



Principality of Sealand

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Principality of Sealand

CONSTITUTIONS OF 1975 AND OF 1989



THE PRINCIPALITY OF SEALAND

CONSTITUTION OF 1975

Preliminary Remark

Sealand is an island in the southern part of the North Sea, Latitude 51-53 North, Longitude 01-28 East. The PRINCIPALITY OF SEALAND was founded in 1967 and founded as a sovereign state. The Sovereign of the PRINCIPALITY OF SEALAND H. H. Prince Roy of SEALAND has proclaimed in 1975 a fundamental law to his state. Based on this constitution several laws became legal. The knowledge of present laws is fundamentally important for national and international relations.

This first publication of the gathered statutes gives also information of special laws, but they do not cancel the British Law of Contract and the British Common Law on which the law of the PRINCIPALITY OF SEALAND is a modern state of justice.

May 1976, ROY OF SEALAND

The Constitution 1975

In consciousness of his responsibility before God and before man, and inspired by the will to serve the cause of Peace for his People and for all peoples in the world, the sovereign ruler of the PRINCIPALITY OF SEALAND, His Majesty Prince Roy of SEALAND, for himself and for his successors to the throne, by virtue of his constitutional authority resolves, swears and proclaims:

§ 1.

- § 1.1. The dignity of man is unimpeachable. To respect and preserve this dignity is the duty of all national authority.
- § 1.2. The Sovereign and his people acknowledge the inviolable and inalienable rights of man as the basis of every human community, of freedom and of justice in the world, and recognise that these rights are in complete accord with the General Declaration of Human Rights as already defined by other States on December 10th, 1948.
- § 1.3. The following rights are binding on the Sovereign, his successors, the legislature, the executive authority and the administration of justice, as immediately effective law.

§ 2.

- § 2.1. Everyone has the right to the free development of his or her personality, as far as this does not infringe upon the rights of others.
- § 2.2. Everyone has the right to life and physical safety. The freedom of the person is unassailable and may be restricted only by law.

§ 3. All men are equal before the law. No one may suffer prejudice because of his or her sex, descent, race, language, native land and extraction, his or her faith or religious convictions.

§ 4.

- § 4.1. A subject of the State is that person who possesses citizenship or acquires it.

- § 4.2. The first citizen is the Sovereign. All executive power originates from him. This supreme power is passed on to the Sovereign's heir, who is designated by him. The Sovereign designates this heir on the proclamation of this law, later upon taking over supreme power, and also designates at least the next two in line of succession. Should certain heirs or next in line of succession not be able to accept the supreme power because they have died, and should further heirs not have been appointed, the Privy Council decides upon a person as Sovereign. In the case of equal voting, the President of the Privy Council has the casting vote.
- § 4.3. Members of the Privy Council, those entrusted with political assignments, members of the government, *chargè d'affaires* and members of the diplomatic service are always citizens of the State by reason of their appointment. The withdrawal of their appointer does not end their citizenship.
- § 4.4. Other persons acquire nationality by conferring of this by the Sovereign. An appointed consul will be given preference when laying claim to citizenship.
- § 4.5. Legal persons and corporations who prove their domicile by registration in a register especially furnished by law for the purpose are citizens.
- § 4.6. No citizen may be extradited at the demand of another state unless authorized by the Sovereign.
- § 4.7. A dispossession of nationality is only permissible when as a result the person concerned does not become stateless, except where the Sovereign considers that it is necessary for such dispossession in the best interest of SEALAND or any of its citizens.
- § 5. Should for any cause or by reason of any law whatsoever, the State be transferred to another, be united with another state, or be changed into a federation, or be changed for any other reasons of whatever kind, the nationality of SEALAND continues to be valid until the possessor of its citizenship accepts the citizenship of another nation.
- § 6.
- § 6.1. The ministers of the country, the President of the High Court, the President of the STATE BANK, and two further persons called upon by the Sovereign constitute the Privy Council, which is bound under obligation to advise the Sovereign. The Minister of Foreign Affairs is the President of the Privy Council.
- § 6.2. A member of the Privy Council may not be called to account for a punishable offence, unless the Sovereign, expressly authorizes the commencement of proceedings.
- § 7.
- § 7.1. All citizens have the right to choose their profession freely. No one may be forced to do a certain work.
- § 7.2. The practising of a profession may be regulated by law.
- § 8.
- § 8.1. All citizens enjoy freedom of movement within all territories of the State.
- § 8.2. This right may be limited by law only when sufficient means for supporting life are not available, or when special burdens would ensue for the State, or in cases where it is necessary to prevent access for reasons of national security, for control of epidemics, natural catastrophes or especially severe disasters, or if it is necessary to prevent punishable actions, or actions which the Sovereign and Privy Council consider are likely to lead to such actions.
- § 8.3. SEALAND will not provide a haven for any person who is fleeing from justice.
- § 9.
- § 9.1. The safety of the houses, property and the right of inheritance of all citizens will be respected by SEALAND.
- § 9.2. The same limitations as in § 8.2 are here valid.
- § 10.
- § 10.1. Whoever as a citizen misuses the fundamental regulations of the State forfeits his or her fundamental rights.
- § 10.2. Insofar as only a restriction of the basic regulations of the State is foreseen in this law, the appropriate law must be valid in general and not for the individual case.

§ 11.

§ 11.1. The legislature is bound to constitutional order, the executive authority and legal decisions in law and justice.

§ 11.2. All state nationals have the right to resist anyone who attempts to set aside this regulation, if other redress is not possible.

§ 12.

§ 12.1. All legislation rests with the Sovereign.

§ 12.2. For the preservation of peace and for security of the country, the Sovereign may by law consent to the restriction of the Sovereign's power.

§ 12.3. For the settlement of international disputes the Sovereign assents to entering into agreements concerning a general comprehensive, obligatory, international jurisdiction of arbitration.

§ 12.4. The Legal system, otherwise, is based on the British Common Law and the British Law of Contract. This does not exclude certain special laws which then take precedence over this law.

§ 12.5.

a) The Sovereign especially exercises the exclusive jurisdiction over taxes, customs duties, privileges and monopolies.

b) Revenues from these laws belong to the Sovereign as well as to the ministries or the representatives of monopolies, in accordance with contractually regulated ratio of distribution. Changes in legally stipulated taxes or privileges can be made only with the agreement of the person concerned or at reasonable interval of time.

c) The levying of customs duties and taxes is made by the Ministry of Finances, on the advice of the Privy Council.

d) The Sovereign takes the necessary steps to ensure that an audit of accounts and an examination of the ratio of distribution takes place.

§ 13. The general provisions of international law are a constituent part of the constitutional law of SEALAND and have precedence over other laws; they create rights and duties directly for the nationals of the State.

§ 14. The national flag is rectangular, red in the upper diagonal half and black in the lower diagonal half, save that a white diagonal bar forms part of such lower diagonal part of the flag.

§ 15. The national language is English.

§ 16. All the merchant ships of the State form a centralised merchant fleet.

§ 17. For maintenance of order and security the State may legally raise a body of police, with the approval of the Sovereign or the competent Ministry, employ them for this purpose.

§ 18.

§ 18.1. For the maintenance of law and order there is the national Tribunal, divided into two senates, the first senate is responsible for matter of international law, public law and constitutional law; the second senate is responsible for all other legal matters.

§ 18.2. Each senate has a president. The president of the first senate is the President of the Supreme Court of Justice and member of the Privy Council.

§ 18.3. The second senate is the Court of Appeal for the Boards of Justice subordinate to it.

§ 18.4. At least two persons are appointed to each senate, and at least one person to each Board of Justice, and they must establish their qualification for juridical function.

§ 18.5. The courts work out their regulations of procedure themselves, within the framework of this law.

§ 19.

§ 19.1. Everyone may claim to be legally heard before the Court.

§ 19.2. A person can only be sentenced when the offence was legally defined before the deed was committed. No criminal act will be retrospectively made such an offence.

§ 19.3. No one may be convicted more than once for the same offence.

§ 19.4. There is no death sentence.

§ 19.5. Imprisonment is permitted only with the approval of the President of the Supreme Court, or his authorized deputy.

§ 19.6. The right of granting a pardon is a prerogative of the Sovereign.

- § 20.
- § 20.1. The Sovereign appoints the President of the National State Bank, who is entrusted with carrying out of everything connected with putting into circulation of money, the provision of loans, the security of the currency and the handling of the clearing system at home and abroad.
 - § 20.2. The right to the minting of money is not a matter for the State Bank which, however, must be informed of the monetary circulation.
 - § 20.3. The legal currency is the SEALAND Dollar. All the services of the State and organs of the State should be settled preferably in this currency.
 - § 20.4. Penal provisions for the money and coinage can be legally regulated only with the agreement of the Sovereign.
- § 21.
- § 21.1. The Sovereign fills all necessary Ministries with ministers by appointment.
 - § 21.2. Necessary Ministries are:
 - a) the Foreign Office,
 - b) the Ministry of Justice,
 - c) the Ministry for Economics and Finances,
 - d) the Ministry for Home Affairs and Development,
 - e) the Ministry for Traffic, Transport, Post and Cultural Affairs,
 - f) the Special Ministry for all other national and international matters,
 - g) and such other Ministries as the Sovereign may from time to time decide.
 - § 21.3. Each Ministry equips itself with its own organisation.
 - § 21.4. It is permissible for a minister to serve in various ministries.
 - § 21.5. Drafts of laws for a Ministry are to be justified in detail to the Sovereign.
 - § 21.6. Laws promulgated by the Sovereign are to be published in a National Memorandum.
- § 22.
- § 22.1. For special services for the State, the Sovereign awards orders, titles and privileges.
 - § 22.2. The Honours listed in § 22.1 will be created by the Sovereign by special law, and the rights conferred by these honours documented.
 - § 22.3. Orders, titles and privileges can also be awarded as hereditary orders, titles and privileges.
 - § 22.4. The Privy Council can put forward to the Sovereign the names of suitable persons on whom honours may be bestowed.
- § 23.
- § 23.1. This law comes into force on the day on which the Sovereign signs it.
 - § 23.2. All institutions and organs of the State are to be sworn in at the Constitution. By his signature the Sovereign confirm this Constitution by affirmation under oath.

Sealand, September 25th, 1975, ROY OF SEALAND

Tax Law

- § 1. The PRINCIPALITY OF SEALAND imposes taxes under this law.
- § 2. Taxes are non-recurring and are imposed by the PRINCIPALITY OF SEALAND. Fees for the maintenance of the administration are not taxes.
- § 3. This Tax Law is valid in the Sovereign territory of the PRINCIPALITY OF SEALAND.
- § 4. In certain special cases by special regulation of the Sovereign it may be ordered that no taxes shall be imposed, for example, if only small amounts of tax would result or, if assessment of taxes and imposition of taxes would be inequitable or an undue hardship under the circumstances of individual case but the decision shall always be that of the Sovereign or his duly authorized representative.
- § 5. The information contained in all tax returns made by taxpayers will not be disclosed to anybody other than the State of SEALAND and its representatives.
- § 6. For the assessment, imposition, and review of all taxes the State of SEALAND or an

office or person designated by it will have jurisdiction.

- § 7. Terms for the presentation of tax returns or payments may be prolonged by the State of SEALAND or its representative.
- § 8. Any decision relating to the tax assessed or waived will be communicated to the taxpayer by the State. A tax receipt will be given for all tax payments. All decisions made against the taxpayer may be revoked by the State in favor of the taxpayer.
- § 9. A taxpayer is a person who has to pay taxes under the Tax Law of the State.
- § 10. There may be granted a respite in payment of taxes by the State but if it thinks it necessary to make the taxpayer enter into a conditional bail bond either with or without a surety it shall have the power to do so.
- § 11. Tax become statute barred after two years. The barring begins the 31st of December of each year. A demand for such taxes prevents the bar from operating and this shall be so whether the demand is actually received by the taxpayer or not as the posting of a demand by the State or its authorized representative shall be considered sufficient demand in this connection.
- § 12. Regarding the statutory obligation to keep books and make out balance sheets and profit and loss accounts, the regulations of other laws are valid also for the fiscal law.
- § 13. Tax returns of companies have to be presented in a term of eight months after the end of a calendar year. Natural persons have to present tax returns during the same time virtue of this requirement.
- § 14. Declarations of value in the tax returns have to be made in the National currency (SEALAND Dollar).
- § 15. The STATE OF SEALAND or an office or person designated by it, shall assist the taxpayer in establishing correct tax returns.
- § 16. The taxpayer has to permit the fiscal authorities to inspect all books and records and to be informed of all relevant matters relating to profits and in situ. Hereunder falls also the audit of books.
- § 17. The fiscal authority of the State is entitled to enforce the adherence to the regulations and in the event of default by the taxpayer the State may make a penal assessment on the taxpayer which he will then pay.
- § 18. The taxpayer is entitled to protest against a tax assessment before the competent court of the PRINCIPALITY OF SEALAND. This relief sought has to be made within a term of three months after posting of the assessment.
- § 19. The failure to comply with the tax law and the nonpayment of taxes entitles the State of SEALAND to seize and sell the assets of the taxpayer, but only to the amount of the debited taxes and the expenses of recovering the same.
- § 20. Natural persons are liable to an income-tax on all incomes earned in Sealand. Artificial persons like corporate entities and companies also are subject to incometax. Income is profit out of industrial activity, profit out of capital assets, and profit out of leasing activities.
- § 21. Income-tax will normally be at the rate of thirty percent of the income.
- § 22. Profit is the increase of assets during one year subject to addition and subtraction of investments and withdrawals and such allowances as may from time to time be permitted by the State. Expenses which do not operate for the maintenance, obtaining, and securing of profit have to be disregarded in assessing profits.
 - § 22.1. Depreciation for wearing out of assets of a wasting nature is permitted in a reasonable form.
- § 23. Natural persons are entitled to a special income-tax exemption. They are not liable to tax on incomes up to an amount of SEALAND Dollar 5,000.

SEALAND Dollar 5.000	SEALAND Dollar 5.000
SEALAND Dollar 6.000	SEALAND Dollar 4.000
SEALAND Dollar 7.000	SEALAND Dollar 3.000
SEALAND Dollar 8.000	SEALAND Dollar 2.000
SEALAND Dollar 9.000	SEALAND Dollar 1.000

With more than SEALAND Dollar 9,001 they are liable to full income-tax on any excess

over this figure.

- § 24. Capital profits for example from the sale of shares, business interests, firms, etc. are not normally liable to taxes.
- § 25. Assets situated in the PRINCIPALITY OF SEALAND are liable to property tax and death duty. There are not imposed any property taxes or death duties at the moment. Nevertheless the State is entitled to impose those taxes, subject to announcement two years in advance.
- § 26. The State is entitled to make administrative regulations subject to ratification by the Sovereign.
- § 27. This law comes into force the day this document is signed by the Sovereign.

17th May 1976, ROY OF SEALAND

Law concerning the STATE BANK OF THE PRINCIPALITY OF SEALAND

With reference to paragraph 20 of the Constitution, the following law is published on October 1st, 1975, for the STATE BANK OF SEALAND:

- § 1. The STATE BANK shall bear the designation "STATE BANK OF THE PRINCIPALITY OF SEALAND"
- § 2. The State Bank is a direct legal person of the PRINCIPALITY OF SEALAND and has its domicile in SEALAND with the right to operate branches and appoint agents in any part of the world.
- § 3. The STATE BANK, with the help of powers concerning Currency policy which are vested in the State Bank by law, shall regulate the money circulation and the credit supply of the PRINCIPALITY with the aim of safeguarding the currency and shall also look after the banking side of payment transactions at home and abroad.
- § 4. The STATE BANK shall be managed by the President of the STATE BANK. He is responsible for executing decrees issued by the State Council on the subject of money and currency.
 - § 4.1. The President of the STATE BANK shall be appointed by the Sovereign.
 - § 4.2. The President of the STATE BANK must have special professional qualifications and be approved by the Privy Council from time to time.
 - § 4.3. The President of the STATE BANK has the right to carry out
 - § 4.4. Foreign exchange transactions and business abroad.
 - § 4.5. Dealings on the open market.
 - § 4.6. Looking after central duties for safeguarding the currency and issue of banknotes.
 - § 4.7. Deposit and investment.
- § 5. The President of the STATE BANK must inform and advise the Sovereign and the State Council in matters of importance with regard to currency policy.
- § 6. The STATE BANK has the exclusive right to issue banknotes. These notes are made out in SEALAND Dollars and are the only unrestricted paper legal tender. The smallest banknote is for fifty SEALAND Dollars. The STATE BANK may withdraw banknotes from circulation. The STATE BANK is not obliged to replace notes which have become lost, destroyed, forged, counterfeit or invalid.
- § 7. The STATE BANK shall fix the interest rates and, when the case arises, discount rates to be used in each case for its transactions for the purpose of controlling money circulation and borrowing and shall define the principles for its credit business and open market operations.
- § 8. Banks domiciled in SEALAND and wishing to conduct business need the authorization of the STATE BANK. When granting this permit, the State Bank may impose restrictions. Observance of these restrictions shall be controlled by the State Bank or by an

inspection organization appointed by it. Violations may be punished by withdrawal of the permit to operate a bank.

- § 9. The State Bank must advise on the issue of coins. It does not have the right to mint coins itself. Have them minted, or to put them into circulation in some other way.
- § 10. The State Bank may transact business with natural and legal persons, authorities or other institutions of a kind either at home or abroad. Business transactions in this sense are:
 - § 10.1. buying and selling of bills of exchange and cheques foreign currency
 - § 10.2. buying and selling of debts and securities as well gold, silver and platinum
 - § 10.3. granting of loans against securities
 - § 10.4. taking charge or custody of valuables and securities
 - § 10.5. accepting cheques, bills, money, orders, securities and interest coupons for collection
 - § 10.6. carrying out other banking commissions and business
- § 11. The State Bank's financial year is the calendar year. An annual account made out in SEALAND dollars must be produced and shall be examined at the request of the Sovereign.
- § 12. The net profit is to be used as follows:
 - § 12.1. 10% of the net profit is to be used as reserve fund
 - § 12.2. 20% of the net profit is to be carried to a special revenue fund
 - § 12.3. the rest is to be paid over to the PRINCIPALITY or as otherwise decided by the Privy Council
- § 13. The annual account of the STATE BANK shall be published at the request of the Sovereign and shall show:
 - § 13.1. Assets: gold, silver, platinum, credit at banks, foreign currency and cheques, bills of exchange accounts receivable
 - § 13.2. Registering regulations etc. do not apply to the STATE BANK. The President of the STATE BANK shall be entered in the commissioned register of the PRINCIPAL OF SEALAND.
- § 14. Any person distributing money tokens (coins, notes) or using them for payment without authorization shall be punished. In addition all international regulations on fraud and attempted fraud will apply.
- § 15. The President of the State Bank shall organize the State Bank as his own responsibility.

ROY OF SEALAND

Law relating to the keeping of registers in the field of powers of Attorney, Registration of companies and shipping

- § 1. All persons and institutions entrusted with activities under public law by the Sovereign of the PRINCIPALITY OF SEALAND have to be recorded in a special register, whereby the extent of the authorization has to be specified in detail. All persons and institutions will be recorded in the same register of Powers of Attorney (Register A) with detailed specification of the authorization, who are authorized for a natural or an artificial person of the PRINCIPALITY OF SEALAND.
- § 2. All Companies having limited liability and Corporations will be recorded in the public Register of Companies (Register B). Only such registered companies and corporations are considered as having their domicile in the PRINCIPALITY OF SEALAND.
- § 3. The minimum issued share capital of a private limited liability company is SEALAND Dollar 40,000.
- § 4. All companies incorporated in Register B have to deposit with the STATE BANK of SEALAND a sum equal to 10 % of its issued capital. This deposit will earn interest at the

- rate of 4 % per annum and will be refunded to the Company or its liquidator upon dissolution but such money will be available for creditors (if any) on such dissolution.
- § 5. Before any company can be incorporated in the PRINCIPALITY OF SEALAND it is necessary for it to register in Register B, and founders to satisfy the Registrar of Companies as to its articles of association, and that it owns the designated capital, and to prove its compliance with § 4 of this law.
- § 6. The Registrar of Companies or such person as may be authorized by him from time to time shall have the right to audit and examine the balance sheet and profit and loss account of the company and its Directors shall not later than 8 months after the end of each year, of each company file with the Registrar a statement of the business status and business activity, and of the assets of such company and also a balance sheet and profit and loss account and such accounts shall form the basis of assessment of the companies taxes.
- § 7. If any company registered in Register B fails to file its balance sheet and profit and loss account within eight months of its due date, or if the company becomes insolvent and does not pay its debts or its taxes, or if for any other reason the Registrar of Companies is of the opinion that it is just and equitable that the company should be dissolved, he shall have the right so to dissolve the company and appoint a liquidator to collect in the company's assets and pay its debts in such priority as may from time to time apply to SEALAND companies. But so that all moneys due to the State of SEALAND shall be paid in priority to all other debts. Any surplus after paying all costs and expenses of liquidation will be refunded to the share holders in the company.
- § 8. On request of the audit company, persons registered in Register B have to insure their material assets with an Insurance Company of SEALAND founded for this reason.
- § 9. This law comes into force the day this document is signed by the Sovereign.

17th May 1976, ROY OF SEALAND

Laws relating to passports and visas

- § 1. Sealanders and foreigners who enter or leave the territory of the PRINCIPALITY OF SEALAND are obliged to prove their identity by a valid passport and on entering to have a visa entered in such passport.
- § 2. In special cases the Sovereign may declare that there will be granted special or general exemption from the obligation to carry a passport or visa.
- § 3. Only SEALAND Nationals may receive a passport of the PRINCIPALITY OF SEALAND, although in special cases the Sovereign has the right to issue a passport to a person who is not a National.
- § 4. In cases where the Sovereign considers it might endanger the interests of the PRINCIPALITY OF SEALAND to issue a passport to any person or to permit a person to whom a passport has been issued to retain it, such passport may be refused or withdrawn.
- § 5. The Sovereign or such person as may from time to time be designated by him will be responsible for the issue of passports and visas.
- § 6. All issues or withdrawals of passports as well as all visas will be recorded in a register.
- § 7. Fees and expenses have to be paid in national currency (SEALAND Dollar) to the office issuing the passport or visa.
- § 8. This law comes into force the day this document is signed by the Sovereign.

17th May 1976, ROY OF SEALAND

Consular Laws

- § 1. Consular officials (professional consular officials and consular officials by title) are appointed
 - § 1.1. to assist in the cooperation between the PRINCIPALITY OF SEALAND and the host countries,
 - § 1.2. to offer Sealanders as well as artificial Sealandic persons advice and assistance.
- § 2. In performance of their duties, the consular officials have to protect and promote the prestige and interests of the PRINCIPALITY OF SEALAND.
- § 3. In legal matters, consular officials shall make use of the advice and assistance of a person of their confidence, resident in the host country while performing their duties (usually a person authorized by the law of the host country to give professional legal Advice.)
- § 4. The consular officials shall perform duties and rights conferred on them by special regulations, while taking over the consular activity. These may be:
 - § 4.1. matters of Nationality,
 - § 4.2. matters of passports and visa,
 - § 4.3. matters of shipping,
 - § 4.4. legal matters,
 - § 4.5. services,
 - § 4.6. supervision of contracts
 - § 4.7. assistance to Sealanders,
 - § 4.8. assistance in cases of disasters,
 - § 4.9. assistance to Sealandic prisoners on trial and convicts
 - § 4.10. acceptance of declarations for use in SEALAND,
 - § 4.11. legalization of foreign documents,
 - § 4.12. legalizations in general.
- § 5. Professional consular officials are members of the Foreign Ministry of the PRINCIPALITY OF SEALAND and always nationals.
- § 6. Consuls by title are honorary officials who are entrusted with the performance of consular duties. They may be Sealanders as well as foreigners.
- § 7. The authorization to perform consular duties may be restricted or cancelled at any time. Claims for compensation for consular officials may be directed to the Foreign Ministry but there does not exist a legal claim to the receipt of any fees or compensation and all fees received by any consular official from a third party are the property of SEALAND.
- § 8. All consular officials have to be recorded in a register established for this purpose.
- § 9. This law comes into force the day this document is signed by the Sovereign.

17th May 1976 , ROY OF SEALAND

Law referring to the Award of the ORDER OF SEALAND

- § 1. For services of special merit to the PRINCIPALITY OF SEALAND the Sovereign of the PRINCIPALITY OF SEALAND hereby donates the ORDER OF SEALAND in order to visibly express appreciation and acknowledgment.

- § 2. The ORDER OF SEALAND is awarded as
- § 2.1. The GRAND ORDER OF SEALAND
 - § 2.2. The DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF SEALAND
 - § 2.3. The ORDER OF SEALAND, First Class
 - § 2.4. The ORDER OF SEALAND, Second Class
- § 3. The medal symbol is a red lined cross of white enamel, the joists of which are tapered. In the centre are placed the State arms on a black background. The Grand ORDER OF SEALAND wears underneath the shield two crossed golden swords. The ribbon of the order is red with a white-black border.
- § 4. Form and mode of wearing of the ORDER OF SEALAND:
- § 4.1. The GRAND ORDER OF SEALAND is worn around the neck on a red ribbon. Additionally there is worn a ribbon from the right shoulder towards the left hip. The ribbon is red. Together with the GRAND ORDER OF SEALAND there is worn an octagonal golden star on the left chest, the centre of which bears the State arms.
 - § 4.2. The DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF SEALAND is worn according to § 4, sub-section 1, on a red ribbon. There belongs to it the same shoulder-ribbon as under § 4, sub-section 1. Together with it is worn a golden star as under § 4, sub-section 1 but hexagonal.
 - § 4.3. The ORDER OF SEALAND, first class, is worn on a ribbon at the left chest.
 - § 4.4. The ORDER OF SEALAND, second class, is worn on a small ribbon at the left upper chest.
 - § 4.5. All owners of the ORDER OF SEALAND are entitled to wear the corresponding rosette. The joint wearing of order and rosette is not permissible.
- § 5. The award of the order is made by the Sovereign. The award is recorded in a Special Order Register. The recipient receives a certificate of the award as well as the order which will be his own property.
- § 6. The Sovereign is entitled to revoke the authorization of wearing the Order of SEALAND if he considers that the holder at anytime becomes unworthy.
- § 7. The foundation of the order and its conditions will come into force the day this document is signed by the Sovereign.

Das
Grundgesetz
des
Fürstentum Seeland



CONSTITUTIONS OF 1975 AND OF 1989



THE PRINCIPALITY OF SEALAND

CONSTITUTION OF 1989

Chronology of the Constitution

The Constitution of the PRINCIPALITY OF SEALAND has continuously been developed by the following steps until today:

1. The basis is the Constitution that ROY OF SEALAND signed, attested and proclaimed on September 9, 1975.
2. The first law for a change of the Constitution (deliberate change from an absolute to a constitutional monarchy) was paraphrased by ROY OF SEALAND in July 1978; it was never signed, remained, however, the example for the Constitution of the Republic envisaged after the coup of August 10, 1978.
3. The government acting on behalf of the nationals and responsible for the putsch was divided due to the hectic developments in the ensuing days, whereby a section of that group seized governing power by disregarding exigencies and without binding Constitution, proclaimed themselves the sole representatives of SEALAND and acted according to their own conditions.
4. Due to the counter putsch the state council could not convene as summoned on August 10, 1978, and as the then representatives showed no inclination to change to update the Constitution, a Constitution Council was formed in 1978 – in exile, as the then government, yet independent of it – which in protracted conclave reworked the 1978/79 version of the “Basic Law of the Republic” and proclaimed it as the future Constitution. During this work it was soon realised that that in the long run it was desirable not to aim for the Republic but rather, in conjunction with ROY OF SEALAND, for a Constitutional Monarchy. Thus the planned Constitution was understood and formulated under this aspect. This Basic Law is based on Version 2 and is the result of the 2nd Law Governing Changes to the Constitution.
5. The 3rd Law Governing Changes to the Constitution of July 1989 (also proclaimed on August 7, 1989) now results in the legally binding Constitution, the Basic Law of the PRINCIPALITY OF SEALAND constituting the Constitutional Monarchy, is prepared for the inclusion of ROY OF SEALAND if a respective agreement may be reached, and retains the Syndic originally called upon to fulfil the functions of the Sovereign.

Preamble

In 1978, the people of the PRINCIPALITY OF SEALAND, represented by the newly appointed government, gives itself the following Constitution which, following the 3rd Law Governing Changes to the Constitution of August 7, 1989, shall be known as the **Basic Law of the PRINCIPALITY OF SEALAND**.

This Constitution comes into effect on August 8, 1989, the day following its adoption. It is the basis of all future activities of Sealand.

The Basic Law (BL) is binding above all for the exiled Government of Sealand and is directly binding for the representatives of the government. The strict exigencies of the Constitution for the nomination and upkeep of a firm seat for all governmental initiatives are part of the grounds for the exile. The nomination of a seat is seen as independent of the measures or attitudes of the organs of the host country and is inalienable.

All actions of the Government are to be coordinated from this seat; eventual additional offices without the inclusion of the Government are dependent and are not authorised for any actions not instigated by or in accordance with the Government. Any uncoordinated actions cannot be understood as done in the name of Sealand and are illegitimate.

The BL was conceived following ideas and accepted version of the 1st Change of the Constitution by Roy of Sealand towards a "Constitutional Monarchy" and as such becomes final with the options below.

Since the actions of 1978, the putsch, have proved to be incommensurate, the people of the Principality of Sealand aim, in appreciation of the merits of Roy of Sealand for his and their country, for the reinstatement of the unity of sovereign and state and deems the option to reinstall Roy of Sealand at an opportune time as its sovereign justified and expressly sets this down in this Preamble to the Constitution.

For the time until this goal is attained, the Constitutional Council created an interim solution by introducing the position of a Syndic of the Principality of Sealand. The Syndic will assume – until Roy of Sealand is reinstated – the functions of the Sovereign as outlined in the Constitution and will advise the Government juristically in all its actions and obligations in order to maintain the status of Sealand under international law in this transitional period. The reinstatement of the Sovereign will automatically end the mission of the Syndic concerning the functions outlined in this option and presupposed by his neutrality and independence.

Next to the decisions and opinions set down in this preamble, the Constitution of the Principality of Sealand is structured in the following prescriptions, the actual text of the law:

The Constitution of 1989

In consciousness of their responsibility before God and before man, and inspired by the will to serve the cause of peace for all peoples in the world, the citizens of the Principality of Sealand proclaim for themselves and their Sovereign the following Constitution, the Basic Law of the PRINCIPALITY OF SEALAND:

§ 1.

§ 1.1. The dignity of man is unimpeachable. To respect and preserve this dignity is the duty of all national authority.

§ 1.2. The Sovereign and his people acknowledge the inviolable and inalienable rights of an as the basis of every human community, of freedom and of justice in the world, and recognise that these rights are in complete accord with the General Declaration of Human Rights as already defined by other States on December 10th, 1948.

§ 1.3. The following rights are binding on the Sovereign, his successors, the legislature, the executive authority and the administration of justice, as immediately effective law.

§ 2.

§ 2.1. Everyone has the right to the free development of his or her personality, as far as this does not infringe upon the rights of others.

- § 2.2. Everyone has the right to life and physical safety. The freedom of the person is unassailable and may be restricted only by law.
- § 3. All men are equal before the law. No one may suffer prejudice because of his or her sex, descent, race, language, native land and extraction, his or her faith or religious convictions.
- § 4.
- § 4.1. A subject of the State is that person who possesses citizenship or acquires it.
- § 4.2.
- a) The first citizen is – independent of his citizenship – the Sovereign. He designates his direct heir on the proclamation of this law, later upon taking over supreme power, and also designates at least the next two in line of succession.
 - b) Should certain heirs or next in line of succession not be able to accept the supreme power because they have died, and should further heirs not have been appointed, the Privy Council decides upon a person as Sovereign. In the case of equal voting, the President of the Privy Council has the casting vote.
 - c) For the transitional period mentioned in the preamble, until the planned reinstatement of the Sovereign, a Syndic of the Principality of Sealand is elected by the Government, who also shall assume the tasks laid down in the preamble and shall be responsible to the citizens and the Government.
 - d) This Syndic does not have to be a citizen of Sealand. After his election by the Government he shall be confirmed every two years by the Privy Council by simple majority or replaced by a successor. A preterm deselection by the Privy Council is also an option.
 - e) The Syndic in his function as the representative of the Sovereign is not subject to § 4, Sections 2a and 2b, § 6b, § 21, Section 5 and § 22, Sections 1 and 2.
- § 4.3. Members of the Privy Council, those entrusted with political assignments, members of the government, chargé d'affaires and members of the diplomatic service are always citizens of the State by reason of their appointment. The withdrawal of their appointer does not end their citizenship.
- § 4.4. Other persons acquire nationality by conferring of this by the Sovereign with consent by the Prime Minister or the Privy Council. An appointed consul will be given preference when laying claim to citizenship.
- § 4.5. Legal persons who prove their seat by an entrance into a special registry as foreseen by the law thereby are citizens of the State.
- § 4.6. Next to the citizenship of Sealand a citizen may have only one further citizenship.
- § 4.7. No citizen may be extradited on demand by another state, unless the Sovereign or the Prime Minister – both in accordance with the Privy Council – agrees.
- § 4.8. A dispossession of nationality is only permissible when as a result the person concerned does not become stateless, except where the Sovereign considers that it is necessary for such dispossession in the best interest of Sealand or any of its citizens.
- § 5. Should for any cause or by reason of any law whatsoever, the State be transferred to another, be united with another state, or be changed into a federation, or be changed for any other reasons of whatever kind, the nationality of Sealand continues to be valid until the possessor of its citizenship accepts the citizenship of another nation.
- § 6.
- § 6.1. The ministers of the country, the President of the High Court, the President of the State Bank, and two further persons called upon by the Sovereign constitute the Privy Council, which is bound under obligation to advise the Sovereign. The Minister of Foreign Affairs is the President of the Privy Council.
- § 6.2. If the Government is dissolved because the Prime Minister steps down for whatever reason, the Privy Council remains in power in the composition extant before the dissolution of the Government until a new Prime Minister is proclaimed. Then a new allocation using this Constitution may proceed.

- § 6.3. The Prime Minister will be chosen by the Privy Council in all conscience from those submitting to the election according to qualification. The certificate of appointment shall be issued by the Sovereign and the Privy Council. After accepting the office, the Prime Minister – as do all Ministers appointed by him (see § 21, Section 1) – will take the oath on the Constitution.
- § 6.4. The term of office for the Prime Minister ends after five years. He may also step down or be deselected or replaced by the Privy Council after a constructive vote of no confidence and a 3/4 majority.
- § 6.5. The Privy Council decides by simple majority. If there is an equality of votes, the Chairman of the Privy Council casts the deciding vote. In case he is prevented, he may appoint a Vice Chairman of the Privy Council with the same voting rights.
- a) A member of the Privy Council may not be called to account for a punishable offence, unless the Sovereign expressly authorizes the commencement of proceedings.
 - b) The same goes for the Sovereign, whose immunity may be revoked by the Prime Minister in accordance with the Privy Council.

§ 7.

- § 7.1. All citizens have the right to choose their profession freely. No one may be forced to do a specific type of work.
- § 7.2. The practising of a profession may be regulated by law.

§ 8.

- § 8.1. All citizens enjoy freedom of movement within all territories of the State.
- § 8.2. This right may be limited by law only when sufficient means for supporting life are not available, or when special burdens would ensue for the State, or in cases where it is necessary to prevent access for reasons of national security, for control of epidemics, natural catastrophes or especially severe disasters, or if it is necessary to prevent punishable actions, or actions which the Sovereign and Privy Council consider are likely to lead to such actions.
- § 8.3. Sealand will not provide a haven for any person who is fleeing from justice.

§ 9.

- § 9.1. Sealand will respect the safety of the houses, property and the right of inheritance of all citizens.
- § 9.2. The same limitations as in § 8.2 are here valid.

§ 10.

- § 10.1. Whoever as a citizen misuses the fundamental regulations of the State forfeits his or her fundamental rights.
- § 10.2. Insofar as only a restriction of the basic regulations of the State is foreseen in this law, the appropriate law must be valid in general and not for the individual case.

§ 11.

- § 11.1. The legislature is bound to constitutional order, the executive authority and legal decisions in law and justice.
- § 11.2. All state nationals have the right to resist anyone who attempts to set aside this regulation, if other redress is not possible.

§ 12.

- § 12.1. The Sovereign based on recommendations by the Government and in accordance with the Privy Council proclaims all legislation. Laws that are contradicting this Constitution cannot be legally proclaimed.
- § 12.2. For the preservation of peace and for the security of the country, the Sovereign may by law consent to the restriction of sovereign rights as long as the Privy Councils agrees with a 2/3 majority.
- § 12.3. For maintenance of order and security the State may legally form a police force, with the approval of the Sovereign or the competent Ministry, and employ them for this purpose.
- § 12.4. For the settlement of international disputes the Sovereign assents to entering into agreements concerning a general comprehensive, obligatory, international

jurisdiction of arbitration.

§ 12.5. The Legal system, otherwise, is based on the British Common Law and the British Law of Contract. This does not exclude certain special laws that then take precedence over this law.

§ 13. The general provisions of international law are a constituent part of the constitutional law of SEALAND, and have precedence over other laws; they create rights and duties directly for the nationals of the State.

§ 14.

§ 14.1. Revenues from the fiscal laws go to the treasury to be allocated by the Government but distributed by the Ministry of Finance or a ministry of equal standing that is also responsible for funds to be collected.

§ 14.2. The audits of accounts and an examination of the ratio of distribution are instigated by the Privy Council and executed by an independent body. This also applies to audits of other state institutions and corporations.

§ 14.3. Jurisdiction over all levies is regulated by specific laws. Like any other law, they are to be proclaimed by the Sovereign based on recommendations by the Government and the approval by the Privy Council.

§ 15. The national flag is rectangular, red in the upper diagonal half and black in the lower diagonal half, save that a white diagonal bar forms part of such lower diagonal part of the flag.

§ 16. The national languages are English and German, they are of equal rank. Export regulations are governed by separate laws.

§ 17.

§ 17.1. All the merchant ships of the State form a centralised merchant fleet.

§ 17.2. Regulations for all other carriers within the scope of this constitution are stipulated based on special laws.

§ 18.

§ 18.1. For the maintenance of law and order there is the national Tribunal, divided into two senates the first senate is responsible for matter of international law, public law and constitutional law; the second senate is responsible for all other legal matters.

§ 18.2. Each senate has a president. The president of the first senate is the President of the Supreme Court of Justice and member of the Privy Council.

§ 18.3. The second senate is the Court of Appeal for the Boards of Justice subordinate to it.

§ 18.4. At least two persons are appointed to each senate, and at least one person to each Board of Justice, and they must establish their qualification for juridical function.

§ 18.5. Every judge is elected by the Sovereign following a recommendation by the Government sanctioned by the Privy Council.

§ 18.6. The courts work out their regulations of procedure themselves, within the framework of this law.

§ 19.

§ 19.1. Everyone may claim to be legally heard before the Court.

§ 19.2. A person can only be sentenced when the offence was legally defined before the deed was committed. No criminal act will be retrospectively made such an offence.

§ 19.3. No one may be convicted more than once for the same offence.

§ 19.4. There is no death sentence.

§ 19.5. Imprisonment is permitted only with the approval of the President of the Supreme Court, or his authorized deputy.

§ 19.6. The right of granting a pardon is a prerogative of the Sovereign.

§ 20.

§ 20.1. The Sovereign appoints the President of the National State Bank, who is entrusted with carrying out of everything connected with putting into circulation of

money, the provision of loans, the security of the currency and the handling of the clearing system at home and abroad.

§ 20.2. The right to the minting of money is not a matter for the State Bank that, however, must be informed of the monetary circulation.

§ 20.3. The legal currency is the Sealand Dollar. All the services of the State and organs of the State should be settled preferably in this currency.

§ 20.4. Penal provisions for the money and coinage can be legally regulated only with the agreement of the Sovereign.

§ 21.

§ 21.1. The Prime Minister elected according to the regulations in this law (see § 6, Sections 3 and 4) fills all necessary Ministries with ministers by appointment that he chooses according to the exigencies of his policies in accordance with the Privy Council. The Certificates of Appointment are to be signed by the Sovereign and the Privy Council, which ratifies the appointment.

§ 21.2. The allocation of Ministries shall be as outlined below. Essential Ministries are:

- a) the Foreign Office,
- b) the Ministry of Justice,
- c) the Ministry for Economics and Finances, which if necessary may be divided,
- d) the Ministry for Home Affairs and Development,
- e) the Ministry for Traffic, Transport, Post,
- f) the Ministry for Cultural and Social Affairs, and
- g) the Ministry for all other national and international matters.

§ 21.3. Each Ministry forms its own organisation. The ministers shall carry a title of office that describes their scope of functions by naming the Ministry.

§ 21.4. It is permissible for a minister to serve in various ministries. Here especially is viewed the personal union of the Prime Minister who, formally elected, should act with restraint, with one of the special Ministries.

§ 21.5. Drafts of laws for a Ministry are to be justified in detail by the Government to the Sovereign.

§ 21.6. Laws promulgated by the Sovereign are to be published in a National Memorandum.

§ 21.7. The political guidelines are decided by the Prime Minister within the framework of the Constitution.

§ 22.

§ 22.1. For special services for the State, the Sovereign awards orders, titles and privileges based on recommendations by the Privy Council.

§ 22.2. The Honours listed in § 22.1 will be created by the Sovereign by special law, and the rights conferred by these honours documented.

§ 22.3. Orders, titles and privileges can also be awarded as hereditary orders, titles and privileges.

§ 22.4. The Privy Council can put forward to the Sovereign the names of suitable persons on whom honours may be bestowed.

§ 23.

§ 23.1. This law comes into force on the day on which it is signed, decreed and proclaimed by the Sovereign.

§ 23.2. Changes to this law are only possible by the Government with the approval by a 3/4 majority in the Privy Council. They also have to be proclaimed by the Sovereign to become effective. For all not specifically exempted votes the simple majority is required, whereby members of the office that is cause for the vote will abstain from voting.

§ 23.3. All institutions and organs of the State are to be sworn in at the Constitution.

Tax Law

- § 1. The PRINCIPALITY OF SEALAND imposes taxes under this law.
- § 2. Taxes are non-recurring and are imposed by the PRINCIPALITY OF SEALAND. Fees for the maintenance of the administration are not taxes.
- § 3. This Tax Law is valid in the Sovereign territory of the PRINCIPALITY OF SEALAND.
- § 4. In certain special cases by special regulation of the Sovereign it may be ordered that no taxes shall be imposed, for example, if only small amounts of tax would result or, if assessment of taxes and imposition of taxes would be inequitable or an undue hardship under the circumstances of individual case but the decision shall always be that of the Sovereign or his duly authorized representative.
- § 5. The information contained in all tax returns made by taxpayers will not be disclosed to anybody other than the State of Sealand and its representatives.
- § 6. For the assessment, imposition, and review of all taxes the State of Sealand or an office or person designated by it will have jurisdiction.
- § 7. Terms for the presentation of tax returns or payments may be prolonged by the State of SEALAND or its representative.
- § 8. Any decision relating to the tax assessed or waived will be communicated to the taxpayer by the State. A tax receipt will be given for all tax payments. All decisions made against the taxpayer may be revoked by the State in favor of the taxpayer.
- § 9. A taxpayer is a person who has to pay taxes under the Tax Law of the State.
- § 10. There may be granted a respite in payment of taxes by the State but if it thinks it necessary to make the taxpayer enter into a conditional bail bond either with or without a surety it shall have the power to do so.
- § 11. Tax become statute barred after two years. The barring begins the 31st of December of each year. A demand for such taxes prevents the bar from operating and this shall be so whether the demand is actually received by the taxpayer or not as the posting of a demand by the State or its authorized representative shall be considered sufficient demand in this connection.
- § 12. Regarding the statutory obligation to keep books and make out balance sheets and profit and loss accounts, the regulations of other laws are valid also for the fiscal law.
- § 13. Tax returns of companies have to be presented in a term of eight months after the end of a calendar year. Natural persons have to present tax returns during the same time virtue of this requirement.
- § 14. Declarations of value in the tax returns have to be made in the National currency (SEALAND Dollar).
- § 15. The STATE OF SEALAND or an office or person designated by it, shall assist the taxpayer in establishing correct tax returns.
- § 16. The taxpayer has to permit the fiscal authorities to inspect all books and records and to be informed of all relevant matters relating to profits and in situ. Hereunder falls also the audit of books.
- § 17. The fiscal authority of the State is entitled to enforce the adherence to the regulations and in the event of default by the taxpayer the State may make a penal assessment on the taxpayer which he will then pay.
- § 18. The taxpayer is entitled to protest against a tax assessment before the competent court of the PRINCIPALITY OF SEALAND. This relief sought has to be made within a term of three months after posting of the assessment.
- § 19. The failure to comply with the tax law and the nonpayment of taxes entitles the State of Sealand to seize and sell the assets of the taxpayer, but only to the amount of the debited taxes and the expenses of recovering the same.
- § 20. Natural persons are liable to an income-tax on all incomes earned in Sealand. Artificial persons like corporate entities and companies also are subject to incometax. Income is profit out of industrial activity, profit out of capital assets, and profit out of leasing

activities.

- § 21. Income-tax will normally be at the rate of thirty percent of the income.
- § 22. Profit is the increase of assets during one year subject to addition and subtraction of investments and withdrawals and such allowances as may from time to time be permitted by the State. Expenses which do not operate for the maintenance, obtaining and securing of profit have to be disregarded in assessing profits.
- § 22.1. Depreciation for wearing out of assets of a wasting nature is permitted in a reasonable form.
- § 23. Natural persons are entitled to a special income-tax exemption. They are not liable to tax on incomes up to an amount of SEALAND Dollar 5,000.
- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| SEALAND Dollar 5.000 | SEALAND Dollar 5.000 |
| SEALAND Dollar 6.000 | SEALAND Dollar 4.000 |
| SEALAND Dollar 7.000 | SEALAND Dollar 3.000 |
| SEALAND Dollar 8.000 | SEALAND Dollar 2.000 |
| SEALAND Dollar 9.000 | SEALAND Dollar 1.000 |
- With more than SEALAND Dollar 9,001 they are liable to full income-tax on any excess over this figure.
- § 24. Capital profits for example from the sale of shares, business interests, firms, etc. are not normally liable to taxes.
- § 25. Assets situated in the PRINCIPALITY OF SEALAND are liable to property tax and death duty. There are not imposed any property taxes or death duties at the moment. Nevertheless the State is entitled to impose those taxes, subject to announcement two years in advance.
- § 26. The State is entitled to make administrative regulations subject to ratification by the Sovereign.
- § 27. This law comes into force the day this document is signed by the Sovereign.

17th May 1976, ROY OF SEALAND

Law concerning the STATE BANK OF THE PRINCIPALITY OF SEALAND

With reference to paragraph 20 of the Constitution, the following law is published on October 1st, 1975, for the STATE BANK OF SEALAND:

- § 1. The STATE BANK shall bear the designation "STATE BANK OF THE PRINCIPALITY OF SEALAND"
- § 2. The State Bank is a direct legal person of the PRINCIPALITY OF SEALAND and has its domicile in Sealand with the right to operate branches and appoint agents in any part of the world.
- § 3. The STATE BANK, with the help of powers concerning Currency policy which are vested in the State Bank by law, shall regulate the money circulation and the credit supply of the PRINCIPALITY with the aim of safeguarding the currency and shall also look after the banking side of payment transactions at home and abroad.
- § 4. The STATE BANK shall be managed by the President of the STATE BANK. He is responsible for executing decrees issued by the State Council on the subject of money and currency.
- § 4.1. The President of the STATE BANK shall be appointed by the Sovereign.
- § 4.2. The President of the STATE BANK must have special professional qualifications and be approved by the Privy Council from time to time.
- § 4.3. The President of the STATE BANK has the right to carry out.
- § 4.4. Foreign exchange transactions and business abroad.
- § 4.5. Dealings on the open market.

- § 4.6. Looking after central duties for safeguarding the currency and issue of banknotes.
- § 4.7. Deposit and investment.
- § 5. The President of the STATE BANK must inform and advise the Sovereign and the State Council in matters of importance with regard to currency policy.
- § 6. The STATE BANK has the exclusive right to issue banknotes. These notes are made out in SEALAND Dollars and are the only unrestricted paper legal tender. The smallest banknote is for fifty SEALAND Dollars. The STATE BANK may withdraw banknotes from circulation. The STATE BANK is not obliged to replace notes which have become lost, destroyed, forged, counterfeit or invalid.
- § 7. The STATE BANK shall fix the interest rates and, when the case arises, discount rates to be used in each case for its transactions for the purpose of controlling money circulation and borrowing and shall define the principles for its credit business and open market operations.
- § 8. Banks domiciled in SEALAND and wishing to conduct business need the authorization of the State Bank. When granting this permit, the STATE BANK may impose restrictions. Observance of these restrictions shall be controlled by the STATE BANK or by an inspection organization appointed by it. Violations may be punished by withdrawal of the permit to operate a bank.
- § 9. The STATE BANK must advise on the issue of coins. It does not have the right to mint coins itself. Have them minted, or to put them into circulation in some other way.
- § 10. The STATE BANK may transact business with natural and legal persons, authorities or other institutions of a kind either at home or abroad. Business transactions in this sense are:
- § 10.1. buying and selling of bills of exchange and cheques foreign currency,
 - § 10.2. buying and selling of debts and securities as well gold, silver and platinum,
 - § 10.3. granting of loans against securities,
 - § 10.4. taking charge or custody of valuables and securities,
 - § 10.5. accepting cheques, bills, money, orders, securities and interest coupons for collection,
 - § 10.6. carrying out other banking commissions and business.
- § 11. The State Bank's financial year is the calendar year. An annual account made out in Sealand dollars must be produced and shall be examined at the request of the Sovereign.
- § 12. The net profit is to be used as follows:
- § 12.1. 10% of the net profit is to be used as reserve fund,
 - § 12.2. 20% of the net profit is to be carried to a special revenue fund,
 - § 12.3. the rest is to be paid over to the Principality or as otherwise decided by the Privy Council.
- § 13. The annual account of the STATE BANK shall be published at the request of the Sovereign and shall show:
- § 13.1. Assets: gold, silver, platinum, credit at banks, foreign currency and cheques, bills of exchange accounts receivable
 - § 13.2. Registering regulations etc. do not apply to the STATE BANK. The President of the STATE BANK shall be entered in the commissioned register of the PRINCIPAL OF SEALAND.
- § 14. Any person distributing money tokens (coins, notes) or using them for payment without authorization shall be punished. In addition all international regulations on fraud and attempted fraud will apply.
- § 15. The President of the State Bank shall organize the State Bank as his own responsibility.

Law relating to the keeping of registers in the field of powers of Attorney, Registration of companies and shipping

- § 1. All persons and institutions entrusted with activities under public law by the Sovereign of the PRINCIPALITY OF SEALAND have to be recorded in a special register, whereby the extent of the authorization has to be specified in detail. All persons and institutions will be recorded in the same register of Powers of Attorney (Register A) with detailed specification of the authorization, who are authorized for a natural or an artificial person of the PRINCIPALITY OF SEALAND.
- § 2. All Companies having limited liability and Corporations will be recorded in the public Register of Companies (Register B). Only such registered companies and corporations are considered as having their domicile in the PRINCIPALITY OF SEALAND.
- § 3. The minimum issued share capital of a private limited liability company is SEALAND Dollar 40,000.
- § 4. All companies incorporated in Register B have to deposit with the STATE BANK of SEALAND a sum equal to 10 % of its issued capital. This deposit will earn interest at the rate of 4 % per annum and will be refunded to the Company or its liquidator upon dissolution but such money will be available for creditors (if any) on such dissolution.
- § 5. Before any company can be incorporated in the PRINCIPALITY OF SEALAND it is necessary for it to register in Register B, and founders to satisfy the Registrar of Companies as to its articles of association, and that it owns the designated capital, and to prove its compliance with § 4 of this law.
- § 6. The Registrar of Companies or such person as may be authorized by him from time to time shall have the right to audit and examine the balance sheet and profit and loss account of the company and its Directors shall not later than 8 months after the end of each year, of each company file with the Registrar a statement of the business status and business activity, and of the assets of such company and also a balance sheet and profit and loss account and such accounts shall form the basis of assessment of the companies taxes.
- § 7. If any company registered in Register B fails to file its balance sheet and profit and loss account within eight months of its due date, or if the company becomes insolvent and does not pay its debts or its taxes, or if for any other reason the Registrar of Companies is of the opinion that it is just and equitable that the company should be dissolved, he shall have the right so to dissolve the company and appoint a liquidator to collect in the company's assets and pay its debts in such priority as may from time to time apply to SEALAND companies. But so that all moneys due to the State of SEALAND shall be paid in priority to all other debts. Any surplus after paying all costs and expenses of liquidation will be refunded to the shareholders in the company.
- § 8. On request of the audit company, persons registered in Register B have to insure their material assets with an Insurance Company of SEALAND founded for this reason.
- § 9. This law comes into force the day this document is signed by the Sovereign.

17th May 1976, ROY OF SEALAND

Laws relating to passports and visas

- § 1. Sealanders and foreigners who enter or leave the territory of the PRINCIPALITY OF SEALAND are obliged to prove their identity by a valid passport and on entering to have a visa entered in such passport.
- § 2. In special cases the Sovereign may declare that there will be granted special or general exemption from the obligation to carry a passport or visa.
- § 3. Only Sealand Nationals may receive a passport of the PRINCIPALITY OF SEALAND, although in special cases the Sovereign has the right to issue a passport to a person who is not a National.
- § 4. In cases where the Sovereign considers it might endanger the interests of the Principality of Sealand to issue a passport to any person or to permit a person to whom a passport has been issued to retain it, such passport may be refused or withdrawn.
- § 5. The Sovereign or such person as may from time to time be designated by him will be responsible for the issue of passports and visas.
- § 6. All issues or withdrawals of passports as well as all visas will be recorded in a register.
- § 7. Fees and expenses have to be paid in national currency (SEALAND Dollar) to the office issuing the passport or visa.
- § 8. This law comes into force the day this document is signed by the Sovereign.

17th May 1976, ROY OF SEALAND

Consular Laws

- § 1. Consular officials (professional consular officials and consular officials by title) are appointed
 - § 1.1. to assist in the cooperation between the PRINCIPALITY OF SEALAND and the host countries,
 - § 1.2. to offer Sealanders as well as artificial Sealandic persons advice and assistance.
- § 2. In performance of their duties, the consular officials have to protect and promote the prestige and interests of the PRINCIPALITY OF SEALAND.
- § 3. In legal matters, consular officials shall make use of the advice and assistance of a person of their confidence, resident in the host country while performing their duties (usually a person authorized by the law of the host country to give professional legal advice.)
- § 4. The consular officials shall perform duties and rights conferred on them by special regulations, while taking over the consular activity. These may be:
 - § 4.1. matters of Nationality,
 - § 4.2. matters of passports and visa,
 - § 4.3. matters of shipping,
 - § 4.4. legal matters,
 - § 4.5. services,
 - § 4.6. supervision of contracts,
 - § 4.7. assistance to Sealanders,
 - § 4.8. assistance in cases of disasters,
 - § 4.9. assistance to Sealandic prisoners on trial and convicts,
 - § 4.10. acceptance of declarations for use in Sealand,
 - § 4.11. legalization of foreign documents,

- § 4.12. legalizations in general.
- § 5. Professional consular officials are members of the Foreign Ministry of the PRINCIPALITY OF SEALAND and always nationals.
- § 6. Consuls by title are honorary officials who are entrusted with the performance of consular duties. They may be Sealanders as well as foreigners.
- § 7. The authorization to perform consular duties may be restricted or cancelled at any time. Claims for compensation for consular officials may be directed to the Foreign Ministry but there does not exist a legal claim to the receipt of any fees or compensation and all fees received by any consular official from a third party are the property of SEALAND.
- § 8. All consular officials have to be recorded in a register established for this purpose.
- § 9. This law comes into force the day this document is signed by the Sovereign.

17th May 1976 , ROY OF SEALAND

Law referring to the Award of the ORDER OF SEALAND

- § 1. For services of special merit to the PRINCIPALITY OF SEALAND the Sovereign of the PRINCIPALITY OF SEALAND hereby donates the ORDER OF SEALAND in order to visibly express appreciation and acknowledgment.
- § 2. The ORDER OF SEALAND is awarded as
- § 2.1. The Grand ORDER OF SEALAND
 - § 2.2. The Distinguished ORDER OF SEALAND
 - § 2.3. The ORDER OF SEALAND, First Class
 - § 2.4. The ORDER OF SEALAND, Second Class
- § 3. The medal symbol is a red lined cross of white enamel, the joists of which are tapered. In the centre are placed the State arms on a black background. The Grand ORDER OF SEALAND wears underneath the shield two crossed golden swords. The ribbon of the order is red with a white-black border.
- § 4. Form and mode of wearing of the ORDER OF SEALAND:
- § 4.1. The Grand ORDER OF SEALAND is worn around the neck on a red ribbon. Additionally there is worn a ribbon from the right shoulder towards the left hip. The ribbon is red. Together with the GRAND ORDER OF SEALAND there is worn an octagonal golden star on the left chest, the centre of which bears the State arms.
 - § 4.2. The Distinguished ORDER OF SEALAND is worn according to § 4, sub-section 1, on a red ribbon. There belongs to it the same shoulder-ribbon as under § 4, sub-section 1. Together with it is worn a golden star as under § 4, sub-section 1 but hexagonal.
 - § 4.3. The ORDER OF SEALAND, first class, is worn on a ribbon at the left chest.
 - § 4.4. The ORDER OF SEALAND, second class, is worn on a small ribbon at the left upper chest.
 - § 4.5. All owners of the ORDER OF SEALAND are entitled to wear the corresponding rosette. The joint wearing of order and rosette is not permissible.
- § 5. The award of the order is made by the Sovereign. The award is recorded in a Special Order Register. The recipient receives a certificate of the award as well as the order which will be his own property.
- § 6. The Sovereign is entitled to revoke the authorization of wearing the ORDER OF SEALAND if he considers that the holder at anytime becomes unworthy.
- § 7. The foundation of the order and its conditions will come into force the day this document is signed by the Sovereign.

17th May 1976, ROY OF SEALAND