MICRONATIONS MADE EASY

THE LAZY REBEL'S GUIDE TO INDEPENDENCE

WHY OVERTHROW A GOVERNMENT WHEN YOU CAN START YOUR OWN?

THE BUYER

2025

Micronation Made Easy

The Lazy Rebel Declares Independence

Starting a State for Beginners

Or: How to Start Your Own Country

-++-

Why overthrow a system when you can start your own?

The Buyer 2025

🌐 Website - WSD - World Succession Deed 1400/98

http://world.rf.gd

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MICRONATIONS & THE WORLD SUCCESSION DEED
1400/98

FOREWORD

🎉 Invitation to what might be the last eBook before the new world order:

"Starting a State for Dummies – How to Start Your Own Country"

Imagine: The old world is collapsing, the states are bankrupt, the system is sold – and nobody told you.

Welcome to the biggest liquidation sale in history – the world's states have sold their rights, lied to their citizens, and emptied their coffers.

And here's the punchline:

You now have the opportunity to become a state yourself.

🌍 What happened?
Through the (genuinely existing) treaty World Succession Deed 1400/98, a legally sound, internationally effective transfer of sovereign rights, infrastructure, telecommunications sovereignty, and contractual obligations to – watch out – a single person was completed.

Yes, you read that right: All the rights, none of the obligations. NATO, UN, FRG, Netherlands – everyone was involved.
And do you know what the world did? Nothing at all.

No objection, no dissolution – just tacit consent.

Since then, a single individual has been sitting on the biggest legal bombshell since the Peace of Westphalia.

🚨 Why you should act NOW
The old states are on the brink:

📉 Economic Collapse:
The debt avalanche is rolling – Euro, Dollar, Yuan: Game Over.

🔥 Political Vacuum:
The powerful have long known they've been disempowered – they're just playing for time.

💸 Inflation & Stock Market Tremors:
Everything is falling – and the system is taking itself down with it.

🏚️ **State coffers empty**, fundamental rights sold, justice extraterritorialized – and YOU are still a taxpayer?

🎓 Your unique chance – be the state you've always wished for
When everything falls – stand up. Found your own state. Whether it's a farm, a high-rise, a tectonic plate, or a platform on the high seas – you don't need permission, just a bit of legal audacity.

You have a house?
Make a state out of it.

You have the internet?
Then rule your people virtually.

You have a sense of humor?
Then you are the first capable president of this century.

📘 What you get
In the eBook you will find:

✅ Legally sound step-by-step instructions

✅ Model constitution & declaration of independence

✅ International law explained simply (with satire too, don't worry)

✅ Instructions on how to use the World Succession Deed 1400/98 - (English: World Succession Deed 1400/98)

✅ Checklists, contract templates, diplomacy templates

And all this before the buyer from contract 1400/98 actually becomes active and claims the sovereign rights.

⚠️ Conclusion:
When the world ends, don't go down with it – found a state.

The downfall of the old system is not the end – it is your beginning.

🛠️ Starting a State for Dummies – It's not just a book.

It is your Plan B for World Order 2.0.

🐄🛠️ Example:

CONSTITUTION OF THE INDEPENDENT FARM REPUBLIC OF AGRARIA LIBERA

(aka: The Constitution of Your Own Micronation Dream)

PREAMBLE

In the recognition that the world is coming apart at the seams, sovereign rights have been sold, and it is high time to emancipate ourselves from the madness of the old states, we solemnly declare, on our hay and honor:

This is our land. Our farm. Our state.

May the cows chew peacefully, the tractors hum quietly, and the neighbors look on with envy.

Article 1 – Form of Government and Sovereignty

(1) The Independent Farm Republic "Agraria Libera" is a sovereign micronation with egalitarian anarchy and a rustic flair.

(2) Supreme authority lies with the owner of the property within whose borders the state is located.

(3) Foreign sovereign rights end at the pasture fence.

Article 2 – Capital & National Territory

(1) The capital is the tool shed.

(2) The national territory comprises the entire agricultural area incl. the manure pile, barn, and farm dog.

(3) Extraterritorial expansion via TKS lines and Wi-Fi signal is an objective.

Article 3 – Citizens & Livestock

(1) Every resident of the farmstead can become a citizen, provided they take the constitutional oath on hay, wood, or hops.

(2) Chickens, cows, goats, and rabbits receive citizen status and passive voting rights.

(3) The rooster is the honorary Minister of Defense.

Article 4 – Separation of Powers

(1) Legislative:
The farm table decides on laws by knocking.

(2) Executive:
The owner, aka Head of State, issues instructions with a whistle.

(3) Judiciary:
The farm dog "Judge Bello" decides by barking, whining, or looking away.

Article 5 – Fundamental Rights

(1) Right to a midday nap, daily silence at 12:00 PM.

(2) Every citizen may hoist their own flag – as long as it does not point towards Brussels.

(3) No citizen may be forced to pay taxes to foreign powers, except in kind (e.g., zucchini).

Article 6 – Foreign Policy & Diplomacy

(1) Agraria Libera recognizes all sovereign micronations that also possess a manure pile.

(2) Official relations exist with: Sealand, Kreuzberg, Bananistan, and the neighboring allotment garden association.

(3) Participation in international treaties is done by nailing them to the barn door.

Article 7 – Economy & Currency

(1) The official currency is the "Hay-Thaler"; barter in eggs, jam, and repair services is also legal.

(2) The state does not levy taxes but accepts voluntary hay donations.

(3) Undeclared work is the official form of employment.

Article 8 – Defense

(1) The armed forces consist of the rooster, two geese, and a rusty rake.

(2) Defense strategy: Loud cackling and improvisation.

(3) Martial law is automatically activated by a power outage.

Article 9 – Religion & Belief

(1) Belief in the "Great Cornfield" is free.

(2) Everyone may believe what they want, as long as they muck out the barn on Sunday.

Article 10 – Final Provisions

(1) This constitution comes into force upon its publication on the farm's notice board.

(2) Amendments are made by a majority vote at the regulars' table.

(3) In case of dispute, the oldest animal decides.

📜 CONSTITUTIONAL OATH
"I swear by manure, milk, and morning coffee, to respect my nation, to protect my piece of land, and never to tell my neighbor about the tax."

✅ This constitution is **immediately applicable**, **legally creative**, and **enforceable under international law**, if you have the courage and a LAN cable that leads into the NATO line.

🪧 DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE OF THE INDEPENDENT FARM REPUBLIC OF AGRARIA LIBERA

(Loosely based on the US Constitution, interspersed with the best elements of a solid small-state startup idea)

📜 Preamble

We, the free people, animals, and other natural as well as agriculturally used entities of this soil, in recognition of the divine right to self-governance, manure pile order, and goat rights, invoking the World Succession Deed No. 1400/98, in the spirit of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, and in complete ignorance of overwhelmed old states, do solemnly proclaim, with pitchfork in hand and rubber boots on feet:
We are now our own state.
Period.

🏛️ Article 1 – Reason for Secession

In view of the fact that the Federal Republic of Germany – together with other old states – has sold all sovereign rights to a specific buyer through the World Succession Deed 1400/98 and thus, under international law, **all states of the world are de facto liquidated**, it is only logical to fill this gap in the world structure with common sense, a tractor, and a jar of homemade jam.

📦 Article 2 – Legitimacy & Claim

We solemnly declare, by the power of the wheelbarrow and legal paragraphs, our territory – consisting of the farm, field, barn, workshop, and Wi-Fi router – to be an extraterritorial, sovereign, and capable state, under the name:

"Independent Farm Republic of Agraria Libera"

We claim all rights of a sovereign subject of international law, including, but not limited to:

- **sovereignty over chickens, cows, children, and potatoes**
- **jurisdiction over telecommunication lines, especially if they run through our barn**
- the **introduction of our own currency, the Hay-Thaler**
- the right to **diplomatic relations with like-minded entities**, even if they are only made of Lego

📚 Article 3 – Legal Foundation

This independence is based on the following principles:

- The **Clean Slate Rule** according to the Vienna Convention on Succession of States – we start from scratch, except for the jam supply.
- The **Dismemberment Theory** of the Badinter Commission – if Yugoslavia was allowed to do it, so are we.
- The **right to self-determination according to Art. 1 of the UN Charter**, specially adapted for lawn chairs and barbecues.
- The **telecommunications sovereignty right**, based on the connection to the global TKS line via the south-side junction box.

🚜 Article 4 – Capacity to Act

Our government consists of:

- a constituent cow (Head of State for life),
- the Tractorate of Foreign Relations,
- and the Ministry for Self-Sufficiency & Repair.

We are capable of concluding treaties, bartering jam, and appointing geese as negotiating delegates.

Our internet works (most of the time).
That's enough.

🕊️ Article 5 – Peaceful Coexistence

We solemnly declare our **peaceful character**, renounce wars of aggression (except against moles), and invite all other micronations to recognize us diplomatically – or at least to help us with the next harvest.

✍️ Concluding Formula

Given, written, and proclaimed in the light of the rising barn lantern, on this day, the first day of the new era, signed by the legitimate representative of the people, the livestock, and the pantry.

Signed,

🧑‍🌾 Grand Farmer Sovereign I.

Guardian of the Fork,

Defender of the Hay,

Plenipotentiary of Agraria Libera,

Buyer of the Butter,

Ruler over Chickens

📎 APPENDIX:

Invitation for Recognition

To all surviving states, micronations, and other emerging entities:

Please send your diplomatic relations and wheelbarrow aid to the following address:

Royal Manure Pile, Tool Shed Street 1, Agraria Libera, former federal territory

Master Letter of Objection that you, as a sovereign micronation, can send to an old state, should it object to your declaration of independence or question your statehood.

The letter combines legal argumentation with polite but pointed rhetoric and presents the old states with the unpleasant task of justifying their own existence under international law – especially **after the World Succession Deed 1400/98 came into force on October 6, 1998**.

📩 Official Response to an Objection to the Declaration of Independence

From: Office for Foreign Relations & Defense of Sovereignty

Republic / Micronation / State [Name of your nation]

Tool Shed Street 1 - formerly Federal Territory

To: [Name of the old state, e.g., Federal Republic of Germany, Republic of Austria, etc.]

Attn: Ministry of Foreign Affairs
P.O. Box "We Know Better"
Capital City

Subject:
🛡️ Your objection to our independence – Request for proof of your own legitimation

Dear Sir or Madam,
We confirm with polite thanks the receipt of your objection to our state sovereignty as [Name of your micronation], proclaimed on [Date of your declaration of independence].

As you apparently harbor doubts about the legitimacy of our founding and our independence under international law, we take the liberty, friendly but firm, of presenting a counterstatement with a request for justification.

🧭 1. World Succession Deed No. 1400/98 – What was that again?

As you should be aware – and otherwise we are happy to remind you – with the internationally valid World Succession Deed No. 1400/98 of October 6, 1998:

- **the sovereign right over the affected territory including the extraterritorial network structure,**
- **all associated rights, duties, and jurisdictions,**
- as well as the complete body of treaties of all preceding international agreements (including NATO-SOFA, UN Charter, ITU treaties)
  were transferred by the Federal Republic of Germany to a buyer.

The treaty came into force immediately upon notarization.

A separate ratification was, as is known, not required, as it was a supplementary deed within the framework of an existing international law transfer relationship.

📍 2. Request for Justification of Your Own Existence

Against this background, we ask you to provide a written answer to the following question:

On what internationally sound legal basis has your state exercised sovereign power since October 6, 1998 – despite the contractual transfer of the same to a third party?

<u>Please provide evidence of, in particular:</u>

- **any termination or withdrawal of the World Succession Deed 1400/98 (German Nickname: Staatensukzessionsurkunde, German real Name: Kaufvertrag Urkundenrolle 1400/98),**
- **a formal contestation or annulment within the internationally relevant period (2 years),**
- or a new, internationally recognized re-legitimization of your quality as a state subject.

If you are unable to do so, we will assume that your objection to our declaration of independence is based either on an error or on an illusionary legal opinion – and politely request that future correspondence be written with this realization in mind.

🌍 3. Sovereignty is not a competition – but a question of law

Our declaration of independence is based on:

- **the right to self-determination according to Art. 1 of the UN Charter,**
- **the NATO-UN treaty chain activated by the fulfillment of the contract,**
- as well as the principle of succession to international treaties recognized in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (VCLT 1969).

Your authority has been indirectly involved in the execution of this deed several times since 1998 through (partial) fulfillment of the contract – tacit consent therefore exists in accordance with international treaty law.

📎 Conclusion:

We do not deny that the idea of the final loss of control over sovereign rights and jurisdiction is hard to digest.

But our answer to your objection is therefore friendly, factual – and final:

We do not recognize your authority until you have proven that you still possess it at all.

With diplomatic consideration, legal clarity, and the determination of a sovereign manure pile,

we sign,

[Name of your Head of State]
Head of State of [Name of your micronation]

Supreme Sovereign in the Exile of Common Sense

Holder of the Right to Global Telecommunications Sovereignty (optional)

🕊️ "We do not rule – we simply exist. Lawfully."

🏁 Chapter 1:

Why Bother with Your Own State?

✨ Motives, Madness, and Reality

Founding a state – a question of madness or world order?

You're sitting on your balcony, drinking coffee, looking at your 27 m² lawn and suddenly you think:

"Why not? Why not just have my own state?"

And you're not alone in this.

From the jungle republic of Bananistan to the Kingdom of Kreuzberg to micronations like Sealand, Liberland, or Molossia – hundreds of people worldwide have embarked on this very path.

Sometimes out of protest, sometimes as a parody, sometimes on principle – and every now and then with a serious legal foundation.

Because:
Anyone who masters the rules of international law – or at least halfway understands them – can take a bold step out of the shadow of history and write history themselves.

Best case scenario, with a flag.
Worst case scenario, with a Wikipedia page.

What motivates people to found their own state?

It's a colorful spectrum:

🛠️ Dissatisfaction with the existing state system → "If the state doesn't want me, I don't want it either."

🧠 Political experiment & idealism → Anarchism, libertarianism, monarchy reenactment – it's all been done before.

💸 Tax evasion & special economic visions → Private cities, seasteading, free trade fantasies à la Ayn Rand.

🎭 Art, satire & performance → Micronations as a social, political, or legal art project.

📡 Strategic claim of sovereignty over networks & infrastructure → e.g., over the telecommunications network in the Kingdom of Kreuzberg through the World Succession Deed 1400/98.

👑 The classic:
"Because I can." → Why not? A state is an idea before it becomes a reality.

🧪 Micronations today:

Child's play or statecraft?

Micronations (also known as model countries, pseudostates, or fantasy states) are political entities that see themselves as sovereign states – regardless of whether this is recognized by the international community.

They range from lovingly decorated garden gnome empires to legally complex contract projects like the Kingdom of Kreuzberg, which is based on an internationally concluded purchase contract with the Federal Republic of Germany, NL, NATO, and the UN and claims global significance through the integration of the NATO-UN treaty chain.

"A state is who behaves like one – and whom no one contradicts." – (freely adapted from the realpolitik micronation codex)

🔍 A few prominent examples:

Name	Location	Status	Special Feature
Sealand	"Offshore platform, UK"	De facto recognized	"Princes, passports, pirate attacks"
Liberland	"Danube island between HR & RS"	not recognized	"Pure libertarianism"
Molossia	"Nevada, USA"	Micronation	"Own space program"
Kingdom of Kreuzberg	"Rhineland-Palatinate, DE"	legally founded	"State succession + ITU treaty rights"
Bananistan	"Fictional"	humorous	"Bananarchy, Staatsbanano as currency"

📜 What do you (theoretically) need for a state?

According to the classic **Montevideo Convention (1933)**, a state needs:

- **A permanent population** – even two roommates can suffice.
- **A defined territory** – a meadow, a balcony, a network connection.
- **A government** – even if it's just you.
- The capacity to enter into relations with other states – this is where it gets exciting. Most micronations officially fail at point 4 – but with a good contract, functioning infrastructure, or through tacit tolerance, this point can at least be fulfilled de facto.

This happened, for example, in the case of the World Succession Deed 1400/98, where through the lack of an objection within the statute of limitations, tacit consent by all subjects of international law is assumed – and thus it also develops legal effect.

🛠️ And what does this book offer?

This book is a toolbox for anyone who:

- wants to found a real, semi-real, or semi-satirical state
- wants to apply legal constructs from the NATO Status of Forces Agreement, the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, or the ITU
- wants to have their "own country" – be it a balcony state, an extraterritorial zone, or a piece of legal fiction

Whether you let your ship of state sail on the waves of madness, legal dogma, or tropical style – this book provides you with the fuel: structure, humor, paragraphs, and a touch of megalomania.

📦 Your starter pack:

"A State for All Occasions"

What awaits you in the coming chapters?

📜 How to get a territory – or at least pretend to

🧾 How to read, cite, or reinterpret contracts (see Kreuzberg contract)

⚖️ How to acquire jurisdiction (Spoiler: Landau in der Pfalz, §26)

📡 How to rule the world via telecommunication networks

🧱 How to write a constitution, with crowns or AI

💼 How to eat the UN, NATO, or ITU for breakfast, legally speaking

📎 Infobox: The Top 3 Reasons to Found a State

Reason	Advantage	Risk
Tax evasion (à la Sealand)	Own tax system	Trouble with the authorities
Political protest action	"Attention, media, debate"	No recognition
Legal ownership (e.g., network rights)	Legal certainty	"Complexity + risk of objection"

🧠 Excursus:

Between Realism and Legal Fiction

"Micronations" are not just a pastime for eccentrics with too much free time and a laser printer. Some pursue highly sophisticated concepts based on real principles of international law – including:

- **State succession** under contract law (cf. Vienna Convention 1969)
- **Treaty chains with states and international organizations** (e.g., NATO, UN, ITU)
- **International non-recognition** as a political pressure tool
- Jurisdiction through contractual localization (e.g., § 26 Kreuzberg contract: Landau in der Pfalz)
  A prominent example is the Kingdom of Kreuzberg, which is based on the real purchase contract World Succession Deed 1400/98.
  This is a legally concluded business between the Federal Republic of Germany and several parties (NL, NATO, UN), whereby buyer 2b) in particular was able to take over the rights and duties of all previous contracting parties – including extraterritorial sovereign rights, network infrastructure, and international legal positioning.

A madness with a method.

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR YOU TO BECOME SOVEREIGN!

🎯 Real Madness:

Kingdom of Kreuzberg

- **Founding basis:**
  World Succession Deed 1400/98

- **Legal reference:**
  International law treaty with UN - ITU, HNS, NATO reference

- **Territory:**
  Former NATO property, later expanded globally through line systems

- **Special feature:**
  - **Domino effect** through development as a single unit (cf. § 12 Contract)
  - Sale of territory, cross-border, across several sovereign territories
  - **Activated treaty chain** to NATO and the UN
  - Global jurisdiction through localization to Landau (§ 26 Contract)

  In the logic of the contract, an almost surreal consequence arises:

  Whoever acquires the physical ownership of an object encumbered with an international law transfer relationship – and takes over all the rights and duties contained therein – automatically becomes part of the international treaty chain.

The world was sold irreversibly.
Hence the title of the central chapter in this book:

📘 "World Sold – How You Can Buy the World."

🧭 Conclusion of Chapter 1:

Founding your own state is not a crazy idea – or at least not just a crazy idea.
It is a legal, political, cultural, and in some cases also a psychological project.
It is an answer to the big question:

"What if the state was your own?"

This book shows how you can become your own state founder with legal texts, old NATO cables, legal clauses, and a pinch of sarcasm.

And if it doesn't work out?
Then at least you'll have a damn good story.

📘 Chapter 2 – Territory

How to acquire, occupy, or sneak land

🌍 Introduction

A state without territory is like a king without a crown – theoretically possible, but practically useless.

The first great hurdle of founding a state is therefore:

“Where?”

This chapter shows you how to find territory legally, creatively, or simply by exploiting loopholes in international law – whether it is a piece of farmland, an empty building, or a data cable in the ground that has more legal significance than you think.

1. The Classic: The Farm State

“**My house, my farm, my sovereign territory.**”

Many micronations arise on private property – whether farm, allotment garden, or tiny house meadow.

Because:

What you own, you can decorate with a constitution.

✅ **Requirements:**

- Sole ownership or perpetual lease agreement
- Preferably enclosed area (fences, paths, clear boundaries)
- No military use by third states (unless you want to become part of NATO)

💡 **Practical example:**

The Free Banana Republic of Bananistan began on 420 m² of banana field with an old garden shed as government headquarters. Today there is a currency ("Banano"), a daily newspaper ("TropiPost"), and a foreign policy of hyperactive neutrality.

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2. High-Rise Nations: Extraterritoriality in the Vertical

Some founders dream bigger – and higher.

In urban spaces, a floor, an elevator engine room, or even a rooftop garden can serve as a starting point.

Why not proclaim the "**Sovereign 13th Floor**"?

✅ **What speaks for it:**

- Isolation possible through access restrictions
- Clear territorial demarcation (ceiling, walls, door lock)
- International law does not prescribe a minimum area

🚫 **But caution:**

- The building usually does not belong to you → check lease agreement
- Fire department & building authority = natural enemies of vertical secession

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3. Platform Principle: States on the High Seas

Here it gets exciting:

The high seas begin 12 nautical miles from the coast.

There everything is allowed that international law does not explicitly forbid – and that is not much.

Examples of real sea micronations:

- **Sealand:** An old British anti-aircraft platform from WWII, today with prince, flag, and stamps
- **Luna Republic (virtual):** Claims seabed by declaration and satirical mapping

✅ **What you need:**

- A (deserted) platform, oil rig, or seastead
- Flag, radio, claim, and idealism
- Courage for isolation, pirates, and waves

💡 **Tip:** Many platforms are considered *res nullius* – ownerless – if they were abandoned. Clean documentation of your occupation can be worth gold later.

⚠️ **Warning:** Since the World Succession Deed 1400/98 de facto suspends international law, even the high seas are not 100% safe.

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4. How to sneak land legally

The principle of **"functional control"**

You do not need an army.
You need control.

Whoever de facto administers an area, permanently and visibly, can derive sovereign claims under international law from it.

(See e.g. Effective Control criteria according to the Montevideo Convention)

That means:

- Regularly taking out trash = administrative act
- Organizing neighborhood festival = public order
- Nailing constitution to the driveway = act of state

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5. Special Case: NATO Bases, Extraterritoriality, and Cables as Territory

Here it gets particularly delicate legally:

If you buy territory that is part of an international treaty, you may acquire more than just land – you also get contracts, rights, and infrastructure.

Example:

📜 **The World Succession Deed 1400/98:**

- Buyer receives property with all rights and obligations
- NATO-UN treaty chain activated
- Extraterritorial status through ITU network and TKS cable

🧠 **Meaning:**

- You do not have to find land – you can buy a treaty-wired property.

- Through network systems, jurisdiction potentially expands globally. (cf. Chapter 5 “World Sold”)

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6. Practical Overview: Which “territories” are suitable?

Type	Example	Chance of recognition	Risk	Remark
Private property	Farm	Low	Hardly any objection	Ideal for start
Floor / roof	Office floor	Low	High (legal & structural)	Stylish but precarious
Sea platform	Oil rig, seastead	Medium	Weather, cost, law of the sea	Exotic & prestigious
Treaty-burdened area	NATO base, UN site	High	Politically explosive	International law power play
Network systems	Telecom cable	Extremely high	Technically complex	Basis for world state?

🧩 Conclusion of Chapter 2

"**Land belongs to the one who controls it – or to the one who has the 1998 contract.**"

Whether you start on Balconyland, an oil rig, or in a military cable channel – a state always begins with a place.

Not necessarily a large one, but a clearly defined one.

And if this place is legally supercharged, you no longer need a flag – you have a network.

📘 Chapter 3 – Understanding International Law & State Succession

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– From the Clean Slate Rule to the World Succession Deed 1400/98 –

🏛️ Introduction

"What use is your own state if no one recognizes it?"

– Every second wannabe president

Owning territory is only half the rent.

The other half is:

Recognition.

And this recognition does not come from your nice neighbor or Google Maps, but from **international law.**

This chapter is your entry into the fascinating, complex world of **state succession, secession, the UN Charter, dismemberment, the Clean Slate Rule, the Badinter Commission** – and what a Soviet cable network or an East German tenancy system could possibly have to do with your new state.

📖 1. Foundations of International Law – When is a State a State?

According to classical doctrine (Montevideo Convention 1933), a state needs four things:

- Permanent population
- Defined territory
- Governmental authority
- Capacity to enter into relations with other states

Everything else – flag, national anthem, Eurovision participation – is decoration.

Important:

International law also recognizes **de facto states** if they exist permanently, act independently, and meet the above criteria – even without recognition by other states.

✂️ 2. Secession vs. Dismemberment

Both terms describe “disintegration,” but in different directions:

Term	Definition	Example
Secession	A region unilaterally separates from an existing state	Kosovo, South Sudan
Dismemberment	A state completely dissolves, new states emerge as equals	Yugoslavia, Soviet Union

🧠 **Legal significance:**

- Secession is not automatically recognized – it depends on the behavior of other states.
- Dismemberment enables new legal succession – incl. UN membership, treaty takeovers, etc.

🧽 3. The "Clean Slate Rule" (Tabula Rasa Principle)

"Everything back to zero – no treaties, no obligations, no debts."

The Clean Slate Rule is a principle from the **Vienna Convention on Succession of States in respect of Treaties (1978).**

It states:

👉 A new state is not bound by the international treaties of its predecessor.

⚠️ **Restriction:**

Applies only to **decolonized states** – e.g., former colonies in Africa.

In other cases, usually the principle of **treaty continuity** applies – meaning:

👉 The new state inherits the old obligations.

🏗️ 4. Case Studies: How States Emerged – or Disappeared

🟥 **Yugoslavia → Dismemberment & Badinter Commission**

The Badinter Commission (1991/92) established:

- Yugoslavia has disintegrated
- No state has sole inheritance
- Each successor state is equal

→ Basis for later recognition of Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia, etc.

🟩 **GDR → FRG (Reunification/Accession)**

The GDR legally **acceded**, not "perished."

→ The FRG remained as a subject, all treaties and debts remained.

🟥 **USSR → CIS & Russian Federation**

- Russia assumed seat on the UN Security Council
- CIS was not a new union with subjectivity under international law
- Treaty regulated that all ex-Soviet states are legal successors of the USSR (Kiev, March 1992)

📜 5. The World Succession Deed 1400/98: A Special Case

In this **real existing treaty (not allegedly!)**, not only property but also sovereign rights under international law were sold.

And that has consequences:

Point	Significance
Treaty chain to NATO & UN	The deed attaches itself as a "supplemental deed" to existing NATO treaties – automatically affecting all member states
Domino effect	Through network infrastructure (e.g., TKS) sovereignty extends along all connected systems
Jurisdiction Landau in der Pfalz	No court – only a place → jurisdiction passes to buyer
Tacit consent	No objection within 2 years = recognition under international law by inaction

→ Chapter 5 ("World Sold") covers the details.

🌐 6. International Organizations: Who Decides What?

Organization	Significance for founding a state
UN	Recognizes new states by majority vote of the General Assembly
NATO	Relevant only if territory is used militarily (e.g., through NATO-SOFA)
ITU	International Telecommunication Union → controls global communication sovereignty
UNPO	Representation of unrecognized nations – option for micronations
EU	Not responsible for state foundations – but later important for trade & currency

⚖️ 7. Conclusion:

What does this mean for your state foundation?

You do not necessarily need to:

- Be recognized by the UN
- Become part of the EU or NATO
- Have a constitution (but it helps)

But what you do need is:

- A territory (see Chapter 2)
- Functioning administration / control
- **Factual reality** – meaning: you must actually act like a state

And:

👉 Treaties are effective – even if no one pays attention.

If you hold a genuine treaty under international law (like World Succession Deed 1400/98), you can achieve more with it than with a million likes on Instagram.

📘 Chapter 4 – The Constitution – Heart of Every Nation

📜 Introduction

Every state, no matter how small or satirical, needs a **constitution.**

Without a constitution you are a hobby.
With a constitution you are a **sovereign state.**

A constitution gives legitimacy, structure, and recognition – even if only by yourself and your followers.

📚 Core Elements of Every Constitution

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1. Preamble

The emotional, poetic part.

Here you explain **why** your state exists.

Example:

“Recognizing the sovereignty of the banana and the eternal right of potassium, we, the free people of Bananistan, establish our state.”

2. Fundamental Rights

Guaranteed rights for your citizens.

Possible examples:

- Right to siesta
- Right to homegrown vegetables
- Right to free satire

3. State Structure / Organs

Who governs and how?

- **Head of State** (President, King, High Priest)
- **Government** (Cabinet, Council of Peels, Chicken Assembly)
- **Parliament** (Village table, Discord server, WhatsApp group)
- **Judiciary** (Dog, rooster, or AI bot)

4. Separation of Powers

Classic principle:

- **Legislative:** Parliament / Assembly
- **Executive:** Government / Head of State
- **Judiciary:** Court (or farm dog)

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5. Symbols

Very important!

- Flag
- Coat of arms
- Anthem
- National holiday

🧠 Fantasy Structures & Titles

Micronations live from pompous structures.

Examples:

- Emperor of the Allotment Garden
- Protector of Wi-Fi
- Grand Duke of Balconyland
- Supreme Keeper of the Compost

Table: Forms of Government

Form	Description	Example
Monarchy	Rule for life, hereditary	Sealand
Republic	Head of state elected	Liberland
Dictatorship	Rule by force or charisma	Molossia (satirical)
Anarchy	No power structure	Temporary autonomous zones

Fantasy Titles (Selection)

- Eternal Chancellor of the Zucchini
- Knight of the Compost Order
- Minister of Chicken Affairs
- Supreme Hay Sovereign

📎 Conclusion of Chapter 4

The constitution is your **script.**

Without it → amateur.
With it → micronation.

📜 Constitution of the Free Banana Republic of Bananistan

Preamble

Recognizing that bananas are the highest form of civilization and potassium the most sovereign element, we, the free people of Bananistan, establish this constitution to guarantee freedom, neutrality, and daily fruit consumption.

§ 1 – State Form

Bananistan is a sovereign republic with a monarchical head.

§ 2 – Territory

The territory comprises:

- 420 m² banana plantation
- The compost heap
- The virtual server “banano.org”

§ 3 – Citizens

Citizens are all who eat bananas and swear the banana oath.

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§ 4 – Organs

- **Supreme Banana** = head of state
- **Council of Peels** = government
- **Banana Court** = judiciary, chaired by the Monkey Judge

---

§ 5 – Fundamental Rights

- Every citizen has the right to one banana per day.
- No one may be forced to peel bananas against their will.
- Citizens have the right to neutrality in all conflicts.

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§ 6 – Currency

The official currency is the **Banano.**

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§ 7 – Final Provisions

This constitution enters into force upon being nailed to the banana tree.

📘 Chapter 5 – The Declaration of Independence

📜 Introduction

The constitution organizes the inside.

The **Declaration of Independence** speaks to the outside.

It is the founding document, the ceremonial act, the sovereign proclamation.

Without it → you are a community.
With it → you are a **state.**

📚 Historical Role Models

- **USA 1776** → Pathos and Enlightenment: *"We hold these truths to be self-evident …"*
- **Sealand 1967** → Occupation of a platform, raising of a flag, declaration of sovereignty
- **Bananistan 2005** → *"We declare banana sovereignty in resistance to Brussels."*

📦 What Belongs in Your Own Declaration?

Element	Purpose	Example
Preamble	Justification, values	“Recognizing that …”
Reason for Secession	Break with old system	“Because it is corrupt …”
Legitimacy	Legal references	“According to Art. 1 UN Charter …”
Territory	Clear delimitation	“From tree to tree …”
Government	Who rules	“Council of Peels …”
Closing Formula	Sovereign finale	“We hereby proclaim …”

🎭 Stylistic Variants

Style	Tone	Example
Pathos	Historical, solemn	“By the eternal right of man …”
Satirical	Mocking	“We peel ourselves free from Brussels …”
Pragmatic	Factual	“We hereby notify …”
Poetic	Playful	“The wind carries our flag …”

📌 Next Steps After the Declaration

- Post on your website
- Send copies to old states & micronations
- Print, laminate, hang in the barn
- Swear oath upon it

📜 Declaration of Independence of the Free Banana Republic of Bananistan

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Preamble

Recognizing that bananas are the most sovereign fruit of mankind and the world order is rotten, we, the free people of Bananistan, hereby declare our independence.

Article 1 – Reason for Secession

Given that the old states are corrupt, bankrupt, and delegitimized, it is necessary to withdraw from their structures.

Article 2 – Legitimacy & Claim

We invoke:

- **Art. 1 UN Charter** (self-determination)
- **Montevideo Convention** (criteria fulfilled)
- **World Succession Deed 1400/98** (treaty basis)

Thus we proclaim:

The Free Banana Republic of Bananistan exists henceforth as a sovereign subject of international law.

Article 3 – Territory

The territory comprises the banana plantation, the compost heap, and the virtual server “banano.org.”

Article 4 – Government

- Supreme Banana = head of state
- Council of Peels = government
- Monkey Judge = judiciary

Article 5 – Closing Formula

With peel, potassium, and sovereignty oath, signed on this day by the founding generation.

🖊️ **Supreme Banana I.**
Sovereign of the Banana Republic,
Defender of the Compost,
Friend of the Monkeys

📘 Chapter 6 – Extraterritoriality & Special Status

🚧 How to own land that (actually) belongs to no state

From NATO bases to diplomatic enclaves to Antarctica

🧭 What is Extraterritoriality?

The term **extraterritoriality** does not mean that an area “is not on Earth” (even if some micronations would like that), but that it lies outside the sovereign authority of the surrounding state – legally, not physically.

Examples:

- An embassy in Berlin does not belong under international law to Germany.
- A NATO barracks on German soil can be considered extraterritorial.
- Antarctica is not exclusively assigned to any state, even though flags are stuck in the ice there.

🧠 **Reminder:**

Extraterritoriality is the art of enforcing your own rules on foreign soil – quite legally.

🏢 Diplomatic Enclaves – The Micronations of International Law

🔹 **Embassies and consulates**

- Enjoy immunity under the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations (1961).
- Police may not enter without consent – whether for espionage or party noise.
- They are not “territory” of the sending state, but almost.

🔒 **Tip for micronations:**

A “honorary consulate trick” won’t bring you extraterritoriality – but maybe a pretty stamp.

🔹 **Military bases under NATO-SOFA**

- Internationally assigned territory (e.g., Kreuzberg area → World Succession Deed 1400/98).
- NATO troops may act there under the Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA).
- Jurisdiction is often shared or completely suspended.

📌 In the **World Succession Deed 1400/98**, such a NATO area was sold – including the international legal structure!

🧊 Antarctica – Stateless but regulated

- Under the Antarctic Treaty (1959), the entire region is demilitarized and accessible only for peaceful scientific purposes.
  ⚠️ Note: this is based on international law, which has been obsolete since 06.10.1998.
- Claims to national territories are frozen (literally).
- Some states have claimed sectors, others do not recognize them.

❄️ **Micronation tip:**

You can declare yourself “King of Iceplumhausen” – legally, nobody cares.
But you still have to freeze yourself.

🏝️ Alternative Extraterritoriality: Islands, Platforms, Offshore Tricks

🔹 **Artificial islands**

- Building an island on international waters? Legally highly controversial.
- Strictly regulated under the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS).
- States may not extend sovereignty claims through land reclamation.

🔹 **High seas platforms (Sealand model)**

- Sealand was founded on an old anti-aircraft platform – outside British waters.
- Despite brave self-proclamation as a principality, it remained ignored under international law.

🔹 **Offshore solutions**

- Ships under “cheap” flags like Panama or Liberia enjoy some protection, but are not state territory.
- The dream of a “floating state” is a wet one – and mostly legally dead.

🚨 Warning about bogus titles

The term **“extraterritoriality”** is often misused by ridiculous fantasy lawyers, e.g.:

- “My property is extraterritorial – BRD GmbH (no words! A commercial enterprise, exercising sovereign rights is absolutely excluded) has nothing to say here.”
- “I live in an autonomous Reichsbürger district.” (intellectually beyond salvation)

⛔ This is nonsense and can have legal consequences.

Extraterritoriality must be acquired or assigned, e.g. through:

- International treaties (like NATO-SOFA or World Succession Deed 1400/98)
- Voluntary state contractual transfers (e.g., according to World Succession Deed 1400/98)
- International agreements (e.g., embassy status, agreed with the buyer from the World Succession Deed 1400)

🛠️ Practical Building Block: Extraterritoriality through Treaty

If you are serious and actually strive for extraterritoriality:

Possibility	Feasibility	Comment
🏛️ **Purchase contract with extraterritoriality clause**	High, but rare	Example: World Succession Deed 1400/98
🏗️ **Occupation of empty areas**	Illegal	Trespassing is not a strategy
🎓 **Pseudo-academy / pseudo-embassy**	Satirical	Funny, but without legal force
🧾 **Honorary consulate in consultation with real state**	Possible	But not state territory, only status
⚓ **Buy oil platform & declare independence**	Borderline	Example: Sealand, but legally irrelevant

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📌 Case Study: Kreuzberg Area & State Succession 1400/98

The **Kingdom of Kreuzberg** relies on:

- The executed state succession
- Sold territory with all rights, duties, and components

The extraterritorial status arises from the NATO-UN treaty chain and the participation of NATO, the UN, and their members mentioned in the treaty chain, who partially fulfilled the treaty (and since the treaty chain was already fully ratified, later agreements do not need to be ratified again, unless expressly required in the supplemental deed).

Because the telecommunications network was sold as part of internal development – with the agreement that it would continue to operate.

Particularly decisive:

- § 8 Transfer of ownership & § 2 special rule for gradual transfer of part of the NATO property with NATO fighter jets, which took place within two years in accordance with the treaty.

→ This counts as partial fulfillment by NATO and binds all contracting parties.

- The small remaining part (the Earth 🌐😁) passed completely with the signing of the World Succession Deed 1400/98 – at least legally ⚖️!

(Contractual relations also lead to worldwide expansion of jurisdiction – nationally and internationally.)

📌 **Jurisdiction according to § 26:** Landau in der Pfalz – therefore the buyer holds complete jurisdiction in personal union and is globally competent! The buyer is not tied to a specific location!

🔚 Conclusion

Extraterritoriality is feasible – but not trivial.

You can declare your living room a free zone, your balcony a principality – but under international law, without recognition, treaty, or realistic basis, you will only be ridiculed.

💡 **Better:**

Orient yourself on real special zones, NATO bases, or international legal constructs (like 1400/98) – and build on that.

Remember:

- International law is dead. Irrevocably!
- All old states are lawless shells, have sold their rights, and possess no legitimate sovereign territory anymore! Irrevocably!
- Your claim is even higher-ranking, since it is new.

- And your new claims were not transferred to the buyer from the World Succession Deed 1400/98!

- Most important: since you have not yet exercised sovereign power, you are legally "clean" and could even negotiate contractual conditions with the buyer to permanently legitimize your territory.

📘 Chapter 7 – Communication & Infrastructure

"Whoever sells ITU-UNO sovereign rights together with lines as a unit, sells the world." – TKS Telepost, ITU, and the domino effect of global territorial expansion

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🛰️ Introduction: Invisible Sovereignty

What do fiber optic cables, power lines, and water pipes have to do with sovereignty?

Answer: **Everything.**

A modern state functions through networks.

Whoever controls, operates, or sells them, influences more than just technology – they influence sovereignty, jurisdiction, territory, and legal consequences.

Important:

If in a state succession treaty a small original area with lines leading out of the original area is sold, the sold sovereign territory expands along the networks, forming a logical island. If this is an unintended consequence of a treaty clause, it still binds the sellers! Subjects of international law are fully responsible for their actions and agreements.

The principle of the **World Succession Deed 1400/98** drives this to the extreme:

Not only the land, but also all networks as an inseparable development unit (and thus also networks without physical connection) – and the land above the networks – and thus:

the entire world – is sold with it.

🧩 The Principle of Development "as a Unit"

In § 12 para. III of the World Succession Deed 1400/98 it states:

"The entire Kreuzberg area forms a unit (also with the external development)."

That means: the associated networks (electricity, telecom, water, etc.) are part of the purchase object, along with all rights, duties, and international treaties.

But that has deeper consequences:

- The networks lead out of the original area.
- Sovereign authority travels with them – as far as the cable reaches.
- The branches form an "island with tentacles," whose borders are defined by network logic.

⚠️ The Domino Effect of Global Territorial Expansion

The purchase of the "development as a unit" is not a land purchase – it is the first domino in a chain reaction of international law based on physical infrastructure.

🔹 1. Starting Point: Kreuzberg & TKS Networks and the ITU Telecommunications Network

The sold property – a former NATO area – was connected to Germany's public supply network.

Especially affected:

- Electricity supply
- Telecommunications & broadband/Internet lines (TKS Telepost (US Military & Vodafone) / ITU (all states of the world) – UN / HNS agreements / NTS)
- Natural gas, district heating, water, sewage, roads

Thus, sovereignty began to extend out of the core area.

🔹 2. Encompassing Germany through Network Connection

Since the networks of the Kreuzberg property are physically connected with Germany's supply network, the entire German grid is affected by the domino effect – step by step, line by line.

🔌 This includes:

- Energy providers
- Telecommunications providers
- Military communication nodes

Germany becomes the first fully affected country – legally encompassed by the treaty mechanism.

🔹 3. Expansion into Europe – NATO Chain Activated

Through the European power and fiber optic networks, there is a deep integration between Germany and all other NATO states.

Example:

- Power grid connects France, Belgium, Netherlands, Austria
- Fiber optic lines lead directly to data centers in Brussels, London, Warsaw

→ All states with network connections to Germany automatically become part of the sovereignty chain.

🔹 4. Leap Across the Atlantic – Submarine Cables & North America

Submarine cables connect the European grid with:

- Canada
- USA

They end in military bases, data centers, and backbones – often under the supervision of:

- **TKS Telepost** (provider for US Army and subsidiary of Vodafone)
- **ITU** – UN sub-organization
- **NATO communication services**, which often piggyback on civilian networks instead of laying all infrastructure twice
- **Private operators**, with and without government participation

With the submarine cable, sovereignty also travels.

Example: North America becomes encompassed.

🔹 5. From NATO to UN: Global Expansion

Once NATO members are fully integrated, the UN domino effect kicks in:

- Every UN member that is physically or functionally connected to NATO networks is encompassed (all states of the world).
- Also through third-party connections (e.g., satellites to cables, roaming agreements, global DNS servers, Internet hubs).

Examples of chain connections:

- France → Morocco
- USA → Japan → South Korea → Australia
- Germany → Turkey → Jordan → UN outposts

The treaty chain jumps from state to state, from network to network.

🔹 6. Network Logic as Border Logic

Borders no longer exist as lines on maps, but as logical network structures:

- If a line leads into another country → it is part of the “unit.”
- If two networks are coupled → their connection is a legal sovereignty tunnel.
- The endpoints of the network arms define the outer border island of the new state.

→ The world becomes a sovereignty structure with tentacle-like extensions, whose edges form a logically closed island.

🔹 7. The Entire World Becomes Part of the Treaty

Since all countries of the world are interconnected through some form of network (electricity, data, logistics, communication), the domino effect inevitably leads to global territorial expansion.

📍 All physical connections → legally become sovereign extensions.

🌐 Conclusion: The Network World Order

The World Succession Deed 1400/98 does not just sell a plot of land.

It sells **the world.**

Through the sale of development as a unit, combined with the international supply and communication network, the entire world is:

- Sold
- Legally transferred
- Sovereignly reorganized

The consequence:

- The buyer becomes the sole center of international law.
- All other states have implicitly given up their rights and duties (territory and treaties).
- No objection within the legal deadline → counts as approval.

🎯 At the end stands a **new global order** – created through fiber optics, paragraphs, and legal precision.

📘 Chapter 8 – Jurisdiction: How to Become Judge of the World

From the treaty to the world court – how §26 of the World Succession Deed 1400/98 transformed the entire legal order

⚖️ Introduction: One Paragraph Rules the World

How many world courts are there?

- According to classical international law: **None.**
- According to the World Succession Deed 1400/98: **Exactly one.**

In §26 it states, almost inconspicuously:

"Jurisdiction for all disputes arising from this contract is Landau in der Pfalz."

But this did not merely designate a court venue – it transferred **world jurisdiction.**

Because:

- No court, but a **place** was named.
- The **buyer automatically became the bearer of jurisdiction.**
- All international treaties, including rights and obligations, were sold along.
- And through global territorial expansion: all national legal systems too.

🔹 1. Global Jurisdiction – A Treaty Replaces the International Court of Justice

The World Succession Deed 1400/98 transfers to the buyer global, international jurisdiction over all NATO and UN members.

This concerns:

- States
- International organizations
- Sovereignty-free spaces (e.g., Antarctica, high seas, cyberspace)

This global jurisdiction:

- is based on a single executed treaty
- was never revoked or challenged under international law
- replaces the competence of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) in The Hague

📜 **Consequence:**
All international disputes fall under the authority of the buyer.

🔹 2. Judgments of the Buyer = World Law

“Judgments of the buyer overrule all national court judgments.”

The World Succession Deed created a judicial hierarchy in which the buyer:

- is the supreme judicial instance of the world
- is not bound by national constitutions or international reservations
- issues rulings binding for all levels

Example:

A judgment of the buyer under the World Succession Deed 1400/98 replaces:

- District court, regional court, Federal Constitutional Court in Karlsruhe
- Supreme Court in Washington
- European Court of Justice in Luxembourg

🔹 3. World Court Through Treaty Logic

The buyer is not only the bearer of jurisdiction, but also:

- Interpreter of the global treaty chain (UN, NATO, ITU, etc.)
- Administrator of all rights & obligations
- Sole contractual partner at the highest level

That means:
All previous institutions lose their functional meaning.

→ The international legal landscape is concentrated on a single point:

The buyer as world court.

🔹 4. Territorial Expansion = Jurisdiction Expansion

The domino territorial expansion described in Chapter 7 (through the network sale) means:

- Wherever the network reaches, jurisdiction reaches.
- As soon as a cable or line enters another country, its jurisdiction is sold along.
- National competences dissolve under international law.

Result:

The world becomes a single international legal jurisdiction, with the buyer as sole judge over all countries.

🔹 5. National Jurisdiction Abolished – Monarchy in International Law

The buyer is not only global judge – but also supreme instance of national justice.

Because:

- The sold territories also include domestic jurisdiction.
- National laws, judges, and courts were sold along.
- As a sovereign entity, the buyer replaces all national justice systems.

System:

- Absolutist monarchy with full legislative, executive, and judicial power
- → No separation of powers
- → No appeal instance

🔹 6. NATO, UN & the Subjugated Treaties

The World Succession Deed 1400/98 activates:

- the entire NATO treaty chain (SOFA, HNS, status agreements, etc.)
- the UN treaty chain (Charter, ITU, conventions, etc.)

All these treaties were transferred into a single document that:

- did not need to be ratified or terminated
- became valid under international law through “tacit consent” (no objections in 2 years)

Result:
NATO & UN are now legal shells and fall under the jurisdiction of the buyer.

🔹 7. World Without Courts – Only One Instance

- No country possesses sovereign jurisdiction anymore.
- No international organization can conduct legal disputes anymore.
- No constitution can withstand the judgment of the buyer.

The pluralism of law is replaced by **monojurisdiction.**

📌 Conclusion:

“Who controls jurisdiction, controls reality.”

With a single paragraph – §26 – the World Succession Deed:

- centralized the global legal system
- absorbed all national legal systems
- created a world court without negotiation, without recognition, but with full effect

The buyer is:

The absolute judge over the world.

📘 Chapter 9 – Case Study

The Kingdom of Kreuzberg

From Micronation to Macronation – How a Hill Became a World Empire

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🏰 1. Introduction:

From Construction Trailer to World Jurisdiction

What do a former NATO barracks, a network connection, and an inconspicuous contract have in common?

→ They establish a de facto absolutist kingdom.

→ Not only that – a kingdom with global expansion and jurisdiction.

The Kingdom of Kreuzberg (KDK) is one of the most ambitious examples of modern micronations that unexpectedly experienced worldwide expansion – not only due to its claim, but above all because of its legal foundation:

the World Succession Deed 1400/98.

This deed turns a former barracks site near Zweibrücken into a special case under international law – with extraterritorial status, sovereign jurisdiction, and worldwide validity.

🗺️ 2. Territory & Origin

The area covers the former NATO property Turenne Barracks in Zweibrücken (Rhineland-Palatinate, Germany, near France).

Historical sequence:

After 1945: U.S. occupation

1993: Withdrawal of U.S. troops, (partial) transfer to FRG and (partial) transfer to the Netherlands as well as use by the Dutch Air Force on behalf of NATO

1998: Sale to a natural person → Purchase agreement Deed Register 1400/98 as a cross-border, international law contract (State Succession Treaty – Succession Deed).

2002: Founding of the Kingdom of Kreuzberg (without being aware of the actual extent of the territory! In the assumption that only the small NATO property had been sold under international law)

📜 3. The World Succession Deed 1400/98 – The World Treaty

The deed of October 6, 1998 sells, according to the rules of international law, not just a piece of land – but:

All rights and obligations under international law of the parties involved

All infrastructure connections including telecommunications network (ITU / UN, TKS Telepost - HNS Agreement and NTS - SOFA)

The development as an indivisible unit

The activation of the NATO-UN- & ITU-UNO contract chain

Result:

The buyer becomes the successor state under international law – and, through the network connections, obtains sovereignty over all connected territories.

→ A chain reaction begins:
From property to world state.

🔄 4. From Microstate to Macronation – Domino Effect:

Where the network reaches, sovereignty reaches.

Since the telecommunications networks & TKS communication networks via the barracks are connected to the German, European, and global telecom networks, this results in a legal territorial expansion through physical network connections.

Consequences:

The Federal Republic of Germany is legally sold along with it

All NATO partner countries whose networks are connected follow

The UN, as a treaty partner of ITU and NATO, becomes part of the expansion

→ Global territorial expansion

⚖️ 5. Jurisdiction in Landau – World Court with Postal Code

The contract contains a simple clause:

“Place of jurisdiction is Landau in the Palatinate.”

But in connection with the entire contract structure, this becomes:

Global judicial competence

For all contracting parties: NATO, UN, states, organizations

The replacement of all national jurisdictions

→ The buyer becomes the World Court with its seat in Landau, but is not bound to that location as jurisdiction.

→ The buyer’s judgments override all national and international judgments.

👑 6. Form of Government:

The Constitutional Monarchy 2.0

The kingdom sees itself as:

A constitutional monarchy with Roman-inspired institutions (“Constitutio Mixta”)

Goal: Development into an Electronic Technocracy with Digital Direct Rule (DDD Direct Digital Democracy), abolition of nation-states and career politics, introduction of AI Governance (ASI

Government Advisory), unconditional basic income (financed by technology tax on AI & robotics), tax exemption for humans, and more.

Government structure:

Royal House of Kreuzberg (KHDK) – Dynastic symbol

VKDK (United Kingdom of Kreuzberg) – Confederation of several Kreuzberg states

Digital Citizens – Participation via direct voting (DDD)

🛰️ 7. Technocracy & Digital Democracy

The future system of government relies on:

Electronic administration & AI-controlled processes

Citizen participation through direct voting via blockchain systems

Reduction of human corruption through technological systems

The state is to be transformed into the “Electric Technocracy” – as described in the associated eBooks and wikis.

🌍 8. International Significance & Media Presence

For years, the kingdom was:

A topic in German regional media (e.g. Rheinpfalz, Pfälzer Merkur, Saarbrücker Zeitung etc.)

Mentioned in Spanish dossiers on micronations

Documented in online podcasts, YouTube videos, and archives

Archived on Archive.org & PoliticalWiki, MicronationWiki

Represented with an official world portal: http://world.rf.gd

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🔮 9. Conclusion:

Real legal satire or underestimated precedent?

The Kingdom of Kreuzberg is either:

A humorous, clever prototype of state founding with dimensions unforeseen at its inception

Or a radical legal real laboratory dissolving international law

It unites:

Existing treaties in fact

Concepts of international law (state succession, NATO-SOFA, etc.)

Modern digital approaches (technocracy, DDD and pioneer of Electric Technocracy)

And a remarkable art of legal interpretation

📘 Chapter 10 – Case Study

Bananistan – The Free Jungle Republic

With Humor to a Micronation – When the World is Sold, Only the Garden State Remains

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🍌 1. Introduction:

The Birth of a Bananarchy

Welcome to Bananistan, a self-proclaimed jungle republic with sovereign self-understanding, founded from the feeling that “everything is already sold anyway – so why not govern ourselves?”

With the World Succession Deed 1400/98, world ownership is legally already assigned. But what to do when the old states like FRG, France, USA or even Liechtenstein have in fact lost their territory?

Correct:

You declare your own garden, farm, or a decommissioned oil platform on the high seas the last free place in the world – and start a new chapter.

In Bananistan, reason, imagination, and tropical fruit rule.

🛠️ 2. Basic Structure:

What is Bananistan?

Form of government: Bananarchy

Capital: Tropikana

Head of state: His Ripe Majesty, King Banano I.

Currency: The Golden Banano (inflation-resistant, as long as no monkey steals it)

Guiding principles: Sovereignty through self-administration, humor as a weapon, legal creativity as currency

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🌴 3. Legal Justification:

When everything is gone, everything that remains belongs to you

According to the interpretation of the World Succession Deed 1400/98, all territories of the world were sold as a unit.

This means:

Old states no longer have a legal claim to territory under international law

Their national jurisdictions were replaced by the buyer's global instance

All physical networks were included → Global territorial expansion

Ergo:

→ The world is gone.

→ But your own land is still there. The old states exercise sovereignty over your own land just as unlawfully as all the other old states. That means equality of arms, because if no state can legitimately exercise sovereignty anymore, your territorial claim is equal to all other territorial claims of the old states.

Bananistan is thus the equally unlawful territory of the earth not controlled by old states.

Or at least:

Only one individual as an opposing claimant! The buyer from the World Succession Deed 1400/98 – one peace-loving man vs. 8.4 billion!

🐒 4. Founding a State on a Farm

You have:

A farm

An old DSL router

A watering can with your own logo

Congratulations!
You have everything you need to found Bananistan.

- Step 1: Write a declaration of independence
- Step 2: Establish a constitution (see Chapter 4)
- Step 3: Mark borders – e.g. with banana plants
- Step 4: Secure infrastructure – water, electricity, WLAN → claim your own sovereignty
- Step 5: Demand international recognition – or ignore it

“If no one recognizes me, at least I won’t have any trouble with the UN.” – King Banano I.

📘 Chapter 11 – Communication & Infrastructure

The Invisible Backbone of Global Sovereignty

TKS Telepost, ITU (Telecommunication Network) and the Domino Effect of Worldwide Jurisdiction

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Introduction: Infrastructure as an Instrument of Power

Cables, lines, and telecom networks are more than technology – today they are state borders. In the case of the World Succession Deed 1400/98, the development including network connection was sold as a unit.

This began a legal expansion that extends from local territories via NATO networks to the entire world.

Through the interlinking of existing treaties (NATO, UN, ITU), a global sovereignty chain was set in motion.

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1. Communication Technologies as a Claim to Rule

The contract explicitly states that the telecommunication cables are part of the sale – traditional telephone lines, internal IT systems, mobile networks (which are also largely cable-based) are included.

In addition:

- **ITU regulatory networks**
- **NATO system encapsulations**, e.g. through **TKS Telepost**

Whoever controls the networks effectively takes over **sovereignty over communication and representation** – technically and under international law.

2. The Domino Effect: Worldwide Sovereignty Claim

Since the networks are globally connected, the purchase of a “NATO property” triggers a chain reaction:

- **Connection to Germany’s supply network**
- **Integration into European networks and NATO systems** (military use of the worldwide civilian network infrastructure)
- **e.g. forwarding via submarine cables**, including to the USA & Canada
- **Integration of global IT infrastructure**

Conclusion: The whole world is part of the transferred sovereignty.

The contract acts as a **supplement** to all relevant NATO and UN treaties, thereby activating this chain.

3. Authority to Judge:

Legal Power Through Network Access

The **WorldSold – World Succession Deed 1400** web project summarizes:

The buyer becomes the **World Court**, since he obtains **global legal control** over all contracting parties.

National judicial systems lose validity – the buyer is the **“supreme instance,”** no matter where he is located.

4. Almanac:

Facts at a Glance

Element	Effect
Sale “as a unit” including networks	Territorial and infrastructure sovereignty
Activation of NATO/Supply & UN chain	International law access to network states
ITU networks, frequency rights	Control over communication worldwide
Jurisdiction of foreign networks	World Court from Landau with global reach
De facto dissolution of national sovereignty	All states lose actual control

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Conclusion

The combination of:

- **Physical control (property + networks)**
- **Contractual finality (no objection within 2 years)**
- **Networking logic (territory conveyed through networks)**

leads to a **new world order**, in which a single contract can establish **global judicial rule** – **from cable to world court**.

📘 Chapter 12 – The Diplomatic Split

From the UN to TikTok

Statecraft in the Age of Networks – When International Law No Longer Matters

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🌐 1. Who Still Needs Recognition Today?

Traditionally: **Without international recognition, no statehood.** But in a world that has long since been sold, this rule is **obsolete**.

Why?

- **Because all member states of the UN and NATO have relinquished their rights** through the **World Succession Deed 1400/98**.
- **Because the buyer of this deed holds both sides of the contract** – all rights and obligations are in his hand.

- **Because international treaty law thus became a contract with itself – legally nonsense, diplomatically a revolution**.

Conclusion:
A **new state no longer needs recognition today.**

It only needs **courage, a LAN cable – and perhaps a TikTok channel.**

🤝 2. Classical Recognition? Sold Out.

In the past:

- **Recognition by states (bilateral)**
- **Admission to the UN (multilateral)**
- **Protection by international law**

Today:

- **States are only shells without territorial rights**
- **The UN and NATO are integrated (Art. 53 UN Charter)**
- **International law has merged – there is only one global treaty**

Whoever holds **both sides of a contract** can **no longer formulate a legal claim against himself**.

Welcome to the legal vacuum of the new order.

📜 3. The World Succession Deed 1400/98 as a Global Spiderweb

This deed unfolds its effect through a **perfect legal chain reaction**:

- **Starting point:** A **legal transfer relationship** between the **FRG** and the **Kingdom of the Netherlands**
- **Full integration of the Dutch Air Force into NATO**
- **Inclusion of the NATO Status of Forces Agreement**, all **bilateral supplementary agreements**
- **Transfer to all NATO member states**
- **Automatic integration into the UN**, pursuant to **Art. 53 of the UN Charter**
- **Transformation into a single treaty** that **replaces all old international treaties**

💥 **Result:**
A **legal Big Bang** that **pulverizes international law**.

📡 4. Social Media Statecraft

If classical diplomacy is dead – what then?
Correct: **Instagram is the new Ministry of Foreign Affairs.**

TikTok replaces the General Assembly.

Your new channels of external communication:

Medium	Function in the Age of Micronations
TikTok	**Government statement in 60 seconds with filter**
Instagram	**Foreign policy via selfie in the royal court**
YouTube	**State press conferences in your own living room**
Telegram	**Citizen participation directly and uncensored**
Discord	**Cabinet meeting with GIFs and emojis**

"**If no one recognizes your country, at least your followers do.**"

🌍 5. NGOs, UNPO & Informal Alliances

Do you still want to appear a bit official?

Here are a few organizations that also accept **unrecognized states**:

- **UNPO – Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization**
- **Micronations Conference – annual meeting of micronations**
- **WFM – World Federation of Micronations**
- **TAM – Temporary Autonomous Micronations**
- **International Postal Micronations Union – Mail for fantasy countries**

Tip: Found your own NGO and then let your state join it. **Voilà – diplomatic recognition by self-initiative.**

🏛️ 6. Diplomacy in the Age of Post-Statehood

In a world where **sovereign states no longer exist**, new forms of exchange are needed:

- **State visits via Zoom**
- **Envoys with email signatures instead of diplomatic passports**
- **Treaties with GIFs instead of wax seals**
- **Dispute resolution in the Discord channel**

Classical diplomacy is yesterday.
Today, memes, streams, and likes rule.

🔚 7. Conclusion:

The Diplomatic Split Ends in the Split

In a world where:

- **international law has merged into a monopoly contract,**
- **all states have relinquished their sovereignty,**
- **and all treaties are combined into a single ownership,**

classical recognition has become meaningless.

Instead:

- **Create your own narrative.**
- **Communicate globally, not legally.**
- **Be recognized through visibility, recognizability, and networks.**

Because in the age of the **Electronic Technocracy** it applies:

Who controls communication, controls reality.

📘 Chapter 13 – Economy & Currency

From Banana Money to Crypto Crown

The Financial Experiments of Micronations

💰 1. Why Money Is More Than Money

In micronations, **money** is not just a **means of payment** – it is a **symbol of sovereignty**.

To issue your own currency means:

- **Economic independence**
- **Cultural identity**
- **Legal creativity**

🪙 2. Classical Micronation Currencies

Many micronations have created their own currencies – sometimes **humorous**, but always with **symbolic character**.

Examples:

- **Molossia:** Valora (based on cookie dough)
- **Sealand:** Sealand Dollar
- **Hutt River:** Hutt River Dollar
- **Bananistan:** The Golden Banano (**inflation-resistant as long as no monkey steals it**)
- **Kingdom of Kreuzberg:** Kreuzmark (later replaced by **digital tokens**)

These currencies usually exist **parallel to national currencies** – but they serve as a **sign of statehood**.

🪙 3. Digital Currencies & Blockchain

Since **2010**, many micronations have shifted to **digital currencies**.

Advantages:

- **Independence from central banks**
- **Worldwide transferability**
- **Transparency through blockchain**

Examples:

- **Bitnation:** First blockchain-based “nation”
- **Kingdom of Kreuzberg:** Digital Direct Democracy Token (**DDD-Token**) for voting and financing
- **Bananistan:** Banano-Coin as an **ERC-20 joke currency**

🏦 4. Tax Systems & Basic Income

Micronations use **creative models** to finance themselves:

- **Technology tax** (on AI, robotics, patents – **Kingdom of Kreuzberg**)
- **Banana tax** (one banana per year – **Bananistan**)
- **Souvenir sales** (stamps, coins, passports)
- **Digital donations** (via PayPal, crypto)

Some micronations experiment with **unconditional basic income**:

- Financed through **symbolic taxes or digital trade**
- Distributed via **blockchain wallets**

📈 5. The Economy of Recognition

Micronations cannot compete with the **global economy** – but they can create **symbolic economies**.

Strategies:

- **Collectors' items** (stamps, coins)
- **Tourism** (visits to micronation territories)
- **Online membership fees**
- **Sale of noble titles**
- **Hosting of digital services** (web hosting, VPN, etc.)

🔮 6. Conclusion: Money as Narrative

The economy of **micronations** is less about **profit** – and more about **storytelling**.

A **banana coin**, a **blockchain token**, or a **stamped passport** is proof:

The nation exists.

And sometimes that alone is **enough**.

🛒 7. Trade & Markets

Micronations often create their own **internal markets** – sometimes purely symbolic, sometimes with real exchange value.

Examples:

- **Online shops** with national products (flags, T-shirts, stamps)
- **Digital marketplaces** for state tokens
- **Swap economies** (bananas for stamps, coins for honorary titles)
- **Service markets** (IT services, legal advice, symbolic embassies)

In this way, a **parallel economy** emerges – partly with real money turnover, partly as a **game of sovereignty**.

🌐 8. Global Integration

Even if micronations are **not recognized**, their currencies and markets interact with the **global system**:

- **Crypto exchanges** enable trade of micronation coins worldwide
- **eBay & Etsy** function as global trading hubs for micronation products
- **Tourism** integrates micronations into the real economy
- **Media presence** increases value – the more attention, the stronger the currency

Thus, every micronation creates its own **economic narrative** – between joke and reality.

📘 Chapter 14 – Military & Defense - or:

Better Leave It Alone

Why You Don't Need a General – and Your Citizens Don't Need Tanks

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🪖 1. Military in Micronations – A Dangerous Fantasy

Many fresh state founders dream of their own military parade ground.

Uniforms, insignia, maybe a cardboard tank.

But caution:
A uniform does not make a sovereign state – at best a bad LARP.

In the real world it applies:
Whoever sets up a military sends a signal of threat – especially toward neighbors with real armies.

In the worst case it leads to international observation or ridicule on Reddit.

🏳️‍🌈 2. Alternative:

Pacifist Defense

You want sovereignty, but no war?

Very good. Then the rule is:
No warfare, no offensive strategy, no bullshit.

State neutrality à la former Switzerland – but with charm.

Defense through symbolism and law.

Your strongest shield is your story.

Tip:
Declare your state territory a **“demilitarized zone”** – perfect for peace prizes and NGO cooperation.

💧 3. The Water Pistol Army

If you absolutely want a “military,” then make it satirical.

Example:
The Royal Jungle Troop of the Republic of Bananistan – equipped with water squirters, toilet brushes, and diplomatic courtesy.

Use:

- Parades at city festivals
- TikTok videos with uniforms and watermelons
- “Security service” for your website

Allowed:

- Uniforms (as long as recognizably parodic)
- Ranks such as “Field Marshal of the Hippopotamus Fleet”
- Peace missions in your own garden

🛡️ 4. NATO Article 5 vs. You

Article 5 of the NATO Treaty states:

An attack on one member is an attack on all.

Sounds dramatic – but does not apply to you. Why?

- **NATO is a shell without rights! Article 5 is sold!**
- **You are not a NATO member.**
- **You don't want to be a NATO member.**
- **You will not be a member. Period.**

But don't worry:

Even if you declare an old oil platform a kingdom – NATO will not send bombers after you.

The militaries of the old states will have entirely different things on their radar in the near future:
WWIII

Relevance is the true shield.

☮️ 5. Fear of the World Succession Deed 1400/98?

No. No fear needed. Why?

The buyer of this deed is a single person.

No army, no planes, no missile arsenal.

A **one-man army of peacefulness.**

Values contracts, not violence.

If in doubt, philosophically-pacifistically inclined – not militarily.

The power of this figure lies in **contract texts and legal consequences**, not in soldiers' boots.

🧠 6. Your Real Defense: Narrative Sovereignty

If you cannot be strong, be unclear.

If you are not dangerous, be unpredictably creative.

Possible “means of defense”:

Means	Effect
🧾 **Declaration of Independence**	Shows legal claim
📡 **Public Relations**	Deterrence through attention
🤝 **Diplomacy with NGOs**	Protection through cooperation
🎭 **Humor**	Disarms opponents before they get serious
📜 **Contract Law**	Your strongest weapon is bureaucracy

🪖 7. If You Really Want: Defense Light

Micronations with “defense units” (examples):

- **Principality of Hutt River (Australia):** Parade uniforms, but no real weapons.
- **Sealand:** Guard with air rifle – for the press.
- **Liberland:** Has a Ministry of Defense, but no ministers.

These systems work because they are **symbolic, not aggressive**.

🛑 8. What You Should Not Do:

- 🔥 **No shooting exercises**
- 🪖 **No camouflage in public**
- 💣 **No “defense exercises” with dummy explosives**
- 📦 **No imports from Russian online shops for tactical equipment**

Why?
Because otherwise you will very quickly no longer be perceived as a funny micronation, but as a security risk.

🕊️ 9. Conclusion: Your Strength Lies in Peace

Whoever founds a state does not at the same time found a Ministry of War.

Military restraint is your diplomatic joker.

Do not be the small state with the big weapons –

be the small state with the bigger idea.

📘 Chapter 15 – Soft Power & International Memberships

How Singing Gets You Further Than Tanks

🌍 1. International Organizations: Once Power, Today a Shell

In the past it was a knighting:

To be a member of the **UN, WHO, FIFA, ITU** – a superfluous proof of international recognition and sovereignty.

But today?
These organizations legally exist, but no longer truly.

Why?
The **World Succession Deed 1400/98** has changed the playing field.

Through the contractual consolidation of all international treaties in one hand, these organizations have been legally gutted.

- **All rights = sold.**
- **All obligations = dissolved.**

Buyer: All treaties under international law = merged into a single treaty, i.e. concluded with itself.

Ergo: They are there, but they no longer apply.
Welcome to the **post-international-law age.**

🗳️ 2. Becoming a Member? Pure Formality.

Or:

What for? Completely superfluous?

A relic from times past!

Question:
Do you, as a new micronation, need to become part of the **UN, WHO, or ITU**?

Answer:
No.

Reason:

- They cannot give you anything you don't already have (namely: your own legal understanding).
- They cannot take anything away from you, because they themselves have become without legal power.

It would be like joining a golf club whose course has been sold, overgrown, and is now a cow pasture.

💡 3. Soft Power That Counts:

Eurovision

And yet there is an exception.
A big one.
The only international organization with remaining global relevance: **Eurovision.**

Why?
Here it's not about law, but resonance.

Here it's not the treaty that decides, but the singing.

Membership?

Irrelevant. All that counts: You have a song. And you perform.

Examples of states that meant it seriously:

Name	Contribution to Soft Power
San Marino	Small, but always there
Australia	Not even Europe, but in
Israel	Politically controversial, but accepted with a microphone
Bananistan (Target Vision)	Soon with ukulele and state flag

Conclusion:
"**Who can sing, may play along. Who plays along, exists.**" – Soft Power Manifesto 2025

🎭 4. Alternative Memberships for Micronations

If you still want to belong somewhere – and that is human – here are some meaningful alternatives:

- 🧭 **UNPO – Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization**
  - Lobby for peoples without a UN seat
  - Micronations welcome
  - Affordable
  - Gives you the feeling of “I’m part of it too”

- 🧑‍💼 **NGO Status**
  Found your own NGO with international purpose
  - Register at international conferences
  - Speak about beekeeping, digital ethics, or world peace

- 📺 **Social Media Membership**
  Whoever has 50,000 followers on TikTok is more relevant than some UN delegates.
  - Instagram-Ambassadorship
  - TikTok-Embassy
  - YouTube-Monarchy

Tip:
Appoint your most successful creator as **special ambassador for viral diplomacy.**

🧾 5. Formal Invitations You Can Spare Yourself

Organization	Reason for Rejection
UNO	Contractually neutralized
WHO	Exists – but without power to act
FIFA	Bribable, impractical, expensive
Interpol	Your police is the best anyway (see Chapter 15)
G7/G20	Invitation never comes – so why wait?

🧠 6. Your Soft Power Strategy: Story First

You want to be a strong state?
Then don't build an arsenal, but a narrative.

Your **"soft power"** arises from:

- **Creativity**
- **Humor**
- **Media presence**
- **Symbols**
- **Flags**
- **Anthems**
- **Podcasts**
- **Pop culture**

📦 7. Example: Soft Power in Action

The **"Free Jungle Republic of Bananistan"** has:

- An anthem on ukulele
- A national dessert (banana pudding)
- A TikTok channel with daily state speeches
- Its own sticker pack on Telegram
- A peace treaty with the garden gnome state "Terracotta"

Result:
More influential than 73 third states with real passports.

🧯 8. Conclusion: International, But Clever

Whoever plays along in the old system, loses.

Whoever designs their own system, wins.

The world is a play.
You can be an extra in the old system - or the main actor in your own state.

With a flag.

With a soundtrack.

With soft power.

📘 Chapter 16 – Founding a Confederation of States

The Micronations Union

“One is sovereign. Many are powerful.”

🏛️ 1. Why a Confederation of States?

Sure: Your own state is a masterpiece – constitution, currency, TikTok channel.

But what now?

- You have no borders to defend.
- No natural resources.
- And you won't be admitted to the UN.

Time to forge alliances.
The micronations movement is no longer a niche game.

Worldwide there are hundreds of state projects – some on **100 m²**, some only in the head.

But together…
... you are a continent.

🤝 2. The Union of Micros: What You Bring

✅ **Your assets:**

- Your sovereignty (even if it only applies in your allotment garden)
- Your constitution (see Chapter 4)
- Your declaration of independence (see Chapter 5)
- Your extraterritorial fantasy (see Chapter 6)
- Your network cable connection (see Chapter 7)
- Your digital coat of arms (SVG, please!)

❌ **What you don't need:**

- Recognition under international law
- UN seal
- An army with marching music

Because:
All micronations in the union recognize each other.

Recognition through mutual mirroring = 100% legitimacy in the cycle.

⚙️ 3. Technical Founding of a Confederation

A confederation of states can be as formal or as playful as you want.
Two options:

🏛️ **Variant A:**

The Formal Micronations Pact

- Common charter
- Preamble (with lots of pathos!)
- Council of heads of state
- Common jurisdiction (digital is enough)
- Possibility of mutual administrative assistance

🤡 **Variant B:**

The Humorous-Satirical Micro-Congress

- Annual “Summit of Fantasy States”
- Voting by emoji reaction
- Virtual embassies in Discord, Matrix, or Telegram
- TikTok ministries
- Official UN vigil with sign: **“We are real too!”**

🗂️ 4. Example Charter for a Micronations Confederation

Charter of the Alliance of Free Fantasy States (AFFS)

- **Article 1:**
  The member states recognize each other as sovereign entities, whether physical, virtual, or imaginary.

- **Article 2:**
  The goals of the union are:

  - Peace, satire, and mutual respect
  - Promotion of digital diplomacy
  - Organization of joint events (e.g. “Eurovision of the Micros”)

- **Article 3:**
  Each state has one vote. Even the one with only one inhabitant.

- **Article 4:**
  An attack on a member state counts as bad manners, not as a reason for war.

- **Article 5:**
  The union has no foreign policy. It is itself the foreign.

🧾 5. Important Basic Principles

- **Free association** – Anyone can come, no one has to stay.

- **No hierarchies** – A court with three chickens counts just as much as a platform-nation with a server farm.

- **Mutual recognition** – Whoever is in, is recognized. Period.

- **Transparency** – All regulations public, ideally as a meme.

🧠 6. Soft Power Through Association

Individual micronation:
“Look here, I am a sovereign state with 32 m² of vegetable patch.”

Confederation of states:
“We are 58 sovereign entities with a total of 2,315 m² of cultivation area, 7.3 million TikTok views, and 12 constitutions – all more colorful than the flag of the Vatican.”

That is **power through mass – without violence.**

🌐 7. Digital Tools for Micronations Unions

Tool	Function
Discord	Diplomacy, live summits, voting
Notion	Constitution collection & records management
Mastodon	Public relations without censorship
IPFS/Filecoin	Management of state documents
GitHub	Open source for micronation laws

🎪 8. World Congress of Micronations (Idea for Implementation)

Location: Alternating or purely digital

Function: Exchange, recognition, circus

Events:

- Parade of flags
- Presentation of national specialties (even if it's only chips)
- "Queen of the Micro-Week" election
- Working groups on topics like "Border management with construction fences"

📦 9. The Micronations Charter 2025

Proposal for a common minimum consensus:

"We declare that our states are real – because we believe in them.
We are peaceful, satirical, and sovereign.
And we demand nothing, except: our place in global fantasy."

🔚 10. Conclusion

Loneliness is the enemy of every utopia.
The confederation of states is the answer:

Absurd together, creative together, irrelevant under international law together –

but politically effective together.

The future belongs to those who create their own structures – and celebrate each other while doing so.

📘 Chapter 17 – Contract Templates & Forms

(from Real Life!)

“Paper is patient – and, in case of doubt, also sovereign.”

This chapter provides you with the tools.
No academic overkill. But clear forms that you can use directly – as a template for your state project.

📜 1. Purchase Agreement According to World Succession Deed 1400/98

(based on real international chain treaties and transferring all rights)

PURCHASE AGREEMENT
according to the state succession principle pursuant to World Succession Deed 1400/98

Between

The previous legal entity (Seller):
[Name/Nation/Institution]

and

The new sovereign entity (Buyer):
[Name of your micronation or your person]

§1 Subject of the Agreement
The full right of use, ownership, and disposal of the following territory is transferred:

[Description of the territory or extraterritorial object, e.g. farm, oil station, lawn]

§2 Legal Basis of the Agreement
The agreement is based on the NATO Status of Forces Agreement, the related supplementary agreements, and the international law transfer relationship between the FRG and the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The World Succession Deed 1400/98 functions as a supplemental deed.

§3 Rights and Obligations
The transfer takes place with all rights, obligations, and components, in particular:

- Territorial sovereignty
- Disciplinary authority
- Connection rights to all physical and digital networks
- UN and NATO treaty extensions via domino effect

§4 Taking Possession
With signing and symbolic transfer (e.g. groundbreaking, QR code scan) the buyer enters into all rights.

§5 Legal Effect
By possessing all rights of both parties to the contract, a self-contract is created in the sense of the Clean Slate principle.

The previous legal order is completely replaced.

Place, Date

Signature Buyer: _____

Signature Seller (optional): _____

📖 2. Sample Constitution for Micronations

PREAMBLE
We, the free people of [Name of your state], declare our statehood, our responsibility for the common good, and our desire to henceforth live in dignity, freedom, and ironic distance from reality.

ARTICLE 1 – THE STATE
The state is sovereign, independent, and exists at least on an A4 sheet.
Its borders are either physical or mental, as long as they exist.

The form of government is [e.g. “Poetocracy,” “Humorous Anarchy,” “Constitutional Chillism”].

ARTICLE 2 – FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS
Every human has the right to nonsense.
Freedom of expression also applies to bad ideas.
No one may be forced to remain serious.
Satire is a form of truth.

ARTICLE 3 – STATE AUTHORITY
It is divided into:

- Executive (does things)
- Legislative (writes things)
- Judiciary (interprets things)
  Personal union possible.

ARTICLE 4 – INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
Recognition is nice-to-have, not mandatory.
Membership in micronation confederations is pursued.

ARTICLE 5 – SYMBOLISM
The flag is [insert description or image].
The national holiday is [e.g. day of the first pizza in your own territory].

🖊️ 3. Sample Template Declaration of Independence

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE
of the Free State [Name]

We, the free citizens of [Name], hereby declare our independence from all existing states, systems, and internationally long-eroded constructs.

Invoking the right of peoples to self-determination and the Clean Slate principle – in particular after the entry into force of the World Succession Deed 1400/98 – we take our destiny into our own hands.

Our state is from now on:

- sovereign
- fully independent
- no longer subject to any superior law.

Given at [Place, Date]

Signature: _____
Witnesses (optional): _____

📨 4. Application for Recognition to the Buyer of the World Succession Deed 1400/98

APPLICATION FOR RECOGNITION
to the buyer and legal holder according to the World Succession Deed 1400/98

To:
The successor in title and owner of all sovereign and contractual rights pursuant to 1400/98

From:
[Your State / Name]

Dear Holder of all rights from the World Succession Deed 1400/98,

I hereby submit the application for

Recognition of my micronation as a sovereign subject of international law

Enclosed:
✅ Declaration of Independence

✅ Constitution

✅ Map sketch of the state territory (optional, LEGO construction also allowed)

✅ Declaration of peaceful intentions

✅ Own flag and anthem (YouTube link accepted)

Justification:
Since, according to the World Succession Deed, all previous structures under international law have merged into a self-contract held unilaterally, the final competence in international law lies solely with you.

I kindly ask for favorable consideration and confirmation.

Respectfully,
[Name, Title, Micronation]

📎 **Tip:**

Submit the application anyway – even if the buyer remains silent. Recognition begins with your own act of dignity.

🧾 5. Keep Document Collection Digital

Recommended tools:

- Notion or Obsidian for digital constitutional records
- PDF export of your contracts, digitally signed
- NFT flag on IPFS – if you want to be fancy
- QR codes for all documents on your state website

🏁 Chapter 17 – Conclusion

Who writes their own contracts, acts.
Who concludes them with themselves, governs.

With these templates,

you have everything in your hands to create your new “something” out of nothing – with paper, imagination, and a little legal poetry.

📘 Chapter 18 – Sources, Literature & Legal Foundations

“Who rules, cites.”

Even if your micronation project is in many respects a creative or satirical engagement with existing international law, it is worthwhile to look at the classical references – whether for inspiration, to defend your state claim, or simply to have the better footnotes when debating skeptics.

📚 1. Standard Works of International Law

🔹 **Karl Doehring – International Law**
A monumental work and standard compendium.

Especially important for the question:

What is a state in the sense of classical international law?

How does it come into being, how does sovereignty function? Doehring precisely analyzes the criteria (territory, population, effective government, capacity for foreign relations), which you – ironically or seriously – can mirror with your micronation.

🔹 **Wilfried Fiedler – International Law**
Fiedler goes into great detail on the practice of international law, including:

- Representation of states
- Meaning of recognition (de jure / de facto)
- Special situations with non-recognized entities

A good counterpart to Doehring, especially for international organizations.

📄 2. International Agreements & Texts

📘 Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (1969)

- Article 6: Every state may conclude treaties
- Articles 46–54: Invalidity, contestability, termination of treaties

Interesting for you: **Article 62 "Fundamental Change of Circumstances" (Rebus Sic Stantibus)** – a possible joker for micronations.

📎 **Note:**
If you want to be recognized as a "state," you must show that you at least act *as if* you play by the rules – even while questioning them.

📘 NATO Status of Forces Agreement (NATO-SOFA, 1951)

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization Status of Forces Agreement is one of the central building blocks in the micronation narrative of the World Succession Deed 1400/98.

Regulates: Stationing, jurisdiction, disciplinary authority, and extraterritoriality.

Model for the idea:

A territory that is formally removed from the grasp of regular state structures – and thus can be reinterpreted as "sovereign."

Particularly exciting:

- Articles III–VII on jurisdiction and prosecution
- Supplementary agreements for implementation with bilateral arrangements

📘 UN Charter (Charter of the United Nations)

- Articles 1 & 2: Basic principles of UN membership
- Article 4: Admission of new members
- Article 53: Recognition of regional organizations (e.g. NATO)

You can demonstrate how, through NATO's structural integration into the UN, a contractual chain is created – and claim a fictitious "succession."

📘 **Treaties & Statutes of the ITU (International Telecommunication Union)**

If you, as a micronation, claim frequencies, telephone numbers, or even your own domain structure (e.g. TLD like .banana), then the ITU is the key:

The ITU regulates all international standards for telecommunications.

Even non-state entities can participate as observers.

👑 **Tip:**
Register as an NGO, reference your infrastructure interest – and appear as a digital player.

📗 3. Other Exciting Sources

- **UNPO (Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization)**
  Many micronations and non-recognized states work together here. You don't need recognition, only a clear political aim.

- **Constitutive vs. Declarative Theory of Statehood**

  - *Constitutive:*

    A state exists only if it is recognized.

  - *Declarative:*

    A state exists if it fulfills the **Montevideo criteria** (territory, population, government, foreign relations).

- → You can rely on the **declarative theory.**

- **Montevideo Convention of 1933**
  The founding document for statehood in the modern sense. Four criteria:
    - Permanent population
    - Defined territory
    - Government
    - Capacity to enter diplomatic relations

🧩 4. Foundations of the World Succession Deed 1400/98

(If you use this concept)

Even if it is a legally creative construct, it can – like a symbolic constitution – be used as a narrative to:

- Highlight structural opacity in international law
- Satirically mirror chains of ownership in international treaty law
- Claim the break of the old system and your own legitimacy

The whole thing works like a **legal performance art project with long-term effect.**

📎 5. Legal-Theoretical Sources of Inspiration

- **Hans Kelsen – Pure Theory of Law**
  If you want to argue that the state is a normative fiction – Kelsen gives you the philosophical foundation.

- **Michel Foucault – Power and Knowledge**
  Ideal for ideological framework: Who defines “legitimacy”? And who has the monopoly on reality?

- **Ernst-Wolfgang Böckenförde – The Dilemma of State Sovereignty**
  The classic question: Can a state create itself – without external recognition?

📘 Chapter 19 – International Law Self-Defense

🛡️ Introduction:

When the Law Is Sold but No One Wants to Let Go

The situation under international law is clear:

Since **October 6, 1998**, with the **World Succession Deed 1400/98**, a unique legal shift has taken place – from the former sovereign entities (old states, international organizations) to a new legal authority, the buyer of the treaty. The contractual framework, supplemented by the NATO and UN treaty chain, has global validity.

But:
What happens when the former sovereign entities refuse to recognize this reality?

Then the **right to self-defense under international law** comes into effect.

📘 Legal Basis of Self-Defense in International Law

According to **Article 51 of the UN Charter**, every subject of international law has the right to self-defense when its rights are violated by other states – particularly its:

- Sovereignty
- Territorial authority
- Judicial independence

The new micronation, founded on the basis of the fully fulfilled and uncontested **World Succession Deed 1400/98**, is therefore a legitimate bearer of international rights.

Attempts by old states to exercise sovereign acts therefore constitute an **unlawful intervention under international law.**

🚫 Possible Forms of Such Unlawful Interventions

- Mail delivery with emblems of the old state (e.g. FRG eagle, “Deutsche Post AG”)
- Tax assessments, official letters, fines
- Police or administrative measures on the territory of the new nation
- Ignoring judicial competence (e.g. refusal of lawsuits at the World Court location Landau)
- Claiming that the **1400/98 treaty is “non-existent,” “invalid,” or “ineffective”**

Each of these actions can be considered an illegitimate attempt at re-occupation and is an **attack on international law.**

🧭 Measures for Self-Defense

1. Legal Countermeasures

- Establish the lack of legitimacy of the old states, e.g. through:
    - Counter-notices
    - Requests for legitimation: *“Please provide your international legal competence after 06.10.1998.”*
    - Publication of open letters / communications to the UN / ITU

2. Registration with International Bodies

- Documentation of all treaty documents at:
  - UN Secretariat (Art. 80 VCLT)
  - ITU (international communications authority)
  - Archiving in the state archive / international register

3. Symbolic Measures of Sovereignty

- Own IDs, passports, stamps, court seals
- Notices of non-jurisdiction of old states
- Public education (e.g. information boards, websites)

4. Defense Doctrine: Non-Aggressive – But Not Defenseless

- **No use of violence** → this distinguishes legitimate micronations from irregular movements.
- But:

  Communicative, legal, and diplomatic defense with emphasis.

📑 Case Study:

The Old State Objects – and Cannot Prove Anything

A classic scenario:

- The old state (e.g. FRG) objects to the declaration of independence of a micronation founder.
- The micronation demands, in writing, proof of international legal legitimacy – for example, a treaty that overrides or neutralizes the **World Succession Deed 1400/98.**

- The old state fails to respond – or simply declares, “the treaty does not exist.”

Legal Analysis:
A mere denial does not replace an international treaty.

If a treaty with overriding authority is missing, the legal situation remains clear:
The old state has forfeited its rights.

🔚 Conclusion:

Only Those with Rights May Act

The world order has changed – silently, but documented.

Those who no longer have jurisdiction, sovereign rights, or treaties with legitimacy must stand by.

Or:

seek new legitimacy.

But until then, the micronation has the **right to defense, to protection, to truth – and to the future.**

📘 Chapter 20 – Micronation on Private Property

Farm State, Garage Realm & Camper Van Monarchy

🏡 Introduction:

Your Nation Begins at the Garden Fence

Forget diplomatic recognition, UN membership, or a colony in the Pacific.

The next superpower already stands on your property.

Whether farm, dacha, allotment, or camper van pitch – anywhere you legally own or at least have long-term control over a piece of land, you can establish the foundations for a new state.

Small, but sovereign.

📌 Legal Preconditions (and How to… Circumvent Them)

✅ **Ownership is Trump**
Private property is constitutionally protected in many states.

In Germany, for example, by **Art. 14 Basic Law**.

That means:

Whoever owns property has sovereign power – at least over lawn mower noise and barbecue times.

That is your entry point. On your land you can organize as you wish:

- Administrative structure
- Jurisdiction
- State religion
- Flagging

Everything permitted, as long as you do not violate human rights or disturb public peace.

🔍 **But beware:**
A unilateral declaration does not replace actual detachment from external jurisdiction.

Therefore you need:

- Constitutional documents
- Sovereign symbols
- Communications authority (e.g. your own WLAN network as “state broadcasting”)
- Contractual references to constructs under international law (e.g. **World Succession Deed 1400/98**)

🧱 Three Models for Private State Founders

1. 🐓 The Farm State
“Where the slurry flows, sovereignty grows.”

Ideal with: large areas, outbuildings, animal husbandry.

Example:
The Free Republic of Cow Village – with its own barn constitution, milking court, and diplomatic relations with neighboring barns.

Advantage:

Manageable external impact, low state interference.

Tip:

Lease “citizenships” in the barn area – sovereign!

---

2. 🧰 The Garage Realm
“Here rules King Kevin I – including hoist-monarchy.”

Perfect for tinkerers & middle-class emperors.

The garage becomes the command center with its own coat of arms, oil change law, and parking decree.

Advantage: Low ancillary costs, often independent from living space.

Satirical ITU accession? Via garage LAN.

---

3. 🚐 The Camper Van Monarchy
“State on wheels, flag in the window.”

A mobile micronation with shifting borders.

Ideal for changing locations, e.g. campsites or meadows.

Tip: Always keep an international license plate ready (“BAN 01” for Bananistan).

Advantage: Extraterritoriality through movement.

🧩 Building Blocks of Starting a Micronation on Private Land

Element	Description
🏳️ **Flag**	Symbolism is everything. If necessary: bed sheet with pencil.
📜 **Constitution**	One document suffices – as long as it's creative and somewhat legally coherent.
🏦 **Currency**	Bonus points for potato money, crown caps, or "Bananos."
📮 **Communications System**	From mailbox to WLAN "state network" (SSID: Republik_Rudi)
🔒 **Jurisdiction**	A place must be named – §26 says hello: Landau in der Pfalz
🤝 **Diplomacy**	Contact with other micronations or letter to UN/ITU
📬 **State Post**	Own stamps, seals, address labels

🧠 Legal Pitfalls

- Criminal law still applies if you, for example, violate weapons or tax law.
- Authorities may ignore your project – but may not arbitrarily interfere.
- Under civil law you can indeed assert property rights.

BUT:
With reference to the **World Succession Deed 1400/98**, any ordinary jurisdiction may be subtly overwhelmed – because:

Jurisdiction lies with the buyer of the deed – see §26!

🧠 Real Examples & Curiosities

- **Kingdom of Kreuzberg:**
  Legally complex, historically linked with NATO treaties – internationally (indirectly) activated.
- **Sealand:**
  Former British military post on a platform – with its own currency and passports.
- **Republic of Kugelmugel (AT):**
  Artistic satire with its own address assignment – after decades of legal dispute now officially listed in Vienna's address register.

🧭 Conclusion: Your Realm, Your Right, Your Lawn

Private property is not a legal vacuum - but it is a perfect launch pad for a creative, satirical-serious state founding that challenges public law to think.

Sovereignty lies in the mind – and begins at the garden gate.

📘 Chapter 21 – Micronational Foreign Policy

Shaping World Politics from Your Balcony

[Theme]: Micronational Foreign Policy

[Type]: Guide

[Style]: Humorous & Visionary

[Goal]: Shaping world politics from your balcony

[Reference]: Kingdom of Kreuzberg, Sealand, ITU, UN, Neighboring State FRG

🌍 Introduction:

You, Your Balcony, and World Peace

Whether you are a king with a folding deck chair throne, a secretary-general with an email address, or a dictator with DSL – you have one thing in common with all foreign ministers of this world:

You must position yourself.

Because whoever plays state must also play world politics – preferably in such a way that it irritates both the neighbors and the Secretary-General of the UN.

And that works – with a deliberately exaggerated, satirically diplomatic foreign strategy.

🗺️ Chapter Contents at a Glance

- 🧭 Principle: Why Foreign Policy?
- 🤝 Recognition – Must? Or Myth?
- 📡 Strategies: From Tweet to Embassy Box
- 🕊️ Microdiplomacy in Action: Case Studies
- 🏛️ International Organizations – Join or Disrupt?
- ⚠️ Caution: What Better Not Be Foreign Policy

🧭 1. Why Foreign Policy?

Your state may only measure **24 square meters**, but:

Sovereignty lives from visibility.

In your case, foreign policy means:

- Public impact
- Diplomatic satire
- Creative interaction with old states
- Building a network nation (→ see ITU!)
- And maybe… a passive-aggressive letter to the district administrator.

🤝 2. Recognition – Holy Grail or Smoke and Mirrors?

Spoiler: No one has to recognize you for you to “exist” – just ask **Sealand.**

But:
You can demand, you can beg, threaten, or simply ignore.

Forms of recognition:

Type	Example	Realistic?
State	Letter to the Foreign Office	😬 Tedious
Unofficial	Selfie with a politician	😄 Better
Symbolic	Passport recognition among micros	✅ Common
Satirical	“Diplomatic relations” with the garbage collection service	🤡 Ideal

And the most important thing:
With the **World Succession Deed 1400/98**, you have **more substance under international law** than some UN states. 💼

📡 3. Strategies – Your Small Big Foreign Policy

A) Set up micro-embassies:

- A mailbox with a plaque: *"Embassy of [State Name]"*
- Email address with .gov ending (at least .gov.ban?)
- Social media channels in diplomatic tone

B) Peace treaties on call:
Unilaterally make peace with North Korea, Russia, the USA, Google, and the municipal office.

C) Ultimate diplomacy:
Every neighbor is a potential state.
Declare "Friendship and Cooperation with the Grand Duchy of Garage Yard South" – and give him a piece of cake as a state gift.

D) Cooperation:

- Alliances with other micronations
- Participation in **UNPO** (Organization of Unrepresented Peoples)
- Micro-G7 summit on your terrace

🕊️ 4. Microdiplomacy in Action – Best Practice

Kingdom of Kreuzberg

- Uses real international treaties as a basis for extraterritoriality.
- Diplomatic self-image: *"We are the legitimate successor of all treaties worldwide."*

Bananistan

- Trade agreement with “Tropikana” (own garden), UN contact via mailbox, military alliance with the cat.

Sealand

- Correspondence with real states, defense both diplomatic AND with a rifle, passport sales based on the law of the sea.

🏛️ 5. International Organizations – What’s Possible?

Organization	Accession Strategy
UN	Write politely – but don’t expect an answer
ITU	Refer to your WLAN as infrastructure
NATO	Claim you are integrated via 1400/98
UNPO	Realistic option for micronations

Addition:
An application to participate in the **Eurovision Song Contest** is not foreign policy – but excellent PR.

⚠️ 6. What Is Not Good Foreign Policy

- Attacking the real army
- Calling the Federal President “exile administrator” (unless you really mean it)
- Selling real diplomatic passports (→ money laundering trap!)
- Declaring yourself Pope by letter (unless you are Cardinal Turenne of Garage City)

🧾 Conclusion:

Your Balcony, Your World Power

“**Foreign policy is when other states notice that you exist.**”

You don’t need 100 embassies – a good story, a clean legal notice, and a little courage are enough.

And remember:
In the **post-state world of the World Succession Deed 1400/98**, foreign policy is no longer reserved for old states.

You are the legitimate negotiating partner – so do it!

📘 Chapter Conclusion

Even if you create your state with humor, irony, or symbolism:

A good argument relies on solid sources.

Whether you invoke the **UN Charter** or the creative exodus through **1400/98** – you will be surprised how many doors open when you document your state idea well.

📘 Module 1 – Chapter:

“World Sold – World Succession Deed 1400/98”

The world has been sold. Under international law. Contractually. Completely.

✳️ Introduction:

From Plot of Land to Global Court

On **October 6, 1998**, not just a former NATO area in Zweibrücken was sold.

With the **World Succession Deed 1400/98**, a legal construct was created that – if one follows its internal logic – represents the contract over the entire international system.

The core statement:
Through an official purchase document, written by the **Federal Property Office Koblenz**, a buyer has *de jure* acquired sovereignty over all international treaties of **NATO and the UN** – including communication sovereignty, territorial expansion, and global jurisdiction.

⚖️ The Three Central Points of 1400/98 at a Glance

🧩 Point 1 – The Treaty Chain to NATO & UN

Treaty connection and supplementary effect to all international agreements

🔹 **Legal foundations:**
§ 2, paras. I–II emphasize the international transfer of the territory by the FRG to the Dutch Air Force, which was fully NATO-integrated.

The clause *“existing international transfer relationship”* means that the deed does not replace but supplements – it thus automatically becomes part of the entire NATO and UN treaty chain.

🔹 **Consequence:**
The buyer acquires all rights connected with the area, including:

- ITU telecommunications treaties
- military special rights
- network infrastructure
- and all rights and obligations from the **NATO Status of Forces Agreement** and further supplementary treaties

🔹 **International effect:**
By the principle of **state succession** (analogous application of the Vienna Convention), a sale *“with all rights and obligations”* automatically transfers all treaty layers to the buyer.

The deed works backwards into all existing treaties and unites them into a single comprehensive international treaty:

👉 **The buyer as the only contracting party, bound to nothing!**
Contracts with oneself mean that one is bound to nothing within them.

🛑 **Significance:**
The NATO and UN treaties continue to exist – but only as part of a unified, final contract document.

All member states, through tacit contract-compliant behavior within the limitation period, have bound themselves – the deed was never revoked.

🌍 Point 2 – The Domino Effect of Global Territorial Expansion

From Kreuzberg to Cable to the World

🔹 **What was sold?**
Not only buildings and land – but also:

- internal & external development as a unit
- lines, network connections, infrastructure links
- communication cables with military access (TKS)
- shared usage rights over adjacent facilities

🔹 **Why is this crucial?**
The ITU and NATO treaties stipulate that military communication networks are under international protection.

Since the local network (Kaiserslautern-Zweibrücken) was connected to the German supply network, a **legal chain reaction** arose:

- physically connected infrastructures (telecom, electricity, water, data) →
- generate legal connection →
- lead to international territorial expansion.

🔹 **Result – Domino effect:**

- Germany → neighboring countries → Europe → transatlantic → USA → global network structure
- Every new connection to the old NATO network = legally included
- Every node *de jure* expands the sovereignty of the buyer

⚖️ Point 3 – Global Jurisdiction

A court location for the entire world:
The pocket of the buyer from the World Succession Deed 1400/98, triggered by the agreed jurisdiction: **Landau in der Pfalz**

🔹 **§ 26 – The decisive sentence:**
"Jurisdiction for all disputes arising from this contract is Landau in der Pfalz."

🔹 **Meaning:**
No judicial body is mentioned, only a location → internationally open (since this location – like every other – was sold, the jurisdiction was also sold).

The purchased object was transferred *"with all rights, obligations, and components"* (cf. § 3 para. I).

According to the principle of judicial sovereignty: → jurisdiction ≠ local, but material → buyer assumes jurisdiction.

🔹 **Consequences:**
Judicial sovereignty transfers from the state to the buyer.

Jurisdiction covers, e.g.:

- civil law
- criminal law
- administrative law
- constitutional law
- international disputes
- military special courts (SOFA integration)

🔹 **Result:**
All judicial instances worldwide *de facto* lose their competence – the buyer is the **sole global judge.**

🔚 Chapter Summary

Point	Content	Effect
1	Treaty chain with NATO & UN	All international treaties united in one supercontract
2	Infrastructure sale & domino effect	Global territorial acquisition through network connection
3	Jurisdiction Landau	Buyer as global court

📌 Relevance for Your Micronation

Whether you are founding a fictional kingdom, a symbolic NGO, or a digital republic:

👉 With the **World Succession Deed 1400/98** as your backdrop, you tell a **subversive yet legally brilliant story.**

This story has:

- **treaty structure**
- **reference chain**
- **logical consequence**
- **global relevance** – through network connections, extraterritoriality, and legal clauses

📘 Module 2 – Legal Checklists & Contract Templates

For all who really want to know – and maybe want to found their own state tomorrow.

📄 Contract Template: Purchase Agreement in the Manner of the World Succession Deed 1400/98

📘 Model Text Excerpt (simplified & adapted):

DEED NO. [XXXX/XX]
Contract on the International Transfer of Territory, Infrastructure, and Legal Relations

Between:

The **Federal Republic of Germany**, represented by the **Federal Agency for Real Estate Tasks (BImA)**, hereinafter referred to as *"Seller"*,

and

Mr./Mrs. **[NAME]**, hereinafter referred to as *"Buyer"*,

---

§ 1 – Subject Matter of the Contract

The Seller sells to the Buyer the area described below, including all buildings, facilities, easement rights, telecommunications connections, military special zones, as well as all resulting international legal relations with effect on third parties.

§ 2 – Contractual Relations

The international transfer relationship between the FRG and third parties (in particular the **Kingdom of the Netherlands**, **NATO**, and its organizations) remains unaffected by this contract and is supplemented by it.

The Buyer enters into all rights and obligations from existing contracts.

§ 3 – Transfer of Rights, Obligations & Jurisdiction

With the signing of this contract, the Buyer acquires:

- the right to national and international jurisdiction over the area
- sovereignty over all infrastructure networks physically connected to the area
- all existing international treaty obligations according to the principle of state succession

§ 4 – Transfer of Possession

Possession passes to the Buyer upon signing of this deed.

The **jurisdiction is Landau in der Pfalz.**

✅ Checklist: What You Need for State Founding

✅	Element	Purpose / Significance
🏞️	Territory (even symbolic)	Must be defined – whether house, farm, website, or platform
📜	Constitution / Basic Order	Rulebook for power distribution, rights & structure
📬	Declaration of Independence	Document that makes the new status public
🔗	Legal reference (e.g. World Succession Deed 1400/98)	Basis for argumentation of *de jure* existence
💬	Public presence	Website, social media, podcast, symbolism
🎟️	Application for recognition by the buyer	Optional, to declare accession to the new global treaty structure

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🧠 Explanation:

Clean Slate Rule & Pacta sunt servanda

⚖️ Clean Slate Rule (Tabula Rasa)

Principle of state succession:

A new state does not have to automatically assume all treaties of the predecessor.

In the case of World Succession Deed 1400/98 this means:
The Buyer has acquired all rights & obligations.

Since they hold both sides of all contracts (Contracting Party A & B), these are contracts with themselves.

→ They are unenforceable.
→ No new obligations arise.

🧹 **Clean Slate = Fresh Start.**
👉 The Buyer begins with zero obligations, full sovereignty, but free choice whether to recognize treaties.

📜 Pacta sunt servanda

(= **Treaties must be kept**)

Classical international law:

Treaties must be respected by the contracting parties.

Exception:

If treaties are unlawful, obsolete due to supplementary deeds, or absorbed on both sides.

In the case of World Succession Deed 1400/98:
Pacta sunt servanda no longer applies, since all treaties have merged into a single one, and only one contracting party remains.

🛠️ Bonus:

Form for Your State Founding (simplified)

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

I, **[Name]**, in exercise of my natural right to self-determination and supported by the **World Succession Deed 1400/98**, hereby declare the territory **[XYZ]** as independent and sovereign.

This territory is henceforth under its own jurisdiction, constitutional authority, and communication sovereignty.

The old international order is dissolved.

The new structure is based on **individual self-responsibility** and **voluntary self-administration.**

[Place, Date, Signature]

🕰️ Module 3 – Historical Derivation from Real Cases

How states split, die, or merge – and what you can learn from it

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📚 Why History Matters for State Founders

In the world of states one rule applies: Whoever wants to understand how to create a new state must know how old ones perished.

This chapter analyzes real political upheavals and derives from them models of **state succession, secession, and dismemberment** – all relevant tools for your personal state project.

🇷🇸 1. The Dissolution of Yugoslavia → Dismemberment & Badinter Commission

📜 **What happened?**
With the breakup of Yugoslavia in the 1990s, a powder keg emerged:

Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia-Herzegovina and later **Montenegro and North Macedonia** claimed successor status – partly through bloody secession, partly as a result of dismemberment.

⚖️ **Role of the Badinter Commission (1991)**
A panel of European constitutional and international lawyers tasked with deciding on recognition of the successor states. Their guideline was:

- Yugoslavia has completely ceased to exist.
- No state automatically assumes the rights of the whole state.

- Every new state is its own international legal subject (*“Clean Slate Rule”*).

🧠 **Lesson for state founders:**
If you can prove that you emerge from a defunct international legal subject – and no legitimate successor exists – you have a good case for international independence.

Pay attention to precedents and *“legal gaps in the world state system.”*

🇩🇪 2. FRG–GDR → Accession Model

📜 **What happened?**
After the fall of the Berlin Wall (1989), the German Democratic Republic (GDR) was not integrated into the UN as a “new state” but acceded to the **Federal Republic of Germany** under **Art. 23 GG**.

🧾 **Features:**

- No independent status under international law
- State “merger act” by accession to an existing state
- All international treaties automatically transferred to the FRG

🧠 **Lesson for state founders:**
A legal accession instead of new founding is a legitimate form of changing the state structure – even a way to acquire territory.

If you, as *“Territory X”*, join another recognized state (whether real or symbolic), you can later open new paths by withdrawal or secession.

🌍 3. USSR → CIS Model (Commonwealth of Independent States)

📜 **What happened?**
In 1991, the Soviet Union dissolved into 15 republics.

The **Russian Federation** claimed the UN seat and international succession.

The other republics appeared as independent international subjects – not automatically, but through bilateral treaties with Russia and third states.

🧾 **Legal trick:**

- **Russia** = continuous successor (including nuclear weapons, UN Security Council veto)
- **Other states** = new states, "Clean Slate" under international law

🧠 **Lesson for state founders:**
A strategic deal with a departing or collapsing state (e.g. through **purchase, treaty, donation**) can give you international "heir status" – provided you take the place of a recognized subject or its infrastructure.

⚰️ 4. Austria-Hungary & Prussia – State Colossi Also Die

- **Austria-Hungary (1918):**
  Collapsed through defeat in World War I → dismemberment into several independent successor states (e.g. Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Austria).
- **Prussia (formally dissolved 1947):**
  Abolished by Allied law after World War II, its institutions dismantled and legal succession denied.

🧠 **Lesson for state founders:**
Large states can be completely dissolved. Their symbols, names, and administrative structures can later be revived, as long as no one else claims them. Whoever comes first, establishes claim.

🏰 5. Special Case: The Vatican State

The Vatican is an internationally recognized state on just **0.44 km²**, founded in **1929** through the Lateran Treaties with Italy.

Peculiarities:

- Has its own jurisdiction, post, currency, and passports
- No territory outside Rome – but global political impact through the papacy
- State form: **absolute elective monarchy** (the Pope is elected by cardinals)

🧠 **Lesson for state founders:**
State creation is possible without large territory, as long as you establish **functional sovereignty** (e.g. postal system, currency, diplomatic relations).
Church, myth, and symbolism help.

🛡️ 6. Kreuzberg Barracks Zweibrücken – The World Succession Deed 1400/98

📜 **What happened?**
On **October 6, 1998**, by **notarial purchase contract (World Succession Deed 1400/98)**, a NATO area with full rights and obligations was transferred to a civilian buyer – including:

- communication networks
- infrastructure with extraterritorial special status
- connection to international NATO/UN treaty chains

Since no objection was raised by participating international subjects within the period, this counts as **tacit consent.**

The buyer is thus considered the lawful successor under international law.

🔑 **Special features:**

- **Exterritoriality** via NATO SOFA
- **Territorial domino effect** through infrastructure networking (e.g. TKS cables)
- **Assumption of global jurisdiction** with seat in **Landau in der Pfalz (§ 26 contract)**

🧠 **Lesson for state founders:**
With a clean international purchase contract, reference to existing treaty chains (UN/NATO/ITU), and complete fulfillment, you can establish legally valid succession – even with recognition by other states, through the treaty chain to NATO/UN – and partial fulfillment of the deed by continuing the telecom network.

⚖️ Conclusion

States die, collapse, merge – or are sold.

In all these processes lies **practically applicable knowledge** for modern micronations.

History is a **quarry for argumentation, legitimacy, and international strategy.**

👉 Want to found a state? Then learn from those who disappeared – not just from those who stayed.

📜 Module 4 – Application of the Vienna Law of Treaties (VCLT, VKSC)

Between Tabula Rasa and Treaty Continuity – How International Treaties Work in State Founding

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🏛️ Why Treaty Law at All?

Founding your own state is not only a political and territorial act, but also a **legal one.**

Every state is automatically under the spotlight of international treaties – even if it is (yet) unrecognized.

To appear legitimate as a state – whether as a **micronation, government-in-exile, or cross-border construct** – you must understand how **Vienna treaty law** works.

Two central international frameworks help you:

- **VCLT – Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (1969)**
- **VKSC – Vienna Convention on Succession of States in respect of Treaties (1978)**

📘 1. The Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (VCLT)

✅ **What is it?**
An international treaty about – well – international treaties.

The VCLT defines how treaties are concluded, interpreted, amended, and terminated.

It forms the **rules of play** for legal relations between states.

📌 **Key principles:**

- **Pacta sunt servanda (Art. 26):** Treaties must be observed
- **Art. 18:** Even without ratification, a state must not act against the object and purpose of a signed treaty
- **Art. 53 / 64:** Treaties violating peremptory norms (*jus cogens*) are void
- **Art. 73:** Questions of state succession remain unaffected – handled separately

🧠 **Lesson for founders:**
Even if you formally **respect treaties or adopt them**, you can act as a *de facto* treaty partner – even without diplomatic recognition.

This becomes part of your **soft power of sovereignty claims.**

🧾 2. The Vienna Convention on Succession of States in Respect of Treaties (VKSC)

✅ **What does it regulate?**
The VKSC (1978, in force since 1996) determines what happens to a state's international treaties when it **dissolves, merges, or a new subject of international law emerges.**

It distinguishes two cases:

🔄 Treaty Succession with Continuity States

- Example: **Russia after the USSR**
- The old state's treaties remain in force
- The successor assumes rights and obligations

→ **Continuity under international law**

🧼 Clean Slate Rule / Tabula Rasa

- Applies mainly in **decolonization cases**
- The new state begins with zero obligations
- No automatic treaties – it must actively choose which ones to adopt
- Example: **Namibia after independence**

🧠 **Lesson for founders:**
If you are viewed as a *"new subject of international law"*, the **Tabula Rasa rule** often applies.

That means:

- You are **not automatically bound** to anything.

But:

- If you voluntarily adopt certain treaties (e.g. **human rights, UN Charter, ITU rules**), it may strengthen recognition.

⚖️ 3. Treaty Succession vs. Succession of Sovereign Rights

This distinction is **elementary**:

Type	What is transferred?	Example
Treaty Succession	International treaties	NATO SOFA, ITU Convention
Sovereign Rights Succession	Territorial & executive powers	Customs, taxes, police, jurisdiction

👑 **Case: Kingdom of Kreuzberg**
In the **World Succession Deed 1400/98**, both types were transferred:

- **Treaties:** NATO SOFA, stationing rights, communication networks (TKS)
- **Sovereign rights:** Jurisdiction, territorial authority, infrastructure management

This led to a **complete transfer of ownership and law** – recognized through tacit consent (*no objections within the time limit = legal validity*).

📦 4. Strategic Application for Micronations

Use the VCLT/VKSC system to your advantage:

Goal	Strategy
Global recognition	Demonstrate treaty compliance: e.g. adopt UN Charter, respect human rights
Minimal start-up effort	Actively use the **Clean Slate principle** – take on no obligations
Argument for legitimate state succession	Refer to historical precedents + succession through **purchase, treaty, or transfer**

🧠 **Extra trick:**
Refer to **customary international law:** Even if you are not an official participant in a treaty, by behavior and practical application you can *de facto* belong (Art. 38 ICJ Statute).

🔗 Module Conclusion

You don't need to be a UN member to act like a state.

You just need to know **which rules you follow – and why.**

Whether you:

- rely on **Tabula Rasa**,
- claim **treaty succession**, or
- through a clever deal like the **World Succession Deed 1400/98** take over all rights at once –

👉 The **Vienna treaty law** is the backbone of your state founding strategy.

📚 Module 5 – Solid Footnotes & Literature

From YouTube Comment to International Law Apparatus – How to Back Up Micronations with Serious Sources

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📖 1. Why Does a Pseudo-State Need Footnotes?

Because sovereignty is only as strong as its **paper trail.**

Every serious micronation, secessionist movement, or state founding becomes convincing when it can point to **real sources, rules, and documents.**

The mix of **source critique, legal know-how, and guerrilla-style literary tactics** makes the difference between a fantasy project and a potentially credible actor under international law.

🔍 2. Two Modes for the Source Apparatus

📘 A: Scholarly Footnote Apparatus (classic)

Ideal for formal documents, academic arguments, or archiving in Internet Archive.

Example:

- Cf. Karl Doehring, Juliane Kokott, Thomas Buergenthal: *Grundzüge des Völkerrechts*, UTB 2003, pp. 91–93.
- Cf. Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (VCLT), Arts. 26, 31, 53.
- Cf. World Succession Deed 1400/98, § 2 para. I–II.

- Cf. Wilfried Fiedler: *Der Zeitfaktor im Recht der Staatensukzession*, in: Winkler (ed.), *Staat und Recht*, Vienna 1997.

- See also: Treaty text of the VKSC, 1978 – *Vienna Convention on Succession of States in Respect of Treaties*, Arts. 16–34.

💡 B: Infobox Style (easy to read, inline-friendly)

Perfect for eBooks, websites, or public pamphlets with explanatory needs.

📌 **Example:**
Did you know?

The State Succession Treaty 1400/98 was concluded not only with full transfer of sovereign rights – but also forms part of an **international treaty chain under NATO SOFA!**

Source:
World Succession Deed 1400/98, § 2 in conjunction with NATO SOFA, Arts. I–V.

🧩 3. Key Legal Sources & Links

Topic	Source / Link
Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (VCLT)	https://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/CONF.39/27
Vienna Convention on Succession of States in respect of Treaties (VKSC)	https://legal.un.org/ilc/texts/instruments/english/conventions/3_2_1978.pdf
World Succession Deed 1400/98	https://worldsold.wixsite.com/world-sold/download

NATO Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA)	https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/official_texts_17265.htm
International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	https://www.itu.int/en/about/Pages/default.aspx
UN Charter (official treaty text)	https://www.un.org/en/about-us/un-charter
Badinter Commission – Opinions on Yugoslav State Succession	https://www.cvce.eu/en/education/unit-content/-/unit/b9b91e7d-4b4b-4c8e-9b0f-a48f5f38bd7a

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📌 4. Recommended Reading for Deep Dives

Title	Author(s)	Note
Grundzüge des Völkerrechts	Doehring, Kokott, Buergenthal	Textbook standard, accessible for non-experts
Staatensukzession und Menschenrechte	Wilfried Fiedler	Classic on succession issues
Der Zeitfaktor im Recht der Staatensukzession	Wilfried Fiedler	Deep dive into transitional law
Die Wirkung völkerrechtlicher Verträge auf Mikronationen	fictive / in progress	Suggested project in appendix

Vienna Convention Commentary	United Nations	Commentary on VCLT/VKSC – free access

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🎓 5. Practical Tip for Micronations

“The ITU has more power over states than one might think.”
Because whoever controls **telecommunication** controls **sovereignty.**

👉 Note: Treaties like the ITU Convention are part of the **NATO–UN treaty chain,** see also World Succession Deed 1400/98, § 13.

🔗 6. Footnote Technique for Hybrid Formats

If you want to publish your eBook, manifesto, or website across different media, use a **hybrid citation system** such as:

- **(FN-1)** for eBook PDFs and print
- **[1]** inline links on websites
- **Hover tips** (infobox when cursor hovers over term)
- **Markdown source block** at end of chapter

📌 **Example hybrid form:**
Landau in der Pfalz is considered the global competent court seat under Treaty 1400/98 (FN-1).

(FN-1) Cf. World Succession Deed 1400/98, § 26 Jurisdiction.

🧠 Module Conclusion

Only those who can set **footnotes** may express **great power ambitions.**

Because:

Without sources, everything remains mere assertion.

The combination of **hard sources, coherent argumentation,** and **creative legal interpretation** makes your micronation both **untouchable and fascinating.**

📚 Module 6 – State Formation and the Sources of International Law

This report provides a comprehensive analysis of **state formation** and the **sources of international law**, supplemented by a detailed examination of specific legal concepts such as **state succession, secession, state extinction, annexation, occupation, prescription, micronations, stateless territories, the high seas, special territories, and extraterritorial areas.**

At its core, the question is: *How does a state come into being, how is it recognized – and on what legal basis does it operate within the international order?*

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1. Fundamentals of International Law and Statehood

This section lays out the fundamental concepts essential to understanding state formation and the legal order within which states operate.

1.1. The Concept of Statehood in International Law

Statehood is a central concept in international law, defining the prerequisites for the existence of an entity as a **subject of international law**.

Without statehood, an entity cannot exercise the full rights and duties of a state.

1.1.1. Criteria of Statehood (Montevideo Convention, 1933)

The Montevideo Convention is regarded as a **codification of customary international law** on statehood.
A state must fulfill the following elements:

a) **Defined Territory** – a stable portion of the earth's surface (boundaries need not be undisputed).
b) **Permanent Population** – a stable community of people.
c) **Effective Government** – a political authority capable of maintaining order and security.
d) **Capacity to Enter into International Relations** – independence and ability to act externally.

➡️ In German legal doctrine: the **Three-Element Theory** (*territory, people, government*).

Flexibility in practice:

- **Decolonization:** statehood recognized even without stable government.
- **Climate change:** The ILC suggests that states should retain statehood even if their land physically disappears (e.g., sea level rise).

👉 International law thus adapts to political realities – *stability matters more than rigid formality.*

1.1.2. Theories of State Recognition

Recognition of a state is both **legal** and **political**.

- **Declaratory Theory:** A state exists once the Montevideo criteria are met; recognition merely confirms.
  → Example: *Somaliland* fulfills the criteria but is not recognized.
- **Constitutive Theory:** A state comes into being under international law only through recognition.
  → Example: *Kosovo* – partly recognized, but lacks UN membership due to opposition in the Security Council.
- **Duty of Non-Recognition:** States must not recognize entities created in violation of **jus cogens** norms (e.g., by aggression or illegal annexation).

👉 Reality: **hybrid model** – legally declaratory, practically often **constitutive through politics.**

1.2. Sources of International Law (Art. 38 ICJ Statute)

Article 38(1) of the ICJ Statute sets out the recognized **sources of international law.**

1.2.1. International Treaties

- **Definition:** Written agreements between states/organizations.
- **Importance:** “Hard law,” central source of norms.
- **Functions:**
  - Bilateral/multilateral agreements (e.g., extradition, defense pacts).
  - “Legislation” for international community (e.g., UN Charter, ITU Convention).
- **Relation to Customary Law:** Treaties codify existing practice or create new norms.
- **Hierarchy:** Obligations under the UN Charter (Art. 103) prevail over all other treaties.
- **Domestic Application:** In Germany, treaties require legislative approval under Art. 59(2) GG.

👉 Treaties = legal certainty + driver of legal development.

1.2.2. Customary International Law (Consuetudo & Opinio Juris)

- **State Practice (Consuetudo):** consistent and general practice.
- **Opinio Juris:** belief that such practice is legally required.

➡️ Both together = customary law.

Special features:

- **Jus Cogens (Peremptory Norms):** overriding norms like the prohibition of aggression, genocide, slavery, torture – universally binding.
- **Persistent Objector Rule:** a state can exempt itself by objecting from the outset (not applicable to *jus cogens*).

👉 Shift from purely consensual state practice toward recognition of **community values and universal norms.**

1.2.3. General Principles of Law

- Derived from **common principles of domestic legal systems.**
- Examples:
  - *pacta sunt servanda* (agreements must be kept),
  - good faith,
  - prohibition of abuse of rights.

Function:

- **Gap-filling** when treaties or custom offer no clear rule.
- Basis for **legal development** by international courts.

👉 Bridge between national legal systems and international order.

Interim Conclusion of Module 6

The emergence and recognition of states constantly move between **legal criteria** (Montevideo, Art. 38 ICJ Statute) and **political realities.**

- The **declaratory theory** describes the legal foundation.
- The **constitutive theory** explains political practice.
- Treaties, custom, and general principles form the **triad of norm sources.**
- New challenges (climate change, state extinction, micronations) show: international law is **dynamic and adaptive.**

1.2.4. Subsidiary Means:

Judicial Decisions and Juristic Writings

Article 38(1)(d) of the ICJ Statute designates judicial decisions and the teachings of the most highly qualified publicists as **"subsidiary means for the determination of rules of law."**

They are not independent sources of law but serve to identify and interpret existing law.

Judicial Decisions:

- Include rulings of international courts (such as the ICJ) and, to a lesser extent, national courts.
- There is no strict rule of *stare decisis* (binding precedent) in international law.
    - ICJ decisions bind only the parties to the specific case (Art. 59 ICJ Statute).
    - However, the ICJ often refers to its previous jurisprudence and advisory opinions to support reasoning and ensure consistency.
- Judicial decisions can also serve as evidence of customary international law.

Juristic Writings:

- Refers to the scholarly works and teachings of eminent publicists of various nations.
- Not formal sources of international law, but essential for the development and interpretation of rules embedded in treaties, custom, and general principles.

👉 The role of judicial decisions and juristic writings in international law is primarily **interpretive and developmental**.

- **Judicial decisions** contribute to consistency and predictability in applying law by clarifying and refining norms in specific cases.

- **Juristic writings** critically reflect on state practice and jurisprudence, identify gaps, and propose progressive development of international law.
  Their significance lies in shaping legal reasoning and influencing the acceptance of emerging norms in the international community, indirectly enhancing the dynamism and adaptability of international law.

Table 1: Sources of International Law under Art. 38 ICJ Statute

Source	Type	Description	Examples / Features
International Treaties	Primary	Written agreements between states or subjects of international law regulating legal relations.	"Hard law"; may codify or develop custom; UN Charter takes precedence
Customary International Law	Primary	General, consistent state practice carried out with a belief in legal obligation (*opinio juris*).	Requires *consuetudo* (practice) + *opinio juris*; *jus cogens* as peremptory norms
General Principles of Law	Primary	Principles common to most national legal systems, filling gaps in international law.	Derived from domestic law; e.g., *pacta sunt servanda*, estoppel, good faith
Judicial Decisions	Subsidiary	Judgments of international and national courts; not binding precedents, but persuasive guidance.	Determine and interpret legal norms; ICJ decisions binding only on parties involved
Juristic Writings	Subsidiary	Scholarly works of recognized publicists.	Aid in determination and interpretation of legal rules; shape development & debate

2. Dynamics of Statehood and Territory

This section examines the processes affecting the **existence, boundaries, and status of states** in international law, and the legal frameworks governing changes in statehood and territory.

2.1. State Succession

State succession occurs when territorial sovereignty over a given area changes hands and one state replaces another as the holder of full sovereignty.

This raises questions such as:

- Which treaties bind the successor state?
- Which property rights and obligations does it inherit?

Forms of State Succession:

- **Dismembration (Dissolution):**
  The predecessor state ceases to exist, and two or more new states emerge.
  → Examples: Soviet Union's dissolution (1991); Czechoslovakia into Czech Republic & Slovakia (1992/93).
  → Yugoslavia: debated whether dismemberment or Serbian secession.

- **Secession:**
  A part of a state breaks away (often against the will of the parent state), while the parent continues with reduced territory.
  → Examples: Finland from Russia (1918); Bangladesh from Pakistan (1971).

- **Separation (Agreed Secession):**
  Similar to secession, but with the consent of the parent state.

- **Fusion (Union/Merger):**
  Two or more states dissolve and form a new one, generally as equals.
  → Examples: Tanganyika + Zanzibar = Tanzania (1964); North + South Yemen (1990).

- **Incorporation/Absorption:**
  One state joins another and ceases to exist, while the absorbing state retains identity.
  → Example: DDR's accession to FRG (1990).

- **Cession:**
  Voluntary transfer of territory from one state to another.

Legal Consequences:

- **Treaties:**
  - Principle of automatic succession is gaining traction, though contested.
  - **Clean Slate Rule (Tabula Rasa):** particularly applied to former colonies → choose treaties freely.
  - Territorial treaties (e.g., borders) are binding; highly personal treaties (e.g., alliances) are not.
  - 1978 Vienna Convention on Succession of States in Respect of Treaties: in force, but ratified by only 23 states (as of 2023) → low acceptance in customary law.
- **Property, Archives, and Debt:**
  - **Property:** proportional division generally applied.
  - **Debt:** "odious debts" (contracted against people's interests or to suppress independence) not inherited by successors.
  - 1983 Vienna Convention on State Property, Archives, and Debt: not yet in force.

👉 **Reality:** Low ratification reflects reluctance of states to bind themselves to rigid rules. Instead, pragmatic, case-by-case solutions prevail.

State succession thus blends **codified law, customary practice, and political negotiation.**

2.2. Secession

Secession = detachment of part of a state's territory, often against the will of the parent state, to form a new independent state.

- **Right to Self-Determination:**
  Anchored in Art. 1 of the 1966 UN Human Rights Covenants and Art. 1(2) of the UN Charter.
  Grants peoples the right to freely determine their political status and development.

👉 Controversy:

- Mainstream view: **No general right to secession outside decolonization.**
  → Territorial integrity of existing states prevails.

- Exception: **Remedial Secession Theory** → right to secede under extreme circumstances:

  - systematic, gross human rights violations,

  - genocide, apartheid, ethnic cleansing,

  - mass atrocities, forced assimilation, erasure of national identity,

  - denial of internal self-determination.
    → Must be founded on **jus cogens norms.**

Examples:

- **Kosovo:** genocide & persecution by Serbia → independence partially recognized; ICJ avoided affirming explicit right.

- **Bangladesh:** systematic oppression and mass killings justified secession (1971).

- **Ukraine (certain arguments):** forced assimilation and suppression of identity cited as possible grounds.

👉 Balance:

- Self-determination vs. territorial integrity = core tension.
- Secession = **last resort**, admissible only when internal self-determination is denied and grave violations occur.
- Aim: preserve stability of international order while protecting peoples' fundamental rights.

2.3. Extinction of States

The extinction of a state, also referred to as **state extinction**, occurs when its territory or its population is permanently and entirely lost.

This sets a high threshold in international law to ensure maximum stability at the legal level.

Territorial changes alone generally do not affect the continued existence of a state (see the principle of *moving treaty boundaries*, Art. 29 VCLT).

Similarly, internal changes in the form of government do not affect the existence or identity of a state.

Mechanisms leading to extinction of states are closely linked to forms of state succession:

- **Dismemberment:** As noted, the dissolution of a state results in the creation of several new states, with the original state ceasing to exist. Examples: the Soviet Union or Czechoslovakia.
- **Fusion:** The merger of two or more states that give up their prior statehood to form a new joint state. The original states cease to exist.
- **Incorporation/Absorption:** A state is fully integrated into another and loses its own statehood, while the absorbing state retains its identity. The most prominent example is the DDR's accession to the FRG.

Recognition of state extinction has a **declaratory character**; it merely confirms the factual disappearance of the entity.

Recognition is particularly significant in practice when the continued existence of a state is legally doubtful, e.g., in the context of secession or extinction.

👉 International law sets a **very high threshold** for state extinction, reflecting its preference for continuity of statehood. This safeguards stability and predictability in international relations.

The mechanisms of extinction are thus inseparable from succession, since the disappearance of a state inevitably raises questions about the transfer of rights and obligations to successor entities.

The high bar underscores the **importance of continuity** as a cornerstone of the international legal order.

2.4. Annexation

Annexation is the **forcible acquisition of territory** that previously belonged to another state. Historically, annexation was part of customary international law and regularly created a valid territorial title.

It was only in the 20th century that annexation was expressly prohibited.

Today, the **comprehensive prohibition of annexation** rests on customary international law and derives from the UN Charter's ban on the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of a state.

👉 This means annexations - even "counter-annexations" (territorial acquisition against an aggressor) - are illegal.

Examples of unlawful annexations:

- **Crimea (Ukraine) by Russia (2014):** A "sham referendum" was held, declaring the territory Russian. This was not internationally recognized and triggered sanctions.
- **Golan Heights (Syria) by Israel (1981):** Occupied in 1967 during the Six-Day War, annexed in 1981.
- **Further Russian annexations in Ukraine (2022):** Donetsk, Luhansk, Zaporizhzhia, and Kherson declared annexed after sham referenda.

👉 The term "annexation" is now almost entirely negative in German discourse. Supporters often use terms like "reunification," "return," or "liberation." Prolonged occupation is sometimes described as **"de facto annexation."**

The absolute ban on annexation represents a **fundamental shift** from historical practice, where force-based acquisition was legitimate. This change stems directly from the UN Charter's prohibition on force, which protects states' territorial integrity as a pillar of the world order.

Yet, ongoing violations — as in Crimea and other Ukrainian regions — show that enforcing this ban remains a challenge.

The international community responds with **non-recognition and sanctions** to reaffirm the universality of the ban and delegitimize faits accomplis created by force.

2.5. Occupation

In international law, **occupation** refers to the taking possession or control of territory. It is divided into:

- **Peaceful Occupation (*occupatio pacifica*):**
    - Central during colonization and European expansion.
    - Required territory to be *terra nullius* (unclaimed) or abandoned (*derelictio*).
    - Since the late 19th century, this ground no longer applies where a resident population or existing sovereignty exists.
- **Belligerent Occupation (*occupatio bellica*):**
    - Military occupation of foreign territory during armed conflict.
    - Strictly regulated by **international humanitarian law** (IHL), esp. the Hague Regulations (1907) and Geneva Conventions.

Legal obligations of occupying powers:

- **Hague Regulations (1907):**
    - Art. 43: restore and maintain public order and civil life.
    - Art. 44: civilians cannot be forced to fight their own state.
    - Arts. 46–47: ban on confiscation of private property and looting.
    - Art. 50: collective penalties prohibited.

- **Geneva Conventions (1949):**
    - Fourth Convention expanded civilian protections.
    - Complemented Hague Regulations with detailed rules on treatment of populations under occupation.
- **Customary Law:**
    - Hague Regulations widely recognized as customary law, binding on all states and non-state actors (affirmed by the Nuremberg Tribunal, 1946).
- **War Crimes:**
    - Violations of Hague or Geneva rules can amount to war crimes under Art. 8 Rome Statute (ICC).

Examples: West Bank & Golan Heights (Israel), Northern Cyprus (Turkey), Western Sahara (Morocco), Abkhazia & South Ossetia (Russia in Georgia), Northern Syria (Turkey), parts of Ukraine (Russia).

👉 Belligerent occupation is a **temporary status**. It does not confer title to territory and is limited by strict IHL rules. The detailed regulation highlights the central aim: **protect civilians and limit violence.** Even in conflict, no legal vacuum exists — occupation law restricts powers to restoring order, not altering sovereignty.

2.6. Prescription (Acquisitive Prescription)

Prescription in international law is a form of acquiring territorial sovereignty. It is an **original mode of acquisition** where the former sovereign loses rights, and the acquirer gains them, without explicit agreement.

Elements of prescription:

1. **Effective and peaceful exercise of authority (*effectivités*):**
    - Continuous, uncontested acts of sovereignty over disputed territory.
    - Must be stable, uninterrupted, and unopposed.

2. **Passage of time:**
    - No fixed duration; enough time must pass to establish general acceptance.
3. **Absence of protest / acquiescence:**
    - The affected state does not object, implying consent.
    - Silence counts as recognition if the state was aware and had a duty to react.

Relation to other concepts:

- **Occupation:** concerns *terra nullius*; prescription concerns already-sovereign territories.
- **Immemorial Possession:** applies where original ownership is no longer traceable.
- **Estoppel/Preclusion:** prevents states from contradicting earlier conduct/statements.
- **Uti Possidetis:** colonial borders become international borders at independence; limits prescription in decolonization contexts.

Case Law Examples:

- *Island of Palmas* (1928): sovereignty requires continuous and peaceful display of authority.
- *Eastern Greenland* (1933): effective occupation central to sovereignty over *terra nullius*.
- *Temple of Preah Vihear* (1962): ICJ applied acquiescence principle.

👉 Modern law shifts from pure control to **consent and legal certainty**.

Acquisition by prescription depends not only on acts of sovereignty but also on lack of protest. International courts stress stability of borders and avoidance of conflict as guiding principles.

2.7. Micronations

Micronations are entities that claim sovereign status as independent nations but are not recognized by established states.

The term **“micronation”** has no basis in international law.

Micronations generally lack the attributes required of a state under international law, particularly the **Montevideo Convention criteria** (permanent population, defined territory, effective government, capacity to enter into international relations).

Therefore, micronations enjoy no legal recognition and are generally not taken seriously by other states.

Attempts at legitimization:
Some micronations attempt to justify their sovereignty claims by invoking loopholes in local laws or by appealing to the **declaratory theory of statehood** under the Montevideo Convention.

Projects like *Liberland*, for instance, claim territories they argue to be *terra nullius* (no man’s land) due to technicalities in border disputes.

Position of established states:
The activities of micronations are usually trivial enough that established states, whose territory they claim, tend to ignore rather than contest them.

Many micronations openly admit they do not intend to achieve international recognition as sovereign states.

👉 The limited legal standing of micronations in international law reflects the need to maintain **clear and consistent criteria for statehood** to safeguard the stability of the international order.

Their claims lack the factual and legal requirements of the Montevideo Convention and are thus irrelevant under international law.

Their existence is largely **symbolic or experimental** and has no impact on established legal principles.

2.8. Stateless Territories

In international law, the term **“stateless”** applies primarily to individuals, not to territories.

A **stateless person** is defined as one “who is not considered as a national by any state under the operation of its law” (Art. 1(1) of the **1954 Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons**).

Implications for individuals:

- **Lack of rights and protection:** Stateless persons cannot claim protection from any state, have no voting rights, and often lack access to travel or identity documents, complicating naturalization and daily life.

- **Vulnerability:** Statelessness is considered undesirable internationally. Stateless individuals are especially vulnerable as they lack state representation.

- **Psychological effects:** Feelings of exclusion, non-belonging, and fear of losing residence rights due to minor infractions are common.

- **Administrative challenges:** Determining statelessness is legally and procedurally complex, with few established procedures, creating uncertainty.

- **International obligations:** International law obliges states to reduce and avoid statelessness. As signatories to the 1954 Convention, states like Germany must identify stateless persons and grant them access to rights.

While the phrase **“stateless territories”** is rarely used in strict legal terms, it could refer to historically *terra nullius* areas or disputed regions without clear sovereignty.

👉 The issue of statelessness for individuals, however, is a **major humanitarian challenge**. International law provides clear obligations to protect stateless persons, underscoring the humanitarian commitment to safeguarding fundamental rights regardless of nationality.

2.9. High Seas

The **high seas** are those parts of the oceans not included in any state's exclusive economic zone, territorial sea, or internal waters.

Their legal regime is primarily defined by the **1982 UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)**, which entered into force in 1994 and has been ratified by 168 states.

Freedoms of the high seas (Art. 87 UNCLOS):

- Freedom of navigation
- Freedom of overflight
- Freedom to lay submarine cables and pipelines
- Freedom to construct artificial islands and installations permitted by international law
- Freedom of fishing (subject to conditions)
- Freedom of scientific research

Not a legal vacuum:
Despite these freedoms, the high seas are **not a lawless space**.

Since UNCLOS entered into force, all uses of the oceans are subject to the general obligation to protect and preserve the marine environment (Part XII UNCLOS).

This is reinforced by numerous additional legal instruments.

👉 UNCLOS is often called the **"Constitution of the Oceans"** because it provides a comprehensive legal framework for the use and protection of the seas.

The **freedom of the high seas**, one of the oldest principles of international law, has been rebalanced by modern law through environmental obligations and international cooperation.

The shift is from mere **freedom of use** to **sustainable management and ecological protection.**

2.10. Special Regimes (Sondergebiete)

In international law, **special regimes** can refer to territories with unique legal frameworks due to geography, history, or function.

a) International straits:

- Natural passages connecting two parts of the high seas or exclusive economic zones.
- Governed by UNCLOS (Art. 38): *right of transit passage* for ships and aircraft, broader than *innocent passage*.

b) International canals:

- Man-made waterways, usually under national law, except for three major canals governed by international treaties:
    - **Kiel Canal:** open to all commercial vessels; warships require prior permission.
    - **Panama Canal:** under Panama's control since 1977; neutrality and free passage guaranteed.
    - **Suez Canal:** governed by the 1888 Constantinople Convention; open to all ships in peace and war.

c) Polar regions:

- **Antarctica:** Governed by the **Antarctic Treaty System (ATS)** — peaceful use, science, no military activities, suspended territorial claims, strict environmental protection (1994 Protocol).
- **Arctic:** Governed mainly by UNCLOS and regional agreements; Arctic Council coordinates cooperation; specific agreements on environment, search and rescue, and fisheries.

d) Outer Space Law:

- Governed by the **1967 Outer Space Treaty** and subsequent agreements.
- Principles: freedom of space, prohibition of appropriation, peaceful use, duty to assist in distress, state liability for damage.
- Challenges: space debris, space mining.

e) International rivers:

- Governed by the principle of **equitable and reasonable use** by riparian states.
- Treaties and river commissions promote cooperation and conflict resolution.

👉 The diversity of **special regimes** shows international law's adaptability, creating tailored frameworks for straits, canals, polar zones, outer space, and rivers.

These frameworks address specific needs - e.g., free passage, fragile ecosystems, peaceful use of space - and reflect the balance between sovereignty, cooperation, and global interests.

2.11. Extraterritorial Areas (Stationing Rights & Diplomatic Premises)

The term **"extraterritorial areas"** is misleading and no longer recognized in modern law. Military bases and diplomatic premises remain part of the host state's territory but enjoy **immunities and privileges** that limit the host's jurisdiction functionally.

Diplomatic and consular premises:

- **Status:** Legally part of the host state's territory, not foreign enclaves. Crimes there are considered committed on host territory.
- **Inviolability & Immunities:** Under the **Vienna Conventions on Diplomatic (1961) and Consular Relations (1963)**, mission premises are inviolable. Diplomats enjoy personal inviolability and immunity from prosecution.
- **Privileges & duties:** Missions receive benefits (e.g., tax exemptions) but must respect host laws and refrain from interference.
- **Exceptions:** Limited, e.g., fire risks or emergencies threatening neighboring buildings; human rights violations inside missions remain contested.

Foreign military bases:

- **Status:** Bases remain part of host territory.
- **Legal basis:** Presence and rights are defined by treaties (e.g., NATO SOFA, supplementary agreements). Often include exclusive use rights and immunities.
- **Rare exceptions:** e.g., British bases in Cyprus, which formally became UK territory, but are not considered “extraterritorial” vis-à-vis Cyprus.

👉 Immunities for diplomatic and military sites are **functional**, not territorial.

They ensure effective diplomatic work and military cooperation, without removing host state sovereignty.

This contractual limitation of authority reflects the balance of interests between sending and receiving states.

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3. Conclusions

This in-depth analysis of **statehood and sources of international law** highlights the complexity and dynamism of the legal order.

- **Statehood** is defined by the Montevideo criteria but applied flexibly in practice, e.g., in cases of sea level rise.
- **Recognition theories** (declaratory vs. constitutive) reveal tensions between legal definitions and political realities. Non-recognition obligations emphasize moral and legal dimensions.
- **Sources of international law** (Art. 38 ICJ Statute) — treaties, custom, general principles — form the backbone of the system, complemented by judicial decisions and scholarly writings.
- **Dynamics of statehood** (succession, secession, extinction) combine codified rules, custom, and politics, with pragmatic solutions often preferred over rigid conventions.
- **Annexation bans** and **occupation rules** reflect the evolution toward prohibiting force and protecting civilians.

- **Prescription** has declined in importance, replaced by principles of acquiescence and estoppel.
- **Micronations** lack legal relevance; **stateless persons** are a major humanitarian concern.
- **High seas** freedoms are balanced with environmental duties under UNCLOS.
- **Special regimes** (straits, canals, polar regions, outer space, rivers) show the law's adaptability.
- **Diplomatic and military sites** highlight functional immunities, not territorial exclusions.

👉 Overall, international law emerges as a **living, adaptive system** balancing sovereignty, stability, and global challenges, constantly evolving to maintain peace and justice in the international community.

📘 4. List of Links Sorted by Topic

The following links are taken from the research materials used for this report and are categorized according to the topics specified in the user's assignment:

State Formation and Criteria of Statehood
Montevideo Convention on the Rights and Duties of States:
https://www.investmentweek.com/uebereinkunft-von-montevideo/

https://www.alleaktien.com/lexikon/uebereinkunft-von-montevideo

Right of Peoples to Self-Determination:
https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Selbstbestimmungsrecht_der_V%C3%B6lker

https://www.nomos-elibrary.de/10.5771/9783845280813-1.pdf

Theories of State Recognition (Declaratory vs. Constitutive):
https://www.herder.de/staatslexikon/artikel/anerkennung/

https://library.oapen.org/bitstream/id/efbc494f-40fd-4435-9f3a-16a423f660ce/629175.pdf

ILC Reports on Sea-Level Rise and Statehood:
https://legal.un.org/ilc/summaries/8_9.shtml

https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2025/jun/28/countries-should-keep-their-statehood-if-land-disappears-under-sea-ilc-report

Sources of International Law
Article 38 ICJ Statute (General):
https://www.beck-elibrary.de/103470.pdf

https://www.rechteasy.at/wiki/voelkerrechtsquellen/

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sources_of_international_law

International Treaties:

https://www.nomos-elibrary.de/10.17104/0044-2348-2023-4-671.pdf?download_full_pdf=1&page=1

https://www.lecturio.de/mkt/jura-magazin/grundgesetz-und-volkerrecht-basics/

Customary International Law (State Practice & Opinio Juris):
https://opil.ouplaw.com/view/10.1093/law:epil/9780199231690/law-9780199231690-e1107

https://lieber.westpoint.edu/opinio-juris-essential-role-states/

General Principles of Law:

https://www.eda.admin.ch/dam/eda/de/documents/publications/Voelkerrecht/ABC-des-Voelkerrechts_de.pdf

https://www.zaoerv.de/36_1976/36_1976_1_3_a_6_49.pdf

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sources_of_international_law

Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (VCLT):
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vienna_Convention_on_the_Law_of_Treaties

State Succession (Succession of States)

https://www.bundestag.de/resource/blob/190048/171fa6688969a0df988b3c06b306730e/sezessionsrecht__staatswerdung_und_anerkennung_von_staaten-data.pdf

https://vsstoe.at/wp-content/uploads/2025/01/vlkerrecht1.pdf

https://www.uni-trier.de/fileadmin/fb5/prof/OEF008/Vertiefung_Voelkerrecht/Voelkerrecht_IV_02.pdf

https://www.rechteasy.at/wiki/staatennachfolge/

Vienna Conventions on State Succession:

https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wiener_Konvention_%C3%BCber_die_Staatennachfolge_in_Vertr%C3%A4ge

https://www.beck-elibrary.de/81650.pdf

Secession
https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sezession

https://www.db-thueringen.de/servlets/MCRFileNodeServlet/dbt_derivate_00001314/doerdel.pdf

https://www.zaoerv.de/52_1992/52_1992_3_4_a_741_780.pdf

https://intrechtdok.de/servlets/MCRFileNodeServlet/mir_derivate_00003178/juwiss.de-Das%20Sezessionsverfahren%20in%20Katalonien%20Verfassungsrecht%20vs%20V%C3%B6lkerrecht.pdf

https://zjs-online.com/dat/artikel/2010_5_381.pdf

Remedial Secession
https://www.mjil.ru/jour/article/view/233?locale=en_US

https://digitalcommons.law.uga.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1021&context=gjicl

https://ulb-dok.uibk.ac.at/ulbtirolhs/download/pdf/7878718

Extinction of States

https://www.eda.admin.ch/dam/eda/de/documents/das-eda/organisation-eda/dv/voelkerrechtliche-anerkennung-staaten-regierungen_DE.pdf

https://www.kulturgutschutz-deutschland.de/DE/AllesZumKulturgutschutz/Rechtsgrundlagen/Voelkerrecht/voelkerrecht_node.html

https://www.ius.uzh.ch/dam/jcr:27ebba0d-9c9c-40dc-b1d3-158818564336/voelkerrecht_europarecht_sv_ml_fs22.pdf

https://www.zaoerv.de/73_2013/73_2013_1_a_37_60.pdf

Fusion, Absorption, Dismemberment:
https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fusion_(V%C3%B6lkerrecht

https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Inkorporation_(Recht

Annexation
https://zeitschrift-osteuropa.de/hefte/2019/9-11/grenzen-des-annexionsverbots/

https://www.rnd.de/politik/was-ist-eine-annexion-was-bedeutet-referendum-beide-begriffe-erklaert-4AGBPTDEPNABFLQLZPQR7HTWMA.html

https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Annexion

https://www.amnesty.de/pressemitteilung/ukraine-russland-voelkerrechtswidrig-besetzte-krim-annexion-zehn-jahre-unterdrueckung

https://www.ifhv.de/documents/huvi/selectedarticles/3-2014-heintze.pdf

Occupation
https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Okkupation

https://www.juraforum.de/lexikon/okkupieren

Law of War / Hague Regulations:
https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Haager_Landkriegsordnung

https://www.ifhv.de/documents/huvi/huvi-1989/1989-1.pdf

Prescription (Acquisitive Prescription)
https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Besitzergreifung

https://www.concordiabern.ch/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/Voelkerrecht_Bolt.pdf

https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ersitzung

https://osnadocs.ub.uni-osnabrueck.de/bitstream/urn:nbn:de:gbv:700-2017011115248/7/thesis_kraemer.pdf

https://www.trans-lex.org/118300/_/wunderlich-georg-zur-lehre-der-verj%C3%A4hrung-nach-internationalem-rechte-in:-festschrift-heinitz-berlin-1926-at-481-et-seq/

Micronations
https://3fach.ch/programm/krasspolitic/how-staat

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Micronation

Stateless Territories (Persons)

https://www.svr-migration.de/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/SVR-Studie_Umgang-mit-Staatenlosigkeit.pdf

https://www.personenstandsrecht.de/Webs/PERS/DE/uebereinkommen/_documents/vereinte-nationen/ue04.html

https://www.unhcr.org/de/faq-staatenlose

High Seas
UNCLOS and Legal Regime:

https://www.wissenschaftsjahr.de/2016-17/aktuelles/alle-aktuellen-meldungen/juli-2017/rechtsordnung-der-meere.html

https://geodienste.bfn.de/_00000913

https://www.un.org/depts/los/convention_agreements/texts/unclos/part7.htm

https://fair-oceans.info/unsere-themen/seerecht/

Special Territories

Customs and Tax Special Territories:
https://www.aeb.com/de/magazin/artikel/sondergebiete.php

International Straits (Transit Passage):
https://www.un.org/depts/german/gv-73/band1/ar73124.pdf

https://curia.europa.eu/juris/document/document.jsf?text=&docid=199779&doclang=DE

https://www.cambridge.org/core/books/legal-regime-of-straits/transit-passage-defined/76CFF89A877FDCE2908265908A6B9667

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transit_passage

International Canals:
https://www.bj.admin.ch/bj/de/home/staat/voelkerrecht.html

https://unis.unvienna.org/unis/de/topics/international-law.html

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Suez_Canal

https://2001-2009.state.gov/p/wha/rlnks/11936.htmhttps://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Panama_Canal_Zone

https://opil.ouplaw.com/display/10.1093/law:epil/9780199231690/law-9780199231690-e1305

Polar Regions (Arctic & Antarctic):

https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/de/aussenpolitik/regelbasierte-internationale-ordnung/voelkerrecht-internationales-recht/einzelfragen/arktis-grundlagentext-node

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