

## The Constitution of the Kasimid Sultanate

(دستور سلطنت القاسميه)

*Ratified and enacted on this Twenty-Eighth Day of July, in the Year Two Thousand Twenty-Five (7/28/2025).*



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ  
(In the name of God, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful)

### Preamble

We, the sovereign and the citizens of the Kasimid Sultanate, guided by the eternal light of Islam, honoring the noble legacy of our ancestor Kasim al-Raniri, and steadfast in our belief that "*There is only one way, and that is the way of God*" (لا يوجد إلا طريق واحد، وهو طريق الله), do hereby establish this Constitution. This document shall serve as the supreme law of Al Kasimiyyah, binding our people in faith, justice, and unity under a righteous monarchy.

### Section 1: The Sultanate and the Sovereign

**Art. I.** The Kasimid Sultanate comprises its present territory, possessions, and the integral, semi-dependent provinces of Ghabaan and Jama'ah. It forms an absolute and indivisible whole,

bound by the shared identity of its citizens, from which no portion, territory, or digital domain can be detached, ceded, or transferred under any pretext whatever.

**Art. II.** The capital of the Kasimid Sultanate is the designated seat of the Royal Diwan. This capital possesses no privilege or immunity peculiar to itself over the other towns, municipalities, or the provinces of Ghabaan and Jama'ah, ensuring equitable governance across the entirety of the realm.

### **The Sultan and the Sovereign Supreme**

**Art. III.** The Kasimid sovereignty, which includes in the person of the Sovereign the supreme executive and spiritual guardianship of the State, belongs to the House of Kasim, tracing its primary authority to Sultan Yusuf Al-Raniri, and shall pass in accordance with the rules of succession established ab antiquo.

**Art. IV.** His Majesty the Sultan is the protector of the Islamic faith within the realm. He is the sovereign, the ultimate arbiter of justice, and the supreme ruler of all citizens of Al Kasimiyyah.

**Art. V.** His Majesty the Sultan is irresponsible in his executive person; his person is sacred and inviolable.

**Art. VI.** The liberty of the members of the Imperial House of Kasim, their property, real and personal, and their civil list during their lifetime, as well as the dignity of the extended lineages such as the Alawi family, are under the absolute guarantee of the State.

### **Sovereign Rights of the Sultan**

**Art. VII.** Among the sovereign rights of His Majesty the Sultan are the following exclusive prerogatives: He makes and cancels the appointments of all Ministers and the Grand Vizier; he

confers the grades, functions, and insignia of his orders; he confers investiture on the chiefs and provincial leaders of Ghabaan and Jama'ah; he controls the minting of money and digital ledgers; his name is pronounced in the mosques during public prayer; he concludes treaties with foreign powers and external organizations; he declares war and makes peace; he commands all domestic, digital, and land forces; he directs all strategic movements; he carries out the provisions of the Shari'ah (the sacred law) and all secular laws of the Sultanate; he oversees the administration of public measures, including the national census and infrastructure; he respites or commutes sentences pronounced by the tribunals; he summons and prorogues the General Assembly; he dissolves, if he deems it necessary, the Chamber of Deputies, provided he directs the election of the new members.

## **Section II: Public Rights of the Citizens**

### **Personal Liberties**

**Art. VIII.** All recognized subjects of the empire, numbering currently within the established national census, are called Citizens of Al Kasimiyyah, without distinction whatever faith they profess; the status of a Citizen is acquired exclusively through the approval of the Royal Diwan and is lost according to conditions specified by law.

**Art. IX.** Every Citizen enjoys personal liberty on the strict condition of not interfering with the liberty of others or the stability of the Sultanate.

**Art. X.** Personal liberty is wholly inviolable. No one can suffer punishment, under any pretext whatsoever, except in cases determined by law, and according to the forms prescribed by the tribunals.

## **Religion**

**Art. XI.** Islam is the state religion of the Kasimid Sultanate. But, while maintaining this fundamental principle, the state will protect the free exercise of all faiths professed within the realm, and uphold the religious privileges granted to various bodies, on the absolute condition that public order, state security, and national morality are not interfered with.

## **The Press and Communication**

**Art. XII.** The press, including all digital broadcasts, film productions, and written publications, is free, within the strict limits imposed by law and the preservation of sovereign dignity.

**Art. XIII.** Citizens have the power of forming commercial companies, industrial endeavors, or agricultural pacts, within limits imposed by law and the statutes of the Royal Diwan.

## **Right of Petitions**

**Art. XIV.** One or more persons of Kasimid nationality have the right of presenting petitions in the proper quarter relating to the breaking of law and regulation, done either to their own or public detriment. They may likewise present signed petitions to the General Assembly or via the official Citizen Dashboard, complaining of the conduct of state servants, provincial administrators, and functionaries.

## **Education**

**Art. XV.** Education is highly valued and free. Every Citizen can attend public or private instruction, and partake in academic disciplines such as Information Technology and Business Analytics, on the condition of conforming to the law.

**Art. XVI.** All schools, academies, and athletic leagues are under state supervision. Proper means will be devised for harmonizing and regulating the instruction given to all Citizens, fostering excellence in both academics and physical endeavors, without interfering with the religious education in the various districts.

### **Equality before the Law and Public Office**

**Art. XVII.** All Citizens are equal in the eyes of the law. They have the same rights, and owe the same duties towards their country, including the defense of the realm and adherence to the Constitution, without prejudice to religion.

**Art. XVIII.** Eligibility to public office is conditional on a knowledge of the official and recognized languages of the State. To ensure harmonious administration and cultural wealth, the Sultanate officially recognizes and utilizes English, Urdu, Hindi, Gujarati, Arabic, Spanish, as well as the constructed national dialects of Bohri and Qarradu. Proficiency in these languages shall be a merit in the assignment of public duties.

**Art. XIX.** All Citizens are admitted to public offices, provincial leadership in Ghabaan and Jama'ah, and the Royal Diwan, according to their fitness, merit, technical ability, and loyalty to the Crown.

### **Taxes and Property**

**Art. XX.** The assessment and distribution of taxes, digital contributions, and state levies are to be in proportion to the fortune and resources of each taxpayer, in conformity with the laws and special regulations.

**Art. XXI.** Property, real and personal, of lawful title, is guaranteed. There can be no

dispossession, except on good public cause shown, and subject to the previous payment, according to law, of the value of the property in question.

**Art. XXII.** The domicile, both physical and digital, is inviolable. The authorities cannot break into any dwelling or private account except in cases explicitly prescribed by law.

### **Tribunals and Legal Protection**

**Art. XXIII.** No one is bound to appear before any other than a competent tribunal, according to the statutory form of procedure.

**Art. XXIV.** Confiscation of property, forced labor, and taking temporary possession of property are prohibited. Nevertheless, contributions lawfully levied in time of state emergency, and measures rendered necessary by the exigencies of conflict or infrastructural collapse, are exempt from this provision.

**Art. XXV.** No sum of money can be exacted under the name of a tax or impost, or under any other title whatever, except by virtue of a formal law passed by the Assembly and sanctioned by the Sultan.

**Art. XXVI.** Torture and inquisition, under any form, are wholly and absolutely forbidden.

### **Section III: Ministers of the Crown (The Royal Diwan)**

**Art. XXVII.** His Majesty the Sultan may appoint as Grand Vizier and Chief Justice whomsoever he confides in, and thinks right to nominate to those posts. The other ministers, including those overseeing the provinces, are appointed by Imperial Decree.

**Art. XXVIII.** The Council of Ministers (The Royal Diwan) meets under the presidency of the Grand Vizier. All weighty state affairs, whether domestic, foreign, digital, or provincial, come within the competency of the Council of Ministers. Those of their measures which must be submitted for the approval of His Majesty are made law only by Imperial Decree.

**Art. XXIX.** Each head of department, within the limits of his powers, carries out the measures which appertain to his Department. In matters without this limit he must have recourse to the Grand Vizier. The Grand Vizier takes action on the measures presented to him by the heads of departments, either by referring them to the Cabinet, and then presenting them for the Imperial sanction; or by deciding on them himself, and referring them to the decision of His Majesty the Sultan.

**Art. XXX.** The ministers are responsible to the Crown and the Assembly for decisions or acts under their management.

**Art. XXXI.** If members of the Chamber wish to lodge a complaint against any Minister, the petition must be handed to the President of the Chamber, who will refer it to an investigative Committee. If the Committee advises that the complaint be laid before the Chamber, a two-thirds majority is requisite for a decision to transmit an address for the trial of the Minister to the Grand Vizier.

**Art. XXXII.** A special law will settle the forms of procedure to be followed for the trial of Ministers.

**Art. XXXIII.** There shall be no distinction between Ministers and private individuals in respect of private civil suits.

**Art. XXXIV.** A Minister whose trial has been decreed by the High Court is suspended from his functions until acquitted.

**Art. XXXV.** In the event of the Chamber of Deputies throwing out a Bill upon which the Minister insists, His Majesty the Sultan orders either a change of Ministers or a dissolution of the Chamber, subject to re-election.

**Art. XXXVI.** In case of urgent necessity, if the General Assembly is not in session, the Minister may adopt measures to protect the State. These measures, sanctioned by Imperial Decree, have provisionally the force of law.

**Art. XXXVII.** Each Minister has the right to be present at the sittings of the Senate and of the Chamber of Deputies, and a right to be heard.

**Art. XXXVIII.** When requested by a majority vote, a Minister is bound to reply to questions addressed to him in the Chamber, though he retains the right to postpone his reply by assuming responsibility for the delay.

**Art. XXXIX.** All appointments to public functions shall be made determining the conditions of merit and capacity. No functionary can be dismissed unless his conduct legally justifies such removal, or his retirement is indispensable to the government.

**Art. XXXX.** Each functionary is responsible within the limit of his duties and bound to pay respect to his superior, but obedience is only due to orders given within the limits defined by law.

## **Section IV: The General Assembly**

**Art. XLI.** The General Assembly is composed of two chambers: the Senate (Chamber of Notables), and the Chamber of Deputies.

**Art. XLII.** The two chambers will meet annually, the opening to take place by Imperial Decree. Neither chamber can meet while the other is not sitting.

**Art. XLIII.** His Majesty the Sultan may anticipate the date of the opening or may abridge or prolong the session according to the exigencies of state.

**Art. XLIV.** The opening of the session shall take place in the presence of His Majesty the Sultan, or his representative. An Imperial Speech will be read, giving an account of the internal position of the Sultanate, the development of Ghabaan and Jama'ah, and the state of foreign relations.

**Art. XLV.** All members of the General Assembly shall take an oath of fidelity to His Majesty the Sultan and to the country, swearing to observe the Constitution and abstain from all acts opposed to their duties.

**Art. XLVI.** Members of the General Assembly are free to express their opinions and vote as they like, uninfluenced by threats. They cannot be prosecuted for opinions delivered during debate unless they contravene Standing Orders.

**Art. XLVII.** Any member accused of treason, attempting to violate the Constitution, or speculation, by a two-thirds majority, loses his status and will be tried by a competent tribunal.

**Art. XLVIII.** Every member must vote in person, though he may refrain from voting. No one can at the same time be a member of both Chambers.

**Art. XLIX.** No business can be done unless a majority of the Chamber is present. Resolutions require an absolute majority.

**Art. L.** The initiative of bringing forward a bill lies with the Ministry, though the Chambers may originate new laws regarding matters within their own province.

**Art. LI.** Drafts of Bills are first laid before the Chamber of Deputies, then the Senate. No Bill becomes law until sanctioned by Imperial Decree.

**Art. LII.** The debates of the Chambers may be conducted in any of the official languages of the state, provided translation is available for the official record in English and Arabic.

**Art. LIII.** The maintenance of order in each Chamber is entrusted to its President.

## **Section V: The Senate and Chamber of Deputies**

### **The Senate**

**Art. LIV.** The President and members of the Senate are nominated directly by His Majesty the Sultan. To be nominated, one must have shown acts worthy of public confidence or rendered signal services to the State. Senators are nominated for life.

**Art. LV.** The Senate examines Bills transmitted by the Chamber of Deputies. If a provision is contrary to the sovereign rights of the Sultan, the Constitution, the territorial integrity of Ghabaan and Jama'ah, or public morality, it rejects it definitely by vote.

### **The Chamber of Deputies**

**Art. LVI.** The number of deputies shall be apportioned based on the active citizen population,

with representatives drawn equally from the general populace and the provincial territories.

**Art. LVII.** The election is held by secret ballot. The mandate of a deputy lasts for a specified term, after which general elections are held.

**Art. LVIII.** The following are ineligible as deputies: Those who do not belong to the Kasimid nationality; those lacking proficiency in at least one of the state's recognized languages; those notoriously in disrepute; bankrupts; and those claiming foreign sovereign allegiance over their Kasimid duties.

**Art. LIX.** Every member of the Chamber represents the whole body of Citizens, and not exclusively the circumscription which elected him.

**Art. LX.** The President and vice-presidents of the Deputies are selected by His Majesty the Sultan from a list of candidates elected by the Chamber.

**Art. LXI.** The Chamber of deputies discusses Bills, examines the general expenditure of the State, and determines the mode of assessment of receipts destined to meet the expenditure.

## **Section VI: The Law Courts and High Court of Justice**

**Art. LXII.** Judges nominated by the Crown are irremovable, except by resignation or judicial condemnation.

**Art. LXIII.** The sittings of all tribunals are public, though the tribunal may sit with closed doors in cases specified by law.

**Art. LXIV.** No tribunal can refuse to judge an affair within its competency. Suits between individuals and the State are within the competency of the ordinary tribunals.

**Art. LXV.** Affairs touching the Shari'ah are tried by the tribunals of the Shari'ah. Civil affairs appertain to the civil tribunals.

**Art. LXVI.** The High Court of Justice is convoked, when necessary, by Imperial Decree. Its functions consist in trying the ministers, high judicial officers, and all persons accused of treason or attempts against the safety of the State. It is composed of a Chamber of Accusation and a Chamber of Judgment.

## **Section VII: Finance and Provincial Administration**

**Art. LXVII.** Taxes to the profit of the State can only be established or collected in virtue of a law.

**Art. LXVIII.** The Budget is the law which contains the estimates of the receipts and expenses of the State. It is submitted to the Chamber of Deputies immediately after the opening of the session.

**Art. LXIX.** No extra budgetary expense can be defrayed out of the State funds except by virtue of a law, save for urgent circumstances sanctioned by Imperial Decree.

**Art. LXX.** A Court of Accounts shall be created charged with the examination of the operations of the finance functionaries and the annual accounts.

## **Provincial Administration**

**Art. LXXI.** The administration of the provinces of Ghabaan and Jama'ah shall be based on the principle of effective decentralization, empowering local governors appointed by the Crown.

**Art. LXXII.** A special law will settle the election of the administrative councils of the provinces,

which shall deliberate on matters of public utility, infrastructure, the diffusion of education, and agricultural/technological development.

**Art. LXXIII.** Municipal business will be administered in the capital and in the provinces by elected municipal councils, overseen by the Royal Diwan.

### **Section VIII: Various Provisions**

**Art. LXXIV.** In the case of the perpetration of acts, or the appearance of indications of a nature to presage disturbance at any point on the territory of the Sultanate, the Imperial Government has the right to proclaim a state of siege. The state of siege consists in the temporary suspension of civil laws.

**Art. LXXV.** His Majesty the Sultan has the exclusive right of expelling from the territory or digital infrastructure of the Empire those who are recognized as dangerous to the safety of the State.

**Art. LXXVI.** Primary education will be obligatory on all Citizens, fostering an enlightened, multi-lingual, and technically proficient populace.

**Art. LXXVII.** No provision of this Constitution can, under any pretext whatsoever, be suspended or neglected, save by the explicit mechanisms provided herein.

**Art. LXXVIII.** In case of duly proved necessity, the Constitution may be modified. Every proposal of modification must be approved by a two-thirds majority in both the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, and finally sanctioned by His Majesty the Sultan.

**Art. LXXIX.** On his accession, the succeeding Sultan shall swear before the Assembly to respect

the provisions of the Shari'ah and the Constitution, and to remain loyal to the country, the provinces of Ghabaan and Jama'ah, and the nation.

**Sultan Yusuf I**

A handwritten signature in Arabic script, reading 'سلطان يوسف' (Sultan Yusuf), with a decorative flourish underneath.