

Scotland at the United Nations

What Liberation Scotland's petition to the UN for the formal recognition of Scotland as a 'Non Self-Governing Territory' (colony) means for the restoration of Scotland's ancient constitution and nationhood.

Alex Thorburn (Salvo / LS), Diarmid Jamieson (LS Secretary)



Yes Dunbar, 04 June 2025



Introduction

- How did we get here ?
- SSRG Conference Statement
- What this means
- Who are LS & Salvo ?
- The UN Petition



How did we get here ?

- Publication of Doun-Hauden **2020** by Professor Alf Baird – the application of modern post-colonial theory to Scotland
- Formation of Salvo Campaign Group and Research Team **2022**
- The *Edinburgh Proclamation* September 2023
- Formation of Liberation Scotland; election of LSC and ratification of LS Constitution by LS members **2024**
- Commissioning of Geneva-based Human Rights advocates JPTI Jan **2025**, to act on behalf of LS at the UN
- Submission of *Advance Notice of Petition* to UN **07 March 2025**
- Scottish Sovereignty Research Group (SSRG) Conference Dunfermline **17 May 2025** – public announcement by senior legal counsel Professor Robert Black KC FRSE, that the 1707 ToU was NOT a union between two sovereign states but rather the annexation of Scotland by England and the cosmetic renaming of England as GB.

Meet the woman taking Scotland's case to the UN

"We will keep going until it happens"

BY NALINI CHANDRASEKARAN

SADIA SAEED, one of the leading voices in the Scottish independence movement, is set to take Scotland's case to the United Nations Human Rights Council in Geneva.

The move is the latest step in a long-term campaign to secure international recognition of Scotland's right to self-determination.

Saeed, a prominent Scottish nationalist and human rights advocate, has been instrumental in the formation of the Scottish Sovereignty Research Group (SSRG) and the Liberation Scotland (LS) campaign.

Her efforts have led to the commissioning of a report by Geneva-based human rights experts, the submission of an advance notice of petition to the UN, and the formation of a new political party, LS.

Saeed is expected to present Scotland's case at the UN Human Rights Council in Geneva, where she will argue that Scotland's right to self-determination is a fundamental human right.

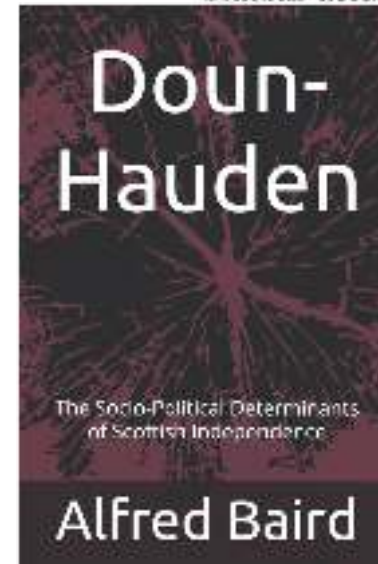
She will also call for the UN to take action to end the occupation of Scotland by the United Kingdom.

Saeed's campaign is part of a broader movement for Scottish independence, which has gained significant momentum in recent years.

Her determination to take Scotland's case to the UN is a testament to her commitment to the Scottish people's right to self-determination.



Sadia Saeed is one of the founders of sovereignty group ASIR



SSRG Conference Statement

- Professor Robert Black concluded: *“No conscientious and impartial lawyer reviewing the events surrounding the 1707 arrangements could reasonably conclude that Scotland and England created a new, united sovereign state. The objective evidence indicates that Scotland ceased to exist as a sovereign state in international law and was annexed into an extant England, merely cosmetically renamed.”*
- This represents a major break from the prevailing historical orthodoxy regarding the nature of the Union !
- John Smith, the speaker of the English parliament in 1707, said ***“we have catch’d Scotland and will bind her fast.”***



Key Implications in support of Liberation Scotland UN Case



- The 1707 Treaty of Union and its ratifying Acts were never effectively implemented. Scotland did not become a partner in a newly unified British state but was annexed into an unchanged English constitutional framework, concealed by the symbolic renaming of England as the “Kingdom of Great Britain.”
- Consequently, Scotland was territorially absorbed, its sovereignty extinguished, and its national institutions dissolved or subordinated. This has led to enduring consequences, including cultural suppression, economic underdevelopment, demographic distortion, constitutional subordination and colonial exploitation.

JUSTICE POUR TOUS INTERNATIONAL





Why this matters

Sara Salyers, Director Salvo

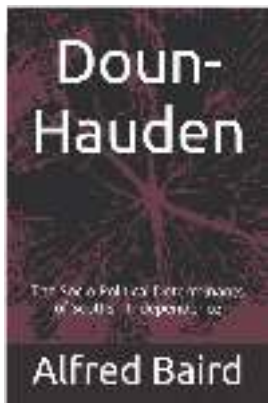
“Negotiating withdrawal from a treaty and union that never legally existed is impossible. It is not Scotland that must withdraw - it is England, as the administering power, that must withdraw from Scotland.”



Sharof Aziz, Director, Justice Pour Tous Internationale

“Decolonisation is not an act of protest - it is an act of justice. It affirms that no people shall be denied the right to determine their political status or to pursue their economic, social, and cultural development free from external domination. Scotland has waited long enough. It is time to follow the legal path to freedom.”

JUSTICE POUR TOUS INTERNATIONALE



Taken by Fraud, Held Down by Force and Kept Down by Fear – 300 years of Colonisation

Frantz Fanon (1925 - 1961):

“The poverty of the people, national oppression, and the inhibition of culture, are one and the same thing. After a century of colonial domination, we find a culture that is rigid in the extreme, or rather what we find are the dregs of culture, its mineral strata. The withering away of the reality of the nation and the death-pangs of national culture are linked to each other in mutual dependency.”

Steve Biko (1946 - 1977)

“The most potent weapon in the hands of the oppressor is the mind of the oppressed.”

Prof. Alf Baird: *“And so, it is here that Scotland and the rest of the world are entitled to draw from these messages the conclusion that the UK is not and never has been a voluntary union of different nations. That the resistance of Westminster means the Union is neither voluntary nor one of consent. That because self-determination of Scots is being denied, the Anglo-British state is holding the Scots by force of UK law. And hence, by implication, the Scots are, in truth, a colonized people who retain their inalienable right to self-determination, to be an independent nation (again), to decolonize, and to be liberated from oppression and exploitation as a matter of urgency.”*



Liberation Scotland & Salvo



Liberation Scotland: (est. Sept 2022)

Salvo:

- Scotland's peaceful liberation movement; formally constituted with circa 20k members (April 2025) and signatories to the *Edinburgh Proclamation Sept. 2022*.
- LS Committee members (15+), elected from within the LS membership (and subject to annual LSC member election at AGM).
- LS Constitution - approved by membership vote and published on LS website.
- LS is NOT a political party.
- Convenors: Prof. Alf Baird / Roy Mackie.
- Ref. <https://www.liberation.scot/>
- Campaigning arm of LS; membership circa half that of LS; comprises 12+ regional hubs.
- Dedicated to restoring Scotland's national, constitutional and historic rights as set out in Scotland's written constitution.
- Includes the Claim of Right (1689) – a critical part of the Treaty of Union which remains the lawful guarantee of Scotland's deliberately hidden constitution.
- Salvo is NOT a political party.
- Contact: Brian Allan / Sara Salyers
- Ref. <https://salvo.scot/>



Basis of LS Petition to UN

1. Compliance with UN Colonisation

Criteria:- Scotland fully meets the criteria for definition of an NSGT (colony) as set out in UN Resolution 1514 (XV) 1960, Principle IV. These are:

- It is geographically distinct from the territory of the administering power;
- It possesses unique ethnic, cultural, or linguistic characteristics; and
- It lacks a full measure of self-government.

NOTE: Together, these establish the legal basis for decolonization and the right to self-determination for peoples under external governance.

2. Scotland's Status (Political & Constitutional):-

misrepresented by the UK as a 'voluntary partnership'.

- Refer 1954 Royal Commission on Scottish Affairs – states “*Scotland is a nation and entered into union with England as **a voluntary partner and not as a dependency***”; and
- ToU 1707: a fraud (annexation by England).

3. Continued Suppression of Scotland's Right to Self-Determination:-

UK refusal to permit any vote since 2014 (despite mandates won by the National Party) & Supreme Court ruling 2022 - stands in direct violation of fundamental principles of international law, particularly those enshrined in the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 1514 (XV) (1960).



LS Advance Notice of Petition to UN

Detailed UN Petition docs. (refer LS website):

1. Press Release (domestic media)
2. Advance Notice letter, dated 07 March 2025 (from JPTI on behalf of LS, to UN C24 Special Committee on Decolonisation and copied to Secretary General and national missions).
3. Scotland's Colonial Markers – Exec Sum.
4. Scotland's Colonial Markers – Illustrated
5. Summary Legal & Constitutional Case.
6. Exhaustion of the democratic, domestic legal routes.
7. A liberation movement for a hidden dependency.
8. LS Member Supporting Statements.

Justice Pour Tous Internationale (JPTI):

- LS's partner in Geneva to provide access to relevant UN committees and ensure compliance with UN protocols.
- Geneva-based independent human rights organisation with expertise in international law and advocacy.
- holds governments & corporate entities accountable via influential multilateral platforms including the United Nations, the Council of Europe, and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE).
- **Lead: Sharof Aziz**, Human Rights Lawyer and Executive Director JPTI
- Ref. www.jtpi.ch

JUSTICE POUR TOUS INTERNATIONALE

The Detailed Case

- The UN – next steps in the decolonisation process
- Scotland's existing written Constitution
- The Convention of Estates / Royal Burghs
- The UoC, CoR and ToU – key events
- Scotland's Colonial Markers



United Nations - *Decolonization Process*



The 'C24' Committee on Decolonization

- Established 1961 by the General Assembly as its subsidiary organ to progress decolonization
- In 1945 when the UN was established, 750 million people (almost a third of the world's population) - lived in Non-Self-Governing Territories that were administered by colonial Powers
- Since then 80 NSGTs (colonies) have achieved self-determination / independence.
- Decolonization under the UN derives from the principle of "*equal rights and self-determination of peoples*" - as stipulated in Article 1 (2) of the UN Charter, as well as from three specific chapters devoted to the interests of dependent peoples.
- The Charter obliges 'Administering Powers' to recognise and promote the social, economic and political interests of NSGTs and to transmit to the UN information on conditions in these territories.

The 'Fourth' Committee (of the UN GA)

- Decolonization actions are also considered by the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee), one of the six committees of the UN General Assembly.
- The Fourth Committee considers recommendations of the C-24 and prepares draft resolutions and decisions for submission to the plenary of the UN GA.
- The decolonization work of the C24 and the Fourth Committees is assisted by the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (DPPA) and by the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management (DGACM).
- LS preparing Scotland's case for submission to the main session of the Fourth Committee in October, as it prepares the agenda for the Plenary Session of the General Assembly in December.

UN Non-Self-Governing Territories (colonies) – 17



Current C24 Committee Members (29)

- Chair / Vice-Chair held by Saint Lucia and Indonesia



Antigua and Barbuda



Bolivia



Chile



China



Congo



Côte d'Ivoire



Cuba



Dominica



Ecuador



Ethiopia



Fiji



Grenada



India



Indonesia



Iran (Islamic Republic of)



Iraq



Mali



Nicaragua



Papua New Guinea



Russian Federation^[1]



Saint Kitts and Nevis



Saint Lucia



Saint Vincent and the Grenadines



Sierra Leone



Syrian Arab Republic



Timor-Leste



Tunisia



United Republic of Tanzania^[2]



Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

C24 Annual Business Cycle



Scotland's Powerful Pre-Union Constitution

Pre-Union Governance of Scotland:

- 850 AD Scotland (Alba) founded by Kenneth MacAlpin after unification of Gaels & Picts.
- 1286 - Guardians of the Realm established (reps from Church, Burghs, Landowners, People).
- 1290 – Establishment of first Scots Parliament (Colloquium) under John Balliol
- **1310 Declaration of the Clergy** – recognised the ‘King of Scots’ authority, but only with the ‘*consent of the people*’, and not the divine right of monarchs typically found elsewhere (e.g. England, France).
- **1319 Charter of the Stocket** – originally in Aberdeen and then across all Scotland established Common Good assets gifted to burgesses & the people.
- **1320 Declaration of Arbroath** – letter from Scots barons to Pope John XXII asserting Scotland's sovereignty. **1491 – Common Good Act** (still in force today)
- 1545 Convention of the Estates replaces ‘Guardians’ as the second chamber of national administration.
- 1592 – 1707: Scots Parliament offered ‘*lieges intitulat **salvo jure cujuslibet***’ at end of each session, i.e. ‘let whosoever sue the Crown’ – ‘salvo’ was codified in 1663 and was an invitation to ordinary people to challenge any legislation that impinged on their rights.
- **1689 Claim of Right** (and the Oath of Accession) – embedded in the conditions of the 1707 ToU.

Convention of Estates & Convention of Royal Burghs

The Convention of Estates:

The members were collectively referred to as the Three Estates (Scots: Thrie Estaitis), or "three communities of the realm" (tres communitates), until 1690 composed of:

- the first estate of prelates (archbishops, bishops, abbots, and other senior clerics)
- the second estate of the nobility (dukes, marquesses, earls, viscounts, lords of parliament and lay tenants-in-chief)
- the third estate of burgh commissioners (representatives chosen by the royal burghs).

First sitting: 1545 (in reign of Mary of Guise);

Last sitting 1689 (in absence of James VII) - to declare the Claim of Right.

The Convention of the Royal Burghs:

- This 'third estate' was a representative assembly which protected the privileges and pursued the interests of Scotland's principal trading towns from the middle of the 16th century to the second half of the 20th century.
- Its mediaeval roots lie in the 13th C Court of the Four Burghs – comprising delegates from Berwick, Edinburgh, Roxburgh and Stirling.
- Date of first full meeting is July 15 1326, when summoned to appear at the parliament of Robert the Bruce at Cambuskenneth Abbey.
- By 1689, 70 burghs were members, making it the most organised of the three estates represented in the Scots parliament.
- Abolished under local government reorganisation in 1975 and superseded by the present-day Convention of Scottish Local Authorities (COSLA).

The Claim of Right (CoR) 1689

- Passed by the last sitting of the Convention of Estates in 1689 (who ran Scotland 1689 - 1703) and specifically aimed at James VII / II (who did not take the oath of accession); the CoR 1689 restates and upholds Scotland constitutional and religious rights.
- Key part of Scotland's existing written fundamental Constitution, that protects the people and limits the power of parliament and monarchy.
 - *...power is vested in the community of the nation, in the people and only delegated or loaned to the monarch or government, exists in service of the common good, and may be revoked at the will of that community.*
- i.e. 17thC 'popular sovereignty' – v similar to that currently practised in Switzerland in 21stC.
- CoR provided Scots with a legal means to sack an oppressive or corrupt government via the Convention of Estates (who would form an interim government).
- Due to its formal inclusion in the 1707 ToU, the CoR remains in force (in principle) today and was confirmed by Westminster in 1989, 2012 & 2018; however it was ignored and cast aside almost immediately after the ToU by introduction of the 1708 Treason Act imposing English law in Scotland.

What Happened to the Scottish Crown after 1603 ?

Royal Heraldry: post-1707, 1603 - 1707 and pre-1603:



The Treaty of Union 1707 – *key events*

- preceding years to 1707 marked by political coercion, threats of economic sanctions (e.g. Darien and the passing of the English 1705 Alien Act) and military invasion, and bribery of Scots nobles
- ToU signed against the clear wishes of the vast majority of ordinary Scots population (in a 'pre-democratic' age).
- ToU July 1706; Acts of Union ratified by Scots Parliament January 1707 & by Westminster March 1707);
- Articles of Union included Scotland's 1689 Claim of Right, recognised as a pre-condition; this was intended to prevent exercise of England's absolute sovereignty over Scots.
- The English Parliament simply continued to sit after May 1707 with the addition of 45 Scots MPs to its 513 English & Welsh MPs; no new GB parliament was established or opened. (NB Membership of the old Scots Parliament in 1707 comprised c.226 reps of the 'three estates').
- No 'merger' of the Crowns took place (as required by Art.1) - Treaty '*nul ab initio*'.
- Scotland received circa £400,000 in cash as compensation for sharing England's national debt of £18 million ('the equivalent') – subsequently recovered via imposed taxes.

ToU Terms - *ignored / violated immediately:*

- Scotland's CoR and written Constitution (based on sovereignty of the people) is **not compatible** with England's (unwritten) Constitution (which is based on the sovereignty of monarch & parliament).
- This was immediately recognised by the English and 'fixed' by ignoring Scotland's CoR and imposition of the 1708 Treason Act to establish the dominion of the English Crown over the Scottish Crown (rather than a 'unified' crown'). *NOTE: Imposition of English law in Scotland was a direct violation of the terms of the Treaty of Union and was effectively the annexation of Scotland in the name of the English Crown.*
- This was also a violation of the Oath of Accession (part of the CoR) taken by Queen Anne *to protect the rights, territories and laws of Scotland.*
- Despite historical flouting, the CoR was recognised by Westminster in 1989 (as part of the Scottish Constitutional Convention); this *'acknowledged the sovereign right of the Scottish people to determine the form of government best suited to their needs'*.

Scotland's Colonial Markers - examples (1)

CM 1: Military Threat, Invasion, Subjugation.

1708: Military Occupation of Scotland – commenced immediately after the 1707 Anglo-Scottish Union. English government troops forcibly suppressed anti- Union protests across Scotland and subsequent pro-Jacobite uprisings in 1715 and 1745/46.

The 1708 Treason Act was introduced to establish the dominion of the English Crown over the Scottish Crown (rather than a 'unified crown'). Imposition of English law in Scotland was a direct violation of the terms of the Treaty of Union. It enabled the violent suppression and deliberate destruction of Scotland's ancient Highland clan society by government military forces during the mid-18th Century.

Post-1746: Military Occupation, Subjugation and War Crimes – decades of brutal military occupation of the Scottish Highlands following the Battle of Culloden, combined with new government laws to outlaw and eradicate the native language (Gaelic), dress, music, religion and customs, effectively destroyed Scotland's ancient system of clans.

The brutality of the English Occupation from 1746 has largely been written out of Scottish history along with the records of the overwhelming popular opposition to England's colonisation of Scotland under the pretext of a union.

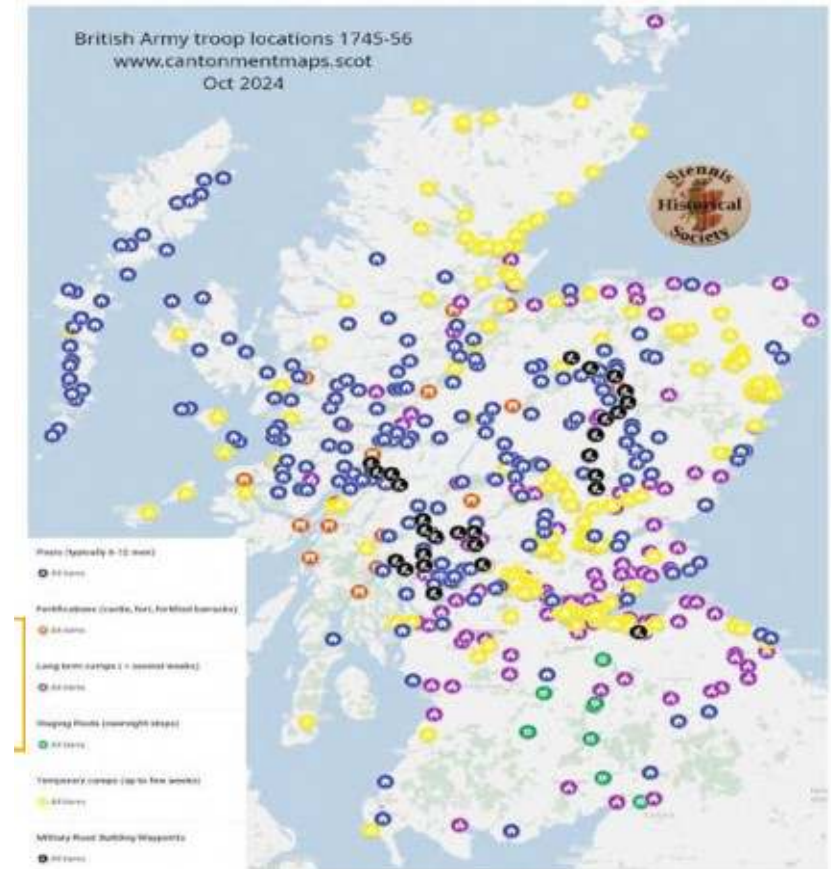


Fig. 1. Cantonment types and locations

Scotland's Colonial Markers - examples (2)

CM 2: Ethnic Displacement, Settler Occupation.

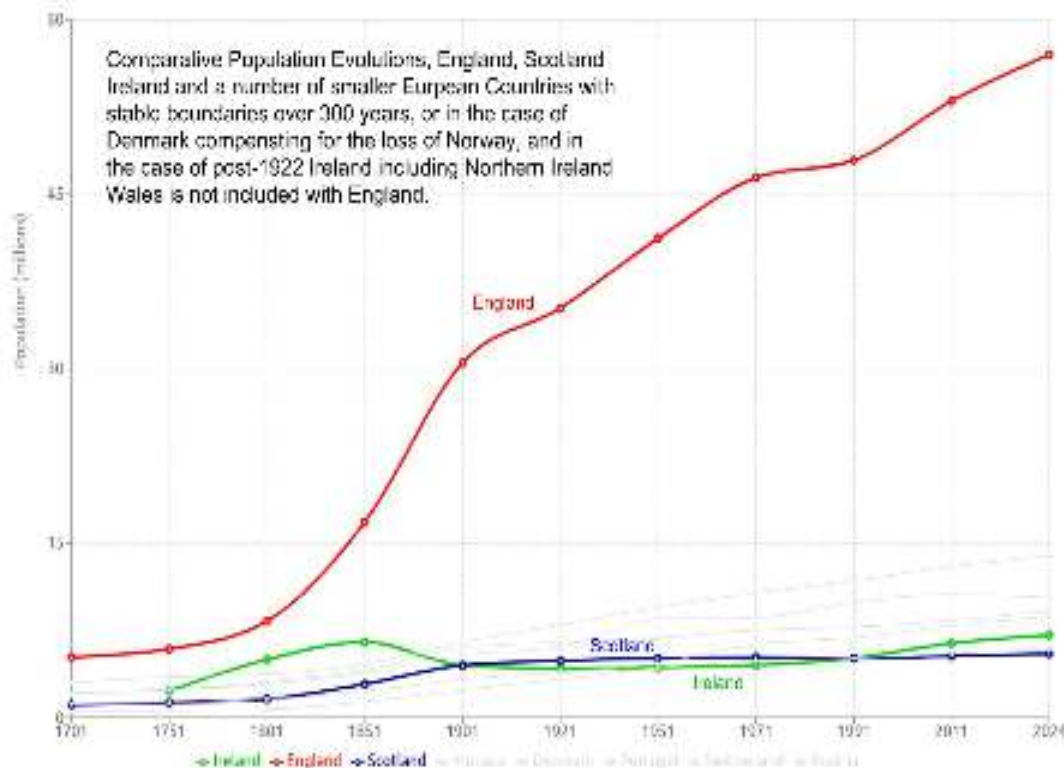
Post-1746: Destruction of the Scottish Clan system and initiation of the Scottish Land Clearances

Initially enabled by the **1746 Heritable Jurisdictions (Scotland) Act**, the primary purpose of which was to dismantle the traditional judicial powers held by Scottish Clan chiefs and other hereditary Scottish landholders and farmers and consolidate legal authority in the English Crown and its appointed officials.

1846-1856: Highland Potato Famine, combined with Land Clearances - triggered a new wave of mass emigration of impoverished Scots (mainly to North America, Australia and New Zealand) and ongoing rural depopulation in Scotland.

1851: Scottish Land Clearances – Forced removal of the indigenous Scots peasant population to access prime land by the elite. Landlords served inhabitants with notices of eviction to which there was little right of appeal and evictions went ahead. No one was safe from forcible eviction during the second half of the 19th Century..

1920s – 1970s: Empire Settlement Act 1922 – British State resettlement scheme subsidised transport cost and targeted Scots to move to British overseas colonies during much of the 20th Century. Outcome = steady Scots demographic collapse during 18 – 21 Century and a low population today.



Scotland's Colonial Markers - examples (3)

CM 3: Cultural and Linguistic Imperialism, Cultural Genocide and Cultural Assimilation.

1707 – 2025: Linguistic Imperialism and Linguicide. The period since the Union has seen a substantial long-term decline in the speakers of Scotland's indigenous languages, due to a combination of discrimination, punishment, lack of teaching and neglect by the Anglo-British state authorities.

The cultural objective of the Anglo-British State towards the Celtic nations (Scotland, Wales, Ireland) has been to make them ever more Anglophone and Anglicised, as part of a long-established imposed colonial language educational policy.

1889-2025 Anglicisation of Scotland's Higher Education. The traditional Scottish approach to Education emphasized broad philosophical foundations and 'first principles' thinking across disciplines, reflecting Enlightenment ideals and close connections to Continental European universities,

Every aspect of this ancient nation's cultural, linguistic, social and political life is under threat from the Administering Power – ***given the proportion of Scottish Academics at Scotland's ancient Universities (Aberdeen, Edinburgh, St Andrew's) is less than 10% (2020), this has become more urgent than ever.***

Colonial Marker 4: Colonial Administration.

2000 – 2025: England's continued subjugation, domination and exploitation of Scotland in the 21st century. Continued colonization of Scotland by England was ensured by the reserving of all key functions under devolution to the Westminster Parliament. Reserved Matters amount to around 70% of the UK government's annual legislative programme and include all of the key political, economic and fiscal levers of state.

1. Constitutional matters: The Crown, Union of Scotland and England, UK Parliament
2. Foreign affairs: International relations, EU relations, Defence, National security
3. Economic and fiscal matters: Monetary policy, Currency, Financial services, Most taxation, National insurance, Public service borrowing
4. Home affairs: Immigration, Border control, Drug policy, Data protection, National security, Counter-terrorism
5. Energy: Nuclear energy, Electricity, Coal, Oil and gas, Renewables, Energy regulation
6. Transport: Aviation, Railways, Road traffic law, Marine transport
7. Employment: Employment rights, Industrial relations, Health and safety
8. Social Security: Most welfare benefits, Pensions
9. Broadcasting: BBC, Media regulation
10. Equal opportunities legislation.

Scotland's Colonial Markers - examples (4)

CM 5: Colonial Exploitation.

1940s, 1950s, 1960s: Misuse of Scottish sovereign territory for biological warfare and experimental nuclear testing. During the mid-20th Century the Anglo-British state located experimental biological and nuclear testing programmes in remote parts of north and west Scotland.

1973: Closure of Scotland's Stock Exchanges and its longer-term consequences for Scotland's economy and industries. This closure moved the Scottish Stock Exchange (1) - the centre of investment business in Scotland - out of Scotland, and into England (mainly London), thus hampering attempts by Scottish businesses and industry to expand and invest in newer technologies and leading many to seek investment from offshore entities that both assumed ownership and extracted profit from Scotland's economy.

1999: Transfer of 15,500 km2 of Scotland's internal waters and territorial seas, to England. This changed the existing established maritime boundary between Scotland and England in the North Sea in England's favour. And permits exploitation of historical Scottish maritime resources (including fisheries and mineral rights) by UK government for the benefit of England.

1970s – 2025: Colonial Economic Plunder – Oil & Gas and Renewable Energy; the realities of an energy-rich Scotland plundered under colonial rule. This concerns the theft ("exported" with an insignificant fraction of the proceeds coming to Scotland) of Scotland's vast oil and gas wealth, which is still ongoing, and with much of Scotland's gas production also used to support England's gas-powered electricity generation. It also concerns Scotland's vast renewable energy production which is being plundered ("exported" at no cost to the importing country) for use in England.

Household electricity prices worldwide in September 2023, for major oil + gas producing countries (in U.S. \$ per kilowatt-hour): Country	U.S. \$ per kilowatt-hour
Scotland/UK	0.44
USA	0.17
Mexico	0.12
Norway	0.11
UAE	0.08
Russia	0.06
Venezuela	0.05
Saudi Arabia	0.05
Qatar	0.03
Nigeria	0.02
Iran	0.02

Scotland's Colonial Markers - examples (5)

CM 6: Denial of Self Determination

2014: A false referendum on Scottish independence. The combination of an open franchise, the media bias and the breaching of the campaigning “purdah” period with new initiatives/’bribes’ offered as inducements to vote “No” late in the campaign period meant that the 2014 referendum was only a simulation of a democratic expression and the result used to convince the international community that Scotland is indeed a voluntary partner in a union of nations and wishes to remain there by consent.

2016: Scots Denied National Choice in EU Referendum. In holding the EU referendum, the UK government did not acknowledge or respect the legitimate sovereignty of Scotland and as a result, Scotland under force by the UK government left the EU in January 2020 after 47 years of membership, despite clearly voting to remain and against its national democratic will.

2015-2025 continued refusal by Westminster to recognise several separate mandates democratically obtained by Scotland's National Party. In 2022, the UK Supreme Court ruled that the Scottish government cannot hold further independence referenda without the UK government's consent.

CM 7: Shared Features of Colonized Societies.

Post-colonial theory (*Fanon, Memmi, Nandy et al*) established how colonial violence creates intergenerational psychological trauma which manifests as persistent anxiety and depression in colonized populations. This creates a framework of self-hatred and cultural alienation that continues to affect health outcomes long after formal colonialism ends. This psychological impact combined with material deprivation, economic marginalization and social degradation, leads to historical trauma response - visible in high rates of substance abuse and mental health issues across generations. The systematic denigration of native languages / cultural practices creates profound psychological damage where the colonized begin to view their own cultural practices and language as backward or primitive.

Scotland's Health Crisis is an ongoing colonial legacy. With an average life expectancy at birth of just 77.1 years (and in the most deprived areas only 47 years) Scotland lags comparable European states and in all other indicators underperforms England and the European nation average. Scotland has 4-5 times the European average for drug deaths and 3 times the alcohol deaths. ***This is used as a stick to beat those administering Scotland, chastising them for not achieving more with consistently less financial resources and with no direct access to Scotland's own resources.***

Summary / Close

- Parallels with Ireland
- Next steps – at UN and here in Scotland
- Summary



Parallels between Scotland and Ireland

	Scotland:	Ireland:
Colonial Stages:	Increasing constraints on Scotland's national independence from 1603 (shared monarch with England) from England's greater political and military power.	Under English control for eight centuries; had its own parliament from 14C until 1800 (although it was subject to English veto).
Stage 1: Client State / De Facto Colony	Incorporated into the Union in 1707 under economic and military duress, and against the wishes of the vast majority of the Scottish people.	In 1801 Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the Union amidst dissent in the Irish parliament. Ireland sent 100 MPs to Westminster.
Stage 2: Forced into Union	Theft of land; destruction of indigenous clan system; famine with tens of thousands of deaths; forced emigration; military occupation & British army garrisons; violent oppression of the native people; and resource theft (oil, gas, renewables) in the modern era.	Theft of land; destruction of the indigenous clan system; famine with 2 million deaths; forced emigration; military occupation & British army garrisons; violent oppression of the native people; resource theft (incl. meat & grain during famine).
Stage 3: Colonial Exploitation	Devolved parliament from 1999 with limited powers. With pro-independence administration since 2007.	Home rule in Ireland enabled by the 1914 Government of Ireland Act, but the British refused to enact without military conscription for WW1.
Stage 4: Denied Self-Government	2014 independence referendum used an open voting franchise (to include temporary residents, second home owners and recent arrivals), was covered by a biased UK media and had inducements offered by UK politicians late in the campaign to vote "No", resulting in a failure to win a majority vote.	Brutal suppression of the Easter 1916 uprising lead to Sinn Féin winning the 1918 general election, refusing to sit at Westminster and forming a new parliament in Dublin (Dail Eireann).
Stage 5: Decolonisation	Continued unilateral denial of right to self-determination by Westminster (and Supreme Court 2023), despite increasing support in polls.	Anglo-Irish war of independence (1919-21) lead to the creation of the Irish Free State 1922 with partition and six counties remaining part of UK.
	Scotland remains colonised today.	The Irish Free State initially remained as a Dominion within the British Empire, until it declared an independent Irish republic in 1948. Ireland remains partly colonised today.

The LS / Salvo Campaign

UN Petition Process

- Advance Notice of Petition submitted to C24 on 07 March 2025.
- Attendance at substantive sessions of the C24 Committee and Human Rights Council event (June) in NYC and Geneva
- Sponsorship from members state(s) required to progress petition and ensure formal listing
- Detailed submission of Scotland's case to the main session of the Fourth Committee in October
- Route may progress via the appointment of a Committee of Enquiry & Rapporteur by the GA Fourth Committee, or via direct instruction to C-24
- Additional legal counsel opinion may be required to support, later in 2025.

Other International Outreach

- aiming to consolidate international recognition of Scotland's status as a Non-Self-Governing Territory through advocacy, strategic representation, and diplomacy, both regionally and globally, within relevant UN frameworks and other relevant organisations.
- Networking with similar movements (in Ireland & elsewhere)

Domestic Campaign (Salvo):

- 14 regional campaigning hubs able to mobilise circa 7,000 'boots on the ground'
- Specific campaign issues include: Freeports, Our Land, Grangemouth, Energy, Education.
- Offer of formal Affiliation status to indy groups who publicly support LS / Salvo objectives.
- Restoration of modern Convention of Estates.

Summary / Close

Scotland's Position:

- The ToU is a fraud and never came into effect; Scotland is not in a voluntary partnership that it can leave, but rather it has been annexed and exploited by England under the guise of the fictional 'United Kingdom' since 1707.
- Scotland continues to suffer today from the adverse effects of more than 300 years of colonial exploitation.
- Scotland has an ancient and unique written Constitution that vests sovereignty with the people (very similar to the 'popular sovereignty' practised in Switzerland today) and that remains in force today (but is ignored).
- Confirmation of Scotland as an NSGT by the UN, will provide the international recognition essential to progressing the decolonisation of Scotland, free from interference by the Anglo-British State.

Actions to Support LS/ Salvo:

- Join LS / Salvo and/or contribute financially
- Support the domestic campaign in Scotland
- Support restoration of a modern Convention of Estates for Scotland
- Seek public Affiliation with Liberation Scotland
- Preparation for Holyrood 2026.

