



International Provisional Representative of the FREE TERRITORY OF TRIESTE

Rappresentanza Internazionale Provvisoria del Territorio Libero di Trieste
Začasno Mednarodno Predstavništvo Svobodnega Tržaškega Ozemlja
Provisorische Internationale Vertretung des Freien Territoriums Triest

INSTRUMENT OF CONSTITUTION

IN VIEW of the fact that the sovereign population of a State established and recognized by the United Nations cannot be deprived of the foreign representation of its State without serious prejudice for its civil, political, social and economic rights, for the economic rights of its enterprises and the rights of the other States and their own enterprises that have foreign relations with this State;

IN VIEW of the fact that with the end of the Cold War and the dissolution of Yugoslavia were removed all political-strategic reasons that persuaded the United Nations to leave the question of the Free Territory of Trieste and its international Free Port unresolved;

IN VIEW of the fact that the restoration of the full functionality and efficiency of the Free Territory of Trieste and of its international Free Port is an important instrument for the strategies to develop the new international economic and fiscal system:

1. At the signature of the present act, is hereby established as a subject of international law and organization for the provisional representation of State of the Free Territory of Trieste - F.T.T., which is established and recognized since 15 September 1947 as a Member State *de jure* of the United Nations, under the aegis of the Security Council and with an international Free Port by virtue of Resolution S/RES/16 (1947) of the Security Council and of the Treaty of Peace with Italy signed at Paris on 10 February 1947, and with the successive territorial changes occurred with Security Council Resolutions S/RES/753(1992) and S/RES/754 (1992).

2. The official denomination of this representative organization is «**International Provisional Representative of the Free Territory of Trieste**», acronym «**I.P.R. F.T.T.**». Its alternative official denominations, in Italian, Slovene and German, are the following: «*Rappresentanza Internazionale Provvisoria del Territorio Libero di Trieste – Začasno Mednarodno Predstavništvo Svobodnega Tržaškega Ozemlja – Provisorische Internationale Vertretung des Freien Territoriums Triest.*» The official symbol of the organization is the State Flag of the F.T.T. (white Trieste halberd on a red background) with the acronym «**I.P.R. F.T.T.**»

3. This Instrument of Constitution is written in the Italian and English language; both versions are authentic. Successive authentic versions in other languages shall be accepted and officialised by the I.P.R. F.T.T.

SECTION I - Powers and mandate of international representation

4. The **I.P.R. F.T.T.** gains from now, 16 September 2015, the provisional international representation of State of the Free Territory of Trieste, since this representation has been resigned and violated by the Italian Government, to whom it had been entrusted as temporary civil administrator on behalf of the United Nations Security Council, which

did not yet entrust a new body with the international representation of the Free Territory of Trieste.

5. The consequent lack of a body entitled with the international representation of the Free Territory of Trieste has caused severe damages to the exercise of the rights and legitimate economic, social, political and cultural rights of the Free Territory of Trieste, of its sovereign population and of its international Free Port, as well as damaging the exercise of the rights and interests of other States and of their enterprises in their political and economic relations with the Free Territory of Trieste and with international Free Port.

6. The I.P.R. F.T.T. is therefore established and acts as extraordinary provisional representation of State by virtue of the direct delegation of the citizens, residents, enterprises and organizations of the Free Territory of Trieste and of other States, each of whom, as subject of private, public or international law empowers the I.P.R. F.T.T. to represent and defend in all institutional, diplomatic and legal instances their rights and legitimate interests in the matters and manners described below.

7. The serious economic, social, political and cultural damages that made it necessary founding the I.P.R. F.T.T. by direct delegation of the subjects with rights and legitimate interests are caused by the following facts.

7.1. At the signature of the Memorandum of Understanding of 5 October 1954, the administering Italian Government did officially succeed to the Allied Military Government Free Territory of Trieste - A.M.G. F.T.T. also in the foreign representation of the Free Territory of Trieste:

a) in the Organization of the United Nations, of which the Free Territory of Trieste is a Member State *de jure* since 15 September 1947 by virtue of the coming into force of the Treaty of Peace with Italy;

b) in the relations with the Security Council of the United Nations established under article 21, paragraph 3, under annex VI and under Annex VII of the Treaty of Peace with Italy, which does also bound the provisional administering of the Free Territory of Trieste to present to the Security Council ordinary and extraordinary reports to the Security Council concerning the exercise of the mandate of administration;

c) in the international treaties and agreements of State of the Free Territory of Trieste stipulated by the A.M.G. F.T.T. with Italy (19.III.1948, 9.III.1952), with the USA (15.X.1948, 11.II.1949, 29.III.1951, 19.IV.1951) and with the United Nations (10.X.1952);

d) in the European and international organizations of which the Free Territory of Trieste had already become Member State upon specific agreements stipulated by the A.M.G. F.T.T. as its first State Government: ERP (then ECA); OEEC (then OECD); EPU (then IMA, current IMF); ECMT; ICPO (Interpol) and others;

e) in the organizations of the European Union to which the Free Territory of Trieste was later provisionally aggregated as a European territory of which a Member State takes on

representation abroad, without sovereignty over it: ECSC, CEE, EC, EU (articles 79 of the ECSC Treaty, article 234 EEC Treaty, article 307 Treaty EC, article 351 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union).

7.2. At the moment to succeed to the AMG FTT in the above mentioned organizations, the administering Italian Government had lodged official declarations with which it stated that it would exercise also the representation of State of the Free Territory of Trieste and, for practical reasons, it would have exercised it through diplomatic missions of the Republic of Italy.

7.3. Instead, the administering Italian Government used the Italian diplomatic missions to deactivate the international State representation of the Free Territory of Trieste in all international organizations, yet, without renouncing officially to exercise it.

7.4. With this political stratagem, the Italian Government paralyzed the international defence of the sovereign population of the Free Territory of Trieste against the violations of the mandate of temporary civil administration, of the Treaty of Peace with Italy and of the sovereignty of State of the Free Territory of Trieste that were committed by the Italian Government itself for the unfair advantage of the Italian State.

7.5. The provisional Italian Government committed these violations by gradually substituting the temporary civil administration of the Free Territory of Trieste with the direct administration of Italy, simulating that the Free Territory of Trieste is not a sovereign State, but a province of the Italian state and to prevent the democratic elections of the legislative and administrative bodies of the Free Territory.

7.6. This is how the administering Italian Government has illegally subject the citizens and enterprises of the Free Territory of Trieste to the jurisdiction, taxation and public debt of a third State, which was also allowed to illegally take possession of the financial revenues and properties of the Free Territory of Trieste, to paralyze the development of the international Free Port of the Free Territory of Trieste to divert its traffics to the ports of the same third State, and to force on the people harsh nationalistic politics.

7.7. Committing these actions, in breach of international law and against the Treaty of Peace with Italy, the administering Italian Government has violated also the democracy and the civil, political, economic and cultural rights of the sovereign population of the Free Territory of Trieste, as well as the permanent rights and legitimate interests of all other States over the international Free Port and naval registers of the Free Territory of Trieste (Treaty of Peace. Annex VI articles 33 and 34, Annex VIII).

7.8. This situation is objectively caused by the conflict of interests between the role of Italian Government as temporary civil government the Free Territory of Trieste and as State government of bordering Italy, known to be undergoing serious political-institutional critical conditions and public indebtedness.

7.9. From 18 June 2013 to 15 June 2015 an organization that represents a relevant number of citizens of the Free Territory of Trieste presented reasoned formal requests to the Italian Government (see following paragraphs 38 and 39) for it to restore the

temporary civil administration separate from that of the Italian State, warning it that that failing to restore it was equal to renouncing to the international mandate. This is how, on 15 September 2015, the deadline to restore the administration expired without appropriate measures of reactions of the Italian Government.

SECTION II - Jurisdiction

8. The I.P.R. F.T.T. is a provisional State organization established in accordance with the legal system of the Territory of Trieste, which consists in the following instruments of international and domestic law, in force:

- a) United Nations Charter and other multilateral Treaties of the United Nations;
- b) Resolution S/RES/16 (1947) of the United Nations Security Council;
- c) Treaty of Peace between the Allied and Associated Powers with Italy signed at Paris on 10 February 1947, articles 4, 21, 22, 48 paragraph 5, 78 paragraph 7, 79 paragraph 6 g, 85 and Annexes I D, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X.
- d) international treaties and agreements, legislative and administrative measures of the Allied Military Government Free Territory of Trieste - A.M.G. F.T.T., which took office on 15 September 1947 pursuant to the Treaty of Peace, as first provisional State Government of the Free Territory of Trieste;
- e) Memorandum of Understanding of London of 5 October 1954, additional executive instrument of the Treaty of Peace, which has entrusted the temporary civil administration of the current Free Territory of Trieste to the responsibility of the Italian Government as successor of the A.M.G. F.T.T.;
- f) legislative and administrative measures of the Italian Government as temporary civil administrator of the Free Territory of Trieste, excluding the provisions that violate by any mean the trusteeship mandate or the State sovereignty of the Free Territory of Trieste, or any other provision of the Treaty of Peace with Italy and international law as recognised by the United Nations;
- g) international acts of recognition of the independence of the Republics of Slovenia and of Croatia of 1991 and consequent Resolutions S/RES/753(1992) and S/RES/754 (1992) of the United Nations Security Council, which render inapplicable (article 30, paragraph 3 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties) the norms of the Treaty of Peace with Italy concerning the sovereignty of the Free Territory of Trieste over the accessory areas that were under the temporary civil administration of the federal Yugoslav Government, whose extinction is ascertained and acknowledged with Resolution S/RES/757 (1992) of the United Nations Security Council.

9. By virtue of Resolution S/RES/16 (1947) of the United Nations Security Council and of the Treaty of Peace with Italy of 10 February 1947, article 21, paragraphs 1, 2 and 3, the I.P.R. F.T.T. itself is subject only to the jurisdiction of the United Nations Security Council over the Free Territory of Trieste.

10. Therefore, the delegating subjects entrust the I.P.R. F.T.T. to comply with the obligations of Annex VII concerning the provisional administrative and representative bodies of the Free Territory of Trieste by sending this instrument and successive reports on its actions to the United Nations Security Council.

11. The I.P.R. F.T.T. recognizes that the Italian Government has jurisdiction over the Free Territory of Trieste only as outgoing provisional Government that, as such, has the duty to grant the ordinary administration, in compliance with the international mandate and without further violations, until the United Nations Security Council does not take care to entrust another Administering authority.

12. The I.P.R. F.T.T. denies the jurisdiction of all third States over the current Free Territory of Trieste.

13. The I.P.R. F.T.T. does not recognize any jurisdiction over the current Free Territory of Trieste by international, regional and State organizations that do not officially recognize the Free Territory of Trieste as a Member State, associated or aggregated to them, or as their partner State.

14. The I.P.R. F.T.T. does not have and does not support territorial claims against the bordering and neighbour States of Italy, Slovenia and Croatia on behalf of the Free Territory of Trieste.

15. The provisional international representation of State of the Free Territory of Trieste delegated to the I.P.R. F.T.T. shall terminate at the coming into office of the new international representative of the Free Territory of Trieste appointed by the United Nations Security Council.

16. The acts of the I.P.R. F.T.T. are authenticated by its provisional bodies of provisional international representation of State and they have value for all subjects of private, public and international law that recognize it and have legitimate interest to rely on it.

SECTION III - Delegations and delegating subjects

17. All delegations are issued only to establish and legitimate the I.P.R. F.T.T. as provisional international representative of State of the Free Territory of Trieste and to confirm representation powers needed to carry out the duties assigned to it. Therefore, the delegations do not constitute responsibilities, obligations of privileges of legal or economic nature of the delegator in respect to the I.P.R. F.T.T. or others.

18. Assigning the delegations to the I.P.R. F.T.T. does not automatically constitute modification or cancellations of the delegations that have already been assigned, or are assigned successively, to other legal entities on the same matters.

19. Each delegation can be general or partial. A general delegation consists in the undersigning, without reserves, of the present instrument of constitution. If the delegation is partial, it must contain the specifications on the subject of the delegation

and/or the reserves of the delegating subject on one or more paragraphs of this instrument of constitution.

20. Each delegating subject of private, public or international law can attach to the generic delegation, with or without reserves, at any time or also with separate act, one or more special delegations concerning operations and specific rights that fall under the general purposes and functions of the I.P.R. F.T.T.

21. The I.P.R. F.T.T. can accept delegations from bodies of other States only on matters that are not in conflict with the sovereignty, independence, integrity and legal system of the current Free Territory of Trieste.

22. Delegations of international representation can be entrusted to the I.P.R. F.T.T.;

a) by signing the Italian or English text of the present act, or one of its translations in other languages authenticated and accepted by the I.P.R. F.T.T.

b) with separate acts, sent to the I.P.R. F.T.T., containing the declaration of the delegating subject that they have read this instrument of constitution in one of the versions listed at previous paragraph a) and approves it in full, or with the reserves listed at paragraph 19.

23. The signatures and identity of the delegating subject are certified and authenticated by the bodies of the I.P.R. F.T.T. as provisional State representative.

24. This act is open for the signature without limits of time for all delegating subjects with legitimate interests and rights.

25. The first delegations affixed below do establish, for all effects and purposes, the I.P.R. F.T.T. and fully active from today, 16 September 2015; successive delegations will be registered with the date of signature or filing.

26. The I.P.R. F.T.T. has the power to accept or reject the delegations. Delegating subjects can revoke their delegation by submitting a formal communication and with an advance notice by 30 calendar days.

27. The information concerning the identity of the delegating subjects and their connections with the I.P.R. F.T.T. can be protected by a confidential obligation in accordance with the principles and means at section X - Security.

SECTION IV - Rights and interests involved

28. The rights and legitimate interests listed at paragraph 6 consist in the full implementation, and necessary updating, of the norms of international law concerning:

a) the establishment and legal system of the Free Territory of Trieste and of its international Free Port;

b) the rights and the obligations of the Free Territory of Trieste and of other States on the international Free Port of the Free Territory of Trieste;

c) the obligations of third States towards the Free Territory of Trieste.

29. The delegating subjects do therefore entrust the I.P.R. F.T.T. to represent and defend in all institutional, diplomatic and legal instances:

a) the rights and legitimate interests of the Free Territory of Trieste as sovereign State member *de jure* of the Organization of the United Nations;

b) the security of State of the Free Territory of Trieste;

c) the rights and legitimate interests of the international Free Port of Trieste as State corporation of the Free Territory of Trieste;

d) the rights and legitimate interests of the sovereign population, of the citizens *de jure* and of the residents of the Free Territory of Trieste;

e) the rights and legitimate interests of the commercial, crafts, industrial, scientific, technology and financial businesses that have or are willing to open their registered office, local branch or activity in the Free Territory of Trieste and of its international Free Port.

f) the rights and legitimate interests of the citizens and of the enterprises of the Free Territory of Trieste and of the other States to the international Free Port of the Free Territory of Trieste and naval registers of the Free Territory of Trieste;

g) the rights and legitimate interests of the enterprises of the Free Territory of Trieste and of the enterprises of the other States to the registers of the commercial aviation of the Free Territory of Trieste;

h) the rights and legitimate interests of the citizens, residents and enterprises of the current Free Territory of Trieste and enterprises of the other States to the monetary, financial independence of the Free Territory of Trieste and the independence of its banks, insurances and Stock exchanges.

SECTION V - Delegated activities of representation

30. The delegates entrust the I.P.R. F.T.T. to receive accreditation and to act for its purposes towards all subjects of private, public and international law, as well as in the relations with the States, international organization, and regional unions of States, inter-government organizations and alliances.

31. The delegates entrust the I.P.R. F.T.T. to receive accreditation and to open relations with the Organization of the United Nations and with its single bodies and offices, especially with the Security Council, the General Assembly, the Secretary General and the International Law Commission.

32. The delegates entrust the I.P.R. F.T.T. to receive accreditation and act within the international organizations that exist and of which the Free Territory of Trieste is an original Member State *de jure* of under specific agreements stipulated since 1947-48, and with the organizations that succeeded to them with the same roles.

33. The delegates entrust the I.P.R. F.T.T. to verify, including with independent investigations, the free and effective exercise of the rights and legitimate interests listed at paragraphs 28 and 29, to denounce any violation before all competent courts and to propose and negotiate with all private, public or international subjects involved the preliminary agreements needed to respond to said rights and legitimate interests.

34. For this purpose, the I.P.R. F.T.T. can request and receive the legal status and carry out the political role of observer, or other equivalent status and role, at the United Nations and in other organizations and international, regional and inter-government alliances, of which the F.T.T. has either the title or the right to be or become a Member or associated State.

SECTION VI - Validity of the acts and accords negotiated

35. The international agreements of the I.P.R. F.T.T. for the benefit of subjects of private or public law are in force only upon the written consent of the parties on a dedicated act drawn up and authenticated by the I.P.R. F.T.T. or another body or another body of choice.

36. The preliminary international agreements of the I.P.R. F.T.T. can come into force only under the following conditions:

a) the favourable opinion of the United Nations Security Council;

b) the approval of a simple majority of the sovereign population of the F.T.T., as part of a democratic consultation organised and monitored by the United Nations Security Council.

SECTION VII - Principles

37. For those reasons, the I.P.R. F.T.T:

37.1. recognizes and enforces the principles of: the Introduction and Preamble of the Declaration of Independence of the United States of America, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Charter of the United Nations the Montevideo Convention on the Rights and Duties of States, the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, Vienna Convention on Succession of States in respect of Treaties, the Helsinki Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, the Charter of Paris for a New Europe and all other acts and international conventions protecting the rights of States, civil, political, social and economic rights of the people, the economic rights of the enterprises and the principles of free trade;

37.2. is inspired by the principles of legality and correctness of the A.M.G. F.T.T. as first Government of State of the current F.T.T. entrusted, from 1947 to 1954, to the responsibility of the Governments of the United States and of the United Kingdom.

SECTION VIII – Recognition of previous acts

38. the I.P.R. F.T.T. recognizes and makes its own the acts in defence of the Free Territory of Trieste and of its international Free Port that were notified until now to the administering Italian authorities and to international authorities by the Movimento Trieste Libera - Gibanje Svobodni Trst - Bewegung Freies Triest - Free Trieste Movement and of the Movimento Trieste Libera Austria - Bewegung Freies Triest Österreich.

39. The acts, drafted from June 2013 to September 2015 are, in particular:

a) *Complaint and formal notice of default* (18 June 2013)

b) *Urgent complaint of citizens of the Free Territory of Trieste against political repression committed by the Italian Government and the Italian State* (30 June 2014).

c) *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* (9 September 2014).

d) *Charter of the Rights of the Citizens and of the Enterprises of the Free Territory of Trieste* (20 May 2014).

e) *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* (15 September 2014).

f) *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* (17 April 2015), concerning the Northern section of the international Free Port of Trieste.

g) *Petition to the European Parliament to denounce serious violations of international law and of the law of the European Union in the legal, political and economic relations of the European Union and of the Republic of Italy toward the current Free Territory of Trieste and toward the other Member States of the EU and of the International Community* (4 June 2015).

h) *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* (15 June 2015).

i) *Request to restore the correct administration and to cease all abuses for the autonomous public body of the Free Territory of Trieste “Province of Trieste”* (1 July).

j) *Request to abrogate the Decrees of the Commissar of the Italian Government for the Free Territory of Trieste concerning military conscription, an of all other related or consequent commissarial acts* (31 July 2015).

k) *New request, with new facts, reasons, exceptions and requests, to urgently complete the Land Registry (Grundbuch) by registering ex lege the ownership and constrains of public properties in the Northern Free Port (s.c. Old Port) of Trieste* (11 August 2015).

l) *Public Warning* (sent to the Commissar of the Italian Government in Trieste and, through them, to the Italian Government on 14 September 2015).

SECTION IX - Offices, diplomatic missions, organization and funding

40. to achieve the objectives pursued, the I.P.R. F.T.T. can establish offices and diplomatic missions in all States of the World, it is supported by the donations of people, enterprises and organizations of the F.T.T. and of other States and it can perform all lawful financial operations, by all financial instruments and in all States.

41. The operative and representative structure of the I.P.R. F.T.T. consists in a directorial system like in Switzerland, consisting in a General Secretariat, a Department of Foreign Affairs, Communication and Security, a Department of Economy and Finances, a Department of Civil, Political, Economic, Cultural and Environmental Rights, with the possibility to establish new Departments as needed, and the Directors, executive staff, advisors and collaborators of the General Secretariat and of the Departments. The direction of different Departments can be merged as needed.

42. All task and activities referred at article 41 are assigned without restrictions to one's nationality, citizenship of residence and are accepted and carried out on a voluntary bases, but, if necessary, they can be compensated with refunds or remuneration set out by the Directors of the General Secretariat and Departments of the I.P.R. F.T.T. for each assignment, activity or action.

43. The decisions of the I.P.R. F.T.T. are adopted as a college by the appointed Directors of the General Secretariat and of the Departments.

44. The Directors of the General Secretariat and of the Department are responsible of their decisions to the delegators and to the United Nations Security Council.

45. The legal representation of the I.P.R. F.T.T. is collectively exercised by the Directors of the General Secretariat and of the Departments, it is normally delegated to the

director of General Secretariat, who holds the title of Secretary General, also, for certain acts, it can be delegated to one or more Directors of the Departments.

46. In case of termination of the appointment, for any reason, of one or more Directors mentioned above, their temporary or permanent substitution is decided unanimously by the remaining Directors.

47. Membership of the executive staff, advisor or collaborator of the bodies of the I.P.R. F.T.T. is determined by an instrument of appointment of the I.P.R. F.T.T. and it can be confirmed with an identification document issued by the I.P.R. F.T.T., which does also have the faculty to suspend or revoke, at any time, both the appointment and the document.

SECTION X - Security

48. The names of the Director of the General Secretariat and of the Directors of the Departments are generally public, as well as being listed at paragraph 54 of the present instrument of constitution and are confirmed by the delegators directly, with the act of delegation. If needed, the I.P.R. F.T.T. can classify formation about the names of one or more Directors of its Departments.

49. The names of the delegators, functionaries, members of the executive staff and advisors, as well as documents of any kind of the I.P.R. F.T.T. and of its activities can be as well classified due to the confidentiality due to the members and acts of State representation.

50. For this reason:

a) the names of the delegators, members of the executive staff and advisors can be made public only upon their written consent, but can be made known to the United Nations Security Council on a confidential bases

b) the acts and documents of the I.P.R. F.T.T. with confidential nature can be published only with the unanimous consent of the Directors of the I.P.R. F.T.T. itself.

51. The I.P.R. F.T.T. can address the United Nations Security Council and individual States to obtain diplomatic protection, with the consequent immunities and privileges, for its representatives, members of its executive staff, and advisors, for its lawyers, for its delegators, for its funders and supporters of all nationalities, as well as for tis bodies and branch offices.

52. The I.P.R. F.T.T. can request political asylum to all States for each person who is unfairly persecuted for actions in favour of the sovereignty, independence and integrity of the Free Territory of Trieste.

53. The I.P.R. F.T.T. can address the United Nations Security Council and individual States for urgent actions that fall under their competences and necessary to protect:

- a) the integrity, independence and security of the current F.T.T.;
- b) the integrity, independence and security of its international Free Port;
- c) the rights and safety of the citizens, residents and enterprises of the F.T.T. and of its citizens abroad;
- d) the rights of the enterprises of other States in the F.T.T. and in its international Free Port;
- e) the delegators, representatives, executive staff, advisors, funders, documents, and offices of the I.P.R. F.T.T.

SECTION XI - Appointments

54. The persons delegated to the role of Directors of the bodies of the I.P.R. F.T.T. for the purposes and with the powers established in the present instrument are:

- a) Secretary General and Direction of Department I (Department of Foreign Affairs, Communication and Security): *Paolo G. Parovel*;
- b) Direction Department II (Department of Economy and Finances): *name temporarily protected under articles 43 and 48*;
- c) Direction Department III (Department of Civil, Political, Economic, Cultural and Environmental Rights): *Roberto Giurastante*.

SECTION XII - Transitional rules

55. The first office of the I.P.R. F.T.T. as provisional international representative of State is established in the capital city of the Free Territory of Trieste, where it is hosted for free by the Free Trieste Movement, at the headquarter of piazza della Borsa 7.

56. After receiving the first delegations that constitute the I.P.R. F.T.T. this Instrument of Constitution is open for the lodging of new delegations, following the procedures at paragraphs 22 and 23.

This act is undersigned in Trieste, on 16 September 2015 by the first delegators, whose identity and signatures are contextually authenticated in accordance with paragraph 23 of the present act.

Trieste, 16 September, 2015.