



Government of the Veneto National Council

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Preamble

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 peoples to self-determination, by virtue of which they can freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development;
- b. The right of peoples and nations to permanent sovereignty over their natural wealth and resources;
- c. The right of every human person and of all peoples to development;
- d. The right of all peoples to peace;
- e. The right to an international economic order based on equal participation in 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 relationships stable and friendly 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. Universal human rights are not divorced from the right of peoples to self-determination. Equality of rights and self-determination of peoples. The participating States respect the equality of rights of peoples and their right to self-determination. By virtue of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, all peoples always have the right, in full freedom, to establish when and how they wish their internal and external political regime, without external interference, and to pursue how they desire their political, economic, social and cultural development. The human right to development also implies the full realization of the right of peoples self-determination which includes, on the basis of the provisions of both international human rights pacts, the exercise of their inalienable right to full sovereignty over all their wealth and natural resources. Convinced that effective respect for human rights implies respect for the rights of peoples, we have adopted the Universal Declaration of Peoples' Rights. Self-determination of the Veneto people.

From self-determination, self-decision, self-identification 14,581 declared members of Venetian nationality, to the right of Venetian citizenship.

LAW 11. VENETIAN CITIZENSHIP

Having regard to the :

Article 37 Citizenship rights;

Article 38 Acquisition and loss of citizenship;

Article 136 Political rights.

Law 11, approved by the Veneto National Liberation Committee of Europe.

Article 1. A Venetian citizenship is established. Anyone who has declared their Venetian nationality to the international legal personality of the Veneto National Liberation Committee of Europe, who is a citizen of a member state of the Union of Peoples of Europe, is a Venetian citizen. Venetian citizenship of Europe is a complement to European citizenship and does not replace the latter.

Article 2. Venetian citizens enjoy the rights and are subject to the duties provided for by the adoption of the Swiss Constitution.

Article 3. Every citizen of Veneto has the right to move and reside freely in the territory of the member states of the International Organization sui generis European Union and of the International Organization sui generis Union Peoples of Europe, subject to the limitations and conditions provided for by provisions adopted by the Treaties establishing the European community and the European community Peoples of Europe. (Article 11 Treaty establishing the community of Peoples of Europe; c) does not concern citizenship of the Union, nor does it create discrimination between citizens of the Member States of the Peoples; e) does not constitute a



discrimination or a restriction in trade between member states of the peoples and does not distort the conditions of competition between the latter).

Article 4. Every citizen of the Union of Peoples of Europe enjoys the protection of diplomatic and consular authorities in the territory of a third country in which the Member State of the Peoples of Europe of which he is a national is not represented. any Member State, under the same conditions as nationals of that State. The member states of the Peoples of Europe shall establish the necessary arrangements among themselves and initiate the international negotiations required to guarantee said protection to the Peoples of Europe.

Article 5. Companies incorporated in accordance with the law of a Member State of the sui generis international organizations of Europe and having their registered office, central administration or principal place of business within the Community of Peoples of Europe, are equivalent, for the purposes of applying the provisions of this Chapter, to natural persons having the citizenship of the Member States of the Peoples of Europe.

According to art. 3, par. 5 TEU the Union must affirm and promote these values in relations with the rest of the world, together with the strict observance and development of international law and in particular with respect for the principles of the United Nations Charter. It should be remembered that dialogue is also an instrument of the Union's common foreign and security policy, as required by art. 27 TEU. Art. 8 of the Cotonou Convention. On the subject, see RAUX, The principes structurants of the ACP / CE accord de partnership et les Etats membres de l'Union européenne, in PERROT (sous la dir. De), Les relations ACP / EU après le modèle de Lomé: quel parti-tariat ?, Brussels , 2007, p. 41 ff., P. 56 ff. Art. 8 of the Cotonou Convention, in particular para. 3 and 4. The provisions on political dialogue contained in the Convention were further specified by the guidelines adopted by the ACP-EU Council of Ministers in May 2003 (see doc. ACP-CE 2153/1/02 REV1, 25 February 2003). The task of these guidelines is not to provide an authentic interpretation of art. 8, but rather to facilitate the conduct of the dialogue, among other things, by establishing criteria for the choice of topics to be discussed during the meetings. The enhanced political dialogue is provided for in Annex VII of the Cotonou Convention, which states that it must always be carried out before resorting to the procedure established by art. 96 in case of violation of the obligations deriving from respect for human rights, democratic principles and the rule of law (see below, the next sub-paragraph). The provisions of the annex analytically define the framework within which the in-depth dialogue can take place and establish appropriate tools, such as, for example, the so-called benchmarks, consisting of mechanisms that aim to pursue specific goals, setting intermediate objectives and establishing implementation schedules. Art. 8, par. 6 of the Convention begins by stating that "dialogue is conducted in a flexible way". With regard to the methods of carrying out, then, the rest of the provision is limited to establishing that "[...] it can be formal or informal according to the needs, take place inside or outside the institutional framework, in the appropriate and at the appropriate level (regional, sub-regional or national). According to art. 60 of the Vienna Convention on the law of treaties, the substantial violation of a bilateral treaty by one state authorizes the other to suspend its application in whole or in part. For substantial violation, art. 60 intends, among other causes, also the violation of a provision considered essential for the realization of the object or purposes of the treaty itself. In principle, the Union is not a party to the Convention, however, the aforementioned provision can be considered reproducing a rule of general international law and, as such, also binding for the Union. In principle, the agreements concluded with non-European countries always refer to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and, at times, to the United Nations Covenants on Political and Civil Rights and on Economic and Social Rights. In addition to these documents, the agreements concluded with European countries also refer to the Helsinki Final Act, the Paris Charter for a New Europe, the



COMITATO LIBERAZIONE NAZIONALE VENETO

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



CSCE Document on the Bonn Conference on Economic Cooperation and, in some cases, the European Convention on Human Rights.

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