Prime Minister of Australia

Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet 1 National Circuit Barton ACT 2600 Australia

Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Australia

Department of Foreing Affairs and Trade Rg Casey Buinlding 10 John McEwen Cres Barton ACT 2600 Australia

Prime Minister of the Republic of Belarus

Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus 11 Sovetskaya St., Minsk 220010 Belarus

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Belarus

vulica Lienina 19 Minsk 220030 Belarus

Prime Minister of Belgium

Rue de la Loi 1000 Bruxelles Belgium

Ministry for Foreign Affairs Belgium

Rue des Petits Carmes 27 1000 Bruxelles Belgium

Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TRG BiH 1 71000- Sarajevo Bosnia and Herzegovina

Minister of Foreign Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Musala 2, Sarajevo 71000 -Sarajevo Bosnia and Herzegovina

Prime Minister of Canada

80 Wellington St.Ottawa, ON K1P 5K9 Canada

Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Canada

111 Sussex Dr Ottawa, ON K1N 1J1 Canada

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of People's Republic of China

2 Chaoyangmen Outer St Chaoyang, Beijing China

President of Croatia

Pantovčak 241 10 000 Zagreb CROATIA

Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs of Croatia

Trg N.Š. Zrinskog 7-8 10000 Zagreb CROATIA

Prime Minister of the Czech Republic

Gogolova 1 118 00 Praha 1-Letná Czech Republic

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic

Loretánské nám. 101/5 118 00 Praha 1-Hradčany Czech Republic

President of French Republic

55 Rue du Faubourg Saint-Honoré 75008 Paris France

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of French Republic

37 Quai d'Orsay 75007 Paris France

Prime Minister of United Kingdom

10 Downing St. Westminster, London SW1A 2AA United Kingdom

Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs

King Charles St. Whitehall Westminster London SW1A 2AH United Kingdom

President of the Hellenic Republic

Vasileos Georgiou B n.2 Athens P.C. 100 28 GREECE

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Hellenic Republic

Leof. Vasilissis Sofias 5 Athina 106 71 Greece

President of Italian Republic

Piazza del Quirinale 00187 Roma Italia

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Italian Republic

Piazzale della Farnesina 00135 Roma Italia

Prime Minister of India

E Block Central Secretariat New Delhi Delhi 110011 India

Ministry of External Affairs of India

E Block Central Secretariat New Delhi Delhi 110001 India

President of Montenegro

Bulevar Svetog Petra Cetinjskog br.12 81000 Podgorica Montenegro

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Montenegro

Stanka Dragojevića 2 81000 Podgorica Montenegro

Prime Minister of the Netherlands

Binnenhof 19 2513 AA Den Haag Netherlands

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands

Rijnstraat 8 2515 XP Den Haag Netherlands

Prime Minister of New Zealand

St. Thorndon Wellington 6011 New Zealand

Ministry Ministry of Foreign Affairs & Trade of New Zealand

195 Lambton Quay Wellington 6011 New Zealand

President of the Republic of North Macedonia

Villa Vodno 33A 1000 Skopje Republic of North Macedonia

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of North Macedonia

Boulevard "Philip II of Macedon" Nr. 7 1000 Skopje Republic of North Macedonia

President of the Republic of Poland

Krakowskie Przedmieście 48/50 00-071 Warszawa Poland

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Poland

Aleja Jana Chrystiana Szucha 23 00-580 Warszawa Poland

President of the Federative Republic of Brazil

Zona Cívico-Administrativa Brasília DF 70150-903 Brazil

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federative Republic of Brazil

Zona Cívico-Administrativa BL H Brasília DF, 70170-900 Brazil

President of Russian Federation

Kremlin Palace Moscow 103073 Russland

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russian Federation

Smolenskiy Bul'var 32/34 Moscow 103073 Russland

President of Serbia

Andrićev venac 1 11000 Beograd Serbia

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Serbia

Kneza Miloša 24-26 11000 Belgrade Republic of Serbia

President of Slowenia

Erjavceva 17 SI-1000 Ljubljana Slowenien

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Slowenia

Prešernova cesta 25 1000 Ljubljana Slowenien

President of the Slovak Republic

Hodžovo námestie 2978/1 810 00 Staré Mesto Slowakia

Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs of the Slovak Republic

Hlboká cesta 2 811 04 Staré Mesto Slowakia

Prime Minister of South Africa

Private Bag X1000 Pretoria 0001 South Africa

Ministry of International Relations and Cooperation of South Africa

Plein St. Cape Town City Centre Cape Town 8000 South Africa

President of U.S.A.

White House 1600 Pennsylvania Ave NW Washington DC 20500 United States of America

U.S. Secretary of State

U.S. Department of State 1701 Fort Myer Dr. Arlington, VA 22209 United States of America

President of Ukraine

12/2 Mykhaila Hrushevskoho 02000 Kyiv Ukraine

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine Republic

Mykhailivs'ka Square, 1 02000 Kyiv Ukraine RA Dr. Enrica Maggi RA Dr. Gerhard Brandl RA Mag. Stefan Kathollnig



St. Veiter Ring 21A 9020 Klagenfurt

T. +43(0)463/555 22 F. +43(0)463/555 22-4 E. office@kanzlei-studiolegale.at I. www.kanzlei-studiolegale.at

Klagenfurt, am 17.10.2019 PoteVi/1 / / 6SB

Object: FREE TERRITORY OF TRIESTE

I write this letter on behalf of the "Assembly Project Association",

to protect the citizens of the Free Territory of Trieste, later TLT, based in Trieste, via Trebiciano 60/2.

The TLT was constituted following the Treaty of Peace n. 747 signed in Paris on February 10th 1947 (art. 21) between Italy and the victorious powers of the Second World War, whose territory includes the city of Trieste (established by the TLT).

The signing of the Treaty of Peace took place on the 3rd September 1943 and entered into force on the 8th September 1943.

After defeating the enemy powers, Italy signed the Peace Treaty, losing several territories, including Venezia Giulia, a region Trieste belonged to.

In fact, when the Institutional Referendum was announced on the 2nd June 1946, Italy voted for the republican form, while the Venezia Giulia (precisely, the provinces of Gorizia, Trieste, Pula, Fiume) as sanctioned by the legislative decree n. 99 of March 16, 1946 did not participate in referendum consultations nor in elections to the new Constitution.

However, the international community immediately understood that the TLT

and in it Trieste, could claim a strategic position, representing an international logistic hub, highly important for the development of the Central European countries and beyond (in fact, as is well known, China has recently declared its interest in the Gulf of Trieste that could become, according to the project of the "New Silk Road", a main hub for the businesses that transit towards Northern Europe).

Since all of this has happened, in fact, the 16th UN Resolution of 10 January 1947 approved the instruments for the provisional TLT regime, the permanent Statute and the tools for the Free Port of Trieste, therefore it assumed the responsibility of guaranteeing the development and integrity of the TLT.

Also in light of this, in 2007 the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), published a brief historical document, in which the path and aims of Unece are reconstructed: "The Commission will invite representatives of the Free Territory of Trieste (when it is established) to participate in an advisory capacity in examining the Commission of any matter of particular interest to the Free Territory."

Italy performs the provisions of the Treaty of Peace, first with the law nr. 811 of 2 August 1947 (the Italian Government has been authorized to ratify the Treaty of Peace) and subsequently with the legislative decree of the provisional Head of the State 28 November 1947, ratified with Law nr. 3054/52.

From this moment on, the Allied Military Government, which assumes the functions of provisional Government of the TLT, immediately provides for the creation of the legal and administrative structures of the TLT State in accordance with the provisions of the Peace Treaty and the Permanent Statute.

By virtue of this, Italian real estate assets located in the territory are transferred to the TLT, the question of citizenship is regulated with the issuance of identity cards, driving licenses, State symbols are created, a Civil Police is created (as per photographic documentation that is produced). In fact, the TLT participates in international diplomatic relations, as shown by the first convention for so-called economic cooperation "OEEC".

Later on the temporary military regime of TLT changed to a temporary civil regime entrusted to the Italian Government with the Memorandum of London of 5 October 1954 among the Governments of the United States, United Kingdom, Italy and Yugoslavia, assuming Italy an international fiduciary

mandate for the provisional administration of the TLT for the Zone A.

In 1957 with the signing of the <u>Treaty of Osimo</u> between Italy and Yugoslavia, the border between the two countries was fixed, negating to recognize the TLT.

The Treaty of Osimo constitutes a manifest violation of the Peace Treaty signed by Italy and the victorious powers of the Second World War due to the fact that the Treaty of Osimo does not recognize the TLT.

Moreover, the Treaty of Osimo has been only by Italy and Yugoslavia and not by all the Treaty of Peace signatory countries.

Due to the above-mentioned circumstances, we ask you formally on behalf of the Free Territory of Trieste to take all possible measures for the fulfillment of the Treaty of Peace and the recognitions of the TLT.

Your sincerely, Ra, Enrica Maggi Avvocato