



# COMITATO LIBERAZIONE NAZIONALE VENETO

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



Venice, Palazzo Ducale

**Prot. No. DPL0510202100021**

• To His Excellency WTO Director-General: Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala  
World Trade Organization Rue de Lausanne 154, CH-1211 Geneva 21, SWITZERLAND.

e.p.c.

- To the Secretary-General of the United Nations António Guterres. U.N. Office of Legal Affairs Mr. Miguel de Serpa Soares. 760 United Nations Plaza, New York, NY 10017, USA.
- Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights  
U.N. - OHCHR Ms. Michelle Bachelet Jeria Palais Wilson -Rue de Paquis, 52 CH-1201 Genève - SUISSE.
- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Secretary-General Mr. Angel Gurría. 2, Rue André Pascal 75775 Paris Cedex 16 - FRANCE.

## **Subject:**

**Official communication: International Public Legal Act of accession as institutional member under public law to the World Trade Organization**

Executed by:

- Veneto National Liberation Committee
- Legal and juridical affairs office of the Legislative Council of the Veneto People.

The National Liberation Committee of Veneto, in agreement with the Veneto National Government Authority approves the law of the National Council of Veneto, of adhesion to the International Chamber of Commerce.

The Veneto National Liberation Committee, C.L.N.V., has international legal personality, therefore the ability to assume ownership of subjective legal situations, created by the rules of international law, by virtue of which it has ownership and can be considered an autonomous subject. International Law, by virtue of which it has ownership and can be considered a subject of autonomous juridical imputation. It is an International Organization, holder of rights and obligations within the International Order and can act autonomously with respect to States. In the concrete manifestation of international subjectivity, it may also have immunities and privileges. The constitutive act determines its structure and objectives, lists the powers attributed to it in order to achieve its aims. It is the effective use of these powers, in concrete action on the international level, that makes it an actor in the Community and therefore eligible to be a legal entity, it has the full capacity to act in the international field of legal personality, it is in the full capacity to exercise all the functions of effectiveness. The mission of the Veneto National Liberation Committee is to promote the universal and effective respect for the fundamental rights of peoples, determining whether these rights are violated, examining the causes of such violations and denouncing their perpetrators to world public opinion. The National Liberation Committee Veneto applies the international principles of JUS COGENS as the expression of universal legal conscience, in particular the Nuremberg principles, Algiers Declaration on the fundamental rights of peoples and applies the fundamental legal instruments of the United Nations, in particular the Universal Declaration and the international Covenants on Human Rights, the Declaration on Friendly Relations between States, the General As-



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sembly resolutions on decolonization and on the new international economic order, the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, as well as the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. The Veneto National Liberation Committee also applies any other international, universal or regional legal instrument aimed at developing update or expand the meaning and content of texts referring to the rights of peoples.

Mandate of the Veneto National Liberation Committee:

- a. The right of all peoples to self-determination, by virtue of which they can freely determine their political status and freely pursue determine their political, 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 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 decision-making, interdependence, mutual interest, solidarity and co-operation between all States;
- f. International solidarity as a right of people and individuals;
- g. The promotion and consolidation of transparent, democratic, just and accountable international institutions in all fields, in particular through the implementation of the principle of full and equal participation in the respective decision-making mechanisms;
- h. The right to equal participation of all, without discrimination, in the national and global decision-making process;

The Venetian National Authority (A.N.V.), is the legitimate provisional transitional government of the Veneto State, issued by the Comitato di Liberazione Nazionale Veneto (Veneto National Liberation Committee), institutional apparatus (see Art. 96.3 of the First Additional Protocol of 1977 to the Geneva Conventions of 1949). Art. 96.3 of the First 1977 Geneva Protocol. The Montevideo Convention on the Rights and Duties of States in Article 1, lays down four fundamental rules for signatory states, which are relevant for the purposes of the assumption of international legal personality, namely the simultaneous presence of:

A permanent population

A defined territory

An exclusive power of government

The ability to maintain relations with other states

Furthermore, the first paragraph of the third article explicitly states that the political existence of a state is independent of the recognition of other states. The "Veneto people" is a millenary historical reality, alive and current, already legally organized in a sovereign way, in a precise territorial where, even today the same language is spoken, the same culture is nurtured, the same traditions and the same traditions, the same collective habits, the high values of the family community, the nation, at-



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tachment to work and solidarity, legality and justice in freedom. On 23 December 2013 - The Veneto language is recognized with ISO identifier 639-3 "vec" by UNESCO and classified as a living language in the Ethnologue catalogue and recognized by the Council of Europe in 1981. The covenants drawn up by the Human Rights Commission allow for an interpretation of self-determination that is broader and therefore closer to the actual content of the right: a social body possesses certain common elements (language, culture, history, territory, etc.) and also shows the will to live and work in the community and also shows the will to live and be recognized as a people, since all peoples are equal and being entitled to equal rights, there is no reason or principle that can be invoked to deny them self-determination. In this sense, it may be interesting to recall the reflections that have emerged on the term 'people' from the proceedings of an Unesco seminar held in Paris in 1989.

Right of self-determination of the Veneto people.

Treaties contrary to a mandatory norm of general international law (*jus cogens*); any treaty which, at the time of its conclusion, is contrary to a mandatory rule of general international law (*jus cogens*) is null and void.

For the purposes of this Convention, a mandatory rule of general rule of international law means a rule which has been accepted and recognized by the international community of States as a whole from which no derogation may be made and which shall not be derogated from. No derogation shall be permitted from it and it can only be modified by a new norm of general international law of the same character. A Party may not invoke the provisions of its domestic law to justify the non-execution of a treaty. Under the international human rights law, the subject holding the right to self-determination is the People of Veneto as a subject distinct from the Italian State. Supporting 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 be separated from the discussion on the "right to knowledge" which, after the 'right to truth', consists of the right to know how and why governments take certain decisions that affect human rights, civil liberties and choices. The principle and fundamental right to self-determination of all peoples is firmly established in international law. In essence, all peoples have the right to self-determination. By virtue of that right, they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development. The inclusion of the right to self-determination in international human rights covenants and the Vienna Declaration and Program of Action, underlines that self-determination is an integral part of human rights law that has universal application. At the same time, it is recognized that respect for the right to self-determination is a fundamental condition for the enjoyment of other human rights and fundamental freedoms, be they civil, political, economic, social or cultural. The Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties of 1969 (arts. 53 and 64) provides for the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in disputes relating to the application or interpretation of mandatory rules (art. 66). According to the UN Charter (Art. 36(3)), "legal disputes should, parties to the International Court of Justice in accordance with the provisions of the Statute of the Court". The international dispute is extinguished when one of the two conflicting subjective attitudes ceases to exist. The extinction of the dispute is an historical fact which, like the birth of the dispute, may also be relevant also for the international law, as there are certain rules that make the existence of a dispute conditional upon the existence of the admissibility of certain procedures or to the obligations of the parties. Otherwise, the resolution of the dispute consists of a legal assessment that resolves the conflict of interest that is the basis of the dispute. In international law, states have an obligation to settle international disputes peacefully (Art. 2(3) of the UN Charter). Charter of the United Nations), but are free to choose the means of settlement they deem most appropriate. The settlement procedures (listed in Art. 33(1) of the UN Charter) are distinguished as follows: (a) diplomatic procedures (direct negotiations), which may include the intervention of a third party (mediation, conciliation, enquiry, submission of the dispute to the UN Security Council, within the conciliatory competence conferred on that body by chap. VI of the Charter), all aimed at facilitating



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the reaching of an agreement between the parties (settlement agreement) and b) judicial means, i.e. referral of the dispute to an arbitrator (International Arbitration) or to the International Court of Justice.

More than just our own little world is at stake here... an evolutionary path is at stake whereby our very nature is at stake. And there are two opposing forces that have always been identified between light and shadow, good and evil... The need to see them incarnate has created angels and demons...but they are forms which express the duality on which our essence vibrates... From each of us it reverberates and condenses in the everyday...Unbalancing egocentric drives has created monsters, religions, systems of government, deception ... boundless wealth and misery ... but... everything finds its balance and therefore the counterpoint is the simultaneous growth of a new awareness that has grown at the same time... It is therefore a struggle between relations of strength that will have to, sooner or later come out into the open... For those of us who hope this will happen sooner rather than later... the desire to be there and to be protagonists... finally for a free, clean and evolved world to the measure of the the potential of each of us.

Venice, Palazzo Ducale, 22 October 2021

President CLNV  
Amedeo Casasola

President of the National Government Authority ANV  
Moravio Pianegonda

President of the Veneto National Council  
Luca Ferrari

Head of Department for Legal and Legislative Affairs  
Franco Paluan

International Public Legal Acts erga omnes obligations, available on the website "www.clnveneto.ch":





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- Annex 1 Foundation deed.
- Annex 2 Accession to the Rome Statute, International Criminal Court.
- Annex 3 Accession 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 6 Advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice.
- Annex 7 "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 8 Transitional adoption of the Swiss Constitution.
- Annex 9 Law 10 Extinction of debt.
- Annex 10 Law 11 right of citizenship.
- Annex 11 Adhesion to the World Tourism Ethics.
- Annex 12 International Public Constitutive Legal Act of the International Organization sui generis of the Union of the Peoples of Europe. All the rights of self-determination of the peoples of Europe with direct democracy: natural persons, legal persons, states and international organizations.
- Annex 13 Tax system.
- Annex 14 Property register of the self-determined Veneto people, protected by international law.
- Annex 15 Public National Bank of the Veneto people self-determined.
- Annex 16 Automobile Property Tax Treaty.
- Annex 17 Establishing-Constitutive Treaty of the International Organization sui generis of the peoples of Europe.
- Annex 18 Act - Civil Protection.
- Annex 19 Act - Venice Commission.
- Attachment 20 Approved the law of the first Parliament in self-determination in self-candidacy for direct democracy.

The right of self-determination of peoples as a rule of jus cogens: one country two systems, to protect the protection of the fundamental rights of the Veneto people. In compliance with the obligations, rights and duties of international law, the Veneto National Liberation Committee of Europe is available for the full democratic enforceability of the rights set forth in bilateral and multilateral agreements.