



## COMITATO LIBERAZIONE NAZIONALE VENETO

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



Venice, Palazzo Ducale

**Prot. N. DPL2310202100024**

**To: The Nobel Foundation**

**PO Box 5232, SE-102 45 Stockholm - Sweden**

**Sturgatan 14, Stockholm - Sweden.**

**Prime Minister Stefan Löfven-government offices, Herkulesgatan 17 - 103 33 Stockholm - Sweden.**

**Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights**

**Human Rights Council, Palais des Nations - CH-1211 Geneva 10 - Switzerland.**

**To the Secretary General of the United Nations António Guterres. A. Office of Legal affairs Mr. Miguel de Serpa Soares. 760 United Nations Plaza, New York, NY 10017, USA.**

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

**To the President of the ICRC General Assembly, Mr. Peter Maurer, 19 Avenue de la Paix 1202 Geneva - Switzerland.**

**Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Secretary-General Mr. Angel Gurría. 2, Rue André Pascal 75775 Paris Cedex 16 - FRANCE.**

**High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy Josep Borrell. European Council. Palazzo Europa, Palazzo Justus Lipsius. Rue de la Loi, 155 Brussels - Belgium.**

**To the General Secretariat of the Council of the European Union Jeppe Tranholm-Mikkelsen, Rue de la Loi / Wetstraat 175 B-1048 Bruxelles / Brussel - Belgium.**

**To the President of the Council of Europe Charles Michel. Rue de la Loi, 155 Brussels - Belgium.**

**To the President of the European Parliament David Maria Sassoli. 7 Place Adrien Zeller, Allée du Printemps B.P. 1024, 67070 Strasbourg, France.**

Performed by:

Veneto National Liberation Committee of Europe.

Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of the Veneto National Liberation Committee of Europe.

Government of the National Council of the Veneto People.

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Human Rights Commission.

Venetian National Authority.

Legal Affairs Office of the Legislative Council of the Veneto People.

### **Nobel Peace Prize 2022**

Excellence President of the Veneto National Liberation Committee, President of the Veneto National Government Authority, President of the Parliamentary Assembly of the National Council of the Veneto People, representing all the Veneto people for all the rights of the 3000 peoples of the earth.

This candidacy was signed by direct democracy, with the application form designed to award the Nobel Peace Prize 2022, to the Veneto National Liberation Committee.

The Veneto National Liberation Committee is a candidate for the 2022 Nobel Peace Prize.

For:

"The human right to development also implies the full realization of the right of peoples to self-determination".

For the Legal Science Methodology of enforceability of rights implemented for all peoples of the planet:

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 granting the 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

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- 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 November 26, 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 United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs).
- The UN "Protect, Respect and Remedy" Framework for Business and Human Rights 3
- U.N. 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: Reiterating 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)
- 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.

San Jose Declaration: Signed in San José, Costa Rica on the 18th of July 2018. Joint Declaration by the Presidents of the African Court of Human and Peoples' Rights, the European Court of Human Rights and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights.

International legal norms recognize that every human being has innate rights, therefore inviolable, inalienable and imprescriptible, which therefore pre-exist written law. The individual is the original subject of sovereignty and comes before the state and the system of states. By virtue of the rights that are equally inherent in each of its members, the universal human family is also an original collective subject that comes before the system of states and the individual state. Some innate rights (to existence, identity, self-determination) are also recognized to human communities that have the character of people. According to resolution 18/6, a democratic and equitable international order requires the realization, inter alia, of the following: a. The right of all peo-

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ples to self-determination, by virtue of which they can freely determine to establish their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development; b. The right of

peoples and nations to permanent sovereignty over their wealth and natural 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 decision-making, 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 wider exchange of knowledge and understanding of cultural contexts, promotes the application and enjoyment of universally accepted human rights throughout the world and fosters stable and friendly 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 which effectively meets the assistance needs of national climate change adaptation efforts, particularly in developing countries, and which promotes fulfillment of international agreements in the field of mitigation; m. Promoting equal access to the benefits of the international distribution of wealth through enhanced international cooperation, particularly in international economic, trade and financial relations; n. The enjoyment by all of the ownership of the common heritage of humanity in relation to the public right of access to culture; o. 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.

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 (written) law of human rights.

Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The art. 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights recognizes the right of every individual to a standard of living sufficient to guarantee the health and well-being of himself and his family "with particular regard to food, clothing, housing ..."

The Resolution of the United Nations Assembly 64/92 of 28 July 2010 recognized that the "right to drinking water and sanitation is an essential human right to the quality of life and to the exercise of all the rights of man".

Attached documentation of peoples, also visible on our website "[www.clnveneto.net](http://www.clnveneto.net)":

International Public Legal Acts of erga omnes obligations

Annex 1 Foundation deed

Annex 2 Accession to the Rome Statute, International Criminal Court

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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 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 Transitional adoption of the Swiss Constitution

Annex 8 Law 10 Extinction of debt

Annex 9 Law 11 right of citizenship

Annex 10 Membership of the World Tourism Ethics

Annex 11 International public constituent 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 12 Tax system

Annex 13 Real estate register of the self-determined people of Veneto, protected by international law

Annex 14 Public National Bank of the Veneto people self-determined

Annex 15 Automobile Property Tax Treaty

Annex 16 Establishing-Constitutive Treaty of the International Organization sui generis of the peoples of Europe

Annex 17 Civil Protection

Annex 18 "Venice Commission"

Attachment 19 Approved the law of the first parliament in self-determination, in self-candidacy for direct democracy.

Erga omnes is the right of self-determination of the Veneto people of the international legal person of the Veneto National Liberation Committee of Europe, by virtue of which it is subject of autonomous legal imputation, in the enforceable implementation of the mandatory rules under direct democracy, which produces collective obligations and whose productive norms of collective obligations are mandatory, within the jurisdiction of the Court, by the State and by Italian State bodies. Violation noted by the International Court of Justice with the judgment of 30 June 1995 in the case of East Timor (Portugal v. Australia). In particular, paragraph 29 of the judgment states that "in the Court's view, Portugal's assertion that the right of peoples to self-determination, as it evolved from the Charter and from United Nations practice, has an erga omnes cha-

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racter, is irreproachable. The principle of self-determination of peoples has been recognized by the United Nations Charter and in the jurisprudence of the Court; it is one of the essential prin-

ciples of contemporary international law ". Accordingly, see the consultative opinion of 9 July 2004 of the International Court of Justice, par. 156, relating to the legal consequences of the construction of a wall in the occupied Palestinian territories (available at <http://www.icj-cij.org/docket/files/131/1670.pdf>). On self-determination as a source of erga omnes obligations v. also A. Sinagra, P. Bargiacchi, *Lessons of international law*, cit., p. 162. On the erga omnes obligations in international law, see. P. Picone, *International Community and «erga omnes» obligations*, Naples, 2013; Id., *The «erga omnes» obligations, between past and future*, in *Rivista di Legge Internazionale*, 2015, p. 1081 and following; Id., *Collective reactions to an "erga omnes" offense in the absence of an individually injured State*, in *Rivista of international law*, 2013, p. 5 and following; Id., *The role of the injured State in the collective reactions to the violations of "erga omnes" obligations*, in *Rivista di Legge Internazionale*, 2012, p. 957 and following; Id., *Obligations erga omnes and codification of the responsibility of States*, in *Rivista di Legge Internazionale*, 2005, p. 893 and following; Id., *The United Nations in the new international scenario. United Nations and "erga omnes" obligations*, in *The International Community*, 1993, p. 709 and following; V. Starace, *The responsabilité résultant de la création des obligations à l'égard de la Communauté Internationale*, in *Recueil des cours de l'Académie de droit international*, vol. 153, 1976, p. 271 and following; B. Simma, *From Bilateralism to Community Interests in International Law*, in *Recueil des cours de l'Académie de droit international*, vol. 250, 1994, p. 229 and following; T. Gazzini, *The contribution of the International Court of Justice to the respect of erga omnes obligations in the matter of human rights*, in *The International Community*, 2000, p. 19 ff.; S. Forlati, *Actions before the International Court of Justice with respect to violations of erga omnes obligations*, in *Rivista of international law*, 2001, p. 69 and following; G. Gaja, *Les obligations et les droits erga omnes en droit international*, in *Annuaire de l'Institut de droit international*, vol. 71, 2005, p. 117 et seq.; v. B. Conforti, *International Law*, Naples, 2015, p. 187, I. Brownli and, *Principles of Public International Law*, Oxford, 2008, p. 511; A. Cassese, *Self-Determination of Peoples. A Legal Reappraisal*, Cambridge, 1995, p. 140, R. Luzzatto, *General international law and its sources*, in S.M. Carbone, R. Luzzatto, A. Santamaria (edited by), *Institutions of international law*, cit., P. 82, A. Sinagra, P. Bargiacchi, *Lessons of international law*, cit., P. 158, E. Cannizzaro, *International law*, cit., Pp. 250-251, as well as, with specific regard to the present case A. Annoni, *There is a judge for Western Sahara*, cit., P. 875. In general, on jus cogens v. G. Morelli, *On the subject of binding international norms*, in *Journal of international law*, 1968, p. 108 and following; A. Verdross, *Jus Dispositivum and Jus Cogens in International Law*, in *American Journal of International Law*, 1966, p. 55 and following; M. Virall y, *Réflexions sur le "jus cogens"*, in *Annuaire Français de droit international*, vol. 12, 1966, p. 5 and following; A. Gomez Robl edo, *Le jus cogens international: sa genèse, sa nature, ses fonctions*, in *Recueil des cours de l'Académie de droit international*, v. 172, 1981, p. 9 and following; L. Hannikainen, *Peremptory Norms (Jus Cogens) in International Law*, Helsinki, 1988; R. Kolb, *Théorie du ius cogens international*, Paris, 2001; A. Orakhelashvili, *Peremptory Norms in International Law*, Oxford, 2006; C. Focarelli, *Promotional Jus Cogens: A Critical Appraisal of Jus Cogens 'Legal Effects*, in *Nordic Journal of International Law*, 2008, p. 429 et seq; Id., *The limits of jus cogens in the most recent jurisprudence*, in *Journal of international law*, 2007, p. 637 and following; Id., *Jus Cogens without praxis ?*, in L. Panella, E. Spatafora (edited by), *Studies in honor of Claudio Zanghi*, vol. 1, Turin, 2011, p. 251 and following; To identify the superordinate position of jus cogens E. Cannizzaro, *International Law*, cit., Pp. 245-246 speaks of "'Higher' right with respect to the 'ordinary' regulatory sphere", underlining how the sphere of values underlying it, as opposed to the "ordinary" customary norms, constitutes a limit to the contractual capacity of the States. The same Supreme Court of the Italian State indicted, in the well-known Ferrini ruling (Cass. Civ., SU, ruling 11 March 2004, no. 5044), stating that deportation and forced labor constitute war crimes contrary to freedom and the dignity of the human person, has expressly recognized the notion of

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jus cogens, bringing back to it those fundamental values placed at the top of the hierarchy of norms of international law. In this way it was excluded that any violations of these values could

be covered by immunity from the jurisdiction enjoyed by the States. For all v. G. Gaja, Jus Cogens beyond the Vienna Convention, in *Recueil des cours de l'Académie de droit international*, vol. 172, 1981, p. 271 et seq; N. Ronzitti, Treaties contrary to imperative norms of international law, in *Aa.Vv., Studies in honor of Giuseppe Sperduti*, Milan, 1984, p. 216 ff. The right of peoples to self-determination constitutes in fact a sufficient principle to justify the relevance of international norms. See, ex multis, R. Ago, The requirement of effective employment in international law, Rome, 1934; F. Capotorti, The occupation in the law of war, Naples, 1949; A. Migliazza, The war occupation, Milan, 1949; G. Balladore Pallieri, War Law, Padua, 1954, p. 300 and following; C. Curti Gialdino, War occupation, in *Encyclopedia of Law*, 1979, p. 720 ff.; A. Bernardini, Iraq: illicit occupation, popular resistance, Iraqi self-determination, in *Journal of International Legal Cooperation*, 2003, p. 29 ff.; S. Silingardi, War Occupation and Obligations of Occupying Powers in the Economic Field, in *Journal of International Law*, n. 4/2006, p. 978 and following; M. Arcari, Authorization from the Security Council, protection of human rights and military occupation in Iraq: the Al-Jedda case before the British judges, in *International Law Journal*, n. 4/2006, p. 1083 and following; A. Gattini, War occupation, in S. Cassese (a curadi), *Dictionary of public law*, Milan, 2006, p. 3889 and following; A. Carcano, The occupation of Iraq in international law, Milan, 2009; Y. Arai-Takahashi, *The Law of Occupation. Continuity and Change of International Humanitarian Law, and its Interaction with International Human Rights Law*, Boston / Leiden, 2009; I. Di Bernardini, The protection of human rights under a belligerent occupation regime in the case of Iraq, in *Human Rights*, n. 3/2009, p. 27 and following; A. Gioia, The Belligerent Occupation of Territory, in A. De Guttry, H. Post, G. Venturini (ed.), *The 1998-2000 War between Eritrea and Ethiopia: An International Legal Perspective*, The Hague, 2009, p. 351 and following; S. Vezani, On the previous exhaustion of internal means of recourse in situations of illegitimate territorial occupation, in *Rivista di Legge Internazionale*, n. 3/2011, p. 799 and following; N. Course, Military occupation and protection of private property, in *Human rights and international law*, n. 1/2012, p. 5 and following; M. Pace, Exploitation of natural resources and war occupation in a recent ruling by the Supreme Court of Israel, in *Human rights and international law*, n. 3/2012, p. 679 and following; A. Annoni, The "hostile" occupation in contemporary international law, Turin, 2012; E. Benvenisti, *The international Law of Occupation*, Oxford, 2012. The third paragraph of art. 30 of the Vienna Convention in fact provides that, in the interpretation of the treaties, "in addition to the context, the following will be considered: a) any further agreement between the parties regarding the interpretation of the treaty or the implementation of the provisions contained therein; b) of any further practice followed in the application of the treaty with which the agreement of the parties with regard to the interpretation of the treaty is ascertained; c) any relevant rule of international law applicable to relations between the parties. See, for all, S. Sur, *L'interprétation en droit international public*, Paris, 1974; M.K. Yass en, *Interprétation des traités d'après la Convention de Vienne*, in *Recueil des cours de l'Académie de droit international*, vol. 116, 1976, p. 44 ff.; M. Bos, *Theory and Practice of Treaty Interpretation*, in *Netherlands International Law Review*, 1980, p. 3 and following; S. Bariatti, The interpretation of international conventions of uniform law, cit.; R. Kolb, *Interprétation et création du droit international*, Brussels, 2006; R. Gardiner, *Treaty Interpretation*, Oxford, 2008; L. Gradoni, Rules of interpretation difficult to interpret and fragmentation of the principle of systemic integration, in *Rivista of international law*, 2010, p. 809 and following; E. Feola, The principles on the interpretation of treaties in the recent case law of the International Court of Justice in the case of Dispute Regarding Navigational and Related Rights (Costa Rica v. Nicaragua), in *The International Community*, 2011, p. 473 and following; C. Ragni, Interpretation of treaties and "standards of review" in the case law of the International Court of Justice: reflections on the "Whaling in the Antarctic" affair, in *International Law Journal*, 2014, p. 725 ff.. More recently v. also S. Bariatti, The agreement in the system of sources and the law of treaties, in S.M. Carbone, R. Luzzatto, A.

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Santamaria (edited by), *Institutions of international law*, cit., P. 104 ff. Articles 1 and 55 of the United Nations Charter, assumes a particular direct significance in reference to non-autonomous

territories. In particular, the principle of self-determination is configured as a right of peoples, the application of which constitutes an indispensable requirement in the process of decolonization. The competence of states to conclude agreements relating to occupied territories has been the subject of at least one precedent. This is the case of Namibia, the subject of the consultative opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971, available at <http://www.icj-cij.org/docket/files/53/5594.pdf>, relating to the Legal Consequences for States of the Continued Presence of South Africa in Namibia (South West Africa) Notwithstanding Security Council Resolution 276 (1970). In this opinion, the Court, underlining the illegitimacy of the South African presence in the territory of Namibia, sanctioned the invalidity of the acts carried out by South Africa relating to this territory. On the effects of the treaties vis-à-vis third States, see. p. E. Jimenez De Arechaga, *Treaty Stipulations in Favor of Third States*, in *American Journal of International Law*, 1956, p. 338 ff. ; P.-F. Smets, *Les effets des traités internationaux à l'égard des Etats tiers*, Paris, 1966; F. Cahier, *The problème des effets des traités à l'égard des Etats tiers*, in *Recueil des cours de l'Académie de droit international*, vol. 143, 1974, p. 589 and following; C. Rozakis, *Treaties and Third States: a Study in the Reinforcement of the Consensual Standards in International Law*, in *Österreichische Zeitschrift für öffentliches Recht und Völkerrecht*, 1975, p. 1 ss. ; M. Fitzmaurice, *Third Parties and the Law of Treaties*, in *Max Planck Yearbook of United Nations Law*, 2002, p. 37 ff. The principle of self-determination of peoples was also invoked in the context of the Nagorno Karabakh question concerning the conflictual relationship between Azerbaijan and the ethnic Armenian majority of Nagorno Karabakh, supported by Armenia. On the conflict v. S. Forlati, *The ECHR and the Nagorno-Karabakh Conflict - Applications Concerning "Historical Situations" and the Difficult Quest for Legal Certainty*, in *Human Rights and International Law*, 2012, p. 402 and following; N. Ronzitti, *Nagorno-Karabakh conflict and international law*, Turin, 2014. Vienna Convention on the law of treaties, art. 53: «Any treaty which, at the time of its conclusion, conflicts with a mandatory rule of general international law is void. For the purposes of this Convention, an imperative rule of general international law means a rule that has been accepted and recognized by the international community of States as a whole as a rule from which no derogation is permitted and which can only be modified by a new rule of general international law having the same character ». Similarly, art. 64 of the Convention attributes particular importance to jus cogens, providing that "if a new imperative rule of general international law arises, any existing treaty that conflicts with this rule becomes null and void". The consequences of the nullity of the treaty are governed by art. 71, which provides, on the one hand, that if the treaty is void pursuant to article 53, "the parties are required: a) to eliminate, as far as possible, the consequences of any act carried out on the basis of a provision that is contrary to the mandatory rule of general international law; and b) to ensure that their reciprocal relations comply with the binding norm of general international law ". On the other hand, "in the case of a treaty that becomes void and terminates under Article 64, the termination of the validity of a treaty: a) frees the parties from the obligation to continue to implement the treaty; b) does not affect any right, obligation or legal situation of the parties that have arisen as a result of the execution of the treaty before the termination of its validity; however, said rights, obligations or situations may not be retained afterwards except to the extent that their conservation does not conflict with the new peremptory norm of general international law ". For a general analysis of the causes of invalidity of the treaties see, for all, F. Capotorti, *L'estinction et la suspension des traités*, in *Recueil des cours de l'Académie de droit international*, vol. 134, 1971, p. 415 and following; J. Verhoeven, *Invalidity of Treaties: Anything New in / under the Vienna Conventions ?*, in E. Cannizzaro (ed.), *The Law of Treaties Beyond the Vienna Convention*, Oxford, 2011, p. 297 et seq; T.O. EliLias, *Problems concerning the Validity of Treaties*, in *Recueil des cours de l'Académie de droit international*, vol. 134, 1971, p. 134 ff. On the scope of art. 103 of the Charter see P. De Sena, *Individual sanctions of the Security Council*, art. 103 of the

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United Nations Charter and relations between regulatory systems, in F. Salerno (edited by), "Individual" sanctions of the Security Council and fundamental procedural guarantees, Padua, 2010,

p. 46 ff., Which, analyzing the cases of Yusuf and Al Barakaat International Foundation v. Council, (Court, T-306/01, judgment 21 September 2005) and Kadi v. Council and Commission (Court, T-315/01), ruled out that the jurisprudence of the Court of Justice has brought back art. 103 to a customary rule of jus cogens, by virtue of which the obligations deriving from the Charter would also be suitable to bind the Union regardless of its adherence to the Charter. In any case, with the aforementioned sentences, as well as with the Ayadi v. Council (Court, T-253/02, sentence 12 July 2006), the Court also explicitly recognized the existence of jus cogens, as a nucleus of precepts from which it is not possible to derogate and which are imposed on everyone, including the Union. On the subject, cf. E. Rebasti, Beyond the policy of conditionality: the external action of the European Union and compliance with the mandatory rules of international law, in A. Caligi uri, G. Cataldi, N. Napoletano (ed.), The protection of human rights in Europe. Between state sovereignty and supranational orders, Padua, 2010, p. 173 ff., S. Koury, L'obligation de non-reconnaissance de la Communauté européenne et de ses États membres au regard de the accord d'association CE-Maroc: responsabilité étatique et droit international coutumier, in K. Arts, V Chapaux, P. Pinto Leite (edited by), Le droit international et la question du Sahara occidental, Leiden, 2009, p. 165 and following; M. Dawi dowi cz, Trading Fish or Human Rights in Western Sahara? Self-Determination, Non-Recognition and the EC-Morocco Fisheries Agreement, in D. French (ed.), Statehood, Self-Determination and Minorities: Reconciling Tradition and Modernity in International Law, Cambridge, 2013, p. 250 and following Accordance with International Law of the Unilateral Declaration of Independence in Respect of Kosovo, opinion of 22 July 2010, in I.C.J. Reports, 2010, p. 403 ff., P. 438, par. 82). On the jurisprudence of the International Court of Justice in the matter of self-determination of peoples, cf. CASSESE, The International Court of Justice and the Right of Peoples to Self-Determination, in LOWE, FITZMAURICE (eds.), Fifty Years of the International Court of Justice: Essays in Honor of Sir Robert Jennings, Cambridge, 1996, p. 351 ff., And ZYBERI, Self-Determination through the Lens of the International Court of Justice, in Netherlands International Law Review, 2009, p. 429 ff. L'actio popularis ou la defense de l'intérêt collectif devant les juridictions internationales, Paris, 2004, pp. 298-299. See CRAWFORD, Third report on State responsibility, UN Doc. A / CN.4 / 507, March 15, 2000, par. 94. South West Africa (Ethiopia v. South Africa; Liberia v. South Africa), Second Phase, sent. July 18, 1966, in I.C.J. Reports, 1966, p. 6 et seq., P. 47, par. 88: «the argument amounts to a plea that the Court should allow the equivalent of an“ actio popularis ”, or right resident in any member of a community to take legal action in vindication of a public interest. But although a right of this kind may be known to certain municipal systems of law, it is not known to international law as it stands at present ". For a comment see. POPE, The reports, cit., P. 633 and following in relation to the East Timor affair, the issue had not been addressed by the Court, which had limited itself to excluding its jurisdiction in application of the so-called principle of Monetary Gold (see, for a summary of these aspects of the sentence, PICONE, POPA, Jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice and erga omnes obligations, in PICONE, International Community, cit., p. 693 et seq.). Instead, it had been widely discussed by the parties and deepened, with divergent results, by some judges in the opinions attached to the sentence: see, also for the necessary references, TAMS, Enforcing Obligations Erga Omnes in International Law, Cambridge, 2005, pp. 185-186. Questions relating to the Obligation to Prosecute or Extradite (Belgium v. Senegal), sent. July 20, 2012, in I.C.J. Reports, 2012, p. 422 ff., P. 448 et seq., Par. 64 ff., On which v. POPE, Interest in acting before the International Court of Justice and protection of collective values in the judgment on the case of Belgium v. Senegal, in Human rights and international law, 2013, p. 79 ff. Par. 6 of the comment on art. 54 of the articles on liability, UN Doc. A / 56/10, p. 355. But see, for a reading of the practice favorable to the legitimacy of such countermeasures (limited, however, to the hypothesis of serious erga omnes offenses), TAMS, Enforcing, cit., P. 198 ff. ; DAWIDOWICZ, Public Law Enforcement without Public Law Safeguards? An

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Analysis of State Practice on Third-party Countermeasures and Their Relationship to the UN Security Council, in *British Yearbook of International Law*, 2007, p. 333 and following; KATSELLI

PROUKAKI, *The Problem of Enforcement in International Law. Countermeasures, the Non-injured State and the Idea of International Community*, London / New York, 2010, p. 90 and following; SICILIANOS, *Countermeasures in Response to Grave Violations of Obligations Owed to the International Community*, in CRAWFORD, PELLET, OLLESON (eds.) *The Law of International Responsibility*, Oxford, 2010, p. 1137 ff. The resolution of the Institut de droit international (cited above, note 5) which, in art. 5 lett. c), provides for the right for all States, in response to the serious violation of an erga omnes obligation, to carry out countermeasures not involving the use of force. V. PICONE, *Obligations erga omnes and codification of the responsibility of States*, in *Magazine. Par. 3 of the comment of the International Law Commission on art. 54 of the project (in particular the measures adopted against South Africa for its segregationist policy: see UN Doc. Of international law, 2005, p. 893 ff., P. 940 ff. A / 56/10, p. 352 )*, inter alia, the trade sanctions recommended by the Organization for African Unity against Portugal in 1963, 1964 and 1973 for the latter's refusal to allow the exercise by the colonial populations subjected to its administration, of the right of self-determination (see FOCARELLI, *The countermeasures in international law*, Milan, 1994, pp. 39-40, 68; DAWIDOWICZ, *Public Law Enforcement*, cit., pp. 399-400); the oil embargo decided in 1973 by the Arab oil-producing states against Israel and its allies to obtain the liberation of the occupied Arab territories (KATSELLI PROUKAKI, op. cit., p. 122 ff.); the measures adopted by Western states against the Soviet Union in response to the invasion of Afghanistan (SICILIANOS, *Les réactions décentralisées à l'illicite*, Paris, 1990, p. 157 et seq.), and so on. In the context of the practice of collective countermeasures in response to violations of the principle of self-determination of peoples, many authors also consider the suspension of the prohibition of interference, which results in the admissibility of the premature recognition of national liberation movements and various forms of assistance to arising in the context of civil conflicts against colonial or racist regimes (hypotheses that will be analyzed as autonomous guarantees of the principle below, in par. 6): v. for example CARELLA, *State responsibility for international crimes*, Naples, 1985, p. 198. Others, on the other hand, also qualify the disavowal of situations created by the violation of self-determination as a countermeasure: thus CASSESE, *Self-Determination*, cit., P. 158. Separate opinion of Judge Kooijmans, in *I.C.J. Reports 2004*, p. 219 ff., P. 231, par. 40; and, in doctrine, PICONE, *Obligations erga omnes*, cit., p. 931; VILLALPANDO, *Le codificateur et le juge face à la responsabilité internationale de l'État: interaction between the CDI and the CIJ in the détermination des règles secondaires*, in *Annuaire français de droit international*, 2009, p. 39 ff., P. 56; CRAWFORD, *Responsibilities for Breaches of Communitarian Norms: An Appraisal of Article 48 of the ILC Articles on Responsibility of States for Wrongful Acts Responsibility*, in FASTENRATH et al. (eds.), *From Bilateralism to Community Interest. Essays in Honor of Judge Bruno Simma*, Oxford, 2011, p. 224 ff., Pp. 231, 234; PICONE, POPA, op. cit., pp. 689-690. Prohibition to recognize the situation resulting from the serious violation of the right of self-determination and to assist in its maintenance: CHRISTAKIS, *L'obligation de non-reconnaissance des situations créées par le recours illicite à la force ou d'autres actes enfreignant des règles fondamentales*, in TOMUSCHAT, THOUVENIN (eds.), *The Fundamental Rules of the International Legal Order: Jus Cogens and Obligations Erga Omnes*, Leiden / Boston, 2006, p. 127 ff. ; TALMON, *The Duty not to "Recognize as Lawful" a Situation Created by the Illegal Use of Force or Other Serious Breaches of a Jus Cogens Obligation: An Obligation without Real Substance?*, *ibid.*, p. 99 and following; DAWIDOWICZ, *The Obligation of Non-Recognition of an Unlawful Situation*, in *The Law of International Responsibility*, cit., P. 677 ff. On the prohibition of assistance, cf. instead JØRGENSEN, *The Obligation of Non-Assistance to the Responsible State*, *ibid.*, p. 687 and following TALMON, *The Duty*, cit., Pp. 103, 117 ff. ; DAWIDOWICZ, *The Obligation of Non-Recognition*, cit., Pp. 683-684; PICONE, *The role*, cit., P. 968, par. 8 of the comment on art. 41, UN Doc. A / 56/10, p. 289. Legal Consequences for States of the Continued Presence of South Africa in Namibia (South West Africa) notwithstanding Security Council Resolution 276 (1970),

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opinion of 21 June 1971, in I.C.J. Reports, 1971, p. 16 ff., Pp. 55-56, par. 122 ff. Ibid., P. 56, par. 125: "the non-recognition of South Africa's administration of the Territory should not result in

depriving the people of Namibia of any advantages derived from international co-operation. In particular, while official acts performed by the Government of South Africa on behalf of or concerning Namibia after the termination of the Mandate are illegal and invalid, this invalidity cannot be extended to those acts, such as, for instance, the registration of births, deaths and marriages, the effects of which can be ignored only to the detriment of the inhabitants of the Territory ». On the interpretative problems raised by this passage, see. CRAWFORD, Third Party Obligations, cit., Par. 49 ff. CHRISTAKIS, op. cit., p. 144 and following; TALMON, The Duty, cit., P. 112; DE BRABANDERE, VAN DEN HERIK, Les obligations des États tiers et des acteurs non étatiques relatives au commerce des produits en provenance du Territoire palestinien occupé, in *Revue belge de droit international*, 2012, p. 147 ff., P. 150 and following This broad meaning is also derived from par. 5 of the comment on art. 41: for the Commission, the obligation of non-recognition entails the duty for States to refrain from any act that may even implicitly entail the recognition of the lawfulness of the situation created by the offense (UN Doc. A / 56/10, p. 287 ). Decision 2000/384 / EC, ECSC of the Council and of the Commission of 19 April 2000 concerning the conclusion of a Euro-Mediterranean agreement establishing an association between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and the State of Israel, on the other, in *GUCE L 147* of 21 June 2000, p. 1 ss. The agreement, in defining its territorial scope, limits itself to referring generically to the territory of the State of Israel. On the subject, cf. HAUSWALDT, Problems under the EC-Israel Association Agreement: The Export of Goods Produced in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip under the EC-Israel Association Agreement, in *European Journal of International Law*, 2003, p. 591 et seq., As well as the considerations of CRAWFORD, Third Party Obligations, cit., Par. 50-51 and DE BRABANDERE, VAN DEN HERIK, op. cit., pp. 156-157. REBASTI, Beyond the policy of conditionality: the external action of the European Union and compliance with the mandatory rules of international law, in CALIGIURI, CATALDI, NAPOLETANO (edited by), *The protection of human rights in Europe: between state sovereignty and legal systems supranationals*, Padua, 2010, p. 173 ff., P. 199 ff. See, lastly, par. 9 of the European Parliament resolution of 5 July 2012 on EU policy in the West Bank and East Jerusalem (2012/2694 (RSP)), in which the Parliament calls for "full and effective implementation of existing Union legislation and bilateral agreements EU-Israel to ensure that the EU control mechanism, or the "technical agreements", does not allow products from Israeli settlements to be imported into the European market under the preferential conditions provided for in the EU Israel Association Agreement ". According to the Court, "art. 83 of the EC-Israel Association Agreement must be interpreted as meaning that products originating in the West Bank do not fall within the territorial scope of that agreement and therefore cannot benefit from the preferential regime established by the same ": Court of Justice, judgment of 25 February 2010, Case C-386/08, *Firma Brita GmbH v. Hauptzollamt Hamburg-Hafen*, in *Collection*, 2010, p. I-1289, paragraph 53. On the judgment v. comments by HARPAZ, RUBINSON, The Interface Between Trade, Law, Politics and the Erosion of Normative Power Europe: Comment on Brita, in *European Law Review*, 2010, p. 551 ff. and MARTINES, Rules on the origin of products and territorial application of the Association Agreement with Israel under review by the Court of Justice, in *Studies on European integration*, 2010, p. 691 ff. Thus KATTAN, The Wall, Obligations Erga Omnes and Human Rights: The Case for Withdrawing the European Community's Terms of Preferential Trade with Israel, in *The Palestine Yearbook of International Law*, 2004-2005, p. 71 ff., Pp. 88-89. The Fisheries Partnership Agreement between the European Union and the Kingdom of Morocco (see Council Regulation (EC) No 764/2006 of 22 May 2006 on the conclusion of a partnership agreement in the field of fishing between the European Community and the Kingdom of Morocco, in *G.U.U. AND L 141* of 29 May 2006, p. 1 ff.), Which entered into force on February 28, 2007, confers on vessels flying the flag of member states of the Union fishing rights in exchange for a financial contribution (both set out in the attached protocol), in the waters under the sovereignty and jurisdiction of

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Morocco (very generic and unusual formula in other treaties of the same type). The spatial scope does not therefore expressly include the waters off the Western Sahara, so the question of

the compatibility of the agreement with art. 41, par. 2, of the draft of the International Law Commission has an essentially interpretative nature. Upon expiry of the first protocol, the European Parliament initially decided not to approve the conclusion of a new protocol by the Council, which however did not substantially alter the terms of the previous one. However, it was a momentary paralysis: v. Council Decision 2013/720 / EU of 15 November 2013 concerning the signing, on behalf of the European Union, of the protocol between the European Union and the Kingdom of Morocco establishing the fishing opportunities and the financial contribution provided for by the partnership agreement in the fisheries sector between the European Union and the Kingdom of Morocco, in the OJEU L 328 of 7 December 2013, p. 1 ss. (for a comment see MILAN, The new fisheries protocol between the European Union and Morocco and the rights of the Sahrawi people on natural resources, in *Human rights and international law*, 2014, p. 505 et seq.). On the subject v. MILAN, The New Fisheries Partnership Agreement between the European Community and the Kingdom of Morocco: Fishing Too Far South, in *Anuario Español de Derecho Internacional*, vol. XXII, 2006, p. 413 and following; CHAPAUX, La question de l'accord de pêche conclu between the European Communautés et le Maroc, in CHAPAUX, ARTS, LEITE (dirs.), *Le droit international et la question du Sahara occidental*, Porto, 2009, p. 217 and following; ETIENNE, The accord de pêche CE-Maroc: quels remèdes juridictionnels européens à those illécitité internationale ?, in *Revue belge de droit international*, 2010, p. 77 ff. ; REBASTI, Beyond the policy of conditionality, cit., Especially p. 198 ff. The situation appears even more critical with regard to the implementation of the prohibition on providing assistance in the maintenance of situations created by serious erga omnes offenses (which for the International Law Commission has as its object those behaviors that ex post facto contribute to preserving the situation produced by illicit), a prohibition that requires States not to offer technical, economic or financial assistance. In his 2012 report, Richard Falk, special rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, highlighted numerous cases of foreign companies operating in the illegal settlements of Israel and making profits from the occupation and their activities. contribute to the expansion of settlements in the Palestinian territories (UN Doc. A / 67/379, 19 September 2012, par. 38 et seq.). Hence the call to civil society to carry out a boycott against these companies (ibid., Par. 99). In March 2013, a fact-finding mission set up by the United Nations Human Rights Council concluded that "business enterprises have enabled, facilitated and profited, directly and indirectly, from the construction and growth of the settlements", and urged governments "To take appropriate measures to ensure that business enterprises domiciled in their territory and / or under their jurisdiction, including those owned or controlled by them, that conduct activities in or related to the settlements respect human rights throughout their operations" (Report of the independent international fact-finding mission to investigate the implications of the Israeli settlements on the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of the Palestinian people throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, UN Doc. A / HRC / 22/63, 7 February 2013, paragraphs 96 and 117 respectively). Finally, see the resolution of the Human Rights Council entitled "Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan", A / HRC / 25 / L.37 / Rev.1 , March 27, 2014, in which, among other things, the States are urged to "take appropriate measures to encourage businesses domiciled in their territory and / or under their jurisdiction, including those owned or controlled by them, to refrain from committing or contributing to gross human rights abuses of Palestinians "(par. 11). the Declaration on Palestine of the XIV Ministerial Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Durban from 17 to 19 August 2004, in particular lett. b) of par. 5, in which ministers recommend to member states «to undertake measures, including by means of legislation, collectively, regionally and individually, to prevent any products of the illegal Israeli settlements from entering their markets [...], to decline entry to Israeli settlers and to impose sanctions against companies and entities invol-

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ved in the construction of the wall and other illegal activities in the Occupied Palestinian Territory "(recommendation subsequently renewed several times by the Movement). On the non-ful

fillment by the EU and its members of the prohibition of assistance in maintaining the situation resulting from the serious violations of the right of self-determination of the Palestinian people committed by Israel, cf. CRAWFORD, *Third Party Obligations*, cit., Paragraphs 84-85, 138, and DUBUISSON, *op. cit.*, p. 42 ff. See widely PICONE, *Obligations erga omnes*, cit., P. 951 and following; ID., *The role of the injured State*, cit., P. 970 and following and in adherence to ALAIMO, *International Responsibility of States*, in *Legal Encyclopedia*. Update, vol. XVI, Rome, 2008, p. 10, according to which art. 41, par. 3 together with art. 54 "give the evolving general international law a central role in the discipline of international responsibility". GRADE, *op. cit.*, pp. 137 ff., 193 ff., Which speaks of a reversal of the typical relations between third States and warring parties, complete with regard to conflicts linked to colonial dominations, racist or foreign, and still partial with regard to those linked to internal aspects of the principle. RONZITTI, *The wars of national liberation*, Pisa, 1974; IOVANE, *The protection of fundamental values in international law*, Naples, 2000, p. 359. Various resolutions of the General Assembly can be cited confirming the legitimacy of the assistance of third states to national liberation movements fighting for self-determination. See Declaration on Friendly Relations Between States, UN Doc. A / RES / 25/2625, 24 October 1970 ("peoples are entitled to seek and to receive support in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter"), or the res. 3070 (1973) of 30 November 1973 (in which the Assembly, in paragraph 3, invited the States to give "moral, material and any other assistance to all peoples struggling for the full exercise of their inalienable right to self-determination" ), or the res. 35/227 of 6 March 1981, relating to the situation in Namibia (in which par. 6 was asked "increased and sustained support and material, financial, military and other assistance" for the People's Organization of South-West Africa (South West African People's Organization - SWAPO) in its struggle for self-determination. See also art. 20 of the African Charter of Human and Peoples' Rights, which, after having proclaimed in paragraph 1 that "all peoples shall have [...] the unquestionable and inalienable right to self-determination", provides in paragraph 3 that "all peoples shall have the right to the assistance of the State Parties to the present Charter in their liberation struggle against foreign domination, be it political, economic or cultural." According to CASSESE, *Le droit international et la question de assistance aux mouvements de libération nationale*, in *Revue belge de droit international*, 1986, p. 307 ff., p. 323, humanitarian assistance would indeed constitute the 'object of an obligation for third States. CASSESE, *op. ult. cit.*, p. 324 ff. (according to which, however, the admissibility of this form of aid would still be subject to two conditions: that the beneficiaries "ne se livrent pas à des actes de terrorisme" and respect the fundamental principles of humanitarian law); GRADE, *op. cit.*, p. 141 and following; PALMISANO, *op. cit.*, p. 126 ff. On the other hand, it does not make much sense to include among the special guarantees for the implementation of the principle of self-determination the prohibition, for third States, of providing armed support, both direct and indirect, to the State that violently represses the self-determination of the people subject to its control. (see for this thesis GRADO, *op. cit.*, p. 130 ff.). This prohibition, in fact, derives from the same primary rule that requires States to respect the self-determination of all peoples, both those subject to their own control and those subject to the control of others: so for example LATTANZI, *Self-determination of peoples*, in *Digest of Disciplines Publications*, vol. II, Turin, 1987, p. 4 et seq., Pp. 24-25. See in this sense par. 3 of art. 1 common to the United Nations Covenants, as interpreted by the United Nations Human Rights Committee in General Comment no. 12: "[p] aragraph 3, in the Committee's opinion, is particularly important in that it imposes specific obligations on States parties, not only in relation to their own peoples but vis-à-vis all peoples which have not been able to exercise or have been deprived of the possibility of exercising their right to self-determination" (Human Rights Committee, General comment No. 12: Article 1 (Right to self-determination), March 13, 1984, in *Compilation of General Comments and General Recommendations Adopted by Human Rights Treaty Bodies*, UN Doc. HRI / GEN / 1 / Rev.9 (Vol. I), May 27,

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2008, pp. 123-124). V. RONZITTI, op. cit., p. 116 and following; CASSESE, Self-Determination, cit., Pp. 184, 199 ff. ; GRADE, op. cit., p. 133 and following; CORTEN, The applicability problé

matique du droit de légitime défense au sens de l'article 51 de la Charte des Nations Unies aux relations entre la Palestine et Israël, in *Revue belge de droit international*, 2012, p. 67 ff., P. 72 and following; FABBRICOTTI, Legitimate defense and self-determination of peoples, in TANZI, LANCIOTTI (edited by), *Use of force and legitimate defense in contemporary international law*, Naples, 2012, p. 255 and following; PALMISANO, op. cit., p. 129. On the story see, for all, TANCREDI, The Russian Annexation of the Crimea: Questions Relating to the Use of Force, in *Questions of International Law*, 2014, Zoom-out I, [www.qil-qdi.org](http://www.qil-qdi.org). For an overview of the Arab Spring uprisings within the scope of the right of self-determination of populations oppressed by authoritarian regimes, see for example, the speech by the President of the United States, Barack Obama, to the Department of State on May 9, 2011 (Remarks by the President on the Middle East and North Africa, [www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2011/05/19/remarks-president-middle-east-and-north-africa%20](http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2011/05/19/remarks-president-middle-east-and-north-africa%20)); and, in doctrine, PAUST, International Law, Dignity, Democracy, and the Arab Spring, in *Cornell International Law Journal*, 2013, p. 1 ss. On the subject v. extensively PICONE, Considerations on the nature of the Security Council resolution in favor of a "humanitarian" intervention in Libya, in *Human rights and international law*, 2011, p. 213 ff. For this notation see AKANDE, Self Determination and the Syrian Conflict - Recognition of Syrian Opposition as Sole Legitimate Representative of the Syrian People: What Does This Mean and What Implications Does It Have, in *EJIL: Talk !*, December 6, 2012. See AKANDE, Which Entity is the Government of Libya and Why Does It Matter ?, in *EJIL: Talk !*, June 16, 2011; ID., Self Determination and the Syrian Conflict, cit. ; TALMON, Recognition of Opposition Groups as the Legitimate Representative of a People, in *Chinese Journal of International Law*, 2013, p. 219 ff. Thus AKANDE, Would It Be Lawful For European (or other) States to Provide Arms to the Syrian Opposition, in *EJIL: Talk !*, January 17, 2013. According to AMOROSO, The role of insurgent recognition in promoting the principle of internal self-determination: considerations in the light of the "Arab Spring", in *Federalismi.it*, 21/2013, p. 38, the premature recognition of the insurgents, in these cases, would constitute "a collective reaction of the international community to the violation of the right to (internal) self-determination of the peoples of Libya and Syria". On this point, see widely RUYS, Of Arms, Funding and "Nonlethal Assistance" ~ Issues Surrounding Third-State Intervention in the Syrian Civil War, in *Chinese Journal of International Law*, 2014, p. 13 et seq., Pp. 48 ff., 52. With regard to the conflict in Libya cf. for example SPENCER, France Supplying Weapons to Libyan Rebels, in *The Telegraph*, 29 June 2011, [www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/africaandindianocean/libya/8606541/France-supplying-weapons-to-Libyan-rebels.html](http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/africaandindianocean/libya/8606541/France-supplying-weapons-to-Libyan-rebels.html). In favor of the supply of weapons to the Syrian rebels, v. instead the statement of the British Foreign Minister to Parliament of 10 January 2013, [www.gov.uk/government/speeches/foreignsecretary-updates-parliament-on-syria](http://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/foreignsecretary-updates-parliament-on-syria); as well as, for the United States, the statements of the White House Deputy National Security Advisor, Ben Rhodes, of June 13, 2013 [www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2013/06/13/statement-deputy-national-security-advisor-strategic-communicationsben-](http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2013/06/13/statement-deputy-national-security-advisor-strategic-communicationsben-). For further references, see. also HENDERSON, The Provision of Arms and "Non-lethal" Assistance to Governmental and Opposition Forces, in *University of New South Wales Law Journal*, 2013, p. 642 ff., P. 657 ff. See Council Decision 2013/255 / CFSP of 31 May 2013 concerning restrictive measures against Syria, in the *Official Gazette* and L 147 of 1 June 2013, p. 14 et seq., And point 2 of the Foreign Affairs Council declaration on Syria adopted on 27 May 2013 ([www.consilium.europa.eu/ue\\_docs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/137315.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/ue_docs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/137315.pdf)).

The mission of the Veneto National Liberation Committee is to promote 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 opi-

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## COMITATO LIBERAZIONE NAZIONALE VENETO

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



nion. The Veneto National Liberation Committee applies the international principles of JUS COGENS as an expression of universal legal awareness, in particular of the Nuremberg principles;

adopts the 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 pacts on human rights, the declaration on friendly relations between States, the resolutions of the assembly General on decolonization and the new international economic order, the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States as well as the Convention on the Prevention and

the repression of the crime of genocide. The Veneto National Liberation Committee also applies any other international, universal or regional legal instrument aimed at developing, updating or broadening the meaning and contents of the texts that refer to the rights of peoples.

Venice, Doge's Palace

CLNV President

Government President of the Veneto National Authority

President of the Parliament of the Veneto National Council Assembly

Signatures of subscription to the candidacy of the Nobel Peace Prize 2022 of the Veneto National Liberation Committee.

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