



Comitato di Liberazione Nazionale Veneto

Venetian National Liberation Committee

(Art. 96.3 1° Protocollo Convenzione di Ginevra 1977 – legge n.762 del 11 dicembre 1985)



For the attention of the President of the European Central Bank (BCE)
Christine Madeleine Odette Lagarde
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For the attention of the Council of Europe (COE)
Charles Michel
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Palazzo Europa, Bruxelles

For the attention of the UN secretary-general
António Guterres
U.N. Office of Legal affairs Mr. Miguel de Serpa Soares.
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New York, NY 10017, USA.

U.N. – OHCHR
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Palais Wilson – Rue de Paquis, 52
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Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OCSE)
Secretary-General Mr. Angel Gurría 2,
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Omissis.

Omissis.

International Public Legal Act

Despite appearances, there is nothing that goes around in such statement, since at the beginning it asserts the indemonstrability of a well determined formula, and only later, almost by chance, it turns out that this formula is the one that expresses this same statement.

The Juridical Act comes into existence at the moment in which it is “vented”, i.e. made perceivable in the real world and, therefore, also at the legal level; the means by which this is achieved constitutes the form of the act

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Executed by:

Legislative Council of the Venetian People – Legal Affairs Office

National Council of the Venetian People proclaims:

Declaration of Independence

Constituent Assembly

Federal Constitution of the Venetian Confederation, Federal Act on the Venetian National Bank and Federal Act on monetary unit and means of payment

Approval with popular subscription to direct democracy of the self-determination rights of the Venetian people and by other 14,581 authorized citizens with Venetian nationality

Approved by the transitional government of the National Council of the Venetian People

Approved by the Legal Affairs Office of the Venetian People's Legislative Council.

Approved by the Organization for the Liberation of the Venetian territories

Approved by Venetian National Liberation Committee (C.L.N.V.)

Approved by the General Meeting of Shareholders, the President and the Bank Council, the General Management and by the Audit Body of the Banca Nazionale Veneta (Venetian National Bank), having regard to Articles 99,100 and 123 of the Venetian Federal Constitution.

Approved and signed in the Constitution of the Law on the Venetian National Bank (Banca Nazionale Veneta), federal law on monetary unit and means of payment.

The self-determined Venetian People of the Venetian Confederation, having regard to Articles 99, 122 paragraph 1 and article 123 paragraph 1 of the Venetian Federal Constitution.

The Venetian National Liberation Committee (C. L. N. V.) and the National Council of Venetian People in compliance with the following provisions contained in Art. 96.3 of the 1977 1st Additional Protocol to the Geneva Conventions of 1949. Art. 96.3 of the 1977 1st Geneva Protocol on Liberation Movements, in order to relate with third countries has issued the institutional governing system: the National Council of the Venetian People.

The Venetian National Liberation Committee (C. L. N. V.), the National Council of the Venetian People, the European Central Bank and the Venetian National Bank have international legal status ,therefore the eligibility, to take ownership of subjective legal situations created by rules of international law. On the

basis of which they can be considered as entities of independent legal charge; they are international organizations, holders of rights and obligations within the international law order and they may act independently from the States. In the concrete manifestation of international subjectivity, they can also count on immunity and privileges. The founding act determines the structure and objectives of the Venetian National Liberation Committee and lists the powers attributed to it in order to achieve the set goals. With the effective use of these powers, in acting concretely on an international level,to make the C.L.N.V. an actor of the international community, therefore suitable to be a legal personality, in full real capacity to exercise all the functions of the principle of effectiveness. The principle of effectiveness in law is that principle which provides for the concrete execution of what is established by substantive law, i.e. the rules that make part of the order.

This is the principle on which the protection of rights is based when it becomes effective in the individual concrete case. The principle of effectiveness in law arose out Common Law and transited into international law through the theory of implicit powers: but it is thanks to supra-national that it has established itself as a means of enforcing the judgments made by the Jurisdiction. Precisely because of its ability to guarantee the effectiveness of the rules of law within a legal system, can be considered a parameter to evaluate the validity of a specific legislative system. The principle of effectiveness was already established when was at Community level, following a slow a slow evolution in case-law, since it was not expressly codified by any treaty provision. The rules used by the Court of Justice as a regulatory basis are mainly two: Article 10 of the T.C.E., which establishes the obligation for the states members to take all appropriate measures to make the application of

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Community law effective, omitting all those behaviors that may be an obstacle; and Article 2 of the T. E. U. that, after having listed all the objectives of the E.U., in the last paragraph declares that the E.U. is committed to achieving these objectives in compliance with the principle of subsidiarity, the principle according to which intervention dell'U.E. it is subordinated to the impossibility of the member states to intervene, through their instruments national. The National Council of the Venetian Territories exercises a power of government, including all the its constituent elements, referring to all the subjects belonging to the Venetian state community is the holder of rights and obligations under international law, It has the ability to act in the life of the international relations and to produce legal acts, reaffirming its commitment to the values and the principles of democracy, human rights and the rule of law, for social cohesion, human dignity, and equality. Ensuring full enjoyment and access to all human rights, including social and economic rights, by all members of society; reduce people's vulnerability; and strengthen the fabric of sustainable democratic societies. These goals must be achieved by contributing to the promotion of solidarity and protection of human dignity, equality and equal opportunities for all, as well as preventing and fighting against violence and discrimination on any base. With the collegial legal order of the National Council of the Venetian People, in the execution of the substantive law of implicit powers of government, having the strength to become and to impose itself as a positive right for the protection of rights, applied and observed by the self-determined Venetian people all in all, the Italian State loses the exclusivity of the principle of effectiveness in the historic Venetian territories, claimed. There we find in the presence of an important conquest of legal civilization: the Self-determination of Peoples from "principle" of politics becomes a "fundamental right" expressly recognized by human rights universal law, to save future generations, to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and value of the human person, in the equality of the rights of men and women and of all Peoples to create the conditions in which justice and respect for the obligations deriving from the treaties and to the other sources of international law may be maintained, to promote social progress and a higher standard of living in a wider freedom, to practice tolerance and to live in peace with each other in good neighbourly relations, to join forces to maintain international peace and security, and to ensure, through acceptance of principles and the establishment of systems, that the strength of arms will not be used, except in the common interest, to use international instruments to promote economic and social progress of all peoples. The Self-determination of peoples is a fundamental principle of contemporary international law, by virtue of which all Peoples have the right to decide independently of its political, economic and social structure. The International Court of Justice has it characterized as a principle from which the so-called erga omnes obligations derive, in whose respect they have an interest legally recognized all States, in the name and on behalf of the international community (C.I.J., 30.6.1995, Case Concerning East Timor, Portugal c. Australia; C.I.J., 9.7.2004, Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, advisory opinion). According to one side of doctrine, the principle has become part of ius cogens, in other words, of that core of mandatory rules protecting fundamental values of the international community (see Brownlie, I., Principles of Public International Law, VII ed., Oxford, 2008, 511; Cassese, A., Self-Determination of Peoples. A Legal Reappraisal, Cambridge, 1995, 140). Under international human rights law, the holder of the right to self-determination is the People as a separate entity from the state. Embrace the cause of the consitutinal state does not only mean stopping at a legal transaction, but also acting to safeguard the associated freedom. Hence, the discussion on the rule of law cannot be separated from that on the "right to freedom knowledge" which, after the "right to the truth", consists of the right to know in what way and for which reasons governments take certain decisions that affect human rights, civil liberties and the international policy choices. In the historical-political framework of the right of self-determination of Peoples, Unesco Paris in 1989., the term "people" is used to refer to a group of human beings who present the following features:

- (a) a common historical tradition,
- (b) a racial or ethnic identity,

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(c) cultural homogeneity,

(d) a linguistic identity,

(e) religious or ideological affinities,

(f) territorial links,

(g) a common economic life;

- the group, without needing to be numerically significant (for example, the population of micro-states), must be more than just an association of individuals within a state;

- the group as such must wish to be identified as a people or have consciousness of being a people, it being understood that groups or members of these groups, while sharing the above characteristics indicated, they may not have this will or this consciousness;

- the group members must have institutions or others ways to express their common characteristics and their desire for identity. Deny or ignore the self-determination of peoples is the same as denying or ignoring the democratic deontology.

The Venetian Provisional Legal System is the legal reference tool provided by the Provisional Venetian Government for the management of the transition phase. Every Citizen of the Venetian People has the right and the power to delegate the provisional administration of the Venetian State to the Provisional Venetian Government, established in accordance with and for the purposes of Article 96.3 of the First Geneva Protocol of 1977, recognizing it as the only one legally constituted authority over the occupied territories of their homeland. For a free, conscious and democratic choice, in order to improve our Union, guarantee the justice, ensure the peacefulness inside, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, safeguard for us and for our descendant the good of freedom, we put into direct democracy the Federal Constitution of the United States of Venetian Confederation, the Federal Law on the Venetian National Bank and the Federal Act on the Venetian Unity monetary policy, as a legal system for the Venetian Nation.

According to Resolution 18/6, a democratic and equitable international order requires the realisation, between the other, of the following points:

- The right of all peoples to self-determination, by virtue of which they can freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development;
- The right of peoples and nations to the permanent sovereignty over their wealth and natural resources;
- The right of every person and of all peoples to development;
- The right of all peoples to peace
- The right to an international economic order based on the equal participation in the decision-making process, interdependence, mutual interest, solidarity and cooperation between all States;
- International solidarity, as a right of persons and individuals;
- The promotion and consolidation of transparent, democratic, fair and responsible international institutions in all areas of cooperation, in particular through the implementation of the principle of full and equal participation in each other's decision-making mechanisms;
- The right to equal participation of all, without discrimination, in the national and global decision-making process
- The principle of a fair regional and gender representation in the system's staff composition

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of the United Nations;

- The promotion of an international order of information and communication that is free, fair, efficient and balanced, based on the international cooperation to establish a new balance and a greater reciprocity in the international flow of information, in particular by correcting inequalities in the flow of information to and from developing countries;
- The respect for cultural diversity and the cultural rights of all, as increasing cultural pluralism contributes to a wider exchange of knowledge and understanding of cultural contexts, promoting the application and enjoyment of universally accepted human rights throughout the world and promoting stable and friendly relations between peoples and nations around the world
- The right of every person and all Peoples to a healthy environment and international cooperation strengthened that responds effectively to the assistance needs of national adaptation efforts to the climate changes, in particular in developing countries, and to promote the implementation of international agreements in the field of mitigation; The promotion of equitable access to the resulting benefits from the international distribution of wealth through an enhanced international cooperation, in particular in international economic, trade and financial relations;
- The benefit of all people's ownership of the common heritage of humanity in relation to the right for public access to culture;
- The shared responsibility of the world's Nations for managing of global economic and social development, as the threats to international peace and security, should be dealt with at multilateral level.

Legal Basis

By virtue of the principles which characterise the rule of law on the judicial protection of peoples in self-determination/self-decision, solemnly proclaimed and recognized:

- Article 2 of the Treaty of Tartu signed on February 2nd 1920 (USSR-Estonia). Montevideo Convention on the Rights and Duties of States. Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (VCLT)
- Atlantic Charter. Declaration of Principles of Agreed International Policy (1941) Charter of the United Nations: Article 1 comma 2 and Article 55
- Declaration of Human Rights (1948)
- Resolution 217 A (III) - Universal Declaration of Human Rights - 10.12.1948
- Resolution 1514(L)XV/1960 - Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples. Resolution 2200/A of 1966 - International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and International Covenant on economic, social and cultural rights
- Resolution 2625(XXV)/1970 - the principle that States shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations.
- Resolution 3314(XXIX)/1974 - Definition of aggression with reference to 2625(XXV)/1970
- Resolution 55/2 - United Nations Millennium Declaration - 20.09.2000
- Resolution 41/128 - Declaration on the right to development - U.N.O. 04.12.1986
- Resolution CDS 276 - Condemnation of the use of force by the Libyan regime against demonstrators in 1970 issued unanimously on 26.11.2011 and referred to the International Criminal Court for the first time.

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- Resolution 61/178 of 20 December 2006 - UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)
- Resolution 61/295 of 13 September 2007 - Approval of the Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
- 107th UN Plenary Session
- COM (2012) 748: Proposal for a council on the Union position
- Declaration of acceptance of the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court Art. 94 of the Charter of the United Nations
- Judgments International Criminal Court
- Judgments and advisory binding opinions of the International Court of Justice, IJC Codification of 2001 by the ILC (International Law Commission)
- UNCTAD/GDS/APP/2013/1 - Report on " Palestinian Fiscal Revenue Leakage to Israel under the Paris Protocol on Economic Relations"
- United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPS).

The UN "Protect, Respect and Remedy" Framework for Business and Human Rights

U.N. Human Rights Council, "Resolution 8/7

Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (1975)

African Charter on the Rights of Human and Peoples' Right (so-called Banjul Charter adopted in 1981)

Jurisprudence of the Canadian Supreme Court on this matter see case n° 25506 of 20.8.1998 –

Re-secession of Quebec - 2 SCR 217 - 112 (b), Court of Justice: Community Directive 85/577 - 89/665

Article 19 of the Charter of Nice - Treaty on European Union and Article 47 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU.

The Venetian National Liberation Committee solemnly subscribes and adopts with instruction of accession, acceptance, ratification, unanimous vote:

- Accession to the United Nations on 18 September 2018
- Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties
- Charter of the United Nations (San Francisco on 26 June 1945)
- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
- Additional Protocol relating to the protection of victims of international armed conflicts
- Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court
- Agreement Relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982.
- Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their disposal.
- Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity
- Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhumane or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.
- Convention on Biological Diversity
- Convention on Cluster Munitions
- Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
- Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons which may be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects (with Protocols I, II and III
- Convention on the Law of the Non-Navigational Uses of International Watercourses
- Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity

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- Convention on the Political Rights of Women
- Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents.
- Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide
- Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards
- Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
- Convention on the Rights of the Child
- Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel
- Declaration 12(3) granting retroactive jurisdiction to the ICC (since 13 June 2014)
- Geneva Convention (I) on Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field, 1949
- Geneva Convention (II) on the Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked of Armed Forces at Sea, 1949
- Geneva Convention (III) on Prisoners of War, 1949
- Geneva Convention (IV) on Civilians, 1949
- International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
- International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid
- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
- Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel
- Paris Agreement
- Paris 16.11.1972 UNESCO
- Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Adoption of an Additional Distinctive Emblem
Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts
- Protocol on Non-Detectable Fragments (Protocol I) to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons
- Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons (Protocol III) to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons
- Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court
- The Hague Convention (IV) Respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land and its Annex: Regulations concerning the Laws and Customs of War on Land
- The Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict
- Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons
- United Nations Convention against Corruption
- United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
- United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
- Vienna Convention on Consular Relations
- Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations
- Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties
- Bern Convention (1979)
- Bern Convention (1886).
- The principles of the World Code of Ethics for Tourism
- The Ten Principles of the UN Global Compact.
- Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989

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- Convention on Jurisdictional Immunities. 2004
- Convention on the law applicable to certain rights in respect of securities held with an intermediary The Hague on 5 July 2006

The public act entered into force for the Venetian Nation on 18 September 2018, with the declaration of acceptance of the obligations with full and complete execution of the instrument of ratification, by the Government of transition of the National People's Council of Veneto in compliance with international law. Approved the decision of the General Secretariat of the Venetian National Council, the definition of the political agenda of the National Council of the Venetian People. With the adoption of certain legislative actions to be taken to achieve implementation targets for the next five years.

Main priorities:

- a. Protect the neutrality of the Venetian Confederation
- b. Protect citizens and freedoms.
- c. Develop our strong and lively economic base: Veneto is the model for the future.
- d. Build a green, fair, social and climate-neutral Veneto.
- e. Promote Venetian interests and values on the world stage. In an increasingly changing world, characterized by increasing uncertainty and complexity, the Venetian Confederation must pursue a strategic line action and strengthen its capacity to act independently to protect its interests, values, lifestyle and shape the future of the planet.

In an ever-changing world, characterized by uncertainty, the Legislative Council has agreed the following key actions: Support

the United Nations and essential multilateral organisations.

Promote sustainable development, implement the 2030 Agenda, making full use of the principles of the World Code of Ethics for Tourism and the "The Ten Principles of the UN Global Compact."

In accordance with the Art. 3 on Federal Law on Venetian National Bank, Banknote issuing monopoly, the National Bank has the exclusive right to issue the banknotes, subscribed to direct democracy of the right of self-determination of the peoples by 14.581 citizens of Venetian nationality of the Venetian Confederation declared to the United Nations, in compliance with articles 99, 100 and 123 of the Venetian Federal Constitution, upon mandate of the decision of the Governing Council of the (National Venetian Bank) Banca Nazionale Veneta to purchase private and public sector activities with a conventional monetary policy of the Self-Determined Veneto People's of the Venetian National Liberation Committee, acquired with a quantitative easing policy the ownership of the folders of the Revenue Agency (Agenzia delle Entrate) issued by the Italian State expressed in euros and in compliance with Art. 1. The monetary unit, the Venetian monetary unit is the Zechino, it is divided into one hundred cents. For the judicial protection of the rights listed above by international law which recognizes to the individual a personality deriving from the fact that human rights conventions make it the recipient of the norms contained therein, the Venetian people (popolo Veneto, Veneto people) is the holder of the right of self-determination. This principle is then developed in its various implications by the subsequent human rights pacts, that on civil and political rights, and that on economic, social and cultural rights, opened for signature on December 16, 1966 in New York.

These two normative acts not only confirm the fundamental right of self-determination of peoples - "all peoples have the right of self-determination and by virtue of this right freely decide on their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development" (Art. 1, paragraph 1) but more concretely commit the individual states to develop this right - "the States parties of this pact must promote the implementation of the right of self-determination of peoples and respect this right, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations" (Art.1 paragraph 3) - also ratified by the Italian state with law 881/77 of 25 October 1977).

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Recognizing that the United Nations Charter, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, as well as the Vienna Declaration and Program of Action, affirm the fundamental importance of the right of all peoples to self-determination, by virtue of which they freely decide, their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development, bearing in mind that nothing of what is contained in this Declaration can be used to deny a people, no matter which one, his right to self-determination, exercised in accordance with international law.

Developed in more complex forms from the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966), the forecasts of which are then further developed by the final act of the Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe (1975) and by the African Charter on Human Rights and of peoples (so-called Banjul Charter adopted in 1981). Self-determination comes to understand not only the power of the Veneto people to decide the political regime deemed suitable for the purposes set out above, but also to decide the type of economic, social and cultural organization congenial to it. In this way, not only does a right to self-determination emerge in the more traditionally political sense, but also in the economic, social and cultural sense.

In accordance with:

Treaty establishing the European Community.

Treaty on European Union.

Lisbon Treaty, European Union Reform Treaty, signed in Lisbon on 13 December 2007, Consolidated version of the Treaty on European Union and the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union

Protocols - Attachments - Declarations attached to the final act of the Intergovernmental Conference.

Statute of the European Central Bank.

Protocol on the Statute of the European System of Central Banks and of the European Central Bank.

Statutes of European national central banks.

Statute of the Council of Europe.

Objectives and values of the European union

Treaty on the functioning of the European Union, monetary policy.

- Article 127 (ex Article 105 TEC)
- Article 128 (ex Article 106 TEC)
- Articles 3 and 13 of the Treaty on European Union (TEU). The main provisions are contained in Article 3 (1) (c), Articles 119, 123, 127 to 134, 138 to 144, 219 and 282 to 284 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) . Protocol (No. 4) on the Statute of the European System of Central Banks and of the European Central Bank; protocol (No. 15) on certain provisions relating to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; protocol (No. 16) on certain provisions relating to Denmark; annexed to the TEU and TFEU. Regulation (EU) no. 1024/2013 of the Council, of 15 October 2013, which assigns specific tasks to the European Central Bank regarding policies relating to the prudential supervision of credit institutions (regulation on the single supervisory mechanism (SSM)).
- Regulation (EU) No. 806 / 2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 July 2014 establishing uniform rules and procedure for the resolution of credit institutions and certain investment firms (regulation on the single resolution mechanism (SRM)).
- Article 128 TFEU
- Article 132 TFEU
- Article 127 (4) TFEU
- Article 138 TFEU
- Article 5 of the Statute of the ECB
- Article 123 TFEU
- Articles 139 to 144 TFEU

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- Article 127, paragraphs 1 to 3 and paragraph 5, TFEU

Ultra vires judgement of the German Federal Constitutional Court of 5 May 2020 - 2 BvR 859/15 - 2 BvR 1651/15 - 2 BvR 2006/15 - 2 BvR 980/16.

All the legitimate authorities representing the self-determined Venetian people, with this Official, legal, juridical act of international public law to protect and respect the laws of international law, not having signed treaties neither with the European Central Bank nor with the European Union, in the Target 2 framework, make a guarantee deposit for the same amount of euro & zechino (sequin) against the total maneuver of 20 million zechino / euro in total balance amount.

Peremptory from the date of the recipient 30 days for reply, elapsed for acceptance of silent assent or opposition to the reference Court: International Court of Justice.



Self-determination is necessary and urgent to clarify the will of the Venetian people in order to self-determination, so that the free and voluntary aspiration to self-determination can be achieved in a peaceful context and constitutionally recognized by the Italian State.

The "Venetian people" is a thousand-year-old historical reality, alive and current, already juridically organized in a sovereign way, in a specific territorial area where the same language is still spoken, the same culture grows, the same traditions are valorized, the same habits collective, the high values of family community, of the nation, of attachment to work and solidarity, of legality and justice in freedom. The "Venetian people" is legally recognized as such also by the current Italian positive order which with the law of 22 May 1971, n. 340, in article 2 explicitly recognizes its right that: "The self-government of the Venetian people takes place in forms that respond to the characteristics and traditions of its history". It is within the faculty of the "Venetian people" to invoke and claim this right in legal and democratic ways and forms (also governed by internationally conceived and signed acts or pacts) - of the Venetian Territories act of accession to the Italian state order of 1866, repealed with state legislative provisions, in accordance with article 14, paragraph 14-quater, of law no. 246. (10G0236) (OJ n.292 of 15-12-2010 - Ordinary Supplement n.276). Precisely Article 10 of the Italian Constitution provides that the legal order of the State conforms to the generally recognized norms of international law, intends to peacefully, legally and democratically claim the natural law, and as such intangible, inalienable and imprescriptible, of every free people. The Italian state with legislative decree 212 dd 31.12.2010 has repealed the R.D. 3300 dd 04.11.1866 validated in Law 3841 dd 18.07.1867 which declared the provinces of Venice and Mantua to be an integral part of the Kingdom of Italy. On the initiative of the Italian State, the Sede Operativa – *Via Giacomo Matteotti, 8/A – 36075 Montebelluna Maggiore (VI) - Territori Veneti Occupati* segreteria@clnveneto.net - www.clnveneto.net



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(Art. 96.3 1° Protocollo Convenzione di Ginevra 1977 – legge n.762 del 11 dicembre 1985)

Venetian territories are therefore returned to their original condition of freedom, independence and sovereignty. With effect from 31.12. 2010, the Italian State has unconditionally ceased the jurisdiction of law over the Venetian Territories and remains over them as an occupying State without title. The current de facto Italian occupation in the Venetian Territories ceases with the adoption of its own regulation by the Venetian Territories themselves and with the consequent construction of the related state structures, starting with the establishment of their own Authority. The Venetian Territories, in the continuity of their institutional history, with their own distinct Constitutions each declare their own freedom, sovereignty and independence and, in turn, constitute the Confederation of the Territories of the Veneto State, with the adoption of a conforming Confederal Constitution. Pursuant to international human rights law, the subject holder of the right to self-determination is the Venetian People as a subject distinct from the Italian State. Marrying the cause of the rule of law does not mean stopping only for a juridical operation, but also acting for the protection of connected freedoms. From here, the discussion on the rule of law cannot disregard the discussion on the "right to knowledge" which, after the "right to truth", consists in the right to know in which way and for which reason governments take certain decisions that affect the human rights, civil liberties and international policy choices. A law is something that is carefully written, thinking about what will come out of it. The history of the Venetian people and its right to exist is not canceled by law, the facts and responsibilities for the tragedies of the past teach, from the fascist racial laws, to the policies of racial segregation of apartheid. Pacta sunt servanda. Peace, collaboration between peoples, are now universal values. They are the values of "everyone", that is, those values in which a civilization recognizes itself and those who do not accept them put themselves ipso facto outside of it. In the name of the Veneto people, the legal, civil, political, economic, social and cultural representations, in the implementation of the requests for civil, political, economic, social and cultural development of the Veneto State, sign this International Public Legal Act at the bottom.

The international legal figures in charge are available for bilateral treaties and agreements to define the times and methods for implementing the right of self-determination of the Venetian people, as required by international law.

Venice 16/7/2020

A.N.V. National Council of the Venetian People
Responsible for Legal Affairs
Paluan Franco

Chief of the Tax Commission
Dottori Mauro

President
Casasola Amedeo

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This document has 15 pages in Italian and 12 in English.

Appendix 1: Deed of foundation C.L.N.V. (Venetian National Liberation Committee)

Appendix 2: Accession to the Rome Statute C.P.I. (International Criminal Court)

Appendix 3: Accession to the O.N.U.

Appendix 4: report Q.E. (Quantitative Easing)