



**CONSTANTINE IX**  
**ROYO Y IMPERAD**

**A.S. 276**

**DECEMBER, 2020**

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**No.4 of 2020**

**An Act relating to the Sarovian Currency and Economic  
Situation**

*Assented to on the 28th of December, 2020*

*Amended on the 30th of September, 2021 and  
assented the 2nd day of October, 2021*

**SARHOLM, 2020**



**BE IT ENACTED**, by the Office of the Prime Minister of the New Sarovian Empire and Her Colonies and Dominions, with the advice and consent of the Imperial Parliament thereof, as follows:

The Purpose of the Introduction of a Sarovian Currency

1. The establishment of a Sarovian currency, dubbed by the Imperial Parliament with the approval of *His Imperial Majesty* the Emperor Constantine IX as the “Saro”, has four primary purposes. These are, in their respective order: the establishment of a proper Sarovian economy, the survival of Sarovian commerce, the flourishing of Sarovian manufacturing, and the creation of a Sarovian state of property and residence.

The establishment of a Sarovian economy has been a vital concern of *His Imperial Majesty's* Government as far back as Emperor Constantine VI. Through the introduction of the Saro, the Government aims to create an incentive for the kickstarting of the economy by being able to: pay *His Imperial Majesty's* soldiers, pay for works created in the form of tailorship or artistry, offer financial aid and support to foreign nations if necessary, establish a proper form of credit, a proper form of transfer since the abolition of payment of Gralats. Since Gralats have returned, the Saro shall continue as the Sarovian multi-game currency.

The survival of Sarovian commerce is a vital part of the Sarovian economy, regarding the imports and exports that keep the global financial Empire afloat. Imports keep the Sarovian economy alive such as graphics, media, entertainment, and more, while Sarovia exports her own form of graphics, artwork, media, documents, and other raw materials to other nations across the seas.

Sarovian manufacturing must continue to flourish to allow Sarovian influence to expand, and allow the economic livelihoods of Sarovians to be maintained. With equipment such as uniforms, mounts, expensive musical instruments and grand buildings being a part of the Sarovian budget, the economic wellbeing of Sarovians is paramount.

Lastly the creation and maintenance of a system of residence and property, both on and off map, is a necessary element of a functioning Sarovian economy. The sale, purchase and inheritance of property in all Sarovian territories is a key observation of how well the Sarovian economy is doing.

Through the use of the four main primary purposes of the establishment of the Saro, which are the establishment of a proper Sarovian economy, the survival of Sarovian commerce, the flourishing of Sarovian manufacturing, and the creation of a Sarovian state of property and residence, the Government may establish the financial wellbeing of the Empire.

Denominations of the Saro

2. The Saro is similar to the Galat in that it does not have sub denominations, but instead, larger ones. There are five types of Saros, and each is represented by a bank note or a coin, depending on the value. These are:

a) One Saro (1Sr)

- i) This is represented by a silver coin bearing the picture of the Sovereign on the obverse and the coat of arms of the New Sarovian Empire on the reverse.



b) Five Saros (5Sr)

- i) This is represented by a gold coin bearing the picture of the Sovereign on the obverse and the Vasa or Zor rose on the reverse.



c) One Hundred Saros (100Sr)

- i) This is represented by a green banknote bearing the value of the Saro in the centre and portrait of the Sovereign.



d) One Thousand Saros (1000Sr)

- i) This is represented by a red banknote bearing the value of the Saro in the centre and portrait of the Sovereign.



e) Two Thousand Saros (2000Sr)

- i) This is represented by a blue banknote bearing the value of the Saro in the centre and portrait of the Sovereign.



Symbol of the Saro

3. The Saro will be described with the symbol *Sr*, standing for SaRo. It will implemented for its ease of typing as distinct shape, and has specific subgroupings per value, such as:

- a) 1Sr
- b) 5Srs
- c) 100Srs
- d) 1000Srs
- e) 2000Srs

The Exchange Rate between the Galat and the Saro

4. The Sarovian Imperial Bank of Commerce (SIBC) has solidified the quantity of the Saro to the Galat at 1 Saros to 1 Galat. This means that every Galat is worth one Saro, and can be exchanged with the approval of the Governor of the Sarovian Imperial Bank of Commerce.

In the instance where the Galat may be exchanged into Saros, the Governor of the Sarovian Imperial Bank of Commerce must approve the transition and, if necessary, change the exchange rate.

Times when the Saro may be exchanged for the Galat

5. The Saro may be exchanged for Galats through the Sarovian Imperial Bank of Commerce with the written approval of the Governor and Minister of Finance. The following conditions must be met before an exchange is considered:

- a) The holder of the Saros has more than 1,500 Saros to exchange into Galats,
- b) A retiring Sarovian has over 5,000 Saros and wishes to exchange them into Galats,
- c) The Government and Crown demands the Governor to pay the proper exchange in full in times of emergencies and crisis.

In the event where an individual wishes to exchange Saros for Galats, and the SIBC Reserve does not have the funds necessary, an automatic exchange will be made to swap Saros for Christmas Gifts, with each gift being traded at a discount of 500Sr for one gift.

Establishment of the Federal Bank

6. Whereas the necessity for an economic institution to be established in the Empire in order to manage and levy debts, export goods and services to foreign nations, pay its civil servants and bureaucrats, the establishment of the Sarovian Imperial Bank of Commerce (SIBC) is necessary and a mandatory part of the imperial financial sector. Such a bank will be directed by an appointed member of the House of Commons, and styled as the Governor of the Sarovian Imperial Bank of Commerce, to hold a tenure of an electoral term. Shall no



Governor be appointed, the Minister of Finance and His Imperial Majesty the Emperor shall co-hold the position.

Charter of the Sarovian Imperial Bank of Commerce

7. Whereas the need to create a governing body of the New Sarovian Empire is unsatisfied at the moment, the Imperial Parliament shall with authority of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor create the Sarovian Imperial Bank of Commerce, known in abbreviation as the SIBC.

This bank, to be ratified by the Imperial Parliament, is given authority in all topics economics, with the objective to manage finances and strive towards financial prosperity of all Sarovians by being able to manage and track all state and personal funds including taxes, imports and exports, and other financial statistics.

The Sarovian Imperial Bank of Commerce will not have the power to change, create or adjust taxes in any way, and may not decide in any capacity what the funds in the bank shall be used for. The jurisdiction of deciding taxes and their levels, as well as the spending allocation of the finances of the bank, shall be left up to the Imperial Parliament in their budgets.

Governor of the Sarovian Imperial Bank of Commerce

8. The Governor of the Sarovian Imperial Bank of Commerce is the most senior position in the SIBC. It is a civil service post, given to a member of the Imperial Parliament in either house, but the appointment tends to be recommended from the current holder, with the incumbent grooming his or her successor. The Sarovian Imperial Bank of Commerce Governor is also the Minister of Finance should that Ministry ever be created, with a major role in guiding national economic and monetary policy, and is therefore one of the most important public officials in the New Sarovian Empire.

Wages for all Members of the Military

9. All citizens in the Imperial Armed Forces will receive monthly pay. The pay levels are allocated and set by the Imperial Parliament in their fiscal budgets, but may not stoop below the minimum wage of 15 Saros for all Enlisted, 50 Saros for all Commissioned Officers, and 100 Saros for all General Officers. Every member of the Guard will receive an extra bonus of Saros depending on rank, where all Guard enlisted will receive a minimum 50 Saros.

Wages for all Members of the Government

10. All Members of the House of Commons or the Assembly of Peers shall receive an extra benefit in regards to pay - they shall be paid a minimum of 100 extra Saros per month, with the Prime Minister being paid 400 extra Saros every month. All members of the civil service,

bureaucracy or any ministry and are not an elected official will be paid a minimum 50 Saros every month in recognition of their service.

Wages for all Members of the General Staff and Admiralty

11. All commissioned members of the General Staff (Major Generals, Lieutenant Generals and Generals) will be awarded accessory pay for their duty to the State, and will be granted 200 Saros every month on top of their base pay in the military. The Field Marshal of the Realm will be granted an extra 350 Saros every month on top of their base pay in the military, with all former Field Marshals receiving a monthly extra pension of 50 Saros in recognition of their hard work.

Allowance for the Imperial Family

12. Every member of the Imperial Family mentioned below will be granted a monthly allowance of Saros to spend on what they deem fit: His Imperial Majesty the Emperor shall receive no less than 5,000 Saros and the Prince of Kiev shall receive no less than 1,000.

Imperial Parliament and the Term's Budget

13. Every term in the Speech from the Throne, the Prime Minister and incumbent Government must propose a fiscal budget for the next term outlining what they wish to spend their allocation of Saros on. It must spend Saros on all activities in order for them to be held.

The Imperial Parliament, namely the House of Commons, gets to choose to implement, create, disband, raise or lower taxes on all citizens, with the Saros they take via taxes being used to spend on activities for the Empire. Income can be created from other ways, including new taxes, new tariffs on other goods, financial success in the Colonies, taxes from businesses, and loans from the Crown.

Loans from the Crown

14. Should the Government need extra income to plan specific events in the Empire, it may request a loan from the Crown, usually amounting to 5,000 Saros. Every loan that the Crown gives is in exchange for a legislative favour that must be passed through the Imperial Parliament within two weeks of the loan being granted.

Should the Imperial Parliament refuse to pass the legislation that the Crown has suggested to be passed, the loan is withdrawn and the Government is left financially in the dark until an agreement or compromise is made.

Fees for all Events

15. The Crown and the Governor of the Sarovian Imperial Bank of Commerce will mutually agree on the Saro price of *all events* that the Government must spend Saros on. Every month the list will be updated if necessary. Some events include, but are not limited to:

- a) Coronations,
- b) Mess Dinners,
- c) Balls,
- d) Parties,
- e) Ceremonies,
- f) Weddings,
- g) Games and Sports,
- h) Recreational Activities,
- i) And more.