

PREAMBLE

In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful,

We, the people of Cartoneabad,
Guided by the teachings of Islam,
Inspired by the revolutionary pursuit of justice and socialism,
And determined to secure our dignity, prosperity, and sovereignty,

Do hereby establish this Constitution for the Islamic Republic of Cartoneabad.

We affirm that:

Sovereignty over all creation belongs to Allah Almighty alone.

The political authority exercised by the state is a sacred trust (amanah), to be used solely for the establishment of justice, equity, and the collective good as defined by our faith and revolutionary principles.

This trust is vested in the leadership of the Supreme Leader, who guides the state, upholds its Islamic socialist path, and commands the loyalty of the people.

We pledge:

To build a society founded on Islamic morality and socialist equity;

To defend our independence and revolutionary gains;

To ensure the rights and duties of all citizens;

And to contribute to peace and solidarity among nations.

May Allah grant us success in this endeavor.

PART I: FOUNDATIONS

ARTICLE 1: STATE & IDEOLOGY

1. The official name of the state is the Islamic Democratic People's Republic of Cartoneabad.
2. Cartoneabad is a sovereign, independent, and Islamic socialist state.
3. The ideology of the state is Islamic Socialism, blending the moral framework of Islam with the equitable principles of socialism.
4. The Islamic Socialist Revolutionary Council (ISRC) is the leading political force of the nation.
5. The Supreme Leader is the head of state, chief executive, and supreme commander of the armed forces.
6. The capital of the Republic is Cartonea City.
7. The state religion is Islam according to the Ja'fari school of jurisprudence.
8. This Constitution is the supreme law of Cartoneabad. All laws, decrees, and treaties must conform to it.

ARTICLE 2: TERRITORY, SYMBOLS & OFFICIAL LANGUAGES

Section 1 – Territory

1. The territory of Cartoneabad encompasses all land, airspace, and waterways within its defined borders, located in the urban area of Hyderabad, Sindh, Pakistan.
2. The total area of the Republic is 0.00036114 square kilometers (approx. 361.14 m²), as constituted by the annexed oblasts and capital district.
3. The Republic is divided into thirteen oblasts and one capital district, as enumerated in Schedule A of this Constitution.
4. The territory of Cartoneabad is indivisible and permanent. No oblast, district, or region may secede, separate, or declare autonomy.
5. Cartoneabad reserves the right to expand its territory through lawful incorporation of adjacent or non- contiguous lands by:
 - a. Treaty or agreement ratified by the Supreme Leader;
 - b. Constitutional amendment updating territorial descriptions in this Article;
 - c. Decree of the Supreme Leader following a national referendum.
6. Territory may never be reduced or ceded under any circumstance. Cartoneabad may only grow, never contract.

Section 2 – National Symbols

1. The National Flag consists of three horizontal bands: green (top), white (middle), and red (bottom), bearing the National Emblem centered on the white band.
2. The National Emblem is a golden crescent from which rises a golden hammer, surmounted by a five- pointed star.
3. The National Motto is: “Faith Guides, Socialism Provides.”
4. The National Anthem is “The Gold Crescent Shall Rise.”
5. The National Seal is a circle with the national emblem in middle
6. The National Coat of arms shall have 2 versions mantled and unmantled and these are attached here
 - a. Mantled:

https://cdn.discordapp.com/attachments/1097444229497761824/1469267914921214003/Untitled154_20260203091030.png?ex=698709e0&is=6985b860&hm=8bfe76fce08a858b7ca89213fd43d69fc67115f1b60f037fb85850e041b405ae&

- b. Unmantled:

https://cdn.discordapp.com/attachments/1097444229497761824/1469267915483385946/Untitled160_20260203090706.png?ex=698709e0&is=6985b860&hm=57a5e5509d90c016ae0604cedf85337cf3713d1196513ff53d359b20e306128c&

7. Other national symbols include:
 - Animal: Sindhi Mushki Horse
 - Bird: Peacock

- Fish: Palla Fish
- River: Indus (Sindhu)
- Tree: Neem
- Sport: Cricket
- Dress: Shalwar Kameez, Sindhi Topi, Ajrak
- Food: Sindhi Biryani
- Sweet: Mao
- Fruit: Sindhri Mango
- Flower: Lotus
- Drink: Lassi
- Poet: Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai
- Instrument: Tabla
- Dance: Ho Jamalo
- Stone: Aqeeq
- Architecture: Sindhi Architecture
- Shrine: Lal Shahbaz Qalandar

8. All symbols shall be respected and promoted by the state. Their use in official contexts shall be regulated by law.

Section 3 – Official Languages

1. The official languages of Cartoneabad are English, Urdu, Sindhi, and Persian.
2. English is the default language of state administration, legislation, education, and official publications, unless otherwise requested or specified by law.
3. Urdu and Sindhi may be used in all official contexts, including courts, education, media, and government services.
4. Persian is retained as an official language for symbolic, cultural, and historical recognition, but its functional use is restricted:
 - a. It may be used in courts, official decrees, or state publications only upon special request and with prior state authorization.
 - b. The state retains the right to deny any trial, decree, or document from being conducted or published in Persian.
 - c. Persian may be offered as an optional course in state educational institutions.
5. All laws, constitutional texts, and Supreme Leader decrees shall be published in English, with authorized translations in Urdu and Sindhi provided by the Ministry of Justice.

SCHEDULE A

Territorial Divisions of the Islamic Republic of Cartoneabad
(Alphabetical Order with Areas)

1. Cartonea (Capital District) 2.44 m²
2. Baradargarh Oblast 25.69 m²
3. Galli Oblast 28.57 m²

4. Gorgistan Oblast 25.24 m²
 5. Middlesburg Oblast 36.37 m²
 6. Novaya Leningrad Oblast 44.5 m²
 7. Novaya Moskva Oblast 21.14 m²
 8. Nurville Oblast 16.66 m²
 9. Othi Oblast 8.78 m²
 10. Prospera Oblast 79.35 m²
 11. Reyran Oblast 24.53 m²
 12. Surkh Bukhara Oblast 29.98 m²
 13. Uchiyanagar Oblast 27.11 m²
 14. Zenith Oblast 18.35 m²
- Total Area: 361.14 m² (0.00036114 km²)

PART II: SUPREME LEADERSHIP & SUCCESSION

ARTICLE 3: POWERS OF THE SUPREME LEADER

Section 1 – Supreme Authority

1. The Supreme Leader is the head of state, head of government, and the highest authority in all executive, legislative, judicial, and military matters.
2. The Supreme Leader holds the offices of Chief of Army Staff and Martial Law Administrator concurrently, or may delegate them at his discretion.
3. All powers vested in the state and its institutions derive from the Supreme Leader and are exercised under his command.

Section 2 – Executive Powers

1. The Supreme Leader may issue binding decrees on any matter of state, which carry the force of constitutional law.
2. He appoints and dismisses the President, Prime Minister, all ministers, judges, military commanders, and heads of state institutions.
3. He directs foreign policy, ratifies treaties, and grants recognition to foreign states and entities.
4. He may declare states of emergency, martial law, and war, and may suspend any constitutional article except this article 1 and 9
5. He may pardon, commute sentences, or grant clemency.

Section 3 – Legislative & Judicial Supremacy

1. No law may come into force without the Supreme Leader's assent.
2. He may dissolve the National Assembly, dismiss the Senate, or rule by decree.
3. He is the Supreme Court in final instance; all judicial authority rests in him. He may delegate judicial functions to lower courts but retains the right to hear any case directly.
4. His interpretations of the Constitution are final and binding.

Section 4 – Martial Law & Self-Coup Authority

1. Only a Supreme Leader who also serves as Chief of Army Staff may declare martial law.
2. Upon declaring martial law, the Supreme Leader may, at his discretion, dissolve the office of Supreme Leader and govern solely as Martial Law Administrator and Commander of the Armed Forces.
3. This transition does not constitute a vacancy in leadership and requires no confirmation.

Section 5 – Immunity & Continuity

1. The Supreme Leader is immune from legal prosecution and may not be impeached, censured, or removed by any state body except by the specific process detailed in Section 6 of this Article.
2. His term is for life, or until he voluntarily relinquishes office under procedures he establishes.

Section 6 – Removal of the Supreme Leader

1. The Supreme Leader is immune from all criminal and civil legal proceedings for acts undertaken in office.
2. The sole ground for the removal of the Supreme Leader is proven treason against the Islamic Ummah, as defined by Islamic law.
3. The process for removal shall be as follows, with each step being a mandatory prerequisite for the next:
 - a. Accusation: The Advisory Shura must, by unanimous vote (100%), confirm that an act constituting treason against the Ummah has occurred and formally accuse the Supreme Leader.
 - b. Popular Mandate: A national referendum must be held. Removal requires the affirmative vote of 100% of the valid votes cast in the referendum.
 - c. Legislative Assent: Following a successful referendum, both chambers of the legislature must vote separately. Removal requires a 100% vote in favor from the National Assembly and a 100% vote in favor from the Senate.
 - d. Ceremonial & Military Ratification: The removal must then receive the formal approval of the Shahanshah-e-Cartoneabad.
4. No body, court, or institution other than those specified herein may initiate, review, or adjudicate any procedure for the removal of the Supreme Leader.

ARTICLE 4: SUCCESSION & MARTIAL LAW

Section 1 – Succession Process

1. The Supreme Leader may, at any time, appoint a successor by decree.
2. If no successor is appointed at the time of the Supreme Leader's death, incapacitation, or permanent disappearance, the Election Commission of Cartoneabad shall, by majority vote by all citizens, designate an Acting Supreme Leader from among its members.

3. Within thirty (30) days of the designation of an Acting Supreme Leader, a National Referendum shall be held. A majority vote of all citizens shall confirm the Acting Supreme Leader as the permanent Supreme Leader.
4. During the interim period, the Acting Supreme Leader exercises all powers but may not end martial law or terminate the state of transition without ISRC consent.
5. In the event that a candidate fails to achieve a majority in the National Referendum, the ISRC shall nominate a new candidate within seven (7) days for a secondary vote. Until a successor is confirmed, the ISRC shall govern as a collective council.

Section 2 – Martial Law

1. Martial law may be declared only by the Supreme Leader, and only if he also holds the office of Chief of Army Staff.
2. The initial duration of martial law is three (3) months, renewable indefinitely by decree of the Supreme Leader.
3. Under martial law, the Supreme Leader may:
 - Suspend any constitutional article except this Article 1 and 9;
 - Rule by decree without legislative or judicial review;
 - Mobilize all military and civilian resources;
 - Restrict movement, assembly, and speech.
4. All actions taken under martial law are lawful and immune from challenge.

Section 3 – Transitional Rule

1. If the Supreme Leader dissolves his own title under Article 3(4), he shall continue to rule as Chief Martial Law Administrator and Chief of Army Staff until such time as he re- establishes civilian government by decree.
2. No other body may assume power during such a transition.

PART III: GOVERNMENT

ARTICLE 5: ISLAMIC SOCIALIST REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL (ISRC)

Section 1 – Role & Supremacy

1. The Islamic Socialist Revolutionary Council (ISRC) is the leading political force of the state and the guardian of its ideology.
2. All political activity, parties, and associations shall operate under the guidance and supervision of the ISRC.
3. No law, policy, or international agreement may contradict the ideological principles of the ISRC.

Section 2 – Structure

1. The Supreme Leader is the Chairman of the ISRC.
2. The ISRC shall consist of a Central Committee, appointed by the Supreme Leader, which directs day- to- day party affairs.
3. The Politburo, selected from the Central Committee, serves as the inner decision- making body of the ISRC.

Section 3 – Electoral Guarantee

1. The ISRC is guaranteed one- third (1/3) of the seats in the National Assembly by appointment of the Supreme Leader.
2. In all legislative chambers, the ISRC shall maintain a majority of total seats.
3. All candidates for elected office must be approved by the ISRC Central Committee.
4. Notwithstanding any electoral process, the Supreme Leader retains the sole authority to appoint the President and Vice President from within the National Assembly.

Section 4 – Functions

1. To set the ideological direction of the state.
2. To vet all candidates for public office.
3. To oversee the conduct of elections and referendums.
4. To advise the Supreme Leader on matters of state policy.
5. To ensure all media, educational, and cultural output aligns with Islamic Socialism.

ARTICLE 6: LEGISLATURE

Section 1 – Structure

1. The legislature of Cartoneabad is bicameral, consisting of the National Assembly (lower house) and the Senate (upper house).
2. Both chambers operate under the supreme oversight of the Islamic Socialist Revolutionary Council (ISRC) and the Supreme Leader.

Section 2 – National Assembly

1. The National Assembly is composed of elected representatives chosen by popular vote for a term of six (6) months.
2. One- third of seats are reserved for members appointed by the Supreme Leader from the ISRC.
3. The remaining seats are filled through general election from ISRC- approved candidates.
4. The National Assembly:
 - Proposes and debates legislation;
 - Approves the national budget;
 - Conducts hearings on ministerial performance;
 - May submit petitions to the Supreme Leader.

5. Laws passed by the National Assembly require the assent of the Senate and the approval of the Supreme Leader.
6. The Supreme Leader may, at any time, appoint any member of the National Assembly to the offices of President or Vice President, and may remove them from those offices without affecting their legislative seat.

Section 3 – Senate

1. The Senate is fully appointed by the Supreme Leader from among loyal citizens, Islamic scholars, and senior ISRC members.
2. Senators serve indefinite terms, subject to removal by the Supreme Leader.
3. The Senate:
 - Reviews all legislation for ideological and constitutional compliance;
 - Conducts ceremonial review and confirmation of ministerial appointments;
 - Acts as the final advisory council before laws reach the Supreme Leader.
4. The Senate may not initiate legislation, but may return bills to the National Assembly with recommendations.

Section 4 – Legislative Process

1. Bills may originate in either chamber or be introduced by the executive.
2. A bill must pass both chambers in identical form before being presented to the Supreme Leader for final approval.
3. The Supreme Leader may:
 - Approve the bill as law;
 - Return it for revision;
 - Reject it outright;
 - Enact its provisions by decree without legislative process.

ARTICLE 7: THE EXECUTIVE

Section 1 – President

1. The President is the head of government and chief executive of the Republic.
2. The President is appointed by the Supreme Leader from among the members of the National Assembly.
3. The President serves a term of six (6) months, unless dismissed earlier by the Supreme Leader.
4. The President:
 - Leads the Cabinet of Ministers;
 - Implements state policy under the direction of the Supreme Leader;
 - Reports to the National Assembly on governmental performance;
 - Holds a seat in the National Assembly by virtue of office.

5. The President may issue executive orders within the framework set by the Supreme Leader.

Section 2 – Vice President

1. The Vice President is appointed by the Supreme Leader from among the members of the National Assembly.
2. The Vice President assists the President and assumes presidential duties if the President is unable to serve.
3. The Vice President holds a seat in the National Assembly.

Section 3 – Cabinet of Ministers

1. The Cabinet consists of Ministers selected by the Supreme Leader and ceremonially appointed by the Shahanshah-e-Cartoneabad.
2. Ministers may be drawn from the National Assembly or from among qualified citizens.
3. The Cabinet executes laws, administers the state, and prepares the national budget under the President's direction.
4. Ministers serve at the pleasure of the Supreme Leader and may be dismissed by him at any time.

ARTICLE 8: DECREES & EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Section 1 – Hierarchy of Laws

1. The legal hierarchy of Cartoneabad is as follows, from highest to lowest authority:
 - a. This Constitution
 - b. Decrees of the Supreme Leader
 - c. Laws passed by the Legislature
 - d. Executive Orders of the President
 - e. Ministerial Orders
2. No lower instrument may contradict a higher one.

Section 2 – Supreme Leader Decrees

1. The Supreme Leader may issue binding decrees on any matter of state.
2. Such decrees carry the force of constitutional law and require no legislative approval.
3. Decrees must be published in the official state gazette, The Times of Cartonea, within 24 hours of issuance.
4. No court or state body may invalidate, delay, or refuse to implement a Supreme Leader decree.

Section 3 – Presidential Executive Orders

1. The President may issue executive orders to administer government policy, provided they do not contradict Supreme Leader decrees or laws.
2. Executive orders may be overruled at any time by the Supreme Leader.
3. Orders must be published and filed with the Office of the Supreme Leader within 48 hours.

Section 4 – Ministerial Orders

1. Ministers may issue ministerial orders within their portfolios, subject to presidential oversight.
2. Such orders may be revoked by the President or the Supreme Leader.

Section 5 – Publication & Effect

1. All decrees, executive orders and ministerial orders take effect immediately upon publication unless otherwise specified.
2. The Ministry of Justice shall maintain a public register of all decrees and orders.

ARTICLE 9: THE SHAHANSHAH-E-CARTONEABAD

Section 1 – The Revolutionary Throne

The Shahanshah-e-Cartoneabad is the Ceremonial Head of State and the supreme symbol of the Republic's historical dignity and national unity.

The office of Shahanshah represents the continuity of the nation's heritage under the overarching authority of the Supreme Leader.

Section 2 – The Shahanshah's Court

There is established the Shahanshah's Court, which operates at the same judicial level and rank as the Supreme Court of the Republic.

Any citizen or resident convicted of any crime may choose to bypass or supplement the standard judicial appeal process by submitting a formal petition to the Shahanshah's Court. The Shahanshah has absolute discretion to accept or deny a petition. A denial is final and cannot be appealed.

Provisional Nature of Rulings: All judgments, stays of execution, or reversals issued by the Shahanshah's Court are provisional. No ruling of this Court is legally binding or enforceable until it is explicitly ratified and "Made Final" by the Supreme Leader.

The Supreme Leader retains the right to uphold, modify, or strike down any provisional ruling of the Shahanshah's Court.

Section 3 – Ceremonial & Diplomatic Authority

The Shahanshah shall represent the Republic at high-level revolutionary ceremonies and national festivals.

In international relations, the Shahanshah shall receive foreign dignitaries and represent the sovereignty of Cartoneabad in diplomatic protocols.

The Shahanshah shall formally bestow the Revolutionary Seal upon the appointment of Ministers and Governors, acting upon the binding instruction of the Supreme Leader.

Section 4 – Honors of the Republic

The Shahanshah is the sole authority empowered to confer titles of honor, revolutionary medals, and national awards upon citizens.

These honors are awarded to recognize exceptional labor, military bravery, or ideological commitment to the state.

ARTICLE 10: ADVISORY BODIES & LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Section 1 – Advisory Shura (Council of Clergy)

1. The Advisory Shura is a council of Islamic scholars appointed by the Supreme Leader to provide religious and moral guidance.
2. The Shura may:
 - a. Advise on the compatibility of laws and policies with Islamic principles;
 - b. Issue non-binding opinions (fatāwā) on matters of public morality;
 - c. Recommend educational and cultural programs.
3. The Shura may not challenge the authority of the Supreme Leader, veto legislation, or intervene in state administration.
4. Members serve at the pleasure of the Supreme Leader and may be dismissed without cause.

Section 2 – Oblast Administration

1. Each oblast is administered by a Chief Minister, appointed by the President and approved by the Supreme Leader.
2. The Chief Minister serves a six-month term, concurrent with the National Assembly.
3. The Chief Minister is responsible for daily governance, public services, infrastructure, and local budget execution.
4. All local legislation and regulations must be approved by the President and reviewed for ideological compliance by the ISRC.

Section 3 – Capital District

1. Cartonea is the capital district and administrative heart of the Republic.
2. It is governed directly by the President under the supervision of the Supreme Leader.
3. Special provisions for the capital's security, development, and ceremonial functions may be established by decree.

Section 4 – Central Oversight

1. All local officials serve at the discretion of the Supreme Leader and may be removed or reassigned at any time.
2. The Ministry of Interior shall monitor local governance and report directly to the Supreme Leader.

PART IV: ELECTIONS

ARTICLE 11: ELECTORAL SYSTEM & TERMS

Section 1 – Electoral Cycle

1. All elected offices in Cartoneabad have a term of six (6) months.
2. The electoral period for each term shall begin one (1) month before the expiry of the incumbent's term, during which candidate vetting, campaigning, and voting shall take place.
3. Elections shall be administered by the Electoral Commission of Cartoneabad, whose members are appointed by the Supreme Leader.

Section 2 – Offices Subject to Election or Appointment

1. The following offices are filled through popular election from ISRC-approved candidates:
 - a. Members of the National Assembly (except reserved ISRC seats)
2. The following offices are appointed by the Supreme Leader:
 - a. President
 - b. Vice President
3. All appointments under this section may be revoked at any time by the Supreme Leader.
Minister

Section 3 – Candidate Vetting

1. All candidates for any elected office must be approved by the Islamic Socialist Revolutionary Council (ISRC).
2. The ISRC shall evaluate candidates based on:
 - a. Loyalty to the state and ideology of Islamic Socialism;
 - b. Moral character and adherence to Islamic principles;
 - c. Educational and professional qualifications.
3. The Supreme Leader may add or remove any candidate at any time.

Section 4 – Voting & Results

1. Voting in popular elections shall be by secret ballot.
2. Results of all elections are tabulated by the Electoral Commission of Cartoneabad and submitted to the Supreme Leader for certification.
3. The Supreme Leader may:
 - a. Certify the results;

- b. Order a recount;
 - c. Annul the election and call a new one;
 - d. Appoint the officeholder directly by decree.
4. Certified results shall be published in State Bulletin.

ARTICLE 12: NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS & REFERENDA

Section 1 – National Assembly Elections

1. Members of the National Assembly are elected by popular vote from ISRC- approved candidates.
2. Elections are held every six (6) months, coinciding with the end of each legislative term.
3. The Electoral Commission Cartoneabad shall administer all elections under the supervision of the ISRC and the Supreme Leader.

Section 2 – Candidate Approval

1. All candidates must be vetted and approved by the ISRC.
2. The ISRC may reject any candidate without public explanation.
3. The Supreme Leader may add or remove candidates at any time before voting concludes.

Section 3 – Voting Process

1. Voting is conducted by secret ballot in designated polling stations or through a secure state- managed online system.
2. Voter eligibility is limited to citizens aged 15 and above who are registered in the National Citizen Registry.
3. Voting is compulsory; failure to vote without state approved excuse may result in a fine or community service.

Section 4 – Results & Certification

1. Preliminary results are tabulated by the Electoral Commission and submitted to the Supreme Leader for final certification.
2. The Supreme Leader may:
 - Certify the results as reported;
 - Adjust seat allocations to ensure ISRC majority;
 - Annul results in whole or in part and order new elections or direct appointments.
3. Certified results are published in The State Bulletin and The Times of Cartonea.

Section 5 – Referenda

1. National referenda may be called by the Supreme Leader on matters of constitutional change, territorial integrity, or major state policy.
2. Referenda are conducted by secret ballot under the same rules as National Assembly elections.
3. The Electoral Commission shall tally votes and submit results to the Supreme Leader.
4. The Supreme Leader may:
 - Accept and enact the outcome;
 - Modify the outcome in the interest of state security or ideological clarity;
 - Withhold results entirely.
5. All referendum results are considered advisory; final authority rests with the Supreme Leader.

PART V: JUDICIARY

Article 13: Judiciary

Section 1 – Judicial Structure

1. The judicial system of Cartoneabad consists of the following courts in descending order of authority:
 - a. Supreme Court (the Supreme Leader)
 - b. Grand Court (state- level high court)
 - c. High Courts (one per oblast)
 - d. Shahanshah Court (optional ceremonial court)
2. All courts operate under the ideological supervision of the Islamic Socialist Revolutionary Council (ISRC) and the supreme judicial authority of the Supreme Leader.

Section 2 – Supreme Court

1. The Supreme Court is the Supreme Leader. He may hear any case, overrule any verdict, and issue final interpretations of the Constitution and laws.
2. The Supreme Leader may appoint judicial deputies to hear cases in his name, but their rulings are subject to his review and may be overturned at any time.

Section 3 – Grand Court

1. The Grand Court is the highest ordinary court, composed of Chief Justices appointed by the Supreme Leader.
2. It hears appeals from High Courts and cases of national significance.
3. Its rulings may be appealed only to the Supreme Leader.

Section 4 – High Courts

1. Each oblast has a High Court headed by a Qazi appointed by the Supreme Leader.
2. High Courts criminal, civil, and family cases.

Section 5 – Shahanshah Court

1. The Shahanshah Court is a special ceremonial court presided over by the Shahanshah- e- Cartoneabad (the ceremonial Emperor).
2. It may hear cases upon request if they involve ceremonial, diplomatic, or honorary matters.
3. All rulings of the Shahanshah Court must be approved by the Supreme Leader before taking effect.
4. It can deny to hear any case and can send that case to Supreme Court

Section 6 – State Bulletin

1. All laws, decrees, court rulings, constitutional amendments, and official state notices shall be published in the State Bulletin.
2. The State Bulletin is the sole official record of legal enactments and shall be maintained by the Ministry of Justice.
3. Publication in the State Bulletin constitutes official promulgation and public notice.
4. The State Bulletin shall be published in print and digital form and made accessible to the public through state channels.

Section 7 – Judicial Appointments & Tenure

1. All judges are appointed by, and serve at the pleasure of, the Supreme Leader.
2. Judges may be removed at any time without cause.
3. All judges must swear an oath of loyalty to the Supreme Leader, the Constitution, and Islamic Socialism.

ARTICLE 14: JUDICIAL PROCESS

Section 1 – Legal Basis

1. The legal system of Cartoneabad is founded upon:
 - a. This Constitution;
 - b. Islamic law (Ja'fari school);
 - c. Socialist legal principles;
 - d. Decrees of the Supreme Leader.
2. All laws and judicial rulings must conform to the ideology of Islamic Socialism.

Section 2 – Court Procedures

1. Trials shall be conducted in the official language(s) of the state, with interpreters provided when necessary.
2. Defendants have the right to state- appointed legal counsel if they cannot afford private representation.
3. Evidence obtained in accordance with state law, including confessions and ideological assessments, is admissible.

Section 3 – Appeals

1. Appeals from High Courts are heard by the Grand Court.
2. The Supreme Leader may accept or reject any appeal in his capacity as Supreme Court.
3. There is no time limit for the Supreme Leader to review a case.

Section 4 – Revolutionary Tribunals

1. In times of emergency, martial law, or for crimes against the state, the Supreme Leader may establish Revolutionary Tribunals.
2. These tribunals operate outside ordinary judicial procedure and their rulings are final and not subject to appeal.
3. Tribunal judges are appointed directly by the Supreme Leader.

Section 5 – Shahanshah Court Procedure

1. Petitioners may request that a case be heard by the Shahanshah Court if it involves:
 - a. Ceremonial or diplomatic matters;
 - b. Disputes related to the Shahanshah- e- Cartoneabad or the imperial title;
 - c. Cases where the petitioner seeks symbolic imperial judgment.
2. The Shahanshah Court's rulings are provisional and must be approved by the Supreme Leader before taking legal effect.
3. Shahanshah can refuse to take any case, There is no time limit for the Shahanshah to review a case.

Section 6 – Publication of Judgments

1. All final judgments of the Grand Court and higher, along with significant rulings of lower courts, shall be published in the State Bulletin.
2. Summaries of landmark cases may be disseminated for public legal education under the supervision of the Ministry of Justice.

PART VI: CITIZENSHIP

ARTICLE 15: CITIZENSHIP & RESIDENCY

Section 1 – Acquisition of Citizenship

1. Citizenship may be acquired by:
 - a. Standard Process: Submission of a Citizenship Application to the Ministry of Interior, followed by review and approval by the Islamic Socialist Revolutionary Council (ISRC).
 - b. Special Grant: Direct decree of the Supreme Leader.

2. Citizenship does not confer the right to reside in Cartoneabad. Residence is a separate legal status.

Section 2 – Categories of Persons

1. Citizen:
 - a. Holds political rights (may vote, hold public office);
 - b. Does not have the right to reside in Cartoneabad unless also granted Resident Citizenship.
2. Resident Citizen:
 - a. Granted right to reside in Cartoneabad by special decree of the Supreme Leader;
 - b. May be a Citizen who has been granted residence, or a non- citizen granted both residency and citizenship simultaneously.
3. Full Resident (Indigenous Non- Citizen):
 - a. Individuals born or long- settled in Cartoneabad who have not acquired citizenship;
 - b. May reside, work, and access public services, but have no political rights.
4. Visitor:
 - a. Temporary entry permitted for tourism, business, or diplomacy;
 - b. No residency or political rights.

Section 3 – Grant & Revocation

1. Residence in Cartoneabad may be granted only by decree of the Supreme Leader.
2. Citizenship or residency may be revoked at any time by the Supreme Leader without appeal.
3. Revocation of residence does not automatically revoke citizenship.

Section 4 – National Register

1. The Ministry of Interior shall maintain the National Population Register, recording citizenship, residency status, and location of all persons.
2. All status changes must be reported to the Ministry.

ARTICLE 16: RIGHTS & DUTIES

Section 1 – Rights of Citizens

1. Right to vote in all elections and referenda.
2. Right to stand for public office (subject to ISRC approval).
3. Right to legal protection under state law, including fair trial.
4. Right to freedom of expression within the limits of Islamic law and state security.
5. Right to free basic education and healthcare (if physically present in state territory or through designated channels).
6. Right to own property and engage in economic activity, subject to state regulation.

Section 2 – Rights of Resident Citizens & Full Residents

1. Right to reside and work in Cartoneabad.
2. Right to access state education, healthcare, and social services.
3. Right to legal protection and fair trial.
4. Right to own private property (with state approval).
5. No political rights (voting, holding office) unless also a Citizen.

Section 3 – Duties of All Persons in Cartoneabad

1. Loyalty to the Supreme Leader, the Constitution, and Islamic Socialism.
2. Obedience to all laws, decrees, and state directives.
3. Payment of applicable taxes, fees, and zakat.
4. Respect for state symbols, public order, and Islamic morality.
5. Reporting of anti- state or seditious activity to authorities.

Section 4 – Duties of Citizens & Resident Citizens

1. Participation in mandatory national service (military or civil) when called.
2. Participation in state- organized ideological exercises, including quiz elections and referenda (for Citizens).
3. Regular updating of personal information in the National Population Register.

Section 5 – Limitations & State Override

1. All rights are subject to national security, public order, Islamic morality, and the ideology of the state.
2. The Supreme Leader may suspend or restrict any right by decree during states of emergency.
3. Rights may be revoked individually or collectively by decree of the Supreme Leader for acts of disloyalty, blasphemy, or anti- state activity.

Section 6 – Equality & Non- Discrimination

1. All persons are equal before the law within the framework of Islamic Socialism.
2. No discrimination shall be made on the basis of ethnicity, gender, or social origin, provided such expression does not contradict Islamic moral law or state ideology.
3. The state recognizes no special legal categories based on sexual orientation or gender identity; all persons are subject to the same legal standards of public morality.

Section 7 – International Rights Framework

1. Cartoneabad acknowledges the rights enumerated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and subsequent United Nations conventions.

2. The application of such rights within Cartoneabad shall be interpreted and limited by:
 - a. The supreme authority of the Supreme Leader;
 - b. The principles of Islamic moral law;
 - c. The requirements of state security and socialist ideology.
3. The Supreme Leader may, by decree, suspend, modify, or exclude any provision of international rights instruments deemed incompatible with the foundations of the state.

PART VII: ECONOMY & FINANCE

ARTICLE 17: ECONOMY & FINANCE

Section 1 – Economic System

1. The economy of Cartoneabad shall be a state- guided market economy founded on Islamic socialist principles.
2. The state shall retain ownership and control over strategic sectors, including:
 - a. Defense and military industry;
 - b. Energy and natural resources;
 - c. Heavy industry and strategic manufacturing;
 - d. Central banking and monetary authority;
 - e. Telecommunications and national media;
 - f. Transportation infrastructure.
3. Private enterprise is permitted and encouraged in all non- strategic sectors, subject to state licensing, regulation, and ideological oversight.

Section 2 – Islamic Finance Bureau

1. The Islamic Finance Bureau (IFB) shall oversee all financial activities to ensure compliance with Islamic principles (prohibition of ribā/interest, promotion of risk- sharing, zakat collection).
2. The IFB shall certify financial products, monitor banking operations, and advise the government on Islamic economic policy.
3. All banks operating in Cartoneabad must be licensed by the IFB.

Section 3 – Currency & Banking

1. The official currencies are:
 - a. Pakistani Rupee (PKR) – primary circulating currency for daily transactions;
 - b. Cartoneabadi Selata (₹) and Cartoneabadi Takka (₹) national symbolic currencies used for state accounting, awards, and ceremonial purposes.
2. Exchange rates shall be fixed by the Central Bank of Cartoneabad and published in the State Bulletin.
3. The People’s Islamic Socialist Bank of Cartoneabad (PISBC) shall act as the central bank and primary development lender.

4. The National Bank of Cartoneabad (NBC) shall serve as the main commercial bank for citizens and businesses.

Section 4 – Taxation

1. The state shall levy the following taxes:
 - a. Income tax (progressive);
 - b. Corporate tax (higher rates for foreign enterprises);
 - c. Value- Added Tax (VAT);
 - d. Luxury Taxes on goods designated by the state as contrary to state principles or public health (e.g. tobacco, vape – prohibitively high);
 - e. Zakat (obligatory for Muslims);
 - f. Jizya (optional for non- Muslim citizens, may be waived).
2. Foreign businesses shall be subject to an additional 30% surcharge on corporate taxes relative to domestic firms.
3. Tax evasion is a criminal offence punishable by fines, asset seizure, or imprisonment.

Section 5 – Property & Land Use

1. All land is ultimately owned by the state under the stewardship of the Supreme Leader.
2. Private property rights are recognized but may be revoked for disloyalty, anti- state activity, or public necessity.
3. Foreign ownership of land or strategic assets is prohibited without special decree of the Supreme Leader.

Section 6 – Advertising & Media Control

1. 60% of all advertising space in state media shall be reserved for state messaging, ideological content, and promotions of state owned enterprises.
2. Private advertising is permitted but must be vetted by the Ministry of Information for compliance with Islamic and socialist values.
3. Foreign advertising is heavily restricted and subject to additional licensing fees.

Section 7 – Economic Emergency Powers

1. During martial law or national emergency, the Supreme Leader may:
 - a. Nationalize any industry or enterprise;
 - b. Impose price controls and rationing;
 - c. Redirect labor and resources for state needs;
 - d. Suspend private property rights temporarily.

PART VIII: STATE INSTITUTIONS

ARTICLE 18: STATE INSTITUTIONS

Section 1 – Military Structure

1. The Cartoneabadi Republican Army (CRA) is the unified armed forces of the Republic.
2. The Supreme Leader serves as the Chief of Army Staff (CAOS) and supreme commander of all military branches.
3. The military comprises the following branches:
 - a. National Army of Cartoneabad (NAC)
 - b. National Air Force of Cartoneabad (NAFC)
 - c. National Navy of Cartoneabad (NNC)
 - d. Vanguard
 - e. National Space Forces of Cartoneabad (NSFC)
- f. Supreme Nuclear Authority of Cartoneabad (SNAC)
- g. Cartoneabad National Cyber Division (CNCD)
- h. Cartoneabad Political Warfare Bureau (CPWB)
- i. National Missile Forces of Cartoneabad (NMFC)
4. All branches operate under the direct command of the CAOS and are ideologically supervised by the ISRC.

Section 2 – Revolutionary Intelligence Service (RIS)

1. The Revolutionary Intelligence Service (RIS) is the state intelligence agency responsible for:
 - a. Counter- espionage and internal security;
 - b. Foreign intelligence gathering;
 - c. Surveillance of ideological compliance;
 - d. Protection of state secrets.
2. The RIS director is appointed by and reports directly to the Supreme Leader.
3. All citizens and residents must cooperate with RIS investigations; refusal is a criminal offence.

Section 3 – Anti- Corruption Commission (ACC)

1. The Anti- Corruption Commission (ACC) is an independent state body tasked with investigating corruption, embezzlement, and abuse of power by public officials.
2. The ACC has the authority to:
 - a. Inspect financial records of any state institution or official;
 - b. Temporarily suspend officials under investigation;
 - c. Recommend criminal prosecution to the Grand Court.
3. ACC members are appointed by the Supreme Leader and may only be removed by him.

Section 4 – Education & Ideology

1. Education is compulsory and free for all residents up to the secondary level.
2. The national curriculum shall include:

- a. Islamic studies and moral education;
 - b. Revolutionary history and socialist theory;
 - c. Scientific and technical training;
 - d. National service preparation.
3. All teachers and educational materials must be approved by the Ministry of Education and Ideological Guidance.

Section 5 – State Media

1. The official state newspaper is The Times of Cartonea.
2. All broadcast, print, and digital media operate under license from the Ministry of Information.
3. At least 60% of advertising space in all media shall be reserved for state messaging.
4. Criticism of the Supreme Leader, Shahanshah, Islam, or the principles of the state is prohibited.

Section 6 – Cultural & Heritage Institutions

1. The state shall promote and preserve Sindhi culture, Islamic art, and revolutionary traditions.
2. National museums, archives, and libraries shall be maintained by the Ministry of Culture.
3. Public celebrations of state holidays and cultural events are mandatory for all educational and state institutions.

PART IX: FOREIGN RELATIONS

ARTICLE 19: FOREIGN RELATIONS & DIPLOMACY

Section 1 – Foreign Policy Authority

1. The Supreme Leader holds ultimate authority over all foreign relations, including the power to:
 - a. Recognize or derecognize states and governments;
 - b. Form or dissolve alliances, treaties, and international memberships;
 - c. Impose or lift diplomatic, economic, or symbolic sanctions;
 - d. Declare war, peace, or neutrality;
 - e. Issue guarantees of security or support to other states.

Section 2 – Treaties & Agreements

1. All international treaties and agreements must be ratified by the Supreme Leader to enter into force.
2. Treaties contrary to Islamic principles, state ideology, or national security may be rejected or modified by the Supreme Leader.
3. The Ministry of Diplomacy shall negotiate agreements under directives issued by the Supreme Leader.

Section 3 – Sanctions & Retaliatory Measures

1. Cartoneabad may impose the following measures against foreign states or entities:
 - a. Diplomatic sanctions (expulsion of representatives, withdrawal of recognition);
 - b. Economic sanctions (trade embargoes, asset freezes, tariff increases);
 - c. Symbolic sanctions (public condemnation, removal of flags, cessation of cultural exchanges);
 - d. Travel bans on foreign officials or citizens;
 - e. Cyber or informational retaliation as deemed proportionate.
2. Sanctions may be enacted by decree of the Supreme Leader without legislative approval.

Section 4 – Alliances & Guarantees

1. Cartoneabad may enter into defensive alliances, economic unions, or ideological blocs with other states or micronations.
2. The state may issue security guarantees to allied nations, committing political, symbolic, or logistical support.
3. All alliances and guarantees are subject to immediate revocation by the Supreme Leader if the allied state acts against Cartoneabad's interests.

Section 5 – War & Armed Conflict

1. Only the Supreme Leader may declare war or authorize the use of military force abroad.
2. In the event of an attack on Cartoneabad, the Supreme Leader may order retaliatory action without prior legislative consent.
3. The state may engage in proxy wars, informational warfare, or covert operations as directed by the Supreme Leader.

Section 6 – Imperial Ceremonial Role

1. The Shahanshah- e- Cartoneabad holds a purely ceremonial and advisory role in foreign relations.
2. He may perform symbolic diplomatic functions (e.g., receiving ambassadors, signing ceremonial documents) with prior approval of the Supreme Leader.
3. He possesses no independent treaty- making, sanctioning, or war- making authority.

Section 7 – Micronational Engagement

1. Cartoneabad may freely recognize, engage with, and establish embassies in micronations and symbolic states.
2. Such engagements shall be recorded in the State Bulletin and archived by the Ministry of Diplomacy.

Section 8 – Non Interference Principle

1. Cartoneabad rejects foreign criticism or interference in its internal governance, ideology, or legal system.
2. Any foreign attempt to influence Cartoneabad's domestic affairs may be met with proportionate diplomatic or economic retaliation.

PART X: SYMBOLIC STATUS & LEGAL ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

ARTICLE 20: SYMBOLIC NATURE & LEGAL ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Section 1 – Recognition of Pakistani Sovereignty

1. The Islamic Democratic People's Republic of Cartoneabad acknowledges that its territory exists within the sovereign borders of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and exercises no claim to secession or independent statehood under international law.
2. All laws, decrees, institutions, currencies and actions described in this Constitution are symbolic, ceremonial, and micronational in nature, and shall not be construed as challenging or superseding the legal authority of Pakistan.

Section 2 – Non Secessionist Principle

1. Cartoneabad explicitly rejects secessionism and affirms its status as a cultural, social, and ideological entity operating within Pakistan's legal and territorial framework.
2. No provision of this Constitution shall be interpreted as authorizing armed rebellion, territorial separation, or any act of sedition against Pakistan.

Section 3 – Symbolic Institutions

1. The military branches described in Article 18, along with all titles, ranks, and operations, are entirely symbolic and exist only for role- playing, ceremonial, and educational purposes.
2. Cartoneabad maintains no armed militia, weapons, or operational military capability.
3. All uniforms and etc are different from Pakistani Armed Forces and are symbolic

Section 4 – Jurisdictional Limitation

1. All legal proceedings, trials, and penalties outlined in this Constitution are symbolic and internal to the micronational community.
2. Cartoneabad asserts no legal jurisdiction over persons or property within Pakistani territory and encourages all citizens to obey the laws of Pakistan.

Section 5 – Digital & Physical Presence

1. The primary administrative and social presence of Cartoneabad is maintained through digital platforms (including Discord servers, forums, and social media).

2. Physical manifestations such as flags, displayed coats of arms, and symbolic embassies are ceremonial expressions of cultural identity and do not constitute territorial claims or extraterritoriality.

Section 6 – Treaty & Diplomatic Symbolism

1. Any treaties, recognitions, or diplomatic agreements entered into by Cartoneabad are symbolic micronational acts with no binding force under international law.
2. Cartoneabad shall not seek to establish formal diplomatic relations with sovereign states without prior acknowledgment of its symbolic and non secessionist nature.

PART XI: FINAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 21: AMENDMENT PROCESS & FINAL PROVISIONS

Section 1 – Amendment Authority

1. The power to amend, revise, or interpret this Constitution belongs solely to the Supreme Leader.
2. Amendments may be proposed by:
 - a. Direct decree of the Supreme Leader;
 - b. Unanimous vote of the Islamic Socialist Revolutionary Council (ISRC);
 - c. Two- thirds vote of the National Assembly, subject to ISRC approval;
 - d. Petition signed by 75% of registered citizens, reviewed by the ISRC.
3. All proposed amendments must align with the principles of Islamic Socialism and the supremacy of the Supreme Leader.

Section 2 – Ratification & Integration

1. No amendment takes effect unless ratified by the Supreme Leader.
2. Upon ratification, the amendment shall be:
 - a. Numbered sequentially and recorded in the Amendments Document;
 - b. Integrated into the official constitutional text by the Ministry of Justice within seven days;
 - c. Published in the State Bulletin and The Times of Cartonea.
3. The Amendments Document shall be maintained separately from the main constitutional text but holds equal legal force.

Section 3 – Unamendable Provisions

The following may never be amended, altered, or abolished:

- a. The ideological foundation of Islamic Socialism (Article 1);
- b. The Shahanshah-e-Cartoneabad (Article 9);

Section 4 – Emergency Amendments

1. During a state of emergency or martial law, the Supreme Leader may amend any part of this Constitution by decree without procedural requirements.
2. Such emergency amendments expire 90 days after the emergency ends unless ratified through the standard process.

Section 5 – Transitional Provisions

1. Upon enactment of this Constitution, all previous constitutional documents, laws, and decrees inconsistent with it are hereby repealed.
2. The Supreme Leader may rule by decree until all institutions established herein are fully operational.
3. The Pakistani Rupee (PKR) shall remain the primary circulating currency until the Supreme Leader orders a full transition to national currencies.

Section 6 – Enactment & Supremacy

1. This Constitution enters into force immediately upon signature and proclamation by the Supreme Leader.
2. It is the supreme law of Cartoneabad; all state institutions, officials, and citizens are bound by it.
3. In case of conflict between this Constitution and any international agreement, this Constitution prevails.

Section 7 – Official Text & Archives

1. The authoritative text of this Constitution shall be kept in the National Archives and made publicly accessible through state digital platforms.
2. All amendments and official interpretations shall be archived alongside the main text.
3. The Ministry of Justice is responsible for preserving constitutional integrity and publishing updated versions.