

**Alternative Report submitted to the UN Committee on Economic,  
Social and Cultural Rights for the consideration of the Fifth Report  
on the Italian Republic during its 56th Session**

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**FOCUS ON:**

Free Territory of Trieste  
and International Free Port of Trieste  
abuses committed by  
the Italian Government

**WITH REQUESTS:**

for recommendations of the Committee  
to the UN Security Council  
to the UN General Assembly  
to the UN Secretary-General

## **ORGANIZATION THAT PRESENT THE REPORT**

This Alternative Report was compiled and submitted by the **Movimento Trieste Libera - Gibanje Svobodni Trst - Bewegung Freies Triest - Free Trieste Movement** (henceforth, "F.T.M.") on the occasion of the 56th Session of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights - CESCR (henceforth, "the Committee") in Geneva, 21 September - 9 October 2015.

The F.T.M. is a political organization with the character of an international subject that represents the rights and interests of the citizens *de jure* and of the residents of the current Free Territory of Trieste as well as protecting the interests of all States of the International Community to the full, correct and undisturbed functioning of the international Free Port of Trieste.

For this purpose, since years, the F.T.M. conduces a strong, legal and political-diplomatic action, consisting in formal acts sent to Italian authorities, to the diplomacies of other States and to the United Nations Security Council<sup>1</sup>. All those acts are fully recalled in this Communication to the Committee as evidences of the wellfoundedness of the legal information and of the requests made.

The F.T.M. has its registered office and headquarter in Trieste and it acts on behalf of its members and by virtue of more than 20,000 signatures of citizens, 15,000 of which have already been sent to the United Nations Security Council demanding the urgent re-establishment of the correct temporary administration of the Free Territory of Trieste and in defence of the interests of the international Community of States to the full, correct and undisturbed functioning of the international Free Port of Trieste.

## **DEMAND FOR AN URGENT DISCUSSION**

This Alternative Report provides information and brings forward demands concerning the relations of the Free Territory of Trieste with the Italian Government and with the State of Italy.

On the same question, in August 2015, the U.N.P.O. presented an "Alternative Report" that was admitted and published by the Committee, referred to with acronym "INT\_CESCR\_CSS\_ITA\_2143\_E", and it seems like it will be discussed during the 56th Session on 23 or 24 September.

The U.N.P.O. is a private NGO which, *de facto* is controlled by Italy since years and its Report hides to the Committee the actual legal status of the Free Territory of Trieste and of the international Free Port, as well as the Italian

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<sup>1</sup> Link to the Documents and international actions of the Free Trieste Movement:  
<http://www.movimentotriestelibera.net/wp/archives/2976>

violations of this status and it does it by false, erroneous and tendentious information.

The U.N.P.O. has, since long, broadcast these deceptive information along with a little organization that is mentioned also in its Report and namely said "Triest", which claims to be an NGO, does only consist in a dozen of people and has a registered office in London.

These deceptive information favour Italian interests, at the expenses of the Free Territory of Trieste, of its international Free Port and of the rights that other States hold on it, as well as bringing forward unfounded and destabilizing territorial claims against the Republic of Slovenia and the Republic of Croatia.

The F.T.M. has already reported these circumstances with a note dated \*\*\* to the UNHRC<sup>2</sup>. In spite of this, the U.N.P.O. is now attempting to obtain an official opinion of the Committee based on these deceptive information.

For these reasons, the F.T.M. demands that this Alternative Report is examined and discussed urgently by the Committee in the 56th Session at the same time as the Report of the U.N.P.O., in order to compare and verify the truthfulness of the legal and political information about the Free Territory of Trieste and its international Free Port that are provided in both Reports and of the eventual defensive deeds of the Italian representatives.

### **SECTION A: Content of the Report**

This Alternative Report is submitted to the Committee in accordance with the provisions and the requirements of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

The specific matter referred to in the present Alternative Report is not subject to domestic remedies, since it regards special international obligations, whose guarantor is the United Nations Security Council, as well as because the judicial, political, and administrative bodies of the State and of the Government that are responsible of said violations are not neutral appeal bodies.

This Report addresses the Committee to evaluate any infringement of the provisions of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (henceforth, CESCR or "the Covenant") committed by the Government of the Italian Republic for its role of provisional civil Government of the Free Territory of Trieste, entrusted with a mandate of temporary civil

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<sup>2</sup> Email sent on 6 June, subject: "Communication for the Directorate of UNHCHR".

administration, and by the Republic of Italy as State that is illegally occupying the Free Territory of Trieste simulating sovereignty over it.

The violations revolve around the right of the administered population of the Free Territory of Trieste to the use of their own resources and to their economic and cultural development.

**SECTION B: the Free Territory of Trieste, its international Free Port and their relations with the Government of the Republic of Italy as provisional trustee and with the Republic of Italy as third State.**

1. The Free Territory of Trieste is on the Northern edge of the Eastern coast of the Adriatic Sea. Trieste - Trst - Triest is the historical and cosmopolitan port of *Mittleuropa* and its population is formed by the peaceful coexistence of many cultures and religions.

2. The Free Territory of Trieste is established and recognized since 15 September 1947 as a Member State *de jure* of the United Nations and under the expected Provisional Regime of Government, implementing Resolution No. 16/1947 of the United Nations Security Council and the Treaty of Peace between the Allied and Associated Powers and Italy signed at Paris on 10 February 1947<sup>3</sup>.

3. The provisions of the Treaty of Peace that establish and regulate the Free Territory of Trieste are articles 4, 21, 22, 48 paragraph 5, 78 paragraph 7, 79 paragraph 6 g, 85, and Annexes I D (Borders), VI (Permanent Statute), VII (Provisional Government), VIII (Instrument for the International Free Port), IX (Technical Dispositions), X (Economic and financial provisions).

Both Resolution No. 16/1947 and the Treaty of Peace assign the defence of the integrity and independence of the Free Territory of Trieste to the United Nations Security Council, directly.

The Provisional Regime of Government of the Free Territory of Trieste is a form of special trusteeship of the United Nations, in between of the *International Trusteeship System* and the more recent *UN Transitional Administration*, and it is subject to the Security Council (not to the UN Trusteeship Council).

The Treaty of Peace establishes the international Free Port as a State Corporation of the Free Territory of Trieste and destines it to the store-housing, trafficking, manufacturing and processing of the goods of all States, without taxes and without discriminations, under the control of an

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<sup>3</sup> United Nations Treaty Series (UNTS) Volume 49 and Volume 50.

International Commission consisting in the representatives of the Free Territory of Trieste, France, United Kingdom, United States of America, Russia and other Successor States of the USSR, Slovenia, Croatia and other Successor States of Yugoslavia, Italy, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Poland, Switzerland Austria and Hungary. Also, the Treaty of Peace assigns to the Port of Trieste the maritime registers for the registration of commercial ships of Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Czech Republic and Slovakia.

The past Italian sovereignty (1920-1947) over the area of the Free Territory of Trieste ceased permanently and without reserves at the coming into force of the Treaty of Peace, on 15 September 1947 (Treaty of Peace, article 2) and it has never been re-established.

The Treaty of Peace of Paris is a multilateral normative Treaty, which cannot be amended violating the provisions and procedures of international law consolidated with the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties. In particular, it cannot be amended with bilateral agreements like the Italian-Yugoslav Treaty of 10 November 1975, nor with national laws and judgments, and not even by changes of circumstances regarding borders or invoked by the party that has caused these.

4. Therefore, all provisions of the Treaty of Peace concerning the Free Territory of Trieste are in force to this date (2015) except for the territorial clauses about former "Zone B", which have become inapplicable since 1992 ex article 30 paragraph 3 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties as an effect of the recognition of the Republics of Slovenia and Croatia by all Signatory States of the Treaty and by the United Nations Security Council<sup>4</sup>.

5. The current Free Territory of Trieste does therefore consist in the capital city, Trieste, with the international Free Port, and five smaller Municipalities nearby, formerly known as main "Zone A". On the contrary, since 1992, former "Zone B" is internationally recognized under the sovereignty of Slovenia and Croatia.

6. In execution of the Treaty of Peace, the provisional administration of the current Free Territory of Trieste on behalf of the United Nations Security Council was entrusted, since 15 September 1947 to a first Government of State established as "Allied Military Government - Free Territory of Trieste" (A.M.G. - F.T.T.).

7. This, first, provisional State Government of the current Free Territory of Trieste on behalf of the United Nations Security Council was entrusted to the responsibility of the Commands of the troops of the United States and of the United Kingdom which were already in the area since 1945 as occupying

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<sup>4</sup> S/RES/753 (1992); S/RES/754 (1992); US Department of State. *Treaties in Force*, 2013

government by virtue of the clauses of the armistice with Italy of 3 and 29 September 1943.

8. Since 1954, to disengage the Anglo-American armed forces, the function of provisional Government of State of the current Free Territory of Trieste on behalf of the United Nations Security Council was transformed from military administration of the A.M.G. - F.T.T. to a civil administration, entrusted to the responsibility of the Italian Government by virtue of the Memorandum of Understanding signed at London on 5 October 1954, which is an additional executive instrument of the Treaty of Peace as well as being itself into force.<sup>5</sup>

The special function of the Italian Government as temporary civil government of the Free Territory of Trieste on behalf of the United Nations Security Council is different and separate by the ordinary function of the Italian Government as Government of the Republic of Italy on behalf of the Italian Parliament. For instance, the two functions regard two different States.

9. The provisions of the Treaty of Peace regarding the Free Territory of Trieste are also laws, in force, of the State of Italy, by virtue of its laws of ratification and execution: Law No. 811 of 2 August 1947; Legislative Decree of the Provisional Head of State No. 1430 of 28 November 1947, Law No. 3054 of 25 November 1952. Said provisions constitute international obligations that, as such, in the Italian legal system rank higher than national and regional legislation (Constitution of the Republic of Italy, article 10, paragraph 1 and article 117, paragraph 1).

10. The Republic of Italy, as third State, is therefore obliged to respect the provisions of the Treaty of Peace, but it does not and it cannot obtain sovereignty or jurisdiction over the Free Territory of Trieste and over the international Free Port.

The Italian Government continues (2015) to maintain and exercise, directly and through a delegated Commissar, its jurisdiction over the current Free Territory of Trieste and over its international Free Port, in the form of temporary civil administration on behalf of the United Nations Security Council.

But, at the same time, the provisional Italian Government violates the mandate of the United Nations Security Council, the sovereignty of the Free Territory of Trieste, international law and the very Italian legal system, by simulating that both the Free Territory and its international Free Port are under the sovereignty of the Republic of Italy, whose political and State bodies are its accomplices as for this situation.

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<sup>5</sup> United Nations Treaty Series (UNTS) Volume 235 and US Department of State, *Treaties in Force*, 2013

By the mean of this deception, which constitutes an international crime, the entrusted provisional Italian Government and the Republic of Italy do illicitly subject the Free Territory of Trieste and its international Free Port to an illegal occupation of the State of Italy.

This allows the State of Italy to illicitly take possession of the tax revenues and of the State Properties of the Free Territory of Trieste, to illegally subject the population to its own, corrupted, political power, to vexatious laws, to abnormous taxes and to the nationalistic Italian propagandas, as well as suffocating the international Free Port to favour Italian ports.

Said violations have already constituted the reason of the request that has already been presented by the F.T.M., with the first 15,000 signatures of the citizens, to the United Nations Security Council to obtain the urgent re-establishment of the correct temporary administration of the Free Territory of Trieste and to protect the interests of the international Community of States to the full, correct and undisturbed functioning of the international Free Port of Trieste.

The violations committed by the Italian Government as unfaithful provisional trustee and by the Republic of Italy as illegal occupant State do also cause serious and devastating damages to the rights of the sovereign population of the Free Territory of Trieste protected by the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Right, precisely, to the right to their own resources and to their one economic, social and cultural development.

### **SECTION C: Compliance with CESC**

#### **Article 1.**

*1. All peoples have the right of self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.*

*2. All peoples may, for their own ends, freely dispose of their natural wealth and resources without prejudice to any obligations arising out of international economic co-operation, based upon the principle of mutual benefit, and international law. In no case may a people be deprived of its own means of subsistence.*

#### **Article 15.**

*2. The steps to be taken by the States Parties to the present Covenant to achieve the full realization of this right shall include those necessary for the conservation, the development and the diffusion of science and culture.*

The Italian violations described above do not constitute a breach of the first part of the norm, regarding the right to political, internal and external self-determination, which allows oppressed or non represented folks to freely claim their own sovereignty within the domestic or international legal system.

This happens because the population of Trieste is already the sovereign population of an independent State established and recognized, member *de jure* of the United Nations, under protection of the Security Council and provided with its own legal system established under UNSC Resolution No. 16/1947 and under the Treaty of Peace, which includes both the Permanent Regime of Government and the Provisional Regime, still in progress.

Consequently, when it comes to the population of the Free Territory of Trieste there is no question as for political self-determination, but on its liberation: obtaining that the United Nations Security Council re-establishes the correct regime of Government established by virtue of the Treaty of Peace, ending the illicit occupation carried out by a bordering State and substituting the unfaithful provisional Government that allows that to take place.

The claim that the Italian violations breach the right to political self-determination of the population of Trieste is therefore not only a non-sense, but also a mean of deception, as it would imply the lack of legal existence of the Free Territory of Trieste as a sovereign State. Which is exactly the false thesis with which Italian authorities justify their violations.

Therefore, the F.T.M. denounces to the Committee both this false thesis and the fact that the U.N.P.O uses it as base of its deceptive Report, and also that it does surreptitiously confirm it, even by declaring the validity of two scandalous Italian judgments (T.A.R. FVG No. 4/2013 and 530/2013) which are unlawful and repress the rights of the sovereign population of the Free Territory of Trieste.

For instance, both judgments do falsely support the non-existing Italian sovereignty over the Free Territory of Trieste and over the international Free Port, even with merely political thesis. Also, the second judgment does falsely claim that the legal statements of opposition to the above mentioned, false Italian sovereignty must be criminally prosecuted as crimes of subversion against the State, which envision punishments with up to 12 years of imprisonment.

Besides, there are clear and serious violations of the provisions of the Covenant in regard to the rights of economic, social and cultural self-determination, and precisely:

- the second part of paragraph 1 of article 1, affirming the right to economic,



social and cultural (freely pursue their [...] development) self-determination;

– of paragraph 2 of article 1, which specifies the nature the social-economic rights, relating these to the right to freely dispose of their natural wealth and resources, as well as the fundamental right to subsistence ;

– of article 15, paragraph 2, in regard to the section that bounds the State Parties to grant the conservation and the development of the culture of the populations.

#### **SECTION D: violation of economic and social rights**

The economic and social rights of the sovereign population of the Free Territory of Trieste are those established under the Treaty of Peace and under international conventions<sup>6</sup>.

The natural wealth and resources that the sovereign population of the Free Territory of Trieste has the right to freely use for its economic development are those assigned to it by the geo-economic position and under the Treaty of Peace.

Therefore, among those resources, the sovereignty of State over the territory and territorial waters, port facilities and the status of the international Free Port are especially valuable.

All those economic and social rights of the sovereign population of the Free Territory of Trieste are violated by the Italian Government, in its role of entrusted provisional government, as well as by the Republic of Italy as illegal occupying Country.

Those violations did cause and are causing devastating economic and social damages to the sovereign population of the Free Territory, causing the bankruptcy of an increasing number of enterprises of all kind and dimensions, of industry, of manufacturing, of trade, of services, as well as increasing levels of unemployment, poverty and the emigration of young people.

The condition of poverty of an increasing portion of the population thus created is worsened by the fact that the administering Italian Government does not take care to provide the social assistance needed to grant the right established under article 11 of the Covenant *«to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, including adequate food, clothing and*

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<sup>6</sup> See: Charter of the Rights of the Citizens and of the Enterprises of the Free Territory of Trieste.  
LINK: <http://www.movimentotriestelibera.net/wp/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/2-Charter-of-Rights.pdf>

*housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions»<sup>7</sup>.*

By doing so, both the administering Italian Government and the illegally occupying State of Italy caused a severe and unbearable economic-social crisis in the Free Territory of Trieste.

The main reason of this crisis is constituted by the fact that the administering Italian Government does not separate the administration of the properties, finances and treasure of the Free Territory of Trieste, which belong to the sovereign population of the Free Territory, rather, it did illegally include these in the general administration of the State of Italy, simulating its sovereignty over the entrusted territory<sup>8</sup>.

This administrative violation of the international trusteeship mandate entrusted to the Italian Government allows the State of Italy to cause severe prejudices to the economic rights of the sovereign population of the Free Territory of Trieste, which are mainly caused by the following facts:

- the fact that the occupying State of Italy does illegally hold, administer and sell as their own all public properties of that the Treaty of Peace has assigned to the Free Territory of Trieste under article 1 of Annex X and to the international Free Port at article 2, paragraph 2 of Annex VIII, including public maritime domain<sup>9</sup>.
- the fact that the occupying State of Italy does illegally subject the citizens, residents and enterprises of the Free Territory of Trieste to Italian taxes, which are burdened by the corruption of the Italian political-institutional system, as well as of the enormous public debt of the Republic of Italy, violating also the specific provision as well as article 5 of Annex X of the

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<sup>7</sup> See: "International Complaint versus the Italian Government as trustee of the Free Territory of Trieste under an international mandate and criminal complaint versus the mayor and other administrators of the Municipality of Trieste for violation of the fundamental economic rights of the citizens of the Free Territory of Trieste as for the right to work, equal retribution and taxation, social assistance, basic income, right to house".

LINK: [http://www.movimentotriestelibera.net/wp/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/International\\_Complaint\\_Criminal\\_Complaint.pdf](http://www.movimentotriestelibera.net/wp/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/International_Complaint_Criminal_Complaint.pdf)

<sup>8</sup> See: "Formal invitation to comply within 90 days to the obligations established under international and Italian law in regard to the Free Territory of Trieste, its citizens and residents, its enterprises and its institutions".

LINK: <http://www.movimentotriestelibera.net/wp/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/90-Days-Comm-GVT.pdf>

<sup>9</sup> See: "Request of registration to complete the Land Registry (*Grundbuch*) by immediately registering this request in the Land Registry itself in regard to the Land Registry Numbers to be established"

LINK: <http://www.movimentotriestelibera.net/wp/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Copy-Registration-Request-Free-Port-TS.pdf> - and: "New request, with new facts, reasons, exceptions and requests, to urgently complete the Land Registry (*Grundbuch*) by registering *ex lege* the ownership and constraints of public properties in the Northern Free Port (s.c. Old Port) of Trieste"

LINK: <http://www.movimentotriestelibera.net/wp/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/New-Request-Freepublic.pdf>

Treaty of Peace<sup>10</sup> and, in order to collect those undue amounts, it uses forced measures to expropriate the properties of both individuals and enterprises;

– the fact that the administering Italian Government and the occupying State of Italy are illegally paralyzing the status and the workflow of the international Free Port of the Free Territory of Trieste as well as attempting to eliminate a relevant part of it (Northern Free Port) to divert its traffics on Italian ports, violating all specific provisions of article 16, paragraph 3 of Annex VIII of the Treaty of Peace<sup>11</sup>.

– the fact that the administering Italian Government and the occupying State of Italy did also devastate the natural resources (soil, underground and waters) of the population of the Free Territory of Trieste using these, illegally, as landfills, maritime dumping sites and polluting the air, disposing huge quantities of hazardous and industrial waste<sup>12</sup>.

### **SECTION E: violation of cultural rights**

Article 15 of the Covenant, concerning the obligation of the States Parties to grant the conservation and development of the culture of the populations refers to culture for its anthropologic aspects and values, its fundamental aspects of collective and individual identity, which consists in linguistic, social, behavioural models, as well as to the freedom to preserve, pass down, elaborate and express these.

As for this aspect, the population of the current Free Territory of Trieste uses as main communication language the local romance dialect, and the Italian language, but its identity, history and origins are markedly multicultural and multi-religious, as well as being consolidated not only within specific religious communities (Christians, Jewish, Islamic and others) and linguistic or ethnic groups (Slovenian, Croatian, Serbian, Greek, German, French, Romanian, Chinese, Senegalese and others) but also by the fact that the majority of the population itself has mixed origins.

For those reasons, also the violation of cultural rights of parts of the

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<sup>10</sup> See: "Official communication about the Campaign of Fiscal Liberation of the citizens and enterprises of the Free Territory of Trieste started by the Free Trieste Movement".

LINK: [http://www.movimentotriestelibera.net/wp/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/2\\_Official-Communication.pdf](http://www.movimentotriestelibera.net/wp/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/2_Official-Communication.pdf)

<sup>11</sup> See: "Formal international notice to the Italian Government entrusted with the administration of the Free Territory of Trieste to fully implement the norms concerning the international regime and the naval registers of the Free Port of Trieste by issuing the annexed Decree".

LINK: [http://www.movimentotriestelibera.net/wp/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/Draft\\_Port\\_COMPLETE\\_ENG.pdf](http://www.movimentotriestelibera.net/wp/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/Draft_Port_COMPLETE_ENG.pdf)

<sup>12</sup> See: Roberto Giurastante. "*Tracce di Legalità*" ISBN: 978-8896680-21-6 and judgments of the European Court of Justice in Cases C-135/05 and C-196/13.

population, especially the ones who use Slovenian or of the other national or religious communities does affect and damage the whole cultural communities of the Free Territory of Trieste.

The main violation, which has a general interest and damages everyone is that the administering Italian Government and the occupying State of Italy misuse their powers to systematically cancel or distort the historical heritage and the multicultural, individual or collective, identity of the population of the Free Territory of Trieste substituting these with counterfeiting of history, propagandas and ideologies of Italian nationalism.

This operation of eradication and nationalistic cultural conditioning have the purpose to deceive both the population of the Free Territory of Trieste, and public opinion, Italian and international, in order to hide the political and economic illegal violations committed by Italian authorities, as well as to prevent, discourage and criminalize the reactions of the Triestines or of the international community against those abuses.

The operation was and is still carried out systematically, through public schools, official political and administrative acts, public mass media or those controlled with Italian public funds, the activities of Italian political parties, official and secret financing of Italian nationalist organizations and also by acting, actively or indirectly, to repress cultural resistance.

By those means of deformation and cancellation of the complex culture of the Free Territory of Trieste was consolidated through decades of moral and material violence carried out by Italian authorities. Said violations do also include the radical violation of personal and collective identity through the forced Italianization of names, family names, historical names of places, which were never restored to their original forms<sup>13</sup>.

## **SECTION F: Recommendations**

The F.T.M. - Movimento Trieste Libera - Gibanje Svobodni Trst - Bewegung Freies Triest - Free Trieste Movement, as political organization that represents the rights and legitimate interests of the citizens *de jure* and of the residents of the current Free Territory of Trieste, as well as protecting the interests of all States of the International Community to the full, correct and undisturbed functioning of the international Free Port of Trieste urges the Italian Government and the Republic of Italy to immediately cease all economic and cultural violations of the Covenant listed in this Alternative Report, and for this purpose:

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<sup>13</sup> See: Paolo G. Parovel "*L'identità cancellata*", Trieste, 1985 and Croatian edition "*Izbrisani Identitet*" UDK 801.311/313::329.17/18", 949.713, Pula, 1993.

– invites the administering Italian Government to restore the correct temporary civil administration over the Free Territory of Trieste and its international Free Port, which was entrusted to its responsibility on behalf of the United Nations Security Council;

– invites the administering Italian Government to take care, at the same time, of the impoverished population of the Free Territory of Trieste by providing to it the social assistance needed to realize the rights established under article 11 of the Covenant *«to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, including adequate food, clothing and housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions»*;

– invites the Republic of Italy to refrain from obstructing this re-establishment and to cease all forms of simulation of Italian sovereignty over the Free Territory of Trieste and over its international Free Port, as well as all forms of unlawful occupation of the Free Territory of Trieste and over its international Free Port;

– invites the administering Italian Government and the Republic of Italy to recognize and enforce in full and correctly all the pertinent provisions of the Treaty of Peace to the international Free Port of Trieste as well as to immediately cease any action to sabotage of the Free Port, to modify the areas bounded under the Treaty of Peace or to divert its traffics to Italian ports;

– invites the administering Italian Government and the Republic of Italy to immediately cease all actions of propaganda, and of direct and indirect support for Italian nationalism and for the organizations and institutions that promote it within the Free Territory of Trieste;

– invites the Committee to report, urgently and with formal acts, to the United Nations General Assembly, Security Council, and Secretary-General, as well as the ECOSOC (also in regard to article 21 of the Covenant), to the UNHRC and to the UNESCO the necessity to open official procedures to verify the violations of the economic, social and cultural rights of the sovereign population of the Free Territory of Trieste pointed out in the present Alternative Report., also in consideration of the obligation of the Security Council to grant the integrity and independence of the Free Territory of Trieste (UNSC Resolution n. 16/1947; Treaty of Peace with Italy, article 21, paragraph 1).

Trieste, 8 September 2015

Movimento Trieste Libera - Gibanje Svobodni Trst  
Bewegung Freies Triest - Free Trieste Movement

The President, Roberto Giurastante

