

Treaty of Berlin for the Enforcement of International Jurisdiction

Emperor Friedrich IV of Prussia

June 29, 1920



Between the Parties

The Chinese Empire, hereinafter referred to as **“China”**

The **German Empire**

Kazakhstan

The **Empire of Keosu**

The German-Keosunian Special Administrative Zone of the Monastic Republic
of Ratosurya, hereinafter referred to as **“Monastic Republic of**

Ratosurya”

The Autonomous High Kingdom of Russia under German Crown, hereinafter
referred to as **“Autonomous High Kingdom of Russia”**

Collectively hereinafter referred to as **“The Parties”, “The States”, “The
Contracting Parties”, “The Treaty States”**

1st Version

Contents

Contractual Definitions	4
§1 Contractual Validity	4
§2 Basic Obligations of the Signatory Parties	4
Berlin Laws	4
§3 Nature of the Laws	4
§4 Murder	5
§5 Manslaughter	5
§6 Theft	5
§7 Defamation of Factional Insignia and Symbols	5
§8 Fraud	5
§9 Money Laundering	5
§10 Handling Stolen Goods	5
§11 Debts	6
§12 Entering the Territory	6
§13 Espionage	6
§14 High Treason	6
§15 Breach of Contract	6
§16 Violations of the Treaties	6
Jurisdiction	7
§17 Terminological Definitions	7
§18 Obligations of the Treaty States Regarding Their Constitution	7
§19 Conviction	7
§20 International Criminal Court	8
§21 International Constitutional Court	8
§22 Procedure in Case of Judicial Bias	8
§23 Evidence Procedure	9
§24 Lawyers	9
§25 Lawyer Admission	9
§26 Objection Rules	10
§27 Plea	10
§28 Trial Procedure	11
§29 Duty of Order	11
§30 Court Summons	12
§31 Regularity of Procedural Decisions	12
§32 Confidentiality of Proceedings	13
§33 Hearing	13
§34 Procedural Errors	13
§35 Precedent Rules	13
§36 Jurisdiction of the States	13
§37 Extrajudicial Legislative Decisions	14

Contractual Definitions

§1 Contractual Validity

- (1) The parties to this treaty are the signing states.
- (2) The following treaty is valid until an agreement to terminate the treaty is drafted and signed by all contracting parties.
- (3) ¹Decisions under this treaty must be approved by a majority of the contracting members. ²This does not apply to decisions of the underlying courts.
- (4) Contractual recognition by autonomous states is only effective upon signature by their superior sovereign contracting nation.
- (5) ¹Only lawful successors of the states have the right to continue the membership of their predecessor in the treaty without signing. ²A lawful successor is one who has been recognized as such by the members of the Imperial Pact in accordance with the provisions of the Imperial Pact.
- (6) This also implies full recognition of the entire content.
- (7) The signing of the Treaty of Berlin and the validity of the signature come into effect only after the signing of the Imperial Pact.

§2 Basic Obligations of the Signatory Parties

- (1) The signatory parties are obliged to recognize international jurisdiction and to establish a constitution that explicitly acknowledges the contents of this treaty.
- (2) If a state cannot meet its obligations within the first two months after signing, the validity of the Imperial Pact and the Treaty of Berlin temporarily lapses for that state until these obligations are fulfilled.

Berlin Laws

§3 Nature of the Laws

- (1) The following laws defined in this section are also referred to as “Berlin Laws”.
- (2) Only crimes that violate the Berlin Laws can be the subject of proceedings before the International Criminal Court.
- (3) All contracting parties are obliged to incorporate the laws listed here into their constitution or other legal texts fully applicable within the state.
- (4) Jurisdiction is carried out in accordance with the provisions of Section 3.

- (5) Attempt, complicity, and knowledge are punishable in any case.
- (6) Lack of or faulty knowledge of the applicable Berlin Laws neither justifies a reduction of guilt nor exoneration.
- (7) ¹One cannot be held liable for violations of laws that were committed before the enactment of the law. ² §35 constitutes an exception to this.

§4 Murder

- (1) Committed murder is when a person is killed using dangerous means and for base motives.
- (2) Lawful executions are not recognized as murder.

§5 Manslaughter

- (1) Whoever kills a person without being a murderer commits manslaughter.
- (2) Lawful executions are not recognized as manslaughter.

§6 Theft

If one steals, removes, or robs goods from or on the territory of a contracting party, one must return the goods along with their double value.

§7 Defamation of Factional Insignia and Symbols

- (1) The intentional defamation or unauthorized removal of state symbols and insignia of a contracting party constitutes defamation of factional insignia and symbols.
- (2) This also includes the unauthorized wearing of official decorations and uniforms of a contracting party.

§8 Fraud

Fraud is defined as enriching oneself or a third party by pretending false facts.

§9 Money Laundering

The manufacture of coins or securities without the authorization of the state bank of the affected contracting party is punishable.

§10 Handling Stolen Goods

- (1) The sale of stolen goods is punishable.
- (2) Professional handling of stolen goods is a capital crime.

§11 Debts

Any debts owed to a contracting party or a citizen of the contracting party must be settled within a period of 10 days¹.

§12 Entering the Territory

- (1) Entry into the territory of a contracting party is only permitted with explicit authorization or proof of a valid entry permit.
- (2) Violations legitimize a shoot-to-kill order without prior warning.

§13 Espionage

Tactical reconnaissance and espionage on the territory of a contracting party are strictly prohibited.

§14 High Treason

- (1) A person is considered a traitor if they:
 1. Spread state secrets without explicit authorization or attempt to access them unlawfully.
 2. Intentionally cause a weakening of the state.
 3. Disobey orders from the head of state or government.
- (2) It is not considered high treason to stand against the state in an emergency situation caused by the state without justifiable reason.

§15 Breach of Contract

- (1) Anyone who violates the established provisions of a signed and effective contract commits a breach of contract.
- (2) ¹A contract only comes into effect when it has been signed by all parties.
²This also applies to contractual amendments.
- (3) ¹Contracts lose their validity if a passage of the contract violates the national constitution, the Imperial Pact, or the Treaty of Berlin. ²If explicitly regulated in the contract, only the affected passages are nullified.
- (4) States are free to require certification by a third party for the validity of a contract.

§16 Violations of the Treaties

Anyone who violates the provisions of the Imperial Pact or the Treaty of Berlin is liable to prosecution.

¹Real time

Jurisdiction

§17 Terminological Definitions

- (1) The party making the accusations is referred to as the plaintiff.
- (2) The party against whom the accusations are made is referred to as the defendant.
- (3) The party acting as judges to mediate and bring about a fair settlement is referred to as the judiciary.
- (4) ¹The presiding judge is the head of the judiciary, if it consists of more than one person. ²The presiding judge grants the floor and is responsible for conducting the proceedings. In the event of a tie, the presiding judge is authorized to cast a deciding vote.

§18 Obligations of the Treaty States Regarding Their Constitution

- (1) ¹Each treaty state must provide the defendant with unrestricted opportunity to defend against judgments and accusations, unless these have been rendered by the highest instance. ²The highest instance for violations concerning the Berlin Laws is the International Criminal Court. ³The plaintiff must also be provided with unrestricted opportunity to bring accusations to court and to appeal judgments.
- (2) The constitution must allow the defendant and the plaintiff to appeal against judgments that are not entirely or at all comprehensible, unless, as defined in paragraph 1, rendered by the highest instance.
- (3) The constitution must also ensure that the mentioned states cannot exploit precedent rules to enforce a conviction.
- (4) The use of legal loopholes must be legal in the states.
- (5) Furthermore, the defendant and the plaintiff must not be subject to arbitrary justice.

§19 Conviction

- (1) To justify a conviction, the defendant must have committed the act intentionally or through gross or ordinary negligence.
- (2) The sentence must be based on the severity of the act and the past criminality of the offender. The sentence must not exceed or fall short of the legal guidelines and must not be cumulated based on the number of violations.

- (3) In the case of repeat offenses, it is at the discretion of the competent court, depending on the frequency and severity of the offense, whether the same or a harsher sentence should apply.
- (4) The listed sentences serve only as a guideline and are therefore not mandatory.

§20 International Criminal Court

- (1) Jurisdiction regarding the Berlin Laws lies ultimately with the International Criminal Court.
- (2) Each treaty state of the Treaty of Berlin appoints a judge.
- (3) ¹The president of the International Criminal Court presides over the judiciary. ²This position may only be held by individuals with comprehensive legal knowledge and knowledge of the Imperial Pact and the Treaty of Berlin.
- (4) The International Criminal Court will be established in an area declared as neutral territory between all contracting parties.

§21 International Constitutional Court

- (1) The International Constitutional Court is responsible for receiving and handling complaints regarding the treaties and national constitutions of the contracting parties, as well as decisions that conflict with the rights granted to the parties under the Treaty of Berlin.
- (2) The International Constitutional Court is also an instance superior to the constitutional courts of the contracting parties.
- (3) ¹The president of the International Constitutional Court presides over the judiciary. ²This position may only be held by individuals with comprehensive legal knowledge and knowledge of the Imperial Pact and the Treaty of Berlin.
- (4) To avoid the enforcement of particular interests, two additional judges are elected monthly by the contracting states. An iteration ban applies.

§22 Procedure in Case of Judicial Bias

- (1) Only judges who are neither witnesses, nor defenders, defendants, or plaintiffs in the case may participate in the trial.
- (2) Otherwise, the involved parties must act as defendants and plaintiffs and may not claim their seats in the judiciary.
- (3) In the case of the International Constitutional Court, unbiased judges must replace the biased judges for the duration of the bias.

- (4) If the presiding judge is biased, or if another biased judge needs to be replaced, the contracting parties must elect a deputy to take on the role during this time.

§23 Evidence Procedure

- (1) Individuals may be called to the witness stand.
- (2) These individuals may be questioned under the given rules.
- (3) These rules are as follows:
 - 1. Witnesses are under oath as soon as they speak their first word in the witness stand.
 - 2. Witnesses must therefore answer everything truthfully.
 - 3. Any inaccurate statements by witnesses will not be included in the record (see §26 paragraph 5).
 - 4. Witnesses may attend the trial only during their testimony. Before and after, they may only attend again at the pronouncement of the judgment.
- (4) Witnesses, as well as evidence, must be registered before the trial.
- (5) If evidence is not available at the start of the trial, its procurement must be registered. The judge must then schedule another trial to examine this evidence.
- (6) Evidence and witnesses must not be tampered with.

§24 Lawyers

One may hire a lawyer. However, it should be noted that there is no right to a public defender.

§25 Lawyer Admission

- (1) Any citizen of the contracting parties is entitled to a lawyer's admission even without a degree.
- (2) In case of abuse or inadequate or faulty performance of the lawyer's duties, the admission can be revoked.
- (3) The revocation can be overturned by passing a state exam recognized by the German Empire. If it has already been passed, it must be repeated and passed again.

§26 Objection Rules

- (1) Objections are allowed and form an exception to §29 paragraph 1.
- (2) They can be overruled by the judiciary.
- (3) Once an objection is overruled, it may not be applied again to the same statement.
- (4) The announcement of an objection must always be followed by the announcement of the reason.
- (5) Legally permissible reasons are:
 1. Not significant/unclear/ambiguous: The statement or question is inadmissible due to its non-significant nature.
 2. Already answered: The same question has been asked multiple times despite being already answered.
 3. Unproven assumption: The lawyer claims something without relying on existing evidence.
 4. Calls for speculation: The lawyer asks the witness to speculate.
 5. Too many questions: The lawyer asks more than one question at the same time.
 6. Lack of knowledge: The witness's knowledge of the subject matter is inadequately demonstrated.
 7. Without priority: The question is not relevant to the trial or the interrogation.
 8. Hearsay: The party's response is based on out-of-court statements.
 9. Challenge: The raised objection is not lawful because its subject matter does not constitute a violation of the interrogation rules in this specific context.
- (6) If an objection is sustained, the questioner must proceed with the next question. The witness may not answer the previous question or, if they have already answered or still answer, their statement will be struck. If a judge raises this objection, it is immediately sustained unless the presiding judge objects.
- (7) The presiding judge may only overrule the objection if the subject of the objection does not constitute a violation of the interrogation rules in any conceivable context.

§27 Plea

- (1) Each party obliged to testify must defend its position through a closing plea.
- (2) This plea must comply with the applicable conventions.

- (3) The conclusion of the plea is the client's statement if it is the defendant's closing plea, and the sentencing recommendation.
- (4) A sentencing recommendation may only be made by a lawyer.

§28 Trial Procedure

The Treaty of Berlin prescribes the following procedure for court proceedings:

- 1. All parties except the judiciary enter the room.
- 2. The judiciary gathers. During this time, everyone present must stand.
- 3. The presiding judge opens the proceedings, and the other judges take their seats.
- 4. The defendant reads the indictment.
- 5. The plaintiff must present the facts of the case from their perspective.
- 6. The defendant has the floor and may present their account of the facts.
- 7. From then on, the presiding judge decides who has the floor.
- 8. Once all evidence and statements from both parties have been presented, the closing pleas must be held in accordance with §27.
- 9. The judiciary retreats and deliberates in a separate discussion. The sentence is discussed and subsequently decided. In the event of a tie, the presiding judge casts a second vote.
- 10. The judiciary re-enters the room, with everyone standing again, and then announces the sentence.
- 11. All participants must remain standing and may not leave the room until the last judge has left.

§29 Duty of Order

- (1) One may not speak without being called upon.
- (2) One must dress appropriately for the trial. Accordingly, attendees may not wear headgear and must wear a suit in an appropriate color.
- (3) Persons are not permitted to visibly carry symbols that represent extrajudicial authority or power.
- (4) Judges must wear black judicial robes.
- (5) In the case of the International Constitutional Court, judges must wear red suits.

- (6) Violations of the court rules, considering §23 and §28, will be fined if a warning has already been issued. If, at the discretion of the judiciary, there are too many violations, they may expel the guilty party from the courtroom regardless of their relevance to the trial and continue the proceedings in their absence.

§30 Court Summons

- (1) Once a proceeding has been confirmed, a court date can be set by agreement with both parties. This is considered an extraordinary summons.
- (2) If the court president sets a date, both parties must be clearly informed of the hearing date in writing. This is an ordinary summons.
- (3) The date and place of a hearing must be announced at least twelve hours before the start of the trial.
- (4) A request for a postponement can be filed up to two hours before the start of the trial.
- (5) If this request is granted by the presiding judge of the proceeding, the trial will be postponed.
- (6) Otherwise, or if no request exists, the parties must appear, or the case will be heard in their absence.
- (7) If neither party appears, the decision will be in favor of the defendant.
- (8) Each party absent according to paragraph 6 faces a fine.
- (9) Absent judges have no voting rights in the proceeding.
- (10) Requests for postponement made by judges can be denied by the court president if the postponement exceeds three days or if the trial has already been postponed by more than two weeks.
- (11) The judiciary can convene if at least three judges are present.
- (12) Court summons must be confirmed by the court president. If this is not done within the next three days, it is still valid.

§31 Regularity of Procedural Decisions

- (1) ¹A regular procedural decision is defined as a decision made by a court in the course of a trial. ²Only in regular proceedings can final judgments be rendered and punitive measures imposed.
- (2) Extraordinary proceedings only authorize the execution of extrajudicial decisions.

§32 Confidentiality of Proceedings

- (1) Every proceeding should be accessible to the public.
- (2) If it is sufficiently demonstrated to the judiciary or hearing attendees that a case requires special confidentiality, a motion to close and adjourn the trial may be filed.
- (3) If the motion for closure is granted by the presiding judge, the proceeding must be made inaccessible to the public, and if necessary, the judiciary may be reduced in number. The presiding judge must be retained.

§33 Hearing

- (1) A hearing is a procedure similar to a trial, which differs from a conventional trial in that the plaintiff may appear differently depending on the procedural rules.
- (2) A hearing is an extraordinary procedure.
- (3) It should be noted that the appearance of the party is regulated according to the procedural rules as follows:
 1. Procedural Rule 1 allows the plaintiff to appear as the hearing party and the defendant as the testifying party.
 2. Procedural Rule 2 allows the plaintiff to testify before a panel of neutral judges, which acts as the hearing party.

§34 Procedural Errors

In case of a procedural error, the court process or hearing must be repeated.

§35 Precedent Rules

- (1) If the International Criminal Court decides that a legal exception case should be considered a crime, it must be immediately incorporated into the Berlin Laws, and if, at the discretion of the judiciary, there is an awareness of the violation of moral norms by the defendant and an act against the physical integrity of a person or the structural integrity of a contracting party, the punishment must be judged accordingly.
- (2) For the enacted law to remain in effect, it requires a simple majority of votes cast within the next two weeks.
- (3) If the law is rejected, convictions based on this draft law remain valid.

§36 Jurisdiction of the States

Cases where a state is the defendant are exclusively heard before the international courts of this treaty.

§37 Extrajudicial Legislative Decisions

- (1) The enactment of Berlin Laws and other decrees outside the framework of §35 requires the majority approval of the contracting parties.
- (2) Votes can only be taken in the meeting convened for the decision on the matter.
- (3) The meeting and its agenda are announced by the court president at least two days in advance.
- (4) A request for postponement can be filed up to two hours before the start of the meeting.
- (5) The meeting is quorate if at least one-third of the members are represented.
- (6) In the case of non-judicial decision-making, the assembly members are the contracting members and the judiciary.