



COMITATO LIBERAZIONE NAZIONALE VENETO

[Art. 96, 3° Protocollo Costituzione di Giolitti 1907 - legge n. 362 del 11 dicembre 1994]



International Public Legal Act: "Venice Commission"

Performed by:

Veneto National Liberation Committee

National Council of the Veneto People

Organization for the Liberation of the Venetian Territories

Venetian National Authority (A.N.V.)

Legal Affairs Office of the Legislative Council of the Veneto People

United Nations Secretary-General. Mr. António Guterres "Universal human rights are not separated from the right of peoples to self-determination". Obligations reflected in the resolution of the General Assembly 1514 (XV).

Secretary General of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Mr. Angel Gurría: "the OECD is bound by the principles and objectives defined by the Helsinki Act of 1975 and the Paris Charter of 1990".

Venice Commission: An examination of the Constitution makes it clear that this fundamental autonomy is by no means guaranteed at the constitutional level, the Constitution delegates almost every important aspect of this autonomy to legislation.

Declaration of independence.

Constituent Assembly: provisions: People-Government-Territory.

The Veneto National Liberation Committee, the government of the Veneto National Council, adopt the Swiss Constitution, as per the unanimous vote of the Venetian Constituent Assembly, for the full enforceability of the effectiveness on the native Veneto territories, in transition, law N.10.

Subject: Official Communication.

Conduct of referendum for the self-determination of the Veneto people: Jus gentium pacta sunt servanda.

Sede del Governo: Palazzo Ducale - Venezia
Sede Operativa - Via Strada per Fratta, 35 - 33077 Sacile (PN) - Territori Veneti Occupati
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COMITATO LIBERAZIONE NAZIONALE VENETO

1945 - 1977 (Presidenza: L. Carotoni - 1977 - oggi a Via del 12 dicembre 1981)



To the President of the Constitutional Court Giancarlo Coraggio - Piazza del Quirinale 00187 Rome

To the President of the Italian Republic Sergio Mattarella - Quirinal Palace Piazza del Quirinale 00187 Rome

To the High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy Mr. Josep Borrell c / o European Commission Rue de la Loi - Weststraat 200 1049 Brussels - Belgium

To His Excellency, United Nations Secretary-General, Mr. António Guterres.

U.N. Office of Legal affairs Mr. Miguel de Serpa 760 United Nations Plaza New York 10017 - USA

To U.N. - OHCHR Ms. Michelle Bachelet Jeria Palais Wilson - Rue de Paquis, 52 CH-1201 Genève - SUISSE

At the O.E.C.D. - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) General-Secretary Mr. Angel Gurría 2, Rue André Pascal 75775 Paris Cedex 16 - FRANCE

For legal acts, unlike mere legal facts, the attribution to a legal entity is therefore relevant, which can be the natural person who wanted their occurrence or the legal person for which said natural person acted as organ; they presuppose voluntariness which, in turn, implies awareness on the part of those who acted, that is, their ability to understand and, therefore, freely want.

PREAMBLE:

We People of Veneto, consider that the recognition of the dignity inherent in all members of the human family and of their rights, equal and inalienable, constitutes the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world; we consider that the disregard and contempt of human rights have led to acts of barbarism that offend the conscience of humanity and that the advent of a world in which human beings enjoy freedom of speech and belief and freedom from fear and want has been proclaimed as man's highest aspiration; we consider that it is indispensable that human rights are protected by legal norms if we want to avoid man being forced to resort, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression; we consider that it is essential to promote the development of friendly relations between nations; we consider that the Peoples of the United Nations have reaffirmed, in the Charter, their faith in the fundamental rights of man, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equality of rights of men and women and have decided to promote social progress and a better standard of living in greater freedom; we consider that the Member States have undertaken to pursue, in cooperation with the United Nations, universal respect and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms; we also consider that a common understanding of these rights and freedoms is of the greatest importance for the full realization of these commitments.

The Veneto National Liberation Committee in compliance with the provisions contained in Art. 96.3 of the 1st Additional Protocol of 1977, to the Geneva Conventions of 1949, Art. 96.3 of the First Geneva Protocol of 1977 on Liberation Movements, in order to deal with third States, the



COMITATO LIBERAZIONE NAZIONALE VENETO

[Art. 96, 1° Periodo della Costituzione di Venezia (1977) - Legge n. 562 del 12 dicembre 1991]



institutional apparatus of Government has been issued: the National Council of the Veneto People.

The Veneto National Liberation Committee has international legal personality, by virtue of which it can be considered a subject of autonomous legal imputation; is an international organization. It has ownership of rights and obligations within international law and can act independently of the States. In the concrete manifestation of international subjectivity, it can also include immunity and privileges.

The founding act determines the structure and objectives of the Organization for the Liberation of the Venetian Territories and lists the powers attributed to achieve the intended purposes. With the effective use of these powers, in acting concretely on the international level, to make him an actor of the international community, therefore suitable to be holder of legal personality, in full real capacity to exercise all the functions of the principle of effectiveness. The principle of effectiveness in law is the principle that provides for the concrete execution of what is established by substantive law, or by the rules that are part of the legal system. This is the principle on which the protection of rights is based when it becomes effective in the individual concrete case. It arose from Common law and passed into international law through the theory of implicit powers: but it is thanks to supranational legal systems that it has established itself as a means for the enforcement of the judgments made by the Jurisdiction. Precisely because of this suitability to guarantee the effectiveness of the rules of law within a legal system, it can be considered a parameter for assessing the validity of a given legislative system. The principle of effectiveness was established, already when it was in the Community context, following a slow evolution of jurisprudential law, not being expressly codified by any provision of the Treaty. The rules that the Court of Justice has used as a legal basis are mainly two:

- Art. 10 of the T.E.C., which establishes the obligation for member states to adopt all appropriate measures to make effective the application of Community law, omitting all those behaviors that may be an obstacle.
- - Art 2 T.U.E. which, after having listed all the objectives of the E.U., in the last paragraph declares that the E.U. undertakes to achieve these objectives in compliance with the principle of subsidiarity, that is the principle according to which the intervention of the E.U. it is subordinated to the impossibility of member states to intervene, by means of their national instruments. Realization of the right of self-determination of the Veneto people. Law of the right of self-determination of peoples, of the Veneto People. Today, the self-determination of peoples, as well as being stated among the purposes of the United Nations (Article 1 of the statute), is formally recognized as a fundamental human right by the most important international legal conventions on human rights. The Veneto National Liberation Committee exercises a power of government, including all its constituent elements, referring to all the subjects belonging to the Venetian State community and is the holder of the rights and obligations provided for by the rules of international law. It has the ability to act in the life of international relations and to produce legal acts. To reaffirm its commitment to the values and principles of democracy, human rights and the rule of law, to social cohesion, human dignity and equality. Ensure full enjoyment and access to all human rights, including social and economic rights, by all members of society; reduce the vulnerability of people; and strengthen the fabric of sustainable

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democratic societies. These objectives must be achieved by contributing to the promotion of solidarity and the protection of human dignity, equality and equal opportunities for all, as well as to the prevention and fight against violence and discrimination on any basis. The supreme law is the well-being of the Venetian population. With the collegial legal system of the National Council of the Veneto People, in the execution of the substantive law of the implicit powers of government, having the power to become and impose itself as a positive law for the protection of the rights, applied and observed by the entire Veneto People, The Italian state loses the exclusivity of effectiveness in the historic, claimed Venetian territories. We are in the presence of an important conquest of legal civilization: the Self-Determination of Peoples from a "principle" of politics becomes a "fundamental right" expressly recognized by the universal law of human rights, to save future generations, to reaffirm faith in rights fundamental to man, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal 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 other sources of law can be maintained, to promote social progress and a higher standard of living in greater freedom, to practice tolerance and to live in peace with one another in good neighborly relations, to join forces to maintain international peace and security, to ensure, through the acceptance of principles and the establishment of systems, that force of arms will not be used, unless that in the common interest, to employ international instruments to promote the 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 on their own political, economic and social order. The International Court of Justice has characterized it as a principle from which so-called obligations derive erga omnes, in whose respect all States have a legally recognized interest, in the name and on behalf of the international community (CIJ, 30.6.1995, Case Concerning East Timor, Portugal v. Australia; CIJ, 9.7.2004, Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, advisory opinion). According to part of the doctrine, the principle has become part of the ius cogens, that is, of that nucleus of mandatory rules for the protection of 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 subject with the right to self-determination is the people as a subject distinct from the state. Marrying the cause of the rule of law does not mean stopping only at a legal operation, but also acting to safeguard the related freedoms. Hence, the discussion on the rule of law cannot ignore that on the "right to know" which, after the "right to truth", consists of the right to know how and for what reason governments take certain decisions that affect human rights, civil liberties and international policy choices. The historical-political framework of the right of peoples to self-determination. Unesco Paris in 1989, we speak of "people", we refer to:

- to a group of human beings who have the following characteristics:
- a) a common historical tradition,
- b) a racial or ethnic identity,
- c) cultural homogeneity,



- d) a linguistic identity,
- e) religious or ideological affinities,
- f) territorial ties,
- g) a common economic life;

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

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

- the group must have institutions or other means to express its common characteristics and its desire for identity.

Denying or ignoring the self-determination of peoples is tantamount to denying or ignoring democratic ethics.

In the implementation of acts having the force of law:

On 22 July 2010, the International Court of Justice ruled that the declaration of independence does not violate international law: The substantial autonomy of the Italian State is by no means guaranteed at the constitutional level. The Constitution delegates almost every important aspect of this autonomy to the legislator. It is clear that ordinary law can limit the autonomy of the regions and whether or not the self-government of the Veneto people will be achieved.

UN Security Council Resolution 1244 in 1999. Helsinki Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE). 1 August 1975 I. VII and VIII.

The consultative referendum for the independence of Veneto was rejected ("Do you want Veneto to become an independent and sovereign Republic? Yes or no?"). On the other hand, it is possible to obtain greater forms of autonomy, according to the path indicated in article 116, on a closed and detailed list of subjects (both shared with the State and exclusive) including education, environmental protection, ecosystem, cultural heritage, the organization of justice of the peace.

Constitutional Court 19 June 2014.

Consultative referendum of 2017 in Veneto. The referendum was approved by the regional council of Veneto to find out the opinion of the voters of the region regarding the attribution of further forms and particular conditions of autonomy to its territorial body. For the consultation to be effective, the participation of the majority of those entitled to vote was required.

Ballot details: results - Percentage of voters:

| | | |
|-----|-----------|--------|
| Yes | 2 273 985 | 98,00% |
|-----|-----------|--------|



COMITATO LIBERAZIONE NAZIONALE VENETO

(Art. 76.1 P. 1° Disposizioni d'urgenza in materia elettorale - legge n. 162 del 23 dicembre 1983)



| | | |
|-------------------|-----------|---------|
| No | 43 938 | 1.9% |
| Blank ballots | 5 163 | 0.2% |
| Void ballots | 5 865 | 0.3% |
| Contested ballots | 9 | 0.0% |
| Total voters | 2 328 947 | 57.9% |
| Electoral body | 4 019 628 | 100.00% |

Pursuant to article 27, paragraph 2, of the regional statute, having reached the quorum, the regional council was required to examine the referendum matter within ninety days from the announcement of the results. Having prevailed the favorable votes, the president of the regional Council, presented to the legislative assembly a program of negotiations to be conducted with the executive of the state, together with a bill transposing the path and the contents for the achievement of differentiated autonomy. Previous attempts at a referendum for the autonomy of Veneto. 1991-1992 the regional Council of Veneto. Consulta of 1992, the regional consultative referendum "although devoid of binding efficacy, cannot fail to exercise its influence, direction and orientation, as well as with respect to the power of initiative pertaining to the regional Council, also with regard to the subsequent phases of the procedure for the formation of state law, to the point of conditioning discretionary choices entrusted to the exclusive competence of central state bodies: with the consequent violation of that limit already indicated by this Court as proper to regional consultative referendums and referred to the need to avoid "to negatively influence the constitutional and political order of the state". In 1998, the Veneto region re-proposed the request for a referendum on autonomy, canceled in 2000 by the Constitutional Court, for similar reasons to the previous sentence of 1992. In 2000-2001, the Veneto regional Council re-approved a third regional law to establish a "consultative referendum on the presentation of a constitutional law proposal for the transfer to the Veneto region of state functions in the fields of health, vocational training and education, local police". Also in this case, the Amato II government, proposed a constitutional challenge, but the subsequent Berlusconi II government, withdrew the appeal. Moreover, none of the "regional referendums on devolution" was held, as many matters of state competence were attributed to all Italian regions following the reform of Title V of the second part of the Constitution in 2001. The Berlusconi II government led in 2005-2006 to the approval of a further constitutional revision project, which envisaged, albeit together with the re-centralization of most of the legislative powers, the transfer of functions in the field of health, education and regional administrative police been to the regions. In order to have this reform approved, the Lombardy and Veneto regions promoted the constitutional referendum of 2006, while another 14 Italian regions also asked for a confirmatory referendum, but in order to reject the proposal. The result of the referendum of 25-26 June 2006 was significant: the proposed amendment to part II of the Constitution was rejected by the voters at a national level, but Lombardy and Veneto were the only two regions, in addition to the foreign constituency, in which the yes to reform. Previous requests for implementation of art. 116 of the Constitution.

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In 2007 Veneto, as well as Lombardy in the same year, Tuscany in 2003 and Piedmont in 2008, approved the start of negotiations with the state government for the attribution of the matters indicated in Article 116, paragraph 3, of the Constitution; however, none of the requesting regions was then able to carry out the negotiations on the particular forms and conditions of autonomy required. Total closure by the government to the requests for differentiated (true) autonomy of Lombardy and Veneto. The existence of the jurisdictional functions exercised by the Organization for the Liberation of the Venetian Territories with executive actions of the law of the right of self-determination of the Veneto people have legal value. The Organization for the Liberation of the Venetian Territories (International legal personality) joined the Vienna Convention on the law of treaties, concluded in Vienna on May 23, 1969, by means of an instrument of accession. Section 1 Respect for treaties. Art. 26 Pacta sunt servanda.

Each treaty in force is binding on the parties and they must execute it in good faith. Art. 27. A party may not invoke the provisions of its domestic law to justify the non-execution of a treaty. This rule does not in any way prejudice the provisions of Article 46. Art. 38 Rules of a treaty which become mandatory for third States following the creation of an international custom. None of the provisions contained in Articles 34 to 37 prohibits a standard established by a treaty it becomes mandatory for a third State as a customary rule of international law recognized as such.

Art. 42 Validity and maintenance in force of the treaties.

1. The validity of a treaty or the consent of a State to be bound by a treaty can be contested only in application of this Convention. 2. The termination of a treaty, its denunciation or the withdrawal of a party can only take place in application of the provisions of the treaty or of this convention. The same rule applies to the suspension of the application of a treaty. Art. 43. Obligations imposed by international law regardless of the treaties. The nullity, termination or denunciation of a treaty, the withdrawal of one of the parties or the suspension of the application of the treaty, when due to the application of this Convention or to the provisions of the treaty, shall in no way prejudice the duty of a State to fulfill any obligation that is set out in the treaty, to which it is subject under international law regardless of the treaty itself. The People of Veneto for the universalization of human rights expressed absolute, Erga Omnes, inalienable, imprescriptible, indispensable. Human rights represent the most relevant and common system of values of the last two centuries. Law of peoples Regulatory idea, connected to the concept of justice, which must inform the principles and norms of international law and its concrete applications, in order to guarantee a common basis for coexistence on a planetary level between free subjects (states and individuals) and equal. In this sense it imposes restrictions on the sovereignty of states and on their right to act without external conditioning towards the people who live within their borders and towards other state organizations. The law of peoples as an extension of the fundamental concepts of his conception of justice as fairness to the sphere of international society, understood as a political society. The law of peoples, in fact, identifies a family of political concepts based on principles of justice and the common good that specify the content of a conception of the just, which operates as a normative argument around the justification and evaluation of the public sphere, starting from universalistic premises, formulated in such a way that it can be



applied to the system of international relations. Self-determination is the right of the Veneto people to define the freedom of choice of the political, economic, social regime is the principle of Venetian Nationality, to access independence as a separate state. This referendum for self-determination is necessary and urgent to clarify the will of the Venetian people with regard to their own self-determination, so that the free and voluntary aspiration to self-determination can be achieved in a peaceful and constitutionally recognized context by the Italian state. The "Venetian people" is a millenary historical reality, alive and current already juridically organized in a sovereign way, in a precise territorial context where even today the same language is spoken, the same culture is increased, the same traditions and habits are valued collectively, the high values of the family community, the nation, attachment to work and solidarity, legality and justice in freedom are defended. The "people of Veneto" is legally recognized as such also by the current positive Italian system 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 correspond to the characteristics and traditions of its history". It is in the faculty of the "Venetian people" to invoke and claim the right to referendum verification (confirmation or denial) - in legal and democratic ways and forms (also regulated by internationally conceived and signed acts or pacts) - of the act of accession of Veneto to the Italian state law of 1866, repealed by state legislative provisions, pursuant to article 14, paragraph 14-quater, of law no. 246. (10G0236) (GU n.292 of 15-12-2010 - Ordinary Suppl. N. 276). Precisely Article 10 of the Italian Constitution provides that the legal system of the State conforms to the generally recognized rules of international law. The adhesion of the Venetian territories to the Kingdom of Italy with the referendum of 21 and 22 October 1866 was achieved with a direct consultation tool. Today the Venetian people intend to claim peacefully, legally and democratically the same right to referendum on the same substantive question. The aspiration to exercise this right of direct and official consultation of the Venetian people rests, among other things, on numerous norms of international law which provide for and reaffirm the right to self-determination of peoples, a natural right, and as such intangible, imprescriptible, of every free people. Self-determination is synonymous with democracy since it means the power of peoples, of each people, to freely choose both the political-institutional form with which to place themselves in the system of international relations and the political and economic regime within their own state. In the first case we speak of external self-determination, in the second of internal self-determination. In principle, therefore, denying or ignoring peoples' self-determination is tantamount to denying or ignoring democratic ethics. By virtue of the principles that characterize the rule of law on the judicial protection of peoples in self-determination, solemnly proclaimed and recognized:

- Right of National and Ethnic groups to freely decide their own destiny: Art. 2 of the Treaty of Tartu of 02 February 1920 (USSR-Estonia).
- Atlantic Charter Declaration of principles of agreed international policy (1941)
- United Nations Charter: Article 1, paragraph 2, and Article 55
- Declaration of Human Rights of 1948



- Resolution 217 A (III) - Universal Declaration of Human Rights - 10.12.1948
- Resolution 1514 (L) XV / 1960 - Declaration on the granting of independence of the Colonial peoples
- Resolution 2200 / A of 1966 - International Covenant for Civil and Political Rights and International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
- Resolution 2625 (XXV) / 1970 - the principle that States refrain, in their international relations, from resorting to the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of a State or in any other way incompatible 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 - O.N.U. 04.12.1986
- CDS Resolution 276 - Condemnation of the use of force by the Libyan regime against protesters 1970 issued unanimously on 26.11.2011 and referred for the first time a state to the International Criminal Court.
- Resolution 61/178 of 20 December 2006 - UN Declaration of Indigenous Peoples' Rights
- 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 EU DECISION
- Declaration of acceptance of the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court Art. 94 of the Charter of the United Nations
- International Criminal Court - I.C.C.
- Judgments and binding advisory opinions of the International Court of Justice, ICJ
- 2001 codification by the CDI
- UNCTAD / GDS / APP / 2013/1 - Report on "Loss of Palestinian tax revenue in Israel under the Paris Protocol on Economic Relations."
- United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPR).
- The UN "Protect, Respect and Remedy" Framework for Business and Human Rights
- U.N. Human Rights Council, "Resolution 8/7"
- Resolution 18/6



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 on their own political, economical and social structure.

Pursuant to international human rights law, the subject holding the right to self-determination is the people as a subject distinct from the state, the content of the principle of self-determination of peoples consists of obligations for the States of the International Community not to prevent or even hinder the self-determination of peoples, understood as their freedom to self-determine their own constitutional order, stated in the Atlantic Charter (14 August 1941) and in the Charter of the United Nations (26 June 1945; art. 1, par. 2 and 55).

The principle of self-determination of peoples is reaffirmed in the General Assembly's Declaration on the independence of colonial peoples (1960); in the Covenants on Civil and Political Rights and on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966); in the Declaration of Principles on Friendly Relations between States, adopted by the General Assembly in 1970, which recommends that UN member states refrain from forceful actions aimed at opposing the realization of the principle of self-determination and recognizes the right of peoples to resist, also with the support of other States and the United Nations, to acts of violence that may preclude their implementation.

The International Court of Justice admitted that the principle of self-determination of peoples has a customary nature, in 1969, with the Vienna Convention, the States accepted the concept of jus cogens, but on condition that the State invoking the imperative character of this norm International was ready to accept the mandatory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice (CIG) in this matter. Jus cogens (II) Consequences:

- a treaty that conflicts with a norm of jus cogens is invalid (or expires if the norm of jus cogens is formed after the stipulation of the treaty).
- the violation of the mandatory rule can never be justified or excused.
- the violation of the mandatory rule can give rise to more serious consequences than those of an ordinary international offense.

The Italian State with decr. leg.vo 212 dd 31.12.2010, 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 Venetian Territories are therefore returned to their original condition of freedom, independence and sovereignty, with effect from 31.12.2010 the Italian State has ceased without reservations the jurisdiction of law over the Venetian Territories and remains on them as an untitled occupying state. The current Italian de facto occupation of the Venetian Territories ceases with the adoption of its own legal system by the same Venetian Territories and with the consequent creation of the related state structures, starting with the establishment of its 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 Territories of the Veneto State, with the adoption of a compliant Confederal Constitution, pursuant to the law international human rights. The holder of the right to self-determination is the People of Veneto as a subject distinct from the Italian State, embracing the cause of the rule of law does not mean stopping only at a legal operation, but also acting to safeguard the related freedoms. Hence, the discussion on the rule of law cannot ignore that on the "right to know" which, after the "right to truth", consists in the right to know how, and why, governments take certain decisions that affect on human rights, civil liberties and international policy choices.

The Organization for the Liberation of the Venetian Territories is qualified to take ownership of subjective legal situations created by rules of international law, whose international personality is identified with being the recipients of these rules. Having to consider international persons-subjects, the entities to which the activities consisting in the exercise of rights, faculties and powers are customarily attributed. International law has progressively attributed legal personality also to some bodies or collective organizations, even though they have different characteristics from those of the States (States in the making), which pursue goals and achieve values recognized and attributed by the International Community or by some of their components, despite this, their international legal personality has contents, characteristics and effects that do not necessarily coincide with those assigned to the States.

Among collective organizations, the so-called Insurgents, especially if they are expressions of National Liberation Movements / Committees. In fact, these are organized entities representing the instances of self-determination of populations in the fulfillment and non-fulfillment of obligations arising from international law. We People of Veneto, work every day to build a world in which every person is recognized all the rights enshrined in the Universal Declaration, and by other international acts on the protection of human rights, of peoples to the right of self-determination. In order to perfect our Union, guarantee justice, ensure internal tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote general well-being, safeguard for us and for our posterity the good of freedom, we set up the National Council of the Veneto People, as a system of government, people-government-territory. According to resolution 18/6, a democratic and equitable international order requires the realization, inter alia, of the following:

- a. 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;
- b. The right of peoples and nations to permanent sovereignty over their natural wealth and resources;
- c. The right of every human person and of all peoples to development;
- d. The right of all peoples to peace;
- e. The right to an international economic order based on equal participation in the decision-making process, interdependence, mutual interest, solidarity and cooperation between all states;



- f. International solidarity, as a right of persons and individuals;
- g. The promotion and consolidation of transparent, democratic, just and accountable international institutions in all areas of cooperation, in particular through the implementation of the principle of full and equal participation in the respective decision-making mechanisms;
- h. The right to an equal participation of all, without any discrimination, in the national and global decision-making process;
- i. The principle of equal regional and gender representation in the composition of the staff of the United Nations system;
- j. The promotion of a free, fair, effective and balanced international order of information and communication, based on international cooperation to establish a new balance and greater reciprocity in the international flow of information, in particular by correcting inequalities in the flow of information to and from countries developing;
- k. Respect for cultural diversity and the cultural rights of all, as it increases cultural pluralism, contributes to a broader exchange of knowledge and understanding of cultural contexts, promotes the application and enjoyment of universally accepted human rights throughout the world and fosters friendly, stable relationships among peoples and nations around the world;
- l. The right of every person and of all peoples to a healthy environment and to enhanced international cooperation that effectively responds to the assistance needs of national climate change adaptation efforts, particularly in developing countries, and that promotes fulfillment of international agreements in the field of mitigation;

Promoting equal access to the benefits of the international distribution of wealth through enhanced international cooperation, particularly in international economic, trade and financial relations;

The enjoyment by all of the ownership of the common heritage of humanity in relation to the public right of access to culture;

f. The shared responsibility of the nations of the world for managing world economic and social development, as well as threats to international peace and security, should be exercised at the multilateral level.

The Veneto National Liberation Committee and the National Council of the Veneto People solemnly sign and adopt with instrument of accession, acceptance, ratification, unanimously:

Accession to the United Nations of 18 September 2018

- Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties
- United Nations Charter San Francisco on June 26, 1945
- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights



COMITATO LIBERAZIONE NAZIONALE VENETO

(Art. 96, 2° Protocollo Costituzione di Venezia (1977 - legge n. 562 del 11 dicembre 1997)



- 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
- 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

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COMITATO LIBERAZIONE NAZIONALE VENETO

(Art. 96.2.1° Preliminare Costituzione di Governo 1977 - legge n. 762 del 11 dicembre 1981)



- 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).



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COMITATO LIBERAZIONE NAZIONALE VENETO

(Art. 96.2 P. Protocollo (convenzioni di Annovera) 1991 - legge n. 76 del 11 dicembre 1993)



- Ratifies the principles of the World Code of Ethics for Tourism
- Ratification of The Ten Principles of the UN Global Compact.
- Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989
- Convention on Jurisdictional Immunities. 2004
- Convention on the law applicable to certain rights in financial instruments held with a Hague intermediary on 5 July 2006

Instrument entered into force for the Venetian Nation on 18 September 2018.

The declaration of acceptance of obligations with full and complete execution of the instrument of ratification, by the transitional government of the National Council of the Veneto People in compliance with international law. In compliance with the principle referred to in Article 10 of the Constitution and in implementation of the aforementioned devices, for the conduct of the self-determination referendum, all citizens who are voters of the decree have the right to participate. Leg.ve Dcr. N. 212 of 31.12.2010 repealed the R.D. 3300 of 04.11.1866, validated in Law 3841 of 18.07.1867 which declared the provinces of Venice and Mantua to be an integral part of the Kingdom of Italy.

The question posed in the votes of the referendum for self-determination is the following:

«Do you want the Venetian territories to return being an independent and sovereign Republic? Yes or No?».

If a State has become the author of a series of serious and massive violations of human rights to the detriment of an Infra-state identity group, which usually go hand in hand with the denial of any right of internal self-determination, the needs of self-determination prevail over those border. The Government of the Legislative Council of the Veneto People is available to bilateral treaties and agreements to define the times and methods for implementing the Right of self-determination of the Veneto People, as provided for by International Law. In fact, self-determination comes to include not only the power of the Veneto People to decide the political regime deemed suitable for the purposes set out above, but also that of deciding the type of economic, social and cultural organization congenial to it. In this way, there is not only a right to self-determination in the more traditionally political sense, but also in an economic, social and cultural sense. Recognizing that the Charter of the United Nations, 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 own political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development. Bearing in mind that nothing contained in this Declaration can be used to deny a people, which that is, his right to self-determination, exercised in accordance with International Law.

The attempt to intimidate of the Italian State, in trying some members of the Veneto National Liberation Committee (legal personality under public international law), in the full enforceability



ty (self-determination with direct democracy), of all the rights mentioned in this public legal act international "Commission of Venice", and annexes, places the Italian State in violation of fundamental human rights, since the self-determination of peoples is a constraint deriving from the community order and international obligations, an inalienable, imprescriptible, indispensable and universal right erga omnes, not processable, the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union of 7 December 2000, which entered into force on 10 December 2009, has binding legal effect, like the European Union Treaties pursuant to art. 6 of the Treaty on European Union (TEU), known as the Lisbon Treaty.

Article 6

1. The Union recognizes the rights, freedoms and principles enshrined in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union of 7 December 2000, adapted on 12 December 2007 in Strasbourg, which has the same legal value as the Treaties. The provisions of the Charter do not in any way extend the competences of the Union defined in the Treaties. The rights, freedoms and principles of the Charter are interpreted in accordance with the general provisions of Title VII of the Charter, which govern its interpretation and application and with due regard to the explanations referred to in the Charter, which indicate the sources of such provisions.
2. The Union accedes to the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms. This accession does not change the Union's competences as defined in the Treaties.
3. Fundamental rights, guaranteed by the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and resulting from the constitutional traditions common to the Member States, form part of Union law as general principles.

V. I.9 Cass. (1 ch.), January 20, 1989 De Witte v. Llevens, Pas., 1989, p. 545. HIERARCHY OF RULES - PROVISION OF AN INTERNATIONAL TREATY WITH DIRECT EFFECT - PRIMARY ON NATIONAL LAW. EUROPEAN CONVENTION ON HUMAN RIGHTS - ARTICLE 6 - BRUYLANT (pages 68 and 69)

75 _ The legally binding character of the Convention's rules which recognize rights and freedoms cannot contradict it.

The Convention and its Protocols are binding on the States which are parties to it and must be carried out by them in good faith (Vienna Convention on the law of treaties, art. 26). Furthermore, Article 1 of the Convention provides that the Contracting States "recognize to all persons subject to their jurisdiction" the rights and freedoms defined in Title 1.

By virtue of the principle of state unity under international law, each contracting state is obliged to ensure that all its organs comply with the obligations arising from the convention. A state cannot rely on its internal structure either legal order to escape its international obligations (Vienna Convention on the law of treaties, article 27), consequently, any violation of the Convention, whether deriving from the constituent power, the legislative power or the executive power, is liable to bind the international responsibility of the state. Contrary to what a sentence of the Supreme Court, which has remained isolated, might lead the judicial bodies, however in-



dependent they may be, and also assume the responsibility of the State under the Convention (see below, n. 94). The same is true for the members of the State, whatever their degree of autonomy and even if they have exclusive powers; the state must answer for the acts or omissions of its decentralized or federated communities.

94_ In the internal legal system.

If the national judge unjustly refused to implement the provisions of the Convention, he would risk assuming the international responsibility of the State in the event that the European supervisory bodies were subsequently referred to the case (Supra, n. 75).

It is recalled that the Lisbon Treaty of 12 December 2007, whose official name is "Lisbon Treaty amending the Treaty on European Union and the Treaty establishing the European Community", is made up of the TEU and the Treaty on the functioning of the European Union (TFEU). Regarding the legal effectiveness of the Charter, the Court of Justice, in its judgment of 19 January 2010, C-555/07, *Seda Ku"cu"kdeveci v. Swedex GmbH & Co. KG*, point 22, stated that: "(V) likewise found that art. 6, no. 1, TEU states that the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union has the same legal value as the Treaties". In this sense, the sentences of 14 October 2010, C-243/09, *Gu"nter Fu" v. Stadt Halle*, point 66; and of 9 November 2010, *Volker und Markus Schecke GbR (C-92/09), Hartmut Eifert (C-93/09) v. Land Hessen*, point 4. In the literature on point v. among others, DANIELE L., *Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union and the Lisbon Treaty*, in *EU Dir.*, 2008, 655; VENTURINI G.-BARIATTI S. (edited by), *Individual rights and international justice*, in Liber F. Pocar, Milan, 2009, 235. Regarding the constitutional rank of the norms of the Charter, TESAURO G., *A revision text drawn up in record time that sacrifices participation and shared values*, in *Guida dir.*, n. 6-2007, 8. In the doctrine on the relevance of the Charter see, among others, ADAM R., *From Cologne to Nice: the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union*, in *EU Dir.*, 2000, 888; BIFULCO R.-CARTABIA M.-CELOTTO A. (edited by), *Europe of rights*, Bologna, 2001; CAVICCHI R., *Preamble and general provisions of the Charter of Rights. A reaffirmation of the specificity of the community order*, in *Riv. it. dir. publ. com.*, 2001, 599; DE SIERVO U., *The ambiguous drafting of the Charter of Fundamental Rights in the process of constitutionalization of the European Union*, in *Publication Dir.*, 2001, 55 et seq. ; DIES-PICAZO R., *Notes sur la nouvelle charte des droits fondamentaux de l'Union europeenne*, in *Riv. it. dir. publ. com.*, 2001, 665; FERRARI M. (edited by), *Fundamental rights after Nice*, Milan, 2001; MANZELLA A.-MELOGRANI P.-PACIOTTI E.-RODOTA `S., *Rewriting rights in Europe*, Bologna, 2001; PANEBIANCO M. (edited by), *Directory of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union*, Milan, 2001; POCAR F., *Comment on the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union*, in POCAR F. (edited by), *Short Commentary on the Treaties of the Community and the European Union*, Padua, 2001; AZZARITI A., *The Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union in the 'European constituent process'*, in *Review of dir. publ. eur.*, n. 1/2, 2002, 9; BARBERA A., *The European Charter of Rights: a source of recognition*, in *Dir. UE*, 2002, 241; CHITI M.P., *The European Charter of Fundamental Rights: a functional charter?* In *Riv. trim. dir. publ.*, 2002,24; COMBA M. (edited by), *Rights and borders. From national constitutions to the Charter of Nice*, Turin, 2002; DE CARO L., *The Charter of Rights of the European Union: fruit, events, document*, in *Review of dir. publ. eur.*, n. 1/2, 2002, 115; DI TURI M., *Judicial practice relating to the application of the Nice Charter*, in *EU Dir.*, 2002, 681; GARCIA A., *The horizontal clauses of*



the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, in Riv. it. dir. publ. com., 2002, 21; MANZELLA A.

After Nice:

The "proclaimed" Charter of Rights, in ROSSI L.S. (edited by), the Charter of Fundamental Rights and the European Constitution, Milan, 2002, 241; MASTROIANNI R., The contribution of the European Charter to the protection of fundamental rights in the community order, in Cass. pen., 2002, 1873; MENE'NDEZ, A.J., Constituting Rights on their own Right. The Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, in Riv. it. dir. publ. com., 2002, 397; RAIMONDI R., The Charter of Nice of 7 December 2000 in the framework of the protection of fundamental rights in Europe, in Cass. pen., 2002, 1885; TONIATTI A., Law, Rights, Jurisdiction. The Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, Padua, 2002; GIUBBONI F., Fundamental social rights in the community order. A rereading in the light of the Nice Charter, in EU Dir. 2003, 325-356; MALTESI S. Principles common to European legal systems and freedom of residence: the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union seen, by the Italian Constitutional Court, in Giur. it., 2003, 1311; PAGANO E. The legal value of the Charter of Fundamental Rights and the competences of the Union, in Public Dir. Comp. Eur., 2003, 1723; TURPIN L., L'intégration de la Charte des droits fondamentaux dans la Constitution européenne, in Rev. Trim. Droit Europ., 2003, 615; HEMPFING S.M.-DO" RTE S., European Convention on Human Rights: Just a Source of Inspiration? Jurisprudence of the European Court of Justice, in GRIES T. - ALLEWELDT R. (ed.), Human Rights within the European Union, Berlin, 2004, 9 ff. ; CELOTTO A.-PISTORIO G., The Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union. Jurisprudential review (2001-2004), in Giur. it., 2005, 88; TRIGGIANI E., The European Union according to the Lisbon reform, Bari, 2009.

Thus the judgment of 12 November 1969, C-29/69, *Stauder v. Stadt Ulm Sozialamt*, point 419, with which the Court of Justice, stated that the protection of fundamental rights is an integral part of the general principles of Community law, and that therefore the safeguarding of those rights must be ensured by the Court of Justice itself in the framework of the objectives and structure of the European Community, and has elaborated, through copious jurisprudence, a system of protection of fundamental rights. In this regard, VILLANI U., *Fundamental human rights between the Nice Charter, the European Convention on Human Rights and the draft European Constitution*, in VILLANI U. *Studies on the International protection of human rights*, Rome, 2005, 74, with extensive references. See also to SCALA G., *The emergence of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, in the jurisprudence of the Court of Justice*, in Giur. it., 2002, 254; DANIELE L., *European Union law, Institutional system - judicial protection - competences*, 3rd ed., Milan, 2010, 139; DE CESARI P., *The evolution of the EU legal system on the rights of individuals, in the Private Law Treaty of the European Union*, AJANI G.-BENACCHIO G.A. (directed by), DE CESARI P. (edited by), *Persona e famiglia*, II, Turin, 2008, 24. See, for example, the judgments of the Court of Justice of 17 December 1970, *Internationale Handelsgesellschaft MBH v. Einfuhrund Vorratsstelle fu"r Getreide und Futtermittel*, C-11/70, and of 14 May 1974, *Nold, Kohlen- und Baustoffgrosshandlung v. Commission*, C-4/73, 491, and more recently, on the respect of fundamental human rights also by the Member States in implementation of Community law, v. the judgment of 13 July 1989, C-5/88, *Wachauf v. Federal Republic of Germany*, 57. V. ROSSI LS, *The Charter of Rights as an instrument of constitutionalization of the EU*, in *Quaderni*



cost., 2002, 567, according to which the Charter would represent a sort of self-regulation code for institutions Community, and in particular, of the European Parliament and of the Commission, intended to influence the Community legislative process, also carrying out its fundamental function, as an instrument for interpreting existing Community rules on fundamental rights. Currently, as indicated in the Communication of 19 October 2010, COM (2010) 573, on the Strategy for the Effective Implementation of the Charter of Fundamental Rights by the European Union, the Commission intends to strengthen the effective application of the Charter, evaluating the impact of new legislative proposals on fundamental rights and by implementing a monitoring system whereby the Commission services identify the fundamental rights that the proposal is likely to violate, proposing, alternatively, new options. To this end, the European Parliament amended art. 34 of its Rules of Procedure, to verify compliance with the Charter in the adoption of regulatory acts. For the correct and authentic interpretation of the Charter, please refer to the explanations relating to the text of the Charter of Fundamental Rights (Explanations), of the Praesidium of the Convention that drafted it, in the Official Gazette, 14 December 2007, CE303.

Universal human rights are not divorced from the right of peoples to self-determination.

To achieve their ends, all peoples can freely dispose of their wealth and natural resources, without prejudice to the obligations deriving from international economic cooperation, based on the principle of mutual interest, and from international law. Under no circumstances can a people be deprived of their means of subsistence. Equality of rights and self-determination of peoples, participating States respect the equality of rights of peoples and their right to self-determination, working at all times in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and relevant norms international law, including those relating to the territorial integrity of States. By virtue of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, all peoples always have the right, in full freedom, to establish when and how they wish their internal and external political regime, without external interference, and to pursue how they want their political, economic, social and cultural development. The participating States reaffirm the universal importance of respect for and effective exercise by peoples of equal rights and self-determination for the development of friendly relations among themselves as well as among all States; they also recall the importance of eliminating any form of violation of this principle.

The Veneto National Liberation Committee with the same note informs, among others, that the resolution 1803 (XVII) of the General Assembly of December 14, 1962, "Permanent sovereignty over natural resources" can be enforced.

The General Assembly:

Recalling its resolutions 523 (VI) of 12 January 1952 and 626 (VII) of 21 December 1952, considering its resolution 1314 (XIII) of 12 December 1958, with which it established the Commission on Permanent Sovereignty, Natural Resources and charged with conducting a full investigation into the state of permanent sovereignty, wealth and natural resources as a basic constituent of the right to self-determination, with recommendations, where necessary, for its strengthening, and also decided that, in conducting the investigation on the state of permanent sovereignty of all peoples and nations with respect to their natural wealth and resources, due attention should be



given to the rights and duties of States, under international law, and to the importance of encouraging international cooperation in economic development of developing countries. Considering as well its resolution 1515 (XV) of 15 December 1960, in which it recommended that the sovereign right of each state to dispose of its wealth and natural resources should be respected; whereas any provision in this sense must be based on the recognition of the inalienable right of all States to freely dispose of their wealth and natural resources in accordance with their nationality and interests and on respect for the economic independence of the States. Considering also that nothing in paragraph 4 below in any way affects the position of a Member State on any aspect of the question of the rights and obligations of the States and successor governments in respect of acquired property, before accession to complete the sovereignty of countries previously under colonial rule; noting that the issue of the succession of states and governments priorities of the Commission on International Law is being examined; whereas it is desirable to promote international cooperation for the economic development of developing countries, and whereas economic and financial agreements between developed and developing countries must be based on the principles of equality and law of peoples and nations; the provision of economic and technical assistance, loans and foreign increase the investment, must not be subject to conditions in conflict with the interests of the beneficiary State, the advantages that could derive from exchanges of technical and scientific information promote the development and use of these resources and riches, and the important part that the United Nations and other international organizations are called to play in this sense. Attaching particular importance to the issue, promoting the economic development of developing countries and ensuring their economic independence; noting that the creation and strengthening of the inalienable sovereignty of states over their natural wealth and resources strengthen their economic independence, wishing that there should be further consideration by the United Nations of the theme of permanent sovereignty over natural resources in the spirit international cooperation in the economic development field, in particular that of developing countries.

Declares that:

1. The right of peoples and nations to permanent sovereignty over their natural wealth and resources must be exercised in the interest of their national development and the well-being of the people of the State concerned.
2. The exploration, development and disposition of such resources, as well as the import of foreign capital required for these purposes, should be in accordance with the rules and conditions which peoples and nations consider freely, necessary or desirable as far as concerns the authorization, limitation or prohibition of such activities.
3. In cases where authorization is granted, the imported capital and the gains on such capital must be governed by the terms of the authorization, by the national legislation in force and by international law. The profits obtained must be shared in the freely agreed proportions, in each case, between the investors and the beneficiary State, paying due attention to ensure that there is no reason for impairment of that State's sovereignty over its wealth and natural resources.
4. Nationalization, expropriation or requisition must be based on reasons of public utility, security or national interest, recognized as purely individual or private interests, both domestic and



foreign. In such cases, the owner will be paid adequate compensation, according to the rules in force in the State, which adopts such measures in the exercise of its sovereignty and in accordance with international law. In any case where the issue of compensation gives rise to a dispute, the national jurisdiction of the state taking such measures will be exhausted.

However, subject to the agreement of sovereign states and other interested parties, settlement of the dispute should be submitted by arbitration or international award.

5. The free and beneficial exercise of the sovereignty of peoples and nations, resources on their nature must be promoted by mutual respect for states based on their sovereign equality.

6. International cooperation, for the economic development of developing countries, whether in the form of public or private capital investments, exchange of goods and services, technical assistance or exchange of scientific information, must be such as to favor their national development independent and will be based on respecting their sovereignty over their wealth and natural resources.

7. Violation of the rights of peoples and nations to sovereignty, over their natural wealth and resources is contrary to the spirit and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and hinders the development of international cooperation and peacekeeping.

8. Foreign investment agreements freely entered into by or between sovereign states will be observed in good faith; States and international organizations must strictly and conscientiously respect the sovereignty of peoples and nations over their natural wealth and resources in accordance with the Charter and principles set out in this resolution.

Selected preparatory documents (in chronological order)

Resolution 421 (V) of the General Assembly of 4 December 1950 (Draft International Covenant on Human Rights and Implementing Measures: Future Work of the Commission on Human Rights)

Resolution 523 (VI) of the General Assembly of 12 January 1952 (Integrated economic development and trade agreements)

Resolution 545 (VI) of the General Assembly of February 5, 1952 (Inclusion in the International Covenant or Covenants on Human Rights of an article relating to the right of peoples to self-determination)

Economic and Social Council, Report of the Commission on Human Rights the proceedings of its eighth session, 14 April - 14 June 1952 (E / 2256)

Human Rights Commission, draft resolution presented by Chile (E / CN.4 / L.24, April 16, 1952)

Resolution 637 C (VII) of the General Assembly of December 16, 1952 (The right of peoples and nations to self-determination)

Resolution 626 (VII) of the General Assembly of 21 December 1952 (Right to freely exploit wealth and natural resources)



Resolution 738 (VIII) of the General Assembly of 28 November 1953 (The right of peoples and nations to self-determination)

Commission on Human Rights, joint draft resolution presented by Chile, China, Egypt, India, Pakistan and the Philippines (E / CN.4 / L / 381, 1954)

Economic and Social Council, Report of the Commission on Human Rights on the proceedings of its tenth session, 23 February - 16 April 1954 (E / 2573)

Economic and Social Council, Report of the Social Committee to the Economic and Social Council, 26 July 1954 (E / 2638)

Resolution 545 G (XVIII) of the Economic and Social Council of 29 July 1954 (Recommendations on international respect for the rights of peoples and nations to self-determination)

Third Committee of the General Assembly, joint draft resolution presented by Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Egypt, Greece, Haiti, Indonesia, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Mexico, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Yemen (Report of the Third Committee, A / 2829, 4 December 1954)

Report of the Third Committee to the General Assembly (A / 2829, 4 December 1954)

General Assembly resolution 837 (IX) of 14 December 1954 (Recommendations on international respect for the right of peoples and nations to self-determination)

Economic and Social Council, Report of the Commission on Human Rights on the proceedings of its eleventh session, 5 April - 29 April 1954 (E / 2731)

Resolution 586 D (XX) of the Economic and Social Council of 29 July 1955 (Recommendations relating to international respect for the right of peoples and nations to self-determination)

Resolution 1188 (XII) of the General Assembly of 11 December 1957 (Recommendations relating to international respect for the right of peoples and nations to self-determination)

Report of the Third Committee to the General Assembly (A / 4019, December 3, 1958)

General Assembly, Verbatim of the 788th plenary meeting of the thirteenth ordinary session, held on 12 December 1958 (A / PV.788)

General Assembly Resolution 1314 (XIII) of 12 December 1958 (Recommendations concerning the international respect for the rights of peoples and nations to self-determination)

Commission on Permanent Sovereignty over Natural Resources, note from the Secretary General, "Historical Summary of Discussions Relating to the Question of the Permanent Sovereignty of Peoples and Nations over their Natural Wealth and Resources" (A / AC.97 / 1, 12 May 1959)

Economic and Social Council, Report of the United Nations Commission on Permanent Sovereignty over Natural Resources on the work of the first and second sessions, May 18-22, 1960 (E / 3334)



Commission on Permanent Sovereignty over Natural Resources, United Nations Secretariat, Preliminary study, "The Status of Permanent Sovereignty over Natural Wealth and Resources", 15 December 1959 (A / AC.97 / 5 and Corr. 1 and Add. 1)

Commission for Permanent Sovereignty over Natural Resources, United Nations Secretariat, revised study, "The Status of Permanent Sovereignty over Natural Wealth and Resources", December 27, 1960 (A / AC.97 / 5 / Rev.1 and Corr. 1 and Add. 1)

Economic and Social Council, Report of the United Nations Commission on Permanent Sovereignty over Natural Resources on the proceedings of its third session, May 1961 (E / 3511)

United Nations Commission on Permanent Sovereignty over Natural Resources, draft resolution presented by Chile (A / AC.97 / L.3, 10 May 1961)

United Nations Commission for Permanent Sovereignty over Natural Resources, revised draft resolution presented by Chile (A / AC.97 / L.3 / Rev.2, May 18, 1961)

United Nations Commission on Permanent Sovereignty over Natural Resources, Draft Resolution I of 22 May 1961, (A / AC.97 / 10 reproduced in the Commission Report, E / 3511, annex)

Resolution 847 (XXXII) of the Economic and Social Council of 3 August 1961

Report of the Second Committee to the General Assembly (A / 5060, December 15, 1961)

General Assembly Resolution 1720 (XVI) of 19 December 1961 (Permanent Sovereignty over natural resources)

General Assembly, Summary Reports of Meetings nos. 798-821, 834 -835, 841, 842, 845-846, 848, 850, 861, 864 and 876-877 held in the Second Committee from 3 October to 14 December 1962 (A / C.2 / 17 / SR.798 -821, 834 -835, 841, 842, 845-846, 848, 850, 861, 864 and 876-877)

General Assembly, Second Committee, draft resolution approved by the Second Committee on 3 December 1962 (A / C.2 / L.705)

Report of the Second Committee to the General Assembly (A / 5344 / Add.1, December 1962)

General Assembly, Verbatim of plenary meetings nos. 1193-1194, held on 14 December 1962 (A / PV.1193 - 1194)

Resolution 1803 (XVII) of the General Assembly of December 14, 1962 (Permanent sovereignty over natural resources).

In compliance with the obligations, rights and duties of international law, the Veneto National Liberation Committee is available for full democratic enforceability of the rights set forth in bilateral and multilateral agreements.

Damnatio memoriae, the pain of oblivion.





COMITATO LIBERAZIONE NAZIONALE VENETO

1440/76/1° Protocollo d'intesa con il Governo di Roma n. 144 del 11 dicembre 1951



A law is something that you write carefully, thinking about what will come of it. The history of the Veneto people, and its right to existence cannot be canceled by law, the facts and responsibilities for the tragedies of the past teach, from the fascist racial laws, to the apartheid policies of racial segregation. Pacta sunt servanda. Peace, collaboration between peoples, are now universal values, they are the values of "everyone", that is, they are those values in which a civilization recognizes itself and whoever does not accept them ipso facto puts himself outside of it.

The Veneto National Council, all legal, civil, political, economic, social and cultural representatives, in the implementation of the requests for civil, political, economic, social and cultural development of the Veneto State, sign the following with their signature

International Public Legal Act "Commission of Venice".

Annex 1 Foundation deed

Annex 2 Adhesion to the Rome Statute, International Criminal Court

Annex 3 Adhesion to the United Nations as a neutral non-observer member state.

Annex 4 International public legal act to the President of the European Central Bank.

Annex 5 Advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice.

Annex 6 "Butterfly Effect" Treaty: declaration of belligerence to the Organization sui Generis European Union with official communication to the Presidents of the parliaments of the States adhering to the Organization.

Annex 7 Omitted ...

Palazzo Ducale, 28/12/2020

President of C.L.N.V.

Amedeo Casasola

Head of Legal Affairs

Franco Paluan

Foreign Affairs Responsible

Leandro Nadin

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