



**COMITATO LIBERAZIONE NAZIONALE VENETO D'EUROPA
PROCURA DELLA CONFEDERAZIONE VENETA**



Venice, Palazzo Ducale, July 29, 2023

Prot. N. PRO2023072900012-1

Attorney General's Office of the Veneto People's Court. Attorney General, Nicola Liviero

Recipients

Court of Justice of the European Union - Court Registry, Rue du Fort Niedergrünewald
L-2925 - LUXEMBOURG

Chancellor of the International Court of Justice
International Court of Justice, Peace Palace, Carnegieplei, 2 2517 KJ The Hague
NETHERLANDS, at the Chancellery

To His Excellency the Prosecutor, Mr. Karim Asad Ahmad Khan, International Criminal Court
Oude Waalsdorperweg, 10 - 2597 The Hague AK - THE NETHERLANDS

President of the European Central Bank, Christine Madeleine Odette Lagarde, Sonnemannstrasse
20 - 60314 Frankfurt am Main - GERMANY

To the High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, Mr. Josep
Borrell c/o European Commission, Rue de la Loi-Weststraat, 200 - 1049 Brussels - BELGIUM

To the Secretary General of the Council of the European Union, Thérèse Blanchet c/o
President of the European Council - Charles Michel, Rue de la Loi - Weststraat, 175
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United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), 7 Place de Fontenoy
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and f.k.

Secretary General of the United Nations, His Excellency Mr. António Guterres - U.N. Office of Legal Affairs - Mr. Miguel de Serpa Soares, 760 United Nations Plaza, New York-NY 10017 - USA
United Nations Secretariat - UNS

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)

President of the African Union Félix Antoine Tshisekedi Tshilombo and President of the Republic D African Union (AU) - Bâtiment de la Commission de l'Union Africaine (CUA) - Addis Ababa, Ethiopia - P.O. Box 3243 Democratic Republic of the CONGO

Chairman of the African Union Commission Moussa Faki Mahamat. - Union Africaine Addis-Ababa
ETHIOPIA

President of the Union of the Comoros Azali Assoumani - Union of the Comoros - Avenue Ahmed Abdallah Abderemane - Moroni, Grande Comore - COMORES

BRICS Secretariat Johannesburg, South Africa. BRICS Secretariat - 327 Rivonia Boulevard, Rivonia Sandton, Johannesburg - SOUTH AFRICA

To the Secretary General of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
Mr. Mathias Cormann, 2 Rue Andre' Pascal 75775 Paris Cedex 16 - FRANCE

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

Senders

Veneto National Liberation Committee of Europe

Council of Ministers

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)

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“The rules 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

Venetian National Bank

Rule of law: Procedure and principles of justice.

Intra vires

This document will be sent as a request for the III Advisory Opinion at the International Court of Justice - IGC.

Sanctioning procedure;

The self-government of the Veneto people has the right to promulgate laws and administrative acts for the benefit of its people, to autonomously manage its own institutions and public services, as well as to define and implement territorial and environmental policies. The people of Veneto, certified by Unesco as eight million people, ISO 639-3 vec code, have the right to establish, through the sovereign institutions that represent them, relations with foreign communities and to join or not to join International Organizations, if it want to. The Veneto people, with the sovereignty of the bodies that represent them, undertake to promote respect for human rights, sustainable economic development, the social well-being of the people inherent in 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 the principle of direct democracy, i.e. one where every citizen of the Venetian Territories, who fully enjoys the right to express his decision-making vote (expressly provided for by law), has the right to actively express his will, through legislative instruments specially provided for by the Venetian Constitution, such as the popular referendum, the popular legislative initiative and the popular consultation. The Council of Ministers is the executive body of the Veneto people, issued by the National Venetian Authority - A.N.V. in self-nomination, as required by the Venetian Constitution. The Council of Ministers is responsible for implementing the decisions taken by the Veneto Parliament (public policies and territorial administration) in collaboration with the local authorities (second-level bodies). The Parliament of the Veneto People is the legislative body of the Veneto People, made up of self-nominated representatives. 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

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Banca Nazionale Veneta (Venetian National Bank) is the body in charge of regulating the monetary system of the Venetian Republic; the decisions are taken on the basis of what has been expressed by the Government which must implement the general regulations approved by the Parliament, in order to guarantee economic and financial stability for the protection of the Venetian Republic. The costs incurred for the enforceable implementation of the right of self-determination are charged to the Italian State and the European Union. This is based on the obligation to guarantee and promote the right of self-determination of peoples, 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.

The Veneto Parliament, on the basis of the Constitution, 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, in the priority and essential respect of the protection of one's own culture, tradition and anthropology that distinguishes and characterizes the Venetian Territories and its people. 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 for the European Organization, an agreement that respects the right of self-determination of peoples and guarantees fundamental rights of all citizens. The ultimate goal must be to achieve a just society, inclusive of solidarity, in which each individual can express himself freely and realize his own aspirations, with primary and essential respect for the Venetian people and what historically and anthropologically represents them. Recalling that the Provisional Government of the Venetian people has refused to adhere to the treaties of the European Union (EU), adhering to the international treaty of the Peoples of Europe deposited at the Treaty Office of the United Nations and in the process of being deposited at the Treaty Office of the EU organization.

The Provisional Government of the Venetian people recognizes the need to protect the 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, the national currency, the Zechino, was introduced made effective by the European Central Bank on July 16, 2020 with an "International Public Legal Act" which assumes legal tender and gradually replaces the Euro. However, during the transition phase, the Euro continues to be accepted as a means of payment. The choice of a new national currency is a way to protect the sovereignty and identity of the country and to promote its economic and social growth, also through the control of its monetary instruments.



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The ECB, or European Central Bank, is the central institution of the European Union responsible for managing the monetary policy of the euro. While the ECB has an important role in EU finances, it is not above international law. International law is the set of rules that regulate relations between sovereign States and institutions such as the ECB are subject to these rules. The ECB, like any other EU institution, must operate in compliance with international law and with the rules and regulations established by the relevant EU bodies.

Attachement 1: Banca Nazionale Veneta nominal share certificate

Attachment 2: Official Communication of approval by the National Council of the Venetian people with Law No. 37, the status of permanent ("eternal", de jure) Neutrality of the Veneto State.

The Veneto State is a neutral country and as such bases its foreign policy on the principle of neutrality. The Veneto State, as a neutral State, acceded to the Hague Convention of October 18, 1907 concerning the rights and duties of neutral powers and persons, a legally binding international treaty (public international law). The Institutions of the Veneto State have the task of taking all the necessary measures to preserve the country's neutrality. It bases its foreign policy on the principle of neutrality. Respect for expressed neutrality is well recognized by international law. The neutrality of the Veneto State as a "neutral non-member observer Veneto State" is compatible with the guidelines on the obligations of the UN Statute and contributes to the realization of the principles of the United Nations. 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, such as public property and strategic assets), such as damage or prejudice to the community and therefore to the self-determined people. In this context, the privately owned 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. Assets have a certain national and international market value and are expressed in the reference currency that 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 available properties, privately owned, is not pegged to any currency, but expressed in the currency that the contracting parties will agree on for

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monetary settlement transfer of ownership. The Government, in the effective exercise of the right of self-determination, accounts against the Council of Europe, the European Commission, the European Central Bank and the States belonging to the Organization of the European Union, for any economic imposition expressed in euros for violation of obligations Jus Cogens - erga omnes: 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. 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. 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 Statute of United Nations.

Invalidity of European treaties;

A treaty is considered invalid if it violates a rule of Jus Cogens, which are principles of international law that are generally accepted and considered non-derogable. Fundamental human rights, such as the prohibition of torture, the abolition of slavery, the right to life and self-determination of peoples, are examples of Jus Cogens rights. If a treaty prohibits or violates these fundamental rights, it can be considered invalid and unenforceable. Treaties that violate Jus Cogens rights are considered null and void from the outset.

Regrettable and unjust practice of the European Commission and the Council of Europe for violations of the existing treaties of the European Union Organization.

The despoiling of indigenous peoples to take over natural resources by multinationals and States is a deplorable and unjust practice. This phenomenon occurs in many parts of the world, where indigenous minorities live on lands rich in natural resources desired by big companies and governments. Multinational corporations often seek to gain control of natural resources such as oil, gas, minerals, timber and water, in order to profit from them. This occurs through trade agreements unfavorable to indigenous peoples, who are often deprived of their property rights and ancestral lands without any kind of consultation or consent. States, in turn, can facilitate this misappropriation of natural resources through government policies that favor multinational corporations at the expense of the rights of indigenous communities. For example, they can grant concessions or licenses for the extraction of resources without sufficient protection of the rights of the indigenous peoples involved. As a result of this practice, indigenous peoples often suffer the loss of traditional land, resources and livelihoods. They are also frequently subjected to abuses and violations of their human rights, including threats, intimidation, political repression and cultural repression. It is important for the international community to take a stand against this despoiling of indigenous peoples and to promote greater protection of their rights. The sale of territories claimed by self-determination peoples is a complex and sensitive issue. The specifics may vary depending on

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the circumstances, political context and legislation of individual countries.

Legitimacy of the claim;

Self-determination peoples can claim territories based on various reasons, such as historical, cultural, ethnic or political reasons. The legitimacy of these claims can be recognized by international organizations, such as the UN or the Security Council, or by international agreements and treaties.

Authority and Consent: The sale of claimed territories usually requires the authority and consent of the peoples concerned. A democratic process of consultation or referendum may be needed to obtain the consent of the population concerned.

Economic Valuation: The sale of claimed land may involve an economic valuation of the land's value and its natural resources. This valuation can be determined through negotiations or through independent appraisals.

International Engagement: Sales of territories claimed by self-determining peoples may encounter attention and opposition from other nations or international organizations, especially if they may be perceived as a violation of human rights or international norms.

Renunciation of Sovereignty: The sale of a claimed territory could imply the renunciation of sovereignty by the peoples concerned. This may involve adopting new political statuses or integrating into another State.

Specific clauses and negotiations: Sales of claimed territories can be based on specific negotiations and contractual clauses stipulating the terms and conditions of the agreement, including the rights of the peoples concerned and measures to protect their cultural aspirations and identities.

The sale of claimed territories usually requires the authority and consent of the peoples concerned;

This is important to ensure that the rights of indigenous and local people are protected and respected. There are several international organizations that promote the principle of free, informed and prior consent of indigenous and local populations, such as the International Labor Organization (ILO), adherence to the C.L.N.V. and to the Convention n. 169 of the ILO on indigenous and tribal populations, accession of the C.L.N.V. on September 13, 2018 to the Convention No. 169 of the ILO with the accession to the United Nations. Without the consent of the peoples concerned, the sale of claimed territories can lead to serious violations of human rights and the interests of local populations. This can include unsustainable exploitation of natural resources, forced land expropriation and loss of access to resources traditionally used by communities.

The authority and consent of the peoples concerned are therefore essential to ensure a process of land sale that is fair and respectful of human and environmental rights. Articles of the ILO Conventions on the consent of the peoples concerned regarding the sale of claimed territories and

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serious human rights violations are mainly present in Convention No. 169 of the ILO on indigenous and tribal peoples.

According to this convention, States that have indigenous and tribal populations within their territories must consult these populations and obtain their free, informed and préalable (prior) consent before adopting and implementing measures that may directly affect them. This also includes decisions on the sale of territories that are claimed by indigenous and tribal communities.

Prior consent is essential to ensure that the decisions taken do not violate the fundamental human rights of these populations. This is reflected in Article 12 of Convention No. 169, which states that the peoples concerned must be consulted through appropriate procedures and in such a way that they can freely express their opinions on matters that concern them. Furthermore, they must be consulted in good faith and in a manner appropriate to their customs and traditions.

The lack of prior consent and the attempted sale of claimed territories without the agreement of the populations concerned can therefore lead to serious violations of human rights, as also established in article 7 of the Convention No. 169. This convention underlines the importance of protecting the rights of indigenous and tribal communities to development, to active participation in decisions affecting them, and to the integrity of their lands, resources and culture. The articles of the ILO conventions, in particular in the Convention n. 169, underline the importance of the prior and informed consent of indigenous and tribal peoples to protect their fundamental human rights. Without such consent, the sale of claimed territories can lead to serious violations of these human rights.

Article 12 of the Convention No. 169 of the International Labor Organization (ILO) concerns the consultation and participation of indigenous peoples in decisions that affect them. This article establishes that governments must take appropriate steps to establish mechanisms for consultation with indigenous peoples, through their representative institutions, before adopting legislative or administrative measures that directly affect them. This consultation must be conducted in good faith, so as to allow indigenous peoples to express their views in an informed way and have a role in the final decision. Convention No. 169 also stresses that consultation must be appropriate to the culture and traditions of indigenous peoples, and that it must be conducted with respect for their human rights and fundamental freedoms. In the consultation process, indigenous peoples must have access to relevant information and receive fair and balanced treatment. Article 12 states that governments must pay particular attention to issues affecting the rights and interests of indigenous peoples, such as land use and management, natural resources, the environment and the conservation of biodiversity. Article 12 of the Convention No. 169 of the ILO underlines the importance of consultation and participation of indigenous peoples in decisions that concern them, in order to guarantee their rights and preserve their cultures and traditions.

The Council of Europe, founded in 1949, has also subscribed to the right of self-determination of peoples. The Council of Europe is an international organization made up of 47 member countries of Europe, which is responsible for promoting human rights, democracy and the rule of law. Its

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commitment to the right of self-determination of peoples is expressed through various declarations and conventions, including the 1950 European Convention on Human Rights. In particular, Article 1 of the convention states that "The Contracting Parties acknowledge to their citizens the right to enjoy the rights and freedoms guaranteed by this convention without any discrimination, including on grounds of sex, race, colour, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, 'membership of a national association, wealth, birth or any other status'. In this context, the Council of Europe is committed to promoting respect for the right of self-determination of peoples, in line with the principles of the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. This means that peoples have the right to freely decide on their political, social, cultural and economic future, without any external interference.

The Council of Europe subscribes to the right of self-determination of peoples as one of the foundations of democracy and human rights, but violates it systematically through censorship, political repression, restriction of freedom of expression and of the press, torture and use of force against the peoples of Europe. These violations contradict fundamental principles of democracy and human rights, including freedom of thought, speech and association, the right to justice and protection of human rights, and the prohibition of discrimination and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment. For these reasons, it is important that the international community works to put an end to these violations and to promote a culture of respect for human rights and democracy.

The norms of international law have been violated;

The mandatory rules of international law, also known as Jus Cogens, are principles and rules that are considered fundamental and cannot be derogated from or denied by treaties or agreements between States. These rules are binding on all States regardless of their will.

Mandatory rules of international law are primarily aimed at protecting humanity's fundamental interests and are applicable in situations involving serious human rights violations, armed aggression, war crimes, genocide, international terrorism, piracy, slavery, environmental dumping or violations of fundamental rights. They include a ban on torture, a ban on slavery, a ban on genocide, a ban on the use of armed aggression, and respect for basic human rights. These standards are considered essential for the maintenance of international peace and security and for the protection of people's fundamental rights. Mandatory norms of international law can be invoked by individuals, groups or other States when faced with a serious violation of these norms. Furthermore, States are required not to enter into agreements that go against these rules and to take measures to prevent and punish any violations.

Violation of Jus Cogens obligations can have serious international consequences. First, the international community could apply economic and political sanctions against the EU organization that committed the violation. Furthermore, the European Union Organization could be subject to international judicial proceedings, such as those before the International Court of Justice or the International Criminal Court and could be forced to pay reparations and atone for its actions. In some extreme cases, the international community has even taken forceful measures, such as

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military intervention, to protect human rights and international peace.

Article 1 of the United Nations Charter states that one of its purposes is "to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen world peace." This principle refers to the right of peoples to decide their own destiny freely and democratically, in particular as regards the choice of their own government and form of government. The United Nations Charter states that the self-determination of peoples should be respected throughout the world and that the United Nations must assist peoples in achieving this goal. The self-determination of peoples has been recognized as one of the fundamental principles of international law and has played an important role in the struggle for independence of many countries over the past decades.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1948, affirms the right of every people to self-determination and to freely choose their form of government, without any external interference. This right is recognized as essential for the respect of human rights, dignity and freedom of persons. The Declaration emphasizes that the right to self-determination applies to all peoples, regardless of their ethnic, linguistic, religious or cultural characteristics. Furthermore, the Declaration establishes that this right must be respected peacefully, in accordance with the principles of justice and international law. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights underlines the centrality of the right to self-determination as the foundation of human freedom and dignity and establishes international standards for its respect and protection.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights recognizes the right of every individual to participate in political life and to freely express his/her opinions, including the possibility of promoting the self-determination of their people. In particular, Article 21 underlines the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion, as well as freedom of expression and information. Article 19 guarantees the right to freedom of expression and opinion, while article 2 emphasizes that all persons enjoy the rights and freedoms set forth in the Declaration, without any discrimination of any kind. Furthermore, the Declaration promotes the principle of human solidarity and respect for human dignity, recognizing the importance of international cooperation based on freedom, justice and peace. In this sense, the self-determination of peoples can be seen as a right guaranteed by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as it underlines the importance of individual autonomy and freedom of expression, as well as international cooperation based on peace and justice. The self-determination of peoples is a fundamental concept in international law and represents a cardinal principle of international peace and security. It implies respect for the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other States and recognition of the sovereign equality of all peoples and all States. The self-determination of peoples is also important for the protection of human rights, since it allows peoples to choose their own political system and to organize their social and economic life autonomously and in accordance with their own values and cultural traditions.

Thus, the Council of Europe misappropriates the natural wealth and resources of the peoples. This

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behavior is called "exploitation of resources" and has been a historical problem between States and peoples. The phenomenon was particularly present during colonialism when European countries expanded their territories at the expense of local populations. In these cases, natural resources were exploited without the consent or authorization of local communities and often to the detriment of their environmental sustainability. Today, this phenomenon continues in various countries of the world, with multinationals and governments trying to obtain resources cheaply and at the expense of local communities.

The Attorney General of the Veneto State, for the protection of all the Venetian people, has launched a preliminary investigation conferred by the power of the Veneto Parliament in order to ascertain any violations by the ECB, with regard to the monetary policy maneuvers attributed to it, which may have caused economic damage and the rights of Venetian citizens. In particular, the conduct of the European Central Bank with regard to the management of the economic crisis which has hit the Veneto State in recent years has been analysed, in terms of the monetary maneuvers implemented by it.

The Attorney General has ascertained, on the basis of the investigation of the facts and the evidence collected, that it is appropriate to impose an administrative sanction on the European Central Bank (ECB);

The investigation revealed how the ECB made serious mistakes in managing the economic crisis, imposing restrictive economic policies (increase in interest rates) which consequently worsened the economic situation in Veneto, already in itself affected by a period of severe tensions international economics. With its behaviour, the ECB has violated the economic rights of Venetian citizens, both individuals and companies, making it very onerous the supply of financial resources necessary to adequately deal with the crisis in this period (mortgages, loans, bank guarantees), in fact violating the principle of free competition on the currency markets and above all further deteriorating the debt position and monetary supply necessary to adequately deal with the economic crisis, still ongoing following the Russian-Ukrainian conflict (with the consequent increase in energy materials, fundamental for an economic system that must compete internationally).

Annex 3 ACT VS. EU - GREEN HOUSES AND PRIVACY PROTECTION DIRECTIVE; "Jurisdictional protection of private property and privacy of self-determined subjects as per international law for environmental eco-sustainability of the Cadastral Register of the Veneto National Liberation Committee, of the Veneto State. Directive 2018/844/EU EPBD (energy efficiency of buildings), has no juridical and legal application for the properties of the Venetian people, as it has not been agreed with the democratic institutions of the Council of Ministers and the Veneto Parliament. We claim OUR inalienable right of self-determination: we intimate, declare, notify and sign the absolute prohibition on the use of our inalienable and mandatory rights, political, economic, social, cultural and on natural resources, both to the Italian State and to an International Organization and, in particular, to the "sui generis" European Union Organization, to protect privacy and our personal data. As regards privacy law and protection, it is underlined that

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measures such as the "digital identity portfolio" or similar cannot be applied except through the decisions that are the responsibility of the institutions of the Venetian people. Venice, Palazzo Ducale, January 28, 2023 - Prot. N. DPL 202328010005"

As Attorney General for the protection of the State, I propose the establishment of a global program to guarantee the right to the institutional government current account to all Venetians in the world, in the functions of the rights of self-determination. This program should be funded by the E.U. and national governments, in order to avoid inequalities between peoples. Through the government institutional checking account, people would have access to essential financial services such as depositing and withdrawing money, payments and transfers, savings and loans. This type of account could be used to provide direct financial benefits to those in need, such as income support and basic needs. The main objective of this type of current account would be to ensure financial inclusion for all, so as to fight poverty and promote sustainable development. In this way, opportunities for economic and social growth would be created for all people, without distinction of social class or nationality. It is important to underline that this program should be implemented with transparency and accountability. It would be necessary to establish control mechanisms to avoid financial abuse or fraud. Our government is responsible for managing and administering the institutional current accounts of its citizens, ensuring the correct use of financial resources. The establishment of an institutional government current account at a global level could significantly contribute to reducing inequalities between peoples, as mentioned, and promote a fair distribution of financial resources, guaranteeing the fundamental right of access to financial services, funds for the development of the people.

On the failure of European treaties to create gross national happiness;

The creation of accounted book money usually occurs through the issuance of loans by financial institutions, such as central banks, which in turn create accounted book money through the process of credit creation. In the case of loans, the guarantee for the creation of accounted book money can be represented by various other forms of guarantee, such as movable and immovable property, financial assets or others. Typically, central banks require collateral to mitigate the risks associated with issuing accounted book money and to ensure the stability of the financial system.

The ECB has violated its mandate as defined in the Treaties of the European Union;

The mandate of the ECB, as defined in the Treaties of the European Union, provides for support to the economy of the Union through economic policies, in particular on the monetary supply and the relative interest rate applied to bank loans. In particular, the ECB must contribute to the achievement of the European Union's objectives in terms of economic growth, employment, social cohesion and sustainable development. The ECB also cooperates with other EU institutions, such as the European Commission and the European Council, to define and implement coordinated economic policies at European level. However, the ECB is an independent institution and its primary objectives are price stability and the management of monetary policy in the euro area. The mandate of the ECB (European Central Bank) is to ensure price stability in the euro area, through

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the definition and implementation of monetary policy. This means that the ECB must ensure an inflation rate close to but below 2% over the medium term, in order to guarantee a condition of healthy and stable economic growth for all the countries of the Monetary Union. Furthermore, the ECB must support the euro area economy and protect the value of the euro, in line with the EU's objectives. The European Central Bank (ECB) is the body responsible for the monetary policy of the European Union. It has the power to decide monetary policy in Eurozone countries, defining inflation targets and measures to ensure price stability and financial stability in the Eurozone. The ECB aims to control inflation and maintain price stability in the long term, in order to prevent the currency from losing value and generating negative effects on the economy of the Eurozone countries. The ECB acts autonomously and independently of the economic policies of the Member States, in order to ensure its impartiality in the management of monetary policy. Furthermore, the mandate of the ECB also includes support for the general economic policies of the European Union, in order to contribute to economic growth and employment in the euro area. With the maneuvers implemented by the ECB, we have had rising inflation rates and a consequent increase in the cost of debt (both private and corporate), with the result of a worsening of the general economic situation as well as a devaluation of savings.

The Attorney General of the Veneto State has therefore decided to bring legal action against the ECB to obtain compensation for the damages suffered by the Venetian population and to guarantee respect for their rights. Furthermore, the Public Prosecutor's Office has urged all Venetian citizens to join the legal action and to request their just compensation.

The sanctioning procedure is notified to the ECB with the notification of the objections. The ECB has the opportunity to comment on the facts and allegations contested by the investigation, as well as on the indicated amount of the fine.

Effective, proportionate and dissuasive penalties;

Sanction: 10% of the total annual turnover of the ECB, in the previous financial year, at the disposal of the Veneto Parliamentary Council.

If the recipient fails to submit any observations within the deadline specified in this 30-day notification, the ECB shall be deemed to accept the alleged facts and objections and the indicated amount of the fine. If, however, the ECB submits observations, the Public Prosecutor's Office will proceed to evaluate them and decide on the legitimacy of the disputed charges and the amount of the fine. The ECB has the right to propose a settlement agreement to resolve the dispute, in order to avoid the continuation of the sanctioning procedure. The Public Prosecutor's Office will evaluate the proposed agreement and decide whether or not to accept it in Parliament.

Responsibility for breaches of the statute rests with the offenders, the President of the ECB, Christine Lagarde, Vice-President Luis de Guindos, the members of the decision-making body of the Governing Council, the six members of the Executive Board and the governors of the central banks of the euro area countries, which have violated the rules set out in the statute. Furthermore,

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members are also held responsible for inadequate supervision of compliance with the statute.

The violation of the statute is in a further phase of investigation to be prosecuted even under criminal law, if the actions of the members of the organization constitute a crime (for example, a fraud against the organization itself). It is essential to respect the rules and obligations established by the statute of the organization, in order to guarantee the correct and transparent functioning of the association.

This legal action represents an important step forward in defending the rights of the peoples of Europe and of the citizens of Veneto, in the fight against injustices and violations of the principles of the European Union. The Attorney General of the Veneto State will continue to commit itself to guaranteeing the protection of the rights of Venetian citizens and to promoting the economic and social development of its territories.

International liability for violations of the ECB Statute may involve coercive measures by the United Nations Security Council, in compliance with the rules and principles of international law, with a view to guaranteeing international peace and security and the protection of human rights.

Within the EU Organization, the mandate refers to the objectives and responsibilities assigned to the ECB institution, which must be respected and pursued by its members. This implies that the members of the ECB must act in accordance with the decisions taken by the decision-making bodies and abide by the established rules and policies, but in the international context, the ECB must respect international law, which is a set of rules and principles accepted by the international community. This implies that the ECB must act in accordance with international law and may be subject to liability if it violates such law. Furthermore, the ECB also has the power to enter into and draft international treaties. These treaties are legally binding agreements between States and, in some cases, international organizations, and regulate various issues such as trade, environment, human rights, international security, etc. The ECB can participate in negotiations to draft treaties, ratify them or accede to them, and therefore must act in accordance with the terms and provisions of international treaties.

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 natural assets and resources, without discrimination of any kind. Racial discrimination against a people's economic rights 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

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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 over property and control of their lands, territories and natural resources, as well as on their economic and social development, on the basis of their free and prior 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 mandatory rights allocate to the Venetian 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 censorship, 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 on religion and many other forms of human rights violations. The possibility of seeking compensation for violations of Article 19 is

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enshrined both nationally and internationally, through mechanisms such as national courts, international tribunals and United Nations review systems. It is therefore necessary that the U.E. engage more in spreading awareness of citizens' rights, through information campaigns, dissemination materials, training courses and other initiatives aimed at making the population aware of the importance of knowing and defending one's rights. Only in this way will it 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 State 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 breach of obligations deriving from international economic cooperation, founded 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. The expenses for the costs of the allowances of the parliamentary deputies and of 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 Venetian people. The Government of the Veneto Council of Ministers requests the Italian State and the European Commission to formally recognize the self-determination of the Venetian people and to initiate a process of constructive and respectful dialogue to reach an agreement on the methods for 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 Venetian 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 people of Veneto ask the Government of the Council of Ministers of Veneto 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.

Pacta sunt servanda;

The self-determined persons of the Legal Person of the Veneto National Liberation Committee of Europe, claim their fundamental human right to benefit from their wealth and 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 the riches of the Venetian 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 demand the

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recognition of their fundamental rights to land, water and natural resources and the application of international norms and principles on human rights and the environment, 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 seeing the emergence of new regulations for limit the use of the 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 trade 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 by 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, a greater awareness of the social and economic implications of the management of natural resources is prompting States to develop policies of cooperation with peoples for the management of resources that take into account 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 the sovereignty of human rights Jus Cogens over the natural resources present in the territory. According to human rights law, the free disposal, control, ownership and exploitation of natural resources is a right of the populations of people.

The C.L.N.V. charges the U.E. the cost linked to the violation of the Jus Cogens right of self-determination over one's wealth and natural resources and for the democratic commitment of the existing rights exercised by the Venetian people. The cost could be very large and complex to

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quantify. Some costs include (democratic institutions, Council of Ministers, Parliamentary Council Organization chart of the C.L.N.V, Banca Nazionale Veneta, Attorney General's Office, People's Court, diplomatic delegations etc ...).

Loss of economic wealth: if the Venetian people cannot exercise their right of self-determination and control their natural resources, they could lose access to the economic benefits deriving from these resources. For example, if the natural resources of the Venetian Republic are exploited by other entities without the consent of the Venetian people or without a fair distribution of profits, the Venetian people could be deprived of the economic and financial opportunities that could derive from those resources.

Impoverishment of local communities: if the management of natural wealth and resources does not take into account the needs and benefits of local communities, it could lead to an impoverishment of these communities. For example, if the extraction of natural resources damages the local environment or the livelihoods of communities, this could lead to a decline in living conditions and the local economy.

Deprivation of sustainable development opportunities: the right to self-determination allows communities to decide their own sustainable development. If this right is violated, the Venetian people could be deprived of opportunities to sustainably develop their natural resources. This could include not being able to promote renewable energy, sustainable agriculture or responsible tourism.

Legal and political costs: Defending the right to self-determination could involve significant legal and political costs. For example, if the People of Veneto seek to assert their rights nationally or internationally, it may be necessary to commit financial resources to address legal fees and administrative costs. Furthermore, there could be a number of political and diplomatic challenges to address and resolve the issue.

The cost of violating the right of self-determination over the natural wealth and resources of the Venetian people is complex and depends on various factors. However, it is clear that the deprivation of the right to self-determination can lead to significant economic, social and environmental disadvantages for them.

The government executive of the Venetian people invites the Secretary General of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), Mr. Mathias Cormann, to mediate a multilateral agreement on the mandatory, imprescriptible, inalienable obligations of international law, as the OECD is bound by the principles and objectives defined by the 1975 Helsinki Act and the 1990 Charter of Paris.

The OSCE supports the protection of human rights, democracy and the rule of law, promotes co-operation among its member States and is committed to conflict resolution. In particular, the OSCE recognizes the right of peoples to self-determination as a fundamental principle of international law and in the framework of international treaties. However, this right is exercised in compliance with the principle of territorial integrity of the States, avoiding the threat to international peace

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and stability. The OSCE has worked to resolve national and ethnic conflicts, including those in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo and Ukraine. The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) recognizes the right of peoples to self-determination as enshrined in the United Nations Charter and international law. The OSCE promotes respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right of people to freely determine their political, social and economic future in a peaceful and democratic manner. The OSCE supports peaceful self-determination processes and political dialogue to manage conflicts and foster lasting and sustainable solutions.

Note:

In a closed and determined system of users, the distribution of wealth can be influenced by several factors, such as the initial level of inequality, the skills and education of the users, the job opportunities available and the economic policies implemented. In general, in a closed and determined system, the distribution of wealth tends to be less equitable than in an open system, where the arrival of new users and economic development can redistribute wealth more equitably over time. If there was an initial level of inequality in the system (for example, some users start off with greater wealth than others), this inequality is likely to be perpetuated over time, unless wealth redistribution policies are implemented. Additionally, users' skills and education can impact their ability to create wealth. Users with relevant skills and competences may have more job opportunities and therefore accumulate more wealth than users with less in demand skills. The job opportunities available in the system have a significant impact on the distribution of wealth. If the system offers few job opportunities or if opportunities are concentrated in high-paying sectors, then the distribution of wealth may tend to be more concentrated among a few people. Finally, the economic policies implemented by the system can influence the distribution of wealth. For example, a progressive tax policy that requires higher earners to pay higher taxes could help reduce wealth inequality over time. In conclusion, the distribution of wealth in a closed and determined system of users is influenced by a combination of factors such as the initial level of inequality, the skills and education of the users, the job opportunities available and the economic policies implemented. Without policy interventions or structural changes, the distribution of wealth is likely to continue to be unequal over time.

Source: Confcooperative press agency

«Social unease goes beyond the boundaries of poverty by conquering new spaces, swallowing up 3 million families for a total of 10 million people, reaping new victims among those who until now thought they were safe from it. Eleven families out of a hundred have consumption expenditure below the poverty line. At least 300,000 businesses risk collapsing under the weight of over 300 billion in debt, risking to swell the ranks of poverty with heavy repercussions for the employment of about 3 million people. It promises to be a hot autumn to which to give answers». This was stated by Maurizio Gardini, president of Confcooperative, commenting on what emerges from the Focus Censis Confcooperative "A country to mend". The emergency picture is photographed by the poverty

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of families, by poor work and undeclared work, by the growing difficulties of companies with repercussions on employment and credit. The numbers of absolute and relative poor: Between absolute and relative poverty in our country affects about 3 million families, equal to about 10 million people. The number of families in absolute poverty is 1,960,000, the equivalent of 5,571,000 people. While there are 2,895,000 families, 8,775,000 people, who live in conditions of relative poverty. Poor work: Receiving an income from employment is no longer sufficient to protect oneself from the risk of falling into poverty and from conditions of hardship from which it can become difficult to free oneself. Out of the total of 22,500,000 employees, 21.7%, equal to 4,900,000 perform non-standard jobs (term employees, part time, involuntary part time, collaborators). The most affected by these conditions of economic and social precariousness are young people (38.7% in the 15-34 age group), with a low level of education (24.9% have a middle school diploma), to reside in the regions southerners (28.1%). On the other hand, there are 4 million "low-paid" employees in the private sector (annual salary below 12,000 euros); of these, 412,000 have permanent or full-time jobs. Undeclared work: There are 3.2 million irregular workers. Of these 2.5 million in services; 500 thousand "false self-employed" and 50 thousand platform workers. Economic fragility of pensioners: The condition of pensioners weighs on the future of social stability in the long run: 40%, 6.2 million people, receive a total pension income equal to or less than 12,000 euros. The "poor" ones, i.e. who receive a pension income in the year equal to or less than 12 thousand euros, are 6.2 million, equal to 40%. 60% of old-age or old-age pensions do not reach 10,000 euros a year. The citizen's pension - with an average monthly amount of 248 euros - is received by 126 thousand pensioners, of which about a third are people with disabilities. Business instability: between default risk and vulnerability: «In the year of the "triple crisis" from Covid, to energy and war in the heart of Europe - says Maurizio Gardini, president of Confcooperative - the default risk for Italian

companies is increasing again in the years 2019-2022. The companies at risk were 12.6% in 2019, rising to 16.1%. Vulnerable businesses grow from 29.4% to 32.6%. Solvent companies decreased from 40.5% to 36.1%. Solid companies drop from 17.5% to 15.2% (TAB. 1).

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Tab. 1 – Nell’anno della “doppia crisi” torna ad aumentare il rischio default per le imprese italiane, 2019-2022, val. %

Tipologia di imprese	2019	2020	2021	2022
Imprese a rischio	12,6	21,7	14,4	16,1
Imprese vulnerabili	29,4	34,5	30,1	32,6
Imprese solvibili	40,5	33,2	38,9	36,1
Imprese solide	17,5	10,6	16,6	15,2
Totale imprese osservate	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Fonte: elaborazione Censis su dati Cerved

The most affected are the micro-enterprises most exposed to the impact of this "triple crisis". Micro enterprises (fewer than 10 employees) are at risk of default 16.7%, vulnerable 35.2%. Among small companies (10-50 employees) at risk of default, 9.9% and 26% are vulnerable. Medium-sized companies (50-250 employees) at risk of default 6%, vulnerable 19.9%. Among the large companies (over 250 employees) 4.4% are at risk of default, 15.6% are vulnerable (TAB 2).

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Tab. 2 – Le microimprese più esposte all’impatto della “doppia crisi” -2022, val. %

Dimensione impresa	A rischio default	Vulnerabili	Totale
Micro (meno di 10 addetti)	16,7	35,2	51,9
Piccole (10-50 addetti)	9,9	26,0	35,9
Medie (50-250 addetti)	6,0	19,9	25,9
Grandi (oltre 250 addetti)	4,4	15,6	20,0
Totale	16,1	32,6	48,7

Fonte: elaborazione Censis su dati Cerved

The risks on employment and financial debts. The impact on companies, employees and financial debts could have a dramatic epilogue. At risk of default 100,000 companies, while 200,000 would remain extremely vulnerable with 832,000 people employed at risk and 2.1 million vulnerable. With 107 billion in financial debt at risk and 196 vulnerable (TAB 3).

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Tab. 3 - La misura dell'impatto su imprese, addetti e debiti finanziari. 2022, val. ass.

Indicatori	A rischio default	Vulnerabili	Totale impatto potenziale	Incremento rispetto al 2021	Totale Imprese osservate
N. Imprese (mgl)	99,7	201,5	301,2	10,9	618,0
N. Addetti (mgl)	832,0	2.140,7	2.972,7	357,4	9.763,3
Debiti finanziari (mld €)	106,9	195,8	302,7	39,3	1.002,3

Fonte: elaborazione Censis su dati Cerved

The geo-territorial distribution of the crisis highlights a greater fragility of companies in the South and the islands, but all Italian regions are affected, indeed in absolute and not relative terms it bites more in the North East and North West (TAB 4)

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Tab. 4 – Distribuzione delle imprese a rischio default e vulnerabili per area geografica. 2022 (val.%)

Aree geografiche	A Rischio default	Vulnerabili	Totale
Nord Ovest	14,2	27,8	42,0
Nord Est	12,6	25,1	37,7
Centro	19,3	36,3	55,6
Sud e Isole	18,5	41,6	60,1
Totale	16,1	32,6	48,7

Fonte: elaborazione Censis su dati Cerved

Francesco Agresti

The data used in the above tables are extrapolated from studies of Italian sources as the C.L.N.V. is not currently able to provide them.

Increase in interest rates, "burned" by households 693 billion euros;

Thursday July 27, 2023 - Laura Viviani

ECB, Gardini: «In Italy rates and inflation burn 693 billion. Purchasing power down by 100 billion». The Censis Confcooperative Focus on the effects of the surge in interest rates and inflation on Italian households and businesses, 1 out of 5 households missed at least one mortgage payment.

“The ECB is trying to fight inflation and defend the euro from devaluation against the dollar by raising interest rates. However, this monetary policy represents a grain tax for households and businesses. The spike in interest rates and inflation have in fact burned 693 billion of households' financial wealth. And last year the purchasing power of families fell by 100 billion euros: at least 3,800 euros per family on an annual basis». This was stated by Maurizio Gardini, president of Confcooperative, commenting on the Censis - Confcooperative focus “Italy deals with interest rates”. The impact would have been much heavier without government interventions: in the analyzes carried out by the Parliamentary Budget Office, the amount of measures in favor of households and businesses and to combat inflation (reduction in excise taxes on fuel, social bonuses, exemptions contributions, tax credits, etc.) reached 119 billion euros: 5.6 billion in 2021, 70 billion in 2022, 35.1 in 2023. (Another 8.2 billion will be paid in the next two-year period 2024-

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2025). The combined outcome of inflation and interest rates does adds to the reduction in real terms of the net wealth of households which record a balance between assets and liabilities that is almost 700 billion euros lower in 2022 compared to the previous year (-14.4%). Expensive bill on interest payable on debt which jumped to 2,817 billion euros (as of May 2023). The latest Economic and Finance document (DEF 2023), prefigures in the trend framework, for 2026, a share of interest expense equal to 4.5% of GDP. It follows that interest expenditure could be around 100 billion euros (40 billion more than in 2020) - «Based on these - says Maurizio Gardini, president of Confcooperative - which represent a heavy burden for the growth prospects of the coming years with a bill that would rise to 100 billion in interest to be paid on the debt by 2026». **EFFECTS ON HOUSEHOLDS' ACCESS TO CREDIT:** The changes in household spending behavior in the light of the increase in interest rates are significant. The latter saw an increase of more than 200 basis points in the case of new home purchase transactions and of more than 300 basis points in the case of new business financing transactions. Basically, the average rate on total loans went from 2.21% in June 2022 to 4.25% in June this year, again following the continuous increases in interest rates decided by the ECB in the last 12 months. Inflation, after the pandemic, the bottlenecks on the supply side of goods, the storm in prices on the sources of supply for many countries, have been the main factor of uncertainty in recent months. The temporary overcoming of the "bills" emergency has been accompanied by the worrying increase in the price of everything that presents itself as an expense that is difficult to replace, such as food spending. In real terms, between 2021 and 2022, the decrease in purchasing power, corrected for past inflation, is more than seven percentage points. In absolute terms, the gross disposable income of families is reduced by a good 100 billion euros, on average at least 3,800 euros per family. **THE EFFECTS ON THE REAL ESTATE MARKET:** The adverse climate with respect to purchase and investment decisions by households is confirmed by the trend of the real estate market in Italy. According to data released by the National Council of Notaries, compared to last year there will be a 17.1% reduction in the sale of homes between private individuals and a 2.5% reduction in the sale and purchase of second homes between private individuals. In general, as far as residential buildings are concerned, the downsizing of purchasing decisions is around 11%. All this would lead to a drop of 10.1% in mortgage applications for the purchase of homes and 9.6% in the event that the mortgages requested are between 50,000 and 150,000 euros. From this perspective, it should be remembered that in Italy, out of a total of 25 million and 600 thousand families, 18.2 million own the home in which they live (70.8%, data as of 2021). Of these, at the moment, 3.3 million households (12.8% of the total) have a mortgage to pay and, within this component, around 700,000 have already shown difficulties, delaying payment by at least a monthly installment. **THE EFFECTS ON BUSINESSES AND GROWTH:** Businesses are encountering new difficulties in accessing credit, albeit still to a limited extent. In March of this year, compared to March of last year, loans to companies in the manufacturing sector decreased by 1.5% and in construction by 1.3%. The difference that separates access to credit for small businesses from that of medium-large businesses is wider: for the latter, the reduction in the period was six tenths of a point, while for the former it reached 4.4%. In 2022, the comparison data with the previous year indicate a still not particularly defined situation: loans disbursed by financial companies, for example, had grown by 5.1%, and even in

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2023 these operators continued to maintain a positive change in the disbursement of loans to companies . In terms of size, we also observe a different application of interest rates with respect to different types of companies. Among risky companies, in 2022, the difference between the rates applied to a micro-enterprise and those applied to a large company exceeds two and a half percentage points (6.5% for the former, 3.9% for the latter); while among the "healthy" companies, the spread to the detriment of the smallest is equal to 3.7 points.

Laura Viviani

Legal mandate of the new government executive;

The C.L.N.V. is a political institution created in 2016 for the purposes of the right of self-determination, which implements independence from the Italian State, as per international law. With the creation of the C.L.N.V, a system of self-government was introduced, leading to the establishment of various government functions. The executive power is entrusted to the Ministers of the C.L.N.V, who are responsible for the executive government of the A.N.V. (Venetian National Authority). These Ministers are appointed by the president of the C.L.N.V. and have the task of making enforceable the rights of self-determination, political, economic, social and cultural in the sectors of the public administration, such as education, health, the environment, agriculture, etc. The judiciary is represented by the Attorney General's Office and the People's Court. The Attorney General has the task of ensuring compliance with the law and of prosecuting any crimes committed within the territory of the Veneto State. The People's Court, on the other hand, is responsible for judging criminal and civil cases according to the rules established by the C.L.N.V. for the protection of mandatory human rights. Legislative power is entrusted to the Parliamentary Council of the C.L.N.V. This body has the task of drawing up and approving the laws that regulate the political, economic and social life of the Veneto State. Laws ratified by the Parliamentary Council must be in accordance with the adoption of the Swiss Constitution and democratic principles. With the establishment of the C.L.N.V. and the self-government A.N.V, various government institutions and functions were created, which include the executive power, the judiciary and the legislative power. Recalling the Montevideo Convention that a State is a State even without recognition by other States. The Montevideo Convention is an international treaty signed in 1933 which defines the criteria for determining the existence and independence of a State.

According to the Convention, a State is considered to be such when it satisfies the following criteria:

A defined and delimited territory. Ref. Legislative Italian Decree, 212 /2010

A permanent population residing on that territory. Ref. Unesco, Venetian language.

A government capable of exercising control over that territory. Due implementation of the rights of self-determination.

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The ability to maintain diplomatic relations with other States. C.L.N.V.-Council of Ministers-Parliamentary Council.

Based on these criteria, a State can be considered a "State" even without recognition by other States. The recognition of a State by other international actors is a political act which implies acceptance of its existence and usually involves the establishment of official diplomatic relations. However, non-recognition by other States does not in itself deny the State status of an entity that meets the criteria listed above under the Montevideo Convention. This means that even if a number of States do not formally recognize the existence of another State, the latter can still be considered a State under international law, as long as it meets the criteria of the Montevideo Convention. For example, Kosovo's independence has been contested by some States, but the territory meets the criteria defined by the Convention and is therefore considered a State by many other international actors, underlining that the right of self-determination exercised by the C.L.N.V. is not recognized by the Italian Government in violation of Article 53 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties of 1969, which establishes that a rule of Jus Cogens must be understood as a rule accepted and recognized by the entire international community of States as a whole as a rule to the which no derogation is permitted. The implementation evolution of the rights of self-determination may include the dissolution of the existing self-government to establish a new self-government approved and legitimized by the parliamentary legislative power. This means that the process of self-determination takes place through the democratic participation of the self-determined Venetian people and that the representatives of the parliament to make decisions on the new self-government have been elected by the people through democratic elections with direct democracy of self-determination. The self-determination process takes place when the Venetian people participate actively and democratically in the decision-making process regarding their new self-government. The direct democracy of self-determination implies that the Venetian people have the possibility to take decisions regarding self-government through direct voting and active participation. This democratic process allows citizens to express their will and opinion, ensuring that final decisions are made in a representative and legitimate way. Through this democratic system, the Venetian people can autonomously determine their own future, deciding on questions concerning self-government and the political organization of their land. We are a self-governing entity legitimated by international law to protect and promote inalienable, imprescriptible and non-derogable human rights, with creation of legal norms to implement the obligations deriving from the principles of Jus Cogens. The Jus Cogens is a principle of international law, they are rules of an imperative nature, which cannot be derogated from or violated. These norms are considered binding for all international actors and cannot be changed through agreements between States or other entities. The purpose is the creation of legal instruments to implement the Jus Cogens obligations which involve developing regulations, laws and enforcement mechanisms that comply with these principles of mandatory law. These tools are used to sanction or prosecute any violations of the rules of Jus Cogens, thus guaranteeing the protection of inalienable, imprescriptible and mandatory human rights. Our entity is committed to monitoring and reporting human rights violations, taking preventive measures to prevent such violations and providing assistance and

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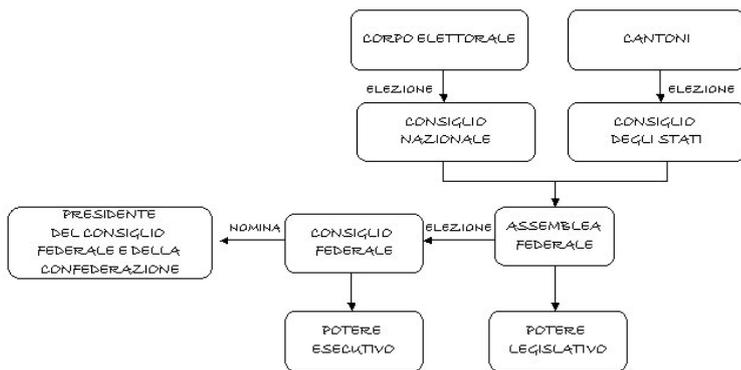


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protection to victims. Furthermore, we promote the education and dissemination of the principles of Jus Cogens, in order to raise public awareness and encourage a culture of human rights. As part of our mandate, we collaborate with other international bodies and agencies, national governments, civil society organizations and other relevant actors to advance the protection of human rights. We also work to ensure that human rights violations are brought to the attention of the appropriate authorities and that appropriate corrective action is taken. Through our action, we aim to contribute to a world where everyone can enjoy their basic human rights, without discrimination or oppression. We recognize that this goal requires a collective and sustained effort by all members of the international community.

TRANSITIONAL ADOPTION OF THE SWISS CONSTITUTION - Federal law on the Swiss National Bank and Federal law on the monetary unit and means of payment with PROT. No. COM100220210001 - Sacile February 10, 2021.



Minister for the peremptory norms of general international law (Jus Cogens)

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

Franco Paluan

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The Attorney General for the protection of the Veneto State

Nicola Liviero

President of the Veneto National Liberation Committee

Amedeo Casasola

President of the Council of Ministers

Moravio Pianegonda

President of the Parliament

Luca Ferrari

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Attachment 1 Banca Nazionale Veneta nominal share certificate

Attachment 2 Official communication: approval of the National Council of the Veneto People with Law No. 37, the status of permanent Neutrality ("eternal", de jure) of the Veneto State

Attachment 3 ACT VS. EU - GREEN HOMES AND PRIVACY PROTECTION DIRECTIVE

Attachment 4 Official Pacta-sunt-servanda-Lex-legis

Attachment 5 Special Universal Right of Drawing of self-determination of peoples

Attachment 6 International Treaty of the Peoples of Europe

Attachment 7 NEW OPPORTUNITIES FOR A NEW WORLD

Attachment 8 PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LEGAL DEED: AVAILABILITY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Attachment 9 PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LEGAL DEED: CONSTITUTION OF THE PEOPLE'S TRIBUNAL OF THE VENETIAN STATE

Attachment 10 Venice Commission

Attachment 11 - Tax bills. For violation of one's mandate, the amounts of the tax bills are charged to those who have committed the offense and who have acted contrary to the rules and instructions received in the exercise of their mandate. The financial damages and reimbursements of damages caused (to European citizens), including penalties and fines for breach of mandate, are chargeable to the President of the European Central Bank, who acted outside the rules established for her position. The legal issue requires further investigation for a judgment of an appropriate process to determine the responsibility of other individuals involved.

Attachment 12 "INDEMNITY FOR SERIOUS BREACHES OF OBLIGATIONS ARISING FROM MANDATORY RULES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW" - PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LEGAL DEED ". With response of the ECB, dated July 20, 2021.

All attachments can be consulted in English and Italian, under "State's Documents" on the institutional website www.clnveneto.net, which has the temporary function of Official Gazette.

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