



CONSTEYNNOS IX
ROYO Y IMPERAD

A.S. 279

No.4 of 2021

An Act relating to the Establishment of the Sarovian Peerage.

Assented to on the 9th of March, 2021

Amended on the 7th of August, 2024





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

In the New Sarovian Empire, an upper aristocratic class has always been there, represented by wealth and nobility. Since the beginning of New Sarovia in 2016, titles such as the Prince of Kiev, Archdukes, Dukes and more have been given to the most fervent of Sarovian supporters and close family members. Precedent has been abolished in the Times of Crisis of 2020 which gives way to the necessary codification and establishment of official legislation revolving the Peerage of the New Sarovian Empire.

All members of the Peerage must be sworn in during an investiture, though the process varies from time to time. Knights of the Most Noble Order of the New Sarovian Empire (OSE) and Knights of the Most Exalted Grand Order of the Vasas (OV) have investments which include the swearing of oaths, accolades, and more - despite not being peers. Members of the nobility must be sworn in for their own respective ceremonies, and their appointments (as per appointments to the orders of chivalry) must be announced in the Sarholm Gazette or a RdC. Knights shall not not be considered Peers and not members of the Nobility, as life-appointments. Each member of the Peerage must obtain their full peerage robes within two weeks of their appointment.

2. Requirements

In the New Sarovian Empire there are five official titles in the nobility, which vary in many forms. Other member states of the Sarovian Commonwealth may, in some capacity, formulate their own titles for their autonomous Peerages, but shall not sit within the Imperial Peerage. These titles are recognised but confer no privilege in Sarholm. Some are hereditary and some are not, and some are awarded for different things.

3. Princes

Princes, or the female princess, are known in High Sarovian as Prinzip/Prinzesse. These are the children of the Sovereign or his direct descendants, who have been legitimised by the Crown. There are two types of princes - prinzip eui rugeo (princes by blood) and prinzip eui onneurine (princes by style). All legitimate children of the Sovereign must be addressed as Your Imperial Highness. Princes by Blood shall be styled as such, as His Imperial Highness, Prince of X, John Smith, and Princes by Style may be any individual of the reigning House who, on command of the Sovereign, may take the style of His/Her Imperial Highness while retaining the title and rank of another. This is often done to grandsons of the reigning Sovereign.

4. Dukes

Second in precedence are Dukes or the female Duchess, which are known in High Sarovian as Duc/Ducesse. Often awarded to retired members of the House of Vasa or former monarchs, Dukes are the most senior non-royal/imperial family titles, and come with extreme benefits. All Dukes, upon conferment of the title, are awarded large estates by virtue of their title to continue contributing an income. Dukes may often hold two titles, a duchy and a lesser title known as a courtesy title, which their heir may use formally (without voting powers).

5. Earls

Earls are third in precedence, and are known in High Sarovian as Arle/Arlesse. Earls are senior members of the Assembly of Peers, and wield considerable power and influence.

Earls are also awarded estates by virtue of their title, though of a lesser extent than dukes, and may also hold a courtesy title.

6. Viscounts

Viscounts are the fourth title in precedence, and in High Sarovian are Visarle/Visarlesse. Pronounced vie-count in English, these titles are hereditary like all other noble titles and are the last title in which the incumbent receives both an estate and the privilege to use a courtesy title. Viscount is a middle of the road peerage. The name of the title is usually a famous battlefield location, a great achievement that the original recipient achieved, or of prominent families.

6. Barons

Barons are the last hereditary title in the Assembly of Peers, known in High Sarovian as Baran/Baranesse. These titles are often given to senior or junior civil servants or military officers for all sorts of deeds, including long service or achievements that do not warrant a viscount title. Similarly, they are also named after a famous battlefield location, a great achievement that the original recipient achieved, or of prominent families.

7. Eligibility of Old Titles

All defunct members of the nobility may petition His Imperial Majesty the Emperor to be inducted into the Peerage. They must have valid proof, or historical documents, of their former noble titles. Valid proof may include:

- a) Proof of inheritance or a sale;
- b) A will; and/or
- c) A photo of you being granted the title.

This petition may not be exercised if the title was intentionally dissolved by the Emperor, and the Emperor has full discretion, often on the advice of His Government, to reject or accept said petitions.

8. Right to Attend

All titles granted by the Emperor for the Sarovian Peerage may be granted entry into the Assembly of Peers. Likewise, the Prime Minister of the Imperial Parliament is able to enter the Assembly only to address the Assembly, and His Imperial Majesty is able to enter the Assembly and dissolve it at any moment.

9. Assembly Process

The Assembly of Peers shall strive to meet on the 8th and 25th of every month, as well as immediately after any meetings of the House of Commons. The traditional meeting locations are Leda Palace, Borhaus, or Stenhammer on rare occasions. It may also be held online on the permission of the Lord-Speaker, of which the Lord-Speaker must introduce the mace virtually - this is only permitted rarely. The Lord-Speaker may, with the advice and consent of the Emperor, reschedule Peers meetings at will as necessary. Liberal Peers are to sit on one side of the room and conservative Peers on the other; the Emperor is allowed to attend. The Assembly of Peers may and shall be partisan. Quorum will be the same percentage as in the Commons, as well the percentage needed to affirm a bill. When a bill is brought up, all Peers may speak freely on it, within reason; the Lord-Speaker is to merely lead discussion and keep order but must promote free discussion amongst the members, in contrast to the heavily guided and rule bound nature of Commons meetings. When the Lord-Speaker believes it expedient to call a vote, he may do so, regardless of whether discussion has died down or not. The Lord-Speaker must also promote proper etiquette in meetings of the Peers. The Emperor may choose to order the Speaker of the House of Commons to send a bill that has passed the Commons directly to him for assent,

as opposed to going through the Peers first before said assent, in matters the Emperor deems necessary for this bypassage. This may be overturned by a unanimous vote in the Assembly of Peers, which then brings the bill to the Peerage. In contrast to the Speaker, who is elected by Parliament from amongst itself and confirmed by the Emperor, the Lord-Speaker is elected by the Assembly of Peers, though can only be dismissed by the Emperor or by vote.

10. Inheritance and Succession of Old Titles

All members of the nobility with an hereditary title will pass on that title to their next of kin, or to another member of the family should a will be signed. Should no will be signed before the passing of an individual with titles, including family heads, all titles will be handed to the oldest surviving member of the family. Should no surviving members of the family exist, all titles will be given to the Crown to be distributed.

Whereas the death, retirement, abdication or incapability of a Duke, Prince, Earl or Viscount of a Sarovian Dukedom, Princedom, Earldom or Viscounty, the succession of the position shall be passed to the eldest child of the former noble. If there is no willing child to take the position and swear fealty to the Emperor, the demesne and title is revoked and able to be distributed to whomever the Emperor sees fit.

All noble titles may not exclude a certain sex or gender inheritance, though with approval from His Imperial Majesty, may change the method of succession from primogeniture to other forms of succession.

11. Investiture of Noble Titles

Every noble title will have its own investiture ceremony. All members of an Order of Chivalry, including All Knights of the Most Noble Order of the New Sarovian Empire (OSE) and all Knights of the Most Exalted Grand Order of the Vasas (OV), have their investiture documents outlined in their Charter, but knights shall no longer be considered peers or nobility.

For all members of the Nobility, they will be brought to an official residence of the Emperor or palace to take the Oath of Fealty.

12. Family Tiers

All families within the New Sarovian Empire must adhere to the Life & Death Act (320 AS), and all members of the Peerage must also do so. There shall exist five familial tiers for members of the Peerage, labelled in increasing order:

- a) Tel povizo (The Poor)
- b) Tel suhetizo (The Successful)
- c) Tel gentomme eui terra (The Gentlemen of the Land, ie landed gentry)
- d) Tel nobressos pur sabrelle (The Nobility by Sword)
- e) Tel nobressos pur legiela (The Nobility by Law)
- f) Tel nobressos pur majis (The Nobility by Majesty)

All three tiers that mention the nobility must have the head individual of the family possess a noble title. These family tiers are established by law, and any modifications to their Prestige Points, member thresholds or perks shall be dictated by the Cabinet & consent of the Sovereign.

*© Seito Majis Imperial tel Royo do tel Sarovi
y Imperad eui tel Comune Sarovi, terrier reperelir
pur tel Parlamente Imperial y tel Ministe eui tel
Publiqua Travalos y Government Sevisos.*