



COMITATO LIBERAZIONE NAZIONALE VENETO

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



PROT. DPL1507202100016

VENETIAN REPUBLIC (LEGAL FORM OF THE STATE)

ACT N ° 01 OF 20220402_INTEGR. LAW 11 Vers. 11 of 20220402

Form for the acquisition of Venetian nationality and citizenship.

Government of the Council of Ministers for the approval of the Venetian Parliament.

The declaration of self-determination for the acquisition of the Venetian nationality of origin makes it possible to acquire Venetian citizenship for the judicial protection of the enforceable right of self-determination:

New York International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

New York International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Art. 1:

1. All peoples have the right of self-determination. By virtue of this right, they freely decide on their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.
2. To achieve their ends, all peoples can freely dispose of their wealth and natural resources, without prejudice to the obligations deriving from international economic cooperation, based on the principle of mutual interest, and from international law. Under no circumstances can a people be deprived of their means of subsistence.

Given the current European rules on nationality codified in the European Convention on Nationality (ETS No. 166), approved by the Council of Europe in 1997 and entered into force in 2000. acquisition and loss of nationality.

Considered:



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International legal norms recognize that every human being has innate rights, therefore inviolable, inalienable and imprescriptible, which therefore pre-exist the 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 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,

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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 equal 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 to 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.

Realization of the right of self-determination of the Veneto people.

Today, the self-determination of peoples, as well as being stated among the purposes of the United Nations (Article 1 of the statute), is formally recognized as a fundamental human right by the most important international legal conventions on human rights.

The Council of Ministers exercises a power of government, including all its constituent elements, referring to all the subjects belonging to the Venetian state community, is the holder of the rights and obligations provided for by the rules of international law and has the ability to act in life of international relations and to produce legal documents.

The Council of Ministers reaffirms its commitment to the values and principles of democracy, human rights and the rule of law, to social cohesion, human dignity and equality. Ensure full enjoyment and access to all human rights, including social and economic rights, by all members of society; reduce the vulnerability of people; and strengthen the fabric of sustainable democratic societies.

These objectives are achieved by contributing to the promotion of solidarity and the protection of human dignity, equality and equal opportunities for all, as well as to the prevention and fight against violence and discrimination on any basis.



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The supreme law is the well-being of the Venetian population, with the collegial legal system of the Council of Ministers and the Veneto Parliament of self-determination, in the execution of the substantive law of the implicit powers of government, having the strength to become and impose itself as a positive law for the protection of the rights, applied and observed by the entire Veneto People, the Italian State loses the exclusivity of the principle of effectiveness in the historic, claimed Venetian territories.

We are in the presence of an important conquest of legal civilization: the Self-determination of Peoples from a "principle" of politics becomes a "fundamental right" expressly recognized by the universal law of human rights, to save future generations, to reaffirm faith in rights fundamental to man, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of all peoples to create the conditions in which justice and respect for the obligations deriving from treaties and other sources of law can be maintained, to promote social progress and a higher standard of living in greater freedom, to practice tolerance and to live in peace with one another in good neighborly relations, to join forces to maintain international peace and security, to ensure, through the acceptance of principles and the establishment of systems, that force of arms will not be used except in the common interest, to employ international instruments to promote the economic and social progress of all peoples. The self-determination of peoples is a fundamental principle of contemporary international law, by virtue of which all peoples have the right to decide independently on their own political, economic and social order. The International Court of Justice has characterized it as a principle from which the so-called obligations derive, erga omnes, in whose respect all States have a legally recognized interest, in the name and on behalf of the international community (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 core of mandatory rules for the protection of fundamental values of the international community (see Brownlie, I., Principles of Public International Law, VII ed., Oxford, 2008, 511; Cassese, A., Self-Determination of Peoples. A Legal Reappraisal, Cambridge, 1995, 140). Under international human rights law, the subject with the right to self-determination is the people as a subject distinct from the state. Marrying the cause of the rule of law does not mean stopping only at a legal operation, but also acting to safeguard the related freedoms. Hence, the discussion on the rule of law cannot ignore that on the "right to know" which, after the "right to truth", consists of the right to know how and for what reason governments take certain decisions that affect human rights, civil liberties and international policy choices. Affirmed in the Atlantic Charter (14 August 1941) and in the Charter of the United Nations (26 June 1945; art.1, paragraphs 2 and 55), the principle of self-determination of peoples is reaffirmed in the Declaration of the General Assembly on the independence of colonial peoples (1960); in the Covenants on Civil and Political Rights and on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966); in the Declaration of Principles on Friendly Relations between States, adopted by the General Assembly in 1970, which recommends that UN member states refrain from forceful actions aimed at opposing the realization of the principle of self-determination and recognizes the right of peoples to resist, also with the support of other States and the United Nations, to acts of violence that could preclude their implementation. The historical-political framework of the right of peoples to self-determination, Unesco Paris in 1989, we speak of "people", we refer to a group of human beings who have the following characteristics:



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- a) a common historical tradition,
- b) a racial or ethnic identity,
- c) cultural homogeneity,
- d) a linguistic identity,
- e) religious or ideological affinities,
- f) territorial ties,
- g) a common economic life;

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

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

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

Denying or ignoring the self-determination of peoples is equivalent to denying or ignoring democratic ethics. In the implementation of acts having the force of law:

On 22 July 2010, the International Court of Justice ruled that the declaration of independence does not violate international law: The substantial autonomy of the Italian state is by no means guaranteed at the constitutional level. The Constitution delegates almost every important aspect of this autonomy to the legislator. It is clear that ordinary law can limit the autonomy of the regions and whether or not self-government will be achieved. UN Security Council Resolution 1244 in 1999. Helsinki Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE). 1 August 1975 I. VII and VIII.

With the declaration of self-determination for the acquisition of the nationality of Venetian origin and citizenship, filed in the registry office at one's own municipality as a notorious deed, in respect of privacy, a full mandate is given to the government of the Council of Ministers, to act in all national and international offices, for the development of political, economic, social and cultural rights.

By virtue of the principles that characterize the rule of law on judicial protection:



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United Nations Charter 1948 Declaration of Human Rights

Resolution 1514 (L) XV / 1960 Resolution 2200 / A of 1966 Resolution 2625 (XXV) / 1970
3314 (XXIX) / 1974 Resolution 217 A (III)

Resolution

Resolution 55/2

Resolution 60/1

Resolution 41/128, annex. Resolution CDS 276 1970

Resolution 61/178 of 20 December 2006

Resolution 61/295 of 13 September 2007

COM (2012) 748: Proposal for a COUNCIL EU DECISION

European Court of Justice [CJEU, 16.5.2017, case C-682/15. Berlioz]

Declaration of acceptance of the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court Art. 94 of the Charter of the United Nations

International Criminal Court - I.C.C.

Judgments and binding advisory opinions of the International Court of Justice, ICJ 2001 codification by the CDI

UNCTAD / GDS / APP / 2013/1

United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPR)

The UN "Protect, Respect and Remedy" Framework for Business and Human Rights

A. Human Rights Council, "Resolution 8/7

Court of Justice community directive 85 / 577-89 / 665

Art. 19 Nice Charter of the Treaty on European Union and art. 47 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights

From self-determination, self-identification of Venetians declared belonging to Venetian nationality, to the right of Venetian citizenship.

LAW 11. VENETIAN CITIZENSHIP

Seen 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 and the Council of Ministers.

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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 Venetian citizen 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; 1) does not concern citizenship of the Union, nor does it create discrimination between citizens of the Member States of the Peoples; 2) 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, 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, the protection of diplomatic and consular 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 established 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, Les principes structurants of the ACP / CE accord de partnership et les Etatsmembres de l'Union européenne, in PERROT (sous la dir. De), Les relations ACP / UE après le modèle de Lomé: quel partenariat ?, 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

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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 parameters of reference, consisting of mechanisms that aim to pursue specific purposes, setting intermediate objectives and establishing schedules for implementation. 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 limits itself to establishing that it "can be formal or informal according to need, take place inside or outside the institutional framework, in the appropriate capacity and at the appropriate level (regional, sub-regional or national. "According to Article 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. By substantial violation, Article 60 also means, among other causes, 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 to reproduce a rule of general international law and, as such, also binding on the Union. 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 CSCE Document on the Bonn Conference on Economic Cooperation and, in some cases, the European Convention on Human Rights.

Parliamentary approval:

The Venetian nationality and identity card must be requested at the self-determination registry offices of the Veneto National Liberation Committee.

The declaration of nationality is the legal document that establishes the awareness of subjects of Venetian nationality and their citizenship status. The declaration can be filled in the offices of the Veneto People's Registry in the Veneto area at the respective offices, or online by downloading the form from here and sending it by email to segreteria@clnveneto.net.

DECLARATION OF VENETIAN NATIONALITY AND CITIZENSHIP NATIONAL REGISTER OF VENETIAN PEOPLE

I, the undersigned,

Date - Surname and Name

Place of Birth - Date of Birth -

Telephone - +39 E-mail address

Address - City -

City Cap - Postal Code - State - Veneto



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I DECLARE THAT

in the full sovereignty of myself, of my person, of my body and of my mind, in the full autonomy of representing myself in every circumstance and occasion as a unique and exclusive human being

I'M VENETIAN

and of Venetian nationality for "ius sanguinis". Or not being of Venetian ancestry, I identify myself in the community of Venetian people who have the right to be free and sovereign over their lands according to the specificity of their culture, their history, traditions and their ethnic and as such origins I affirm that I belong to the Venetian Nation.

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR

Alessandro Geron

Privacy disclaimer

Human rights. Article 12 - Right to privacy

Privacy: enforceability of the right of self-determination of peoples with direct democracy, to judicial protection of the rights listed by international law which recognizes the individual as an international personality deriving from the circumstance that human rights conventions make it a recipient of the rules contained therein. The protection of privacy finds its first international recognition in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948, which states that "No individual may be subjected to arbitrary interference in his private life, in his family, in his home, in his correspondence, nor to the detriment of his honor and reputation. Everyone has the right to be protected by law against such interference or injury".

Venice, 2022-04-02

Signature



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REPUBLICA VENETA
MINISTERO DELL'INTERNO

CA00000AA

CARTA DI IDENTITÀ / IDENTITY CARD
COMUNE DI / MUNICIPALITY
SERENELLA MARITTIMA

COGNOME / SURNAME
ROSSI
NOME / NAME
BIANCA

LUOGO E DATA DI NASCITA
PLACE AND DATE OF BIRTH
PINO SULLA SPONDA DEL LAGO MAGGIORE (VA) 30.12.1964

SESSO / SEX
F

STATURA / HEIGHT
180

CITTADINANZA / NATIONALITY
VEC

EMISSIONE / ISSUING
30.05.2012

SCADENZA / EXPIRY
30.12.2022

FIRMA DEL TITOLARE / HOLDER'S SIGNATURE
Bianca Rossi

123456

VALIDA PER L'ESPATRIO

1X2F





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