to macronational financial instruments, such as interest on bonds, dividends on stocks, et cetera;
 - v. Goods and services produced in Adammia bought by foreign visitors, including citizens who are not residential full citizens.
- h) For the purposes of this Act, imports shall be defined as all goods and services produced abroad that are bought by residential full citizens, registered Adammic companies and other non-government organisations, and His Majesty's Imperial Treasury. For accounting purposes, this shall include, but not be limited to:
 - i. Arrangements with macronational institutions to manage assets, including the depositing of money in a macronational bank account;
 - ii. The purchase of macronational financial instruments by Adammic legal persons on macronational exchanges;
 - iii. Liabilities incurred by macronational financial instruments, such as those incurred by short-selling;
 - iv. Goods and services produced abroad that are bought by residential full citizens.
- i) In general, exports under subsection g) clauses i. and ii. shall be considered to be offset by imports, whether through the direct purchase of goods or services, or through bank deposits under subsection h) clause i., and this shall mean that they cancel out when calculating GDP. However, where such money can be shown to have been spent within the Adammic system – such as, for example, on the historic Contributions Scheme – the value shall not be offset and shall count towards GDP.

Section 3 – Public Finance

- a) The Public Finance Act 2016 is repealed in its entirety.
- b) Section 2 Subsections d), e), f) and g) of the Public Finance Act 2018 are repealed.
- c) Only the Ruling Council, via an Act of Parliament or by approving an Imperial Decree, may approve the raising of income for His Majesty's Imperial Treasury. Measures such as taxes and voluntary income schemes may be established on a standing basis by legislation, but their rates may only be changed by an Act of Parliament or Imperial Decree.
 - i. As an exception, the Ruling Council may, by legislation, delegate the ability to change the rate of an income-raising measure to the Minister of Finance by executive decision, but this right may not be granted to any other legal person, and the Ruling Council shall in all cases have the right to veto such an executive decision by simple majority vote.
 - 1. Such a veto must be tabled and passed at the first Ruling Council session after the executive decision is made, or, if the Minister of Finance has preliminarily announced their intent to make such an executive decision to the Council, at any session between that announcement and the executive decision taking effect.

2. The Chair must allow time for any such motion.
3. In the event of such a veto, any additional money raised by the change in rate caused by the executive decision shall be refunded from His Majesty's Imperial Treasury to those who paid it.
- ii. This subsection shall apply to any loans taken by the Imperial Government, but shall not apply to the Sovereign Grant. Loans may not be established on a standing basis, and must be approved by the Ruling Council on a case-by-case basis.
- d) Expenditure from His Majesty's Imperial Treasury that is taken from reserves or from income raised under subsection c) shall only be approved by the Ruling Council via an Act of Parliament or by approving an Imperial Decree. Expenditure may not be established on a standing basis, and must be approved by the Ruling Council on a case-by-case basis.
 - i. As an exception, the Monarch and the Minister of Finance may agree spending, in total for a fiscal year no greater than one quarter of the sum of the reserves at the beginning of the fiscal year plus the income raised under subsection c), as discretionary spending.
 1. The Ruling Council shall in all cases have the right to veto discretionary spending by simple majority vote.
 1. Such a veto must be tabled and passed at the first Ruling Council session after the discretionary spending is made, or, if the Minister of Finance or the Monarch has preliminarily announced the spending to the Council, at any session between that announcement and the discretionary spending being made.
 2. The Chair must allow time for any such motion.
 3. In the event of such a veto, any money spent as part of the discretionary spending that cannot be recovered shall be, by obligation, compensated by the Monarch via the Sovereign Grant.
 2. Discretionary spending may only be spent on the maintenance of ongoing government administration, and shall not be used to launch any new government projects.
 - ii. Interest payable on loans, or any other legal obligations, need not be approved by the Ruling Council.
- e) The Sovereign Grant refers to any money paid directly by the Monarch, via the Imperial Bank of Adammia, to His Majesty's Imperial Treasury. It may be conditional or unconditional.
 - i. The unconditional Sovereign Grant is paid by the Monarch in order to support the government generally. It may only be paid at the Monarch's discretion.
 - ii. The conditional Sovereign Grant is paid by the Monarch with the agreement of the Minister of Finance in order to fund specific government projects.
 1. Spending of the conditional Sovereign Grant need not be approved by the Ruling Council in order to proceed, but it shall have the right to veto the conditional Sovereign Grant by simple majority vote.
 1. Such a veto must be tabled and passed at the first Ruling Council meeting after the Sovereign Grant has been spent, or at any session between the Sovereign Grant being paid into the Treasury and it being spent, or, if the Minister of Finance or the Monarch has preliminarily announced the Grant to the Council, at any session between that announcement and the Sovereign Grant being paid into the Treasury.
 2. The Chair must allow time for any such motion.

3. In the event of such a veto, if the Sovereign Grant has already been spent, the Monarch shall have a right to claim any assets purchased with that spending of the Grant as private property.
2. The Ruling Council may also, by legislation, regulate what government activities the conditional Sovereign Grant may lawfully be spent on.
3. Payments of the Sovereign Grant may also be authorised by Act of Parliament or Imperial Decree.

Section 4 – Spending for the 2022-2023 fiscal year

- a) His Majesty's Imperial Treasury is authorised to spend £2.75 on A4 paper for the Cabinet Office.

Passed by the Ruling Council
3 in favour, 3 not present

Signed,

Adamus Primus Imperator

28th September 2023 16:40
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