



**Constitution of Rockall  
22nd August 2025**

**English Version**

## **CHAPTER I - THE STATE**

Art. 1. Rockall is a self-declared republic and an independent micronation. The mainland territory of the state includes that of the islet of Rockall. This micronation is formally known as the Commonwealth of Rockall.

Art. 2. The form of government is a parliamentary republic. Rockall is a state governed by the rule of law, committed to fundamental rights and freedoms.

Art. 3. The executive power is exercised by the President.

Art. 4. The legislative power is exercised jointly by the Prime Minister and the Rockall Parliament.

Art. 5. The courts and tribunals exercise judicial power.

Art. 6. The separation of executive, legislative and judicial functions is guaranteed.

Art. 7. The National Flag consists of a blue flag, with the British Union Flag upside down in the canton, with the Rockall shield in the fly.

Art. 8. The English, Faroese, Scottish Gaelic, Icelandic and Irish languages are the official languages of the State.

Art. 9. The State itself has no religious affiliation, it must be a secular state.

## **CHAPTER II - THE PRESIDENT**

Art.10. There shall be a President of Rockall who shall be democratically elected by the citizens of the State.

Art.11. The President shall have such functions as are conferred on them by or under this Constitution or any other law.

Art.12. Presidential Elections shall take place every five years, using the single transferable vote.

Art.13. The President has the power to appoint a Prime Minister.

Art.14. The President may proclaim a maximum of five executive orders per presidential term.

## **CHAPTER III - FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS, FREEDOMS AND DUTIES**

Art.15. The European Convention on Human Rights that entered into force on the 3rd September 1953 is adopted in full as part of the Fundamental Law of Rockall.

The European Convention on Human Rights enables the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights proclaimed by the General Assembly of the United Nations on the 10th December 1948.

Art.16. All citizens are expected to uphold these rights. There will be no interference by a public authority with the exercise of these rights.

Art.17. The rights and freedoms set forth in this Constitution are enjoyed without discrimination on grounds of age, sex, sexuality, race, colour, disability, impairment, language, culture, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, association with a national minority, property, birth or other status.

Art.18. Freedom of expression through the media and electronic communication and public demonstrations is guaranteed, subject to the law.

Art.19. The right to life is protected. The death penalty is prohibited. People have the right to be in control of their own lives.

Art.20. All citizens have the right to liberty, other than by lawful arrest and detention.

Art.21. All citizens have the right to freedom of religion or none, provided it is practised within the law.

Art.22. All citizens have the right to freedom of expression, within the law.

Art.23. All citizens have the right to freedom of information in relation to all public organisations and public bodies, as provided for under data protection legislation.

Art.34. All citizens have the right to peaceful assembly.

Art.35. All citizens should have the right to free, quality healthcare. In the case of this micronation, this right is subject to the available funds, resources and ability of the state.

Art.36. All citizens have the right to privacy with regard to electronic and written communication dealing with private and family life, other than is necessary and reasonable in a democratic society to prevent abuse of this right.

Art.37. All citizens have the right to be free from, and protected from, torture or inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. No person will be held in slavery and all forms of forced labour are prohibited.

Art.38. All citizens have the right to be treated with dignity, and to participate in society as full and equal members, and to have barriers to such participation removed.

Art.39. All citizens have the right to visit Rockall. But only in safe conditions, and its not recommended.

Art.40. All citizens are equal before the law and have the right to equal benefit of the law.

Art.41. Any person charged with an offence has the right to be informed of the particulars of the alleged offence, to be tried within a stated lapse of time and to be presumed innocent unless proven guilty.

Art.42. All citizens will be expected to serve on juries if requested, with reasons for exceptions to be set in law.

## **CHAPTER IV - THE GOVERNMENT**

Art. 43. Government is exercised, under the authority of the President, by a Prime Minister, assisted by a Council of Ministers.

Art. 44. The Prime Minister represents the President. They oversee the executive services. They chair and appoint the Council of Ministers.

Art. 45. The Council of Ministers are responsible for the management and delivery of government services. Ministers should be elected members of parliament, but there may be exceptions according to the law.

## **CHAPTER V - THE PARLIAMENT**

Art. 46. General Elections shall take place every three years, using the single transferable vote or any other proportional voting system. In accordance with the conditions determined by law, electors are Rockallish citizens, at least sixteen years old.

Art. 47. All Rockallish electors are eligible to stand for election.

Art. 48. Courts of justice are entrusted with the control of the elections' legitimacy, under the conditions prescribed by law.

Art. 49. The Parliament of Rockall shall have a lower limit of at least five seats, and a higher limit of as many seats as is equal to one fifth of the total number of citizens on 1st January of that year.

The newly elected Parliament meets on the seventh day after elections in order to begin legislating. The previous Parliament's powers expire on the day of a general election.

Art. 50. The Parliament meets in four annual ordinary sessions.

Art. 51. The Parliament meets in extraordinary session, convened either by the President or on the request of at least two thirds of the members, by the Prime Minister.

Art. 52. The Prime Minister and Council of Ministers must have the floor when they request so in a parliamentary session.

Art. 53. MPs may put a Bill before the Parliament. For the Bill to become law (an Act), the majority of Members must vote in favour of it and it must receive the signature of approval from the President.

## **CHAPTER V - THE NATIONAL COURT**

Art. 54. The judicial powers of Rockall are vested in the President, who, by the present Constitution, delegates its full exercise to the National Court of Rockall. It renders justice in the name of the President and the Rockallish people. The independence of judges is guaranteed.

Art. 55. All court decisions are permitted to an appeal.

Art. 56. The President and the Minister of Justice will exercise the right of pardon, and of remitting punishments carried out by the National Court. The law of the UN recognised sovereign states that control Rockall's claimed territory, when applied to that territory, will be superior to all Rockallish law. Rockallish law only applies to citizens of this micronation where possible.

## **CHAPTER VII - OATH OF OFFICE**

Art. 58. All persons require to undertake an oath or affirmation before undertaking the duties of an office, such as a position in government and other public organisations, to act impartially, or to affirm loyalty.

Art. 59. The wording of the oath or affirmation may vary dependent upon the duties to be carried out. The wording will however commit the individual to serve and abide by the Constitution and laws of Rockall.

Art. 60. An oath of office or duty is required by: The President, Ministers, Members of Parliament, Judges and all other persons holding public office under this Constitution.

Signed in London by the Prime Minister of Rockall  
on Thursday 15th of December 2025