

Ottoman Mercantile Divan

Section 1: Citizens

1. **A Danışman (danışmanları plural)** is a full Ottoman citizen, either by starting as an Ottoman citizen, or being granted citizen rights.
2. **A Misafir (Misafirler plural)** is a foreign Citizen included in the Ottoman government by being granted partial citizen rights.
3. Additional categories of citizenship may be created via bureaucratic law. Any non-full-citizen citizenship is technically a sub-category of misafirship, for determining default rights in case the law does not specify them.

Section 2: Executive Branch - Process and Composition

4. **The Sultan** is the highest authority of the Executive Branch.
 - a. The Sultan is responsible for making all in-game Decisions not covered nor prohibited in this Constitution, subject to compliance with all Ottoman or international law.
 - b. The Sultan is responsible for coordinating with other nations in organizing a play session in accordance with MK7 DemocraCiv charter. This includes the appointment of delegates to physically run the game, if necessary.
 - c. The Sultan shall be elected by the Imperial Millets using Ranked Pairs (Tideman's method), and shall serve for a term of three weeks.
 - d. The Sultan is responsible for conducting the economy and managing user accounts, as well as ensuring the functioning of prediction markets.

Section 3: Legislative Branch - Composition

5. **The Imperial Millets** is a legislative body of the government, composed of all danışmanları. All misafirler are included by default, unless otherwise specified by law.
6. **The Grand Divan** is the highest authority of the Legislative Branch and a legislative body of the government, composed of all danışmanları. May include some misafirler if specified as such by law.
7. **The Grand Vizier** is the organizer of the Grand Divan.
 - a. Only members of the Grand Divan may run for the position of Grand Vizier.
 - b. The Grand Vizier's term lasts 3 weeks and they are elected using an approval vote carried out by members of the Grand Divan.

- c. Grand Vizier candidates must provide a suggested layout for protected categories, which will be enacted upon their election.

Section 4: Legislative Branch - Process

- 8. Any citizen, danışman or misafir, may introduce Legislation pertaining to anything neither covered, nor prohibited by this Constitution to the bodies specified in Section 3 of this Constitution based on the Legislation's scope and jurisdiction.
 - a. In case of a conflict between two existing laws, the law that passed the most recently is considered to have more authority.
- 9. No Legislation or Procedure established by the Grand Divan, Imperial Millets, or any other body, shall hold retroactive authority or effect.
- 10. All danışmanları have their own personal [CASH MONEY] account.
 - a. Every account's starting balance is 100.
 - b. Every Sultan election, accounts are taxed or subsidized using the following rules, unless otherwise specified by law:
 - i. If the account pre-tax balance is above 100, the account is taxed by an amount such that the post-tax balance moves halfway towards 100, rounded to the lower multiple of 10.
 - ii. If the account pre-tax balance is below 100, the account is subsidized by an amount such that the post-tax balance moves halfway towards 100, rounded to the higher multiple of 10.
 - c. Accounts are either managed by the current Sultan, or a proxy appointed by the Sultan, in a matter that may be specified by law.
 - d. Money can be gifted from any account to any other account, in a matter that may be specified by law.
- 11. Misafirler may have personal accounts like danışmanları, as specified by legislation instituting their citizenship.
- 12. Anyone can hold Ottoman currency if given, however any unauthorized account automatically starts at 0 account balance, unless otherwise specified by law.
- 13. **A Category of Law** is a set of in-game terms defined by a Grand Vizier or the Grand Divan, that doesn't intersect with terms in any other such category of law.
 - a. The in-game terms that may be used in a category can be, but aren't limited to, the following (A category may also include a smaller subsection of any term, without including the whole term):
 - i. City management.
 - ii. Construction.
 - iii. Population Management.

- iv. Civilian unit management.
- v. Religious unit management.
- vi. Military unit management.
- vii. Gold Expenditure.
- viii. Faith Expenditure.
- ix. Research Order.
- x. Civics Order.
- xi. Era Dedications.
- xii. Government Policy Cards.
- xiii. Government Type.
- xiv. Diplomacy.
- xv. World Congress.
- xvi. Governors.

14. **A Protected Category** is a category of law created by the Grand Vizier.

- a. Each candidate for Vizier must propose a set of protected categories.
- b. When a Vizier is elected, their proposed protected categories are put into place.
- c. Law enacted for a protected category expires when the Vizier's term ends, or when the protected categories including any of the related terms change.
- d. Once a law pertaining to a protected category is enacted, no other laws that affect in-game items in that category may be proposed until the law expires, except for amendments to that law.

15. **A Permanent Category** is a category of law created by the Grand Divan.

- a. In-game terms included in a permanent category have their own special regime, as specified by the law that instituted the permanent category.
- b. Creation of a permanent category may modify the current protected categories created by the Vizier, and would nullify any affected laws.

16. **A Mercantile Vote** is a vote carried by members of the Imperial Millets.

- a. In a mercantile vote, voters can use [CASH MONEY] to add votes to their chosen options. The cost of additional votes for every individual bill or issue is equal to the square of the amount of additional votes. The option with the majority of votes wins, unless specified otherwise by law.
- b. Mercantile votes are used to (but not limited to):
 - i. Enact, amend or repeal legislation pertaining exclusively to in-game decisions not included in a protected or permanent category. Options for these votes are "accept law" or "reject law".
 - ii. Enact, but not amend or repeal, legislation pertaining exclusively to in-game decisions in a protected category. If multiple laws for the

same category are proposed in the same session, they are presented as alternative options, including the option “reject all”.

17. **A Bureaucratic Vote** is a vote carried by members of the Grand Divan.

- a. In a bureaucratic vote, each member is entitled to a single (Yes/No/Abstain) vote per item and any option with a majority of votes passes, unless specified otherwise by law.
- b. Bureaucratic votes are used to (but not limited to):
 - i. Enact, amend or repeal legislation that does not meet the requirements to be included in a mercantile vote.
 - ii. Amend legislation pertaining exclusively to in-game decisions in a protected category. The author of the legislation being amended can veto the decision, unless it has an approval greater than 67%.
 - iii. Enact, amend or repeal legislation that creates a permanent category. Such legislation requires 67% approval, rounded up to the nearest whole number of votes.
 - iv. Initiate, with 67% approval, an impeachment trial for the Sultan, Grand Vizier, Grand Mufti, or other elected or appointed government official. Conviction and removal from office shall require a simple majority of the Grand Divan at the conclusion of the trial procedure.

Section 5: Prediction Markets

18. The Sultan may declare securities to be traded on a prediction market, in particular, an event market. When an investor purchases one Prediction Share (with a single unit of [CASH MONEYS]), they purchase one Outcome Share for each possible outcome of an event. Outcome Shares may be traded like stocks. When the event occurs, shareholders receive the initial Prediction Share price for each share they hold in the actual outcome that occurred, and 0 for all other shares.

Section 6: Judicial Branch - Composition

19. **The Yargıtay (Supreme Court)** is the highest authority of the Judicial Branch.
20. The Yargıtay shall consist of one **Grand Mufti (Chief Justice)**, who shall serve a term lasting six (6) weeks upon appointment by the Sultan, confirmed by the Grand Divan. The Grand Mufti may appoint (or remove) up to two Kadılar (singular Kadi) to assist with judicial processes, whose terms end at the same time as the Mufti who appointed them.
- a. A citizen occupying an elected position cannot be appointed as Kadi.

Section 7: Judicial Branch - Powers and Responsibilities

21. The Yargıtay shall be responsible for all cases arising under this constitution, the laws of the Ottoman government, and controversies between danışmanları, between danışmanları and misafirler, and between all citizens and the Ottoman government.
22. The Yargıtay shall have the power of Judicial Review, whereby they may declare laws or clauses thereof unconstitutional, nullifying them.
23. The Grand Mufti shall:
 - a. Be the first Kadı to preside over any hearing or function of the Yargıtay, lest they yield the role to another Kadı.
 - b. Appoint any clerks or support roles of the Judiciary.
 - c. Issue any official writs of the Yargıtay.
 - d. Perform general administrative functions of the Judiciary.
 - e. Define the official formatting and standards of legal documents
 - f. Determine the matter of standing where the Yargıtay exercises jurisdiction, unless otherwise specified under the law.
24. The Judiciary shall have the power to issue court orders (writs), including, but not limited to:
 - a. Subpoenas, requiring a person or entity to provide documents or other evidence or testimony, which may be issued upon the request of a party, provided the following conditions are met:
 - i. The request is narrowly tailored,
 - ii. The requested evidence or testimony is relevant to the case at hand,
 - iii. Compliance with the request would not create an undue burden or unreasonable harm to the recipient.
 - b. Injunctions, requiring a person or entity to immediately forestall or halt a course of action. The party requesting the injunction must demonstrate that imminent harm or loss is likely to happen if the action is allowed to occur.

Section 8: Case Law

25. All cases before the Judiciary shall qualify as one of the following:
 - a. A criminal trial.
 - b. A (civil) lawsuit.
 - c. Impeachment.
26. A criminal trial shall address any crime as defined under the law.
27. The following acts shall be considered crimes:
 - a. Perjury, defined as the willful spreading of misinformation with the intent to deceive while under Oath.
 - b. Contempt of Court, defined as unruly behavior or disobedience to lawful procedures/orders of the court (to be determined by the presiding judge of the court).
28. Generally, guilt or innocence, as well as the punishment, will come from a majority vote of the kadılar on the court.
29. Any case not concerning criminal behavior shall be considered a lawsuit.
30. All applicants to a civil case must demonstrate standing to the case, based upon the following three criteria:

- a. The party must have suffered an “injury in fact,” meaning that the injury is of a legally protected interest which is (i) concrete and particularized, and (ii) actual or imminent.
 - b. There must be a causal connection between the injury and the conduct brought before the court.
 - c. It must be likely, rather than speculative, that a favorable decision by the court will redress the injury.
31. If the Grand Mufti is subject to impeachment, the Sultan may appoint another Kadi, confirmed by the Grand Divan, specifically to preside over the impeachment trial.
32. The Judiciary may establish additional rules and procedures for itself, subject to reasonable regulation under the Law.

Section 9: Constitutional Upkeep.

33. Individuals shall not hold any two (2) or more elected positions simultaneously, unless otherwise specified in this Constitution.
- a. If running for any two elected positions simultaneously, the individual must specify an exact preference order of all such positions, and in case of winning more than 1 of such positions, the individual immediately concedes all positions lower than the highest preferred won position.
34. This Constitution can be modified and ratified by a $\frac{2}{3}$ supermajority vote of the Grand Divan, initiated by 20% of all danışmanları, rounded up, to a minimum of 3.
35. The Grand Vizier, Grand Mufti, Sultan, and other officials can be impeached as specified in Section 4, Clause 17 and Section 8, Clause 31. A proposal for impeachment must include a temporary replacement to take the place of the impeached until the end of the term, should the impeached be removed from office.
36. Any elected official may appoint proxies to fulfill their duties in cases of absences or delegations of responsibility, unless specified otherwise by law.
37. This constitution supersedes all laws, except international treaties that the Ottoman Government agrees to via a bureaucratic vote in the Grand Divan.
38. The MK 7 DemocraCiv Charter is recognized to supersede all constitutional clauses and laws.
39. The first Sultan / Vizier term is counted as if it started Tuesday, 11th of August, 0:00 GMT.
- a. The first Sultan / Vizier term ends exactly at 1st of September, 0:00 GMT.
 - b. Terms are counted as if they are directly consecutive, with no in-between time; elections must be set up before the end of the term, with results being available within 24 hours of the start of the term.
 - c. Government officials do not gain powers until election results are announced, but immediately lose them upon the end of their term,

Section 10: Rights of Danışmanları

40. Danışmanları shall have the right to freedom of expression, belief, advocacy, and peaceable assembly.

41. No Danışman shall suffer penalty by the State without due process under the law, nor be subject to jeopardy twice for the same offense, nor be compelled to testify against their person.
42. All Danışmanları shall have the right to vote, and while in good standing, the right to pursue office.
43. In all criminal cases as may be defined by law, the Accused shall enjoy the rights
 - a. To know their accuser and any charge against them,
 - b. To a speedy and public trial by the courts from the relevant jurisdiction,
 - c. To review all evidence against them and provide their own, and
 - d. To seek counsel in their defense.
44. Danışmanları shall enjoy the right to suit for any damages or harms suffered as may be resolved and enforced by the State, and no rights for criminal cases shall be undermined by suits.
45. All punishments and penalties shall be proportionate to the offense and the intended level of deterrence from harmful activity.
46. Reasonable restrictions may be placed on rights, in order to provide for the protection of other Danışman rights and the prevention of unnecessary harm.
47. All Danışmanları shall enjoy equal protection under the law.