

TREATY OF NEUILLY

(27 November 1919)

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The United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan,
These Powers being described in the present Treaty as the Principal Allied and Associated Powers;

Belgium, China, Cuba, Greece, the Hedjaz, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, the Serb-Croat-Slovene State, Siam and Czecho-Slovakia,

These Powers constituting, with the Principal Powers mentioned above, the Allied and Associated Powers,

of the one part;

And Bulgaria,

of the other part;

Whereas on the request of the Royal Government of Bulgaria an Armistice was granted to Bulgaria on September 29, 1918, by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers in order that a Treaty of Peace might be concluded, and

Whereas the Allied and Associated Powers are equally desirous that the war in which certain among them were successively involved, directly or indirectly, against Bulgaria, and which originated in the declaration of war against Serbia on July 28, 1914, by Austria-Hungary, and in the hostilities opened by Bulgaria against Serbia on October 11, 1915, and conducted by Germany in alliance with Austria-Hungary, with Turkey and with Bulgaria, should be replaced by a firm, just and durable Peace,

For this purpose the High Contracting Parties have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States of America:

The Honourable Frank Lyon Polk, Under-Secretary of State;

The Honourable Henry White, formerly Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States at Rome and Paris;

General Tasker H.Bliss, Military Representative of the United States on the Supreme War Council;

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India:

Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, M.P., Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;

Sir Eyre Crowe, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Minister Plenipotentiary, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;

And

for the Dominion of Canada:

The Honourable Sir George Halsey Perley, K.C.M.G., High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom;

for the Commonwealth of Australia:

The Right Honourable Andrew Fisher, High Commissioner for Australia in the United Kingdom;

for the Union of South Africa:

Mr. Reginald Andrew Blankenberg, O.B.E., Acting High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa in the United Kingdom;

for the Dominion of New Zealand:

The Honourable Sir Thomas Mackenzie, K.C.M.G., High Commissioner for New Zealand in the United Kingdom;

for India:

Sir Eyre Crowe, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

The President of the French Republic:

Mr. Georges Clemenceau, President of the Council, Minister of War;

Mr. Stephen Pichon, Minister for Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Louis-Lucien Klotz, Minister of Finance;

Mr. André Tardieu, Commissary General for Franco-American Military Affairs;

Mr. Jules Cambon, Ambassador of France;

His Majesty the King of Italy:

The Honourable Maggiorino Ferraris, Senator of the Kingdom;

The Honourable Guglielmo Marconi, Senator of the Kingdom;

Sir Giacomo de Martino, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary;

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan:

Mr. K. Matsui, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of H.M. the Emperor of Japan at Paris;

His Majesty the King of the Belgians:

Mr. Jules van den Heuvel, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Minister of State;

Mr. Rolin-Jaequemyns, Member of the Institute of Private International Law, Secretary-General of the Belgian Delegation;

The President of the Chinese Republic:

Mr. Vickyuin Wellington Koo;

Mr. Sao-ke Alfred Sze;

The President of the Cuban Republic:

Dr. Rafael Martinez Ortiz, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Cuban Republic at Paris;

His Majesty the King of the Hellenes:

Mr. Elefthérios Venizelos, President of the Council of Ministers;

Mr. Nicolas Politis, Minister for Foreign Affairs;

His Majesty the King of the Hedjaz:

Mr. Rustem Haidar;

Mr. Abdul Hadi Aouni;

The President of the Polish Republic:

Mr. Ladislas Grabski;

Mr. Stanislas Patek, Minister Plenipotentiary;

The President of the Portuguese Republic:

Dr. Affonso Da Costa, formerly President of the Council of Ministers;

Mr. Jayme Batalha Reis, Minister Plenipotentiary;

His Majesty the King of Roumania:

Mr. Victor Antonesco, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of H.M. the King of Roumania at Paris;

General Constantin Coanda, Corps Commander, A.D.C. to the King, formerly President of the Council of Ministers;

His Majesty the King of the Serbs, the Croats, and the Slovenes:

Mr. Nicolas P. Pachitch, formerly President of the Council of Ministers;

Mr. Ante Trumbic, Minister for Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Ivan Zolger, Doctor of Law;

His Majesty the King of Siam:

His Highness Prince Charoon, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of H.M. the King of Siam at Paris;

The President of the Czecho-Slovak Republic:

Mr. Eduard Benes, Minister for Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Stephen Osusky, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Czecho-Slovak Republic at London;

Bulgaria:

Mr. Alexander Stamboliski, President of the Council of Ministers, Minister of War;

Who, having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

From the coming into force of the present Treaty the state of war will terminate.

From that moment, and subject to the provisions of the present Treaty, official relations will exist between the Allied and Associated Powers and Bulgaria.

PART I.

THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Articles 1 to 26 and Annex

[. . .]

PART II.

FRONTIERS OF BULGARIA.

ARTICLE 27.

The frontiers of Bulgaria shall be fixed as follows:

1. *With the Serb-Croat-Slovene State:* [. . .]

2. *With Greece:*

From the point defined above eastwards to the point where it leaves the watershed between the basins of the Mesta-Karasu on the south and the Maritsa (Marica) on the north near point 1587 (Dibikli),

the frontier of 1913 between Bulgaria and Greece,

3. *On the South, with territories which shall be subsequently attributed by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers:*

Thence eastwards to point 1295 situated about 18 kilometres west of Kuchuk-Derbend, a line to be fixed on the ground following the watershed between the basin of the Maritsa on the north, and the basins of the Mesta-Karasu and the other rivers which flow directly into the Aegean Sea on the south;

thence eastwards to a point to be chosen on the frontier of 1913 between Bulgaria and Turkey about 4 kilometres north of Kuchuk-Derbend,

a line to be fixed on the ground following as nearly as possible the crest line forming the southern limit of the basin of the Akcehisar (Dzuma) Suju;

thence northwards to the point where it meets the river Maritsa,
the frontier of 1913;

thence to a point to be chosen about 3 kilometres below the railway station of Hadi-K. (Kadikoj), the principal course of the Maritsa downstream;

thence northwards to a point to be chosen on the apex of the salient formed by the frontier of the Treaty of Sofia, 1915, about 10 kilometres east-south-east of Jisr Mustafa Pasha,

a line to be fixed on the ground;

thence eastwards to the Black Sea,

the frontier of the Treaty of Sofia, 1915, then the frontier of 1913.

4. *The Black Sea:* [. . .]

5. *With Roumania:* [. . .]

PART III.

POLITICAL CLAUSES

SECTION I.

SERB-CROAT- SLOVENE STATE.

[...]

SECTION II.

GREECE.

ARTICLE 42.

Bulgaria renounces in favour of Greece all rights and title over the territories of the Bulgarian Monarchy situated outside the frontiers of Bulgaria as laid down in Article 27, Part II (Frontiers of Bulgaria), and recognised by the present Treaty, or by any Treaties concluded for the purpose of completing the present settlement, as forming part of Greece.

ARTICLE 43.

A Commission consisting of seven members, five nominated by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, one by Greece, and one by Bulgaria, will be appointed fifteen days after the coming into force of the present Treaty to trace on the spot the frontier line described in Article 27 (2), Part II (Frontiers of Bulgaria), of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE 44.

Bulgarian nationals habitually resident in the territories assigned to Greece will obtain Greek nationality *ipso facto* and will lose their Bulgarian nationality.

Bulgarian nationals, however, who became resident in these territories after January 1, 1913, will not acquire Greek nationality without a permit from Greece.

ARTICLE 45.

Within a period of two years from the coming into force of the present Treaty, Bulgarian nationals over 18 years of age and habitually resident in the territories assigned to Greece in accordance with the present Treaty will be entitled to opt for Bulgarian nationality.

Option by husband will cover his wife and option by parents will cover their children under 18 years of age.

Persons who have exercised the above right to opt must within the succeeding twelve months transfer their place of residence to the State for which they have opted.

They will be entitled to retain their immovable property in the territory of the other State where they had their place of residence before exercising their right to opt. They may carry with them their movable property of every description. No export or import duties may be imposed upon them in connection with the removal of such property.

ARTICLE 46.

Greece accepts and agrees to embody in a Treaty with the Principal Allied and Associated Powers such provisions as may be deemed necessary by these Powers to protect the interests of inhabitants of that State who differ from the majority of the population in race, language or religion.

Greece further accepts and agrees to embody in a Treaty with the Principal Allied and Associated Powers such provisions as these Powers may deem necessary to protect freedom of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of other nations.

ARTICLE 47.

The proportion and nature of the financial obligations of Bulgaria which Greece will have to assume on account of the territory placed under her sovereignty will be determined in accordance with Article 141, Part VIII (Financial Clauses), of the present Treaty.

Subsequent agreements will decide all questions which are not decided by the present Treaty and which may arise in consequence of the cession of the said territory.

SECTION III.

THRACE.

ARTICLE 48.

Bulgaria renounces in favour of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers all rights and title over the territories in Thrace which belonged to the Bulgarian Monarchy and which, being situated outside the new frontiers of Bulgaria as described in Article 27 (3), Part II (Frontiers of Bulgaria), have not been at present assigned to any State.

Bulgaria undertakes to accept the settlement made by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers in regard to these territories, particularly in so far as concerns the nationality of the inhabitants.

The Principal Allied and Associated Powers undertake to ensure the economic outlets of Bulgaria to the Aegean Sea.

The conditions of this guarantee will be fixed at a later date.

SECTION IV.

PROTECTION OF MINORITIES.

[...]

SECTION V.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

[...]

ARTICLE 59.

Bulgaria hereby recognises and accepts the frontiers of Austria, Greece, Hungary, Poland, Roumania, the Serb-Croat-Slovene State and the Czecho-Slovak State as these frontiers may be determined by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers.

PART IV.

MILITARY, NAVAL AND AIR CLAUSES.
[...]

PART V.

PRISONERS OF WAR AND GRAVES.
[...]

PART VI.

PENALTIES.
[...]

PART VII.

REPARATION.
[...]

ARTICLE 126.

Bulgaria undertakes to seek for and forthwith to return to Greece, Roumania, and the Serb-Croat-Slovene State respectively any records or archives or any articles of archaeological, historic or artistic interest which have been taken away from the territories of those countries during the present war.

Any dispute between the Powers above named and Bulgaria as to their ownership of any such articles shall be referred to an arbitrator to be appointed by the Inter-Allied Commission, and whose decision shall be final.

[...]

PART VIII.

FINANCIAL CLAUSES.
[...]

PART IX.

ECONOMIC CLAUSES.
[...]

PART X.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

[...]

PART XI.

PORTS, WATERWAYS AND RAILWAYS.

[...]

PART XII.

LABOUR.

[...]

PART XIII.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

[...]

ARTICLE 296.

[...]

The present Treaty, in French, in English, and in Italian, shall be ratified. In case of divergence, the French text shall prevail except in Parts I (Covenant of the League of Nations) and XII (Labour), where the French and English texts shall be of equal force.

The deposit of ratifications shall be made at Paris as soon as possible.

Powers of which the seat of the Government is outside Europe will be entitled merely to inform the Government of the French Republic through their diplomatic representative at Paris that their ratification has been given; in that case they must transmit the instrument of ratification as soon as possible.

A first procès-verbal of the deposit of ratifications will be drawn up as soon as the Treaty has been ratified by Bulgaria on the one hand, and by three of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers on the other hand.

From the date of this first procès-verbal the Treaty will come into force between the High Contracting Parties who have ratified it. For the determination of all periods of time provided for in the present Treaty this date will be the date of the coming into force of the Treaty.

In all other respects the Treaty will enter into force for each Power at the date of the deposit of its ratification.

The French Government will transmit to all the signatory Powers a certified copy of the procès-verbaux of the deposit of ratifications.

In Faith whereof the above-named Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty.

Done at Neuilly-sur-Seine, the twenty-seventh day of November, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, in a single copy which will remain deposited in the archives of the French Republic, and of which authenticated copies will be transmitted to each of the Signatory Powers.

(L.S.) Frank L. Polk.

(L.S.) Henry White.

(L.S.) Tasker H. Bliss.
(L.S.) Cecil Harmsworth.
(L.S.) Eyre A. Crowe.
(L.S.) George H. Perley.
(L.S.) Andrew Fisher.
(L.S.) Thomas Mackenzie.
(L.S.) R. A. Blankenberg.
(L.S.) Eyre A. Crowe.
(L.S.) G. Clemenceau.
(L.S.) S. Pichon.
(L.S.) L. -L. Klotz.
(L.S.) Andre Tardieu.
(L.S.) Jules Cambon.
(L.S.) Guglielmo Marconi.
(L.S.) G. de Martino.
(L.S.) K. Matsui.
(L.S.) J. Van Den Heuvel.
(L.S.) Rolin-Jaequemyns.
(L.S.) Virkyuin Wellington Koo.
(L.S.) Rafael Martinez Ortiz.
(L.S.) Eleftherios Venizelos.
(L.S.) N. Politis.
(L.S.) M. Rustem Haidar.
(L.S.) Aouni Abdul-Hadi.
(L.S.) L. Grabski.
(L.S.) St. Patek.
(L.S.) Affonso Costa.
(L.S.) Jayme Batalha Reis.
(L.S.) Nik. P. Patchitch.
(L.S.) Dr. Ante Trumbic.
(L.S.) Dr. Ivan Zolger.
(L.S.) Charoon.
(L.S.) Dr. Edvard Benes.
(L.S.) Stefan Osusky.
(L.S.) Al. Stamboliiski.