



COMITATO LIBERAZIONE NAZIONALE VENETO

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



On 10/11/2021

Prot. N. DPL1011202100027

- Excellence Secretary General Mr. Juan Carlos Salazar International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) 999 Robert-Bourassa Boulevard, Montréal, Québec H3C 5
- To the Secretary General of the United Nations António Guterres - Office of Legal affairs Mr. Miguel de Serpa Soares, 760 United Nations Plaza, New York, NY 10017, USA.
- Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.
- U.N. - OHCHR Ms. Michelle Bachelet Jeria, Palais Wilson - Rue de Paquis, 52 CH-1201 Genève - SUISSE.
- Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Secretary-General Mr. Angel Gurría. 2, Rue André Pascal 75775 - Paris Cedex 16 - FRANCE.

Object:

Official Communication with International Public Legal Act of adherence to the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

Performed by:

- Veneto National Liberation Committee
- Legal and Legal Affairs Office of the Legislative Council of the Veneto People.

The Veneto National Liberation Committee, in agreement with the Veneto National Government Authority, approves the law of the Veneto National Council, adhering to the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

The Veneto National Liberation Committee, C.L.N.V., has an international legal personality; therefore, the suitability to assume ownership of subjective legal situations, created by rules of international law, by virtue of which ownership can be considered a subject of autonomous legal imputation. It is an International Organization holder of rights and obligations within the international system and can act independently of the States. In the concrete manifestation of international subjectivity, it can also include immunities and privileges. The founding act determines its structure and objectives, lists the powers attributed to achieve the set goals. With the effective use of these powers, in acting concretely on the international level, to make him an actor of the international community; therefore, eligible to be the holder of legal personality, he is in full real capacity to exercise all the functions of effectiveness. The mission of the Veneto National Liberation Committee is to promote universal and effective respect for the fundamental rights of peoples, determining whether these rights are violated, examining the causes of such violations and denouncing their authors to world public opinion. The Veneto National Liberation Committee applies the international principles of JUS COGENS as an expression of universal legal awareness, in particular of the Nuremberg principles; adopts the Algiers Declaration on the Fundamental Rights of Peoples and applies the fundamental legal instruments of the

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United Nations, in particular the Universal Declaration and the international pacts on human rights, the declaration on friendly relations between States, the resolutions of the Assembly General on decolonization and the new international economic order, the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States as well as the Convention on the Prevention and Expression of the Crime of Genocide. The Veneto National Liberation Committee also applies any other international, universal or regional legal instrument aimed at developing, updating or broadening the meaning and contents of the texts that refer to the rights of peoples.

Mandate of the Veneto National Liberation Committee:

- a.** The right of all peoples to self-determination, by virtue of which they can freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development;
- b.** The right of peoples and nations to permanent sovereignty over their natural wealth and resources;
- c.** The right of every human person and of all peoples to development;
- d.** The right of all peoples to peace;
- e.** The right to an international economic order based on equal participation in the decision-making process, interdependence, mutual interest, solidarity and cooperation between all States;
- f.** International solidarity, as a right of persons and individuals;
- g.** The promotion and consolidation of transparent, democratic, just and responsible international institutions in all areas of cooperation, in particular through the implementation of the principle of full and equal participation in the respective decision-making mechanisms;
- h.** The right to an equal participation of all, without any discrimination, in the national and global decision-making process.

The Venetian National Authority (A.N.V.) is the legitimate provisional transitional government of the Veneto State, issued by the Veneto National Liberation Committee, established as an institutional member (see Art. 96.3 of the Additional Protocol of 1977 to the Geneva Conventions of 1949).

Article 96.3 of the First Geneva Protocol of 1977. Article 1 of the Montevideo Convention on the rights and duties of States establishes four fundamental norms for the signatory States, norms relevant for the acquisition of international legal personality, or the contextual presence of:

1. A permanent population
2. A defined territory
3. An exclusive power of government
4. The ability to have relationships with other states

Furthermore, the first paragraph of the third article explicitly states that the political existence of a state is independent of the recognition of other states. The "Popolo Veneto" is a thousand-year historical reality, alive and current, already juridically organized in a sovereign way, in a precise territorial context where the same language is still spoken, the same culture is in-



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creased, the same traditions are valued, the same collective habits, the high values of the family community, the nation, attachment to work and solidarity, legality and justice in freedom are defended.

On 23 Dec. 2013 - The Venetian language is recognized with the ISO 639-3 "vec" identification by UNESCO and classified among the living languages in the Ethnologue catalog and recognized by the Council of Europe in 1981. The agreements drawn up by the Human Rights Commission allow an interpretation of the 'wider self-determination and therefore closer to the real content of law: a social body has some elements in common (language, culture, history, territory ...) and also shows the will to live and be recognized as a people, all peoples being equal and since they are entitled to equal rights, there is no reason or principle that can be invoked to deny it self-determination. It may be interesting in this sense to recall the reflections that emerge from the proceedings of an Unesco seminar held in Paris in 1989 on the term "people".

Right of self-determination of the Veneto people.

Treaties contrary to an imperative norm of general international law (*jus cogens*); any treaty which, at the time of its conclusion, conflicts with a mandatory rule of general international law is void. For the purposes of this Convention, an imperative rule of general international law means a rule that has been accepted and recognized by the international community of States as a whole as a rule from which no derogation is permitted and which can only be modified by a new rule of general international law of the same character. A party may not invoke the provisions of its domestic law to justify the non-execution of a treaty. Pursuant to international human rights law, the holder of the right to self-determination is the People of Veneto as a subject distinct from the Italian state.

Marrying the cause of the rule of law does not mean stopping only at a legal operation, but also acting to safeguard the related freedoms. Hence, the discussion on the rule of law cannot ignore that on the "right to know", which after the "right to truth", consists in the right to know how and for what reason governments take certain decisions that affect human rights, civil liberties and international policy choices. The principle and the fundamental right to self-determination of all peoples are firmly established in international law. In essence, all peoples have the right to self-determination. By virtue of this right, they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development. The inclusion of the right to self-determination in the International Human Rights Covenants and in the Vienna Declaration and Program of Action emphasizes that self-determination is an integral part of human rights law which has universal application. At the same time, it is recognized that respect for the right to self-determination is a fundamental condition for the enjoyment of other fundamental human rights and freedoms, be they civil, political, economic, social or cultural. The 1969 Vienna Convention on the law of treaties (art. 53 and 64) provides for the mandatory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in the event of disputes relating to the application or interpretation of the mandatory rules (art. 66). According to the Charter of the United Nations (art. 36, par. 3), "legal disputes should, as a rule, be submitted by the parties to the International Court of Justice in accordance with the provisions of the Statute of the Court". The international controversy is extinguished when one of the two subjective contrasting attitudes ceases. The extinction of the dispute is a historical fact which, like the birth of the dispute, can also be relevant for international law, as there are some rules that make the existence of a dispute conditional on

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the possibility of certain procedures or give rise to obligations for the parties. Otherwise, the solution to the dispute consists in a resolutive legal assessment of the conflict of interest that is the basis of the dispute itself. In international law, States are obliged to peacefully resolve international disputes (Article 2, par. 3, of the United Nations Charter), but are free to choose the means of solution they deem most appropriate.

The solution procedures (listed in art. 33, par. 1, of the UN Charter) are divided into:

- a)** diplomatic procedures (direct negotiations), which may include the intervention of a third party (mediation, conciliation, investigation, under the position of the dispute at the UN Security Council, within the conciliatory competence attributed to this body by chap. VI of the Charter), all aimed at facilitating the reaching of an agreement between the parties (settlement agreement of the dispute) and
- b)** judicial means, i.e. referral of the dispute to an arbitrator (international arbitration) or to the International Court of Justice.

Something more is at stake than our small world, an evolutionary path for which our very nature has come into play. And two opposing forces are fighting, always identified between light and shadow, between good and evil. The need to see them embodied has created angels and demons, but they are forms that express the duality on which our essence vibrates. From each of us it reverberates and condenses in everyday life, unbalancing egocentric thrusts have created monsters, religions, systems of government, deceptions, immeasurable wealth and misery, but everything finds its balance and therefore the counterpoint is the simultaneous growth of a new awareness increased at the same time. It is therefore a struggle between power relationships that must sooner or later come out into the open. For us who wish this as soon as possible, the desire to be there and to be protagonists, finally for a free, clean and evolved world to the extent of each one's potential.

Venice, Palazzo Ducale 10/11/2021

CLNV President.

Amedeo Casasola

President of the National Government Authority ANV.

Moravio Pianegonda

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President of the Veneto National Council.

Luca Ferrari

Head of Department for Legal and Legislative Affairs.

Franco Paluan

Attachments: International Public Legal Acts of erga omnes obligations, also visible on the website of CLNV - www.clnveneto.net

- Annex 1 Foundation deed
- Annex 2 Accession to the Rome Statute, International Criminal Court
- Annex 3 Accession to the United Nations as a neutral non-observer member state.
- Annex 4 International public legal act to the President of the European Central Bank
- Annex 5 Consultative opinion of the International Court of Justice
- Annex 6 "Butterfly Effect" Treaty: declaration of belligerence to the organization sui generis European Union with official communication to the presidents of the parliaments of the states adhering to the organization
- Annex 7 Transitional adoption of the Swiss Constitution
- Annex 8 of Law 10 Extinction of debt
- Annex 9 Law 11 right of citizenship
- Annex 10 Membership of the World Tourism Ethics

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- Annex 11 International Public Constitutive Legal Act of the International Organization sui generis of the Union of the Peoples of Europe. All the rights of self-determination of the peoples of Europe with direct democracy: natural persons, legal persons, states and international organizations
- Annex 12 Tax system
- Annex 13 Property register of the self-determined Veneto people, protected by international law
- Annex 14 self-determined public National Bank of the Veneto people
- Annex 15 Automobile Property Tax Treaty
- Annex 16 Establishment-Constitutive Treaty of the International Organization sui generis of the peoples of Europe
- Annex 17 Act - Civil Protection
- Annex 18 Act - Venice Commission
- Annex 19 Approved the law of the first Parliament in self-determination, in self-candidacy for direct democracy.
- Annex 20 Membership of the World Trade Organization
- Annex 21 Membership of the World Customs Organization
- Annex 22 Membership of the International Chamber of Commerce
- Annex 23 International public legal act Indemnities for the Veneto people.
- Annex 24 Nomination of the Veneto National Liberation Committee for the 2022 Nobel Peace Prize
- Annex 25 Universal Postal Union membership
- Annex 26 World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) Membership
- Annex 27 Membership of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

These attachments can be downloaded from our website www.clnveneto.net if your lordships require the paper format, we will send it to you, the request can be carried out by contacting the secretariat email: segreteria@clnveneto.net

The right of self-determination of peoples as a rule of jus cogens: one country two systems, to



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protect the protection of the fundamental rights of the Veneto people. In compliance with the obligations, rights and duties of international law, the Veneto National Liberation Committee of Europe is available for the full democratic enforceability of the rights set forth in bilateral and multilateral agreements.