



COMITATO LIBERAZIONE NAZIONALE VENETO D'EUROPA

Venice, 01 November 2022

PROT. LGL No. 20222410008

Senders

Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of the Veneto National Liberation Committee
Government of the National Council of the Veneto People
Legal Affairs Office of the Legislative Council of the Veneto People
Office of the Attorney General for the protection of the Veneto State.

Recipients

Al Dott. Matteo Mantovani - G.I.P.
c/o il Tribunale di Vicenza
Via Ettore Gallo, 24 - 36100 Vicenza
prot.tribunale.vicenza@giustiziacert.it

Al Presidente del Consiglio Superiore
della Magistratura
Dott. Sergio Mattarella
Piazza dell'Indipendenza, 6 - 00185 Roma
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Al Presidente della Corte dei Conti
Dott. Guido Carlino
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Al Presidente della Corte Suprema di Cassazione
Dott. Pietro Curzio
U.R.P. - Palazzo di Giustizia
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COMITATO LIBERAZIONE NAZIONALE VENETO D'EUROPA

Al Presidente del Tribunale di Venezia
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Alla Procura della Repubblica
presso il Tribunale Ordinario di Venezia
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Al Presidente del Tribunale di Belluno
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Alla Procura della Repubblica
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Al Presidente del Tribunale di Padova
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Alla Procura della Repubblica
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Alla Procura della Repubblica
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Alla Procura della Repubblica



COMITATO LIBERAZIONE NAZIONALE VENETO D'EUROPA

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Al Presidente del Tribunale di Trieste
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Al Presidente del Tribunale di Gorizia
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Al Presidente del Tribunale di Pordenone
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Alla Procura della Repubblica
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To the Secretary general of the EU Council, Jeppe Tranholm-Mikkelsen
c/o President of the EU Council, Charles Michel, Rue de la Loi - Weststraat, 175



COMITATO LIBERAZIONE NAZIONALE VENETO D'EUROPA

1049 Bruxelles - BELGIUM

To the High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Politics security, Mr. Josep Borrell c / o European Commission, Rue de la Loi - Weststraat, 200

1049 Brussels BELGIUM

United Nations Secretary General, Mr. António Guterres - U.N. Office of Legal Affairs, Mr. Miguel de Serpa Soares 760 United Nations Plaza New York - N.Y. 10017 - USA

"Universal human rights are not separated from the right of self-determination of peoples" Obligations reflected in the resolution of the General Assembly 1514 (XV)

General Secretary of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (O.C.S.E.) Mr. Angel Gurría 2, Rue André Pascal 75775 Paris Cedex 16 - FRANCE

"The OECD is bound by the principles and objectives defined by the Helsinki Act of 1975 and the Paris Charter of 1990"

International Committee of the Red Cross, 19 Avenue de la Paix - 1202 Geneva SWITZERLAND.

Official Communication: International public legal act

"In the name of the Veneto people".

Implementation of the control and guarantee mechanisms of all universally recognized legally binding instruments:



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1948 Genocide Conventions; the European Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of 1950; the 1951 Refugee Convention; the two United Nations Covenants of 1966, namely the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; and the Convention against Torture of 1984. Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948 and numerous resolutions subsequently approved by the General Assembly (Ag) of the United Nations.

Object:

Opposition to a criminal conviction decree: International law requires all states to refrain from exercising their jurisdiction over other states.

Immunity of the Veneto State

State immunity is a concept of international law that aims to protect the sovereignty of a state by removing it from the jurisdiction of other states.

Immunity protects the state from proceedings before the courts of high states and from the forced execution of its assets and possessions.

The European Convention of 16 May 1972 on the immunity of states regulates the protection of the assets of foreign states.

The United Nations Convention on Jurisdictional Immunities of States and Their Property, adopted by the United Nations Organization on 2 December 2004, is open to all states. Ratified and entered into force for the Veneto State.

State immunity includes:

immunity from jurisdiction, which allows the state to avoid being prosecuted before the courts of another state;

immunity from execution, which allows the state to prevent the forced execution of its assets, goods and possessions.

The Veneto State has not decided to waive its immunity from jurisdiction and execution.

We hereby clarify the sentence you cited in the conviction decree n. 008827/2020 R.G.N.R. - 004463/2022 R.G. G.I.P., IN THE NAME OF THE ITALIAN PEOPLE, recalling that the subjects you named in the decree are all self-determined individuals of the Veneto people, under the aegis of the Veneto National Liberation Committee - C.L.N.V.

As a demonstration of the foregoing, we are attaching the Proemio which lists all international communications made over the years (we also consider communications made to the Italian State international), therefore the subjects you appointed in the decree are



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not attributable to your statement as citizens of Venetian nationality, which pursue the principles and purposes of self-determination of peoples, under the dictates and guidelines provided to us and found in international jurisdiction, respecting the hierarchy of legislative sources (1).

This statement, compared to the entire path generated by the C.L.N.V., highlights the perpetuation of the Italian State, in its firm intention of committing an action of GENOCIDE towards the Veneto People and, specifically, towards the self-determined conscious and not yet conscious present in the world. This determines the cancellation of identity, screwing people into an eternal path of victims of political persecution, depriving them of natural resources, social, economic, cultural rights and generating collective discomfort (leading HUMAN beings to suicide). Not least are the expenses to be incurred by lawyers to respond to this violation of the international law of self-determination. (2)

In relation to what has been described and highlighted, the Government of the Veneto State **requires** the immediate cancellation of the decree in question, with a request for written answers to the following question:

Are the Italian State and its entire Organizational Structure, represented in the organization chart of the public body, subject to respect the obligations, rights and duties, deriving from international human law on self-determination, ratified by the Italian State?

REMEMBER THE PROJECT OF ARTICLES ON THE LIABILITY OF THE STATE OF THE INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMISSION AND ON THE NON-PROCESSABILITY OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RIGHT OF SELF-DETERMINATION, AS PER INTERNATIONAL LAW.

A response to the above question is requested within the peremptory term (not extendable) of 30 days from the date of receipt of this communication.

Bilateral diplomatic negotiations are needed between the respective governments at the negotiating table on the enforceability of self-determination rights.

For silent acceptance or opposition to the reference court: International Court of Justice I.C.C.

In the general context, we highlight the relationship activated with the Attorney General of the International Criminal Court (I.C.C.), in which there is a dossier in the name of the C.L.N.V. for all abuses perpetrated to the detriment of citizens of Venetian nationality in self-determination, which will be updated by including this communication.



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Sincerely.

Minister of Foreign Affairs

Leandro Nadin

President of the Council of Ministers

Moravio Pianegonda

President of the C.L.N.V.

Amedeo Casasola

President of the Parliament

Luca Ferrari

General Attorney

Nicola Liviero

(1) Art. 96.3 of the additional protocol to the Geneva Convention of 12/08/1949, adopted in Geneva 08/06/1977, ratified by the Italian State with law 11/12/1985, n° 762 (ordinary supplement G.U.)

LAW 25/10/1977 N. 881

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT ON CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS

Approved in New York on December 19, 1966, it was ratified in Italy with Law 881 of October 25, 1977 and entered into force on December 15, 1978.

PART ONE

Art. 1



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1. All peoples have the right to 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.
3. The States parties to this Covenant, including those who are responsible for trusteeship, must promote the implementation of the right of self-determination of peoples and respect this right, in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations Charter.

SECOND PART

Art. 2

1. Each of the States parties to the present Covenant undertakes to respect and guarantee to all individuals who are on its territory and are subject to its jurisdiction the rights recognized in this Covenant, without any distinction, whether based on race, color, gender, language, religion, political opinion or any other opinion, national or social origin, economic status, birth or any other condition.
2. Each of the States parties to the present Covenant undertakes to take, in accordance with its own constitutional procedures and the provisions of this Covenant, the necessary steps for the adoption of legislative or other measures that may be required to make the rights effective. recognized in this Covenant, if the legislative and other measures in force do not already do so.

We remind you to respect the law and the constitution that you adopt where in art. 2 and 10 quoting art.2 The Republic recognizes and guarantees the inviolable rights of man, both as an individual and in the social formations where his personality takes place, and requires the fulfillment of the mandatory duties of political, economic and social solidarity.

art. 10

The Italian legal system conforms to the generally recognized norms of international law.

Human Rights Art.10

(2)

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;

- a. The right of peoples and nations to permanent sovereignty over their natural wealth and resources;
- b. The right of every human person and of all peoples to development;
- c. The right of all peoples to peace;
- d. The right to an international economic order based on equal participation in decision-making, interdependence, mutual interest, solidarity and cooperation between all states;
- e. International solidarity, as a right of persons and individuals;



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- f. 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;
- g. The right to an equal participation of all, without any discrimination, in the national and global decision-making process;
- h. The principle of equal regional and gender representation in the composition of the staff of the United Nations system;
- i. 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;
- j. 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;
- i. 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; Promoting equal access to the benefits of the international distribution of wealth through enhanced international cooperation, particularly in international economic, trade and financial relations;
- l. The enjoyment by all of the ownership of the common heritage of humanity in relation to the public right of access to culture;
- m. 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.

Legal basis:

By virtue of the principles that characterize the rule of law on the judicial protection of peoples in self-determination-self-determination, solemnly proclaimed and recognized:

Art. 2 of the Treaty of Tartu of February 2, 1920 (USSR-Estonia). Montevideo Convention on the rights and duties of States Vienna Convention on the law of treaties.

Atlantic Charter Declaration of principles of agreed international policy (1941) United Nations Charter: Article 1, paragraph 2, and Article 55

Human Rights Declaration of 1948

Resolution 217 A (III) - Universal Declaration of Human Rights - 10.12.1948



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Resolution 1514 (L) XV / 1960 - Declaration on granting the Independence of Colonial peoples Resolution 2200 / A of 1966 - International Covenant of 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 incompatible way for the purposes of the United Nations.

Resolution 3314 (XXIX) / 1974 - Definition of aggression with reference to 2625 (XXV) / 1970 Resolution 55/2 - United Nations Millennium Declaration - 20.09.2000

Resolution 41/128 - Declaration on the right to development - UNO 04.12.1986

CDS Resolution 276 - Condemnation of the use of force by the Libyan regime against protesters 1970 issued unanimously on 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

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

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

International Criminal Court - I.C.C.

International Court of Justice judgments and binding advisory opinions, ICJ Codification of 2001 by the CDI

UNCTAD / GDS / APP / 2013/1 - Report on "Loss of Palestinian tax revenue in Israel under the Paris Protocol on Economic Relations."

United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs).

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

A. Human Rights Council, "Resolution 8/7

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 on the matter see 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.

The Veneto National Liberation Committee signs and solemnly adopts with the instrument of adhesion, acceptance, ratification, unanimous vote:

Accession to the United Nations of 18 September 2018

- Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties



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- United Nations Charter San Francisco June 26, 1945
- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
- Additional Protocol relating to the protection of victims of international armed conflicts
- Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court
- Agreement Relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982.
- Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal.
 - Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity
 - Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhumane or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.
 - Convention on Biological Diversity
 - Convention on Cluster Munitions
 - Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
 - Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons which may be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects (with Protocols I, II and III)
 - Convention on the Law of the Non-Navigational Uses of International Watercourses
 - Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity
 - Convention on the Political Rights of Women
 - Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents.
 - Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide
 - Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards
 - Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
 - Convention on the Rights of the Child
 - Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel



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- Declaration 12 (3) granting retroactive jurisdiction to the ICC (since 13 June 2014)
- Geneva Convention (I) on Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field, 1949
- Geneva Convention (II) on the Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked of Armed Forces at Sea, 1949
- Geneva Convention (III) on Prisoners of War, 1949
- Geneva Convention (IV) on Civilians, 1949
- International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
- International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid
- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
- Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel
- Paris Agreement
- Paris 16.11.1972 UNESCO
- Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Adoption of an Additional Distinctive Emblem
- Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts
- Protocol on Non-Detectable Fragments (Protocol I) to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons
- Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons (Protocol III) to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons
- Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court
- The Hague Convention (IV) Respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land and its Annex: Regulations concerning the Laws and Customs of War on Land
- The Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict



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- Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons
- United Nations Convention against Corruption
- United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
- United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
- Vienna Convention on Consular Relations
- Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations
- Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties
- Bern Convention (1979)
- Bern Convention (1886).
- It ratifies the principles of the World Code of Ethics for Tourism
- Ratifies The Ten Principles of the UN Global Compact.
- Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 Convention on Jurisdictional Immunities. 2004
- Convention on the law applicable to certain rights in financial instruments held with an intermediary
The Hague on 5 July 2006.

Instrument entered into force for the Venetian Nation on September 18, 2018, with the declaration of acceptance of obligations with full and complete execution of the ratification instrument, by the transitional government of the National Council of the Veneto People in compliance with international law.

Attached is the legal framework of the Veneto State

It is courtesy to send the President of the Council of Ministers of the Italian State the international public legal act for the ratification of the International Court of Justice for the self-determination of peoples. (CIGAP). Starting from the Declaration of Human Rights, signed by many states of the world, reaffirmed and subsequently expanded to



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date, legislating and intervening on the various and dramatic issues involving the peoples of the earth, with the sacred purpose of settling conflicts and making them triumph justice and peace, the Principle of Self-Determination of Peoples, supported by innumerable pronouncements, which are based on the high recognition of the freedom and dignity of man only as a human being, constitutes a fundamental principle, to this day, of the law international contemporary, constituting an erga omnes imperative norm for all those who have signed it. Noting that despite this, the peoples of the world are increasingly exposed to serious and systematic violations of their fundamental right of self-determination, it is considered necessary to establish an International Court of Justice for the self-determination of peoples. The recipients of the attached communication are also invited to ratify this decision, to participate in the activities of the institute, providing their willingness to hold the relevant positions in the International Court of Justice for the self-determination of peoples.

Venice, Palazzo Ducale, November 1, 2022

President of the Council of Ministers

Moravio Pianegonda