



Venetian Republic

Venice, Palazzo Ducale, 10 June 2023

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To the High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy
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Secretary-General of the United Nations, His Excellency, Mr. António Guterres
To the Office of Legal Affairs - Mr. Miguel de Serpa Soares, 760 United Nations Plaza
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Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights - Human Rights Council
Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD)
Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR)
Human Rights Committee (CCPR)

To the Secretary General of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
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“the OECD is bound by the principles and objectives defined by the Helsinki Act of 1975 and by the Charter of Paris of 1990”.

Senders

Council of Ministers of the Venetian State

Legislative decree of the Council of Ministers having the force of law for parliamentary approval

Veneto National Liberation Committee of Europe

Office of the Attorney General for the protection of the Veneto State

Legal and Juridical Affairs Office of the Legislative Council of the Veneto People

Registry Authority Office of Treaties, Conventions and International Agreements

Minister for Foreign Affairs, Security Policy, International Cooperation for Sustainable Development

Minister for the peremptory norms of general international law (ius cogens)

“The norms reflect and protect the fundamental values of the international community. They are universally applicable and are hierarchically superior to other rules of international law”

Ministers of Economic Development, Business, Industry, Commerce, Crafts, Agriculture Technological Innovation, Digital Transition and Made in Veneto of the Veneto National Liberation Committee of Europe

Ministers of the Environment, Transport, Energy, Communications, Cultural Heritage and Activities and Tourism.

Minister of Defence, Civil Protection, Aeronautics and Marine Policies.

Subject: Law of the Parliamentary Council of the Veneto People

Law N.39 : "pacta sunt servanda & Lex legis, lack of jurisdiction"

The procedural costs of the processes on the enforceable implementation of the right of self-determination are borne by the Italian State, as provided for by law 881 of 1977, International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights open to signed in New York, respectively on 16 and 19 December 1966, ratified by the Italian State with Law 881/77 and by the Italian Constitution. The Italian law 881/1977 in fact establishes the Jus Cogens obligation of Italy to guarantee the right to self-determination of peoples. The Italian Constitution provides for the principle of hierarchy of regulatory sources, according to which national laws must comply with the international regulations to which Italy is committed. Furthermore, the Constitution itself recognizes the importance of the international legal order, as for example in the preamble which states "Italy repudiates war as an instrument of offense against the freedom of other peoples and as a means of settling international disputes".

Jurisdiction defect:

International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

Article 1.

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 may a people be deprived of their means of subsistence.

3. The States Parties to the present Covenant, including those which are responsible for the administration of self-governing territories and trust territories, shall promote the realization of the right of self-determination of peoples and respect this right, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations. The Italian State does not enforce the rights arising from the two New York Pacts, unduly withholding the wealth and natural resources of the Veneto People. Riches and natural resources will be accounted for by the Veneto People, as per international law, at the expense of the Italian State, the European Commission and the Council of Europe. It should be remembered that the Venetian language is a European language originating in historical Venetia and spoken by 8 million people. It is cataloged by ISO (language code: VEC) and recognized by UNESCO.

It is recalled that the violation of human rights envisaged by the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights could lead to the intervention of international organizations, such as the UN or the International Criminal Court. The violation of the social, economic and cultural rights enshrined in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights could instead lead to the imposition of economic sanctions by other countries or international organizations. In both cases, violations of the two New York pacts are considered serious and could cause significant reputational damage to the country and to the organization responsible for the violation. The United Nations has also underlined that every people has the right to develop economically and socially and therefore to make use of their goods and na-

tural resources, without discrimination of any kind. Racial discrimination against the economic rights of a people are unjust and illegal practices that aim to deny access to economic opportunities, due to racial bias. This can lead to limited employment opportunities, salaries, career advancement and access to credit or finance. Discriminatory practices can also prevent people from accessing public services such as healthcare, transportation and education. Such discrimination can have serious consequences, as without access to fair and just economic opportunities, a people or community can become trapped in a cycle of poverty and marginalisation. It is important to combat these forms of discrimination and to promote policies and laws that guarantee fair and equitable access to economic opportunities for all. Racial discrimination against a people is an act of discrimination based on the race or ethnicity of a group of people. These acts can take many forms, including racism, prejudice, segregation or exclusion. Racial discrimination can be institutional, cultural or individual. Institutional discrimination occurs when a country's or society's laws or policies are created to the detriment of a group of people based on their ethnicity or race. Additionally, cultural discrimination can manifest itself through the use of offensive language, stereotyping, or lower social status than other groups. This principle was reaffirmed in the 2007 United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, which states that States shall respect and protect the rights of Indigenous Peoples to ownership and control of their lands, territories and natural resources, as well as to their economic and social development, on the basis of their free and previous informed consent. The rights of Indigenous and Indigenous Peoples to land, territory and natural resources are fundamental not only for their well-being and cultural identity, but also for the future of our planet. The importance of their active and informed participation in resource management and sustainable development processes cannot be underestimated, as they hold a unique knowledge and understanding of local ecosystems and their interactions with the natural environment. The accounting to deduct what the mandatory rights allocate to the Veneto People in the implementation of the right of self-determination is imputed to the Italian State and the EU. The Italian State fails to inform citizens of their inalienable rights guaranteed by law. Public authorities should carry out information, training and awareness activities to ensure knowledge of self-determination rights as a fundamental element for their participation in public life. The lack of information on citizens' rights to self-determination often leads to a situation of de facto inequality, in which only a privileged few are able to assert their rights, while the majority of the population remains unaware and unable to defend themselves adequately. Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights establishes the fundamental right to freedom of opinion and expression, which also includes the right not to be persecuted or harassed for one's ideas and the right to seek, receive and disseminate information and ideas without any kind of restriction. This right is a cornerstone of democracy and social progress, as it allows people to express their opinions and actively participate in the public and political life of their country. Freedom of opinion and expression also makes it possible to promote cultural diversity and encourage the dissemination of innovative and progressive ideas, which can contribute to the improvement of the society in which we live. When this right is violated, the individual is entitled to adequate redress in the form of compensation. Compensation can take various forms, such as compensation for material or non-material damage suffered, the return of goods or a public fine. In the context of violations of Article 19, cases of censure, of restriction of freedom of the press, detention or persecution of journalists or political activists, limitations on access to public information, discrimination based on political opinions or religion and many other forms of human rights violations. The possibility of seeking compensation for violations of Article 19 is enshrined both nationally and internationally, through mechanisms such as national courts, international tribunals and United Nations review systems. It is therefore necessary for the State to make a greater effort to disseminate awareness of citizens' rights, through information campaigns, dissemination materials, training courses and other initiatives aimed at making the population aware of the importan-

ce of knowing and defending one's rights. Only in this way it will be possible to guarantee greater participation of citizens in public life and a more just and supportive society. The Government of the Council of Ministers of Veneto has set up a multilateral negotiating table for the Council of Ministers of the Italian State, the European Commission and the Council of Europe on the application "to achieve the goals, of freely disposing of one's 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, of the parliamentary allowance for the deputies of the Veneto Parliament and for non-discriminatory equity to all the main institutional figures. Allowances of parliamentary deputies and all the main institutional offices, are accounted for by the Italian State and the European Community for the purposes of the right of self-determination of the Veneto People. The Government of the Council of Ministers of Veneto State requests the Italian State and the European Commission to formally recognize the self-determination of the Veneto People and to initiate a process of constructive and respectful dialogue to reach an agreement on the methods of implementing the right of self-determination. This agreement must be approved by the Veneto Council of Ministers. All expenses relating to the multilateral negotiations and the implementation of the agreement will be borne by the Italian State in compliance with law 881 of 1977 and by the European Commission as a Jus Cogens obligation. The Veneto People undertake to actively cooperate with the Italian State and with the European institutions to reach an agreement that guarantees the full implementation of the right of self-determination in compliance with the principle of mutual interest and international law. The Veneto People ask the Government of the Council of Ministers of Veneto State to continue to promote and defend the right of self-determination as a fundamental right of peoples and to pursue the construction of an autonomous, democratic political and social organization inspired by the values of freedom, justice and of solidarity.

Application: ARTICLE 10 OF THE ITALIAN CONSTITUTION

Article 10 of the Italian Constitution, states:

"The Italian legal system complies with the generally recognized norms of international law. The legal status of foreigners is regulated by law in accordance with international norms and treaties. Foreigners who are prevented in their country from effectively exercising their freedoms democratic rights guaranteed by the Italian Constitution, has the right of asylum in the territory of the Republic, according to the conditions established by law. The extradition of foreigners for political crimes is not permitted". The common practice is that States cannot try citizens of other States without the authorization of the other State's court. Furthermore, there are also international standards and agreements between countries regarding the extradition of criminals, but in any case there are specific procedures that must be followed. The consequences of an error of jurisdiction depend on the specific circumstances of the case. In general, the error of jurisdiction can lead to the wrong decision of a court or an incompetent judge, which could lead to unfair results. If a court or judge decides to assume jurisdiction in a case that does not belong to them, the decisions made in that case could be reversed and there will have to be new proceedings in front of a competent court. This would lead to delays and additional costs for all parties involved. Furthermore, an error of jurisdiction could lead to the ignorance of a party's rights or the violation of those rights. This could involve going to a higher court or legal body, which could cost time and money. Collectively, an error of jurisdiction can have significant and negative consequences for all parties involved in the case. It is therefore important for courts and judges to be alert and confident of their jurisdiction in any case that is brought before them. For disputes on the implementation of the human right of self-determination, the court of reference of the Veneto Government, is the International Court of Justice.

Seen, Law Decree N.39. Nullity notification of Lex legis payment notices.

Lex legis,

The jurisdictional defect of service is a problem that can arise when a judicial document is served incorrectly or incompletely on one of the parties involved in a judicial proceeding. This means that the notification of the deed was not carried out in the manner prescribed by law, and therefore, may create a defect in the validity of the procedure itself. In this case, if any sentence were issued without the self-determined recipient of the deed, the Veneto National Liberation Committee, having been correctly notified, it could be challenged and subsequently annulled. For this reason, it is essential that the service of judicial documents is carried out in the correct manner and within the timescales established by law by agreements between the respective governments.

The self-government of the Veneto People has the right to promulgate laws and administrative acts for the benefit of its people and to autonomously manage its own institutions and public services, as well as to define and implement territorial and environmental policies. The Veneto People have the right to establish their own relations with foreign communities and to join or not to join international organizations, if they wish. The Veneto People are committed to promoting respect for human rights, sustainable development and the social welfare of their territory. Furthermore, it undertakes to protect and enhance its own culture and language, guaranteeing the official use of the Venetian language in public institutions. The self-government of the Veneto People is based on direct democracy, where every citizen has the right to participate actively in political decision-making, through instruments such as the popular referendum, the popular legislative initiative and popular consultation. The Council of Ministers is the government of the Veneto People, made up of Ministers elected by the Parliament of the Veneto people. The Council of Ministers deals with the implementation of public policies and the administration of the territory, in collaboration with local authorities and citizens' associations. The Parliament of the Veneto People is the legislative assembly of the Veneto People, made up of representatives elected by the people. The Parliament of the Veneto People is the place where the laws that regulate the life of the Veneto People are discussed and approved. The General Prosecutor's Office for the protection of the Veneto Nation is the institutional body that guarantees compliance with the laws and rights of the Veneto People, acting in defense of the protection of their own interests. The Banca Nazionale Veneta (Venetian National Bank - B.N.V.) is the body responsible for managing the financial system of the Veneto People, in order to ensure economic and financial stability for the territory and citizens. The procedural costs relating to the processes on the enforceable implementation of the right to self-determination are borne by the Italian State and the European Union. This occurs because the obligation to guarantee and promote the right of self-determination is considered a fundamental principle of international law (Jus Cogens) and therefore the Italian State and the European Union are required to guarantee its effective implementation. Article 10 of the Italian Constitution also establishes that the Italian legal system is inspired by the principles of freedom and equality and that the protection of inviolable human rights, also at an international level, is binding on the Italian State and on the Council of Europe. In this sense, the obligation to bear the costs of the proceedings on the enforceable implementation of the right to self-determination is consistent with the Constitution and with the rules of international law that Italy has signed and in compliance with the European Charter of Fundamental Rights, which contains the ideals on which the European Union is founded: the universal values of human dignity, freedom, equality and solidarity, which have created an area of freedom, security and justice for citizens based on democracy and the rule of law. The Government of the Council of Ministers of Veneto undertakes to guarantee the right to political and democratic participation of all Venetian citizens, through the promotion of free and transparent elections, respect for cultural and linguistic diversity and the promotion of social inclusion. It is hoped that through the multilateral negotiating table, it will be possible to reach a fair and sustainable agreement both for the Veneto State and for the Italian State and also for the European Organization, which respects the right of self-determination of peoples and gua-

rantees the fundamental rights of all citizens. The ultimate goal must be to build a more just, supportive and inclusive society, in which every individual can express himself freely and realize his or her potential. Recalling that the Government of the Veneto People has refused to adhere to the treaties of the European Union (EU), adhering to the international Treaty of the Peoples of Europe.

Pacta sunt servanda

According to human rights law, the free disposal, control, ownership and exploitation of natural resources is a right of people.

Peoples have the right to decide how to use and exploit the natural resources present in their territory, without being subjected to external pressure or interference. However, this right must be balanced with the need to preserve the environment and ensure sustainable use of resources, so as not to jeopardize the well-being of future generations. The protection of human rights and the protection of the environment are two objectives that must be pursued jointly and synergistically, to ensure a better future for everyone. The right of peoples to freely dispose of their natural resources is affirmed in the common Article 1 of the two International Covenants. It states that: "All peoples may, for their own ends, freely dispose of their natural wealth and resources, without prejudice to any obligation deriving from international economic agreements". The Veneto People, not only does not participate and does not benefit from the exploitation of their natural resources, but the exploitation of natural resources has expressly gone against their interests and fundamental human rights as the riches and natural resources cannot be used with the participation of the people to value their inalienable assets. These activities have caused irreparable damage to biodiversity and the ecosystem, endangering the health of people and territories (attached Pfas Complaint, 800,000 people poisoned, proven by UN document). Furthermore, many of these activities have been carried out without the consent and participation of the local population, violating their basic human rights. The control and impact of the exploitation of resources and economic activities is often entrusted to external power groups that do not have the interests of the territory and the people who live there at heart. This is a problem that affects the entire Venetian territory and a radical change is needed to ensure that the people can participate and benefit fairly in the country's development. Many of the companies that operate in the exploitation of natural resources are foreign multinationals that cause pollution and irreparable damage to the environment and people's health, which makes it even more difficult for local communities to have control over the activities that take place on their territory and protect their rights. The local Venetian community is faced with these multinationals in partnership with the Italian State and international organizations of alien jurisdictions not agreed with local and indigenous communities that often suffer many negative consequences, such as land loss, pollution of water sources and destruction of local flora and fauna . The Venetian community loses its traditional source of livelihood and is forced to look for alternatives that often do not offer the same economic security. Possible solutions include better regulation of multinationals by the Veneto self-government, promotion of sustainable alternatives and protection of local community rights. Furthermore, it is important to provide the local community with more information on the activities of alien jurisdictions and the negative consequences they can cause, in order to allow them to make more informed decisions and protect their interests. The self-determined persons of the Legal Person of the Veneto National Liberation Committee of Europe, claim their fundamental human right to benefit from the exploitation of their natural resources in a sustainable and responsible manner. In particular, they argue that their right to self-determination entails control over natural resources within their lands and territories and that they should be consulted and given free, informed and préalable consent to any activity that may impact their communities and their environment. Furthermore, the self-determined people of the Veneto National Liberation Committee of Europe argue that the exploitation of natural resources within their lands should be carried out in a sustainable and responsible way, respecting their rights and needs and that the activities of exploitation of riches of the Veneto People,

should be in line with the goal of the global sustainable development agenda. In general, the self-determined persons of the Veneto National Liberation Committee of Europe, require the recognition of their fundamental rights to land, water and natural resources and the application of international norms and principles on human and environmental rights, in the activities exploitation of natural resources within their lands and territories. They claim the important legal role in future investment disputes involving natural resources. Recent developments in international environmental law are bringing a new perspective to the question of the control of natural resources. International environmental law is witnessing the emergence of new regulations to limit the use of remaining natural resources with the aim of conserving these resources. Under new regulatory frameworks, major natural resources are becoming part of an externally controlled global market. In this arena of trading and control of natural resources, little or no attention is paid to the right of local people to freely dispose of their natural resources. The question of the use and management of natural resources is at the center of a dispute between state sovereignty and multinationals on natural resources and the right of human rights in support of the right of peoples to claim control over their natural resources. On the one hand, States claim their authority and their right to manage the natural resources present on their territory, such as oil, gas, water and agricultural land, as a fundamental aspect of their national sovereignty. On the other hand, human rights law underlines the importance of the control of resources by the peoples who depend on them for their survival and livelihood and who have often been excluded from participating in the management of natural resources by the State or large businesses. In this context, human rights law supports the right of peoples to claim control over their natural resources, without suffering racial or ethnic discrimination and without being expropriated by the State or large corporations. Furthermore, human rights law supports the right of individuals and communities to participate in the management of the natural resources present in their environment and to benefit from their gains. The conflict between state sovereignty and human rights law over the management of natural resources has often led to social and political tensions in many parts of the world. However, greater awareness of the social and economic implications of natural resource management is prompting States to develop policies of cooperation with peoples for the management of resources that consider human rights and therefore the participation of the peoples concerned. Under public international law, the issue of control over natural resources conventionally includes the ownership and control of natural resources. Ownership of natural resources refers to the effective legal ownership of the resources themselves, which can be public or private in nature. The control of natural resources, on the other hand, refers to the ability to manage and exploit resources by the subjects who hold them and by the communities concerned. In the international arena, the issue of control over natural resources is often the subject of disputes between States and peoples, especially when these resources are of strategic or economic interest. International law recognizes the principle of sovereignty of human rights Jus cogens over the natural resources present in the territory and places limitations and duties on the interests of the States of the international community. The issue of control over natural resources is a relevant issue in the international arena, because it involves not only the ownership and management of the resources themselves, but also the protection of the rights of the local communities and of the States concerned. Public international law offers a fundamental tool for regulating access to and management of natural resources fairly and sustainably in a perspective of mutual cooperation between States and peoples.

International resolutions “the right to freely exploit natural wealth and resources”.UNGA Res 626 (VII) (December 21, 1951). See: James Hyde, 'Permanent Sovereignty over Natural Wealth and Resources' (1956) 50 AJIL 854. Sovereignty over Natural Resources then became a focal point with the adoption of a General Assembly resolution in 1958, which established the Commission on permanent sovereignty over natural resources. UNGA Res 1314 (XIII) (December 12, 1958). Its mandate was to conduct a comprehensive investigation into the status of permanent sovereignty over natural wealth and resources as a fundamental component of the right to self-determination. The initial motion for a resolution was entitled "Recommendations Concerning In-

ternational Respect for the Rights of Peoples and Nations to Self-determination". In subsequent years, the decolonization movement provided a solid platform for the development of international law regarding the control of natural resources. Since the exploitation and control of natural resources were fundamental to colonization, it was logical that they would also become vital to the decolonization movement. This renewed focus on sovereignty over natural resources aimed to ensure that peoples who had lived under colonial exploitation could now obtain their rights to benefit from the exploitation of resources found within their territories. Probably the clearest expression of the close relationship between decolonization and control of natural resources was expressed in the 1960 Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The declaration marked an important step in asserting the right of the newly independent States to take full control of their natural resources. Its preamble states *"that peoples may, for their own ends, freely dispose of their natural wealth and resources without prejudice to the obligations deriving from international economic cooperation, based on the principle of mutual benefit and on international law"*. Once again it is the peoples, not the States, who have the right to freely dispose of their natural resources. Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, UNGA Res.1514 (December 14, 1960), preamble. In 1962, the General Assembly adopted resolution 1803 (XVII), entitled "Permanent Sovereignty Over Natural Resources". Paragraph 1 states: The right of peoples and nations to permanent sovereignty over their natural wealth and resources must be exercised in the interest of their national development and the well-being of the people of the State concerned. Cassese points out in his book on self-determination: "Since the peoples of each sovereign state have the permanent right to choose by whom they are governed, it is logical that they have the right to demand that the authorities chosen to exploit the natural resources of the territory for the benefit of the people". Antonio Cassese, *Self-determination of peoples: a legal reevaluation* (Cambridge University Press 1999) 59. "Self-determination of natural resources". In international human rights law, the issue of control over natural resources has had a prominent place having been included in article 1 of the two international pacts. With the common Article 1, paragraph 2, the control of natural resources has become a central aspect of the exercise and enjoyment of the right to self-determination of peoples. The fact that Article 1 of the two Pacts proposes the same right to self-determination deserves to be highlighted. It is the only common article that bridges the gap between civil and political rights and economic, social and cultural rights. It is also the first article of some of the first international binding human rights treaties. In the current global economic system, so focused on the exploitation of natural resources, this fundamental aspect of self-determination is undeniably significant. To understand how far the article is far-reaching, it is necessary to go back to its editorial history. Originally, the reference to natural resources was integrated into paragraph 3 of the draft Article 1 of the two Covenants. Law: The right of peoples to self-determination shall also include permanent sovereignty over their natural wealth and resources. Under no circumstances may a people be deprived of their means of subsistence on the basis of rights which may be claimed by other States. See UNCHR, UN Doc. E/CN.4/SR.256-257; UN Doc. E/CN.4/L.24; and Official Proceedings of the General Assembly, Ninth Session, Third Commission, 567th, 568th, 573rd and 576th meetings. UNGA, "Annotations on the text of the draft International Covenants on Human Rights", UN Doc.A/2929 (1955), p. 15, paragraph 19 UNGA: "Annotations on the text of the draft of the International Covenants on Human Rights", UN Doc.A/2929 (1955), p. 15, paragraph 21. Self-determination warns against foreign exploitation which could lead to the deprivation of the local population of their means of subsistence. As a result, an additional provision has been added to each of the Covenants. Article 47 of the ICCPR and Article 25 of the ICESCR further state that: "Nothing in this Covenant shall be interpreted as violating the inherent right of all peoples to enjoy and use fully and freely their natural wealth and resources ". Therefore, when we focus on the right of peoples to freely dispose of their natural resources, it is necessary to look beyond the common article 1, as this right is also reaffirmed in other articles of the two Pacts, making it one of the few human rights to be stipulated two times in the same act. In the development of human rights law, the

next step in affirming the right of peoples to control their natural resources came with the adoption of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights. Article 21, paragraph 1, of the African Charter states: "All peoples shall freely dispose of their natural wealth and resources. This right must be exercised in the exclusive interest of the people. In no case will a people be deprived of it." Compared to the language used in international pacts, the African Charter placed greater emphasis on the "exclusive interest" of peoples. This is more far-reaching than the rights of peoples to use their natural resources for their own ends as it proposes the idea that people's interest should be the sole driving force behind any use of natural resources. Neither the European Convention on Human Rights nor the American Convention on Human Rights address the right of peoples to control their natural resources. For a review of the drafting history of these two conventions and why self-determination is not included, see: Thomas Buergethal, 'The American Convention on Human Rights: Illusions and Hopes (1971-1972) 21 Buff L Rev 121; Patrick Thornberry, 'Self-determination, minorities, human rights: a review of international instruments' (1989) 38 ICLQ 867; AW Brian Simpson, *Human Rights and the End of Empire: Britain and the Genesis of the European Convention* (rev edn, Oxford University Press 2004). Note that the American Convention on Human Rights does not address the issue of control of natural resources (or self-determination) and that the Additional Protocol to the American Convention on Human Rights in the Area of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights ('San Salvador Protocol') mentions this only in its preamble; States must ensure that their peoples dispose freely of their natural resources. The right of human rights proposes an alternative to the all-encompassing principle of the permanent sovereignty of states over natural resources and proposes the perspective of the fundamental right of peoples over their natural resources Only the practical implementation of the right of people to freely dispose of their natural resources can guide us on the impact of such a claim. Under international law, one of the central claims of indigenous peoples is the recognition of their fundamental rights to their lands and territories. This territorial claim includes a strong call for the recognition of their rights to the natural resources contained in their ancestral lands. For most indigenous communities, the notion of territory includes an approach based on collective rights to the access, disposal and use of natural resources. This was captured in the United Nations study on the permanent sovereignty of indigenous peoples over natural resources. UNCHR "Permanent Sovereignty of Indigenous Peoples Over Natural Resources: Final Report by the Special Rapporteur, Erica-Irene A. Daes" (July 13, 2004) UN Doc E/CN.4/Sub.2/2004/30 and Add.1. The study highlighted in particular that for indigenous peoples, a territorial claim implies the direct enjoyment of their right to self-determination over their natural resources, including the right to freely dispose of those resources. It is in this context of territorial claims that one of the most advanced practical realizations of the right of peoples to freely dispose of their natural resources has taken place. This was achieved through the practical "operation" of the right to freely dispose of natural resources at two levels. The first enforcement of indigenous peoples' rights to freely dispose of their natural resources came with the development of a robust body of law on indigenous peoples' rights to their lands. In claiming land rights, indigenous peoples have made it clear that land rights should include the natural resources contained in territories. In the words of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights in the case *Saramaka v. Suriname*, the land rights of indigenous peoples would be meaningless "if not related to the natural resources found on and within the land." *Saramaka People v. Suriname* (Preliminary Objections, Merits, Reparations, and Costs) Inter-American Court of Human Rights Series C No. 172 (November 28, 2007), paragraph 122. At the international level, the Human Rights Committee has established a direct link between Article 1 (2) of the ICCPR and indigenous peoples' right to land Human Rights Committee, *Mahuika et al v New Zealand*, Communication No. 547/1993 (27 October 2000) UN Doc A/56/40; Martin Scheinin, "The right to enjoy a distinct culture: Indigenous and competing uses of the land" in Theodore S. Orlin and Martin Scheinin (eds), *Human Rights Jurisprudence: A Comparative Interpretative Approach* (Åbo Akademi University Institute for Human Rights 2000) 198 In many of its observations on State reports, the Human Rights Committee has highlighted that in the case of indigenous peoples, Article 1 entails the obligation to guarantee the right of

indigenous peoples to control their lands and natural resources. Human Rights Committee, "Concluding Remarks: Canada" (April 7, 1999) UN Do. CCPR/C/79/Add.105, paragraph 8; and Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, "Concluding Observations: Canada" (December 10, 1998) UN Doc E/C.12/1/Add.31, paragraph 18.

The self-government of the Veneto State recognizes the need to protect self-determination of peoples and promote their political, economic, social and cultural development, making the most of the country's natural resources and wealth. In this context, a new national currency is introduced, the Zechino, legal tender, which will gradually replace the Euro; during the transition phase, the Euro will continue to be the means of payment and settlement of commercial transactions. The choice of a new national currency is a way to protect the sovereignty and identity of the country and promote its economic and social growth, also through the control of its monetary instruments.

Seen: Neutrality Law

Personal neutrality relating to the full and unconditional availability of real goods is expressed through the concept of neutrality and independence towards anyone, whether public or private entity, whose only limitation is reflected in acts that can cause damage or prejudice to self-determined citizens from which the sovereignty of the Venetian Republic derives; in this context, all economic deeds of transfer of ownership, of available real assets (property, houses, land, buildings, not belonging to the public assets of the Serenissima (public domain and strategic assets), such as can cause damage, are always and in any case prohibited or prejudice to the community and therefore to the self-determined people. In this context, the private property of self-determined citizens cannot be alienated without prior approval from the Government of the Serenissima and after pre-emption has been exercised for the same or greater amount, towards Venetian citizens; this in order to protect the assets of the Serenissima Republic and prevent speculation of a real estate nature and guarantee the patrimonial integrity of the Serenissima Republic, in the assets and founding values of the same. The patrimonial assets have a specific national and international market value and are expressed in the reference currency, which the contracting parties decide to establish for the negotiation; obviously the currency, freely chosen by the contracting parties, is released both from the legal nature that will regulate the sale of the asset (reference legislation) and from patrimonial constraints or contracts that regulate the sale of available goods. The subject, a self-determined private individual, will be free to choose the currency that expresses the value of the asset object of the transaction; if he wants, he can make the change to the national currency called Zechino. the value of the properties, available, of private individuals, is not anchored to any currency, but expressed in the currency that the contracting parties will agree on for the monetary settlement of the transfer of ownership. The Italian State, the European Commission, the Council of Europe and the European Central Bank, coercively impose their jurisdiction in violation of the jurisdictional protection of the right of self-determination of peoples exercised in compliance with international obligations and legality under direct democracy by the legitimate Venetian Government and Parliament, in the name and on behalf of the entire Venetian People. With the Government's deposit of the public juridical acts of law "belligerence and neutrality" (attached), at the United Nations Legal Office, International Court of Justice, International Criminal Court, European Commission, Council of Europe, OECD, States and international organizations, a multilateral negotiating table is required to define and agree on the implementation of the respective jurisdictions with the legitimate Government of the Venetian People.

It should be emphasized that the recognition of the independence of the Veneto People is a complex and delicate process, which requires respect for international law and democratic principles; it is important to consider the will of the Veneto People through democratic instruments such as a referendum. The Government of the Veneto People adopts the best solution to resolve

the issue of Venetian civilization, of negotiating an agreement that guarantees respect for the rights and aspirations of the Venetians, in the context of the neutrality of the Sovereign Veneto State. The Italian military presence on the Venetian territories is seen as a violation of the self-determination of the Veneto People, since this military presence is imposed without the consent of the Veneto People and without respecting the sovereignty of the Veneto territory. In this situation, the Veneto People have the right to implement independence, in order to be able to exercise their right to self-determination and sovereignty over their territory. This is exercised in a democratic and peaceful way, respecting the rights of other peoples and without violating international law.

No State and international organization can override the jurisdictional protection of the right to self-determination. On several occasions the Veneto Government Authority has asked for a dialogue of negotiations for the implementation of the right of self-determination as an obligation under international law to the Italian Government, the European Commission, the Council of Europe, the European Central Bank, which have rejected these requests. The right of self-determination of peoples is a fundamental principle of international law, which recognizes the right of the Veneto People to freely determine their form of government, economic, social and cultural development and to control their wealth and natural resources. This right has been widely recognized by the international community and is enshrined in the United Nations Charter. No state or international organization can hinder and violate the right of the Veneto People to self-determination and any contrary action will be contested in the appropriate international jurisdictional forums, by the institutions of the Veneto People. If the Italian Government, in violation of its own LAW of 25 October 1977, n. 881, ratified and implemented by the international pact relating to economic, social and cultural rights, as well as the international pact relating to civil and political rights, with optional protocol, adopted and opened for signature in New York on 16 and 19 December 1966 respectively, as for the European Commission, the Council of Europe, the European Central Bank, which do not recognize the right of self-determination of the Veneto People, imposing their own jurisdictions in an undemocratic and coercive manner on 8 million citizens of Venetian nationality, the Government of Popolo Veneto will use all options at an international level to pursue the jurisdictional protection of this inalienable, mandatory, imprescriptible right. The Venetian self-government in the action of protection, has brought the matter before the United Nations and other international organizations whose objective is the promotion of human rights and the self-determination of peoples. The Venetian Government Authority has committed the international tribunals to decide, as in the cases codified by the International Court of Justice, on questions relating to the jurisdiction of the right to self-determination. The International Court of Justice has codified the right of self-determination as a universal and fundamental human right of international law, recalling that any State and international organization seeking to suppress or impose its will on a people may be subject to the legal consequences of the community international. The codification provides that every people has the right to decide freely and without external interference their political, economic, social and cultural status. The coercive imposition of alien jurisdictions on the Veneto People, who wish to maintain their cultural, historical, political, economic and social identity in order to achieve their sovereignty and independence, is considered a violation of the people's right to self-determination. We believe that any decision concerning the jurisdictional protection of self-determination of peoples on the ancestral Venetian territories derives from the result of a transparent and respectful dialogue between the parties involved, in the light of the laws and principles of international law. It is outlined that the international crime, constituted by the violation of an international obligation so essential for the safeguarding of fundamental interests of the international community, is recognized as a crime by the entire human community as a whole, such as the violation: of the prohibition of aggression; of the right to self-determination of peoples; the principle of respect for human dignity; of the principle of protection and preservation of the environment due to massive pollution of the atmosphere and the seas (art. 19, Draft articles of the Commission of international law on the responsibility of States). International

crime is committed not only by individuals and groups within the State, but also by the entire State itself and international bodies. The consequences of international crime are very serious, an international criminal trial has been initiated by the Venetian Government for these violations, with the aim of identifying those responsible for these violations which entail consequences for sanctions, compensation and significant political, economic and social consequences .

N.B.: It should be noted that, after the peremptory term of thirty (30) days, if there is no confirmation of the establishment of a multilateral negotiating table, the Venetian Government Authority will charge all costs, incurred for the recognition of the right to self-determination, to the Italian State and to the European Commission. This is an official notice and the Veneto Government Authority will not hesitate to adopt any measure necessary to assert its right to self-determination. Interested parties are therefore invited to consider this request and to respond promptly in order to start negotiations, aimed at recognizing the jus cogens right of the Veneto People.

Venice, Palazzo Ducale, 10 June 2023

Law N.39 -

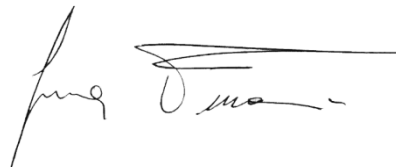
Approval by the Council of Ministers on 2023-06-27

Approval by Parliament on 2023-07-05

President of the Council of Ministers - **Moravio Pianegonda**

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Moravio Pianegonda". The signature is written in a cursive style and is underlined with a single horizontal line.

President of the Parliamentary Council of the Veneto People - **Luca Ferrari**

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Luca Ferrari". The signature is written in a cursive style and is underlined with a single horizontal line.

President of the C.L.N.V. - **Amedeo Casasola**

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Amedeo Casasola". The signature is written in a cursive style and is underlined with a single horizontal line.