



COMITATO LIBERAZIONE NAZIONALE VENETO

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



PROT. N. DPL2502210006

Venice, Palazzo Ducale, 25/02/2021

INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC LEGAL TREATY “MOTOR VEHICLE PROPERTY TAX”

To the President of the Council of Ministers of the Italian Republic, Ills. Mario Draghi and Presidents of the regions defined by the framework decr. leg.ve 212 of 13.12.2010

Performed by:

Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of the Veneto National Liberation Committee

Government of the National Council of the Veneto People

Organization for the Liberation of the Venetian Territories

Venetian National Authority

Legal Affairs Office of the Legislative Council of the Veneto People

United Nations Secretary-General. Mr. António Guterres “Universal human rights are not disjointed to 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 Charter of Paris of 1990”.

In order to create a legal reference for the activities of the E.U. on the subject of human rights and democracy, the Council on 29 April 1999 adopted regulations 975/1999 and 976/1999 on development and the strengthening of democracy and the rule of law and respect for human rights.

23 Dec 2013 - The Venetian language is recognized with the ISO 639-3 “vec” identification by UNESCO and classified among the living languages in the Ethnologue catalog and recognized by the Council of Europe in 1981.

Constituent Assembly: provisions: People-Government-Territory

Official communication.



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The contracting parties to this convention, considering the fundamental importance of the treaties in history of international relations, recognizing the increasing importance of treaties as a source of international law and as a means of developing peaceful collaboration between nations, whatever their constitutional and social regimes, noting that the principles of free consent and good faith as well the *pacta sunt servanda* are universally recognized, stating that disputes relating to the treaties must, like other international disputes, be settled by peaceful means and according to the principles of justice and international law, recalling the decision of the peoples of the United Nations create the necessary conditions for the maintenance of justice and compliance with the obligations arising from the treaties, aware of the principles of international law contained in the Charter of the United Nations, such as the principles concerning the equality of rights of peoples and their right to dispose of themselves, sovereign equality and the independence of all states, non-interference in the internal affairs of states, the prohibition on making use of threats or the use of force and universal and effective respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, convinced that the codification and progressive development of the law of the treaties made by this Convention will serve the purposes of the United Nations set out in the Charter, which are those of to maintain international peace and security, to develop friendly relations between nations and to implement international collaboration, agree that the rules of customary international law will continue to regulate matters not governed by the provisions of this agreement.

Legal basis: Codification.

Pursuant to international human rights law, the holder of the right to self-determination is the people, as a subject distinct from the state. The Veneto National Liberation Committee has international personality law, 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 the international system and can act autonomously compared to the States. In the concrete manifestation of international subjectivity, it can also include immunities and privileges. The founding act determines the structure and objectives of the Organization for the Liberation of the Venetian Territories, lists the powers attributed to reach the intended purposes. With the effective use of these powers, in acting concretely on the international level, to make it actor of the international community, therefore eligible to be the holder of legal personality, in full real ability to exercise



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all the functions of the principle of effectiveness. The principle of effectiveness, in law, is that principle that provides for the concrete execution of what is established by substantive law, or by rules that are part of the legal system. It is the principle on which the protection of rights is based when this becomes effective in the single concrete case. The promotion of peace and human rights is among the priority of the policy of the Veneto National Liberation Committee. The protection of individuals of their dignity is therefore central. Every human being must be able to live free from fear, need and in peace. The government of the National Council of the Veneto People is committed in this sense not only on the field but also with international organizations. The human right to development also implies full realization of the right of peoples to self-determination which includes, on the basis of the forecasts of both international Covenants on Human Rights, the exercise of their inalienable right to full sovereignty over all their riches and natural resources.

- Resolution 61/178 of 20 December 2006 -
- Resolution 61/295 of 13 September 2007 -
- April 14, 1952 - Commission on Human Rights, United Nations, New York. Resolution of the Assembly General of Nations 1803 (XVII) on "Permanent sovereignty over natural resources"
- Declaration on the right to development
- United Nations General Assembly Resolution 41/128 of 4 December 1986.
- United Nations General Assembly Resolution A / 64 / L.63 / Rev.1
- 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
- Human Rights Declaration of 1948
- Resolution 217 A (III) - Universal Declaration of Human Rights - 10.12.1948
- Resolution 1514 (L) XV / 1960 - Declaration on the granting of the independence of the Colonial peoples
- Resolution 2200 / A of 1966 - International Covenant for Civil and Political Rights and



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- 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 one 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 - UNO 04.12.1986
- CDS Resolution 276 - Condemnation of the use of force by the Libyan regime against protesters 1970 issued unanimously on 11.26.2011 and referred for the first time a state to the International Criminal Court.
- 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 United Nations
- International Criminal Court - I.C.C.
- Binding Judgments and 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
- Human Rights Council, "Resolution 8/7
- Resolution 18/6
- Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 22 June 2017 (A / 71 / L.73 and Add.1)] 71/292. General Assembly: reiterates that all peoples have an inalienable right to the exercise of their Sovereignty and Integrity of their national territory.
- Resolution 65/118 of 10 December 2010
- Resolution 65/119 of 10 December 2010
- Resolution 71/122 of 6 December 2016
- Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe (1975)



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- African Charter on the rights of men and peoples (so-called Banjul Charter adopted in 1981)
- Jurisprudence of the Canadian Supreme Court 25506 of 20.8.1998 - 2 SCR 217 - 112 (b)
- Court of Justice: community directive 85/577 - 89/665
- Art. 19 of the Nice Charter - Treaty on European Union and art. 47 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights.

Declaration by the High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, Catherine Ashton, who on November 20, 2012, reiterated that the EU has recognized the National Coalition of Syrian Revolution and Opposition Forces, as a legitimate representative of the aspirations of the Syrian people.

The content of the principle of self-determination of peoples consists of obligations for the States of the international Community not to prevent or hinder the self determination of peoples, understood as their freedom to self-determine their own constitutional order. The self-determination of peoples is a fundamental principle of contemporary international law, by virtue of which all peoples have the right to autonomously decide on their own political, economic and social structure. The International Court of Justice has characterized it as a principle from which the so called obligations derive, erga omnes, to whose respect all States have a legally recognized interest, in the name and on behalf of the international community (C.I.J., 30.6.1995, Case Concerning East Timor, Portugal v. Australia; C.I.J., 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 norms mandatory to protect the 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). Pursuant to international human rights law, the owner of 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 its own constitutional order. Affirmed in the Atlantic Charter (August 14, 1941) and in the Charter of the United Nations (June 26, 1945; art.1, par. 2 and 55), the principle of self-determination of peoples is reaffirmed in the Declaration of the Ge-



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neral Assembly on the independence of colonial peoples (1960); in 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 to the UN member states to refrain from forceful actions aimed at opposing the implementation of the principle of self-determination and recognizes the right of peoples to resist, also with the support of other States and of United Nations, to acts of violence that may preclude its 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 that invoked the imperative character of this international norm that he be ready to accept the mandatory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice (ICJ). Resolutions are remembered of the General Assembly 523 (VI) of 12 January 1952 and 626 (VII) of 21 December 1952, considering of its resolution 1314 (XIII) of 12 December 1958, which established the Commission on sovereignty standing on natural resources and was charged with conducting a full investigation of the state of permanent sovereignty on wealth and natural resources, as a basic constituent of law self-determination, recommending, where necessary, its strengthening. It was also decided that, in conducting the comprehensive investigation into the state of permanent sovereignty of all peoples and nations with respect to their natural wealth and resources, due attention should have been paid to rights and rights duties of states under international law and the importance of encouraging international cooperation in the economic development of developing countries. The resolution of the General Assembly 1515 (XV) of 15 December 1960, establishes that the right of peoples and nations to sovereignty standing on one's wealth and natural resources, must be exercised in the interest of their development and the welfare of the persons of the State concerned. The violation of the rights of peoples and of 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.

- Resolution 421 (V) of the General Assembly of 4 December 1950 (Draft International Pact on human rights and implementing measures: future work of the Commission on Human Rights)



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- Resolution 523 (VI) of the General Assembly of 12 January 1952 (Integrated economic development and commercial agreements)
- Resolution 545 (VI) of the General Assembly of 5 February 1952 (Inclusion in the International Covenant or in the Human rights pacts of an article relating to the right of peoples to self-determination)
- Economic and Social Council, Report of the Commission on Human Rights the work of its eighth session, April 14 - June 14, 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 law of peoples and nations to self-determination)
- Resolution 626 (VII) of the General Assembly of 21 December 1952 (Right to freely exploit the wealth and natural resources)
- Resolution 738 (VIII) of the General Assembly of 28 November 1953 (The law of peoples and nations to self-determination)
- Commission on Human Rights, joint draft resolution tabled by Chile, China, Egypt, India, Pakistan and Philippines (E / CN4 / L / 381, 1954)
- Economic and Social Council, Report of the Commission on Human Rights on the work of his tenth session, February 23 - April 16, 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 compliance of the right of peoples and nations to self-determination)
- Economic and Social Council, Human Rights Commission Report on the work of its eleventh session, April 5 - April 29, 1954 (E / 2731)



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- 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 compliance law 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 General Secretary, "Summary history of discussions relating to the question of the permanent sovereignty of peoples and nations over their wealth and natural resources "(A / AC.97 / 1, 12 May 1959)
- Economic and Social Council, United Nations Commission Report on Permanent Sovereignty on natural resources on the works 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", December 15, 1959 (A / AC.97 / 5 and Corr. 1 and Add. 1)
- Commission for Permanent Sovereignty over Natural Resources, United Nations Secretariat, study revised, "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, United Nations Commission Report on Permanent Sovereignty on 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, draft resolution revised presented by Chile (A / AC.97 / L.3 / Rev.2, May 18, 1961)

Sede del Governo: Palazzo Ducale -Venezia

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- 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, attached)
- 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 December 19, 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 December 14, 1962 (A / PV. 1193 - 1194)
- Resolution 1803 (XVII) of the General Assembly of 14 December 1962 (Permanent sovereignty over natural resources).

Have agreed as follows: a written international agreement governed by the rules of international law between:

Full powers of the Veneto National Liberation Committee (CLNV), of the National Council Government (ANV) of Veneto people self-determined as per international law, to His Excellency President Amedeo Casasola of the Venetian National Authority, to the Head of Diplomatic Missions Ills. Leandro Nadin of Federal Department of Foreign Affairs Veneto National Liberation Committee, to the Head of the Office of Legal Affairs Ills. Franco Paluan.

Contracting State

President of the Council of Ministers of the Italian Republic Ills. Mario Draghi, Presidents of the regions defined from the framework decr. leg.ve 212 of 13.12.2010

Adoption of the text



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In compliance with the obligations, rights and duties of international law, the automobile property tax, for the purposes of peoples' self-determination rights, collection of payment to the self-determined Veneto people, cannot be requested as per international law, by the Italian State.

Approval of ratification for acceptance to accession:

Signatories

President of the Veneto National Council

Amedeo Casasola

President of the Council of Ministers

Mario Draghi

Presidents of the Regions defined by the framework decr. leg.ve 212 of 13.12.2010

The Veneto National Liberation Committee is available for full democratic collectability and direct democracy rights set forth in bilateral and multilateral agreements. The Veneto National Liberation Committee in compliance with the provisions contained in Art. 96.3 of the 1st Additional Protocol of 1977, at Geneva conventions of 1949. Art. 96.3 of the First Geneva Protocol of 1977 on the Movements of Liberation, in order to deal with third states, has issued the institutional apparatus of government: the National Council of the Veneto people. The Veneto National Liberation Committee is an universal governmental international organization. Among the customary rules applicable to the Veneto National Liberation Committee, in addition to the right to self-determination of peoples, there is also the right to stipulate treated. International law recognizes the individual as an international personality, deriving from circumstance that the human rights conventions make it the addressee of the norms contained therein, namely UN pacts on civil and political rights and on economic, social and cultural rights. All peoples have the right of self-determination. By virtue of this right, they freely decide on their political status. There 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. Universal human rights are not disjointed from the right of self-determination of peoples: equality of rights and self-determination of peoples. The participating States respect the equality of



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rights of peoples and their rights to self-determination. Self-determination is the right of the Veneto people to freely choose the political, economic, social regime. It is the principle of Venetian nationality, the ability to access to independence as a separate state. The participating States reaffirm the universal importance of respect and the effective exercise by peoples of equal rights and self-determination, for the development of friendly relations between them as between all States. They also recall the importance of commitment a sanction and eliminate any form of violation of this principle. From the obligations, rights and duties deriving from the international rules of law of the rule of law: all powers rest on treaties freely and democratically subscribed. By virtue of the principles that characterize the rule of law, on the judicial protection of peoples in self-determination, self-identification, solemnly proclaimed and recognized. Where there is a conflict between internationally recognized human rights and rights of the states, the former must prevail.

I, the undersigned

Mr. born resident

Street, in quality of Veneto self-determined subject pursuant to the human right of self-determination, self-identification of the Veneto National Liberation Committee.

A) I am attaching my declaration of Venetian nationality

B) Copy of the European or Venetian identity document of the CLNV

As stated above: The undersigned places himself under the protection of the International Charter of Rights of Man and the right to judicial protection of the Veneto National Liberation Committee, in front of possible retaliation for having forwarded this legitimate Juridical-Legal Treaty, to direct Democracy and the right of peoples to self-determination.

DATE / / 20

SIGNATURE _____



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ATTACHMENTS TO THIS TREATY,

Annex 1: Constitutive act of the Committee with stamp Ric. O.N.U.

Annex 2: Accession to the Rome Statute.

Annex 3: Accession to the United Nations as an observer non-member state.

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

Annex 5: Advisory opinion to the International Court of Justice.

Annex 6: "Butterfly Effect" Treaty: declaration of belligerence to the European Union Organization sui generis, with sending legal documents to all speakers of Parliaments.

Annex 7: International Public Legal Act "Venice Commission".