



I.P.R. F.T.T. Member State *de jure*
of the United Nations

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

Press conference of December 29th, 2016

The legal actions to protect the international Free Port of Trieste have started

On December 19th, 2016, the International Provisional Representative of the Free Territory of Trieste – I.P.R. F.T.T. has started the legal actions to prevent the provisional Italian administration of the Free Territory of Trieste from eliminating, illegally, the main area for the strategic development of the international Free Port of Trieste, by destining it to housing speculations, in breach of the rights and interests of all States and their enterprises.

The endangered area of the Free Port consists of 65 hectares of land, storehouses, and railways, its property value is between EUR 1.5 and 3 billions, and the bodies of the Italian administration want to hand it over for a real estate and building speculation after illegally registering its ownership under the name of the Municipality of Trieste, with legal effect from December 31st, 2016.

It is for this purpose that the local bodies of the Italian administration have pretended the area being not subject to the international constraints established by virtue of the Treaty of Peace with Italy of 10 February 1947, which establishes the International Free Port as a State corporation of the Free Territory of Trieste, destining it to be used by all States and their enterprises, under the control of an international Commission and under the protection of the United Nations.

This simulation, committed by Italian politicians and speculators, does also constitute a breach of the Constitutional and legal order of the Italian Republic itself, in which obligations assumed under laws ratification and execution of the Treaty of Peace and by virtue of the mandate of temporary civil administration over the Free Territory of Trieste prevail on domestic law.

This Representative had already notified the administering Italian bodies with official acts, inform them of the illegality of their initiative, and, since December 19th, it has taken care to register in the Land Registry Book also the request to register the international constraints over the assets of the International Free Port the ownership of which was illegally attributed to the Municipality of Trieste.

If the bodies of the Italian temporary administration won't take care to suspend and then to declare null and void this illegal attribution of the assets of the Free Port to the Municipality of Trieste, this Representative as well as other legal subjects concerned shall activate and register on the Land Registry Book also the ordinary and international legal disputes necessary for the purpose.

Anyways, the legal action of this Representative as well as that of the other international and private subjects concerned does already prevent the Italian administration from pretending the legitimacy of the attribution of the ownership of the assets of the International Free Port to the Municipality of Trieste, and it prevents the Municipality of Trieste both from using them for uses unrelated to port activities and from selling them to anyone, regardless to good faith.

The elements collected so far do also legitimate the affirmation that the illegal attempt to eliminate this part of the International Free Port of Trieste was invented, organized, and carried out by means and with purposes which are typical of the political-institutional corrupted systems that cause very severe moral, economic and social damages to both the Italian Republic and to the administered Free Territory of Trieste.

But, first of all, this question is very relevant for Euro-Atlantic strategies, because it is compromising the development of the Free Territory of Trieste as international Free Port and financial center, which has become essential for the economic-political stabilisation of South-Eastern Europe after the end of the Cold War and after the dissolution of Yugoslavia.

Also, the subjects entitles with general rights over the International Free Port of Trieste are all States of the international Community and their commercial or financial enterprises, while the States entitled with the right to control it are the Free Territory, the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Switzerland, Poland, Czechia, Slovakia, Austria, Hungary, Russia and other successor States of the USSR, Slovenia, Croatia, and other successor States of Yugoslavia.

The international guarantors of those rights are the United Nations Security Council, pursuant to Resolution S/RES/16 (1947) and article 21 of the Treaty of Peace with Italy, and the Governments of the United States and of the United Kingdom, which are entrusted with the primary mandate of temporary civil administration over the present-day Free Territory of Trieste, and have sub-delegated its civil administration to the Italian government and its military defense to the NATO.

This Representative does therefore consider it appropriate inviting the Italian Government to urgently verify the behaviors of its bodies now in charge of the temporary civil administration also in regard to the management of the International Free Port of the Free Territory of Trieste.