



CONSTEYNNOS IX ROYO Y IMPERAD

A.S. 276

No.5 of 2020

An Act of Constitution for the New Sarovian Empire and Her
Colonies and Possessions.

*Assented to on the 28th of December, 2020
Amended on the 30th of September, 2021
Amended on the 17th of November, 2024*



SARHOLM



aya seo donir plisir eun Seito Majis Imperial y Stefanica, pur Seito Majis y pul y
pur tel consei y sazion eui tel Parlamente eui tel Rozirre, comaria tel segeoare:

1. Preamble

The establishment of a Sarovian currency, henceforth named 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 Consteynnos 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.

2. Values of the Saro

The Saro is similar to the Gralat 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, which are designed by the Government with the consent of the Emperor. These are:

- a) One Saro (1Sr)
- b) Five Saros (5Sr)
- c) One Hundred Saros (100Sr)

- d) One Thousand Saros (1000Sr)
- e) Two Thousand Saros (2000Sr)
- f) Five Thousand Saros (5000Sr)
- g) Ten Thousand Saros (10000Sr)

- 3. Symbol of the Saro** The Saro will be described with the symbol Sr, standing for SaRo. It will implemented for its ease of typing as a distinct shape, and has specific subgroupings per value.
- 4. Exchange Rate** The Ministry of finance 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 Ministry of Finance. In the instance where the Galat may be exchanged into Saros, the Ministry of Finance must approve the transition and, if necessary, change the exchange rate.
- 3. Appearance of the Sarovian State** 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.
- 4. Wages for all Armed Members** All citizens in the Imperial Armed Forces will receive 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 200 Saros for all Enlisted, 400 Saros for all Commissioned Officers, and 1,000 Saros for all General Officers per month. Every member of the Guard will receive an extra bonus of Saros depending on rank, where all Guard enlisted will receive a minimum 200 Saros.
- 5. Wages for all Civil Servants** 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 should they possess a role within the government, with ministers being paid a minimum 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 200 Saros every month in recognition of their service.
- 6. Wages for Defence Staff** All commissioned members of the Imperial Defence Staff will be awarded accessory pay for their duty to the state, and will be granted an additional 1,000 Saros every month on top of their base pay in the military if signed off on by the Staff chair. All former Field Marshals and First Sea Lords receiving a pension in recognition of their hard work.
- 7. Imperial Family Allowance** No member of the Imperial Family may accept any allowance from the government without the consent of the Sovereign, and no allowance may be worth more than 10,000 a month.
- 8. Budgets** 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. 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.