

This PDF was generated on 28/01/2022 from online resources of
the **Qatar Digital Library**

The online record can be viewed at:

http://www.qdl.qa/en/archive/81055/vdc_100000001491.0x00028f

It contains extra information, high resolution zoomable views and transcriptions.

**‘TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at
Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and
Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part
of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.’**

Holding Institution	British Library: India Office Records and Private Papers
Reference	Mss Eur F112/280/2
Date(s)	1923-1924 (CE, Gregorian)
Written in	English and French in Latin
Extent and Format	1 volume (126 folios)
Copyright for document	<u>Unknown</u>



About this record

A printed copy of the Treaty of Peace with Turkey, commonly referred to as the Treaty of Lausanne. The treaty was signed on 24 July 1923 and formally ended the conflict between the Ottoman Empire and other nations (including Great Britain) that had begun at the onset of the First World War. The volume was printed and published by HM Stationery Office, London, 1923 (Treaty Series No. 16 (1923). Cmd. 1929). The treaty is printed in the French original and English translation.

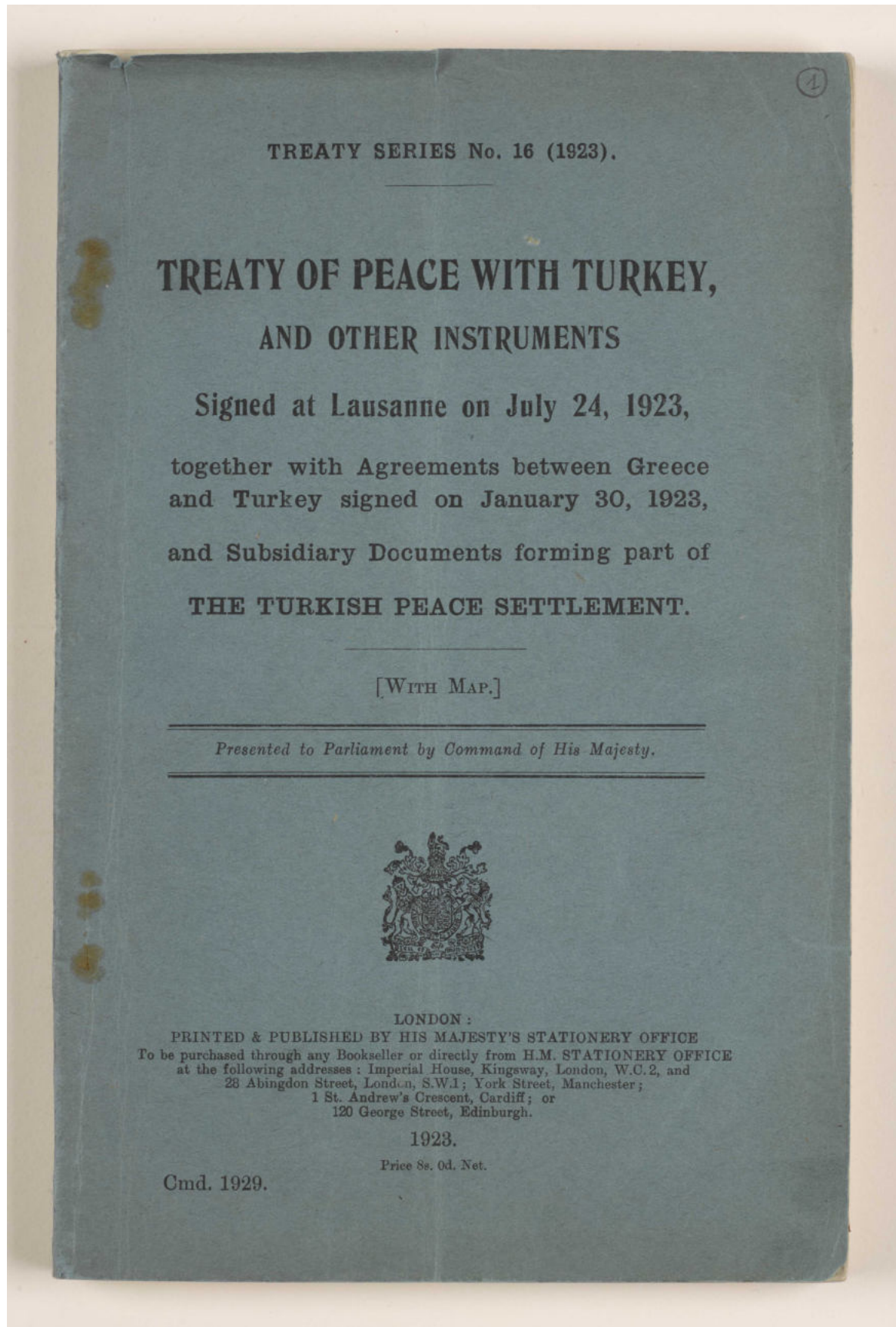
The treaty is divided into seventeen sections (numbered I-XVII): I. Treaty of Peace; II. Straits Convention; III. Convention respecting the Thracian frontier; IV. Convention respecting conditions of Residence and Business and Jurisdiction; V. Commercial Convention; VI. Convention concerning the Exchange of Greek and Turkish Populations, signed at Lausanne January 30, 1923; VII. Agreement between Greece and Turkey respecting the reciprocal restitution of interned civilians and the exchange of prisoners of war, signed at Lausanne 23 January 1923; VIII. Declaration relating to the Amnesty; IX. Declaration relating to Muslim properties in Greece; X. Declaration relating to sanitary matters in Turkey; XI. Declaration relating to the administration of justice in Turkey; XII. Protocol relating to certain concessions granted in the Ottoman Empire; XIII. Protocol relating to the accession of Belgium and Portugal to certain provisions and instruments signed at Lausanne; XIV. Protocol relating to the evacuation of the Turkish territory occupied by the British, French

and Italian forces; XV. Protocol relating to the Karagatch [Karaağaç] territory and the Islands of Imbros [Gökçeada] and Tenedos [Bozcaada]; XVI. Protocol relating to the Treaty concluded at Sèvres between the principal Allied Powers and Greece on August 10, 1920, concerning the protection of minorities in Greece, and the Treaty concluded on the same day between the same Powers relating to Thrace; XVII. Protocol relating to signature by the Serb-Croat-Slovene State.

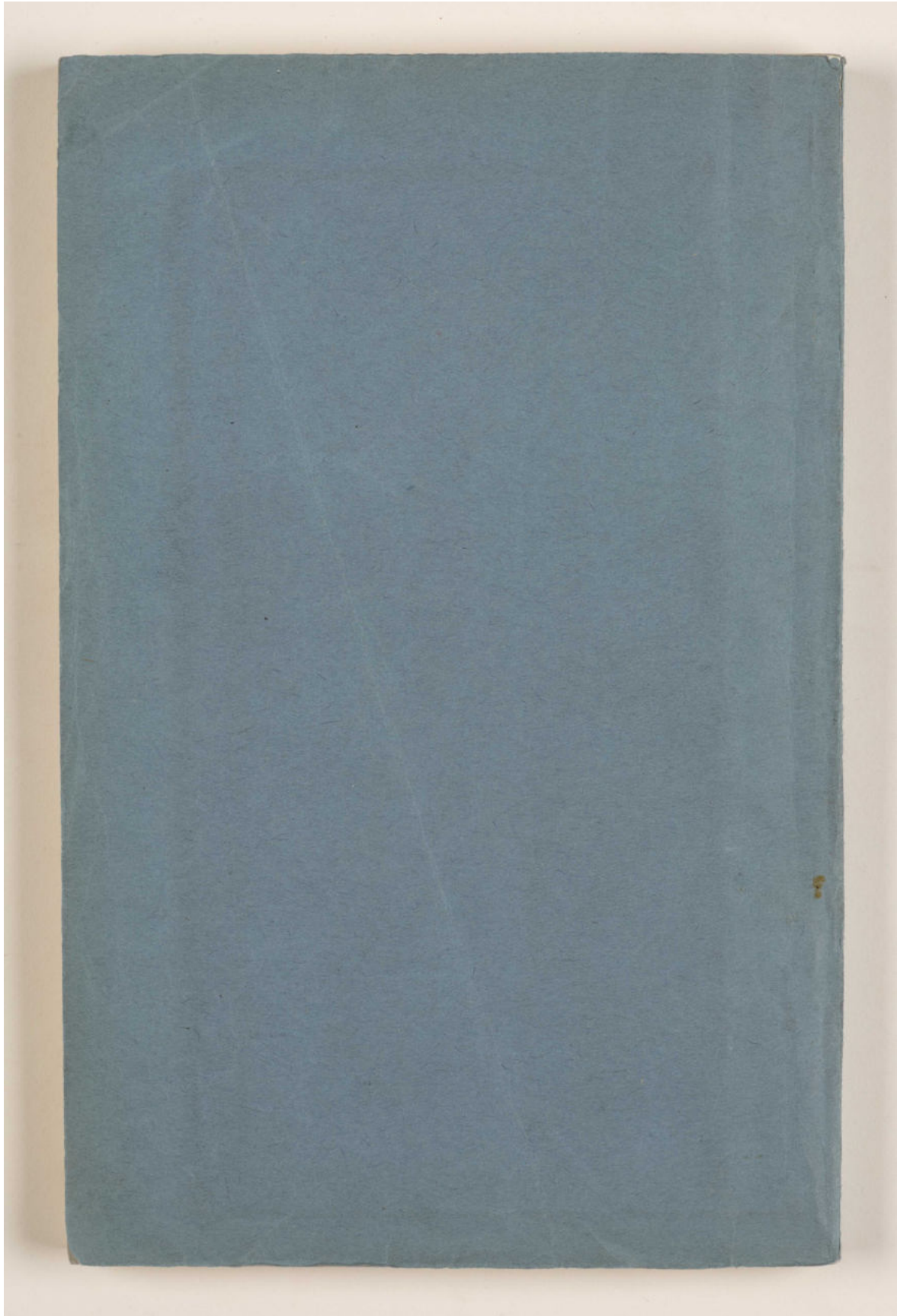
The volume also includes copies of correspondence relating to the treaty, including letters exchanged between the High Commissioner to Constantinople, Sir Horace George Montagu Rumbold, who signed the Treaty of Lausanne on behalf of the British Government, and the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ismet Pasha [Mustafa İsmet İnönü]. A map of those parts of southeastern Europe affected by the treaty is also enclosed in the volume (f 126).

The volume is accompanied by a loose folio (f 128), entitled 'NOTE ON THE TREATY OF PEACE (TURKEY) BILL, 1924.', originally presented by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to Parliament. The note was printed and published by HM Stationery Office, London, in 1924.

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [front] (1/260)



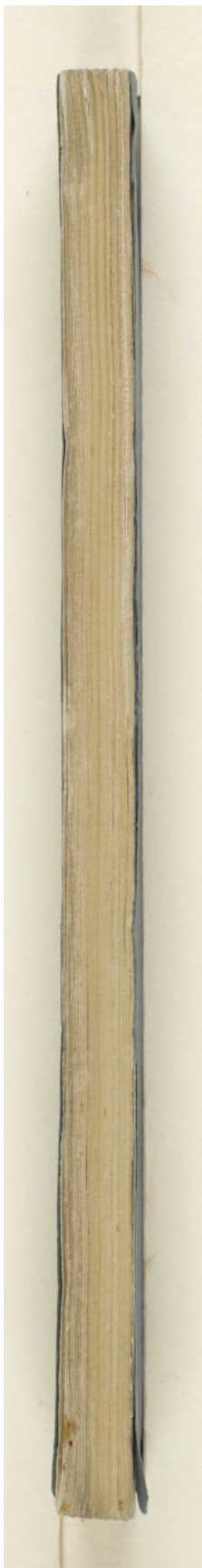
'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [back] (2/260)



'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [spine] (3/260)



'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [edge] (4/260)



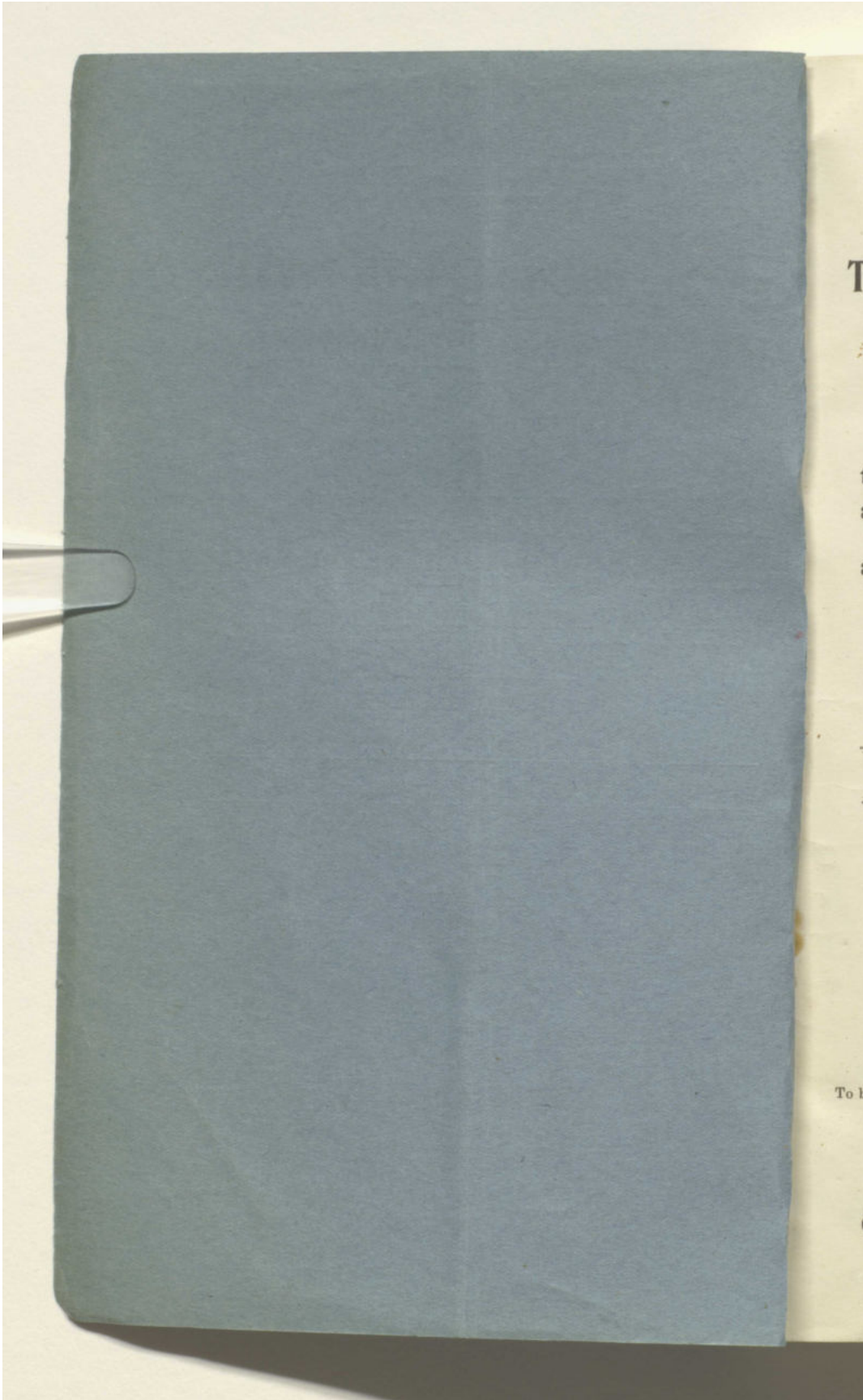
'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [head] (5/260)



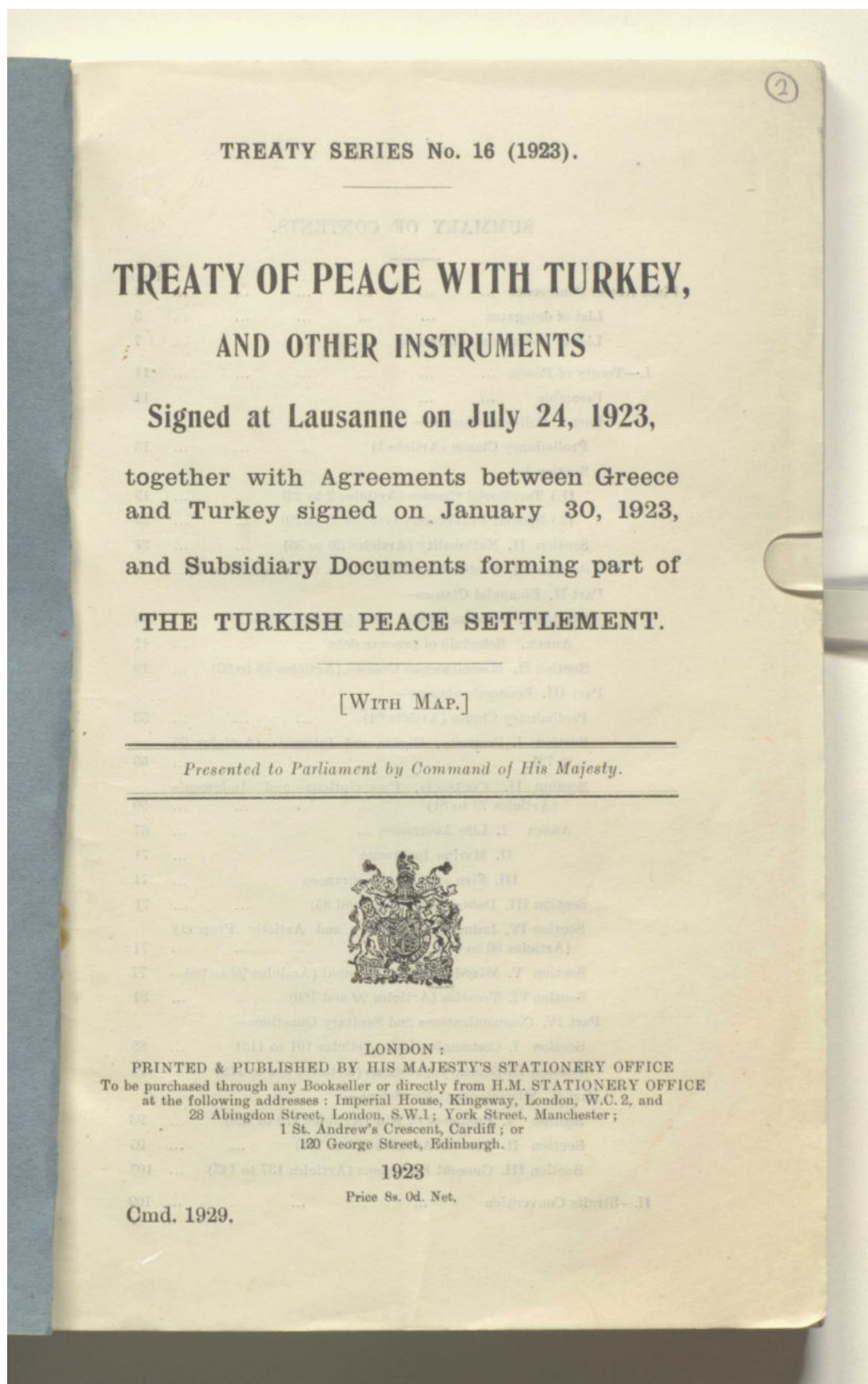
'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [tail] (6/260)



'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [front-i] (7/260)



'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [2r] (8/260)



'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [2v] (9/260)

SUMMARY OF CONTENTS.

	Page
Final Act of Conference	3
List of delegates	3
List of instruments drawn up	7
I.—Treaty of Peace	11
Preamble	11
Part I. Political Clauses—	
Preliminary Clause (Article 1)	13
Section I—	
(1.) Territorial Clauses (Articles 2 to 22)	13
(2.) Special Provisions (Articles 23 to 29)	23
Section II. Nationality (Articles 30 to 36)	27
Section III. Protection of Minorities (Articles 37 to 45)... ..	29
Part II. Financial Clauses—	
Section I. Ottoman Public Debt (Articles 46 to 57)	35
Annex. Schedule of pre-war debt	47
Section II. Miscellaneous Clauses (Articles 58 to 63)	49
Part III. Economic clauses—	
Preliminary Clause (Article 64)	53
Section I. Property, Rights and Interests (Articles 65 to 72)	53
Section II. Contracts, Prescriptions and Judgments (Articles 73 to 81)	59
Annex I. Life Assurance	67
II. Marine Insurance	71
III. Fire and other Insurances	71
Section III. Debts (Articles 84 and 85)	71
Section IV. Industrial, Literary and Artistic Property (Articles 86 to 91)	71
Section V. Mixed Arbitral Tribunal (Articles 92 to 98)... ..	77
Section VI. Treaties (Articles 99 and 100)	81
Part IV. Communications and Sanitary Questions—	
Section I. Communications (Articles 101 to 113)	85
Section II. Sanitary Questions (Articles 114 to 118)	91
Part V. Miscellaneous Provisions—	
Section I. Prisoners of War (Articles 119 to 123)	93
Section II. Graves (Articles 124 to 136)	95
Section III. General Provisions (Articles 137 to 143)	103
II.—Straits Convention	109

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [3r] (10/260)

(3)

CONTENTS. iii

		Page
	III.—Convention respecting the Thracian frontier	129
	IV.—Convention respecting conditions of Residence and Business and Jurisdiction	139
	Chapter I. Conditions of Residence and Business	
	Preliminary clause (Article 1)... ..	141
	Section I. Entry and Residence (Articles 2 to 7)	141
	Section II. Fiscal clauses (Articles 8 to 13)	145
	Chapter II. Jurisdiction (Articles 14 to 18)	149
	Chapter III. Final Provisions (Articles 19 to 21)	151
	V.—Commercial Convention	153
	Section I. (Articles 1 to 8)	157
	Annex I. List of articles subject to the coefficient 9	163
	II. Consumption taxes	163
	III. Form of certificate of origin	165
	Section II. (Articles 9 to 11)	167
	Section III. (Articles 12 to 15)	169
	General Provisions (Articles 16 to 19)	171
	VI.—Convention concerning the Exchange of Greek and Turkish Populations, signed at Lausanne January 30, 1923	175
	Protocol attached to above relative to the release of able-bodied men	185
	VII.—Agreement between Greece and Turkey respecting the reciprocal restitution of interned civilians and the exchange of prisoners of war, signed at Lausanne January 30, 1923	187
	Chapter I. Interned civilians (Articles 1 to 3)	187
	Chapter II. Prisoners of war (Articles 4 and 5)	189
	Chapter III. Commission for the execution of the agreement (Articles 6 and 7)	189
	VIII.—Declaration relating to the Amnesty	191
	Protocol attached to the above	195
	IX.—Declaration relating to Moslem properties in Greece	197
	X.—Declaration relating to sanitary matters in Turkey	199
	XI.—Declaration relating to the administration of justice in Turkey	201
	XII.—Protocol relating to certain concessions granted in the Ottoman Empire	203
	Section I. (Articles 1 to 8)	203
	Section II. (Articles 9 to 13)	203
	Declaration attached to the above	211

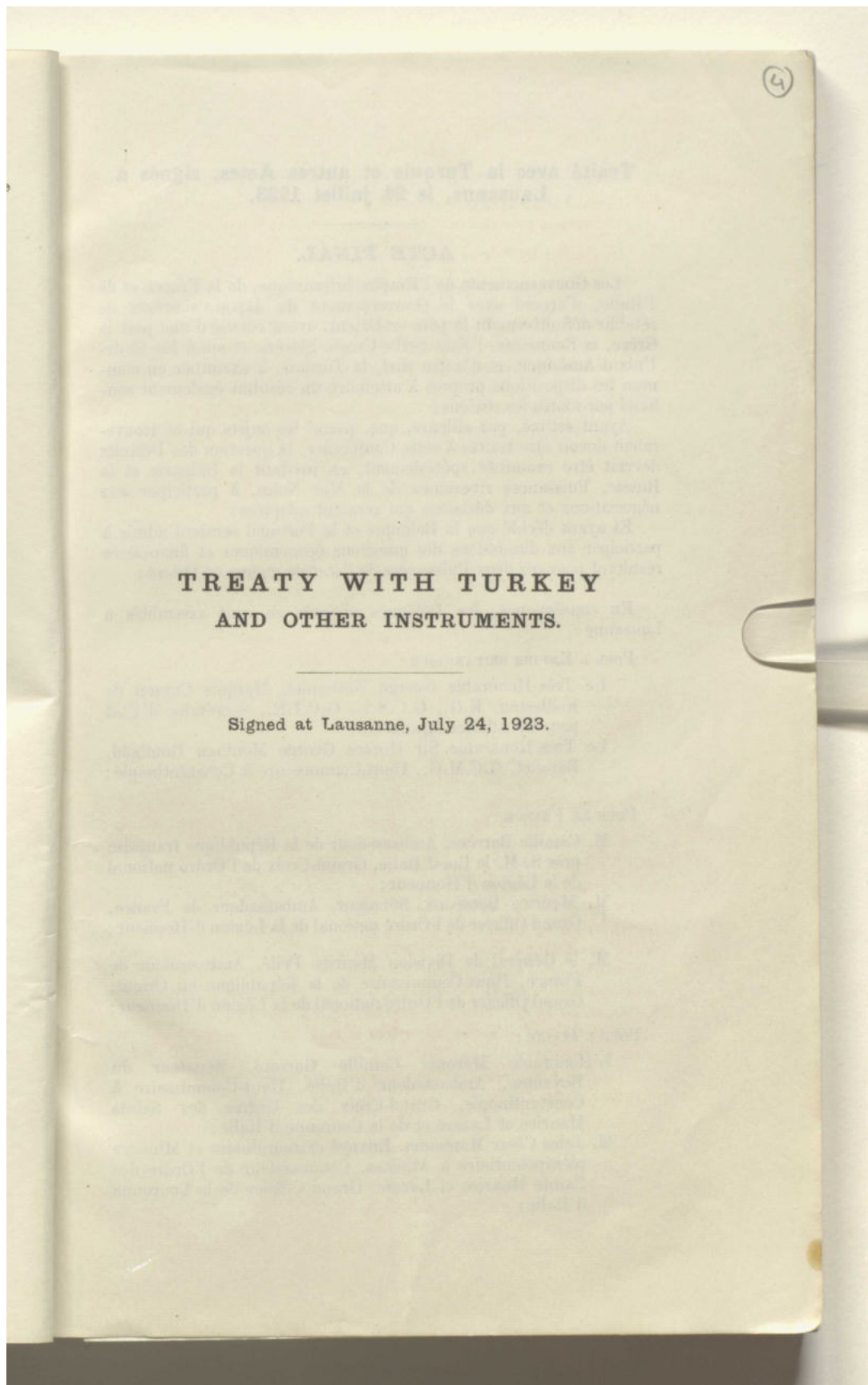
1660 Wt. — 2250 7/23 P.O.P. [19368]

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [3v] (11/260)

iv CONTENTS.

	Page
XIII.—Protocol relating to the accession of Belgium and Portugal to certain provisions and instruments signed at Lausanne ...	213
Declaration by Belgian delegate	213
Declaration by Portuguese delegate	215
XIV.—Protocol relating to the evacuation of the Turkish territory occupied by the British, French and Italian forces ...	215
Declaration attached to the above	219
XV.—Protocol relative to the Karagatch territory and the Islands of Imbros and Tenedos	223
XVI.—Protocol relating to the Treaty concluded at Sèvres between the principal Allied Powers and Greece on August 10, 1920, concerning the protection of minorities in Greece, and the Treaty concluded on the same day between the same Powers relating to Thrace	225
XVII.—Protocol relating to signature by the Serb-Croat-Slovene State	227
Letters exchanged between Ismet Pasha and Sir H. Rumbold respecting the exemption of Allied nationals, who suffered from the Smyrna fire, from the payment of the arrears of temettu tax due for the financial year 1922-1923	229
Letter addressed by the delegates of the three inviting Powers to Ismet Pasha in connection with the suppression of Article 70 of the original draft Treaty of Peace (financial operations of the Council of the Ottoman Debt after October 30, 1918)	229
Footnote: Copy of draft letter referred to in above document.	
Letters exchanged between Ismet Pasha and Sir H. Rumbold respecting the treatment to be accorded by the Turkish Government to British religious, scholastic and medical establishments and charitable institutions in Turkey	231
Letters exchanged between Ismet Pasha and Sir H. Rumbold respecting cabotage	233
Letter addressed by Ismet Pasha to Sir H. Rumbold enclosing copy of letter sent by Ismet Pasha to Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth and Co. and Messrs. Vickers, Limited; together with copy of acknowledgment sent by Sir H. Rumbold	237
Letter addressed by the Turkish delegation to the President of the Third Committee in regard to certain railway and port concessions in Turkey	239
Convention regarding compensation payable by Greece to Allied nationals	239

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [4r] (12/260)



'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [4v] (13/260)

**Traité avec la Turquie et autres Actes, signés à
Lausanne, le 24 juillet 1923.**

ACTE FINAL.

Les Gouvernements de l'Empire britannique, de la France et de l'Italie, d'accord avec le Gouvernement du Japon, soucieux de rétablir définitivement la paix en Orient, ayant convié d'une part la Grèce, la Roumanie, l'État Serbe-Croate-Slovène et aussi les États-Unis d'Amérique, et d'autre part, la Turquie, à examiner en commun les dispositions propres à atteindre un résultat également souhaité par toutes les nations ;

Ayant estimé, par ailleurs, que, parmi les sujets qui se trouveraient devoir être traités à cette Conférence, la question des Détroits devrait être examinée spécialement, en invitant la Bulgarie et la Russie, Puissances riveraines de la Mer Noire, à participer aux négociations et aux décisions qui seraient adoptées ;

Et ayant décidé que la Belgique et le Portugal seraient admis à participer aux discussions des questions économiques et financières résultant pour ces deux Puissances de l'état de guerre en Orient ;

En conséquence, les Délégués ci-après se sont assemblés à Lausanne :

POUR L'EMPIRE BRITANNIQUE :

Le Très-Honorable George Nathaniel, Marquis Curzon de Kedleston, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Secrétaire d'État pour les Affaires étrangères ;

Le Très-Honorable Sir Horace George Montagu Rumbold, Baronet, G.C.M.G., Haut-Commissaire à Constantinople ;

POUR LA FRANCE :

M. Camille Barrère, Ambassadeur de la République française près S. M. le Roi d'Italie, Grand-Croix de l'Ordre national de la Légion d'Honneur ;

M. Maurice Bompard, Sénateur, Ambassadeur de France, Grand Officier de l'Ordre national de la Légion d'Honneur ;

M. le Général de Division Maurice Pellé, Ambassadeur de France, Haut-Commissaire de la République en Orient, Grand Officier de l'Ordre national de la Légion d'Honneur ;

POUR L'ITALIE :

L'Honorable Marquis Camille Garroni, Sénateur du Royaume, Ambassadeur d'Italie, Haut-Commissaire à Constantinople, Grand-Croix des Ordres des Saints Maurice et Lazare et de la Couronne d'Italie ;

M. Jules César Montagna, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Athènes, Commandeur de l'Ordre des Saints Maurice et Lazare, Grand Officier de la Couronne d'Italie ;

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [5r] (14/260)

**Treaty with Turkey and other Instruments signed at
Lausanne July 24, 1923.**

(Translation.)

FINAL ACT.

The Governments of the British Empire, France and Italy, in agreement with the Government of Japan, being desirous of finally re-establishing peace in the East, and having invited on the one hand Greece, Roumania, the Serb-Croat-Slovene State, and also the United States of America, and on the other hand Turkey, to examine together the arrangements by which a result equally desired by all the nations might be achieved;

And considering further that among the subjects falling to be dealt with by this Conference the question of the Straits ought to be specially examined, Bulgaria and Russia, as littoral Powers of the Black Sea, being invited to participate in the negotiations and the decisions to be taken;

And having decided that Belgium and Portugal should be allowed to take part in the discussion on the economic and financial questions which arose for those two Powers from the state of war in the East;

In consequence the delegates hereafter mentioned met at Lausanne:

FOR THE BRITISH EMPIRE:

The Most Honourable George Nathaniel, Marquess Curzen of Kedleston, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;

The Right Honourable Sir Horace George Montagu Rumbold, Baronet, G.C.M.G., High Commissioner at Constantinople;

FOR FRANCE:

M. Camille Barrère, Ambassador of the French Republic to His Majesty the King of Italy, Grand Cross of the National Order of the Legion of Honour;

M. Maurice Bompard, Senator, Ambassador of France, Grand Officer of the National Order of the Legion of Honour;

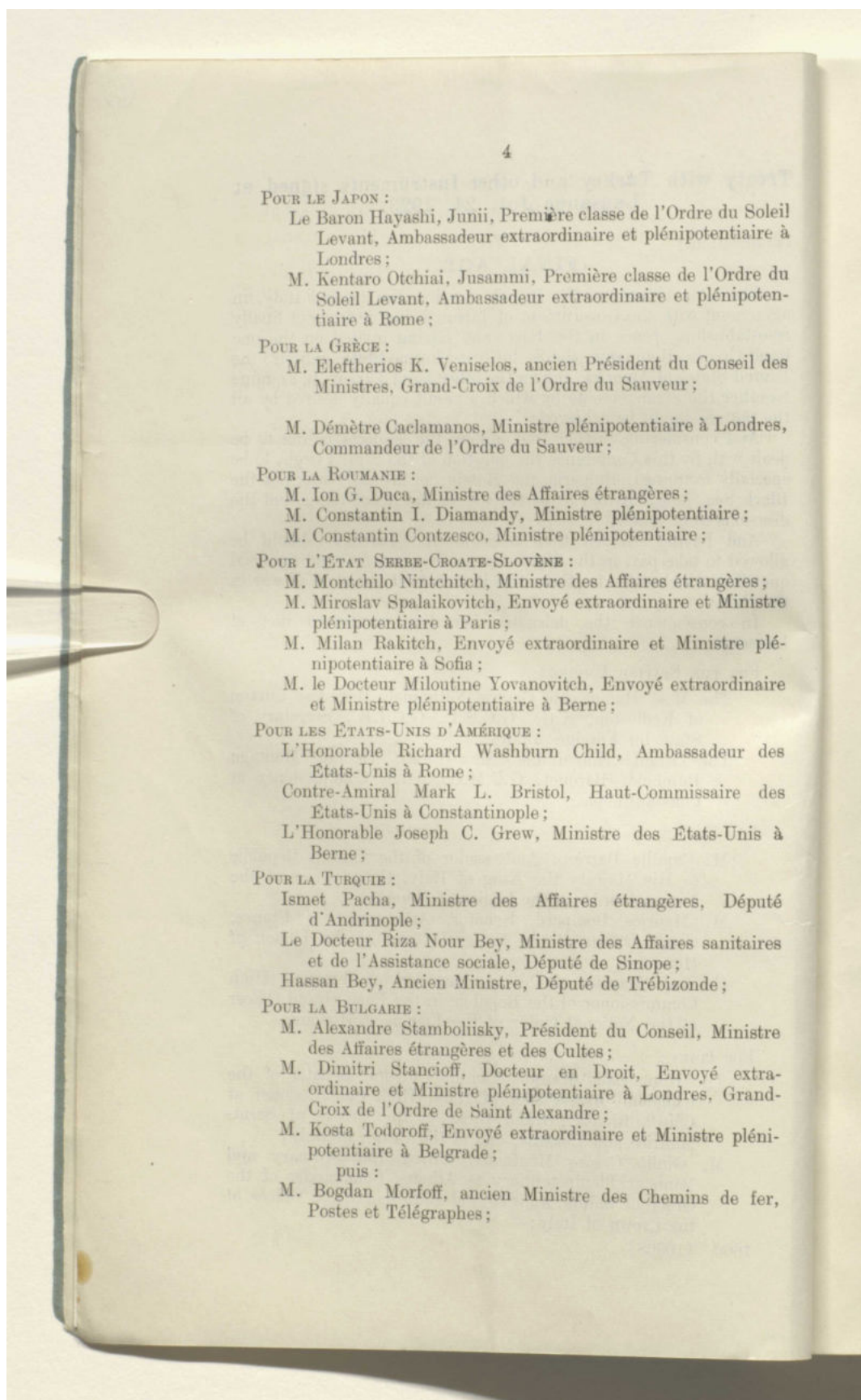
General Maurice Pellé, Ambassador of France, High Commissioner of the Republic in the East, Grand Officer of the National Order of the Legion of Honour;

FOR ITALY:

The Honourable Marquis Camillo Garroni, Senator of the Kingdom, Ambassador of Italy, High Commissioner at Constantinople, Grand Cross of the Orders of Saints Maurice and Lazarus, and of the Crown of Italy;

M. Giulio Cesare Montagna, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Athens, Commander of the Order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus, Grand Officer of the Crown of Italy;

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [5v] (15/260)



'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [6r] (16/260)

5

FOR JAPAN :

Baron Hayashi, Junii, First Class of the Order of the Rising Sun, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at London;

Mr. Kentaro Otchiai, Jusammi, First Class of the Order of the Rising Sun, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Rome;

FOR GREECE :

M. Eleftherios K. Veniselos, formerly President of the Council of Ministers, Grand Cross of the Order of the Saviour;

M. Demetrios Caclamanos, Minister Plenipotentiary at London, Commander of the Order of the Saviour;

FOR ROUMANIA :

M. Ion G. Duca, Minister for Foreign Affairs;

M. Constantine I. Diamandy, Minister Plenipotentiary;

M. Constantine Contzesco, Minister Plenipotentiary;

FOR THE SERB-CROAT-SLOVENE STATE :

M. Montchilo Nintchitch, Minister for Foreign Affairs;

M. Miroslav Spalaikovitch, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris;

M. Milan Rakitch, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Sofia;

Dr. Milutin Yovanovitch, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berne;

FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA :

The Honourable Richard Washburn Child, Ambassador of the United States at Rome;

Rear-Admiral Mark L. Bristol, High Commissioner of the United States at Constantinople;

The Honourable Joseph C. Grew, Minister of the United States at Berne;

FOR TURKEY :

Ismet Pasha, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Deputy for Adrianople;

Dr. Riza Nour Bey, Minister for Health and for Public Assistance, Deputy for Sinope;

Hassan Bey, formerly Minister, Deputy for Trebizond;

FOR BULGARIA :

M. Alexander Stamboliisky, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs;

M. Dimitri Stancioff, Doctor of Law, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at London, Grand Cross of the Order of Saint Alexander;

M. Kosta Todoroff, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Belgrade;

Subsequently :

M. Bogdan Morphoff, formerly Minister of Railways, Posts and Telegraphs;

[10368]

B 3

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [6v] (17/260)

6

POUR LA RUSSIE :

M. Georges V. Tchitcherine ;
M. Christian Rakovsky ;
M. Polikarp G. Mdivani ;
M. Watzlaw W. Vorovski ;

POUR LA BELGIQUE :

M. F. Peltzer, Officier de l'Ordre de Léopold, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Berne ;

POUR LE PORTUGAL :

M. Antonio Maria Bartholomeu Ferreira, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Berne, Commandeur de l'Ordre de Saint Jacques et de l'Epee ;

A la suite de réunions tenues du 20 novembre 1922 au 24 juillet 1923, à l'occasion desquelles certaines autres Puissances ont pu faire connaître leurs vues sur les questions considérées par elles comme les intéressantes, les Actes ci-après énumérés ont été arrêtés :

- I. Traité de Paix, signé le 24 juillet 1923.
- II. Convention concernant le régime des Détroits, signée le 24 juillet 1923.
- III. Convention concernant la frontière de Thrace, signée le 24 juillet 1923.
- IV. Convention relative à l'établissement et à la compétence judiciaire, signée le 24 juillet 1923.
- V. Convention commerciale, signée le 24 juillet 1923.
- VI. Convention concernant l'échange des populations grecques et turques, et Protocole, signés le 30 janvier 1923.
- VII. Accord gréco-turc relatif à la restitution des internés civils et à l'échange des prisonniers de guerre, signé le 30 janvier 1923.
- VIII. Déclaration relative à l'Amnistie, et Protocole, signés le 24 juillet 1923.
- IX. Déclaration relative aux propriétés musulmanes en Grèce, signée le 24 juillet 1923.
- X. Déclaration relative aux questions sanitaires, signée le 24 juillet 1923.
- XI. Déclaration sur l'administration judiciaire, signée le 24 juillet 1923.
- XII. Protocole relatif à certaines concessions accordées dans l'Empire ottoman, et Déclaration, signés le 24 juillet 1923.
- XIII. Protocole relatif à l'accession de la Belgique et du Portugal à certaines dispositions d'Actes signés à Lausanne, et Déclarations de ces deux Puissances concernant ladite accession, signés le 24 juillet 1923.
- XIV. Protocole relatif à l'évacuation des territoires turcs occupés par les forces britanniques, françaises et italiennes, et Déclaration, signés le 24 juillet 1923.

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [7r] (18/260)

7

FOR RUSSIA :

M. George V. Chicherin ;
M. Christian G. Rakovsky ;
M. Polikarp G. Mdivani ;
M. Watzlaw W. Vorowski ;

FOR BELGIUM :

M. F. Peltzer, Officer of the Order of Leopold, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berne ;

FOR PORTUGAL :

M. António Maria Bartholomew Ferreira, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berne, Commander of the Order of Saint James and the Sword.

As the result of meetings held between the 20th November, 1922, and the 24th July, 1923, during which certain other Powers had the opportunity of presenting their views on the questions which they considered of interest to themselves, the Instruments hereafter mentioned have been drawn up :—

- I. Treaty of Peace, signed the 24th July, 1923.
- II. Convention respecting the Régime of the Straits, signed the 24th July, 1923.
- III. Convention respecting the Thracian Frontiers, signed the 24th July, 1923.
- IV. Convention respecting Conditions of Residence and Business and Jurisdiction, signed the 24th July, 1923.
- V. Commercial Convention, signed the 24th July, 1923.
- VI. Convention respecting the Exchange of Greek and Turkish Populations, and Protocol, signed the 30th January, 1923.
- VII. Græco-Turkish Agreement on the Restitution of Interned Civilians and the Exchange of Prisoners of War, signed the 30th January, 1923.
- VIII. Amnesty Declaration, and Protocol, signed the 24th July, 1923.
- IX. Declaration relating to Moslem Properties in Greece, signed the 24th July, 1923.
- X. Declaration relating to Sanitary Matters, signed the 24th July, 1923.
- XI. Declaration relating to the Administration of Justice, signed the 24th July, 1923.
- XII. Protocol relating to certain Concessions granted in the Ottoman Empire, and Declaration, signed the 24th July, 1923.
- XIII. Protocol relating to the accession of Belgium and Portugal to certain provisions of Instruments signed at Lausanne, and Declarations of these two Powers concerning such accession, signed the 24th July, 1923.
- XIV. Protocol relating to the Evacuation of the Turkish territory occupied by the British, French and Italian Forces, and Declaration, signed the 24th July, 1923.

[10368]

B 4

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [7v] (19/260)

8

XV. Protocole relatif au territoire de Karagatch ainsi qu'aux îles de Imbros, et de Tenedos, signé par l'Empire britannique, la France, l'Italie, le Japon, la Grèce et la Turquie le 24 juillet 1923.

XVI. Protocole relatif au Traité conclu à Sèvres entre les Principales Puissances alliées et la Grèce le 10 août 1920 concernant la protection des minorités en Grèce et au Traité conclu à la même date entre les mêmes Puissances relativement à la Thrace, signé le 24 juillet 1923.

XVII. Protocole relatif à la signature par l'État Serbe-Croate-Slovène, signé le 24 juillet 1923.

Les originaux des Actes ci-dessus énumérés, ainsi que du présent Acte, resteront déposés dans les archives du Gouvernement de la République française, qui délivrera une copie authentique de chacun d'eux aux Puissances qui l'auront signé ou, s'il y a lieu, qui y auront accédé ou adhéré, ainsi qu'aux Puissances signataires du Traité de Paix.

En foi de quoi, les Soussignés ont apposé leurs signateurs et leurs cachets au bas du présent Acte.

Fait à Lausanne, le 24 juillet mil neuf cent vingt-trois, en un seul exemplaire.

(L.S.)	HORACE RUMBOLD.
(L.S.)	PELLÉ.
(L.S.)	GARRONI.
(L.S.)	G. C. MONTAGNA.
(L.S.)	K. OTCHIAI.
(L.S.)	E. K. VENISELOS.
(L.S.)	CONST. DIAMANDY.
(L.S.)	CONST. CONTZESCO.
(L.S.)	M. ISMET.
(L.S.)	DR. RIZA NOUR.
(L.S.)	HASSAN.
(L.S.)	B. MORPHOFF.
(L.S.)	STANCIOFF.
(L.S.)	FERNAND PELTZER.
(L.S.)	A. M. BARTHOLOMEU FERREIRA.

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [8r] (20/260)

9

XV. Protocol relating to the Karagatch territory and to the islands of Imbros and Tenedos, signed by the British Empire, France, Italy, Japan, Greece and Turkey on the 24th July, 1923.

XVI. Protocol, signed on the 24th July, 1923, relating to the Treaty, concluded at Sèvres between the Principal Allied Powers and Greece on the 10th August, 1920, concerning the Protection of Minorities in Greece, and to the Treaty relating to Thrace concluded on the same day between the same Powers.

XVII. Protocol relating to signature by the Serb-Croat-Slovene State, signed the 24th July, 1923.

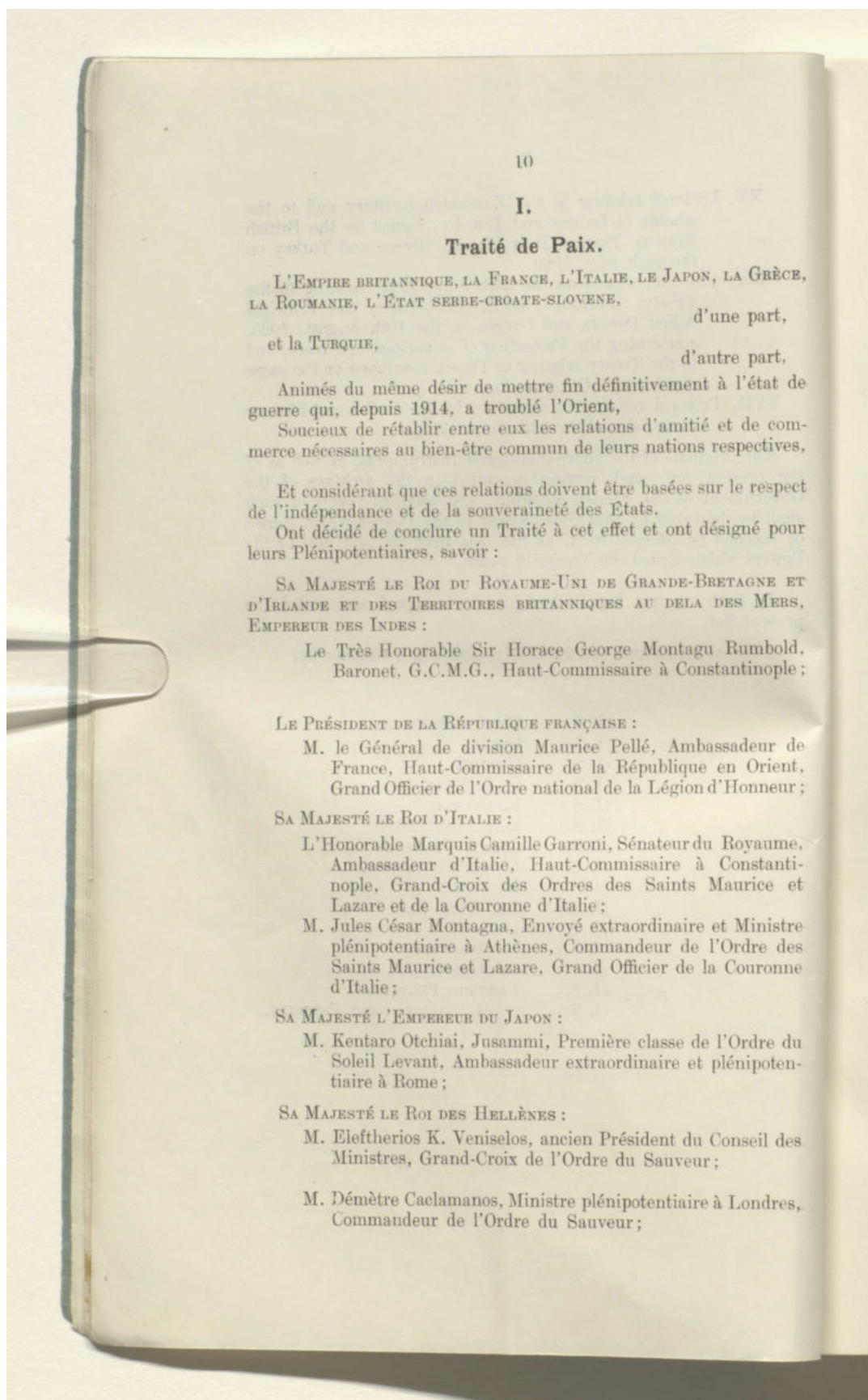
The originals of the above-mentioned Instruments, as well as of the present Act, shall remain deposited in the archives of the Government of the French Republic, and certified copies of each shall be delivered by that Government to the Powers which signed or acceded or adhered to it, as the case may be, and also to the Powers which signed the Treaty of Peace.

In faith whereof the Undersigned have signed and sealed the present Act.

Done at Lausanne, the 24th July, 1923, in a single copy.

(L.S.) HORACE RUMBOLD.
(L.S.) PELLÉ.
(L.S.) GARRONI.
(L.S.) G. C. MONTAGNA.
(L.S.) K. OTCHIAI.
(L.S.) E. K. VENISELOS.
(L.S.) CONST. DIAMANDY.
(L.S.) CONST. CONTZESCO.
(L.S.) M. ISMET.
(L.S.) DR. RIZA NUR.
(L.S.) HASSAN.
(L.S.) B. MORPHOFF.
(L.S.) STANCIOFF.
(L.S.) FERNAND PELTZER.
(L.S.) A. M. BARTHOLOMEU FERREIRA.

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [8v] (21/260)



'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [9r] (22/260)

11

I.

Treaty of Peace.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE, FRANCE, ITALY, JAPAN, GREECE, ROUMANIA
and the SERB-CROAT-SLOVENE STATE,

of the one part,

and TURKEY,

of the other part ;

Being united in the desire to bring to a final close the state of war which has existed in the East since 1914,

Being anxious to re-establish the relations of friendship and commerce which are essential to the mutual well-being of their respective peoples,

And considering that these relations must be based on respect for the independence and sovereignty of States,

Have decided to conclude a Treaty for this purpose, and have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries :—

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND AND OF THE BRITISH DOMINIONS BEYOND THE SEAS, EMPEROR OF INDIA :

The Right Honourable Sir Horace George Montagu Rumbold,
Baronet, G.C.M.G., High Commissioner at Constantinople ;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC :

General Maurice Pellé, Ambassador of France, High Commissioner of the Republic in the East, Grand Officer of the National Order of the Legion of Honour ;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ITALY :

The Honourable Marquis Camillo Garroni, Senator of the Kingdom, Ambassador of Italy, High Commissioner at Constantinople, Grand Cross of the Orders of Saints Maurice and Lazarus, and of the Crown of Italy ;

M. Giulio Cesare Montagna, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Athens, Commander of the Orders of Saints Maurice and Lazarus, Grand Officer of the Crown of Italy ;

HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN :

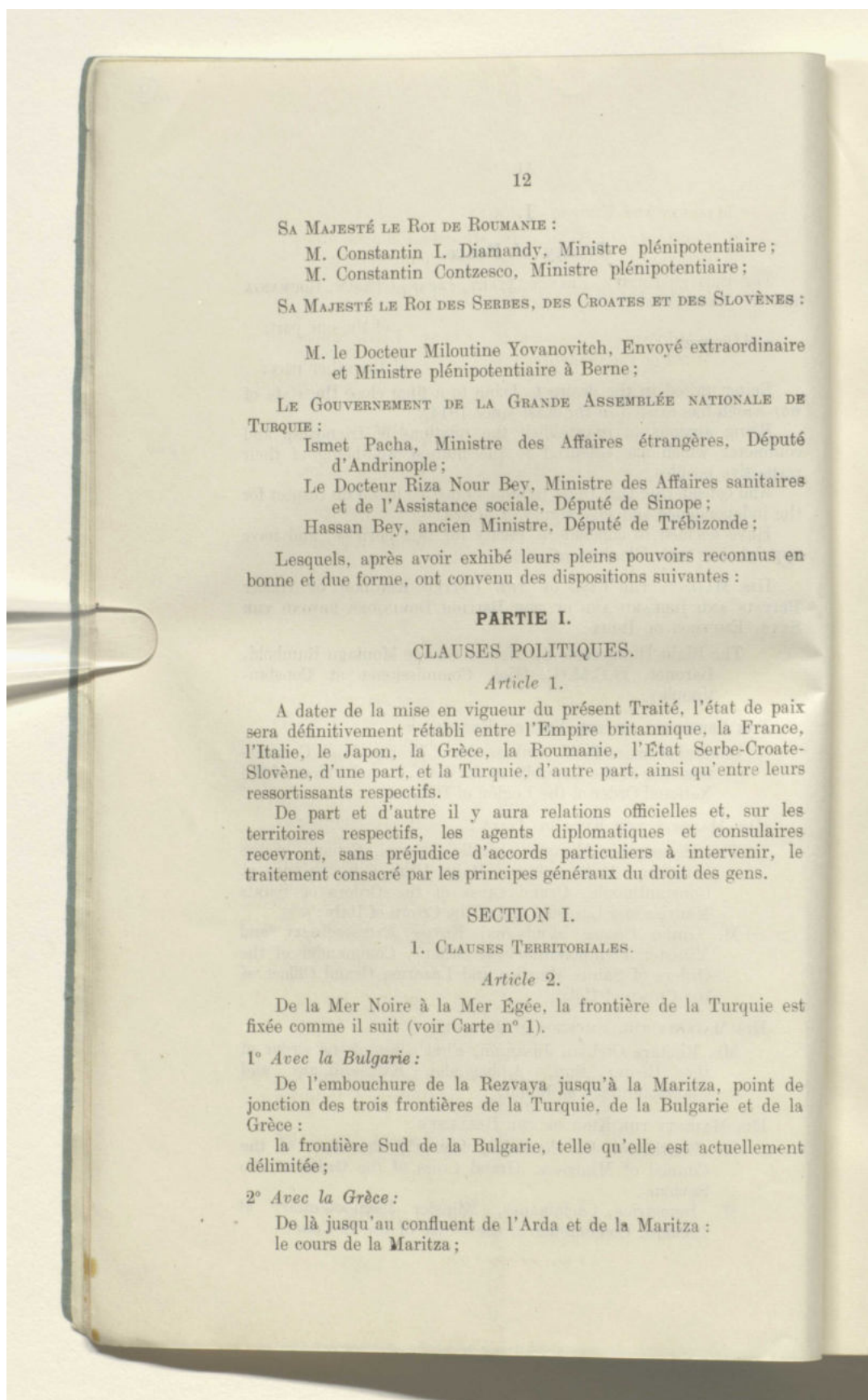
Mr. Kentaro Otchiai, Jusamini, First Class of the Order of the Rising Sun, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Rome ;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THEHELLENES :

M. Eleftherios K. Veniselos, formerly President of the Council of Ministers, Grand Cross of the Order of the Saviour ;

M. Demetrios Caclamanos, Minister Plenipotentiary at London, Commander of the Order of the Saviour ;

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [9v] (23/260)



'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [10r] (24/260)

13

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ROUMANIA :

M. Constantine I. Diamandy, Minister Plenipotentiary ;
M. Constantine Contzesco, Minister Plenipotentiary ;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE SERBS, THE CROATS AND THE SLOVENES :

Dr. Miloutine Yovanovitch, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berne ;

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF TURKEY :

Ismet Pasha, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Deputy for Adrianople ;

Dr. Riza Nour Bey, Minister for Health and for Public Assistance, Deputy for Sinope ;

Hassan Bey, formerly Minister, Deputy for Trebizond ;

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

PART I.

POLITICAL CLAUSES.

Article 1.

From the coming into force of the present Treaty, the state of peace will be definitely re-established between the British Empire, France, Italy, Japan, Greece, Roumania and the Serb-Croat-Slovene State of the one part, and Turkey of the other part, as well as between their respective nationals.

Official relations will be resumed on both sides and, in the respective territories, diplomatic and consular representatives will receive, without prejudice to such agreements as may be concluded in the future, treatment in accordance with the general principles of international law.

SECTION I.

1. TERRITORIAL CLAUSES.

Article 2.

From the Black Sea to the Ægean the frontier of Turkey is laid down as follows (see Map No. 1).*

(1.) *With Bulgaria :*

From the mouth of the River Rezvaya, to the River Maritza, the point of junction of the three frontiers of Turkey, Bulgaria and Greece :

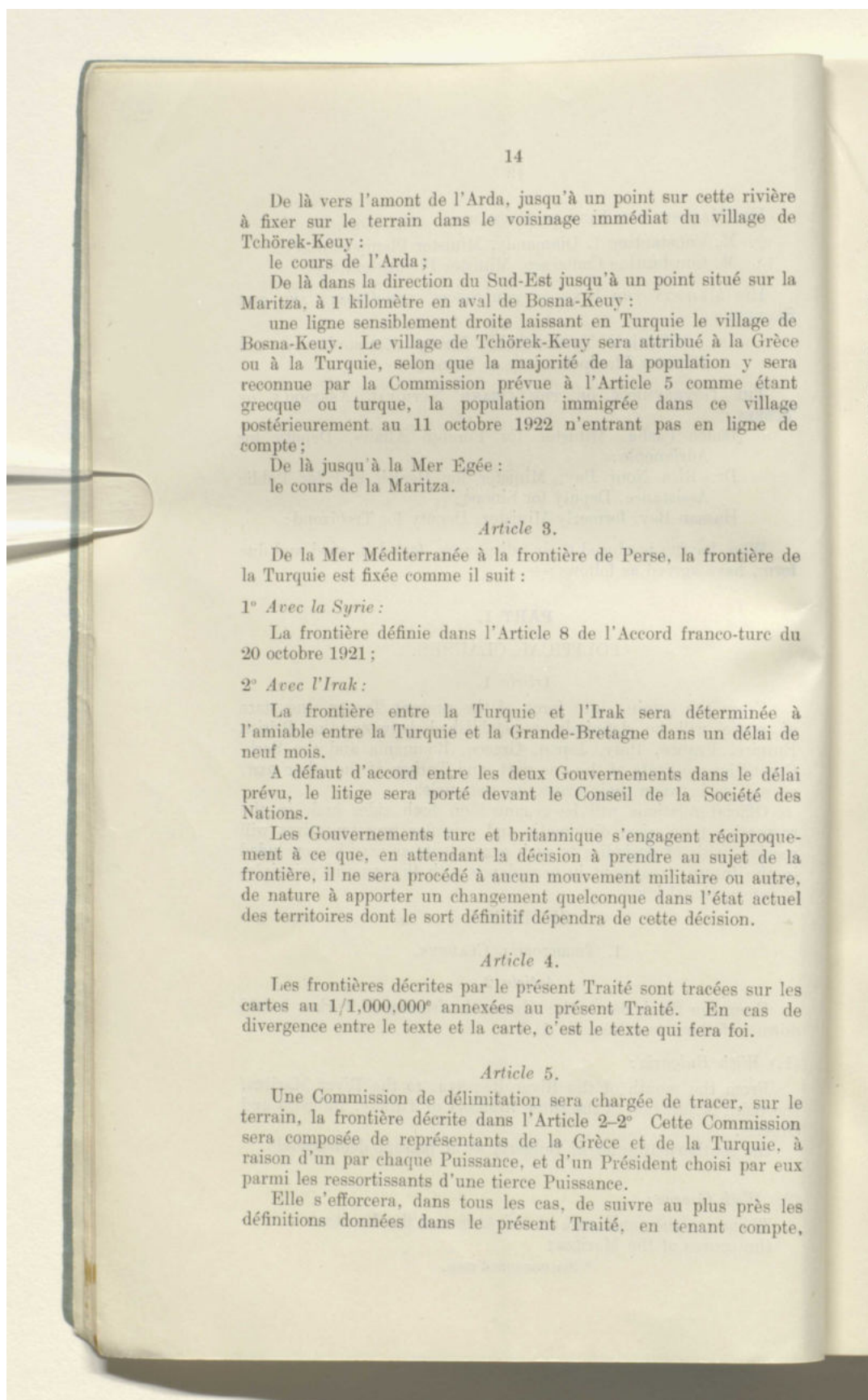
the southern frontier of Bulgaria as at present demarcated ;

(2.) *With Greece :*

Thence to the confluence of the Arda and the Maritza :
the course of the Maritza ;

* See combined map.

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [10v] (25/260)



'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [11r] (26/260)

15

then upstream along the Arda, up to a point on that river to be determined on the spot in the immediate neighbourhood of the village of Tehörek-Keuy :

the course of the Arda :

thence in a south-easterly direction up to a point on the Maritza, 1 kilom. below Bosna-Keuy :

a roughly straight line leaving in Turkish territory the village of Bosna-Keuy. The village of Tehörek-Keuy shall be assigned to Greece or to Turkey according as the majority of the population shall be found to be Greek or Turkish by the Commission for which provision is made in Article 5, the population which has migrated into this village after the 11th October, 1922, not being taken into account ;

thence to the Ægean Sea :
the course of the Maritza.

Article 3.

From the Mediterranean to the frontier of Persia, the frontier of Turkey is laid down as follows :

(1.) *With Syria :*

The frontier described in Article 8 of the Franco-Turkish Agreement of the 20th October, 1921 ;

(2.) *With Iraq :*

The frontier between Turkey and Iraq shall be laid down in friendly arrangement to be concluded between Turkey and Great Britain within nine months.

In the event of no agreement being reached between the two Governments within the time mentioned, the dispute shall be referred to the Council of the League of Nations.

The Turkish and British Governments reciprocally undertake that, pending the decision to be reached on the subject of the frontier, no military or other movement shall take place which might modify in any way the present state of the territories of which the final fate will depend upon that decision.

Article 4

The frontiers described by the present Treaty are traced on the one in a million maps attached to the present Treaty. In case of divergence between the text and the map, the text will prevail.

Article 5.

A Boundary Commission will be appointed to trace on the ground the frontier defined in Article 2 (2). This Commission will be composed of representatives of Greece and of Turkey, each Power appointing one representative, and a president chosen by them from the nationals of a third Power.

They shall endeavour in all cases to follow as nearly as possible the descriptions given in the present Treaty, taking into account

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [11v] (27/260)

16

autant que possible, des limites administratives et des intérêts économiques locaux.

Les décisions de la Commission seront prises à la majorité des voix et seront obligatoires pour les Parties intéressées.

Les dépenses de la Commission seront supportées également par les Parties intéressées.

Article 6.

En ce qui concerne les frontières définies par le cours d'un fleuve ou d'une rivière et non par ses rives, les termes " cours " ou " chenal " employés dans les descriptions du présent Traité signifient : d'une part, pour les fleuves non navigables, la ligne médiane du cours d'eau ou de son bras principal, et d'autre part, pour les fleuves navigables, la ligne médiane du chenal de navigation principal. Toutefois, il appartiendra à la Commission de délimitation de spécifier si la ligne frontière suivra, dans ses déplacements éventuels, le cours ou le chenal ainsi défini, ou si elle sera déterminée d'une manière définitive par la position du cours ou du chenal au moment de la mise en vigueur du présent Traité.

A moins de stipulations contraires du présent Traité, les frontières maritimes comprennent les îles et les îlots situés à moins de trois milles de la côte.

Article 7.

Les États intéressés s'engagent à fournir à la Commission de délimitation tous documents nécessaires à ses travaux, notamment des copies authentiques des procès-verbaux de délimitation des frontières actuelles ou anciennes, toutes les cartes à grande échelle existantes, les données géodésiques, les levés exécutés et non publiés, les renseignements sur les divagations des cours d'eau frontières. Les cartes, données géodésiques et levés même non publiés, se trouvant en la possession des autorités turques, devront être remis à Constantinople, dans le plus bref délai possible dès la mise en vigueur du présent Traité, au Président de la Commission.

Les États intéressés s'engagent, en outre, à prescrire aux autorités locales de communiquer à la Commission tous documents, notamment les plans, cadastres et livres fonciers, et de lui fournir sur sa demande tous renseignements sur la propriété, les courants économiques et autres informations nécessaires.

Article 8.

Les États intéressés s'engagent à prêter assistance à la Commission de délimitation, soit directement, soit par l'entremise des autorités locales, pour tout ce qui concerne le transport, le logement, la main-d'œuvre, les matériaux (poteaux, bornes) nécessaires à l'accomplissement de sa mission.

En particulier, le Gouvernement turc s'engage à fournir, s'il est nécessaire, le personnel technique propre à assister la Commission de délimitation dans l'accomplissement de sa tâche.

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [12r] (28/260)

17

as far as possible administrative boundaries and local economic interests.

The decision of the Commission will be taken by a majority and shall be binding on the parties concerned.

The expenses of the Commission shall be borne in equal shares by the parties concerned.

Article 6.

In so far as concerns frontiers defined by a waterway as distinct from its banks, the phrases "course" or "channel" used in the descriptions of the present Treaty signify, as regards non-navigable rivers, the median line of the waterway or of its principal branch, and, as regards navigable rivers, the median line of the principal channel of navigation. It will rest with the Boundary Commission to specify whether the frontier line shall follow any changes of the course or channel which may take place, or whether it shall be definitely fixed by the position of the course or channel at the time when the present Treaty comes into force.

In the absence of provisions to the contrary, in the present Treaty, islands and islets lying within three miles of the coast are included within the frontier of the coastal State.

Article 7.

The various States concerned undertake to furnish to the Boundary Commission all documents necessary for its task, especially authentic copies of agreements fixing existing or old frontiers, all large scale maps in existence, geodetic data, surveys completed but unpublished, and information concerning the changes of frontier watercourses. The maps, geodetic data, and surveys, even if unpublished, which are in the possession of the Turkish authorities, must be delivered at Constantinople with the least possible delay from the coming into force of the present Treaty to the President of the Commission.

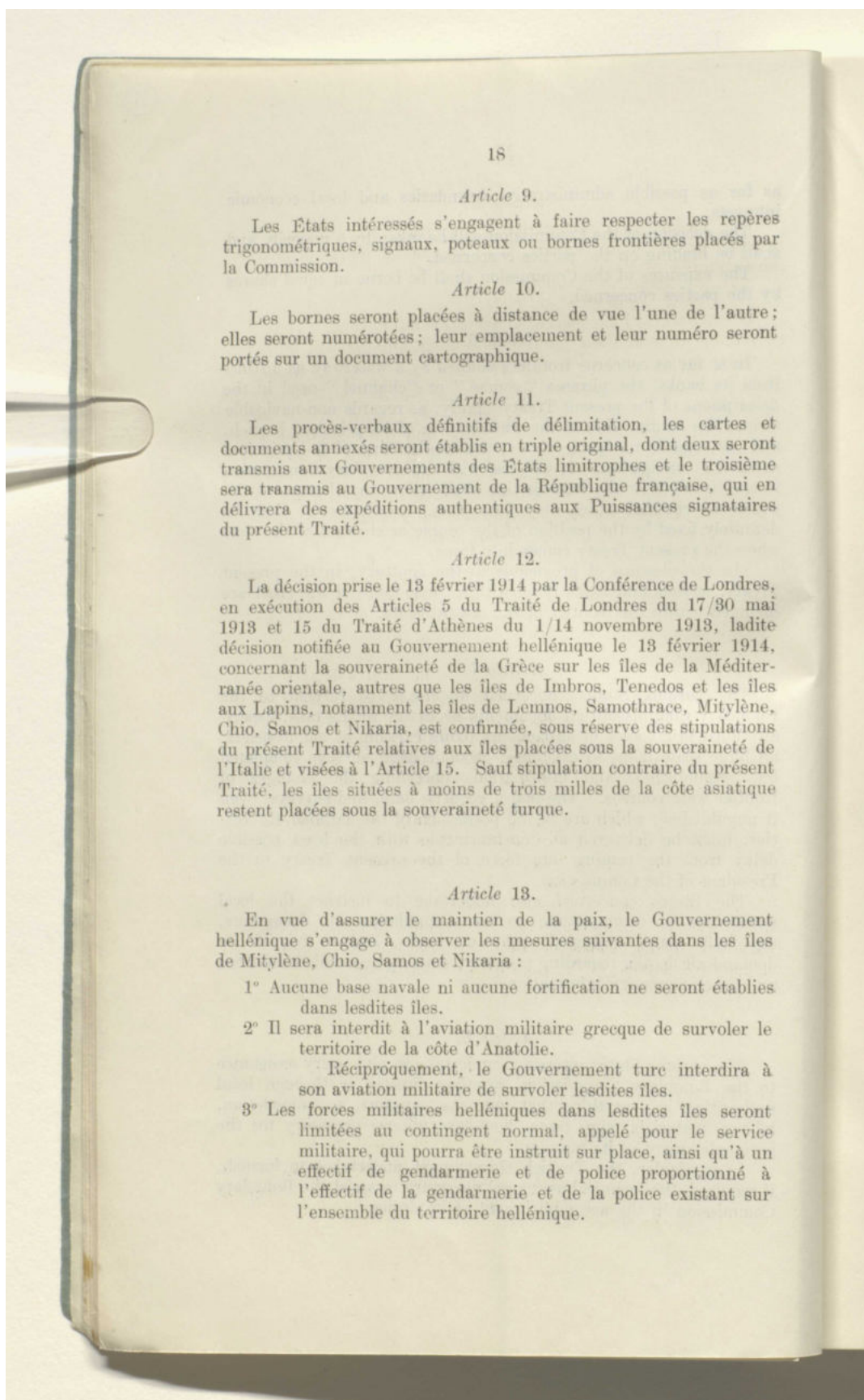
The States concerned also undertake to instruct the local authorities to communicate to the Commission all documents, especially plans, cadastral and land books, and to furnish on demand all details regarding property, existing economic conditions and other necessary information.

Article 8.

The various States interested undertake to give every assistance to the Boundary Commission, whether directly or through local authorities, in everything that concerns transport, accommodation, labour, materials (sign posts, boundary pillars) necessary for the accomplishment of its mission.

In particular, the Turkish Government undertakes to furnish, if required, the technical personnel necessary to assist the Boundary Commission in the accomplishment of its duties.

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [12v] (29/260)



'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [13r] (30/260)

19

Article 9.

The various States interested undertake to safeguard the trigonometrical points, signals, posts or frontier marks erected by the Commission.

Article 10.

The pillars will be placed so as to be intervisible. They will be numbered, and their position and their number will be noted on a cartographic document.

Article 11.

The protocols defining the boundary and the maps and documents attached thereto will be made out in triplicate, of which two copies will be forwarded to the Governments of the limitrophe States, and the third to the Government of the French Republic, which will deliver authentic copies to the Powers who sign the present Treaty.

Article 12.

The decision taken on the 13th February, 1914, by the Conference of London, in virtue of Articles 5 of the Treaty of London of the 17th-30th May, 1913, and 15 of the Treaty of Athens of the 1st-14th November, 1913, which decision was communicated to the Greek Government on the 13th February, 1914, regarding the sovereignty of Greece over the islands of the Eastern Mediterranean, other than the islands of Imbros, Tenedos and Rabbit Islands, particularly the islands of Lemnos, Samothrace, Mytilene, Chios, Samos and Nikaria, is confirmed, subject to the provisions of the present Treaty respecting the islands placed under the sovereignty of Italy which form the subject of Article 15.

Except where a provision to the contrary is contained in the present Treaty, the islands situated at less than three miles from the Asiatic coast remain under Turkish sovereignty.

Article 13.

With a view to ensuring the maintenance of peace, the Greek Government undertakes to observe the following restrictions in the islands of Mytilene, Chios, Samos and Nikaria :—

- (1.) No naval base and no fortification will be established in the said islands.
- (2.) Greek military aircraft will be forbidden to fly over the territory of the Anatolian coast. Reciprocally, the Turkish Government will forbid their military aircraft to fly over the said islands.
- (3.) The Greek military forces in the said islands will be limited to the normal contingent called up for military service, which can be trained on the spot, as well as to a force of gendarmerie and police in proportion to the force of gendarmerie and police existing in the whole of the Greek territory.

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [13v] (31/260)

20

Article 14.

Les îles de Imbros et Tenedos, demeurant sous la souveraineté turque, jouiront d'une organisation administrative spéciale composée d'éléments locaux et donnant toute garantie à la population indigène non-musulmane, en ce qui concerne l'administration locale ainsi que la protection des personnes et des biens. Le maintien de l'ordre y sera assuré par une police qui sera recrutée parmi la population indigène par les soins et placée sous les ordres de l'administration locale ci-dessus prévue.

Les stipulations conclues ou à conclure entre la Grèce et la Turquie concernant l'échange des populations grecques et turques ne seront pas applicables aux habitants des îles de Imbros et Tenedos.

Article 15.

La Turquie renonce en faveur de l'Italie à tous ses droits et titres sur les îles ci-après énumérées, savoir : Stampalia (Astropalia), Rhodes (Rhodos), Calki (Kharki), Scarpanto, Casos (Casso), Piscopis (Tilos), Misiros (Nisyros), Calimnos (Kalymnos), Leros, Patmos, Lipsos (Lipso), Simi (Symi), et Cos (Kos), actuellement occupées par l'Italie et les îlots qui en dépendent, ainsi que sur l'île de Castellorizo (voir Carte n° 2).

Article 16.

La Turquie déclare renoncer à tous droits et titres, de quelque nature que ce soit, sur ou concernant les territoires situés au delà des frontières prévues par le présent Traité et sur les îles autres que celles sur lesquelles la souveraineté lui est reconnue par ledit Traité, le sort de ces territoires et îles étant réglé ou à régler par les intéressés.

Les dispositions du présent Article ne portent pas atteinte aux stipulations particulières intervenues ou à intervenir entre la Turquie et les pays limitrophes en raison de leur voisinage.

Article 17.

L'effet de la renonciation par la Turquie à tous droits et titres sur l'Égypte et sur le Soudan prendra date du 5 novembre 1914.

Article 18.

La Turquie est libérée de tous engagements et obligations à l'égard des emprunts ottomans garantis sur le tribut d'Égypte, savoir les emprunts de 1855, 1891 et 1894. Les paiements annuels effectués par l'Égypte pour le service de ces trois emprunts constituant aujourd'hui une partie du service de la Dette Publique Égyptienne, l'Égypte est libérée de toutes autres obligations en ce qui concerne la Dette Publique Ottomane.

Article 19.

Des stipulations ultérieures, à intervenir dans des conditions à déterminer entre les Puissances intéressées, régleront les questions

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [14r] (32/260)

٩١

Article 14.

The islands of Imbros and Tenedos, remaining under Turkish sovereignty, shall enjoy a special administrative organisation composed of local elements and furnishing every guarantee for the native non-Moslem population in so far as concerns local administration and the protection of person and property. The maintenance of order will be assured therein by a police force recruited from amongst the local population by the local administration above provided for and placed under its orders.

The agreements which have been, or may be, concluded between Greece and Turkey relating to the exchange of the Greek and Turkish populations will not be applied to the inhabitants of the islands of Imbros and Tenedos.

Article 15.

Turkey renounces in favour of Italy all rights and title over the following islands: Stampalia (Astrapalia), Rhodes (Rhodos), Calki (Kharki), Scarpanto, Casos (Casso), Piscopis (Tilos), Misiros (Nisyros), Calimnos (Kalymnos), Leros, Patmos, Lipsos (Lipso), Simi (Symi), and Cos (Kos), which are now occupied by Italy, and the islets dependent thereon, and also over the island of Castellorizzo (see Map No. 2).*

Article 16.

Turkey hereby renounces all rights and title whatsoever over or respecting the territories situated outside the frontiers laid down in the present Treaty and the islands other than those over which her sovereignty is recognised by the said Treaty, the future of these territories and islands being settled or to be settled by the parties concerned.

The provisions of the present Article do not prejudice any special arrangements arising from neighbourly relations which have been or may be concluded between Turkey and any limitrophe countries.

Article 17.

The renunciation by Turkey of all rights and titles over Egypt and over the Soudan will take effect as from the 5th November, 1914.

Article 18.

Turkey is released from all undertakings and obligations in regard to the Ottoman loans guaranteed on the Egyptian tribute, that is to say, the loans of 1855, 1891 and 1894. The annual payments made by Egypt for the service of these loans now forming part of the service of the Egyptian Public Debt, Egypt is freed from all other obligations relating to the Ottoman Public Debt.

Article 19.

Any questions arising from the recognition of the State of Egypt shall be settled by agreements to be negotiated subsequently in a

* See combined map.

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [14v] (33/260)

22

naissant de la reconnaissance de l'État égyptien, auquel ne s'appliquent pas les dispositions du présent Traité relatives aux territoires détachés de la Turquie en vertu dudit Traité.

Article 20.

La Turquie déclare reconnaître l'annexion de Chypre proclamée par le Gouvernement britannique le 5 novembre 1914.

Article 21.

Les ressortissants turcs, établis dans l'île de Chypre à la date du 5 novembre 1914, acquerront, dans les conditions de la loi locale, la nationalité britannique, et perdront de ce chef la nationalité turque. Toutefois, ils auront la faculté, pendant une période de deux ans à dater de la mise en vigueur du présent Traité, d'opter pour la nationalité turque; dans ce cas, ils devront quitter l'île de Chypre dans les douze mois qui suivront l'exercice du droit d'option.

Les ressortissants turcs, établis dans l'île de Chypre à la date de la mise en vigueur du présent Traité, et qui, à cette date, auront acquis ou seront en voie d'acquérir la nationalité britannique sur demande faite dans les conditions de la loi locale, perdront également de ce chef la nationalité turque.

Il demeure entendu que le Gouvernement de Chypre aura la faculté de refuser la nationalité britannique aux personnes qui avaient acquis, sans le consentement du Gouvernement ture, une nationalité autre que la nationalité turque.

Article 22.

Sans préjudice des dispositions générales de l'Article 27, la Turquie déclare reconnaître l'abolition définitive de tous droits et privilèges de quelque nature que ce soit, dont elle jouissait en Libye en vertu du Traité de Lausanne du 18 octobre 1912 et des Actes y relatifs.

II.—DISPOSITIONS SPÉCIALES.

Article 23.

Les Hautes Parties contractantes sont d'accord pour reconnaître et déclarer le principe de la liberté de passage et de navigation, par mer et dans les airs, en temps de paix comme en temps de guerre, dans le détroit des Dardanelles, la Mer de Marmara et le Bosphore, ainsi qu'il est prévu dans la Convention spéciale conclue à la date de ce jour, relativement au régime des Détroits. Cette Convention aura même force et valeur au regard des Hautes Parties ici contractantes que si elle figurait dans le présent Traité.

Article 24.

La Convention spéciale, conclue à la date de ce jour, relativement au régime de la frontière décrite dans l'Article 2 du présent Traité, aura même force et valeur au regard des Hautes Parties ici contractantes que si elle figurait dans le présent Traité.

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [15r] (34/260)

23

manner to be determined later between the Powers concerned. The provisions of the present Treaty relating to territories detached from Turkey under the said Treaty will not apply to Egypt.

Article 20.

Turkey hereby recognises the annexation of Cyprus proclaimed by the British Government on the 5th November, 1914.

Article 21.

Turkish nationals ordinarily resident in Cyprus on the 5th November, 1914, will acquire British nationality subject to the conditions laid down in the local law, and will thereupon lose their Turkish nationality. They will, however, have the right to opt for Turkish nationality within two years from the coming into force of the present Treaty, provided that they leave Cyprus within twelve months after having so opted.

Turkish nationals ordinarily resident in Cyprus on the coming into force of the present Treaty who, at that date, have acquired or are in process of acquiring British nationality, in consequence of a request made in accordance with the local law, will also thereupon lose their Turkish nationality.

It is understood that the Government of Cyprus will be entitled to refuse British nationality to inhabitants of the island who, being Turkish nationals, had formerly acquired another nationality without the consent of the Turkish Government.

Article 22.

Without prejudice to the general stipulations of Article 27, Turkey hereby recognises the definite abolition of all rights and privileges whatsoever which she enjoyed in Libya under the Treaty of Lausanne of the 18th October, 1912, and the instruments connected therewith.

(2.)—SPECIAL PROVISIONS.

Article 23.

The High Contracting Parties are agreed to recognise and declare the principle of freedom of transit and of navigation, by sea and by air, in time of peace as in time of war, in the strait of the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmora and the Bosphorus, as prescribed in the separate Convention signed this day, regarding the régime of the Straits. This Convention will have the same force and effect in so far as the present High Contracting Parties are concerned as if it formed part of the present Treaty.

Article 24.

The separate Convention signed this day respecting the régime for the frontier described in Article 2 of the present Treaty will have equal force and effect in so far as the present High Contracting Parties are concerned as if it formed part of the present Treaty.

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [15v] (35/260)

24

Article 25.

La Turquie s'engage à reconnaître la pleine valeur des Traités de paix et Conventions additionnelles conclus par les autres Puissances contractantes avec les Puissances ayant combattu aux côtés de la Turquie, à agréer les dispositions qui ont été ou seront prises concernant les territoires de l'ancien Empire allemand, de l'Autriche, de la Hongrie et de la Bulgarie, et à reconnaître les nouveaux États dans les frontières ainsi fixées.

Article 26.

La Turquie déclare dès à présent reconnaître et agréer les frontières de l'Allemagne, de l'Autriche, de la Bulgarie, de la Grèce, de la Hongrie, de la Pologne, de la Roumanie, de l'État Serbe-Croate-Slovène et de l'État Tchéco-Slovaque, telles que ces frontières ont été ou seront fixées par les Traités visés à l'Article 25 ou par toutes conventions complémentaires.

Article 27.

Aucun pouvoir ou juridiction en matière politique, législative ou administrative, ne seront exercés, pour quelque motif que ce soit, par le Gouvernement ou les autorités de la Turquie hors du territoire turc sur les ressortissants d'un territoire placé sous la souveraineté ou le protectorat des autres Puissances signataires du présent Traité et sur les ressortissants d'un territoire détaché de la Turquie.

Il demeure entendu qu'il n'est pas porté atteinte aux attributions spirituelles des autorités religieuses musulmanes.

Article 28.

Les Hautes Parties contractantes déclarent accepter, chacune en ce qui la concerne, l'abolition complète des Capitulations en Turquie à tous les points de vue.

Article 29.

Les Marocains ressortissants français et les Tunisiens seront à tous égards soumis, en Turquie, au même régime que les autres ressortissants français.

Les ressortissants libyens seront à tous égards soumis, en Turquie, au même régime que les autres ressortissants italiens.

Les dispositions du présent Article ne préjugent pas de la nationalité des personnes originaires de Tunisie, de Libye et du Maroc établies en Turquie.

Réciproquement, les ressortissants tures bénéficieront, dans les pays dont les habitants jouissent des dispositions des alinéas 1 et 2, du même régime qu'en France et en Italie respectivement.

Le régime auquel seront soumises en Turquie les marchandises en provenance ou à destination des pays dont les habitants jouissent des dispositions de l'alinéa 1, et, réciproquement, le régime auquel seront soumises dans lesdits pays les marchandises en provenance ou à destination de la Turquie, seront déterminés d'accord entre le Gouvernement français et le Gouvernement ture.

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [16r] (36/260)

25

Article 25.

Turkey undertakes to recognise the full force of the Treaties of Peace and additional Conventions concluded by the other Contracting Powers with the Powers who fought on the side of Turkey, and to recognise whatever dispositions have been or may be made concerning the territories of the former German Empire, of Austria, of Hungary and of Bulgaria, and to recognise the new States within their frontiers as there laid down.

Article 26.

Turkey hereby recognises and accepts the frontiers of Germany, Austria, Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary, Poland, Roumania, the Serb-Croat-Slovene State and the Czechoslovak State, as these frontiers have been or may be determined by the Treaties referred to in Article 25 or by any supplementary conventions.

Article 27.

No power or jurisdiction in political, legislative or administrative matters shall be exercised outside Turkish territory by the Turkish Government or authorities, for any reason whatsoever, over the nationals of a territory placed under the sovereignty or protectorate of the other Powers signatory of the present Treaty, or over the nationals of a territory detached from Turkey.

It is understood that the spiritual attributions of the Moslem religious authorities are in no way infringed.

Article 28.

Each of the High Contracting Parties hereby accepts, in so far as it is concerned, the complete abolition of the Capitulations in Turkey in every respect.

Article 29.

Moroccans, who are French nationals ("ressortissants") and Tunisians shall enjoy in Turkey the same treatment in all respects as other French nationals ("ressortissants").

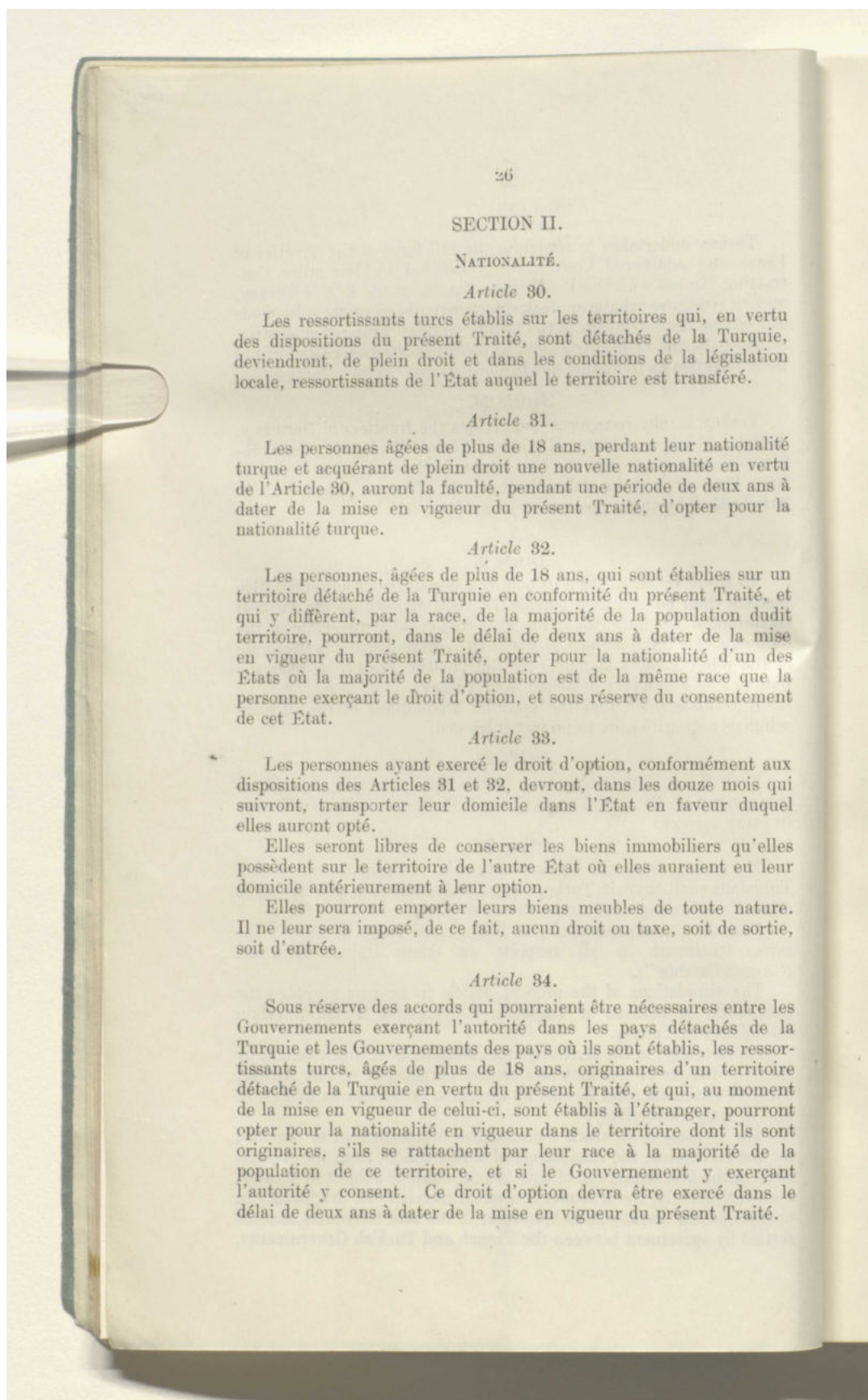
Natives ("ressortissants") of Libya shall enjoy in Turkey the same treatment in all respects as other Italian nationals ("ressortissants").

The stipulations of the present Article in no way prejudice the nationality of persons of Tunisian, Libyan and Moroccan origin established in Turkey.

Reciprocally, in the territories the inhabitants of which benefit by the stipulations of the first and second paragraphs of this Article, Turkish nationals shall benefit by the same treatment as in France and in Italy respectively.

The treatment to which merchandise originating in or destined for the territories, the inhabitants of which benefit from the stipulations of the first paragraph of this Article, shall be subject in Turkey, and, reciprocally, the treatment to which merchandise originating in or destined for Turkey shall be subject in the said territories shall be settled by agreement between the French and Turkish Governments.

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [16v] (37/260)



'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [17r] (38/260)

27

SECTION II.

NATIONALITY.

Article 30.

Turkish subjects habitually resident in territory which in accordance with the provisions of the present Treaty is detached from Turkey will become *ipso facto*, in the conditions laid down by the local law, nationals of the State to which such territory is transferred.

Article 31.

Persons over eighteen years of age, losing their Turkish nationality and obtaining *ipso facto* a new nationality under Article 30, shall be entitled within a period of two years from the coming into force of the present Treaty to opt for Turkish nationality.

Article 32.

Persons over eighteen years of age, habitually resident in territory detached from Turkey in accordance with the present Treaty, and differing in race from the majority of the population of such territory shall, within two years from the coming into force of the present Treaty, be entitled to opt for the nationality of one of the States in which the majority of the population is of the same race as the person exercising the right to opt, subject to the consent of that State.

Article 33.

Persons who have exercised the right to opt in accordance with the provisions of Articles 31 and 32 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 34.

Subject to any agreements which it may be necessary to conclude between the Governments exercising authority in the countries detached from Turkey and the Governments of the countries where the persons concerned are resident, Turkish nationals of over eighteen years of age who are natives of a territory detached from Turkey under the present Treaty, and who on its coming into force are habitually resident abroad, may opt for the nationality of the territory of which they are natives, if they belong by race to the majority of the population of that territory, and subject to the consent of the Government exercising authority therein. This right of option must be exercised within two years from the coming into force of the present Treaty.

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [17v] (39/260)

28

Article 35.

Les Puissances contractantes s'engagent à n'apporter aucune entrave à l'exercice du droit d'option prévu par le présent Traité ou par les Traités de paix conclus avec l'Allemagne, l'Autriche, la Bulgarie ou la Hongrie, ou par un Traité conclu par lesdites Puissances autres que la Turquie, ou l'une d'elles, avec la Russie, ou entre elles-mêmes, et permettant aux intéressés d'acquérir toute autre nationalité qui leur serait ouverte.

Article 36.

Les femmes mariées suivront la condition de leurs maris et les enfants âgés de moins de 18 ans suivront la condition de leurs parents pour tout ce qui concerne l'application des dispositions de la présente Section.

SECTION III.

PROTECTION DES MINORITÉS.

Article 37.

La Turquie s'engage à ce que les stipulations contenues dans les Articles 38 à 44 soient reconnues comme lois fondamentales, à ce qu'aucune loi, aucun règlement, ni aucune action officielle ne soient en contradiction ou en opposition avec ces stipulations et à ce qu'aucune loi, aucun règlement ni aucune action officielle ne prévalent contre elles.

Article 38.

Le Gouvernement turc s'engage à accorder à tous les habitants de la Turquie pleine et entière protection de leur vie et de leur liberté, sans distinction de naissance, de nationalité, de langue, de race ou de religion.

Tous les habitants de la Turquie auront droit au libre exercice, tant public que privé, de toute foi, religion ou croyance dont la pratique ne sera pas incompatible avec l'ordre public et les bonnes mœurs.

Les minorités non-musulmanes jouiront pleinement de la liberté de circulation et d'émigration sous réserve des mesures s'appliquant, sur la totalité ou sur une partie du territoire, à tous les ressortissants turcs et qui seraient prises par le Gouvernement turc pour la défense nationale ou pour le maintien de l'ordre public.

Article 39.

Les ressortissants turcs appartenant aux minorités non-musulmanes jouiront des mêmes droits civils et politiques que les musulmans.

Tous les habitants de la Turquie, sans distinction de religion, seront égaux devant la loi.

La différence de religion, de croyance ou de confession ne devra nuire à aucun ressortissant turc en ce qui concerne la jouissance des

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [18r] (40/260)

29

Article 35.

The Contracting Powers undertake to put no hindrance in the way of the exercise of the right which the persons concerned have under the present Treaty, or under the Treaties of Peace concluded with Germany, Austria, Bulgaria or Hungary, or under any Treaty concluded by the said Powers, other than Turkey, or any of them, with Russia, or between themselves, to choose any other nationality which may be open to them.

Article 36.

For the purposes of the provisions of this Section, the status of a married woman will be governed by that of her husband, and the status of children under eighteen years of age by that of their parents.

SECTION III.

PROTECTION OF MINORITIES.

Article 37.

Turkey undertakes that the stipulations contained in Articles 38 to 44 shall be recognised as fundamental laws, and that no law, no regulation, nor official action shall conflict or interfere with these stipulations, nor shall any law, regulation, nor official action prevail over them.

Article 38.

The Turkish Government undertakes to assure full and complete protection of life and liberty to all inhabitants of Turkey without distinction of birth, nationality, language, race or religion.

All inhabitants of Turkey shall be entitled to free exercise, whether in public or private, of any creed, religion or belief, the observance of which shall not be incompatible with public order and good morals.

Non-Moslem minorities will enjoy full freedom of movement and of emigration, subject to the measures applied, on the whole or on part of the territory, to all Turkish nationals, and which may be taken by the Turkish Government for national defence, or for the maintenance of public order.

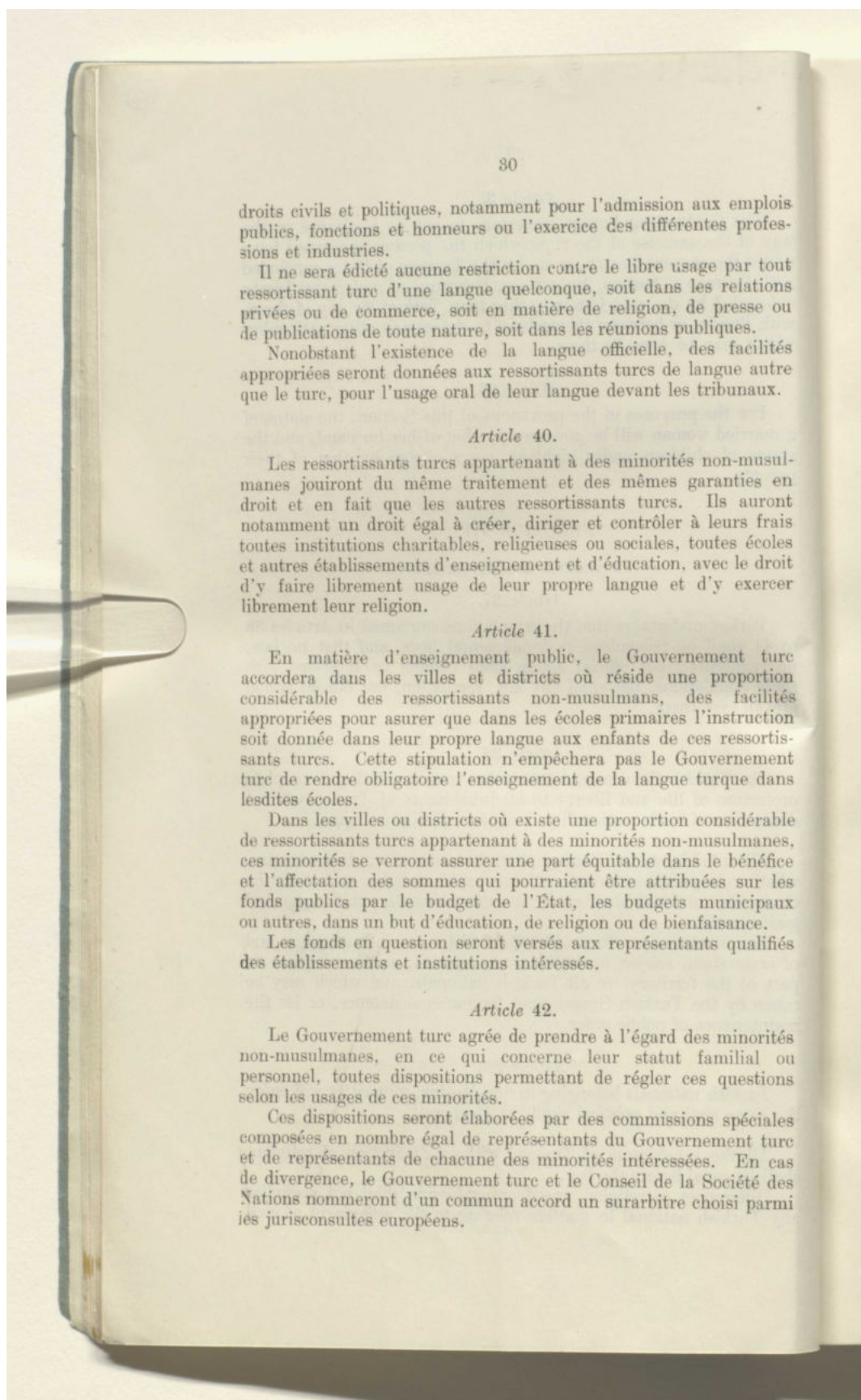
Article 39.

Turkish nationals belonging to non-Moslem minorities will enjoy the same civil and political rights as Moslems.

All the inhabitants of Turkey, without distinction of religion, shall be equal before the law.

Differences of religion, creed or confession shall not prejudice any Turkish national in matters relating to the enjoyment of civil

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [18v] (41/260)



'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [19r] (42/260)

31

or political rights, as, for instance, admission to public employments, functions and honours, or the exercise of professions and industries.

No restrictions shall be imposed on the free use by any Turkish national of any language in private intercourse, in commerce, religion, in the press, or in publications of any kind or at public meetings.

Notwithstanding the existence of the official language, adequate facilities shall be given to Turkish nationals of non-Turkish speech for the oral use of their own language before the Courts.

Article 40.

Turkish nationals belonging to non-Moslem minorities shall enjoy the same treatment and security in law and in fact as other Turkish nationals. In particular, they shall have an equal right to establish, manage and control at their own expense, any charitable, religious and social institutions, any schools and other establishments for instruction and education, with the right to use their own language and to exercise their own religion freely therein.

Article 41.

As regards public instruction, the Turkish Government will grant in those towns and districts, where a considerable proportion of non-Moslem nationals are resident, adequate facilities for ensuring that in the primary schools the instruction shall be given to the children of such Turkish nationals through the medium of their own language. This provision will not prevent the Turkish Government from making the teaching of the Turkish language obligatory in the said schools.

In towns and districts where there is a considerable proportion of Turkish nationals belonging to non-Moslem minorities, these minorities shall be assured an equitable share in the enjoyment and application of the sums which may be provided out of public funds under the State, municipal or other budgets for educational, religious, or charitable purposes.

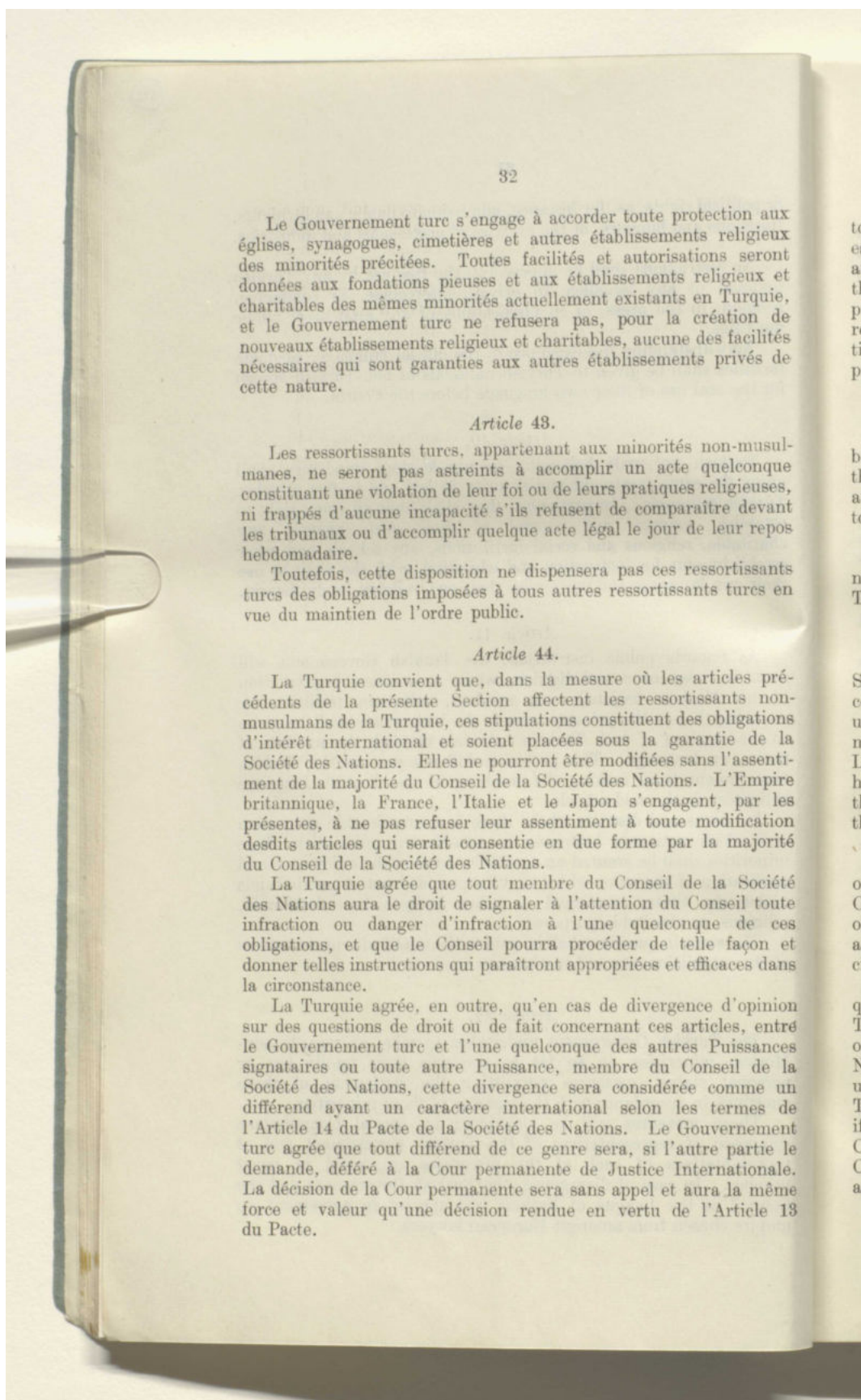
The sums in question shall be paid to the qualified representatives of the establishments and institutions concerned.

Article 42.

The Turkish Government undertakes to take, as regards non-Moslem minorities, in so far as concerns their family law or personal status, measures permitting the settlement of these questions in accordance with the customs of those minorities.

These measures will be elaborated by special Commissions composed of representatives of the Turkish Government and of representatives of each of the minorities concerned in equal number. In case of divergence, the Turkish Government and the Council of the League of Nations will appoint in agreement an umpire chosen from amongst European lawyers.

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [19v] (43/260)



32

Le Gouvernement turc s'engage à accorder toute protection aux églises, synagogues, cimetières et autres établissements religieux des minorités précitées. Toutes facilités et autorisations seront données aux fondations pieuses et aux établissements religieux et charitables des mêmes minorités actuellement existants en Turquie, et le Gouvernement turc ne refusera pas, pour la création de nouveaux établissements religieux et charitables, aucune des facilités nécessaires qui sont garanties aux autres établissements privés de cette nature.

Article 43.

Les ressortissants turcs, appartenant aux minorités non-musulmanes, ne seront pas astreints à accomplir un acte quelconque constituant une violation de leur foi ou de leurs pratiques religieuses, ni frappés d'aucune incapacité s'ils refusent de comparaître devant les tribunaux ou d'accomplir quelque acte légal le jour de leur repos hebdomadaire.

Toutefois, cette disposition ne dispensera pas ces ressortissants turcs des obligations imposées à tous autres ressortissants turcs en vue du maintien de l'ordre public.

Article 44.

La Turquie convient que, dans la mesure où les articles précédents de la présente Section affectent les ressortissants non-musulmans de la Turquie, ces stipulations constituent des obligations d'intérêt international et soient placées sous la garantie de la Société des Nations. Elles ne pourront être modifiées sans l'assentiment de la majorité du Conseil de la Société des Nations. L'Empire britannique, la France, l'Italie et le Japon s'engagent, par les présentes, à ne pas refuser leur assentiment à toute modification desdits articles qui serait consentie en due forme par la majorité du Conseil de la Société des Nations.

La Turquie agréee que tout membre du Conseil de la Société des Nations aura le droit de signaler à l'attention du Conseil toute infraction ou danger d'infraction à l'une quelconque de ces obligations, et que le Conseil pourra procéder de telle façon et donner telles instructions qui paraîtront appropriées et efficaces dans la circonstance.

La Turquie agréee, en outre, qu'en cas de divergence d'opinion sur des questions de droit ou de fait concernant ces articles, entré le Gouvernement turc et l'une quelconque des autres Puissances signataires ou toute autre Puissance, membre du Conseil de la Société des Nations, cette divergence sera considérée comme un différend ayant un caractère international selon les termes de l'Article 14 du Pacte de la Société des Nations. Le Gouvernement turc agréee que tout différend de ce genre sera, si l'autre partie le demande, déféré à la Cour permanente de Justice Internationale. La décision de la Cour permanente sera sans appel et aura la même force et valeur qu'une décision rendue en vertu de l'Article 13 du Pacte.

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [20r] (44/260)

33

The Turkish Government undertakes to grant full protection to the churches, synagogues, cemeteries, and other religious establishments of the above-mentioned minorities. All facilities and authorisation will be granted to the pious foundations, and to the religious and charitable institutions of the said minorities at present existing in Turkey, and the Turkish Government will not refuse, for the formation of new religious and charitable institutions, any of the necessary facilities which are guaranteed to other private institutions of that nature.

Article 43.

Turkish nationals belonging to non-Moslem minorities shall not be compelled to perform any act which constitutes a violation of their faith or religious observances, and shall not be placed under any disability by reason of their refusal to attend Courts of Law or to perform any legal business on their weekly day of rest.

This provision, however, shall not exempt such Turkish nationals from such obligations as shall be imposed upon all other Turkish nationals for the preservation of public order.

Article 44.

Turkey agrees that, in so far as the preceding Articles of this Section affect non-Moslem nationals of Turkey, these provisions constitute obligations of international concern and shall be placed under the guarantee of the League of Nations. They shall not be modified without the assent of the majority of the Council of the League of Nations. The British Empire, France, Italy and Japan hereby agree not to withhold their assent to any modification in these Articles which is in due form assented to by a majority of the Council of the League of Nations.

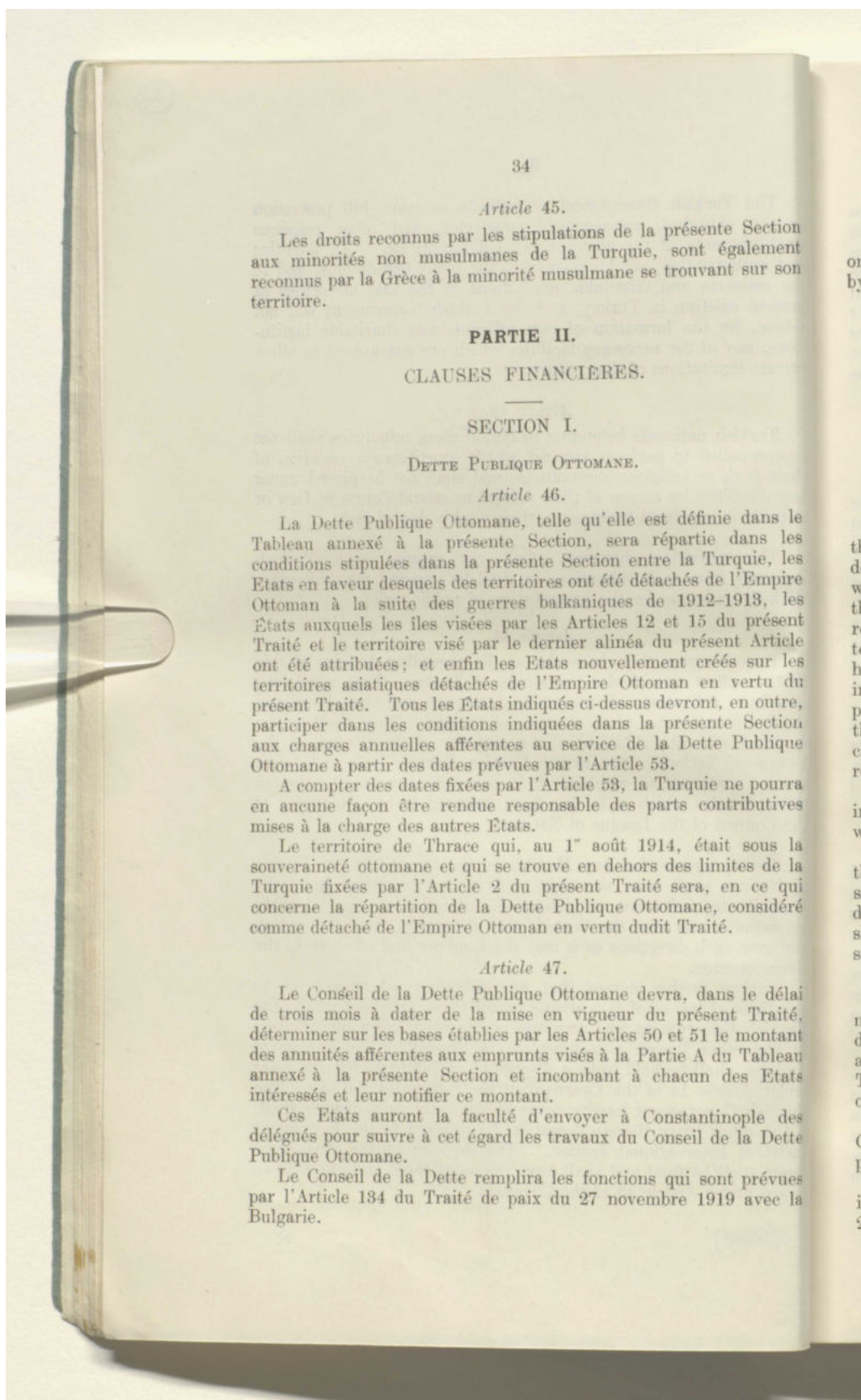
Turkey agrees that any Member of the Council of the League of Nations shall have the right to bring to the attention of the Council any infraction or danger of infraction of any of these obligations, and that the Council may thereupon take such action and give such directions as it may deem proper and effective in the circumstances.

Turkey further agrees that any difference of opinion as to questions of law or of fact arising out of these Articles between the Turkish Government and any one of the other Signatory Powers or any other Power, a member of the Council of the League of Nations, shall be held to be a dispute of an international character under Article 14 of the Covenant of the League of Nations. The Turkish Government hereby consents that any such dispute shall, if the other party thereto demands, be referred to the Permanent Court of International Justice. The decision of the Permanent Court shall be final and shall have the same force and effect as an award under Article 13 of the Covenant.

[10368]

c

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [20v] (45/260)



'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [21r] (46/260)

35

Article 45.

The rights conferred by the provisions of the present Section on the non-Moslem minorities of Turkey will be similarly conferred by Greece on the Moslem minority in her territory.

PART II.

FINANCIAL CLAUSES.

SECTION I.

OTTOMAN PUBLIC DEBT.

Article 46.

The Ottoman Public Debt, as defined in the Table annexed to the present Section, shall be distributed under the conditions laid down in the present Section between Turkey, the States in favour of which territory has been detached from the Ottoman Empire after the Balkan wars of 1912-13, the States to which the islands referred to in Articles 12 and 15 of the present Treaty and the territory referred to in the last paragraph of the present Article have been attributed, and the States newly created in territories in Asia which are detached from the Ottoman Empire under the present Treaty. All the above States shall also participate, under the conditions laid down in the present Section, in the annual charges for the service of the Ottoman Public Debt from the dates referred to in Article 53.

From the dates laid down in Article 53, Turkey shall not be held in any way whatsoever responsible for the shares of the Debt for which other States are liable.

For the purpose of the distribution of the Ottoman Public Debt, that portion of the territory of Thrace which was under Turkish sovereignty on the 1st August, 1914, and lies outside the boundaries of Turkey as laid down by Article 2 of the present Treaty, shall be deemed to be detached from the Ottoman Empire under the said Treaty.

Article 47.

The Council of the Ottoman Public Debt shall, within three months from the coming into force of the present Treaty, determine, on the basis laid down by Articles 50 and 51, the amounts of the annuities for the loans referred to in Part A of the Table annexed to the present Section which are payable by each of the States concerned, and shall notify to them this amount.

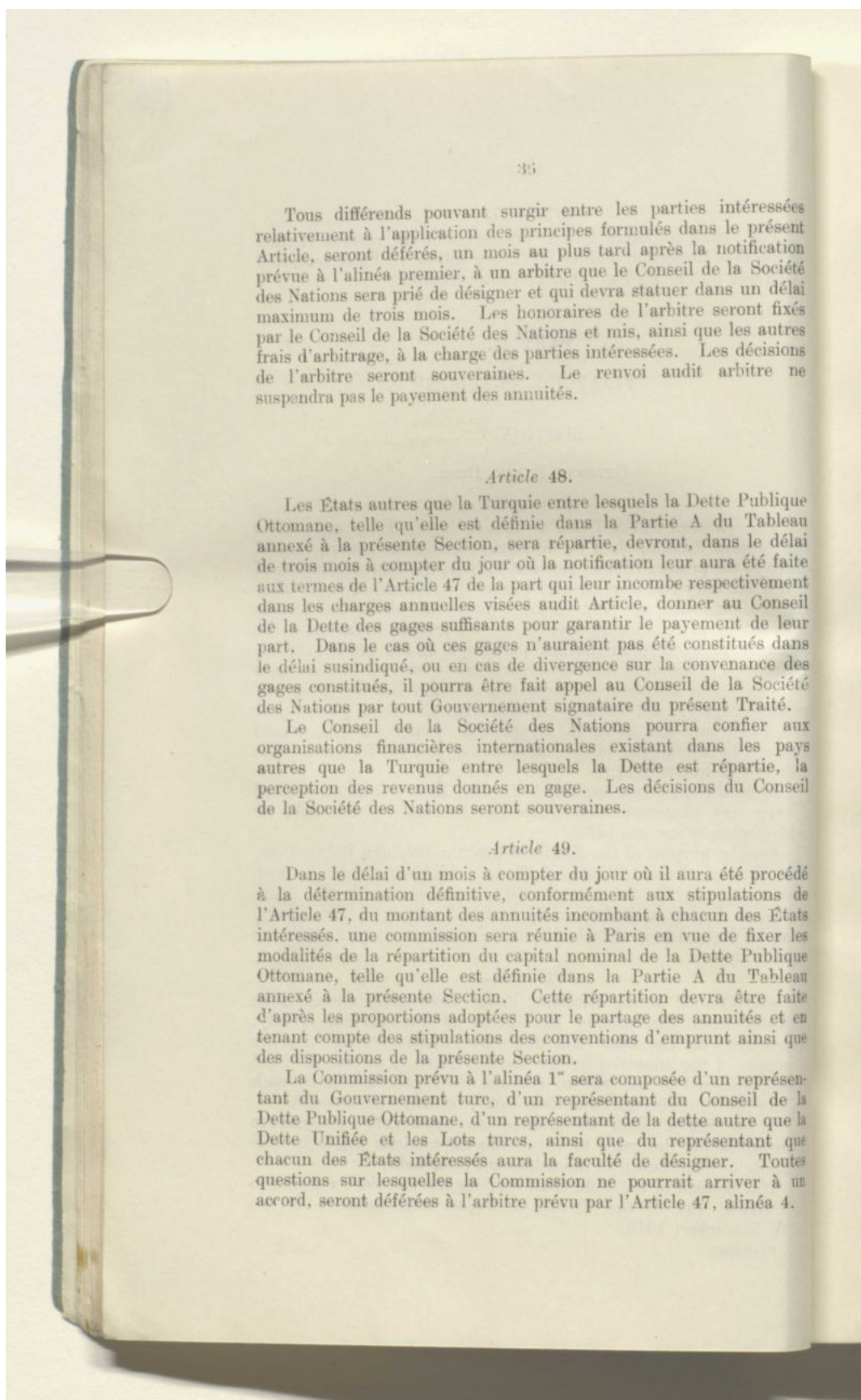
These States shall be granted an opportunity to send to Constantinople delegates to check the calculations made for this purpose by the Council of the Ottoman Public Debt.

The Council of the Debt shall exercise the functions referred to in Article 134 of the Treaty of Peace with Bulgaria of the 27th November, 1919.

[10368]

c 2

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [21v] (47/260)



35

Tous différends pouvant surgir entre les parties intéressées relativement à l'application des principes formulés dans le présent Article, seront déférés, un mois au plus tard après la notification prévue à l'alinéa premier, à un arbitre que le Conseil de la Société des Nations sera prié de désigner et qui devra statuer dans un délai maximum de trois mois. Les honoraires de l'arbitre seront fixés par le Conseil de la Société des Nations et mis, ainsi que les autres frais d'arbitrage, à la charge des parties intéressées. Les décisions de l'arbitre seront souveraines. Le renvoi audit arbitre ne suspendra pas le paiement des annuités.

Article 48.

Les États autres que la Turquie entre lesquels la Dette Publique Ottomane, telle qu'elle est définie dans la Partie A du Tableau annexé à la présente Section, sera répartie, devront, dans le délai de trois mois à compter du jour où la notification leur aura été faite aux termes de l'Article 47 de la part qui leur incombe respectivement dans les charges annuelles visées audit Article, donner au Conseil de la Dette des gages suffisants pour garantir le paiement de leur part. Dans le cas où ces gages n'auraient pas été constitués dans le délai susindiqué, ou en cas de divergence sur la convenance des gages constitués, il pourra être fait appel au Conseil de la Société des Nations par tout Gouvernement signataire du présent Traité.

Le Conseil de la Société des Nations pourra confier aux organisations financières internationales existant dans les pays autres que la Turquie entre lesquels la Dette est répartie, la perception des revenus donnés en gage. Les décisions du Conseil de la Société des Nations seront souveraines.

Article 49.

Dans le délai d'un mois à compter du jour où il aura été procédé à la détermination définitive, conformément aux stipulations de l'Article 47, du montant des annuités incombant à chacun des États intéressés, une commission sera réunie à Paris en vue de fixer les modalités de la répartition du capital nominal de la Dette Publique Ottomane, telle qu'elle est définie dans la Partie A du Tableau annexé à la présente Section. Cette répartition devra être faite d'après les proportions adoptées pour le partage des annuités et en tenant compte des stipulations des conventions d'emprunt ainsi que des dispositions de la présente Section.

La Commission prévue à l'alinéa 1^{er} sera composée d'un représentant du Gouvernement turc, d'un représentant du Conseil de la Dette Publique Ottomane, d'un représentant de la dette autre que la Dette Unifiée et les Lots turcs, ainsi que du représentant que chacun des États intéressés aura la faculté de désigner. Toutes questions sur lesquelles la Commission ne pourrait arriver à un accord, seront déférées à l'arbitre prévu par l'Article 47, alinéa 4.

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [22r] (48/260)

22

37

Any disputes which may arise between the parties concerned as to the application of the principles laid down in the present Article shall be referred, not more than one month after the notification referred to in the first paragraph, to an arbitrator whom the Council of the League of Nations will be asked to appoint; this arbitrator shall give his decision within a period of not more than three months. The remuneration of the arbitrator shall be determined by the Council of the League of Nations, and shall, together with the other expenses of the arbitration, be borne by the parties concerned. The decisions of the arbitrator shall be final. The payment of the annuities shall not be suspended by the reference of any disputes to the above-mentioned arbitrator.

Article 48.

The States, other than Turkey, among which the Ottoman Public Debt, as defined in Part (A) of the Table annexed to this Section, is attributed shall, within three months from the date on which they are notified, in accordance with Article 47, of their respective shares in the annual charges referred to in that Article, assign to the Council of the Debt adequate security for the payment of their share. If such security is not assigned within the above-mentioned period, or in the case of any disagreement as to the adequacy of the security assigned, any of the Governments signatory to the present Treaty shall be entitled to appeal to the Council of the League of Nations.

The Council of the League of Nations shall be empowered to entrust the collection of the revenues assigned as security to international financial organisations existing in the countries (other than Turkey) among which the Debt is distributed. The decisions of the Council of the League of Nations shall be final.

Article 49.

Within one month from the date of the final determination under Article 47 of the amount of the annuities for which each of the States concerned is liable, a Commission shall meet in Paris to determine the method of carrying out the distribution of the nominal capital of the Ottoman Public Debt as defined in Part (A) of the Table annexed to this Section. This distribution shall be made in accordance with the proportions adopted for the division of the annuities, and account shall be taken of the terms of the agreements governing the loans and of the provisions of this Section.

The Commission referred to in the first paragraph shall consist of a representative of the Turkish Government, a representative of the Council of the Ottoman Public Debt, a representative of the debt other than the Unified Debt and the Lots Tures; each of the Governments concerned shall also be entitled to appoint a representative. All questions in regard to which the Commission may be unable to reach agreement shall be referred to the arbitrator referred to in the fourth paragraph of Article 47.

[10368]

c 3

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [22v] (49/260)

38

Au cas où la Turquie déciderait de créer de nouveaux titres en représentation de sa part, la répartition du capital de la Dette sera faite en premier lieu, en ce qui concerne la Turquie, par un comité composé du représentant du Gouvernement turc, du représentant du Conseil de la Dette Publique Ottomane et du représentant de la dette autre que la Dette Unifiée et les Lots tures. Les titres nouvellement créés seront remis à la Commission, qui en assurera la délivrance aux porteurs dans des conditions constatant la libération de la Turquie ainsi que le droit des porteurs à l'égard des autres États auxquels incombe une part de la Dette Publique Ottomane. Les titres émis en représentation de la part de chaque État dans la Dette Publique Ottomane seront exempts sur le territoire des Hautes Parties contractantes de tous droits de timbre ou autres taxes qui résulteraient de cette émission.

Le paiement des annuités incombant à chacun des États intéressés ne pourra pas être différé par suite des dispositions du présent Article relatives à la répartition du capital nominal.

Article 50.

La répartition des charges annuelles visées à l'Article 47 et celle du capital nominal de la Dette Publique Ottomane, dont il est fait mention à l'Article 49, seront effectuées de la manière suivante :

- 1° Les emprunts antérieurs au 17 octobre 1912 et les charges y afférentes seront répartis entre l'Empire ottoman tel qu'il existait à la suite des guerres balkaniques de 1912-1913, les États balkaniques en faveur desquels un territoire a été détaché de l'Empire ottoman à la suite desdites guerres, et les États auxquels les îles visées aux Articles 12 et 15 du présent Traité ont été attribuées ; il sera tenu compte des changements territoriaux intervenus depuis la mise en vigueur des traités qui ont mis fin à ces guerres, ou des traités postérieurs.
- 2° Le solde des emprunts restant à la charge de l'Empire ottoman après cette première répartition et le solde des annuités y afférentes, augmentés des emprunts contractés par ledit Empire entre le 17 octobre 1912 et le 1^{er} novembre 1914, ainsi que des annuités y afférentes, seront répartis entre la Turquie, les États nouvellement créés en Asie en faveur desquels un territoire a été détaché de l'Empire ottoman en vertu du présent Traité, et l'État auquel le territoire visé au dernier alinéa de l'Article 46 dudit Traité a été attribué.

La répartition du capital se fera pour chaque emprunt sur le montant du capital existant à la date de la mise en vigueur du présent Traité.

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [23r] (50/260)

39

If Turkey shall decide to create new securities in respect of her share, the distribution of the capital of the Ottoman Public Debt shall be made in the first instance as it affects Turkey by a Committee consisting of the representative of the Turkish Government, the representative of the Council of the Ottoman Public Debt and the representative of the debt other than the Unified Debt and the Lots Turcs. The new securities shall be delivered to the Commission, which shall ensure their delivery to the bondholders upon such terms as will provide for the release of Turkey from liability and the rights of the bondholders towards the other States which are liable for a share of the Ottoman Public Debt. The securities issued in respect of the share of each State in the Ottoman Public Debt shall be exempt in the territory of the High Contracting Parties from all stamp duties or other taxes which would be involved by such issue.

The payment of the annuities for which each of the States concerned is liable shall not be postponed as a consequence of the provisions of the present Article in regard to the distribution of the nominal capital.

Article 50.

The distribution of the annual charges referred to in Article 47 and of the nominal capital of the Ottoman Public Debt mentioned in Article 49 shall be effected in the following manner:—

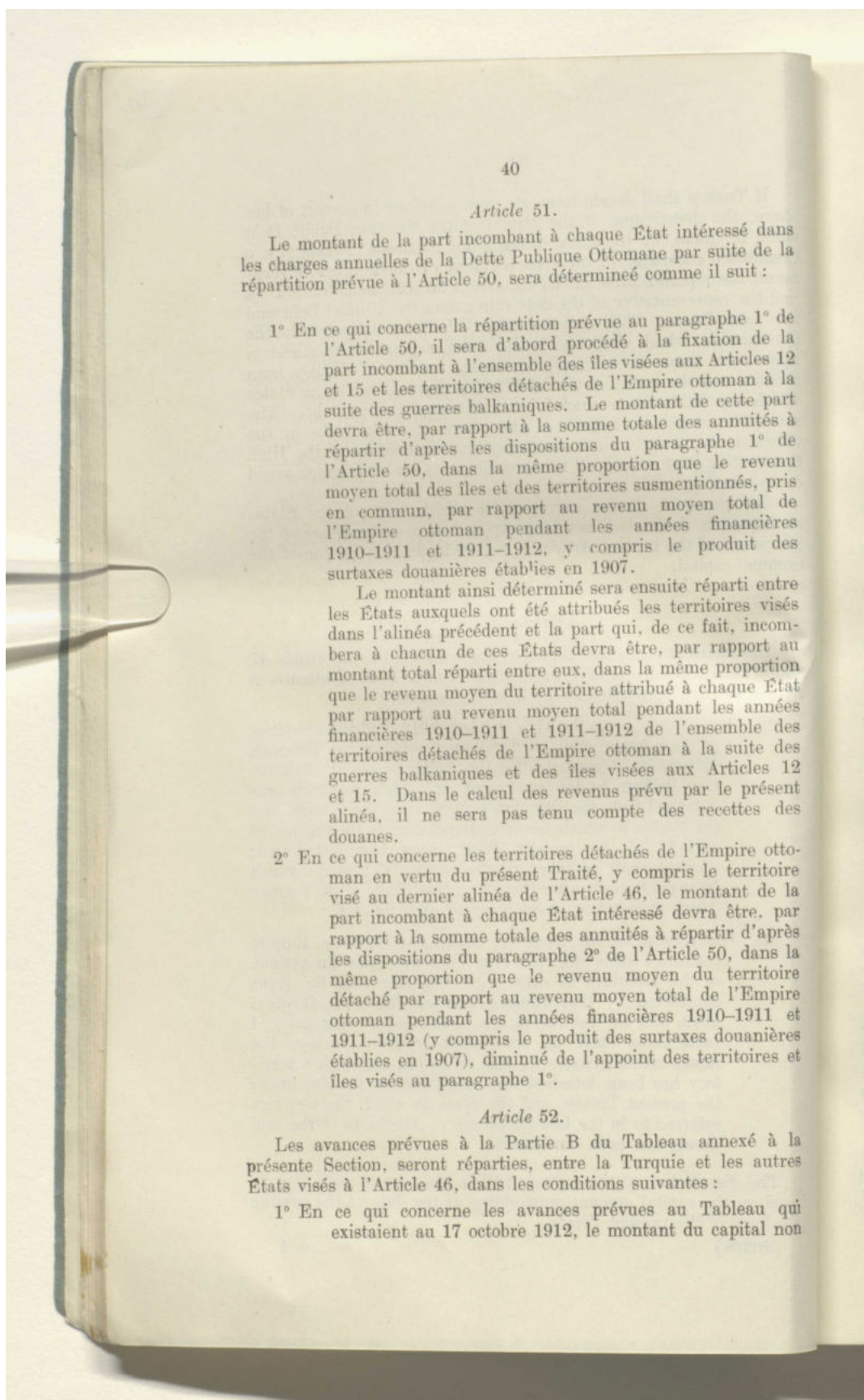
- (1.) The loans prior to the 17th October, 1912, and the annuities of such loans shall be distributed between the Ottoman Empire as it existed after the Balkan wars of 1912-13, the Balkan States in favour of which territory was detached from the Ottoman Empire after those wars, and the States to which the islands referred to in Articles 12 and 15 of the present Treaty have been attributed; account shall be taken of the territorial changes which have taken place after the coming into force of the treaties which ended those wars or subsequent treaties.
- (2.) The residue of the loans for which the Ottoman Empire remained liable after this first distribution and the residue of the annuities of such loans, together with the loans contracted by that Empire between the 17th October, 1912, and the 1st November, 1914, and the annuities of such loans shall be distributed between Turkey, the newly created States in Asia in favour of which a territory has been detached from the Ottoman Empire under the present Treaty, and the State to which the territory referred to in the last paragraph of Article 46 of the said Treaty has been attributed.

The distribution of the capital shall in the case of each loan be based on the capital amount outstanding at the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty.

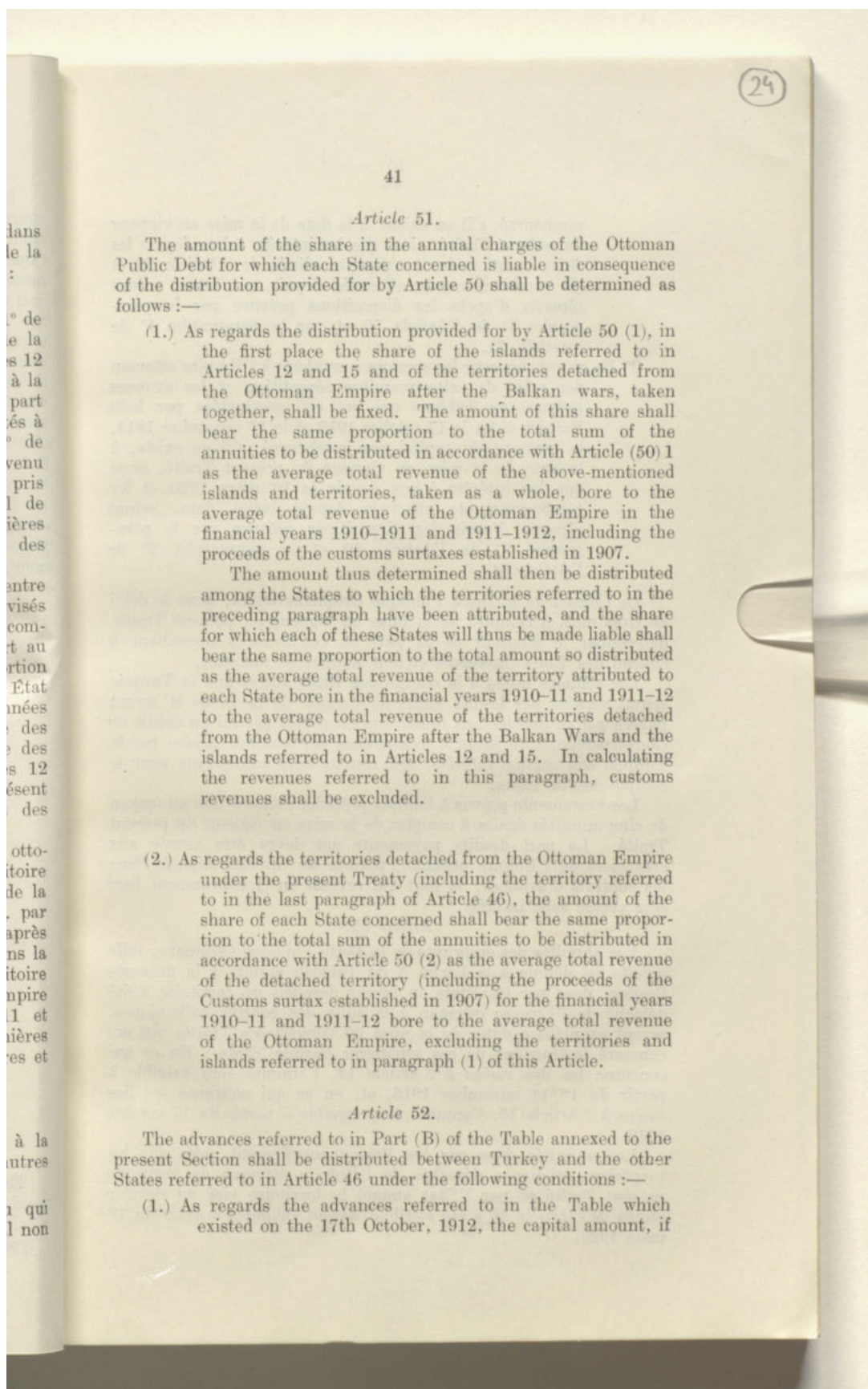
[10368]

c 4

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [23v] (51/260)



'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [24r] (52/260)



41

Article 51.

The amount of the share in the annual charges of the Ottoman Public Debt for which each State concerned is liable in consequence of the distribution provided for by Article 50 shall be determined as follows :—

- (1.) As regards the distribution provided for by Article 50 (1), in the first place the share of the islands referred to in Articles 12 and 15 and of the territories detached from the Ottoman Empire after the Balkan wars, taken together, shall be fixed. The amount of this share shall bear the same proportion to the total sum of the annuities to be distributed in accordance with Article (50) 1 as the average total revenue of the above-mentioned islands and territories, taken as a whole, bore to the average total revenue of the Ottoman Empire in the financial years 1910-1911 and 1911-1912, including the proceeds of the customs surtaxes established in 1907.

The amount thus determined shall then be distributed among the States to which the territories referred to in the preceding paragraph have been attributed, and the share for which each of these States will thus be made liable shall bear the same proportion to the total amount so distributed as the average total revenue of the territory attributed to each State bore in the financial years 1910-11 and 1911-12 to the average total revenue of the territories detached from the Ottoman Empire after the Balkan Wars and the islands referred to in Articles 12 and 15. In calculating the revenues referred to in this paragraph, customs revenues shall be excluded.

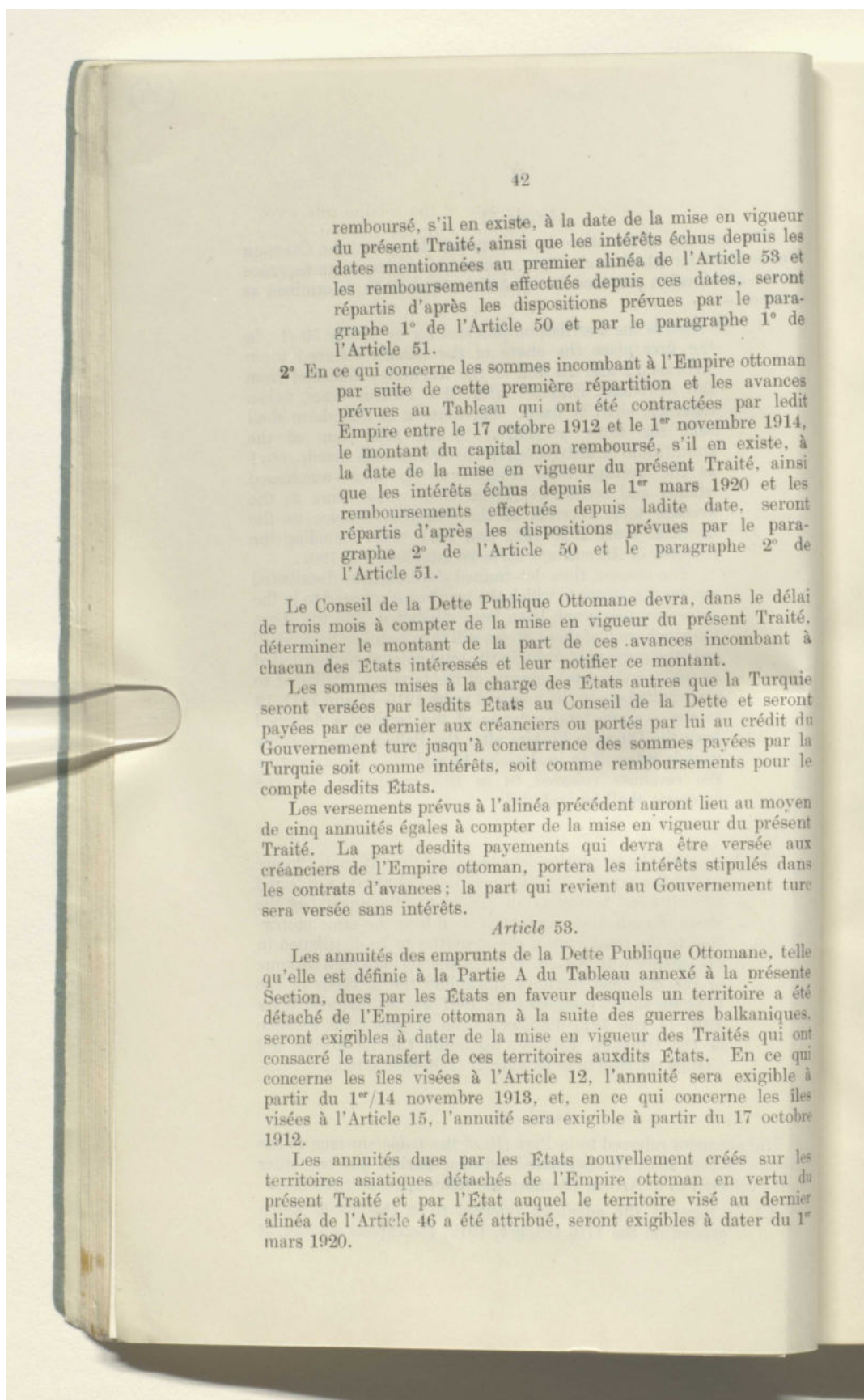
- (2.) As regards the territories detached from the Ottoman Empire under the present Treaty (including the territory referred to in the last paragraph of Article 46), the amount of the share of each State concerned shall bear the same proportion to the total sum of the annuities to be distributed in accordance with Article 50 (2) as the average total revenue of the detached territory (including the proceeds of the Customs surtax established in 1907) for the financial years 1910-11 and 1911-12 bore to the average total revenue of the Ottoman Empire, excluding the territories and islands referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article.

Article 52.

The advances referred to in Part (B) of the Table annexed to the present Section shall be distributed between Turkey and the other States referred to in Article 46 under the following conditions :—

- (1.) As regards the advances referred to in the Table which existed on the 17th October, 1912, the capital amount, if

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [24v] (53/260)



42

remboursé, s'il en existe, à la date de la mise en vigueur du présent Traité, ainsi que les intérêts échus depuis les dates mentionnées au premier alinéa de l'Article 53 et les remboursements effectués depuis ces dates, seront répartis d'après les dispositions prévues par le paragraphe 1^o de l'Article 50 et par le paragraphe 1^o de l'Article 51.

2^o En ce qui concerne les sommes incombant à l'Empire ottoman par suite de cette première répartition et les avances prévues au Tableau qui ont été contractées par ledit Empire entre le 17 octobre 1912 et le 1^{er} novembre 1914, le montant du capital non remboursé, s'il en existe, à la date de la mise en vigueur du présent Traité, ainsi que les intérêts échus depuis le 1^{er} mars 1920 et les remboursements effectués depuis ladite date, seront répartis d'après les dispositions prévues par le paragraphe 2^o de l'Article 50 et le paragraphe 2^o de l'Article 51.

Le Conseil de la Dette Publique Ottomane devra, dans le délai de trois mois à compter de la mise en vigueur du présent Traité, déterminer le montant de la part de ces avances incombant à chacun des États intéressés et leur notifier ce montant.

Les sommes mises à la charge des États autres que la Turquie seront versées par lesdits États au Conseil de la Dette et seront payées par ce dernier aux créanciers ou portés par lui au crédit du Gouvernement turc jusqu'à concurrence des sommes payées par la Turquie soit comme intérêts, soit comme remboursements pour le compte desdits États.

Les versements prévus à l'alinéa précédent auront lieu au moyen de cinq annuités égales à compter de la mise en vigueur du présent Traité. La part desdits paiements qui devra être versée aux créanciers de l'Empire ottoman, portera les intérêts stipulés dans les contrats d'avances; la part qui revient au Gouvernement turc sera versée sans intérêts.

Article 53.

Les annuités des emprunts de la Dette Publique Ottomane, telle qu'elle est définie à la Partie A du Tableau annexé à la présente Section, dues par les États en faveur desquels un territoire a été détaché de l'Empire ottoman à la suite des guerres balkaniques, seront exigibles à dater de la mise en vigueur des Traités qui ont consacré le transfert de ces territoires auxdits États. En ce qui concerne les îles visées à l'Article 12, l'annuité sera exigible à partir du 1^{er}/14 novembre 1913, et, en ce qui concerne les îles visées à l'Article 15, l'annuité sera exigible à partir du 17 octobre 1912.

Les annuités dues par les États nouvellement créés sur les territoires asiatiques détachés de l'Empire ottoman en vertu du présent Traité et par l'État auquel le territoire visé au dernier alinéa de l'Article 46 a été attribué, seront exigibles à dater du 1^{er} mars 1920.

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [25r] (54/260)

25

48

gueur
is les
53 et
seront
para-
1° de

any, outstanding at the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty, together with the interest from the dates mentioned in the first paragraph of Article 53 and the repayments made since those dates, shall be distributed in accordance with the provisions of Article 50 (1) and Article 51 (1).

oman
ances
redit
1914,
ste, à
ainsi
et les
seront
para-
2° de

- (2.) As regards the amounts for which the Ottoman Empire remains liable after the first distribution and the advances referred to in the Table which were contracted by the said Empire between the 17th October, 1912, and the 1st November, 1914, the capital amount, if any, outstanding at the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty, together with the interest from the 1st March, 1920, and the repayments made since that date, shall be distributed in accordance with the provisions of Article 50 (2) and Article 51 (2).

délai
traité,
vant à

The Council of the Ottoman Public Debt shall, within three months from the coming into force of the present Treaty, determine the amount of the share in these advances for which each of the States concerned is liable, and notify them of such amount.

turquie
seront
dit du
par la
pour le

The sums for which States other than Turkey are liable shall be paid by those States to the Council of the Debt and shall be paid by the Council to the creditors, or credited to the Turkish Government up to the amount paid by Turkey, by way of interest or repayment, for the account of those States.

moyen
présent
e aux
s dans
at ture

The payments referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be made by five equal annuities from the coming into force of the present Treaty. Such portion of these payments as is payable to the creditors of the Ottoman Empire shall bear interest at the rates laid down in the contracts governing the advances; the portion to be credited to the Turkish Government shall be paid without interest.

e, telle
présente
a été
niques.
qui ont
ce qui
gible à
les files
octobre

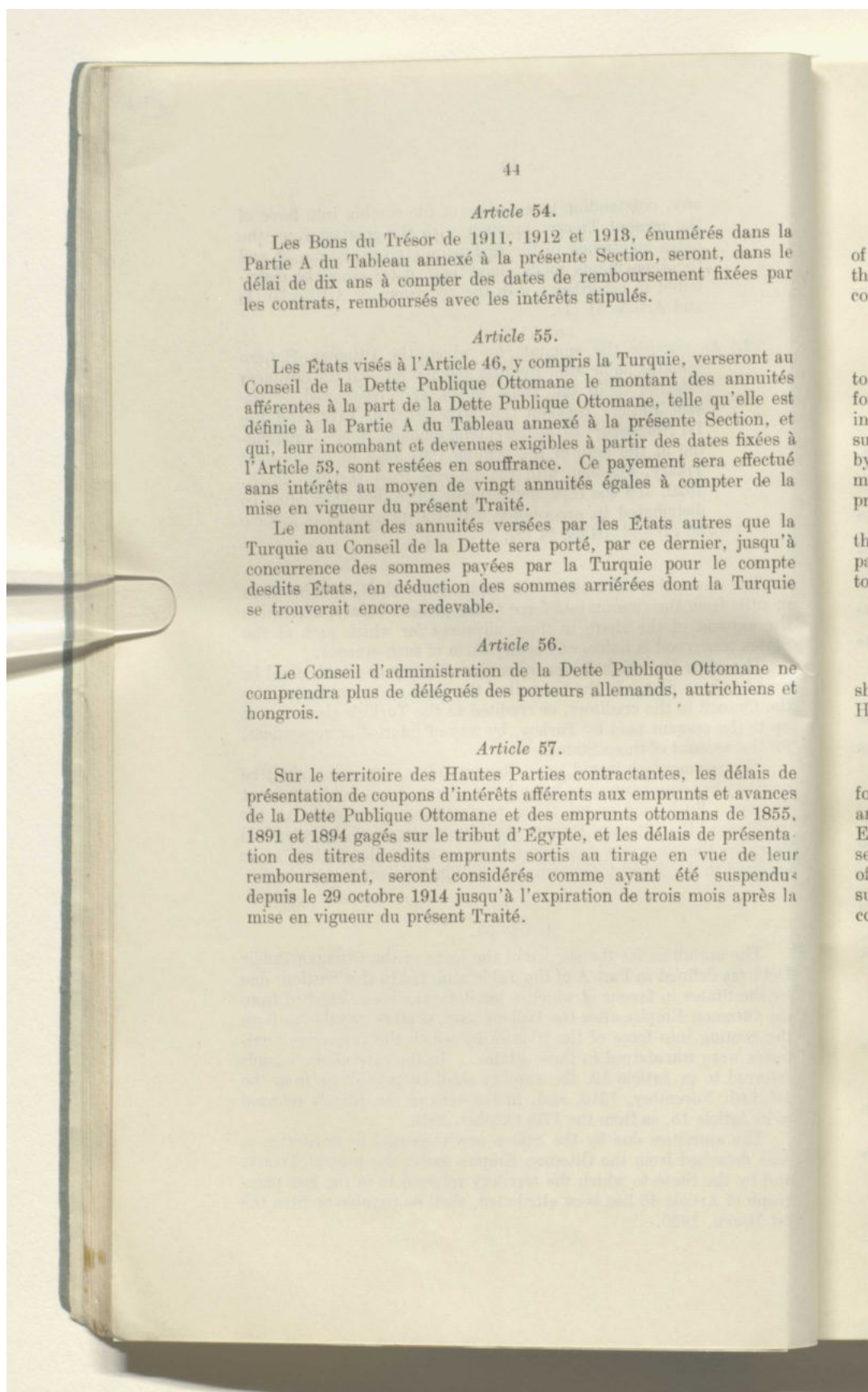
Article 53.

The annuities for the service of the loans of the Ottoman Public Debt (as defined in Part A of the Table annexed to this Section) due by the States in favour of which a territory has been detached from the Ottoman Empire after the Balkan wars, shall be payable as from the coming into force of the treaties by which the respective territories were transferred to those States. In the case of the islands referred to in Article 12, the annuity shall be payable as from the 1st/14th November, 1913, and, in the case of the islands referred to in Article 15, as from the 17th October, 1912.

sur les
ertu du
dernier
du 1°

The annuities due by the States newly created in territories in Asia detached from the Ottoman Empire under the present Treaty, and by the State to which the territory referred to in the last paragraph of Article 46 has been attributed, shall be payable as from the 1st March, 1920.

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [25v] (55/260)



'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [26r] (56/260)

45

Article 54.

The Treasury Bills of 1911, 1912 and 1913 included in Part A of the Table annexed to this Section shall be repaid, with interest at the agreed rate, within ten years from the dates fixed by the contracts.

Article 55.

The States referred to in Article 46, including Turkey, shall pay to the Ottoman Debt Council the amount of the annuities required for the service of their share of the Ottoman Public Debt (as defined in Part A of the Table annexed to this Section) to the extent that such annuities have remained unpaid as from the dates laid down by Article 53. This payment shall be made, without interest, by means of twenty equal annuities from the coming into force of the present Treaty.

The amount of the annuities paid to the Council of the Debt by the States other than Turkey shall, to the extent that they represent payments made by Turkey for the account of those States, be credited to Turkey on account of the arrears with which she is debited.

Article 56.

The Council of the Administration of the Ottoman Public Debt shall no longer include delegates of the German, Austrian and Hungarian bondholders.

Article 57.

Limits of time fixed for the presentation of coupons of or claims for interest upon the loans and advances of the Ottoman Public Debt and the Turkish Loans of 1855, 1891 and 1894 secured on the Egyptian tribute, and the limits of time fixed for the presentation of securities of these loans drawn for repayment, shall, on the territory of the High Contracting Parties, be considered as having been suspended from the 29th October, 1914, until three months after the coming into force of the present Treaty.

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [26v] (57/260)

46

ANNEXE I À LA SECTION I.
TABLEAU de la Dette Publique Ottomane antérieure au
1^{er} Novembre 1914.
Partie A.

Emprunt.	Date du Contrat.	In-térêt.	Période d'Amor-tissement.	Banque d'Émission.
1	2	3	4	5
Dette unifiée ...	1-14.9.1903- 8-21.6.1906	4	...	
Lors tures ...	5.1.1870	4	1931	Banque impériale ottomane.
Osmanic ...	18-30.4.1890	4	1954	Banque impériale ottomane.
Priorité Tombac ...	26.4-8.5.1893	4	1957	Deutsche Bank et son groupe y compris la Banque int. et 2 banques françaises.
40,000,000 frs. Chemins de fer orientaux	1-13.3.1894	4	1946	Banque impériale ottomane.
5 % 1896 ...	29.2-12.3.1896	5	1958	Banque impériale ottomane.
Douanes 1902 ...	17-29.5.1886- 28.9-11.10.1902	4	1958	Deutsche Bank.
4 % 1903, Pêcheries ...	3.10.1888-21.2- 6.3.1903	4	2001	Deutsche Bank.
Bagdad, Série I ...	20.2-5.3.1903	4	1960	Banque impériale ottomane.
4 % 1904 ...	4-17.9.1903	4	1961	Banque impériale ottomane.
4 % 1901-1905	21.11-4.12.1901- 6.11.1903-25.4- 8.5.1905	4	1961	Deutsche Bank.
Tedjhzat-Askérié ...	4-17.4.1905	4	2006	Deutsche Bank.
Bagdad, Série II ...	20.5-2.6.1908	4	2010	Deutsche Bank.
Bagdad, Série III ...	20.5-2.6.1908	4	1965	Banque impériale ottomane.
4 % 1908 ...	6-19.9.1908	4	1950	Banque impériale ottomane.
4 % 1909 ...	30.9-13.10.1909	4	1992	Banque impériale ottomane.
Soma-Panderma ...	20-11-3.12.1910	4	2006	Banque française.
Hodeida-Sanaa ...	24.2-9.3.1911	4	1952	Deutsche Bank et son groupe.
Douanes 1911 ...	27.10-9.11.1910	4	1932	
Irrigation de la plaine de Koniah	5-18.11.1913	...	1943	
Docks, arsenaux et constructions navales	19.11-2.12.1913	5.50	1943	
5 % 1914 ...	13-26.4.1914	5	(1962)	Banque impériale ottomane.
Avance Régie des Tabacs	4.8.1913	...	...
Bons du Trésor 5 % 1911 (achat de vaisseaux de guerre)	13.7.1911	5	1916*	Banque nationale de Turquie.
Bons du Trésor, Banque impériale ottomane, 1912	8-21.11.1912	6	1915*	Banque impériale ottomane.
Bons du Trésor, 1913, y compris les Bons émis directement	19.1-1.2.1913	5	1918*	Périer et C ^{ie} .

* Voir Article 54.

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [27r] (58/260)

27

ANNEX I TO SECTION I.

TABLE of the Ottoman Pre-War Public Debt (November 1, 1914).

Part A.

Loan.	Date of Contract.	In-terest.	Date of Redemp-tion.	Bank of Issue.
1	2	3	4	5
Unified Debt ...	1-14.9.1903-8-21.6.1906	4%	...	
Lots tures ...	5.1.1870 ...	...	...
Osmanîé ...	18-30.4.1890 ...	4	1931	Imperial Ottoman Bank.
Tombac priority ...	26.4-8.5.1893 ...	4	1954	Imperial Ottoman Bank.
40,000,000 fr. (Oriental Railways)	1-13.3.1894 ...	4	1957	Deutsche Bank and its group, including International Bank and two French banks.
5 % _o , 1896 ...	29.2-12.3.1896 ...	5	1946	Imperial Ottoman Bank.
Customs, 1902 ...	17-29.5.1886-28.9-11.10.1902	4	1958	Imperial Ottoman Bank.
4 % _o , 1903 (Fisheries) ...	3.10.1888-21.2-6.3.1903	4	1958	Deutsche Bank.
Bagdad, Series I ...	20.2-5.3.1903 ...	4	2001	Deutsche Bank.
4 % _o , 1904 ...	4-17.9.1903 ...	4	1960	Imperial Ottoman Bank.
4 % _o , 1901-1905 ...	21.11-4.12.1901-6.11.1903-25.4-8.5.1905	4	1961	Imperial Ottoman Bank.
Tedjhzat-Askérié ...	4-17.4.1905 ...	4	1961	Deutsche Bank.
Bagdad, Series II ...	20.5-2.6.1908 ...	4	2006	Deutsche Bank.
Bagdad, Series III ...	20.5-2.6.1908 ...	4	2010	Deutsche Bank.
4 % _o , 1908 ...	6-19.9.1908 ...	4	1965	Imperial Ottoman Bank.
4 % _o , 1909 ...	30.9-13.10.1909	4	1950	Imperial Ottoman Bank.
Soma-Panderma ...	20.11-3.12.1910	4	1992	Imperial Ottoman Bank.
Hodeida-Sanaa ...	24.2-9.3.1911	4	2006	Banque française.
Customs, 1911 ...	27.10-9.11.1910	4	1952	Deutsche Bank, and its group.
Plain of Koniah irrigation	5-18.11.1913 ...	...	1932	
Docks, arsenals and naval constructions	19.11-2.12.1913	5½	1943	
5 % _o , 1914 ...	13-26.4.1914 ...	5	(1962)	Imperial Ottoman Bank.
Avance Régie des Tabacs	4.8.1913 ...	...	...
Treasury Bills, 5 % _o , 1911 (purchase of warships)	13.7.1911 ...	5	1916*	National Bank of Turkey.
Treasury Bills, Imperial Ottoman Bank, 1912	8-21.11.1912 ...	6	1915*	Imperial Ottoman Bank.
Treasury Bills, 1913 (including the bills issued directly)	19.1-1.2.1913 ...	5	1918*	Périer and Co.

* See Article 54.

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [27v] (59/260)

48

Partie B.

Avances.	Date du Contrat.	In-térêt.	Capital nominal originaire. Livres turques.
		P. %.	
Société de Bagdad ...	3/16 juin 1908 ...	7	300,000
Administration des Phares ...	5/18 août 1904 ...	8	55,000
" " " ...	5/18 juillet 1907 ...	7	300,000
Société du Câble Constanza ...	27/9 octobre 1904 ...	4	17,335
Société du Tunnel ...	" " " ...	"	3,000
Caisse des Orphelins ...	Dates diverses ...	"	153,147
Deutsche Bank ...	13/26 août 1912 ...	5.5	33,000
Administration des Phares ...	3/16 avril 1913 ...	7	500,000
Société du Chemin de fer d'Anatolie	23/5 mars 1914 ...	6	200,000

SECTION 2.

CLAUSES DIVERSES.

Article 58.

La Turquie, d'une part, et les autres Puissances contractantes (à l'exception de la Grèce), d'autre part, renoncent réciproquement à toute réclamation pécuniaire pour les pertes et dommages subis par la Turquie et lesdites Puissances ainsi que par leurs ressortissants (y compris les personnes morales), pendant la période comprise entre le 1^{er} août 1914 et la mise en vigueur du présent Traité, et résultant soit de faits de guerre, soit de mesures de réquisition, séquestre, disposition ou confiscation.

Toutefois, la disposition qui précède ne portera pas atteinte aux stipulations de la Partie III (Clauses économiques) du présent Traité.

La Turquie renonce en faveur des autres Parties contractantes (à l'exception de la Grèce) à tout droit sur les sommes en or transférées par l'Allemagne et l'Autriche en vertu de l'Article 259-1^o du Traité de Paix du 28 juin 1919 avec l'Allemagne et de l'Article 210-1^o du Traité de Paix du 10 septembre 1919 avec l'Autriche.

Sont annulées toutes obligations de payement mises à la charge du Conseil d'administration de la Dette Publique Ottomane tant par la Convention du 20 juin 1331 (3 juillet 1915) relative aux bons de monnaie turcs de la première émission, que par le texte porté au verso de ces bons.

La Turquie convient également de ne pas demander au Gouvernement britannique ni à ses ressortissants la restitution des sommes payées pour les bâtiments de guerre qui avaient été commandés en Angleterre par le Gouvernement ottoman et qui ont été réquisitionnés par le Gouvernement britannique en 1914; elle renonce à toute réclamation de ce chef.

Article 59.

La Grèce reconnaît son obligation de réparer les dommages causés en Anatolie par des actes de l'armée ou de l'administration helléniques contraires aux lois de la guerre.

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [28r] (60/260)

Part B.

Advance.	Date of Contract.	Interest.	Original Nominal Capital. £ T.
Bagdad Railway Company	... 3/16 June, 1908 ...	7°	300,000
Lighthouse Administration	... 5/18 August, 1904...	8	55,000
"	... 5/18 July, 1907 ...	7	300,000
Constanza Cable Company	... 27/9 October, 1904...	4	17,335
Tunnel Company ...	...	...	3,000
Orphan's Fund ...	... Various dates ...	...	153,147
Deutsche Bank ...	... 13/26 August, 1912 ...	5.5	33,000
Lighthouse Administration	... 3/16 April, 1913 ...	7	500,000
Anatolia Railway Company	... 23/5 March, 1914 ...	6	200,000

SECTION II.

MISCELLANEOUS CLAUSES.

Article 58.

Turkey, on the one hand, and the other Contracting Powers (except Greece) on the other hand, reciprocally renounce all pecuniary claims for the loss and damage suffered respectively by Turkey and the said Powers and by their nationals (including juridical persons) between the 1st August, 1914, and the coming into force of the present Treaty, as the result of acts of war, or measures of requisition, sequestration, disposal or confiscation.

Nevertheless, the above provisions are without prejudice to the provisions of Part III (Economic Clauses) of the present Treaty.

Turkey renounces in favour of the other Contracting Parties (except Greece) any right in the sums in gold transferred by Germany and Austria under Article 259 (1) of the Treaty of Peace of the 28th June, 1919, with Germany, and under Article 210 (1) of the Treaty of Peace of the 10th September, 1919, with Austria.

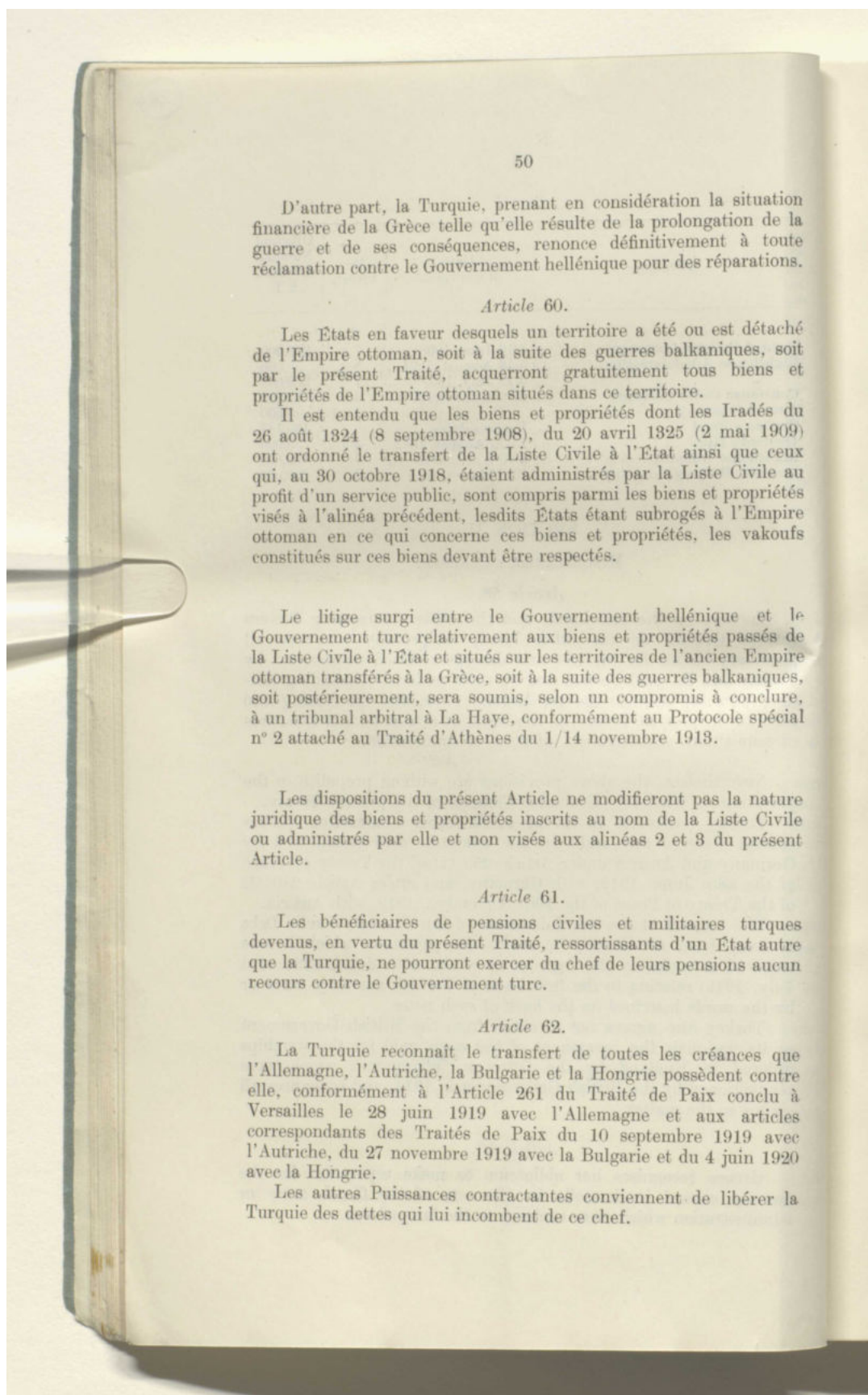
The Council of the Administration of the Ottoman Public Debt is freed from all liability to make the payments which it was required to make by the Agreement of the 20th June, 1831 (3rd July, 1915) relating to the first issue of Turkish currency notes or by the words inscribed on the back of such notes.

Turkey also agrees not to claim from the British Government or its nationals the repayment of the sums paid for the warships ordered in England by the Ottoman Government which were requisitioned by the British Government in 1914, and renounces all claims in the matter.

Article 59.

Greece recognises her obligation to make reparation for the damage caused in Anatolia by the acts of the Greek army or administration which were contrary to the laws of war.

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [28v] (61/260)



'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [29r] (62/260)

51

(On the other hand, Turkey, in consideration of the financial situation of Greece resulting from the prolongation of the war and from its consequences, finally renounces all claims for reparation against the Greek Government.

Article 60.

The States in favour of which territory was or is detached from the Ottoman Empire after the Balkan wars or by the present Treaty shall acquire, without payment, all the property and possessions of the Ottoman Empire situated therein.

It is understood that the property and possessions of which the transfer from the Civil List to the State was laid down by the *Iradsés* of the 26th August, 1924 (8th September, 1908) and the 20th April, 1925 (2nd May, 1909), and also those which, on the 30th October, 1918, were administered by the Civil List for the benefit of a public service, are included among the property and possessions referred to in the preceding paragraph, the aforesaid States being subrogated to the Ottoman Empire in regard to the property and possessions in question. The *Wakfs* created on such property shall be maintained.

The dispute which has arisen between the Greek and Turkish Governments relating to property and possessions which have passed from the Civil List to the State and are situated in territories of the former Ottoman Empire transferred to Greece either after the Balkan wars, or subsequently, shall be referred to an arbitral tribunal at The Hague, in accordance with the special protocol No. 2 annexed to the Treaty of Athens of the 1st-14th November, 1913. The terms of reference shall be settled between the two Governments.

The provisions of this Article will not modify the juridical nature of the property and possessions registered in the name of the Civil List or administered by it, which are not referred to in the second and third paragraphs above.

Article 61.

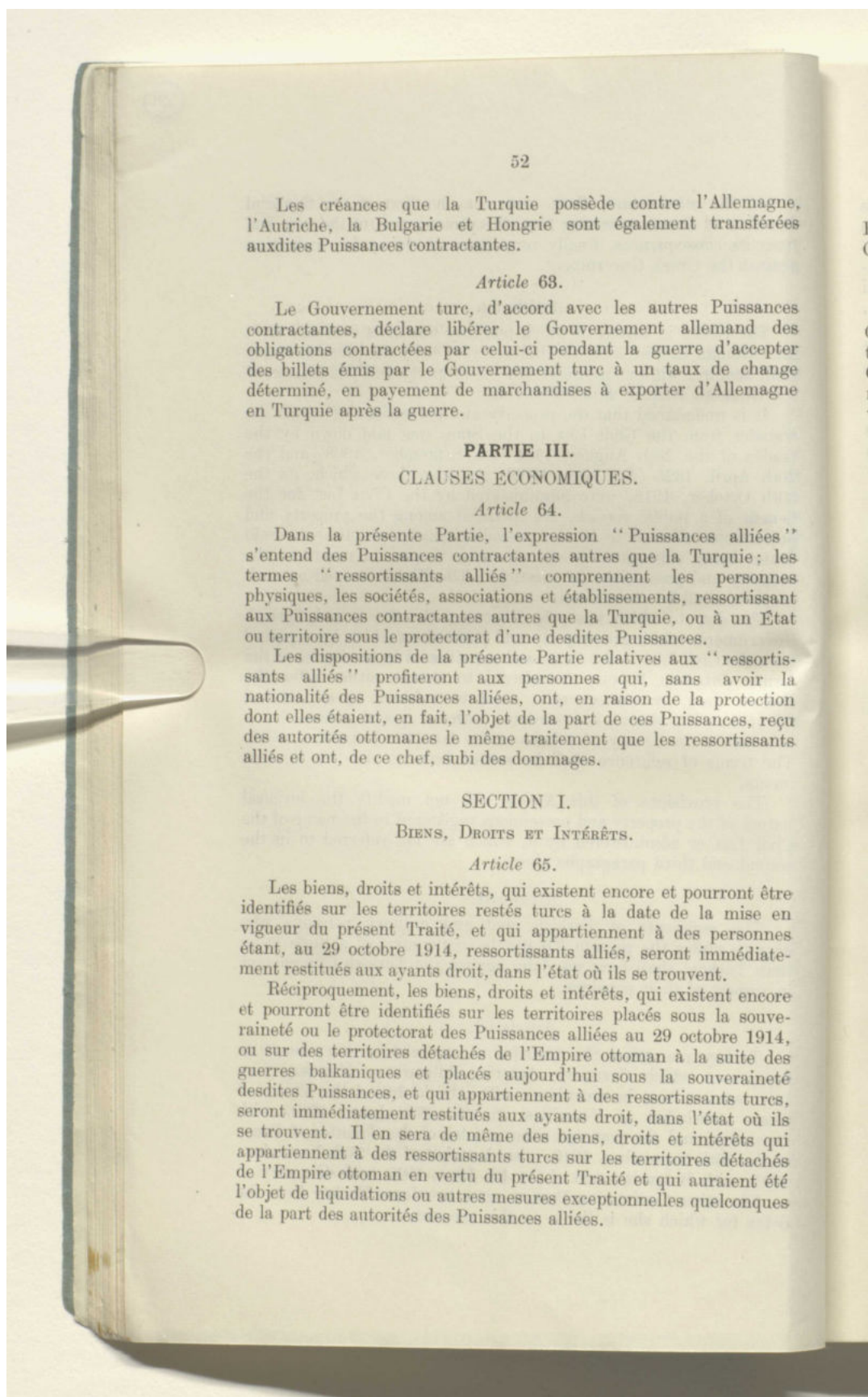
The recipients of Turkish civil and military pensions who acquire under the present Treaty the nationality of a State other than Turkey, shall have no claim against the Turkish Government in respect of their pensions.

Article 62.

Turkey recognises the transfer of any claims to payment or repayment which Germany, Austria, Bulgaria or Hungary may have against her, in accordance with Article 261 of the Treaty of Peace concluded at Versailles on the 28th June, 1919, with Germany, and the corresponding articles of the Treaties of Peace of the 10th September, 1919, with Austria; of the 27th November, 1919, with Bulgaria; and of the 4th June, 1920, with Hungary.

The other Contracting Powers agree to release Turkey from the debts for which she is liable on this account.

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [29v] (63/260)



'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [30r] (64/260)

53

The claims which Turkey has against Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and Hungary, are also transferred to the aforesaid Contracting Powers.

Article 63.

The Turkish Government, in agreement with the other Contracting Powers, hereby releases the German Government from the obligation incurred by it during the war to accept Turkish Government currency notes at a specified rate of exchange in payment for goods to be exported to Turkey from Germany after the war.

**PART III.
ECONOMIC CLAUSES.**

Article 64.

In this part, the expression "Allied Powers" means the Contracting Powers other than Turkey.

The term "Allied nationals" includes physical persons, companies and associations of the Contracting Powers other than Turkey, or of a State or territory under the protection of one of the said Powers.

The provisions of this Part relating to "Allied Nationals" shall benefit persons who without having the nationality of one of the Allied Powers, have, in consequence of the protection which they in fact enjoyed at the hands of these Powers, received from the Ottoman authorities the same treatment as Allied nationals and have, on this account, been prejudiced.

SECTION I.

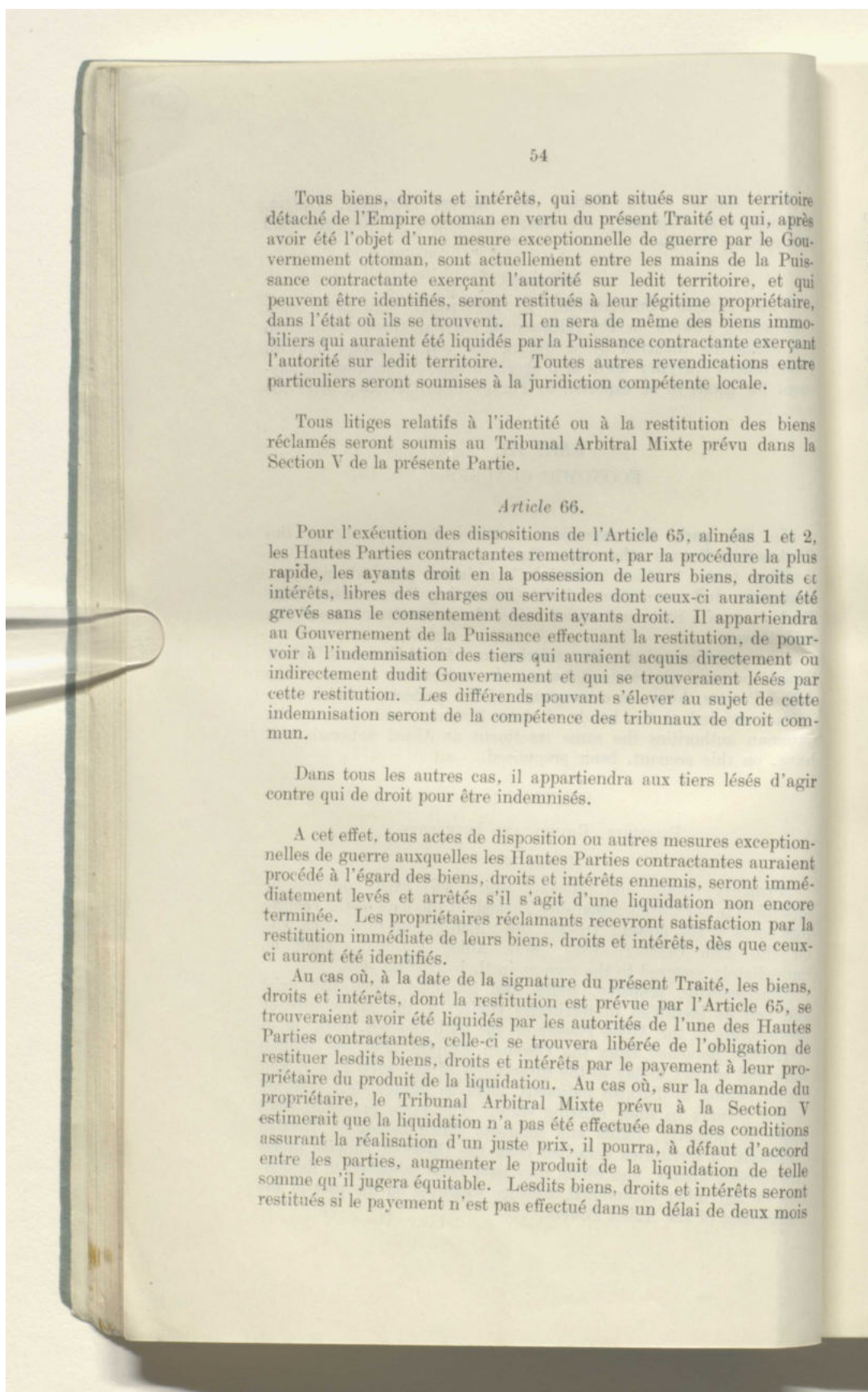
PROPERTY, RIGHTS AND INTERESTS.

Article 65.

Property, rights and interests which still exist and can be identified in territories remaining Turkish at the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty, and which belong to persons who on the 29th October, 1914, were Allied nationals, shall be immediately restored to the owners in their existing state.

Reciprocally, property, rights and interests which still exist and can be identified in territories subject to the sovereignty or protectorate of the Allied Powers on the 29th October, 1914, or in territories detached from the Ottoman Empire after the Balkan wars and subject to-day to the sovereignty of any such Power, and which belong to Turkish nationals, shall be immediately restored to the owners in their existing state. The same provision shall apply to property, rights and interests which belong to Turkish nationals in territories detached from the Ottoman Empire under the present Treaty, and which may have been subjected to liquidation or any other exceptional measure whatever on the part of the authorities of the Allied Powers.

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [30v] (65/260)



54

Tous biens, droits et intérêts, qui sont situés sur un territoire détaché de l'Empire ottoman en vertu du présent Traité et qui, après avoir été l'objet d'une mesure exceptionnelle de guerre par le Gouvernement ottoman, sont actuellement entre les mains de la Puissance contractante exerçant l'autorité sur ledit territoire, et qui peuvent être identifiés, seront restitués à leur légitime propriétaire, dans l'état où ils se trouvent. Il en sera de même des biens immobiliers qui auraient été liquidés par la Puissance contractante exerçant l'autorité sur ledit territoire. Toutes autres revendications entre particuliers seront soumises à la juridiction compétente locale.

Tous litiges relatifs à l'identité ou à la restitution des biens réclamés seront soumis au Tribunal Arbitral Mixte prévu dans la Section V de la présente Partie.

Article 66.

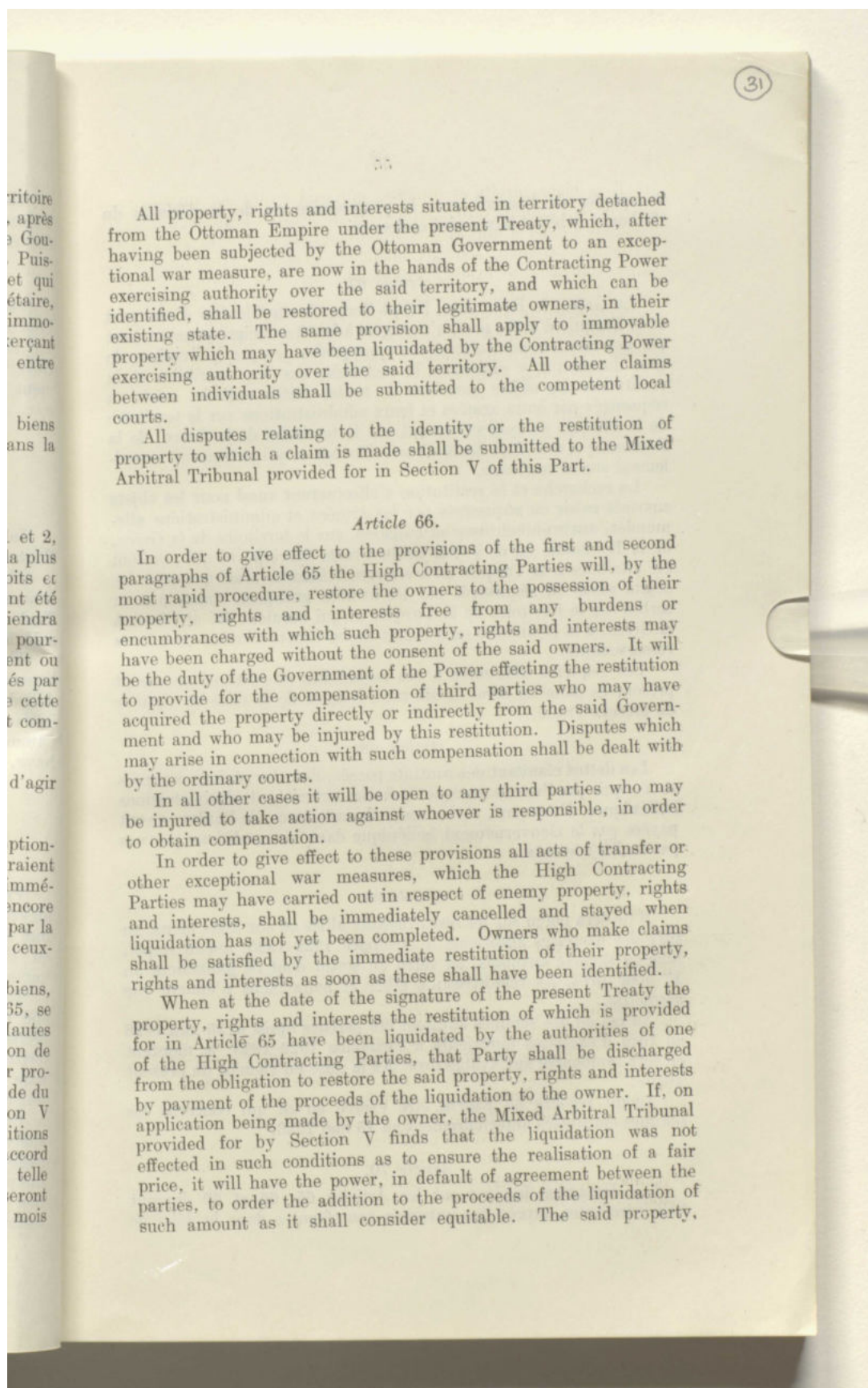
Pour l'exécution des dispositions de l'Article 65, alinéas 1 et 2, les Hautes Parties contractantes remettront, par la procédure la plus rapide, les ayants droit en la possession de leurs biens, droits et intérêts, libres des charges ou servitudes dont ceux-ci auraient été grevés sans le consentement desdits ayants droit. Il appartiendra au Gouvernement de la Puissance effectuant la restitution, de pourvoir à l'indemnisation des tiers qui auraient acquis directement ou indirectement dudit Gouvernement et qui se trouveraient lésés par cette restitution. Les différends pouvant s'élever au sujet de cette indemnisation seront de la compétence des tribunaux de droit commun.

Dans tous les autres cas, il appartiendra aux tiers lésés d'agir contre qui de droit pour être indemnisés.

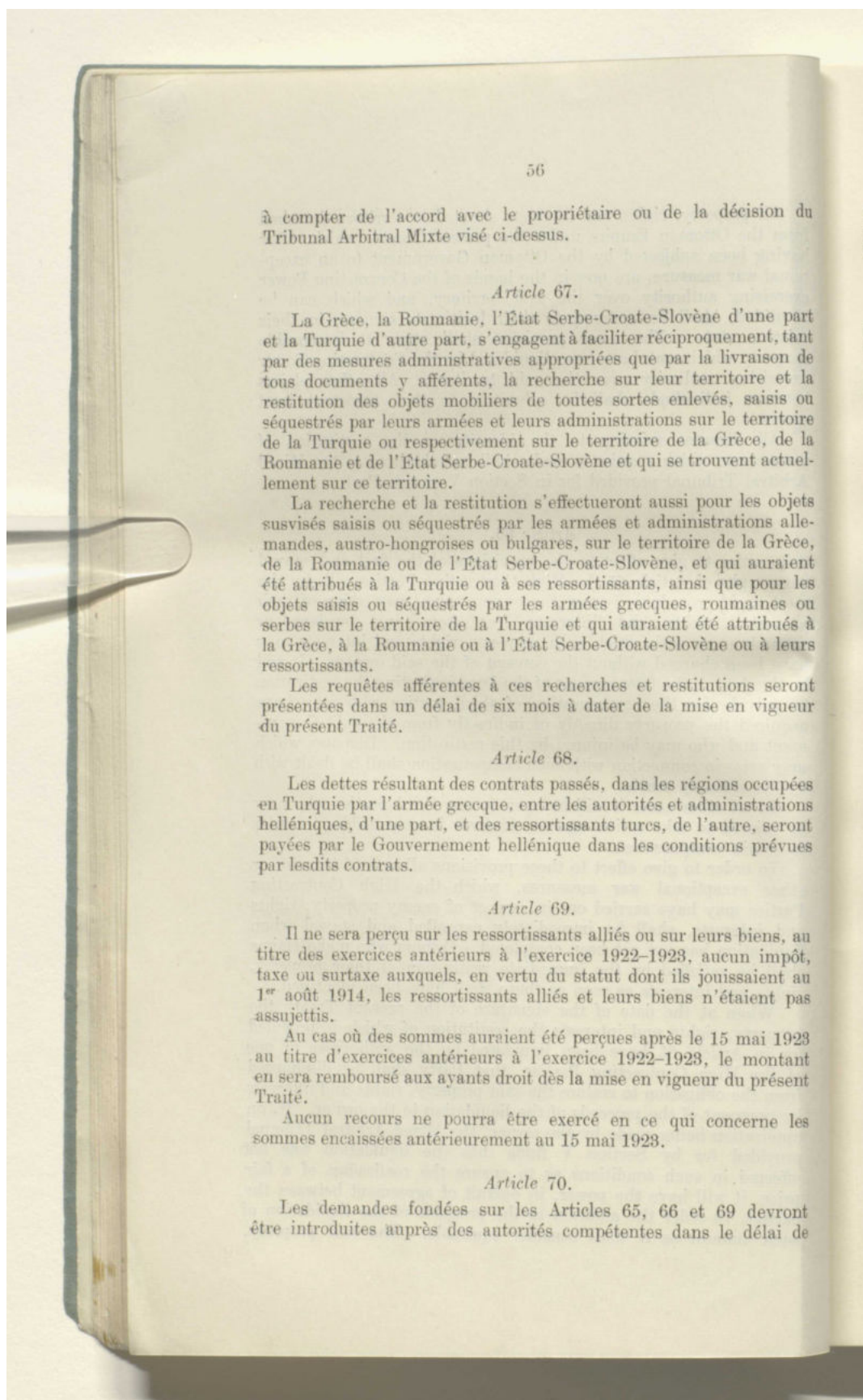
A cet effet, tous actes de disposition ou autres mesures exceptionnelles de guerre auxquelles les Hautes Parties contractantes auraient procédé à l'égard des biens, droits et intérêts ennemis, seront immédiatement levés et arrêtés s'il s'agit d'une liquidation non encore terminée. Les propriétaires réclamants recevront satisfaction par la restitution immédiate de leurs biens, droits et intérêts, dès que ceux-ci auront été identifiés.

Au cas où, à la date de la signature du présent Traité, les biens, droits et intérêts, dont la restitution est prévue par l'Article 65, se trouveraient avoir été liquidés par les autorités de l'une des Hautes Parties contractantes, celle-ci se trouvera libérée de l'obligation de restituer lesdits biens, droits et intérêts par le paiement à leur propriétaire du produit de la liquidation. Au cas où, sur la demande du propriétaire, le Tribunal Arbitral Mixte prévu à la Section V estimerait que la liquidation n'a pas été effectuée dans des conditions assurant la réalisation d'un juste prix, il pourra, à défaut d'accord entre les parties, augmenter le produit de la liquidation de telle somme qu'il jugera équitable. Lesdits biens, droits et intérêts seront restitués si le paiement n'est pas effectué dans un délai de deux mois

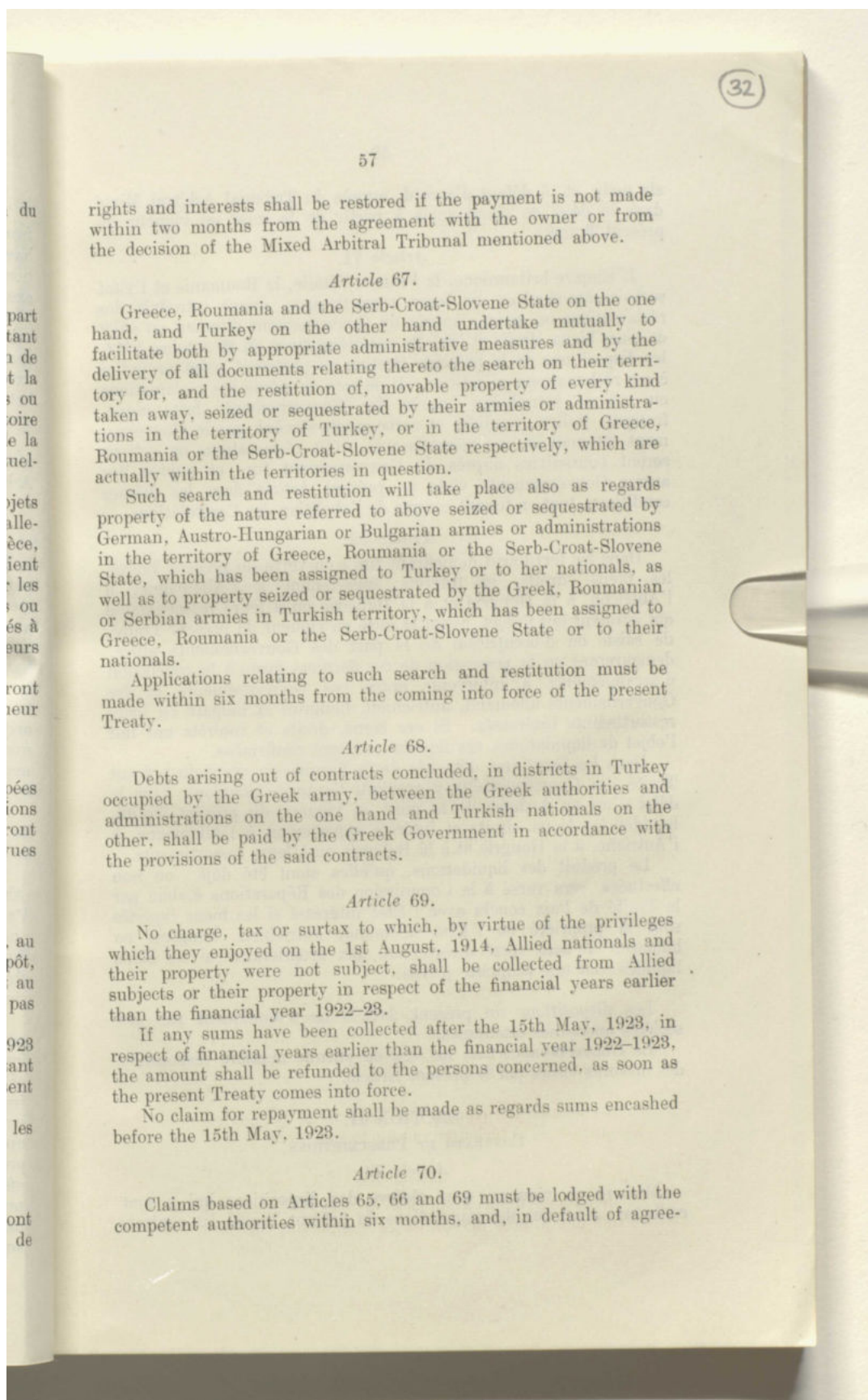
'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [31r] (66/260)



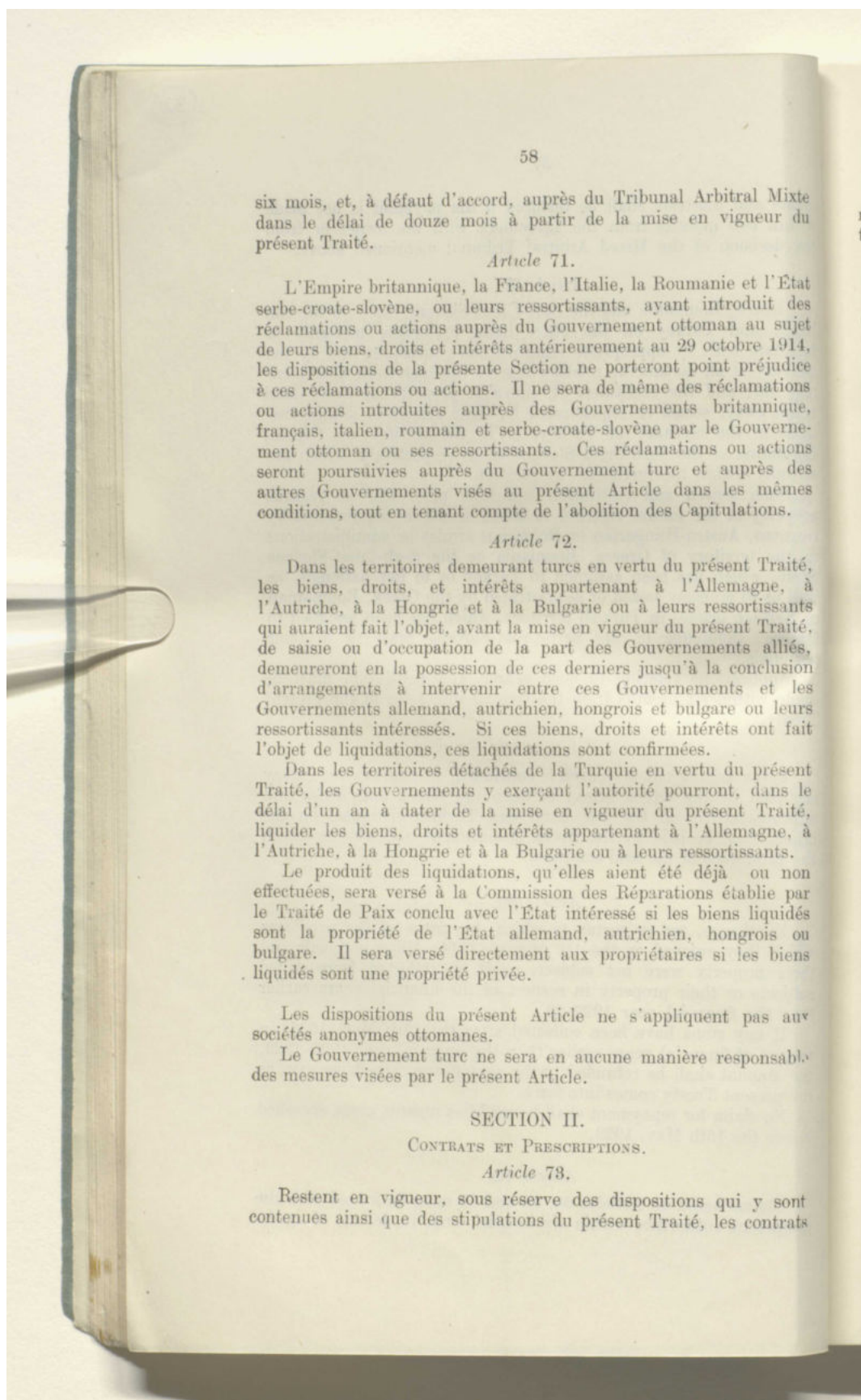
'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [31v] (67/260)



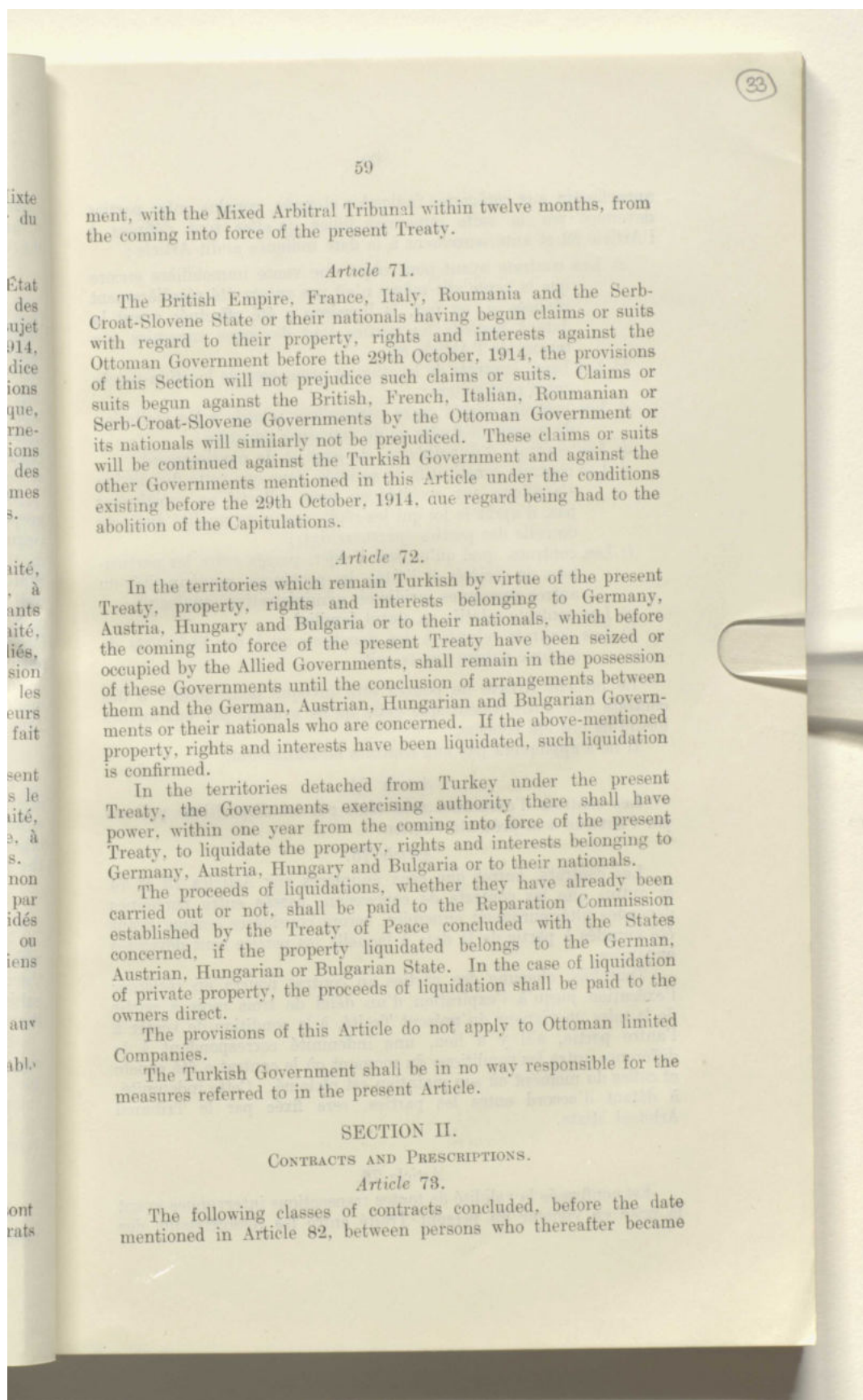
'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [32r] (68/260)



'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [32v] (69/260)



'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [33r] (70/260)



59

ment, with the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal within twelve months, from the coming into force of the present Treaty.

Article 71.

The British Empire, France, Italy, Roumania and the Serb-Croat-Slovene State or their nationals having begun claims or suits with regard to their property, rights and interests against the Ottoman Government before the 29th October, 1914, the provisions of this Section will not prejudice such claims or suits. Claims or suits begun against the British, French, Italian, Roumanian or Serb-Croat-Slovene Governments by the Ottoman Government or its nationals will similarly not be prejudiced. These claims or suits will be continued against the Turkish Government and against the other Governments mentioned in this Article under the conditions existing before the 29th October, 1914, due regard being had to the abolition of the Capitulations.

Article 72.

In the territories which remain Turkish by virtue of the present Treaty, property, rights and interests belonging to Germany, Austria, Hungary and Bulgaria or to their nationals, which before the coming into force of the present Treaty have been seized or occupied by the Allied Governments, shall remain in the possession of these Governments until the conclusion of arrangements between them and the German, Austrian, Hungarian and Bulgarian Governments or their nationals who are concerned. If the above-mentioned property, rights and interests have been liquidated, such liquidation is confirmed.

In the territories detached from Turkey under the present Treaty, the Governments exercising authority there shall have power, within one year from the coming into force of the present Treaty, to liquidate the property, rights and interests belonging to Germany, Austria, Hungary and Bulgaria or to their nationals.

The proceeds of liquidations, whether they have already been carried out or not, shall be paid to the Reparation Commission established by the Treaty of Peace concluded with the States concerned, if the property liquidated belongs to the German, Austrian, Hungarian or Bulgarian State. In the case of liquidation of private property, the proceeds of liquidation shall be paid to the owners direct.

The provisions of this Article do not apply to Ottoman limited Companies.

The Turkish Government shall be in no way responsible for the measures referred to in the present Article.

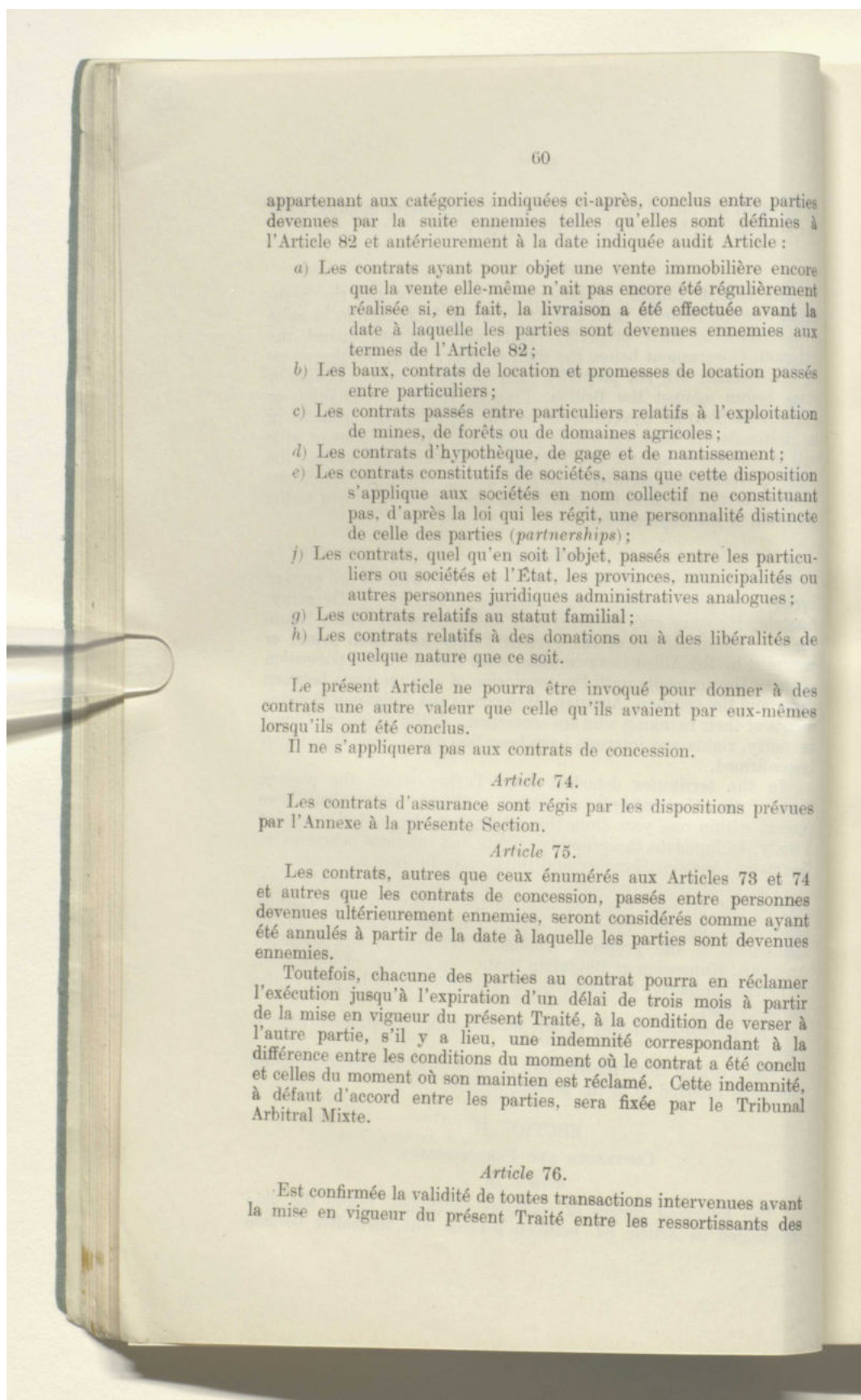
SECTION II.

CONTRACTS AND PRESCRIPTIONS.

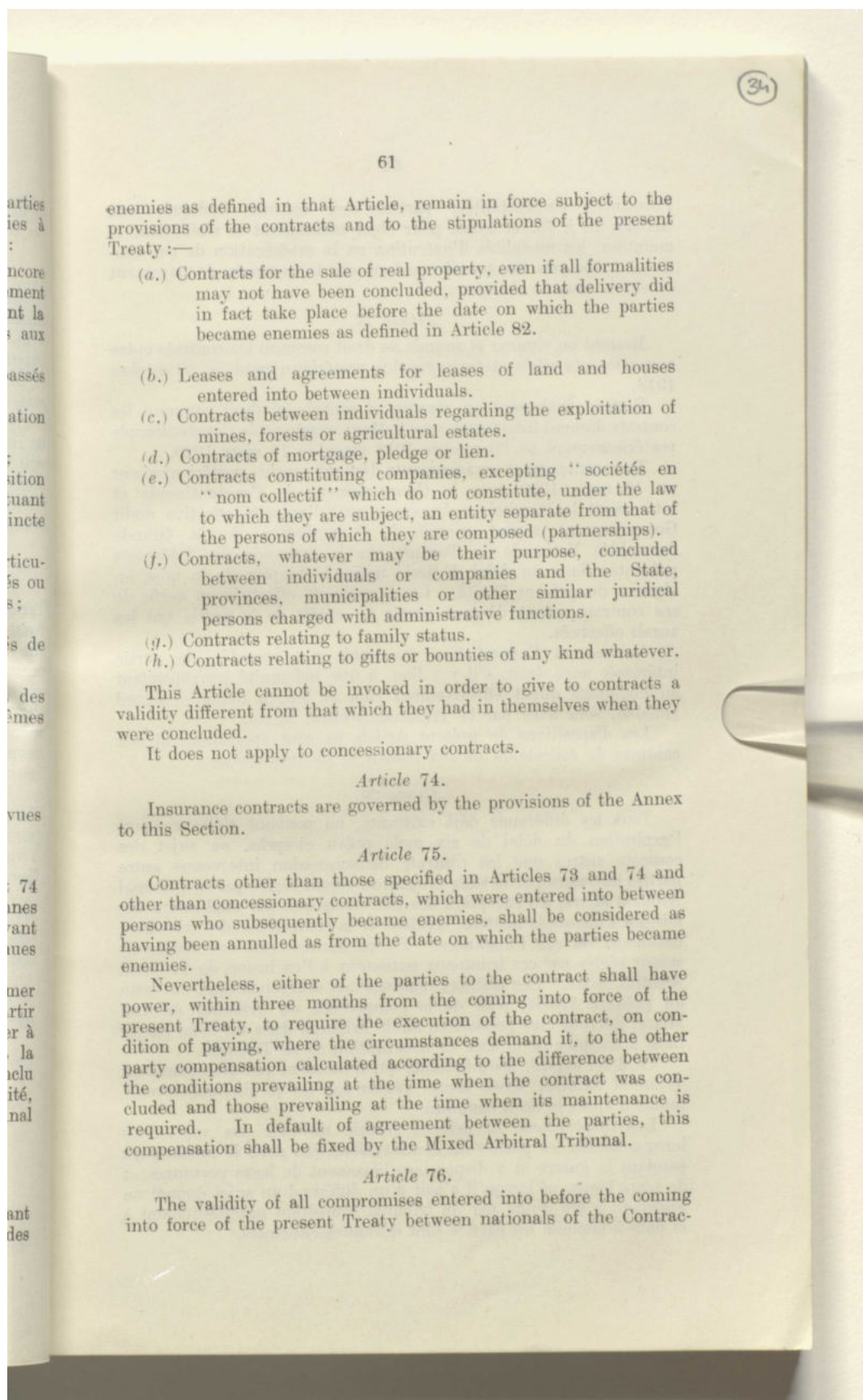
Article 73.

The following classes of contracts concluded, before the date mentioned in Article 82, between persons who thereafter became

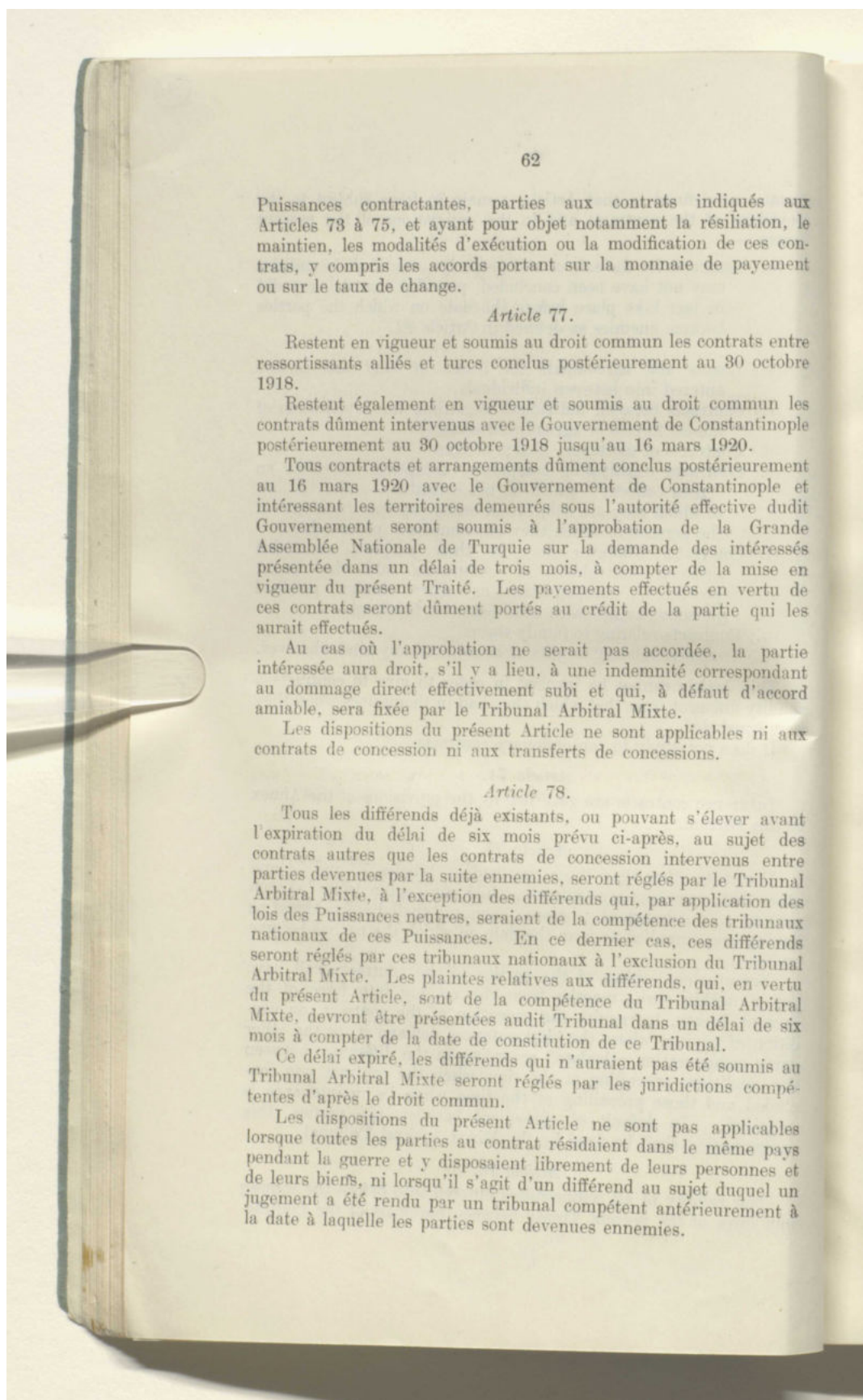
'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [33v] (71/260)



'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [34r] (72/260)



'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [34v] (73/260)



62

Puissances contractantes, parties aux contrats indiqués aux Articles 73 à 75, et ayant pour objet notamment la résiliation, le maintien, les modalités d'exécution ou la modification de ces contrats, y compris les accords portant sur la monnaie de payement ou sur le taux de change.

Article 77.

Restent en vigueur et soumis au droit commun les contrats entre ressortissants alliés et turcs conclus postérieurement au 30 octobre 1918.

Restent également en vigueur et soumis au droit commun les contrats dûment intervenus avec le Gouvernement de Constantinople postérieurement au 30 octobre 1918 jusqu'au 16 mars 1920.

Tous contrats et arrangements dûment conclus postérieurement au 16 mars 1920 avec le Gouvernement de Constantinople et intéressant les territoires demeurés sous l'autorité effective dudit Gouvernement seront soumis à l'approbation de la Grande Assemblée Nationale de Turquie sur la demande des intéressés présentée dans un délai de trois mois, à compter de la mise en vigueur du présent Traité. Les paiements effectués en vertu de ces contrats seront dûment portés au crédit de la partie qui les aurait effectués.

Au cas où l'approbation ne serait pas accordée, la partie intéressée aura droit, s'il y a lieu, à une indemnité correspondant au dommage direct effectivement subi et qui, à défaut d'accord amiable, sera fixée par le Tribunal Arbitral Mixte.

Les dispositions du présent Article ne sont applicables ni aux contrats de concession ni aux transferts de concessions.

Article 78.

Tous les différends déjà existants, ou pouvant s'élever avant l'expiration du délai de six mois prévu ci-après, au sujet des contrats autres que les contrats de concession intervenus entre parties devenues par la suite ennemies, seront réglés par le Tribunal Arbitral Mixte, à l'exception des différends qui, par application des lois des Puissances neutres, seraient de la compétence des tribunaux nationaux de ces Puissances. En ce dernier cas, ces différends seront réglés par ces tribunaux nationaux à l'exclusion du Tribunal Arbitral Mixte. Les plaintes relatives aux différends, qui, en vertu du présent Article, sont de la compétence du Tribunal Arbitral Mixte, devront être présentées audit Tribunal dans un délai de six mois à compter de la date de constitution de ce Tribunal.

Ce délai expiré, les différends qui n'auraient pas été soumis au Tribunal Arbitral Mixte seront réglés par les juridictions compétentes d'après le droit commun.

Les dispositions du présent Article ne sont pas applicables lorsque toutes les parties au contrat résidaient dans le même pays pendant la guerre et y disposaient librement de leurs personnes et de leurs biens, ni lorsqu'il s'agit d'un différend au sujet duquel un jugement a été rendu par un tribunal compétent antérieurement à la date à laquelle les parties sont devenues ennemies.

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [35r] (74/260)

63

ting Powers, parties to contracts specified in Articles 73 to 75. particularly those providing for the cancellation, the maintenance, the methods of execution, or the modification of such contracts, including agreements relating to the currency of payment or the rate of exchange, is confirmed.

Article 77.

Contracts between Allied and Turkish nationals concluded after the 30th October, 1918, remain in force and will be governed by the ordinary law.

Contracts duly concluded with the Constantinople Government between the 30th October, 1918, and the 16th March, 1920, also remain in force and will be governed by the ordinary law.

All contracts and arrangements duly concluded after the 16th March, 1920, with the Constantinople Government concerning territories which remained under the effective control of the said Government, shall be submitted to the Grand National Assembly of Turkey for approval, if the parties concerned make application within three months from the coming into force of the present Treaty. Payments made under such contracts shall be duly credited to the party who has made them.

If approval is not granted, the party concerned shall, if the circumstances demand it, be entitled to compensation corresponding to the direct loss which has been actually suffered; such compensation, in default of an amicable agreement, shall be fixed by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal.

The provisions of this Article are not applicable either to concessionary contracts or to transfers of concessions.

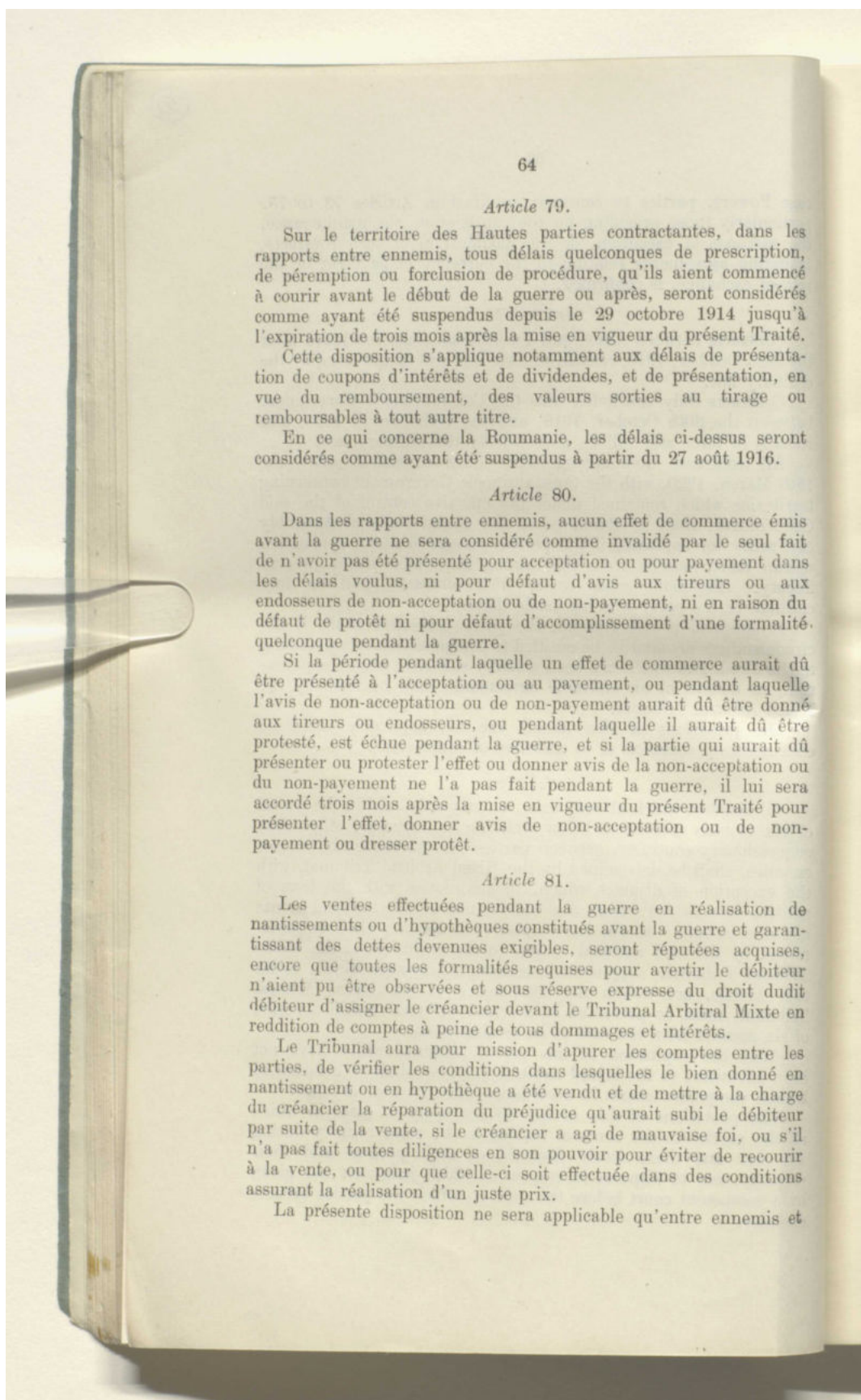
Article 78.

All disputes which already exist, or may arise within the period of six months mentioned below, relating to contracts, other than concessionary contracts, between parties who subsequently became enemies, shall be determined by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal, with the exception of disputes which, in accordance with the laws of neutral Powers are within the competence of the national courts of those Powers. In the latter case, such disputes shall be determined by the said national courts, to the exclusion of the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal. Applications relating to disputes which, under this Article, are within the competence of the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal, must be presented to the said Tribunal within a period of six months from the date of its establishment.

After the expiration of this period, disputes which have not been submitted to the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal shall be determined by the competent courts in accordance with the ordinary law.

The provisions of this Article do not apply to cases in which all the parties to the contract resided in the same country during the war and there freely disposed of their persons and their property, nor to disputes in respect of which judgment was given by a competent court before the date on which the parties became enemies.

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [35v] (75/260)



64

Article 79.

Sur le territoire des Hautes parties contractantes, dans les rapports entre ennemis, tous délais quelconques de prescription, de péremption ou forclusion de procédure, qu'ils aient commencé à courir avant le début de la guerre ou après, seront considérés comme ayant été suspendus depuis le 29 octobre 1914 jusqu'à l'expiration de trois mois après la mise en vigueur du présent Traité.

Cette disposition s'applique notamment aux délais de présentation de coupons d'intérêts et de dividendes, et de présentation, en vue du remboursement, des valeurs sorties au tirage ou remboursables à tout autre titre.

En ce qui concerne la Roumanie, les délais ci-dessus seront considérés comme ayant été suspendus à partir du 27 août 1916.

Article 80.

Dans les rapports entre ennemis, aucun effet de commerce émis avant la guerre ne sera considéré comme invalidé par le seul fait de n'avoir pas été présenté pour acceptation ou pour paiement dans les délais voulus, ni pour défaut d'avis aux tireurs ou aux endosseurs de non-acceptation ou de non-paiement, ni en raison du défaut de protêt ni pour défaut d'accomplissement d'une formalité quelconque pendant la guerre.

Si la période pendant laquelle un effet de commerce aurait dû être présenté à l'acceptation ou au paiement, ou pendant laquelle l'avis de non-acceptation ou de non-paiement aurait dû être donné aux tireurs ou endosseurs, ou pendant laquelle il aurait dû être protesté, est échue pendant la guerre, et si la partie qui aurait dû présenter ou protester l'effet ou donner avis de la non-acceptation ou du non-paiement ne l'a pas fait pendant la guerre, il lui sera accordé trois mois après la mise en vigueur du présent Traité pour présenter l'effet, donner avis de non-acceptation ou de non-paiement ou dresser protêt.

Article 81.

Les ventes effectuées pendant la guerre en réalisation de nantissements ou d'hypothèques constitués avant la guerre et garantissant des dettes devenues exigibles, seront réputées acquises, encore que toutes les formalités requises pour avertir le débiteur n'aient pu être observées et sous réserve expresse du droit dudit débiteur d'assigner le créancier devant le Tribunal Arbitral Mixte en reddition de comptes à peine de tous dommages et intérêts.

Le Tribunal aura pour mission d'apurer les comptes entre les parties, de vérifier les conditions dans lesquelles le bien donné en nantissement ou en hypothèque a été vendu et de mettre à la charge du créancier la réparation du préjudice qu'aurait subi le débiteur par suite de la vente, si le créancier a agi de mauvaise foi, ou s'il n'a pas fait toutes diligences en son pouvoir pour éviter de recourir à la vente, ou pour que celle-ci soit effectuée dans des conditions assurant la réalisation d'un juste prix.

La présente disposition ne sera applicable qu'entre ennemis et

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [36r] (76/260)

65

Article 79.

All periods whatever of prescription or limitation of right of action, whether they began to run before or after the outbreak of war, shall be treated, in the territory of the High Contracting Parties so far as regards relations between enemies, as having been suspended from the 29th October, 1914, until the expiration of three months after the coming into force of the present Treaty.

This provision applies, in particular, to periods of time allowed for the presentation of interest or dividend coupons, or for the presentation for payment of securities drawn for redemption or repayable on any other ground.

As regards Roumania, the above-mentioned periods shall be considered as having been suspended as from the 27th August, 1916.

Article 80.

As between enemies no negotiable instrument made before the war shall be deemed to have become invalid by reason only of failure within the required time to present the instrument for acceptance or payment, or to give notice of non-acceptance or non-payment to drawers or endorsers, or to protest the instrument, nor by reason of failure to complete any formality during the war.

When the period within which a negotiable instrument should have been presented for acceptance or payment, or within which notice of non-acceptance or non-payment should have been given to the drawers or endorsers, or within which the instrument should have been protested, has expired during the war, and when the party who should have presented or protested the instrument or given notice of non-acceptance or non-payment, has failed to do so during the war, a period of three months from the coming into force of the present Treaty shall be allowed within which the presentation, notice of non-acceptance or non-payment, or protest may be made.

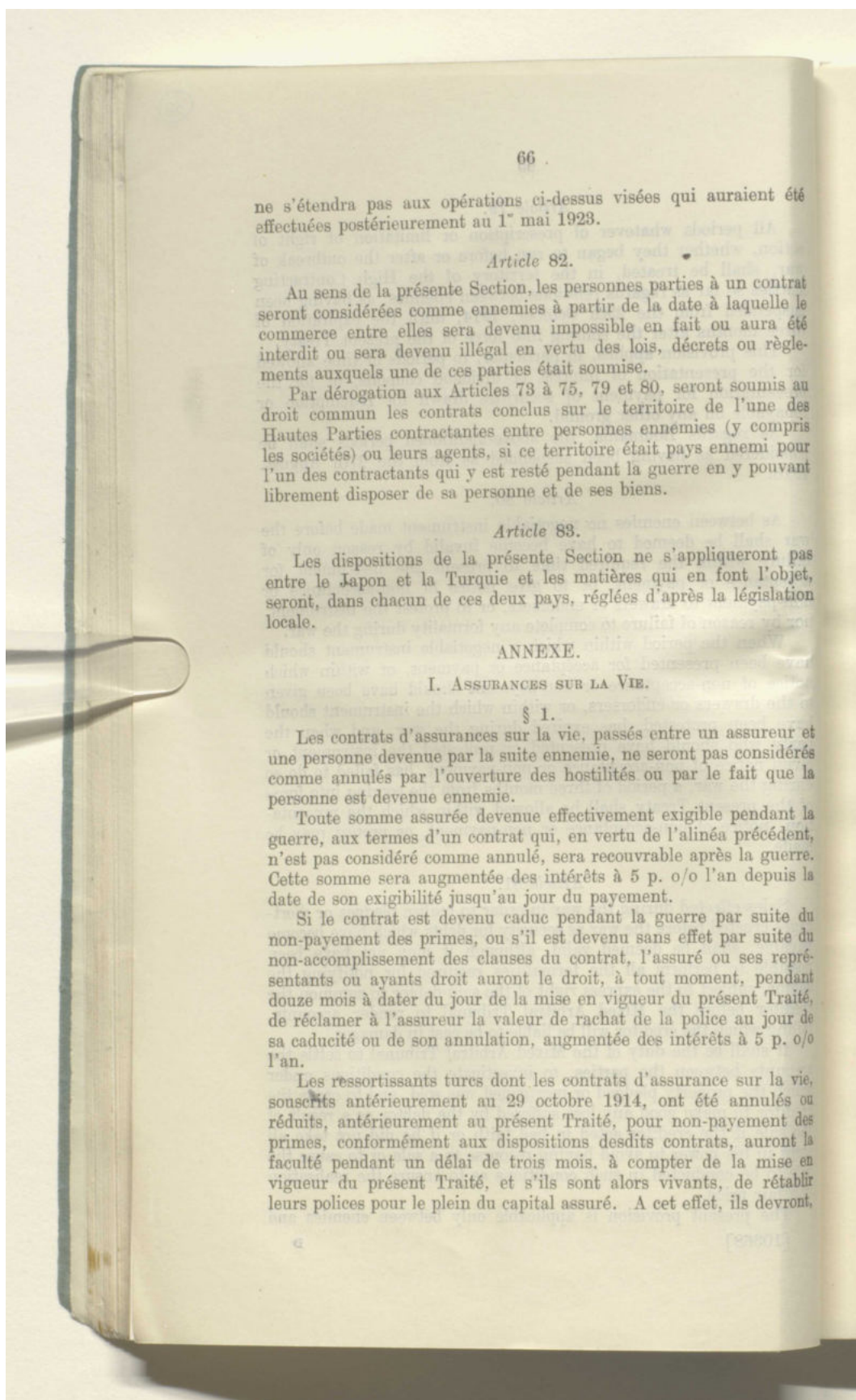
Article 81.

Sales effected during the war in order to realise pledges or mortgages created before the war as security for debts which have become payable, shall be deemed valid, although it may not have been possible to perform all the formalities required for notifying the debtor, subject to the express right of the said debtor to summon the creditor before the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal to render accounts, failing which the creditor will be liable to be cast in damages.

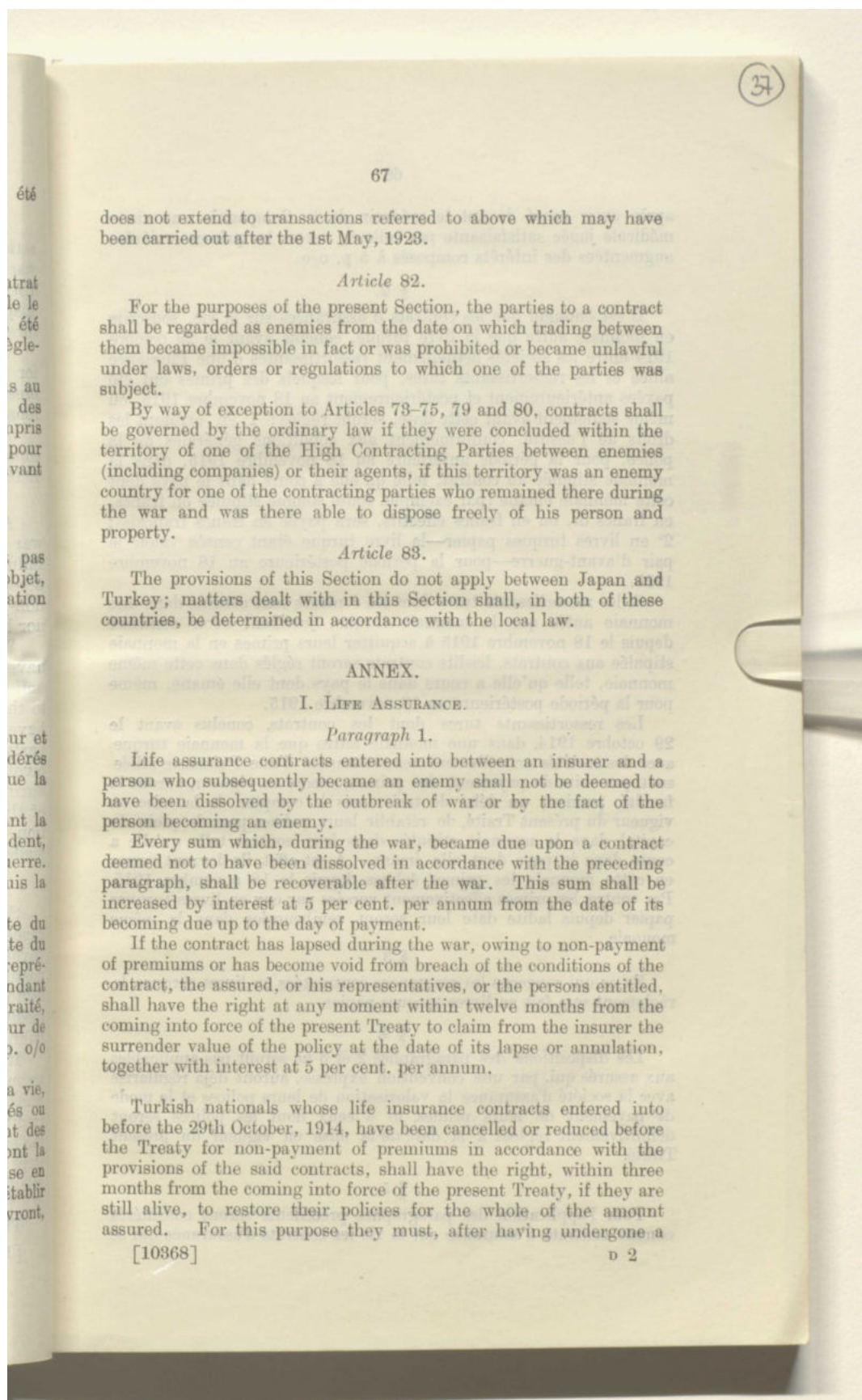
It shall be the duty of the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal to settle the accounts between the parties, to investigate the conditions under which the property pledged or mortgaged was sold, and to order the creditor to make good any loss suffered by the debtor as a result of the sale if the creditor acted in bad faith or if he did not take all steps in his power to avoid having recourse to a sale or to cause the sale to be conducted in such conditions as to ensure the realisation of a fair price.

The present provision is applicable only between enemies and
[10868] D

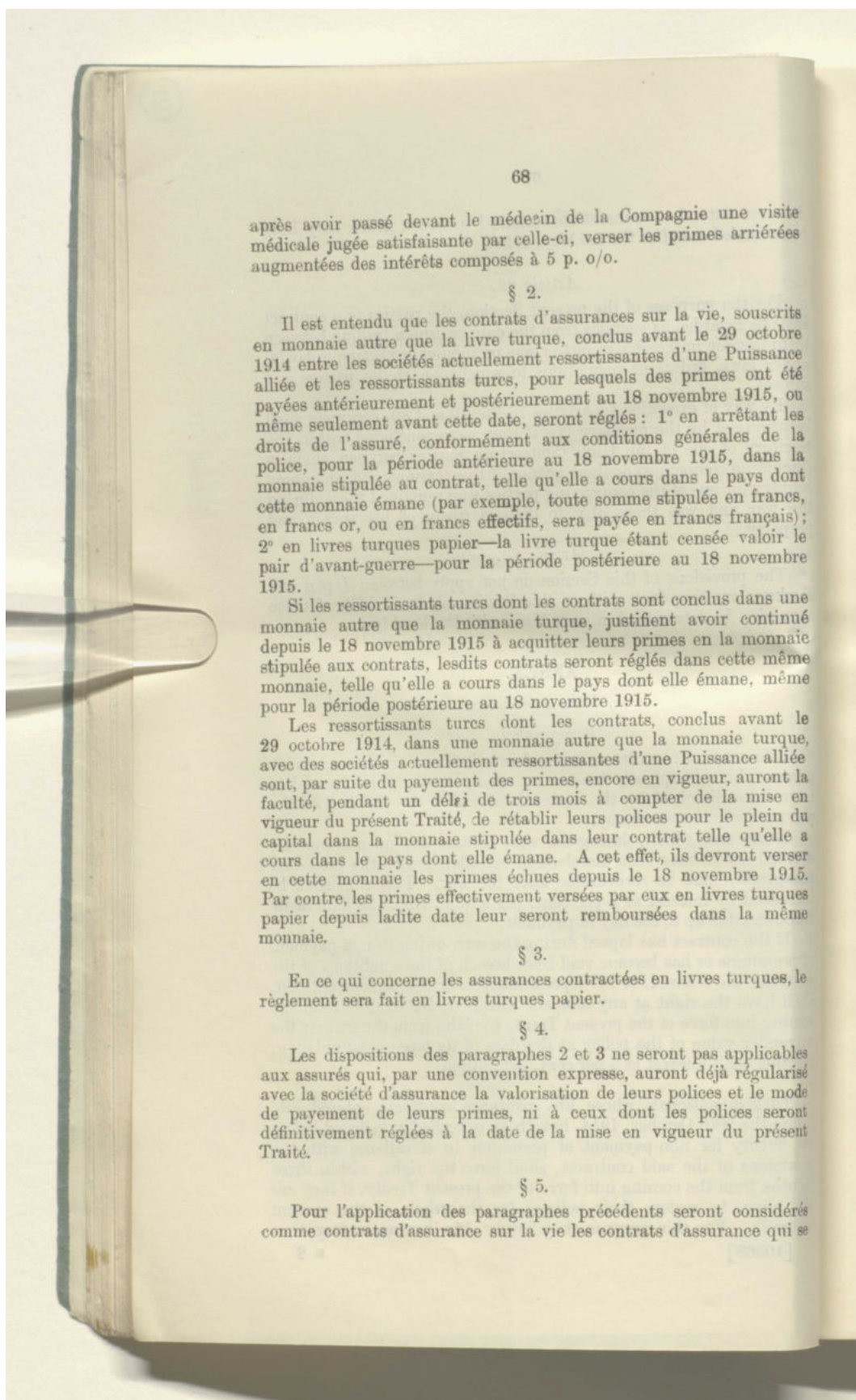
'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [36v] (77/260)



'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [37r] (78/260)



'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [37v] (79/260)



'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [38r] (80/260)

69

medical examination by the doctor of the company, the result of which the company considers satisfactory, pay the premiums in arrear with compound interest at 5 per cent.

Paragraph 2.

It is understood that life assurance contracts in money other than the Turkish pound, entered into before the 29th October, 1914, between companies possessing the nationality of an Allied Power and Turkish nationals, in respect of which the premiums have been paid before and after the 18th November, 1915, or even only before that date, shall be regulated, first, by determining the rights of the assured in accordance with the general conditions of the policy for the period before the 18th November, 1915, in the currency stipulated in the contract at the current rate in its country of origin (for example, every amount stipulated in francs, in gold francs, or in "francs effectifs" will be paid in French francs), secondly, for the period after the 18th November, 1915, in Turkish pounds paper—the Turkish pound being taken at the pre-war par value.

If Turkish nationals whose contracts were entered into in currency other than Turkish currency show that they have continued to pay their premiums since the 18th November, 1915, in the currency stipulated in the contracts, the said contracts shall be settled in the same currency at the current rate in its country of origin, even for the period after the 18th November, 1915.

Turkish nationals whose contracts, entered into before the 29th October, 1914, in currency other than Turkish currency with companies possessing the nationality of an Allied Power are, owing to payment of premiums, still in force, shall have the right within three months after the coming into force of the present Treaty to restore their policies for the full amount, in the currency stipulated in their contract, at the current rate in its country of origin. For this purpose they must pay in this currency the premiums which have become due since the 18th November, 1915. On the other hand, the premiums actually paid by them in Turkish pounds paper since that date will be repaid to them in the same currency.

Paragraph 3.

As regards insurances in Turkish pounds, settlement shall be made in Turkish pounds paper.

Paragraph 4.

The provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 do not apply to policy holders who, by an express agreement, have already settled with the insurance companies the fixation of the value of their policies and the method of payment of their premiums, nor to those whose policies shall have been finally settled at the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty.

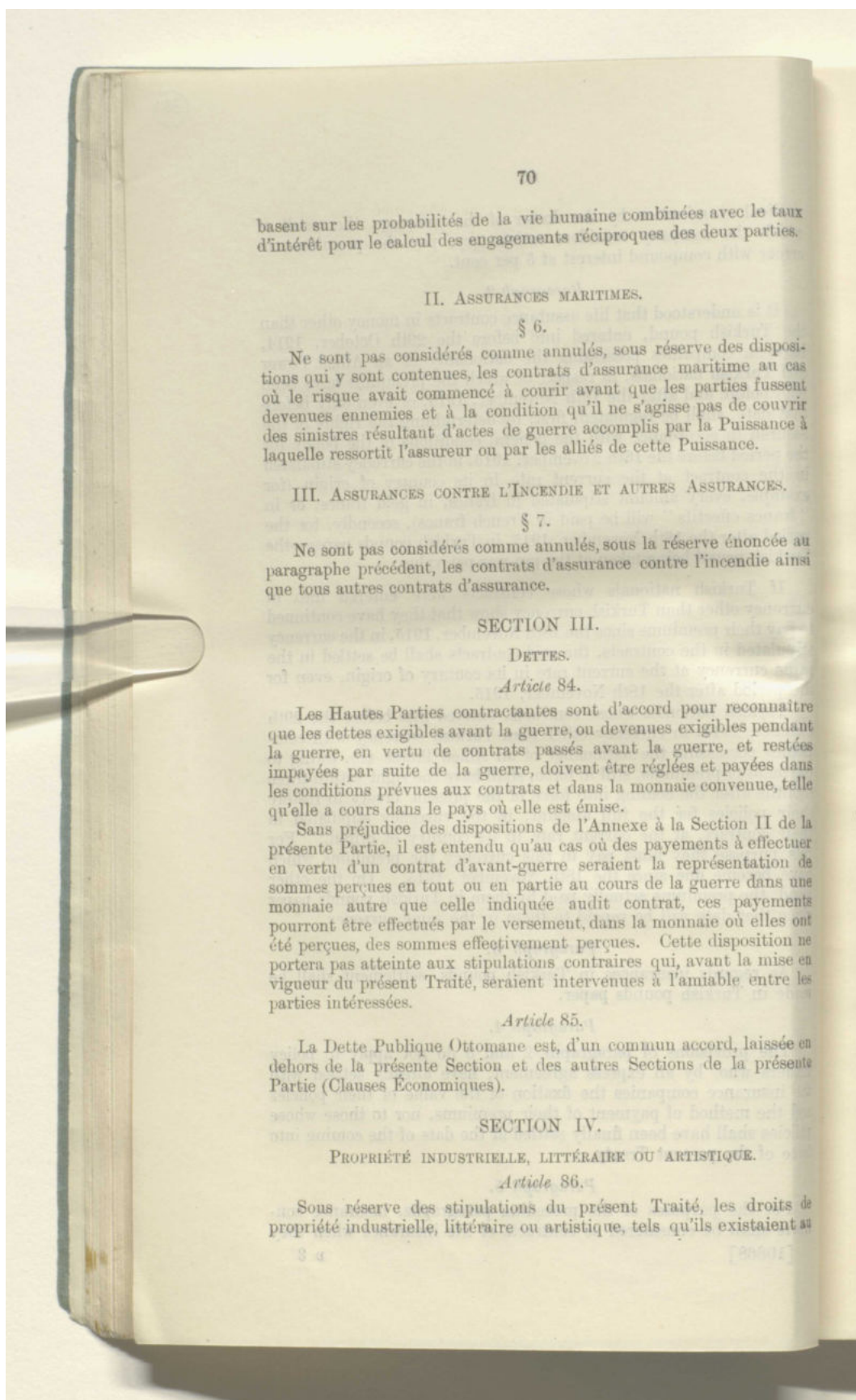
Paragraph 5.

For the purposes of the preceding paragraphs, insurance contracts shall be considered as contracts of life insurance when they

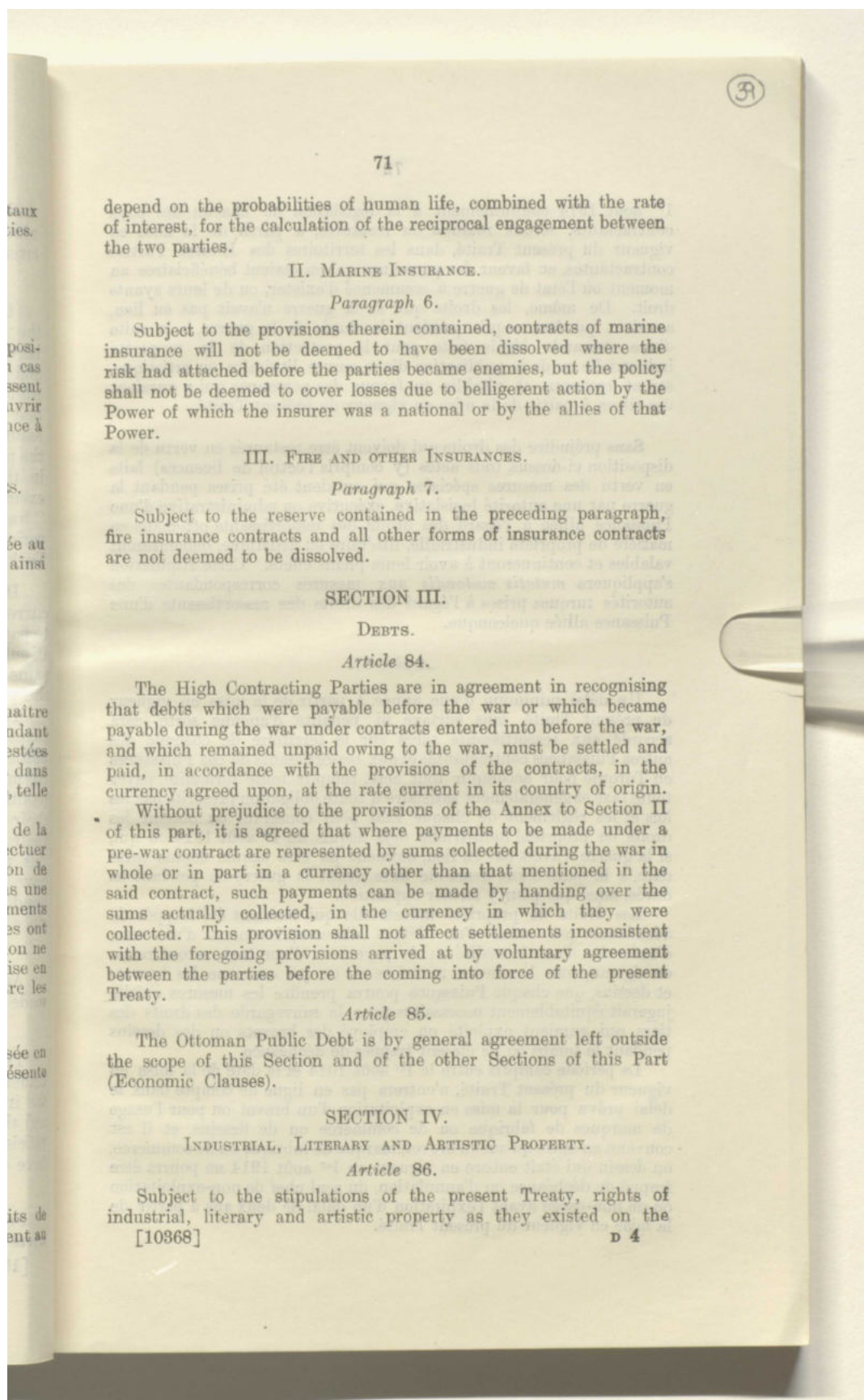
[10868]

D 3

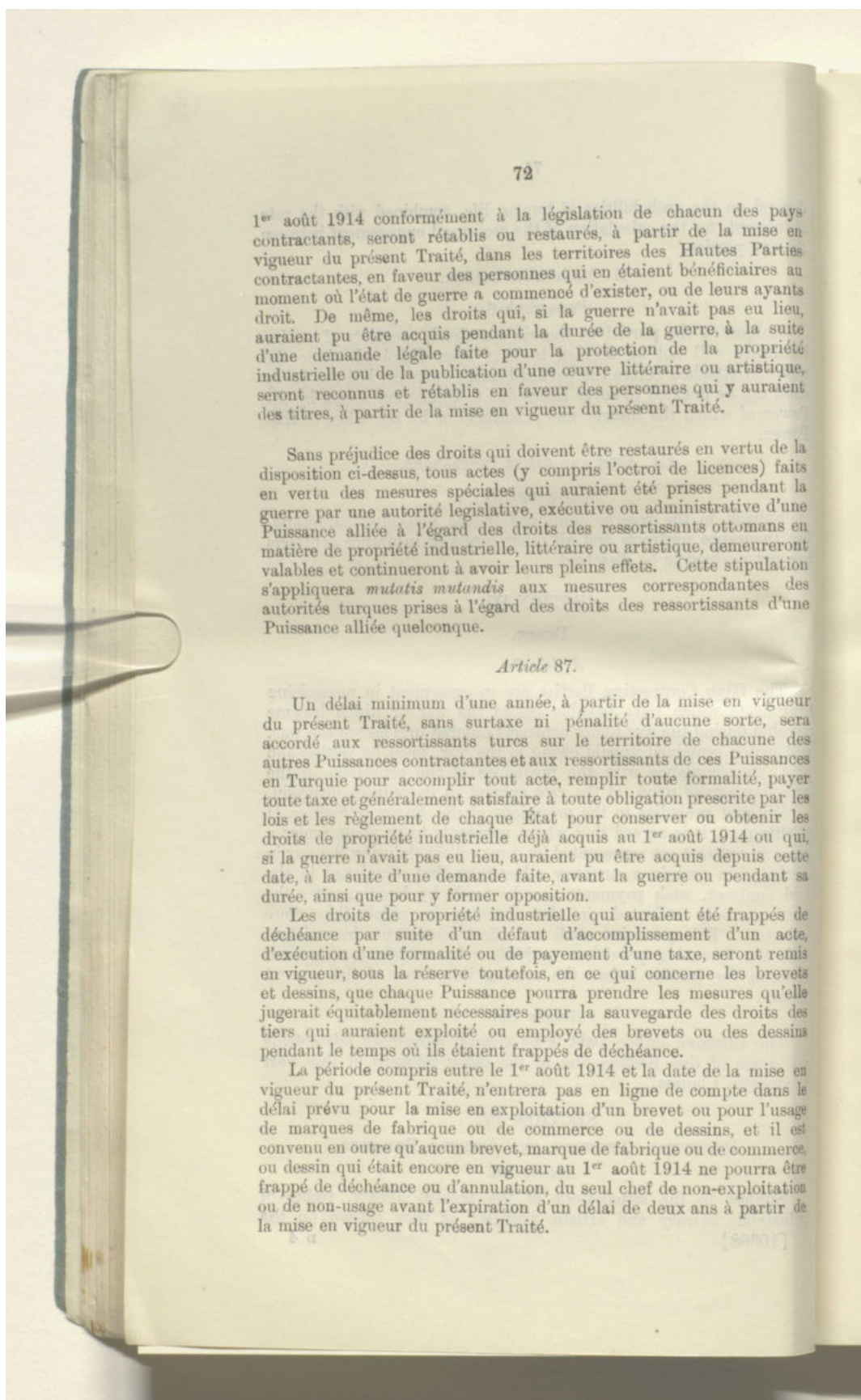
'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [38v] (81/260)



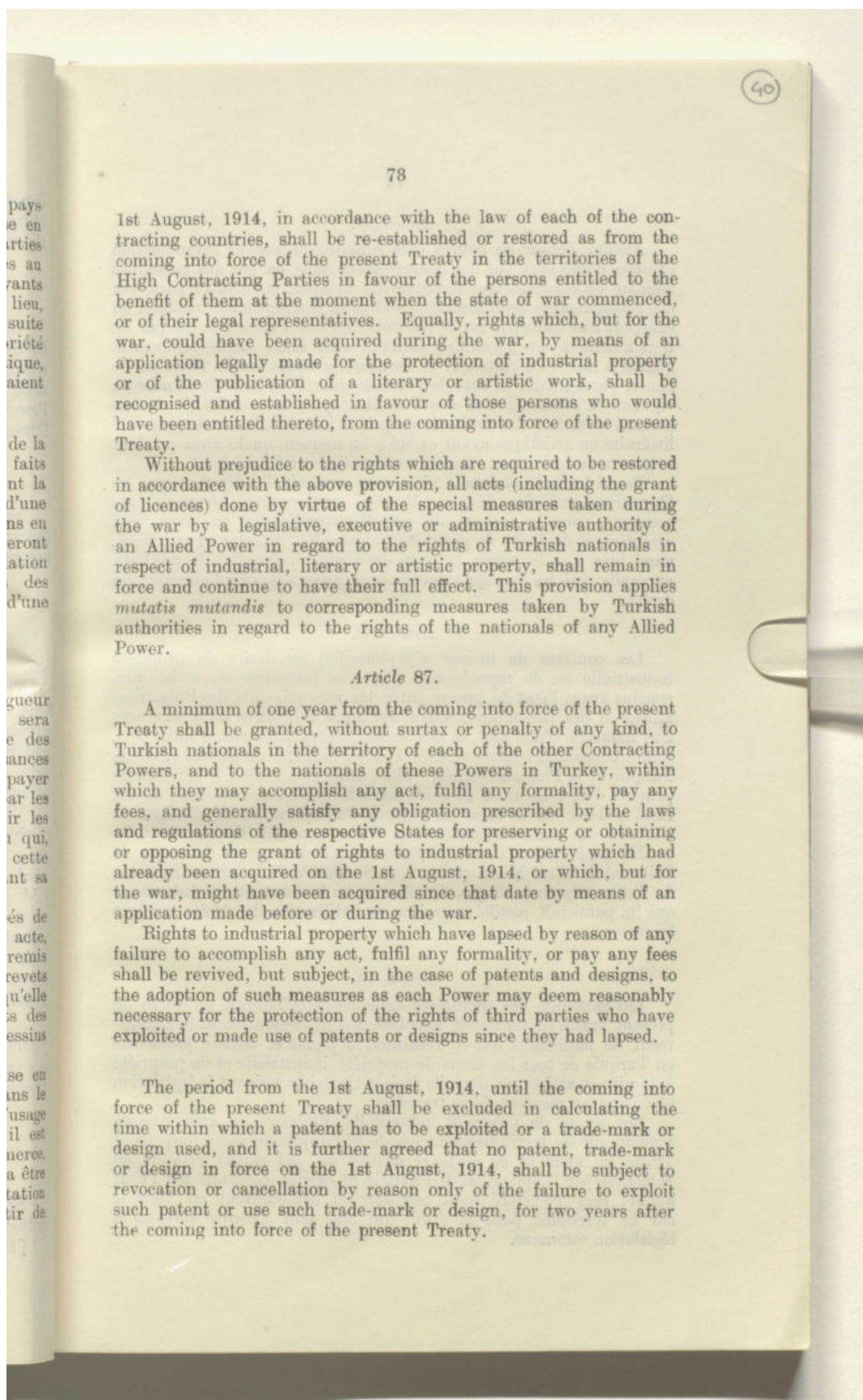
'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [39r] (82/260)



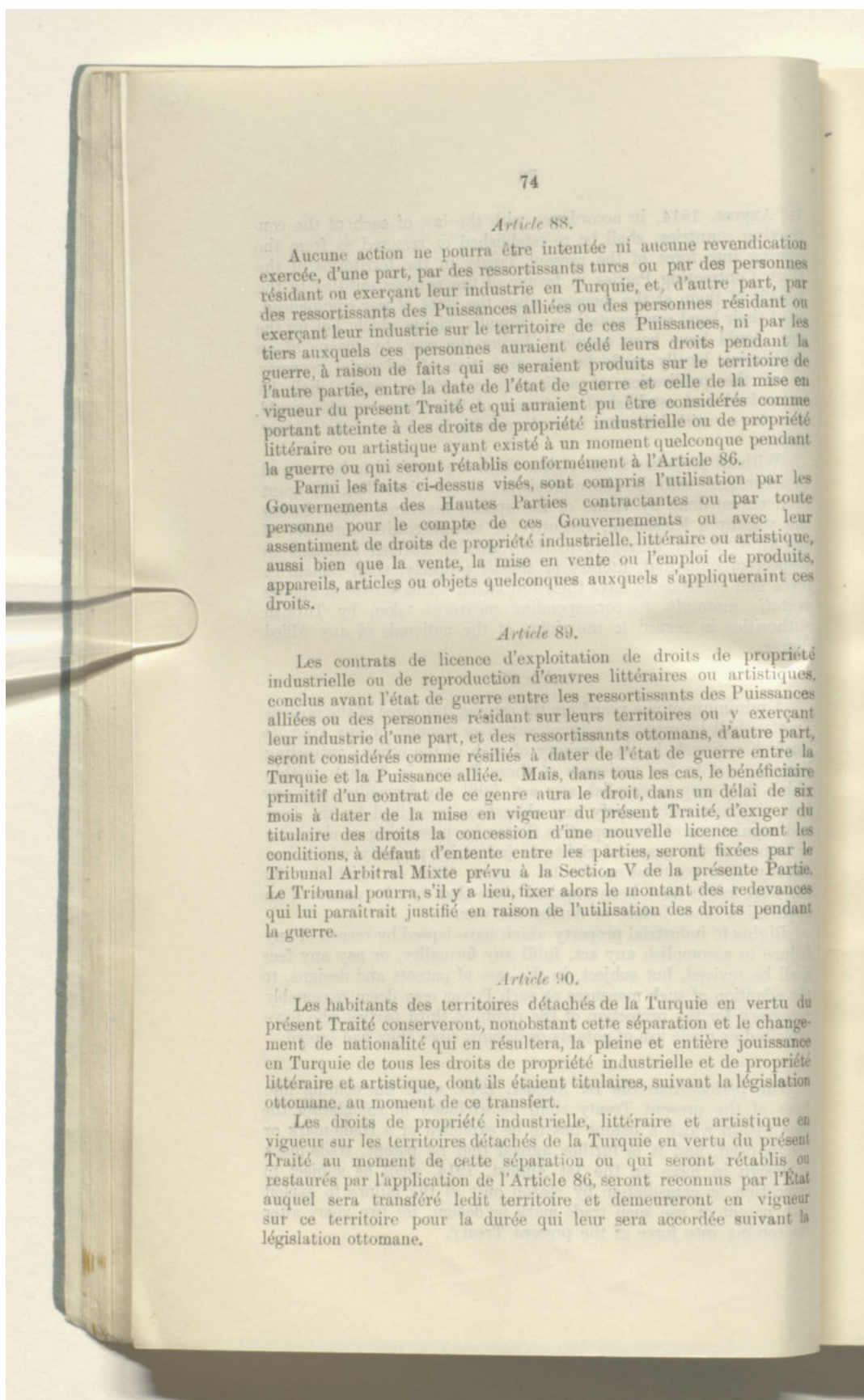
'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [39v] (83/260)



'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [40r] (84/260)



'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [40v] (85/260)



'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [41r] (86/260)

75

Article 88.

No action shall be brought and no claim made on the one hand by Turkish nationals or persons residing or carrying on business in Turkey, and on the other hand by nationals of the Allied Powers or persons residing or carrying on their business in the territory of these Powers, nor by third parties having derived title during the war from such persons, by reason of any occurrence which has taken place within the territory of the other party, between the date of the beginning of a state of war and that of the coming into force of the present Treaty, which might be held to constitute an infringement of rights of industrial property or rights of literary or artistic property either existing at any time during the war, or revived under the provisions of Article 86.

Among the occurrences referred to above are included the use by the Governments of the High Contracting Parties, or by any person acting on their behalf, or with their consent, of rights of industrial, literary or artistic property, as well as the sale, the offering for sale or the use of products, apparatus, or any articles whatsoever to which these rights apply.

Article 89.

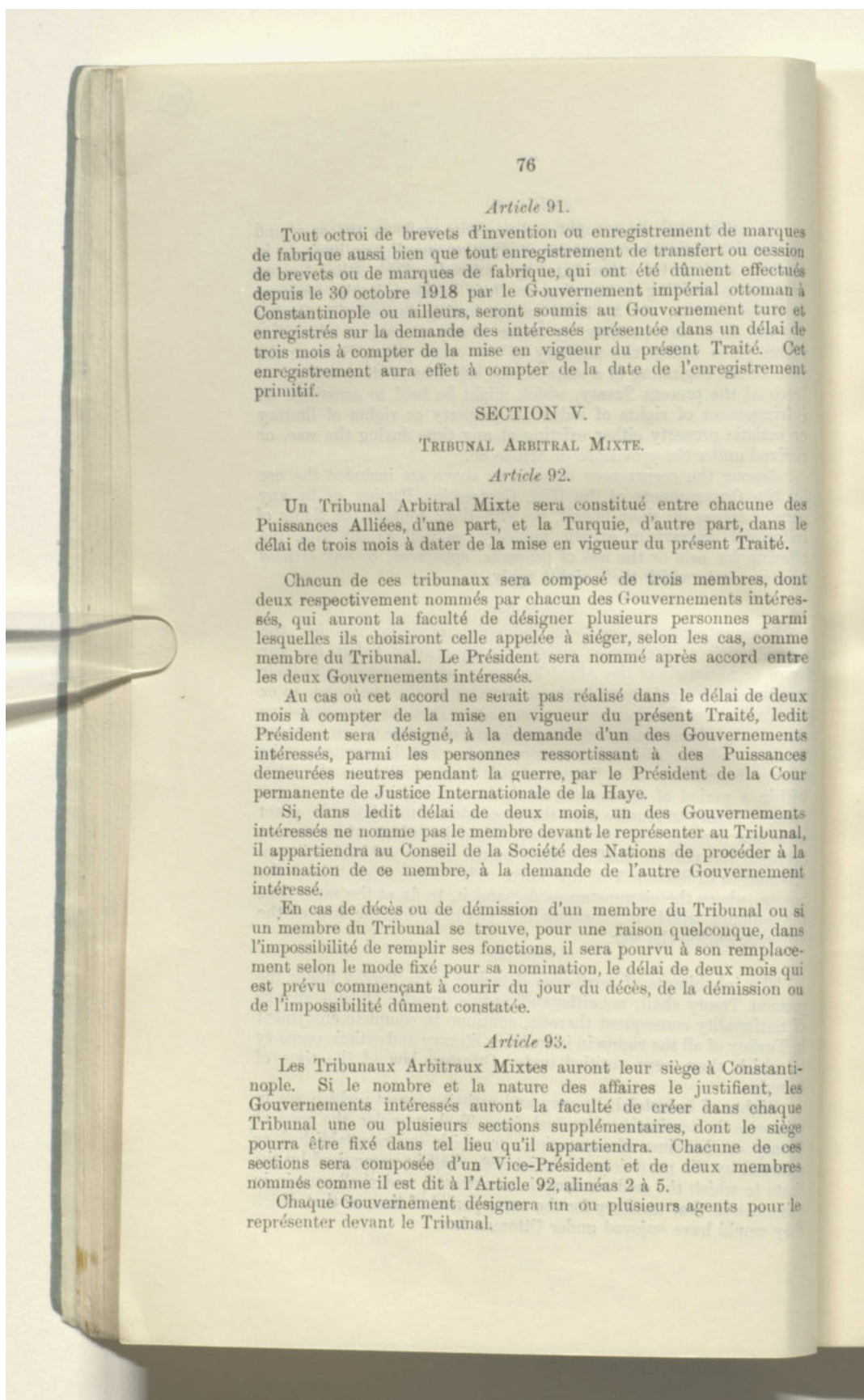
Licences for the use of industrial property, or for the reproduction of literary or artistic works, granted before the war by or to nationals of the Allied Powers or persons residing in their territories or carrying on business therein, on the one hand, to or by Turkish nationals on the other hand, shall be considered as cancelled as from the date of the beginning of a state of war between Turkey and the Allied Power concerned. But in any case, the former beneficiary of a licence of this kind shall have the right within a period of six months from the coming into force of the present Treaty to require from the proprietor of the rights the grant of a new licence, the conditions of which, in default of agreement between the parties, shall be fixed by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal referred to in Section V of this Part. The Tribunal shall have the power, where the circumstances demand it, to fix at the same time the amount which it considers fair payment for the use of the property during the war.

Article 90.

The inhabitants of territories detached from Turkey under the present Treaty shall, notwithstanding this transfer and the change of nationality consequent thereon, continue in complete enjoyment in Turkey of all the rights in industrial, literary and artistic property to which they were entitled under Ottoman law at the time of transfer.

Rights of industrial, literary and artistic property which are in existence in territories detached from Turkey under the present Treaty at the time of separation, or which are re-established or restored by the provisions of Article 86, shall be recognised by the State to which the said territory is transferred, and shall remain in existence in that territory for the same period of time as that which they would have enjoyed under Ottoman law.

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [41v] (87/260)



'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [42r] (88/260)

77

Article 91.

All grants of patents and registrations of trade-marks, as well as all registrations of transfers or assignments of patents or trade-marks which have been duly made since the 30th October, 1918, by the Imperial Ottoman Government at Constantinople or elsewhere, shall be submitted to the Turkish Government and registered, if the parties concerned make an application within three months from the coming into force of the present Treaty. Such registration shall have effect as from the date of the original registration.

SECTION V.

MIXED ARBITRAL TRIBUNAL.

Article 92.

Within three months from the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty, a Mixed Arbitral Tribunal shall be established between each of the Allied Powers, on the one hand, and Turkey, on the other hand.

Each of these Tribunals shall be composed of three members, two being appointed respectively by each of the Governments concerned, who shall be entitled to designate several persons from whom, according to the case in question, they will choose one to sit as a member of the Tribunal. The president shall be chosen by agreement between the two Governments concerned.

In case of failure to reach agreement within two months from the coming into force of the present Treaty, the president shall be appointed, upon the request of one of the Governments concerned, from among nationals of Powers which remained neutral during the war, by the President of the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague.

If within the said period of two months one of the Governments concerned does not appoint a member to represent it on the Tribunal, the Council of the League of Nations will have power to proceed to the appointment of such member upon the request of the other Government concerned.

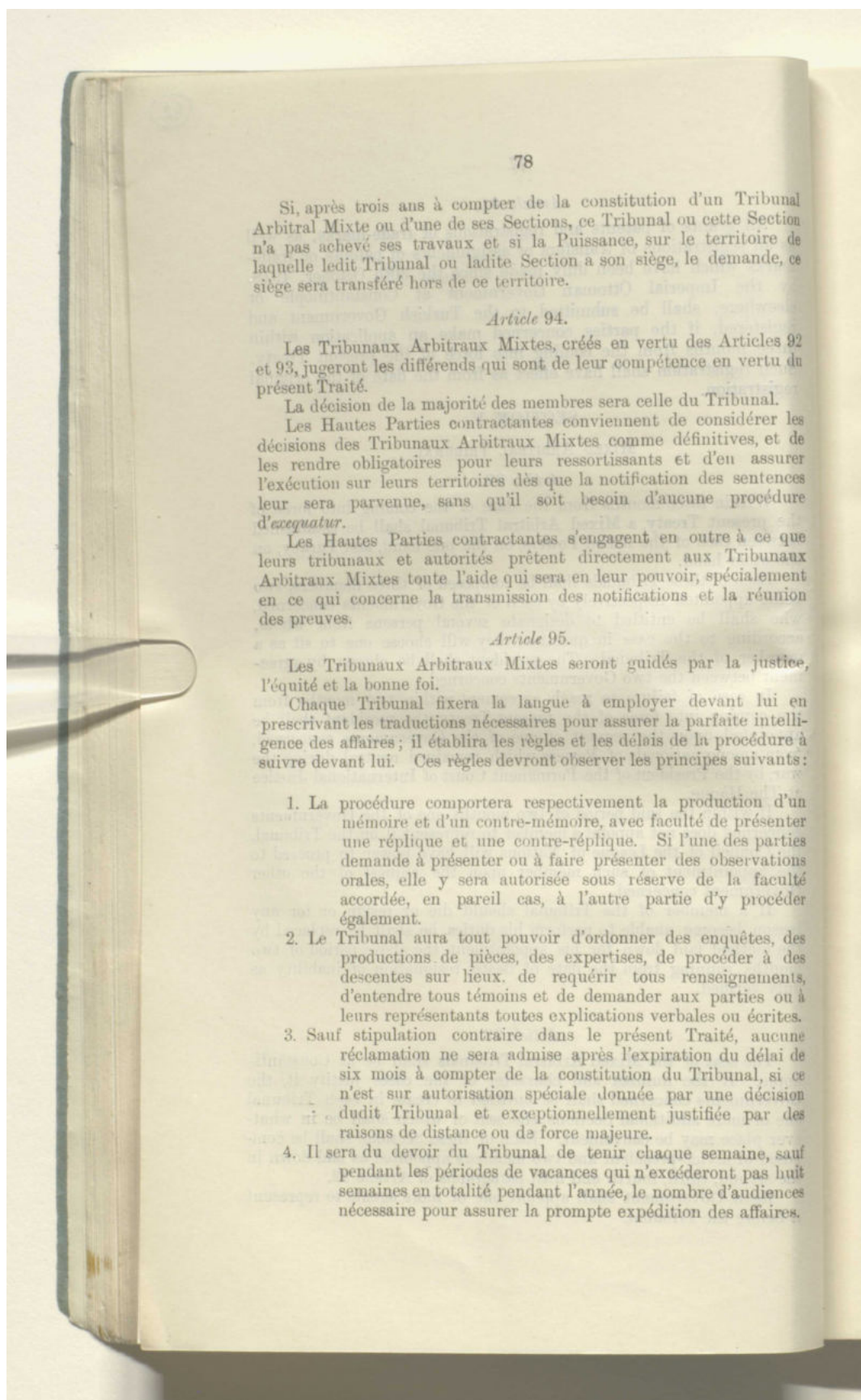
If a member of the Tribunal should die or resign or for any reason become unable to perform his duties, he shall be replaced by the method laid down for his appointment, the above period of two months running from the date of death, resignation or inability as duly verified.

Article 93.

The seat of the Mixed Arbitral Tribunals shall be at Constantinople. If the number and character of the cases justify it, the Governments concerned shall be entitled to create in each Tribunal one or more additional Sections, the seat of which shall be in whatever place may be convenient. Each of these Sections shall be composed of a vice-president and two members appointed as laid down in the second, third, fourth and fifth paragraphs of Article 92.

Each Government shall appoint one or more agents to represent it before the Tribunal.

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [42v] (89/260)



78

Si, après trois ans à compter de la constitution d'un Tribunal Arbitral Mixte ou d'une de ses Sections, ce Tribunal ou cette Section n'a pas achevé ses travaux et si la Puissance, sur le territoire de laquelle ledit Tribunal ou ladite Section a son siège, le demande, ce siège sera transféré hors de ce territoire.

Article 94.

Les Tribunaux Arbitraux Mixtes, créés en vertu des Articles 92 et 93, jugeront les différends qui sont de leur compétence en vertu du présent Traité.

La décision de la majorité des membres sera celle du Tribunal.

Les Hautes Parties contractantes conviennent de considérer les décisions des Tribunaux Arbitraux Mixtes comme définitives, et de les rendre obligatoires pour leurs ressortissants et d'en assurer l'exécution sur leurs territoires dès que la notification des sentences leur sera parvenue, sans qu'il soit besoin d'aucune procédure d'*exequatur*.

Les Hautes Parties contractantes s'engagent en outre à ce que leurs tribunaux et autorités prêtent directement aux Tribunaux Arbitraux Mixtes toute l'aide qui sera en leur pouvoir, spécialement en ce qui concerne la transmission des notifications et la réunion des preuves.

Article 95.

Les Tribunaux Arbitraux Mixtes seront guidés par la justice, l'équité et la bonne foi.

Chaque Tribunal fixera la langue à employer devant lui en prescrivant les traductions nécessaires pour assurer la parfaite intelligence des affaires; il établira les règles et les délais de la procédure à suivre devant lui. Ces règles devront observer les principes suivants:

1. La procédure comportera respectivement la production d'un mémoire et d'un contre-mémoire, avec faculté de présenter une réplique et une contre-réplique. Si l'une des parties demande à présenter ou à faire présenter des observations orales, elle y sera autorisée sous réserve de la faculté accordée, en pareil cas, à l'autre partie d'y procéder également.
2. Le Tribunal aura tout pouvoir d'ordonner des enquêtes, des productions de pièces, des expertises, de procéder à des descentes sur lieux, de requérir tous renseignements, d'entendre tous témoins et de demander aux parties ou à leurs représentants toutes explications verbales ou écrites.
3. Sauf stipulation contraire dans le présent Traité, aucune réclamation ne sera admise après l'expiration du délai de six mois à compter de la constitution du Tribunal, si ce n'est sur autorisation spéciale donnée par une décision dudit Tribunal et exceptionnellement justifiée par des raisons de distance ou de force majeure.
4. Il sera du devoir du Tribunal de tenir chaque semaine, sauf pendant les périodes de vacances qui n'excéderont pas huit semaines en totalité pendant l'année, le nombre d'audiences nécessaire pour assurer la prompte expédition des affaires.

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [43r] (90/260)

79

If, after three years from the establishment of a Mixed Arbitral Tribunal, or of one of its Sections, such Tribunal or Section has not finished its work, and if the Power on whose territory such Tribunal or Section has its seat so requests, the seat shall be removed from such territory.

Article 94.

The Mixed Arbitral Tribunals established pursuant to Articles 92 and 93 shall decide all questions within their competence under the present Treaty.

Decisions shall be taken by a majority.

The High Contracting Parties agree to regard the decisions of the Mixed Arbitral Tribunals as final and conclusive, and to render them binding upon their nationals, and to ensure their enforcement in their respective territories as soon as the decisions of the Tribunals are notified to them, without it being necessary to have them declared executory.

The High Contracting Parties further undertake that their Tribunals and authorities shall directly assist the Mixed Arbitral Tribunals in every way that is in their power, particularly as regards the transmission of notices and the collection of evidence.

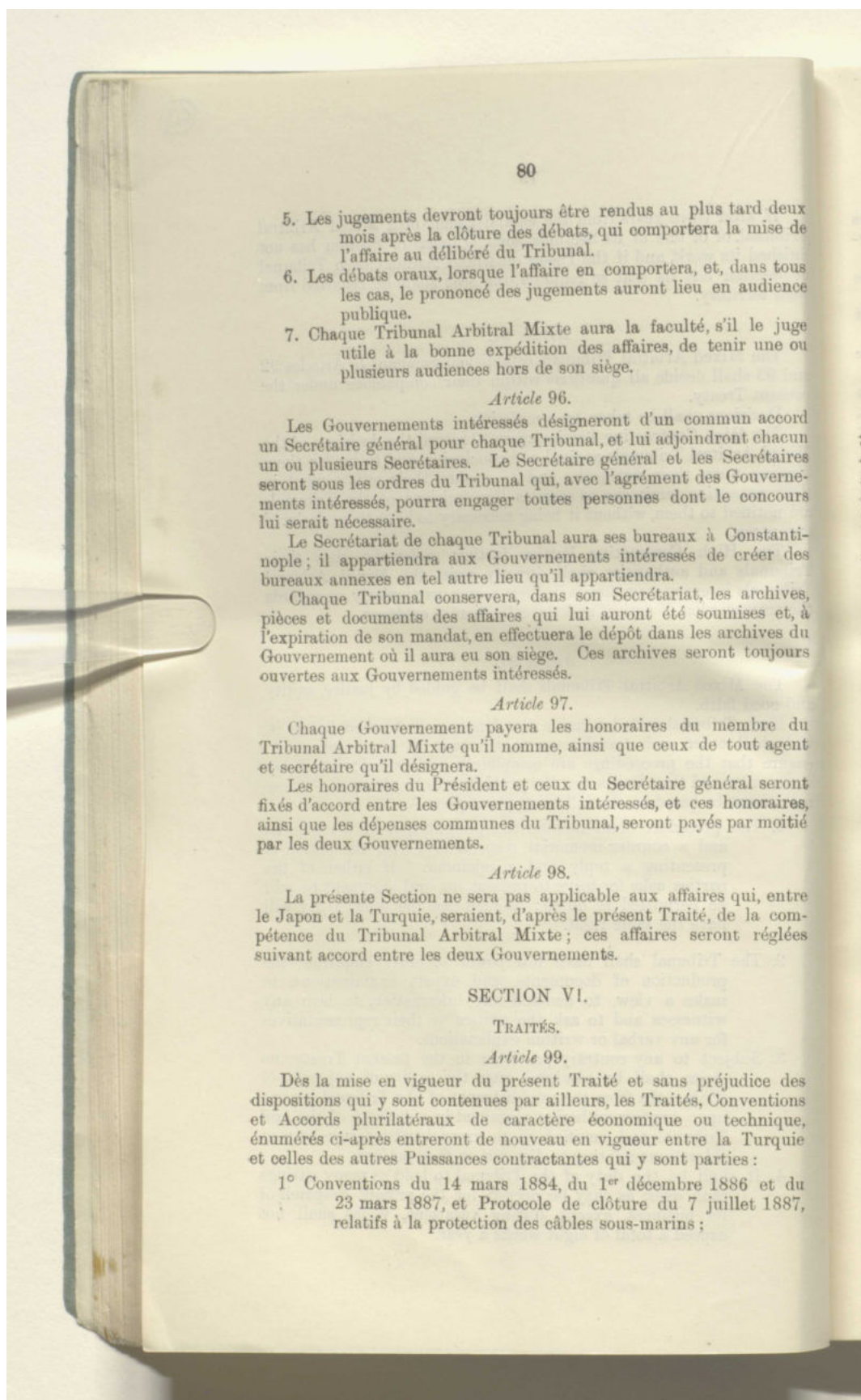
Article 95.

The Mixed Arbitral Tribunals shall be guided by justice, equity and good faith.

Each Tribunal will determine the language to be used before it, and shall order such translations to be made as are necessary to ensure that the proceedings are completely understood; it will lay down rules and time limits for the procedure to be observed. These rules must be based on the following principles:—

1. The procedure shall include the presentation of a memorial and a counter-memorial respectively, with the option of presenting a reply and a rejoinder. If either of the parties asks for leave to present an oral argument he will be permitted to do so; in such case the other party will have the same right.
2. The Tribunal shall have full power to order enquiries, the production of documents, and expert examinations, to make a view, to demand any information, to hear any witnesses and to ask the parties or their representatives for any verbal or written explanations.
3. Subject to any contrary provision in the present Treaty, no claim shall be admitted after the expiry of a period of six months from the establishment of the Tribunal, except upon express authority contained in a decision of the said Tribunal and justified as an exceptional measure by considerations relating to distance or *force majeure*.
4. It shall be the duty of the Tribunal to hold as many sittings each week as may be needed for the prompt despatch of its business, except during vacations, which shall not exceed a total of eight weeks a year.

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [43v] (91/260)



'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [44r] (92/260)

81

5. Judgment must always be given within at most two months from the end of the hearing, after which the Tribunal will at once proceed to consider its judgment.
6. Oral arguments, if any, shall be heard in public, and in all cases judgment shall be delivered in public.
7. Each Mixed Arbitral Tribunal shall be entitled to hold sittings elsewhere than in the place where its seat is established, if it considers it advantageous for the despatch of business.

Article 96.

The Governments concerned shall appoint by agreement a Secretary-General for each Tribunal, and shall each attach to him one or more Secretaries. The Secretary-General and the Secretaries shall be under the orders of the Tribunal, which with the consent of the Governments concerned shall be entitled to engage any persons whose assistance it may need.

The Secretariat of each Tribunal shall have its offices at Constantinople. The Governments concerned shall have power to establish additional offices in such other places as may be convenient.

Each Tribunal shall keep in its Secretariat the records, papers and documents relating to the cases submitted to it, and upon the completion of its duties it shall deposit them in the archives of the Government of the country where its seat is established. These archives shall always be accessible to the Governments concerned.

Article 97.

Each Government shall pay the emoluments of the member of the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal whom it appoints, as well as those of any agent or secretary appointed by it.

The emoluments of the President and those of the Secretary-General shall be fixed by agreement between the Governments concerned, and these emoluments and the general expenses of the Tribunal shall be paid in equal shares by the two Governments.

Article 98.

The present section shall not apply to cases between Japan and Turkey, which, according to the terms of the present Treaty, would fall within the competence of the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal. Such cases shall be settled by agreement between the two Governments.

SECTION VI.

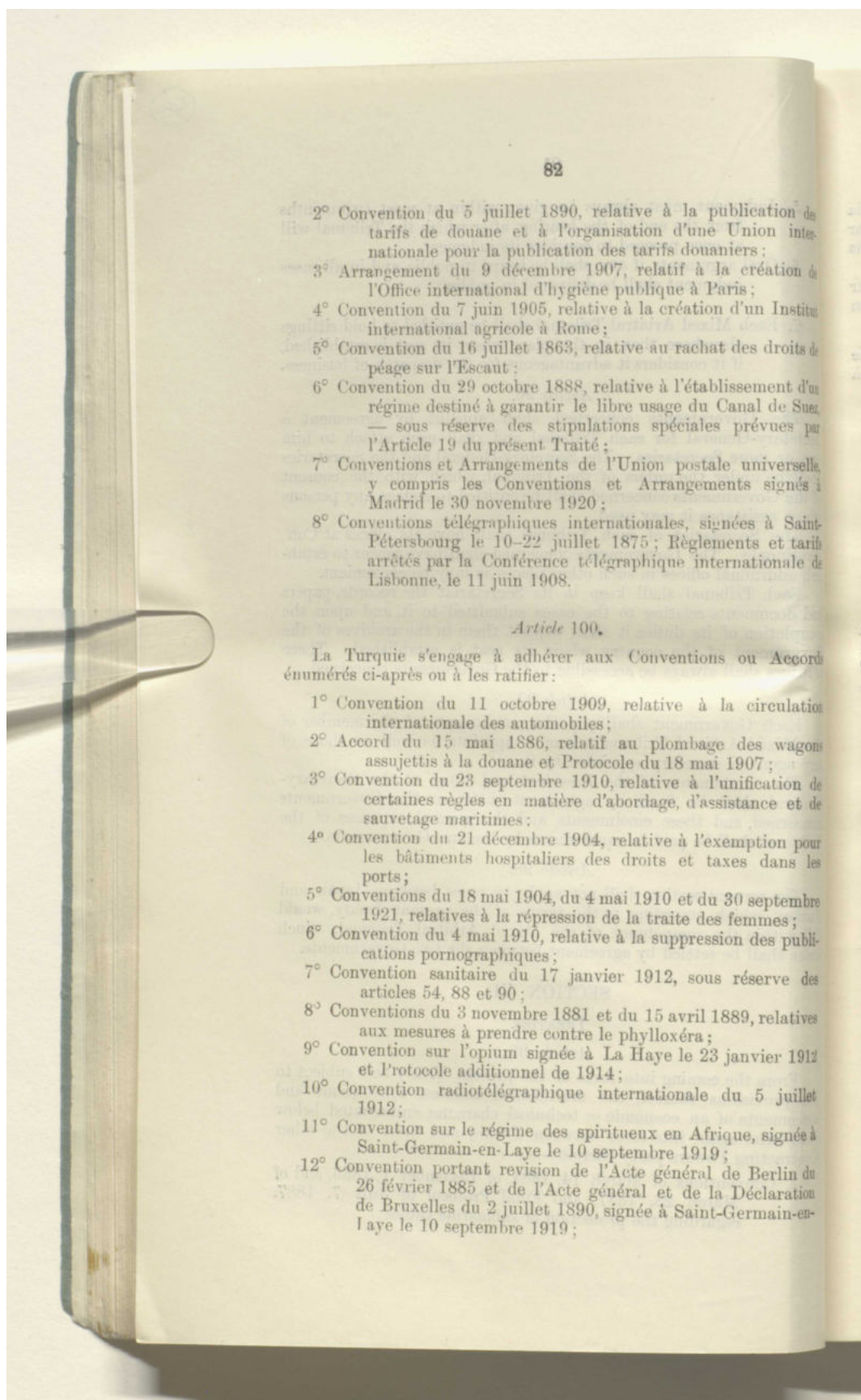
TREATIES.

Article 99.

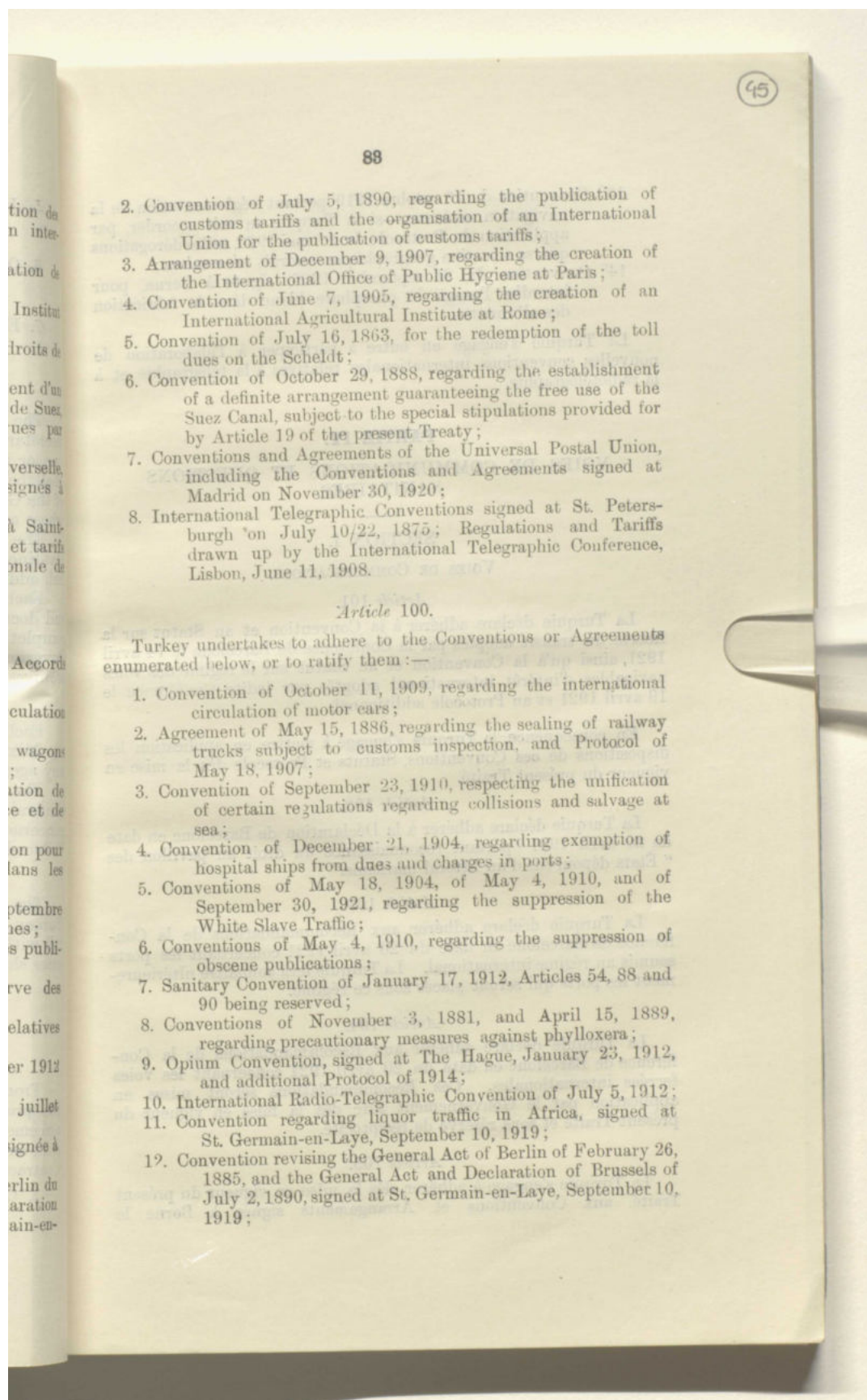
From the coming into force of the present Treaty and subject to the provisions thereof, the multilateral treaties, conventions and agreements of an economic or technical character enumerated below shall enter again into force between Turkey and those of the other Contracting Powers party thereto:—

1. Conventions of March 14, 1884, of December 1, 1886, and of March 23, 1887, and Final Protocol of July 7, 1887, regarding the protection of submarine cables;

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [44v] (93/260)



'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [45r] (94/260)



88

45

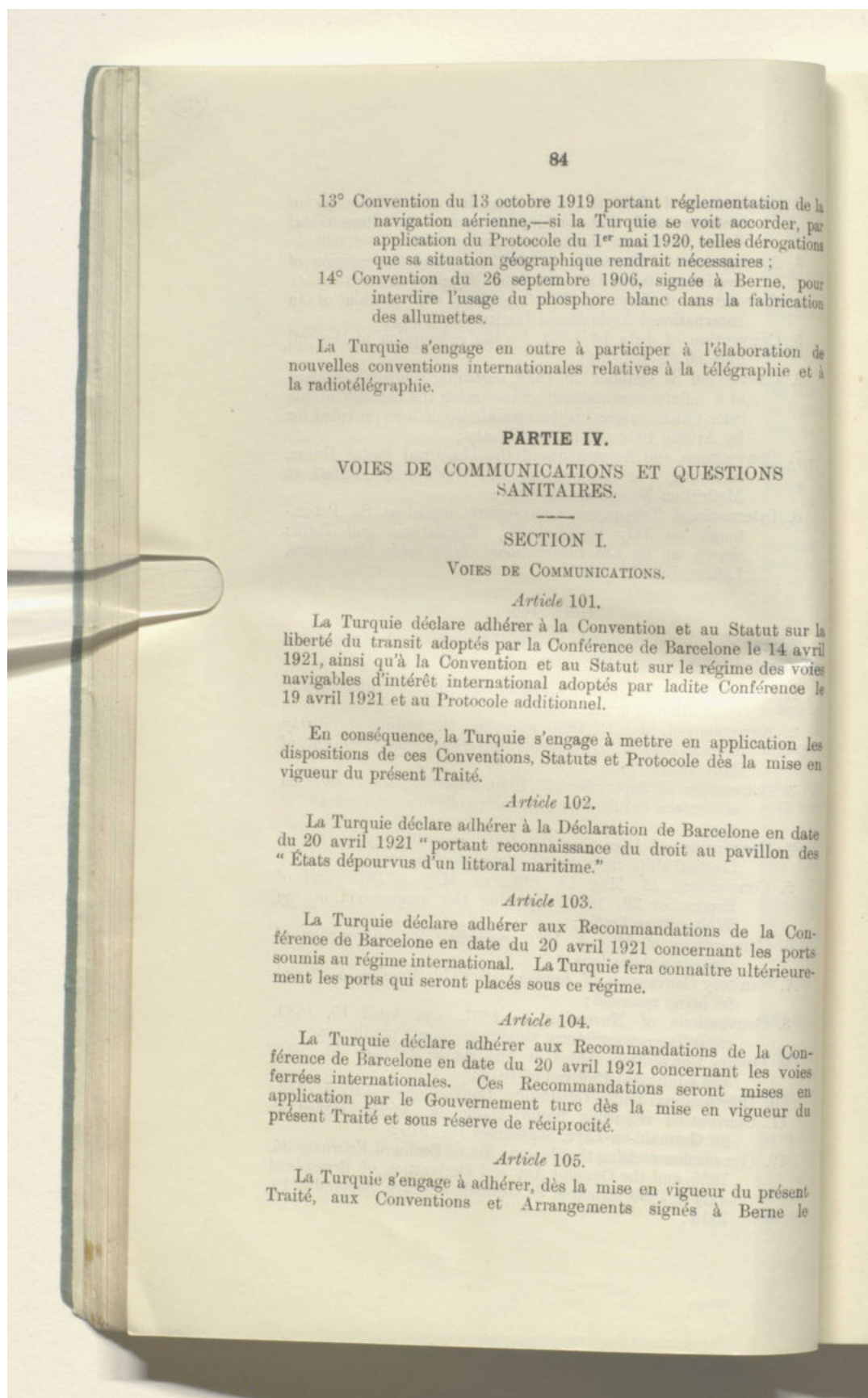
2. Convention of July 5, 1890, regarding the publication of customs tariffs and the organisation of an International Union for the publication of customs tariffs;
3. Arrangement of December 9, 1907, regarding the creation of the International Office of Public Hygiene at Paris;
4. Convention of June 7, 1905, regarding the creation of an International Agricultural Institute at Rome;
5. Convention of July 16, 1863, for the redemption of the toll dues on the Scheldt;
6. Convention of October 29, 1888, regarding the establishment of a definite arrangement guaranteeing the free use of the Suez Canal, subject to the special stipulations provided for by Article 19 of the present Treaty;
7. Conventions and Agreements of the Universal Postal Union, including the Conventions and Agreements signed at Madrid on November 30, 1920;
8. International Telegraphic Conventions signed at St. Petersburg on July 10/22, 1875; Regulations and Tariffs drawn up by the International Telegraphic Conference, Lisbon, June 11, 1908.

Article 100.

Turkey undertakes to adhere to the Conventions or Agreements enumerated below, or to ratify them:—

1. Convention of October 11, 1909, regarding the international circulation of motor cars;
2. Agreement of May 15, 1886, regarding the sealing of railway trucks subject to customs inspection, and Protocol of May 18, 1907;
3. Convention of September 23, 1910, respecting the unification of certain regulations regarding collisions and salvage at sea;
4. Convention of December 21, 1904, regarding exemption of hospital ships from dues and charges in ports;
5. Conventions of May 18, 1904, of May 4, 1910, and of September 30, 1921, regarding the suppression of the White Slave Traffic;
6. Conventions of May 4, 1910, regarding the suppression of obscene publications;
7. Sanitary Convention of January 17, 1912, Articles 54, 88 and 90 being reserved;
8. Conventions of November 3, 1881, and April 15, 1889, regarding precautionary measures against phylloxera;
9. Opium Convention, signed at The Hague, January 23, 1912, and additional Protocol of 1914;
10. International Radio-Telegraphic Convention of July 5, 1912;
11. Convention regarding liquor traffic in Africa, signed at St. Germain-en-Laye, September 10, 1919;
12. Convention revising the General Act of Berlin of February 26, 1885, and the General Act and Declaration of Brussels of July 2, 1890, signed at St. Germain-en-Laye, September 10, 1919;

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [45v] (95/260)



84

13° Convention du 13 octobre 1919 portant réglementation de la navigation aérienne,—si la Turquie se voit accorder, par application du Protocole du 1^{er} mai 1920, telles dérogations que sa situation géographique rendrait nécessaires ;

14° Convention du 26 septembre 1906, signée à Berne, pour interdire l'usage du phosphore blanc dans la fabrication des allumettes.

La Turquie s'engage en outre à participer à l'élaboration de nouvelles conventions internationales relatives à la télégraphie et à la radiotélégraphie.

PARTIE IV.

**VOIES DE COMMUNICATIONS ET QUESTIONS
SANITAIRES.**

SECTION I.

VOIES DE COMMUNICATIONS.

Article 101.

La Turquie déclare adhérer à la Convention et au Statut sur la liberté du transit adoptés par la Conférence de Barcelone le 14 avril 1921, ainsi qu'à la Convention et au Statut sur le régime des voies navigables d'intérêt international adoptés par ladite Conférence le 19 avril 1921 et au Protocole additionnel.

En conséquence, la Turquie s'engage à mettre en application les dispositions de ces Conventions, Statuts et Protocole dès la mise en vigueur du présent Traité.

Article 102.

La Turquie déclare adhérer à la Déclaration de Barcelone en date du 20 avril 1921 "portant reconnaissance du droit au pavillon des " États dépourvus d'un littoral maritime."

Article 103.

La Turquie déclare adhérer aux Recommandations de la Conférence de Barcelone en date du 20 avril 1921 concernant les ports soumis au régime international. La Turquie fera connaître ultérieurement les ports qui seront placés sous ce régime.

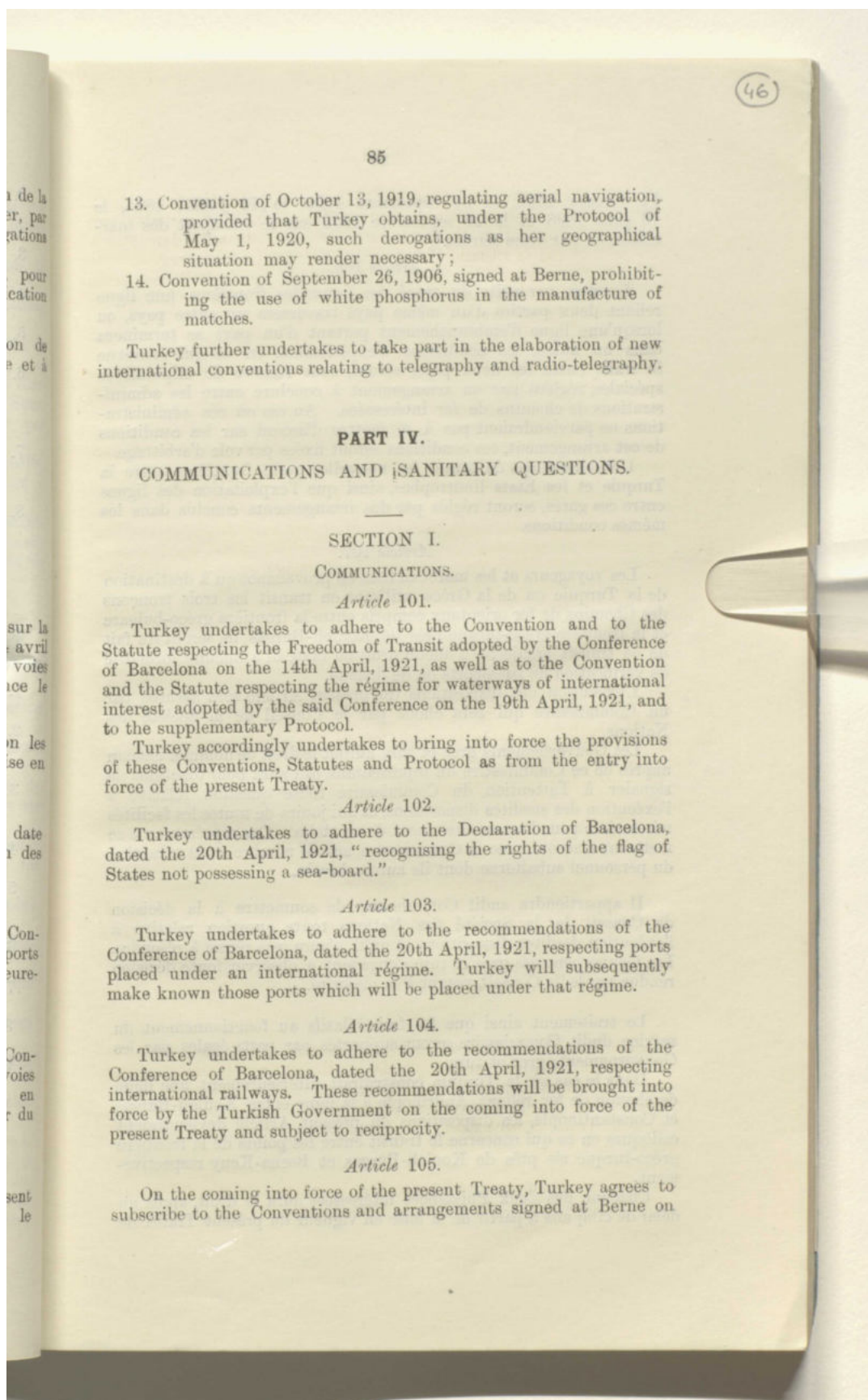
Article 104.

La Turquie déclare adhérer aux Recommandations de la Conférence de Barcelone en date du 20 avril 1921 concernant les voies ferrées internationales. Ces Recommandations seront mises en application par le Gouvernement turc dès la mise en vigueur du présent Traité et sous réserve de réciprocité.

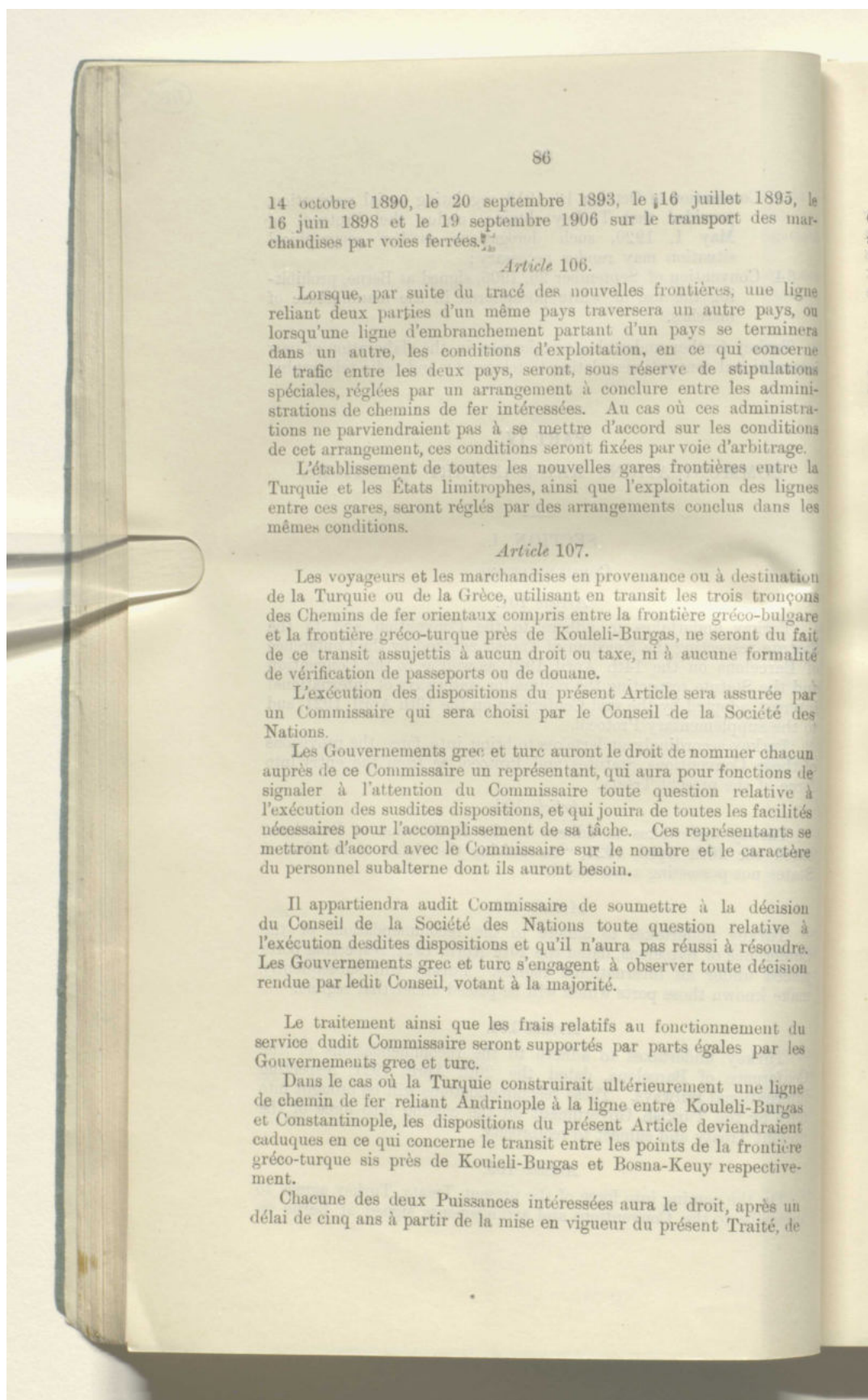
Article 105.

La Turquie s'engage à adhérer, dès la mise en vigueur du présent Traité, aux Conventions et Arrangements signés à Berne le

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [46r] (96/260)



'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [46v] (97/260)



86

14 octobre 1890, le 20 septembre 1893, le 16 juillet 1895, le 16 juin 1898 et le 19 septembre 1906 sur le transport des marchandises par voies ferrées.

Article 106.

Lorsque, par suite du tracé des nouvelles frontières, une ligne reliant deux parties d'un même pays traversera un autre pays, ou lorsqu'une ligne d'embranchement partant d'un pays se terminera dans un autre, les conditions d'exploitation, en ce qui concerne le trafic entre les deux pays, seront, sous réserve de stipulations spéciales, réglées par un arrangement à conclure entre les administrations de chemins de fer intéressées. Au cas où ces administrations ne parviendraient pas à se mettre d'accord sur les conditions de cet arrangement, ces conditions seront fixées par voie d'arbitrage.

L'établissement de toutes les nouvelles gares frontières entre la Turquie et les États limitrophes, ainsi que l'exploitation des lignes entre ces gares, seront réglés par des arrangements conclus dans les mêmes conditions.

Article 107.

Les voyageurs et les marchandises en provenance ou à destination de la Turquie ou de la Grèce, utilisant en transit les trois tronçons des Chemins de fer orientaux compris entre la frontière gréco-bulgare et la frontière gréco-turque près de Kouleli-Burgas, ne seront du fait de ce transit assujettis à aucun droit ou taxe, ni à aucune formalité de vérification de passeports ou de douane.

L'exécution des dispositions du présent Article sera assurée par un Commissaire qui sera choisi par le Conseil de la Société des Nations.

Les Gouvernements grec et turc auront le droit de nommer chacun auprès de ce Commissaire un représentant, qui aura pour fonctions de signaler à l'attention du Commissaire toute question relative à l'exécution des susdites dispositions, et qui jouira de toutes les facilités nécessaires pour l'accomplissement de sa tâche. Ces représentants se mettront d'accord avec le Commissaire sur le nombre et le caractère du personnel subalterne dont ils auront besoin.

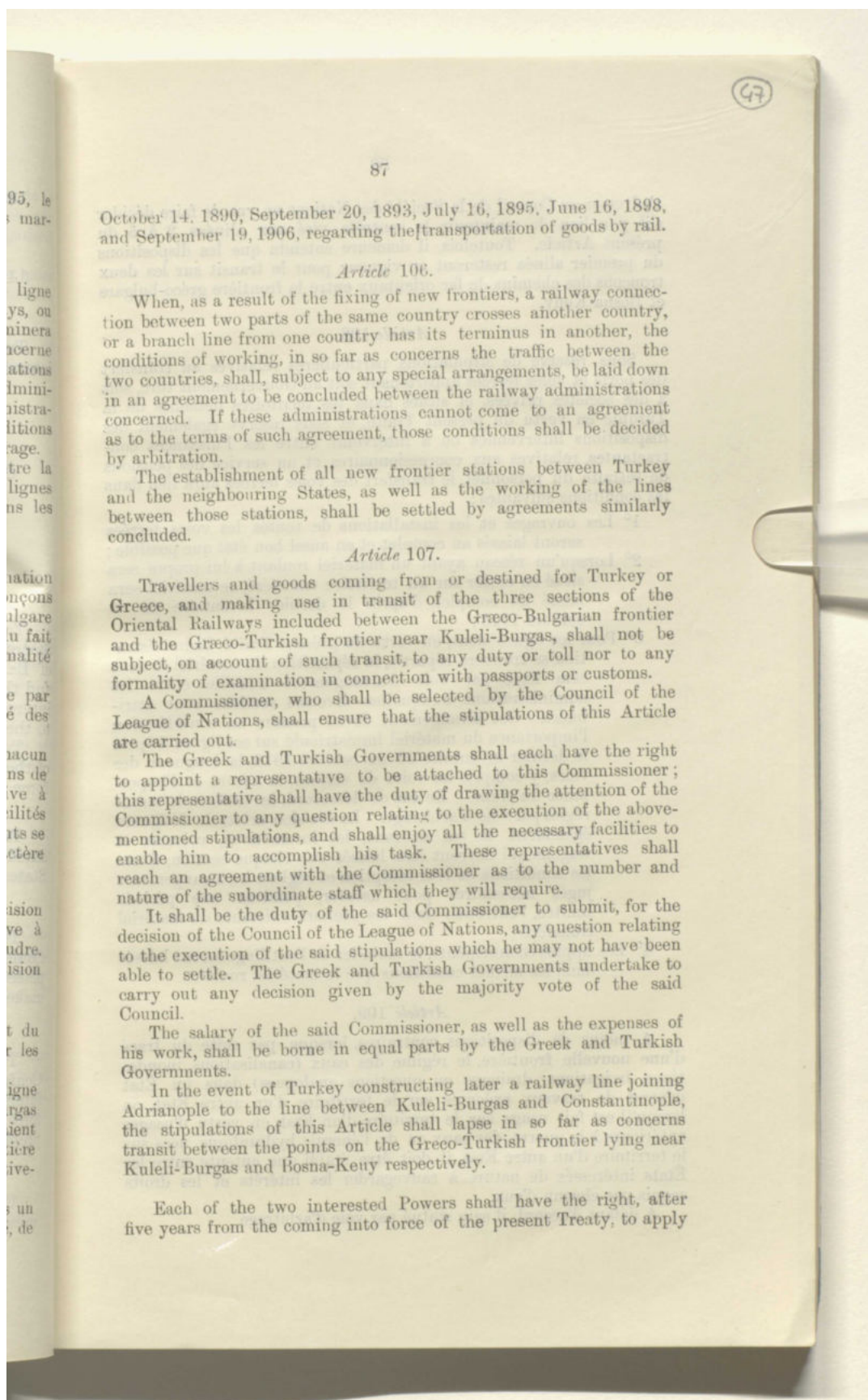
Il appartiendra audit Commissaire de soumettre à la décision du Conseil de la Société des Nations toute question relative à l'exécution desdites dispositions et qu'il n'aura pas réussi à résoudre. Les Gouvernements grec et turc s'engagent à observer toute décision rendue par ledit Conseil, votant à la majorité.

Le traitement ainsi que les frais relatifs au fonctionnement du service dudit Commissaire seront supportés par parts égales par les Gouvernements grec et turc.

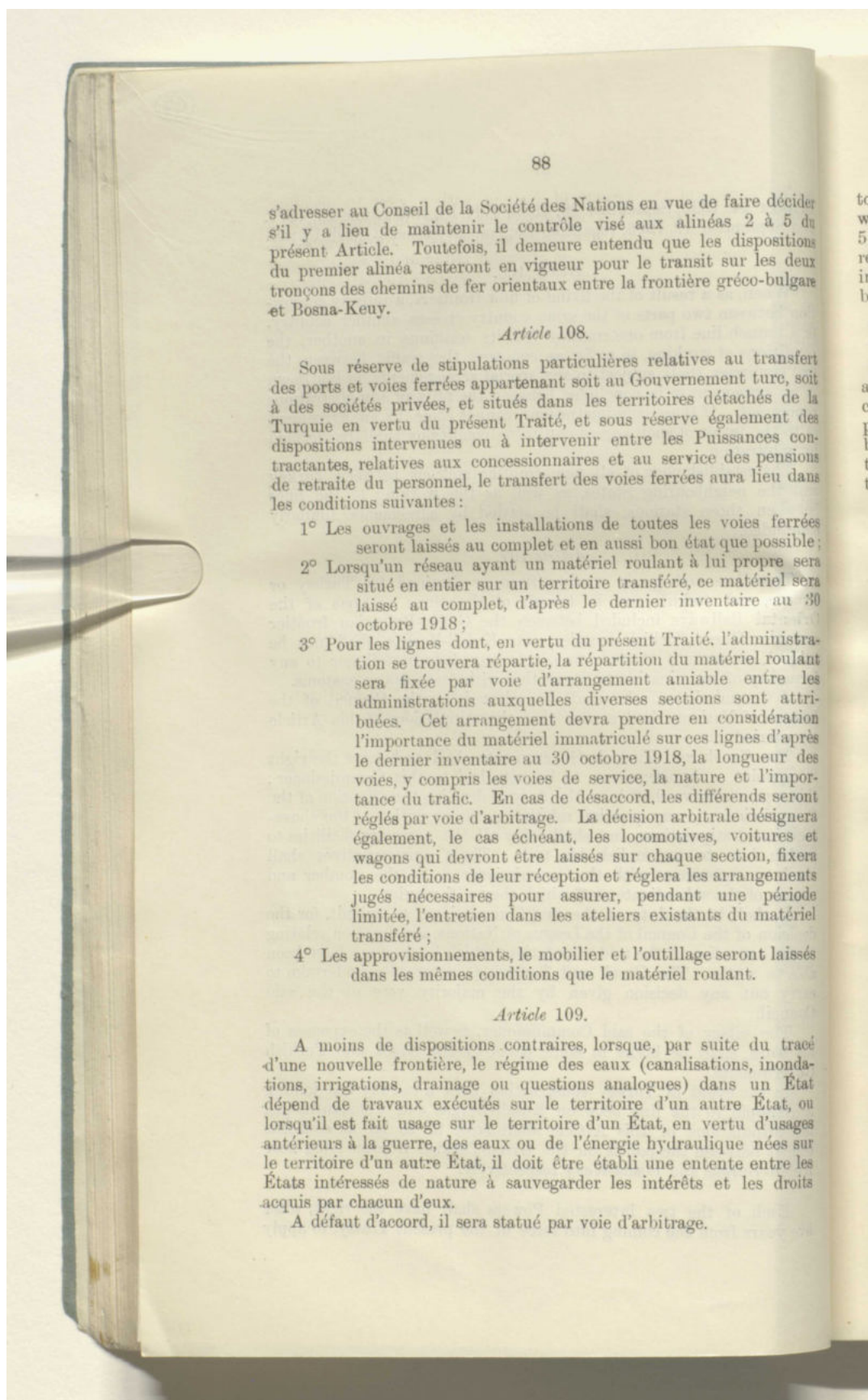
Dans le cas où la Turquie construirait ultérieurement une ligne de chemin de fer reliant Andrinople à la ligne entre Kouleli-Burgas et Constantinople, les dispositions du présent Article deviendraient caduques en ce qui concerne le transit entre les points de la frontière gréco-turque sis près de Kouleli-Burgas et Bosna-Keuy respectivement.

Chacune des deux Puissances intéressées aura le droit, après un délai de cinq ans à partir de la mise en vigueur du présent Traité, de

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [47r] (98/260)



'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [47v] (99/260)



88

s'adresser au Conseil de la Société des Nations en vue de faire décider s'il y a lieu de maintenir le contrôle visé aux alinéas 2 à 5 du présent Article. Toutefois, il demeure entendu que les dispositions du premier alinéa resteront en vigueur pour le transit sur les deux tronçons des chemins de fer orientaux entre la frontière gréco-bulgare et Bosna-Keuy.

Article 108.

Sous réserve de stipulations particulières relatives au transfert des ports et voies ferrées appartenant soit au Gouvernement ture, soit à des sociétés privées, et situés dans les territoires détachés de la Turquie en vertu du présent Traité, et sous réserve également des dispositions intervenues ou à intervenir entre les Puissances contractantes, relatives aux concessionnaires et au service des pensions de retraite du personnel, le transfert des voies ferrées aura lieu dans les conditions suivantes :

- 1° Les ouvrages et les installations de toutes les voies ferrées seront laissés au complet et en aussi bon état que possible ;
- 2° Lorsqu'un réseau ayant un matériel roulant à lui propre sera situé en entier sur un territoire transféré, ce matériel sera laissé au complet, d'après le dernier inventaire au 30 octobre 1918 ;
- 3° Pour les lignes dont, en vertu du présent Traité, l'administration se trouvera répartie, la répartition du matériel roulant sera fixée par voie d'arrangement amiable entre les administrations auxquelles diverses sections sont attribuées. Cet arrangement devra prendre en considération l'importance du matériel immatriculé sur ces lignes d'après le dernier inventaire au 30 octobre 1918, la longueur des voies, y compris les voies de service, la nature et l'importance du trafic. En cas de désaccord, les différends seront réglés par voie d'arbitrage. La décision arbitrale désignera également, le cas échéant, les locomotives, voitures et wagons qui devront être laissés sur chaque section, fixera les conditions de leur réception et réglera les arrangements jugés nécessaires pour assurer, pendant une période limitée, l'entretien dans les ateliers existants du matériel transféré ;
- 4° Les approvisionnements, le mobilier et l'outillage seront laissés dans les mêmes conditions que le matériel roulant.

Article 109.

A moins de dispositions contraires, lorsque, par suite du tracé d'une nouvelle frontière, le régime des eaux (canalisations, inondations, irrigations, drainage ou questions analogues) dans un État dépend de travaux exécutés sur le territoire d'un autre État, ou lorsqu'il est fait usage sur le territoire d'un État, en vertu d'usages antérieurs à la guerre, des eaux ou de l'énergie hydraulique nées sur le territoire d'un autre État, il doit être établi une entente entre les États intéressés de nature à sauvegarder les intérêts et les droits acquis par chacun d'eux.

A défaut d'accord, il sera statué par voie d'arbitrage.

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [48r] (100/260)

89

to the Council of the League of Nations with a view to deciding whether it is necessary that the control mentioned in paragraphs 2 to 5 of the present Article should be maintained. Nevertheless, it remains understood that the stipulations of paragraph 1 shall remain in force for transit over the two sections of the Oriental Railways between the Greco-Bulgarian frontier and Bosna-Keuy.

Article 108.

Subject to any special provisions concerning the transfer of ports and railways, whether owned by the Turkish Government or private companies, situated in the territories detached from Turkey under the present Treaty, and similarly subject to any agreements which have been, or may be, concluded between the Contracting Powers relating to the concessionnaires and the pensioning of the personnel, the transfer of railways will take place under the following conditions:—

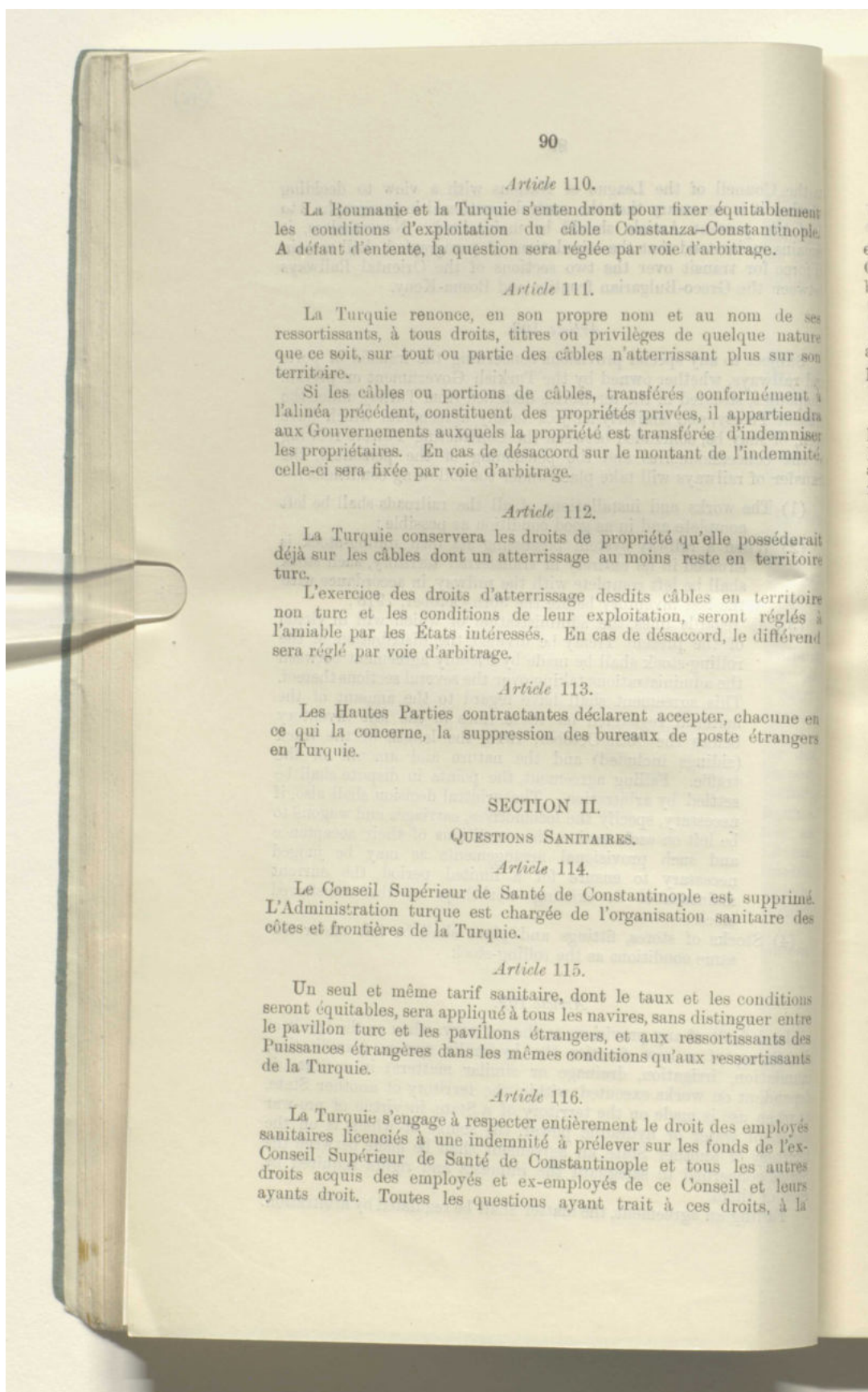
- (1) The works and installations of all the railroads shall be left complete and in as good condition as possible;
- (2) When a railway system possessing its own rolling-stock is situated in its entirety in transferred territory, such stock shall be left complete with the railway, in accordance with the last inventory before the 30th October, 1918;
- (3) As regards lines, the administration of which will in virtue of the present Treaty be divided, the distribution of the rolling-stock shall be made by friendly agreement between the administrations taking over the several sections thereof. This agreement shall have regard to the amount of the material registered on those lines in the last inventory before the 30th October, 1918, the length of the track (sidings included) and the nature and amount of the traffic. Failing agreement, the points in dispute shall be settled by arbitration. The arbitral decision shall also, if necessary, specify the locomotives, carriages and wagons to be left on each section, the conditions of their acceptance and such provisional arrangements as may be judged necessary to ensure for a limited period the current maintenance in existing workshops of the transferred stock;
- (4) Stocks of stores, fittings and plant shall be left under the same conditions as the rolling-stock.

Article 109.

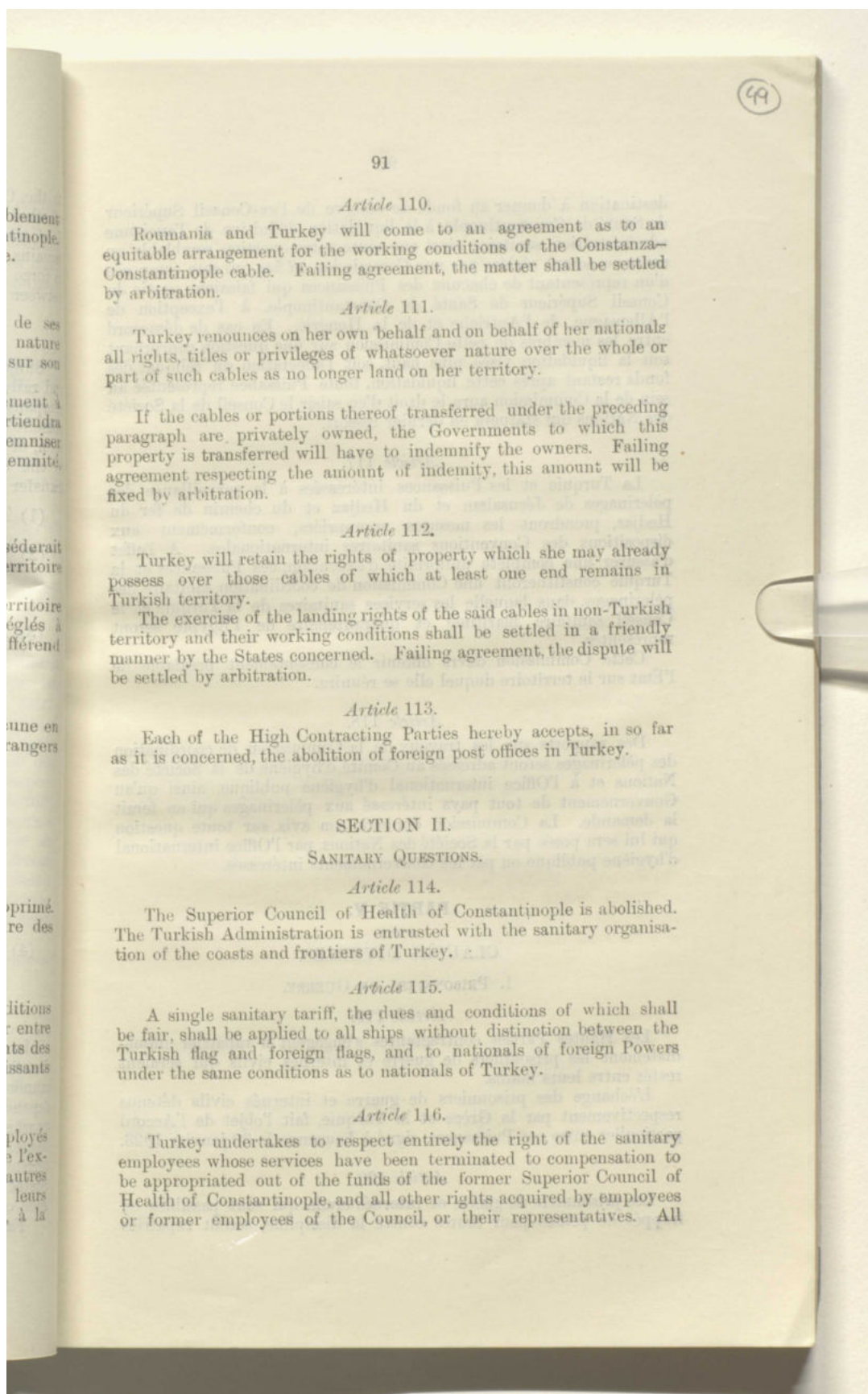
In default of any provisions to the contrary, when as the result of the fixing of a new frontier the hydraulic system (canalisation, inundation, irrigation, drainage or similar matters) in a State is dependent on works executed within the territory of another State, or when use is made on the territory of a State, in virtue of pre-war usage, of water or hydraulic power, the source of which is on the territory of another State, an agreement shall be made between the States concerned to safeguard the interests and rights acquired by each of them.

Failing an agreement, the matter shall be regulated by arbitration.

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [48v] (101/260)



'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [49r] (102/260)



91

Article 110.

Roumania and Turkey will come to an agreement as to an equitable arrangement for the working conditions of the Constanza-Constantinople cable. Failing agreement, the matter shall be settled by arbitration.

Article 111.

Turkey renounces on her own behalf and on behalf of her nationals all rights, titles or privileges of whatsoever nature over the whole or part of such cables as no longer land on her territory.

If the cables or portions thereof transferred under the preceding paragraph are privately owned, the Governments to which this property is transferred will have to indemnify the owners. Failing agreement respecting the amount of indemnity, this amount will be fixed by arbitration.

Article 112.

Turkey will retain the rights of property which she may already possess over those cables of which at least one end remains in Turkish territory.

The exercise of the landing rights of the said cables in non-Turkish territory and their working conditions shall be settled in a friendly manner by the States concerned. Failing agreement, the dispute will be settled by arbitration.

Article 113.

Each of the High Contracting Parties hereby accepts, in so far as it is concerned, the abolition of foreign post offices in Turkey.

SECTION II.

SANITARY QUESTIONS.

Article 114.

The Superior Council of Health of Constantinople is abolished. The Turkish Administration is entrusted with the sanitary organisation of the coasts and frontiers of Turkey.

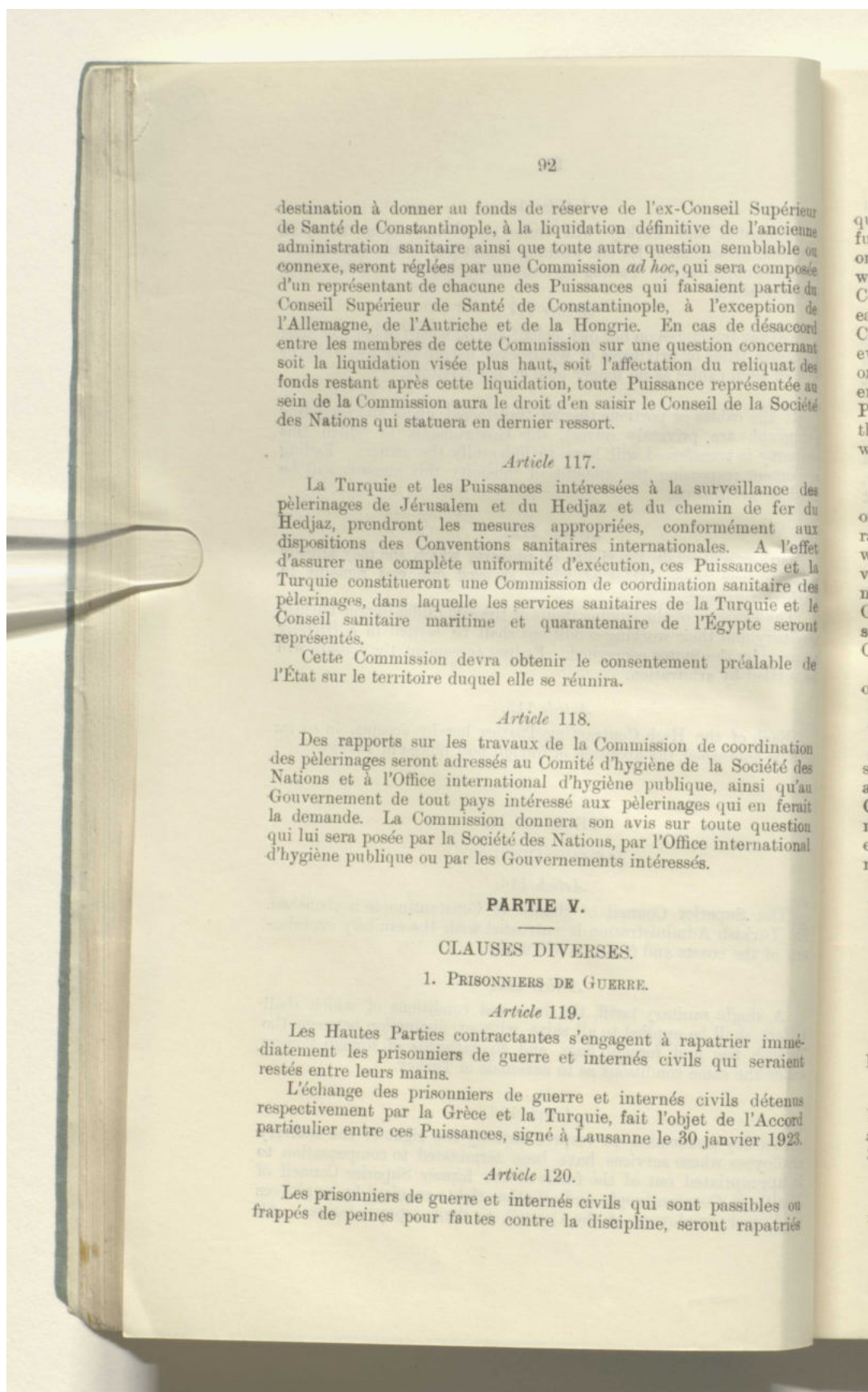
Article 115.

A single sanitary tariff, the dues and conditions of which shall be fair, shall be applied to all ships without distinction between the Turkish flag and foreign flags, and to nationals of foreign Powers under the same conditions as to nationals of Turkey.

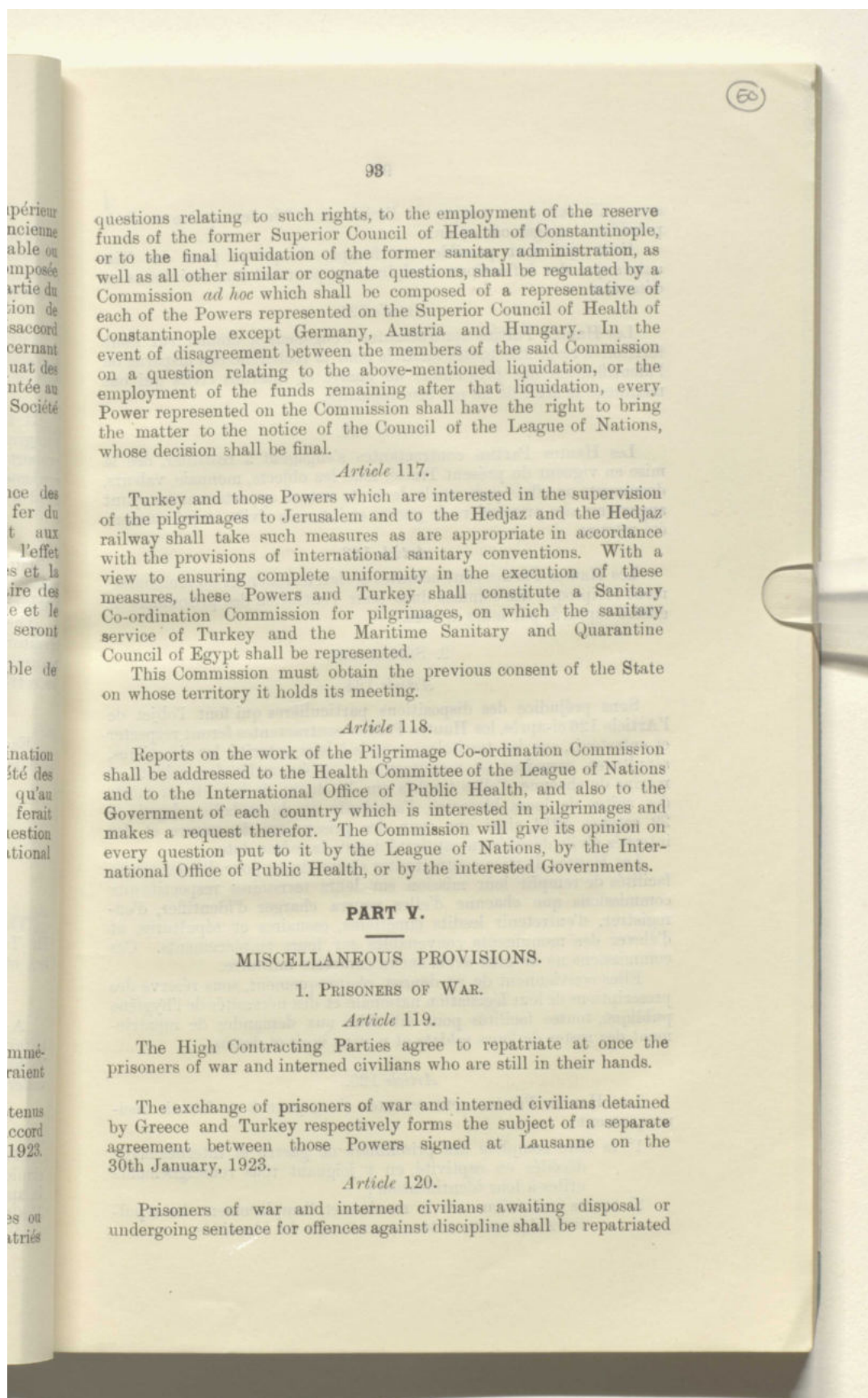
Article 116.

Turkey undertakes to respect entirely the right of the sanitary employees whose services have been terminated to compensation to be appropriated out of the funds of the former Superior Council of Health of Constantinople, and all other rights acquired by employees or former employees of the Council, or their representatives. All

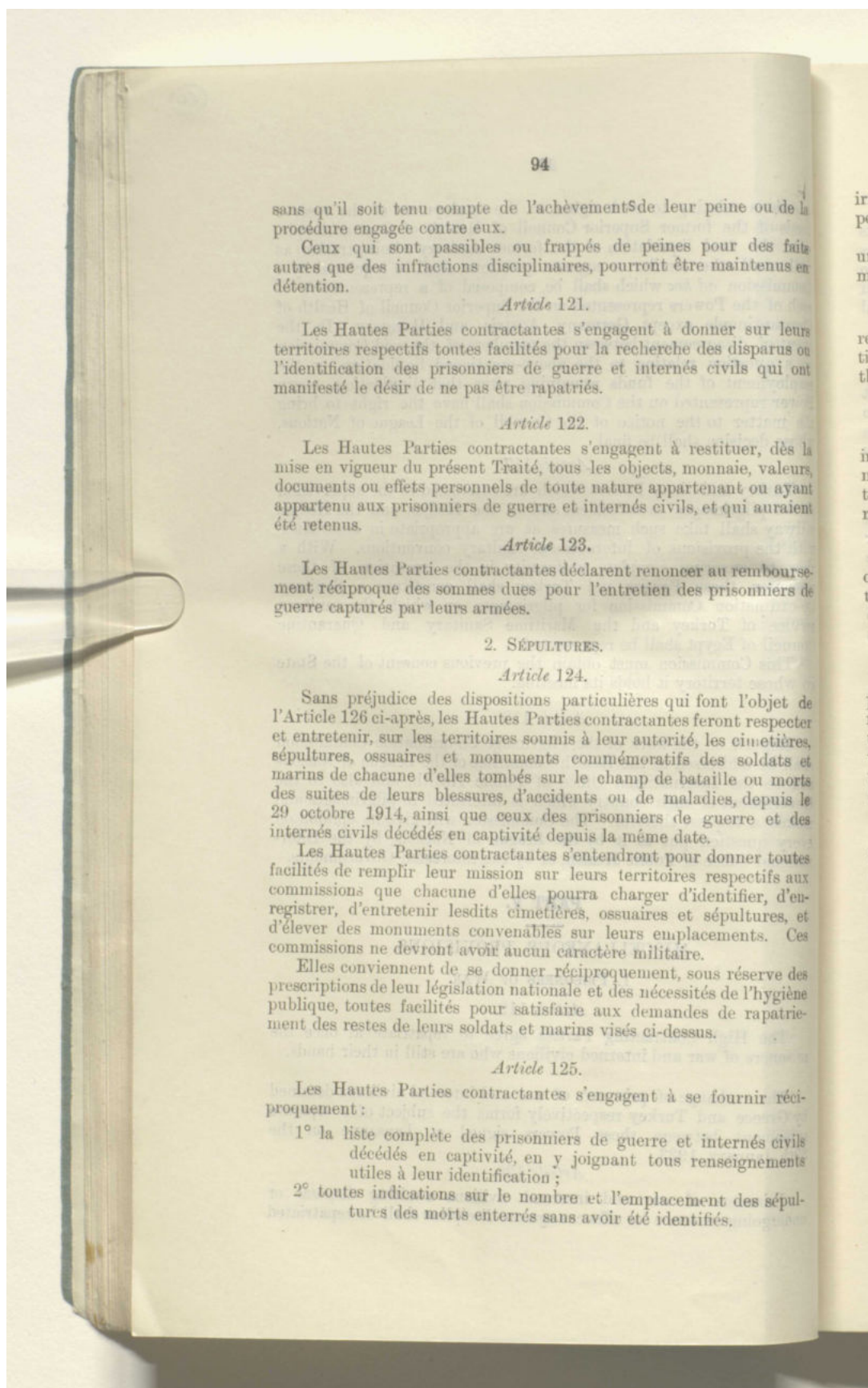
'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [49v] (103/260)



'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [50r] (104/260)



'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [50v] (105/260)



'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [51r] (106/260)

95

irrespective of the completion of their sentence or of the proceedings pending against them.

Prisoners of war and interned civilians who are awaiting trial or undergoing sentence for offences other than those against discipline may be detained.

Article 121.

The High Contracting Parties agree to give every facility in their respective territories for the search for the missing and the identification of prisoners of war and interned civilians who have expressed their desire not to be repatriated.

Article 122.

The High Contracting Parties undertake to restore on the coming into force of the present Treaty all articles, money, securities, documents and personal effects of every description which have belonged to prisoners of war or interned civilians and which have been retained.

Article 123.

The High Contracting Parties waive reciprocally all repayments of sums due for the maintenance of prisoners of war captured by their armies.

2. GRAVES.

Article 124.

Without prejudice to the special provisions of Article 126 of the present Treaty, the High Contracting Parties will cause to be respected and maintained within the territories under their authority the cemeteries, graves, ossuaries and memorials of soldiers and sailors who fell in action or died from wounds, accident or disease since the 29th October, 1914, as well as of prisoners of war and interned civilians who died in captivity after that date.

The High Contracting Parties will agree to accord in their respective territories all necessary facilities to such Commissions as each Contracting Power may appoint for the purpose of the identification, registration and maintenance of the said cemeteries, ossuaries and graves, and the erection of memorials on their sites. Such Commissions shall not have any military character.

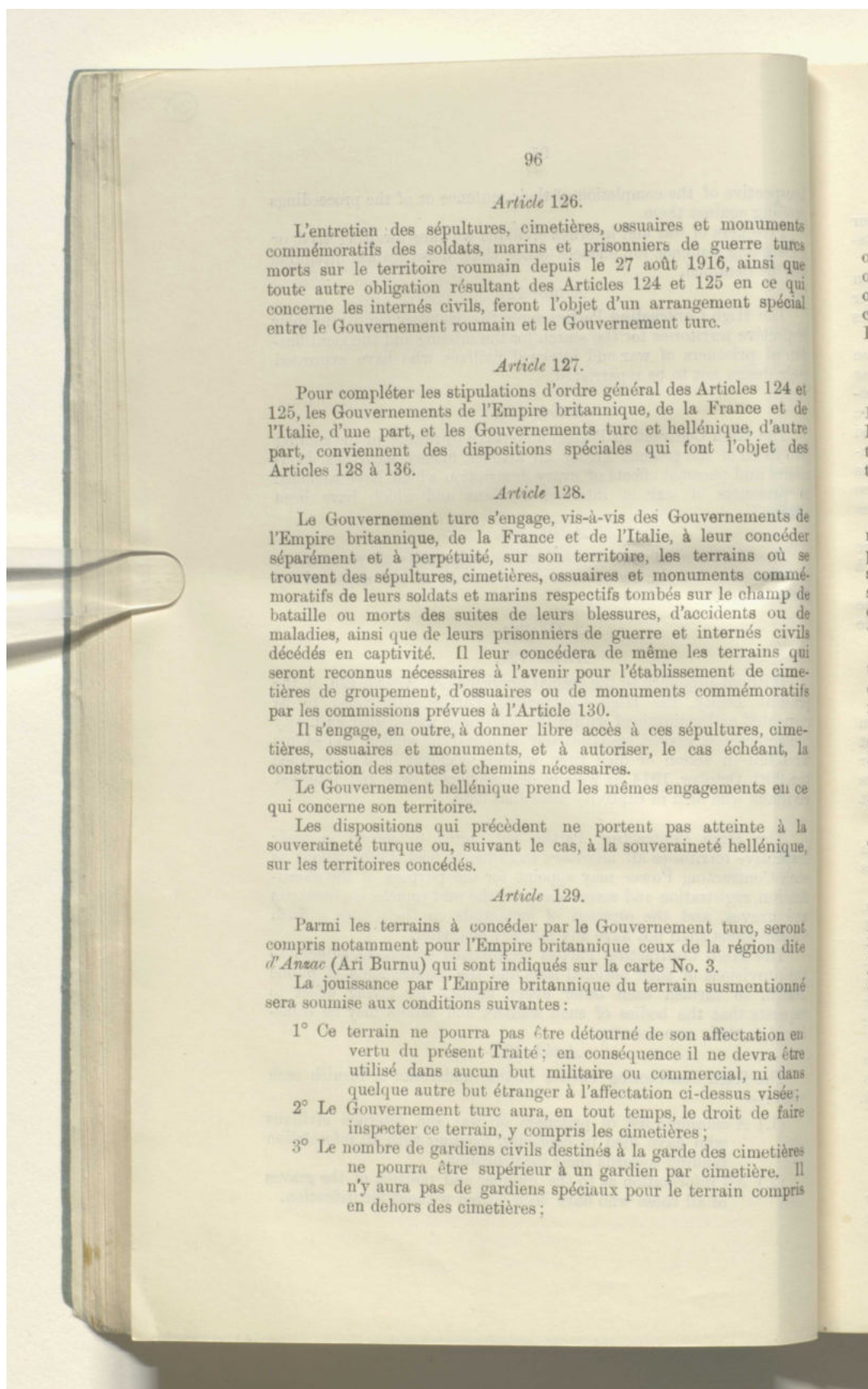
The High Contracting Parties reciprocally undertake, subject to the provisions of their national laws and the requirements of public health, to furnish each other every facility for giving effect to requests that the bodies of such soldiers and sailors may be transferred to their own country.

Article 125.

The High Contracting Parties further undertake to furnish each other:—

- (1.) A complete list of prisoners of war and interned civilians who have died in captivity, together with all information tending towards their identification.
- (2.) All information as to the number and position of the graves of all those who have been buried without identification.

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [51v] (107/260)



'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [52r] (108/260)

52

97

Article 126.

The maintenance of the graves, cemeteries, ossuaries and memorials of Turkish soldiers, sailors and prisoners of war who may have died on Roumanian territory since the 27th August, 1916, as well as all other obligations under Articles 124 and 125 regarding interned civilians, shall form the object of a special arrangement between the Roumanian and the Turkish Governments.

Article 127.

In order to complete the general provisions included in Articles 124 and 125, the Governments of the British Empire, France and Italy on the one hand and the Turkish and Greek Governments on the other agree to the special provisions contained in Articles 128 to 136.

Article 128.

The Turkish Government undertakes to grant to the Governments of the British Empire, France and Italy respectively and in perpetuity the land within the Turkish territory in which are situated the graves, cemeteries, ossuaries or memorials of their soldiers and sailors who fell in action or died of wounds, accident or disease, as well as those of prisoners of war and interned civilians who died in captivity.

The Turkish Government will also grant to those Governments the land which the Commissions provided for in Article 130 shall consider necessary for the establishment of cemeteries for the regrouping of graves, for ossuaries or memorials.

The Turkish Government undertakes further to give free access to these graves, cemeteries, ossuaries and memorials, and if need be to authorise the construction of the necessary roads and pathways.

The Greek Government undertakes to fulfil the same obligations in so far as concerns its territory.

The above provisions shall not affect Turkish or Greek sovereignty over the land thus granted.

Article 129.

The land to be granted by the Turkish Government will include in particular, as regards the British Empire, the area in the region known as Anzac (Ari Burnu), which is shown on Map No. 3.* The occupation of the above-mentioned area shall be subject to the following conditions :—

- (1) This area shall not be applied to any purpose other than that laid down in the present Treaty ; consequently it shall not be utilised for any military or commercial object nor for any other object foreign to the purpose mentioned above ;
- (2) The Turkish Government shall, at all times, have the right to cause this area, including the cemeteries, to be inspected ;
- (3) The number of civil custodians appointed to look after the cemeteries shall not exceed one custodian to each cemetery. There shall not be any special custodians for the parts of the area lying outside the cemeteries ;

* See combined map.

[10368]

E

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [52v] (109/260)

98

- 4° Il ne pourra être construit dans ledit terrain, tant à l'intérieur qu'à l'extérieur des cimetières, que les bâtiments d'habitation strictement nécessaires aux gardiens;
- 5° Il ne pourra être construit sur le rivage dudit terrain aucun quai, aucune jetée ou aucun appontement pouvant faciliter le débarquement ou l'embarquement des personnes ou des marchandises;
- 6° Toutes formalités nécessaires ne pourront être remplies que sur la côte intérieure des Détroits et l'accès du terrain par la côte de la Mer Égée ne sera permis qu'après l'accomplissement desdites formalités. Le Gouvernement turc accepte que lesdites formalités, qui doivent être aussi simples que possible, ne soient pas, sans préjudice toutefois des autres dispositions du présent Article, plus onéreuses que celles imposées aux autres étrangers se rendant en Turquie et qu'elles soient remplies dans des conditions tendant à éviter tout retard inutile;
- 7° Les personnes désirant visiter le terrain ne devront pas être armées et le Gouvernement turc aura le droit de veiller à l'application de cette stricte interdiction;
- 8° Le Gouvernement turc devra être informé, au moins une semaine à l'avance, de l'arrivée de tout groupement de visiteurs dépassant 150 personnes.

Article 130.

Chacun des Gouvernements britannique, français et italien désignera une commission à laquelle les Gouvernements turc et hellénique délégueront un représentant, et qui sera chargée de régler sur place les questions concernant les sépultures, cimetières, ossuaires et monuments commémoratifs. Ces commissions seront notamment chargées de :

- 1° reconnaître les zones où les inhumations ont été ou ont pu être faites, et constater les sépultures, cimetières, ossuaires et monuments existants;
- 2° fixer les conditions dans lesquelles il sera procédé, s'il y a lieu, à des regroupements de sépultures; désigner, de concert avec le représentant turc en territoire turc, avec le représentant hellénique en territoire hellénique, les emplacements des cimetières de regroupement, des ossuaires et des monuments commémoratifs à établir; et déterminer les limites de ces emplacements en réduisant la surface occupée au minimum indispensable;
- 3° notifier aux Gouvernements turc et hellénique, au nom de leurs Gouvernements respectifs, le plan définitif des sépultures, cimetières, ossuaires et monuments établis ou à établir pour leurs nationaux.

Article 131.

Les Gouvernements concessionnaires s'engagent à ne pas donner ni laisser donner aux terrains concédés d'autres usages que ceux

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [53r] (110/260)

99

- (4) No dwelling houses may be erected in the area, either inside or outside the cemeteries, except such as are strictly necessary for the custodians;
- (5) On the sea shore of the area no quay, jetty or wharfs may be built to facilitate the landing or embarkation of persons or goods;
- (6) Such formalities as may be required may only be fulfilled on the coast inside the Straits and access to the area by the coast on the Aegean Sea shall only be permitted after these formalities have been fulfilled. The Turkish Government agrees that these formalities, which shall be as simple as possible, shall not be, without prejudice to the other stipulations of this Article, more onerous than those imposed on other foreigners entering Turkey, and that they should be fulfilled under conditions tending to avoid all unnecessary delay;
- (7) Persons who desire to visit the area must not be armed, and the Turkish Government have the right to see to the enforcement of this strict prohibition;
- (8) The Turkish Government must be informed at least a week in advance of the arrival of any party of visitors exceeding 150 persons.

Article 130.

Each of the British, French and Italian Governments shall appoint a commission, on which the Turkish and Greek Governments will appoint a representative, to which will be entrusted the duty of regulating on the spot questions affecting the graves, cemeteries, ossuaries and memorials. The duties of these commissions shall extend particularly to:—

- (1) the official recognition of the zones where burials have or may have already taken place and the registration of cemeteries, ossuaries, or memorials already existing;
- (2) fixing the conditions in which, if necessary, graves may in future be concentrated, and deciding, in conjunction with the Turkish representative in Turkish territory and the Greek representative in Greek territory, the sites of the cemeteries, ossuaries and memorials still to be established, and defining the boundaries of these sites in such a way as shall restrict the land to be occupied within the limits indispensable for the purpose;
- (3) communicating to the Turkish and Greek Governments in the name of the respective Governments a final plan of their graves, cemeteries, ossuaries and memorials, whether already established or to be established.

Article 131.

The Government in whose favour the grant is made undertakes not to employ the land nor to allow it to be employed for any purpose

[10368]

B 2

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [53v] (111/260)

100

ci-dessus visés. Si ces terrains sont situés au bord de la mer, le rivage n'en pourra être utilisé pour aucun but militaire, maritime ou commercial quelconque par le Gouvernement concessionnaire. Les terrains des sépultures et cimetières, qui seraient désaffectés et qui ne seraient pas utilisés pour l'érection de monuments commémoratifs, feront retour au Gouvernement turc ou, suivant le cas, au Gouvernement hellénique.

Article 132.

Les mesures législatives ou administratives nécessaires pour concéder aux Gouvernements britannique, français et italien la pleine et entière jouissance à perpétuité des terrains visés aux Articles 128 à 130, devront être prises respectivement par le Gouvernement turc et le Gouvernement hellénique dans les six mois qui suivront la notification prévue à l'Article 130, paragraphe 3°. Si des expropriations sont nécessaires, elles seront effectuées par les soins et aux frais des Gouvernements turc et hellénique sur leurs territoires respectifs.

Article 133.

Les Gouvernements britannique, français et italien seront libres de confier à tel organe d'exécution qu'ils jugeront convenable, l'établissement, l'aménagement et l'entretien des sépultures, cimetières, ossuaires et monuments de leurs ressortissants. Ces organes ne devront pas avoir de caractère militaire. Ils auront seuls le droit de faire procéder aux exhumations et transferts de corps jugés nécessaires pour assurer le regroupement des sépultures et l'établissement des cimetières et ossuaires ainsi qu'aux exhumations et transferts des corps dont les Gouvernements concessionnaires jugeraient devoir opérer le rapatriement.

Article 134.

Les Gouvernements britannique, français et italien auront le droit de faire assurer la garde de leurs sépultures, cimetières, ossuaires et monuments commémoratifs situés en Turquie, par des gardiens désignés parmi leurs ressortissants. Ces gardiens devront être reconnus par les autorités turques et devront recevoir le concours de ces dernières pour assurer la sauvegarde des sépultures, cimetières, ossuaires et monuments. Ils n'auront aucun caractère militaire, mais pourront être armés, pour leur défense personnelle, d'un revolver ou pistolet automatique.

Article 135.

Les terrains visés dans les Articles 128 à 131 ne seront soumis par la Turquie et les autorités turques, ou selon le cas par la Grèce et les autorités helléniques, à aucune espèce de loyer, taxe ou impôt. Leur accès sera libre en tout temps aux représentants des Gouvernements britannique, français et italien, ainsi qu'aux personnes désireuses de visiter les sépultures, cimetières, ossuaires et monuments com-

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [54r] (112/260)

101

other than that to which it is dedicated. If this land is situated on the coast, the shore may not be employed by the concessionary Government for any military, marine or commercial purpose of whatever nature. The sites of graves and cemeteries which may no longer be used for that purpose and which are not used for the erection of memorials shall be returned to the Turkish or Greek Government.

Article 132.

Any necessary legislative or administrative measures for the grant to the British, French and Italian Governments respectively of full, exclusive and perpetual use of the land referred to in Articles 128 to 130 shall be taken by the Turkish Government and Greek Government respectively within six months of the date of the notification to be made in accordance with paragraph 3 of Article 130. If any compulsory acquisition of the land is necessary, it will be effected by and at the cost of the Turkish Government or the Greek Government, as the case may be.

Article 133.

The British, French and Italian Governments may respectively entrust to such organisations as each of them may deem fit the establishment, arrangement and maintenance of the graves, cemeteries, ossuaries and memorials of their nationals. These organisations shall have no military character. They alone shall have the right to undertake the exhumation or removal of bodies necessary for the concentration of graves and establishment of cemeteries and ossuaries, as well as the exhumation and removal of such bodies as the Governments to whom the grant of land is made shall deem it necessary to transfer to their own country.

Article 134.

The British, French and Italian Governments shall have the right to entrust the maintenance of their graves, cemeteries, ossuaries and memorials in Turkey to custodians appointed from among their own nationals. These custodians shall be recognised by the Turkish authorities and shall receive from them every assistance necessary for the safeguard and protection of these graves, cemeteries, ossuaries and memorials. The custodians shall have no military character, but may be armed for their personal defence with a revolver or automatic pistol.

Article 135.

The land referred to in Articles 128 to 131 shall not be subjected by Turkey or the Turkish authorities, or by Greece or the Greek authorities, as the case may be, to any form of rent or taxation. Representatives of the British, French or Italian Governments, as well as persons desirous of visiting the graves, cemeteries, ossuaries and memorials, shall at all times have free access thereto. The

[10368]

B 3

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [54v] (113/260)

102

mémoratifs. Le Gouvernement turc et le Gouvernement hellénique, respectivement, prendront à leur charge à perpétuité l'entretien des routes donnant accès auxdits terrains.

Le Gouvernement turc et le Gouvernement hellénique s'engagent respectivement à accorder aux Gouvernements britannique, français et italien toutes facilités pour leur permettre de se procurer la quantité d'eau nécessaire aux besoins du personnel affecté à l'entretien ou à la garde desdits cimetières, sépultures, ossuaires, monuments et pour l'irrigation du terrain.

Article 136.

Les Gouvernements britannique, français et italien s'engagent à accorder au Gouvernement turc le bénéfice des dispositions des Articles 128 et 130 à 135 pour l'établissement des sépultures, cimetières, ossuaires et monuments commémoratifs des soldats et marins turcs reposant dans les territoires soumis à leur autorité, y compris ceux des territoires qui sont détachés de la Turquie.

3. DISPOSITIONS GÉNÉRALES.

Article 137.

Sauf stipulations contraires entre les Hautes Parties contractantes, les décisions prises ou les ordres donnés depuis le 30 octobre 1918 jusqu'à la mise en vigueur du présent Traité, par ou d'accord avec les autorités des Puissances ayant occupé Constantinople et concernant les biens, droits et intérêts de leurs ressortissants, des étrangers ou des ressortissants turcs et les rapports des uns et des autres avec les autorités de la Turquie, seront réputés acquis et ne pourront donner lieu à aucune réclamation contre ces Puissances ou leurs autorités.

Toutes autres réclamations en raison d'un préjudice subi par suite des décisions ou ordres ci-dessus visés, seront soumis au Tribunal Arbitral Mixte.

Article 138.

En matière judiciaire seront réputés acquis, sans préjudice des dispositions des paragraphes IV et VI de la Déclaration en date de ce jour relative à l'amnistie, les décisions et ordres rendus en Turquie, depuis le 30 octobre 1918 jusqu'à la mise en vigueur du présent Traité, par tous juges, tribunaux ou autorités des Puissances ayant occupé Constantinople, ainsi que par la Commission Judiciaire Mixte provisoire constituée le 8 décembre 1921, ensemble les mesures d'exécution.

Toutefois, dans le cas où une réclamation serait présentée par un particulier en réparation d'un préjudice subi par lui au profit d'un autre particulier en raison d'une décision judiciaire émanant en matière civile d'un tribunal militaire ou de police, cette réclamation sera soumise à l'examen du Tribunal Arbitral Mixte, qui pourra, s'il y a

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [55r] (114/260)

108

Turkish Government and the Greek Government respectively undertake to maintain in perpetuity the roads leading to the said land.

The Turkish Government and the Greek Government respectively undertake to afford to the British, French and Italian Governments all necessary facilities for obtaining a sufficient water supply for the requirements of the staff engaged in the maintenance or protection of the said graves, cemeteries, ossuaries and memorials, and for the irrigation of the land.

Article 136.

The British, French and Italian Governments undertake to accord to the Turkish Government the benefits of the provisions contained in Articles 128 and 130 to 135 of the present Treaty for the establishment of graves, cemeteries, ossuaries and memorials of Turkish soldiers and sailors existing on the territories under their authority, including the territories detached from Turkey.

3.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Article 137.

Subject to any agreements concluded between the High Contracting Parties, the decisions taken and orders issued since the 30th October, 1918, until the coming into force of the present Treaty, by or in agreement with the authorities of the Powers who have occupied Constantinople, and concerning the property, rights and interests of their nationals, of foreigners or of Turkish nationals, and the relations of such persons with the authorities of Turkey, shall be regarded as definitive and shall give rise to no claim against these Powers or their authorities.

All other claims arising from injury suffered in consequence of any such decisions or orders shall be submitted to the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal.

Article 138.

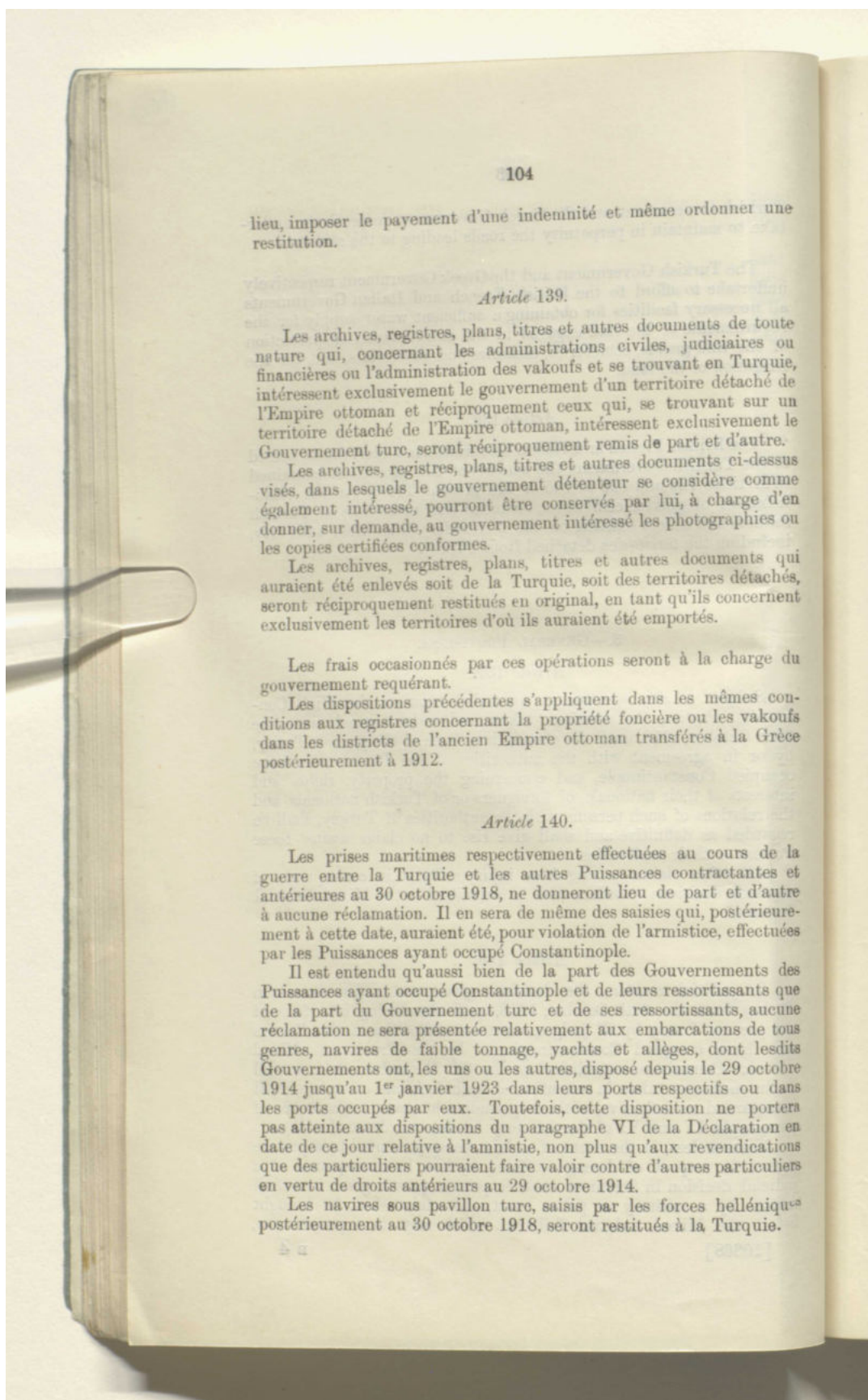
In judicial matters, the decisions given and orders issued in Turkey from the 30th October, 1918, until the coming into force of the present Treaty by all judges, courts or authorities of the Powers who have occupied Constantinople, or by the Provisional Mixed Judicial Commission established on the 8th December, 1921, as well as the measures taken in execution of such decisions or orders, shall be regarded as definitive, without prejudice, however, to the terms of paragraphs IV and VI of the Amnesty Declaration dated this day.

Nevertheless, in the event of a claim being presented by a private person in respect of damage suffered by him in consequence of a judicial decision in favour of another private person given in a civil matter by a military or police court, this claim shall be brought before the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal, which may in a proper case,

[10368]

B 4

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [55v] (115/260)



104

lieu, imposer le paiement d'une indemnité et même ordonner une restitution.

Article 139.

Les archives, registres, plans, titres et autres documents de toute nature qui, concernant les administrations civiles, judiciaires ou financières ou l'administration des vakoufs et se trouvant en Turquie, intéressent exclusivement le gouvernement d'un territoire détaché de l'Empire ottoman et réciproquement ceux qui, se trouvant sur un territoire détaché de l'Empire ottoman, intéressent exclusivement le Gouvernement turc, seront réciproquement remis de part et d'autre.

Les archives, registres, plans, titres et autres documents ci-dessus visés, dans lesquels le gouvernement détenteur se considère comme également intéressé, pourront être conservés par lui, à charge d'en donner, sur demande, au gouvernement intéressé les photographies ou les copies certifiées conformes.

Les archives, registres, plans, titres et autres documents qui auraient été enlevés soit de la Turquie, soit des territoires détachés, seront réciproquement restitués en original, en tant qu'ils concernent exclusivement les territoires d'où ils auraient été emportés.

Les frais occasionnés par ces opérations seront à la charge du gouvernement requérant.

Les dispositions précédentes s'appliquent dans les mêmes conditions aux registres concernant la propriété foncière ou les vakoufs dans les districts de l'ancien Empire ottoman transférés à la Grèce postérieurement à 1912.

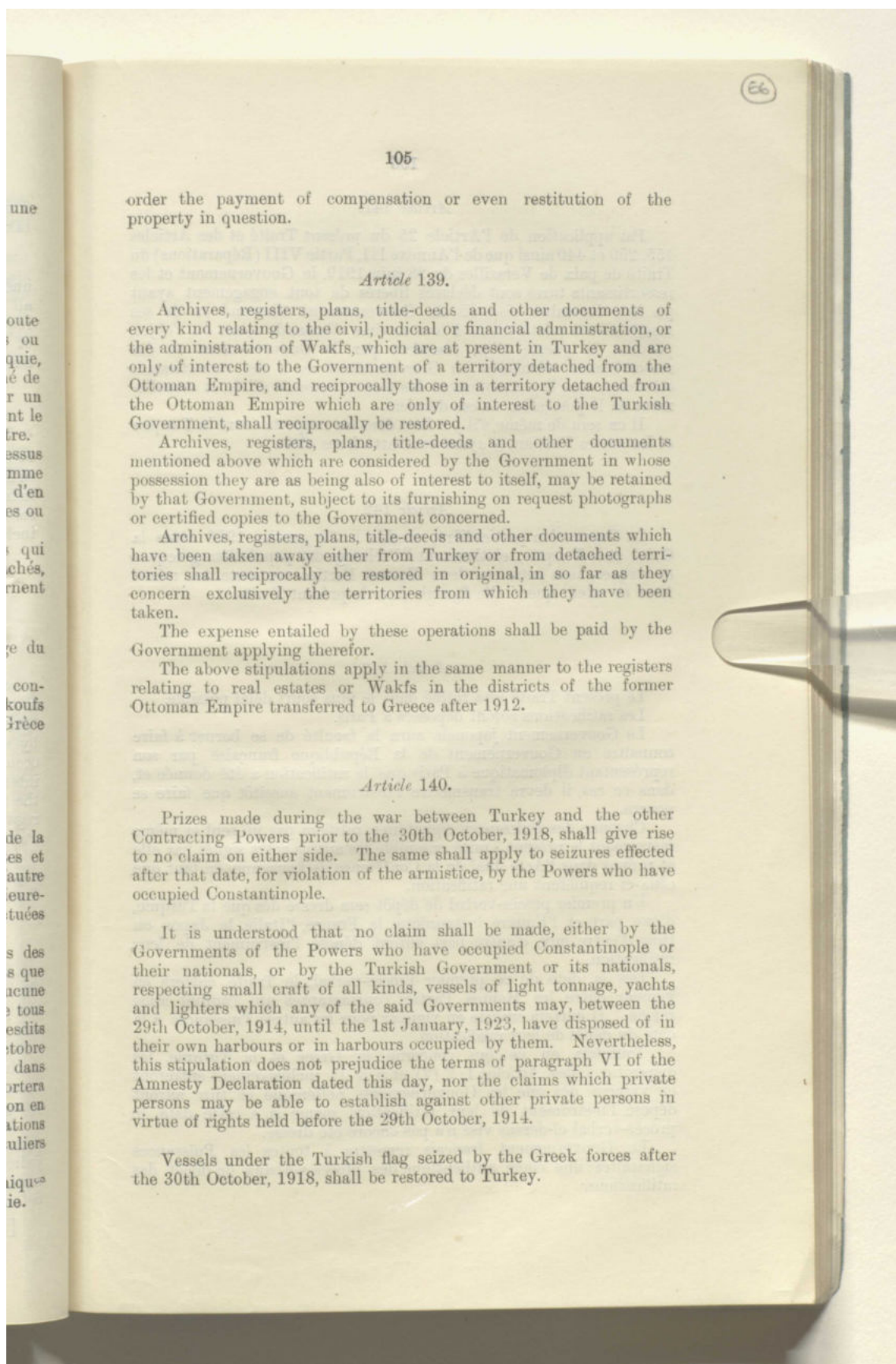
Article 140.

Les prises maritimes respectivement effectuées au cours de la guerre entre la Turquie et les autres Puissances contractantes et antérieures au 30 octobre 1918, ne donneront lieu de part et d'autre à aucune réclamation. Il en sera de même des saisies qui, postérieurement à cette date, auraient été, pour violation de l'armistice, effectuées par les Puissances ayant occupé Constantinople.

Il est entendu qu'aussi bien de la part des Gouvernements des Puissances ayant occupé Constantinople et de leurs ressortissants que de la part du Gouvernement turc et de ses ressortissants, aucune réclamation ne sera présentée relativement aux embarcations de tous genres, navires de faible tonnage, yachts et allèges, dont lesdits Gouvernements ont, les uns ou les autres, disposé depuis le 29 octobre 1914 jusqu'au 1^{er} janvier 1923 dans leurs ports respectifs ou dans les ports occupés par eux. Toutefois, cette disposition ne portera pas atteinte aux dispositions du paragraphe VI de la Déclaration en date de ce jour relative à l'amnistie, non plus qu'aux revendications que des particuliers pourraient faire valoir contre d'autres particuliers en vertu de droits antérieurs au 29 octobre 1914.

Les navires sous pavillon turc, saisis par les forces helléniques postérieurement au 30 octobre 1918, seront restitués à la Turquie.

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [56r] (116/260)



105

order the payment of compensation or even restitution of the property in question.

Article 139.

Archives, registers, plans, title-deeds and other documents of every kind relating to the civil, judicial or financial administration, or the administration of Wakfs, which are at present in Turkey and are only of interest to the Government of a territory detached from the Ottoman Empire, and reciprocally those in a territory detached from the Ottoman Empire which are only of interest to the Turkish Government, shall reciprocally be restored.

Archives, registers, plans, title-deeds and other documents mentioned above which are considered by the Government in whose possession they are as being also of interest to itself, may be retained by that Government, subject to its furnishing on request photographs or certified copies to the Government concerned.

Archives, registers, plans, title-deeds and other documents which have been taken away either from Turkey or from detached territories shall reciprocally be restored in original, in so far as they concern exclusively the territories from which they have been taken.

The expense entailed by these operations shall be paid by the Government applying therefor.

The above stipulations apply in the same manner to the registers relating to real estates or Wakfs in the districts of the former Ottoman Empire transferred to Greece after 1912.

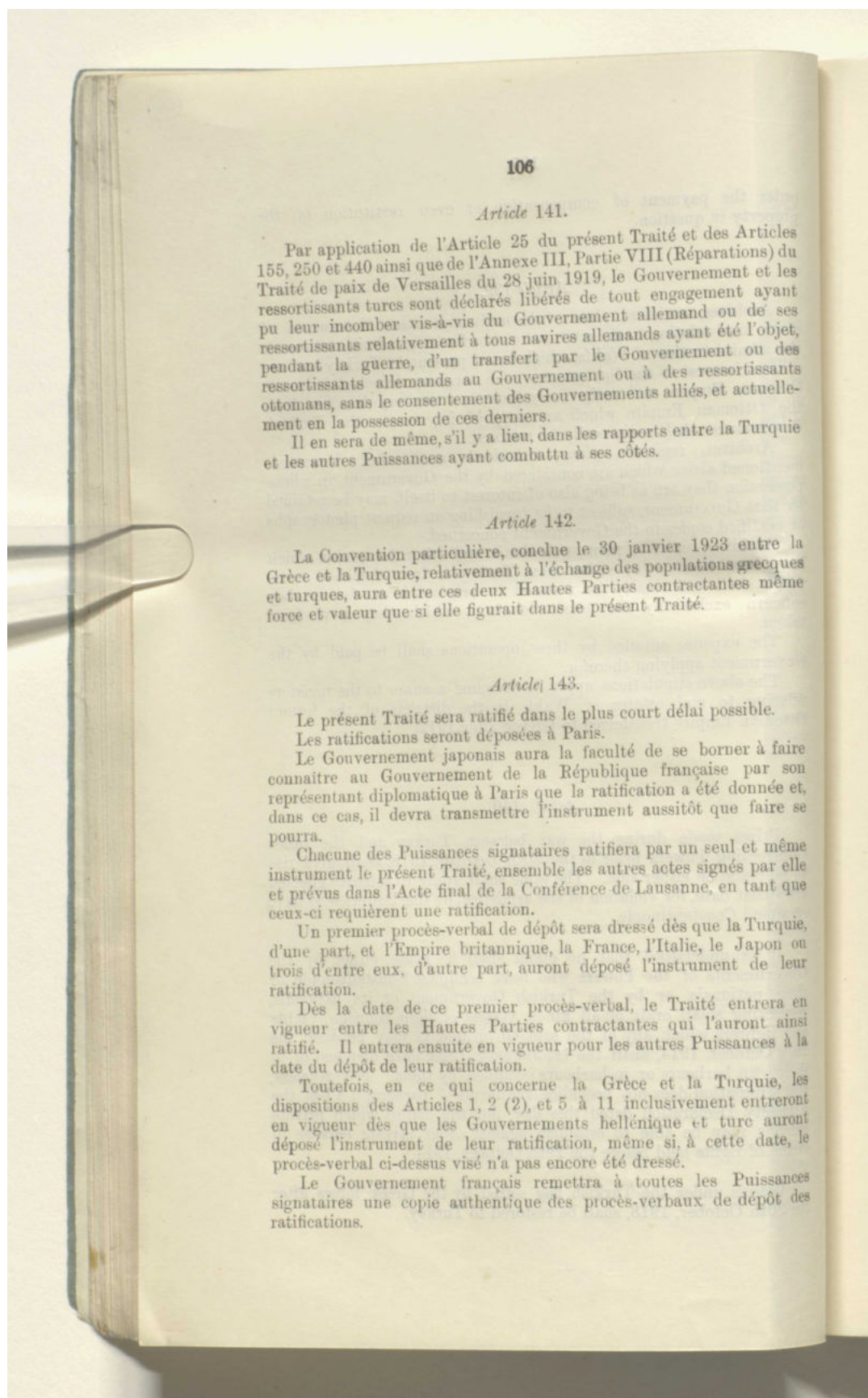
Article 140.

Prizes made during the war between Turkey and the other Contracting Powers prior to the 30th October, 1918, shall give rise to no claim on either side. The same shall apply to seizures effected after that date, for violation of the armistice, by the Powers who have occupied Constantinople.

It is understood that no claim shall be made, either by the Governments of the Powers who have occupied Constantinople or their nationals, or by the Turkish Government or its nationals, respecting small craft of all kinds, vessels of light tonnage, yachts and lighters which any of the said Governments may, between the 29th October, 1914, until the 1st January, 1923, have disposed of in their own harbours or in harbours occupied by them. Nevertheless, this stipulation does not prejudice the terms of paragraph VI of the Amnesty Declaration dated this day, nor the claims which private persons may be able to establish against other private persons in virtue of rights held before the 29th October, 1914.

Vessels under the Turkish flag seized by the Greek forces after the 30th October, 1918, shall be restored to Turkey.

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [56v] (117/260)



TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [57r] (118/260)

107

Article 141.

In accordance with Article 25 of the present Treaty, Articles 155, 250 and 440 and Annex III, Part VIII (Reparation) of the Treaty of Peace of Versailles, dated the 28th June, 1919, the Turkish Government and its nationals are released from any liability to the German Government or to its nationals in respect of German vessels which were the object during the war of a transfer by the German Government or its nationals to the Ottoman Government or its nationals without the consent of the Allied Governments, and at present in the possession of the latter.

The same shall apply, if necessary, in the relations between Turkey and the other Powers which fought on her side.

Article 142.

The separate Convention concluded on the 30th January, 1923, between Greece and Turkey, relating to the exchange of the Greek and Turkish populations, will have as between these two High Contracting Parties the same force and effect as if it formed part of the present Treaty.

Article 143.

The present Treaty shall be ratified as soon as possible.

The ratifications shall be deposited at Paris.

The Japanese Government will be entitled merely to inform the Government of the French Republic through their diplomatic representative at Paris when their ratification has been given; in that case, they must transmit the instrument of ratification as soon as possible.

Each of the Signatory Powers will ratify by one single instrument the present Treaty and the other instruments signed by it and mentioned in the Final Act of the Conference of Lausanne, in so far as these require ratification.

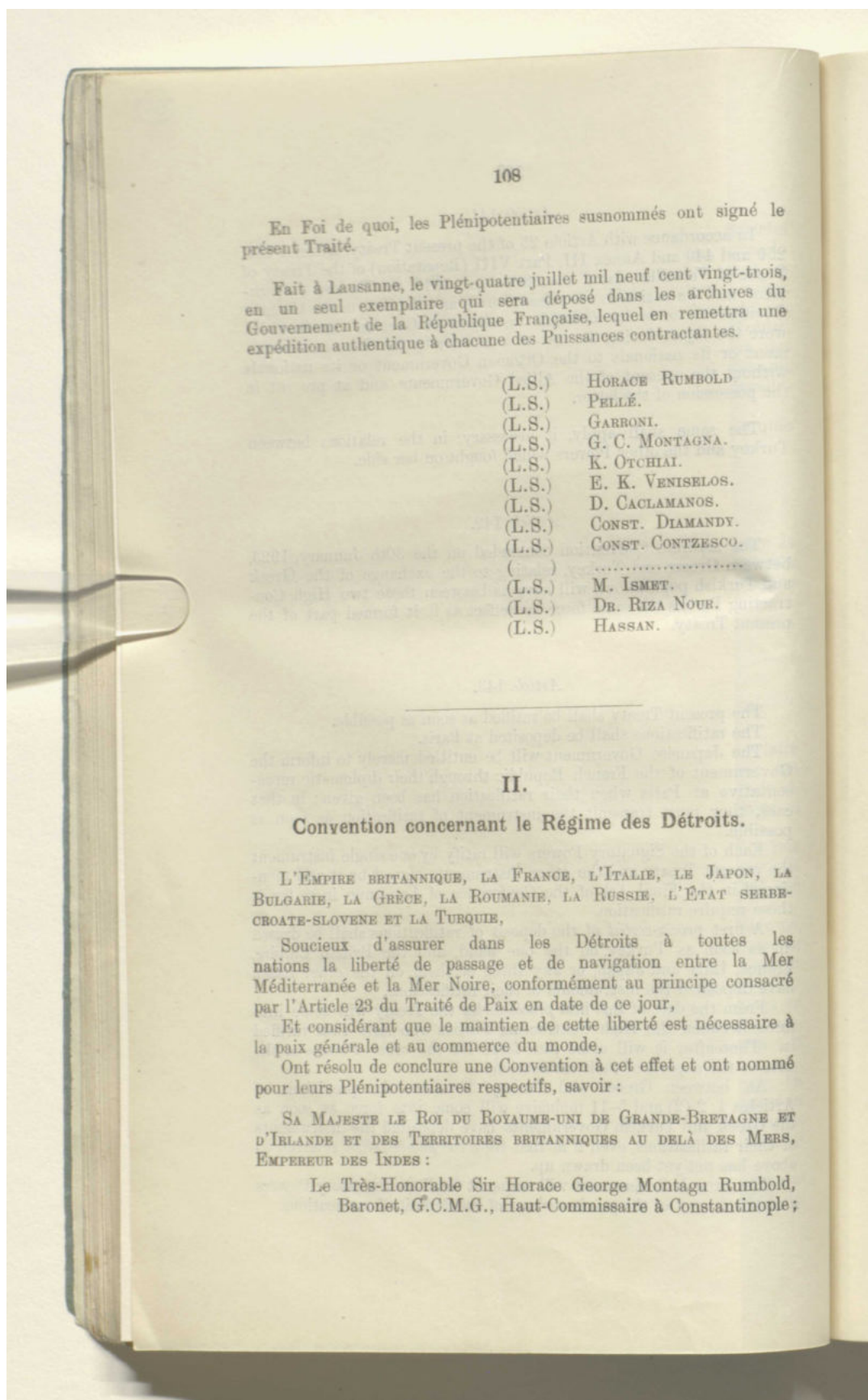
A first *procès-verbal* of the deposit of ratifications shall be drawn up as soon as Turkey, on the one hand, and the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, or any three of them, on the other hand, have deposited the instruments of their ratifications.

From the date of this first *procès-verbal* the Treaty will come into force between the High Contracting Parties who have thus ratified it. Thereafter it will come into force for the other Powers at the date of the deposit of their ratifications.

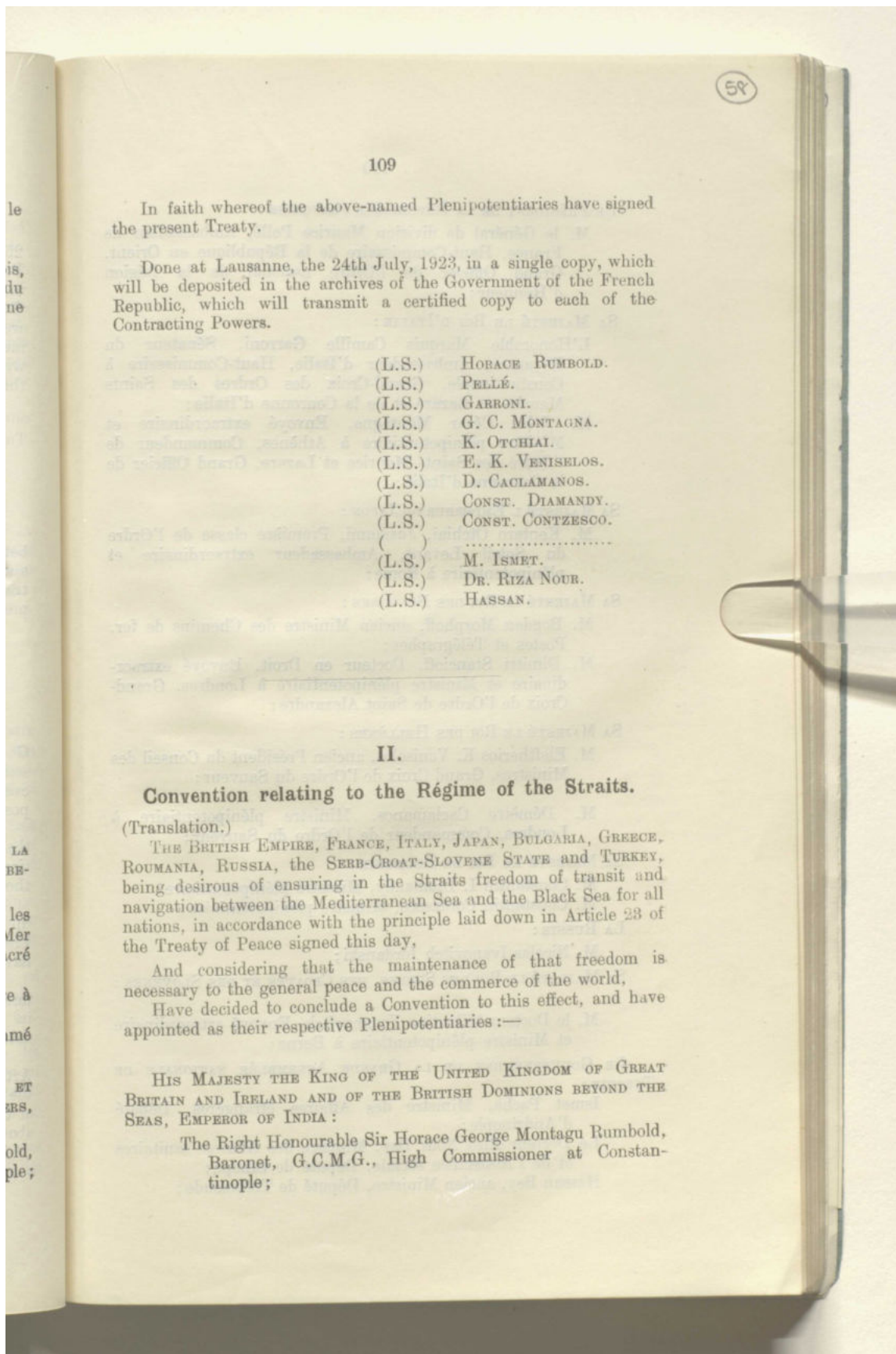
As between Greece and Turkey, however, the provisions of Articles 1, 2 (2) and 5-11 inclusive will come into force as soon as the Greek and Turkish Governments have deposited the instruments of their ratifications, even if at that time the *procès-verbal* referred to above has not yet been drawn up.

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

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [57v] (119/260)



'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [58r] (120/260)



58

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

Done at Lausanne, the 24th July, 1923, in a single copy, which will be deposited in the archives of the Government of the French Republic, which will transmit a certified copy to each of the Contracting Powers.

- | | |
|--------|-------------------|
| (L.S.) | HORACE RUMBOLD. |
| (L.S.) | PELLÉ. |
| (L.S.) | GARRONI. |
| (L.S.) | G. C. MONTAGNA. |
| (L.S.) | K. OTCHIAI. |
| (L.S.) | E. K. VENISELOS. |
| (L.S.) | D. CACLAMANOS. |
| (L.S.) | CONST. DIAMANDY. |
| (L.S.) | CONST. CONTZESCO. |
| () | |
| (L.S.) | M. ISMET. |
| (L.S.) | DR. RIZA NOUR. |
| (L.S.) | HASSAN. |

II.

Convention relating to the Régime of the Straits.

(Translation.)

THE BRITISH EMPIRE, FRANCE, ITALY, JAPAN, BULGARIA, GREECE, ROUMANIA, RUSSIA, the SERB-CROAT-SLOVENE STATE and TURKEY, being desirous of ensuring in the Straits freedom of transit and navigation between the Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea for all nations, in accordance with the principle laid down in Article 23 of the Treaty of Peace signed this day,

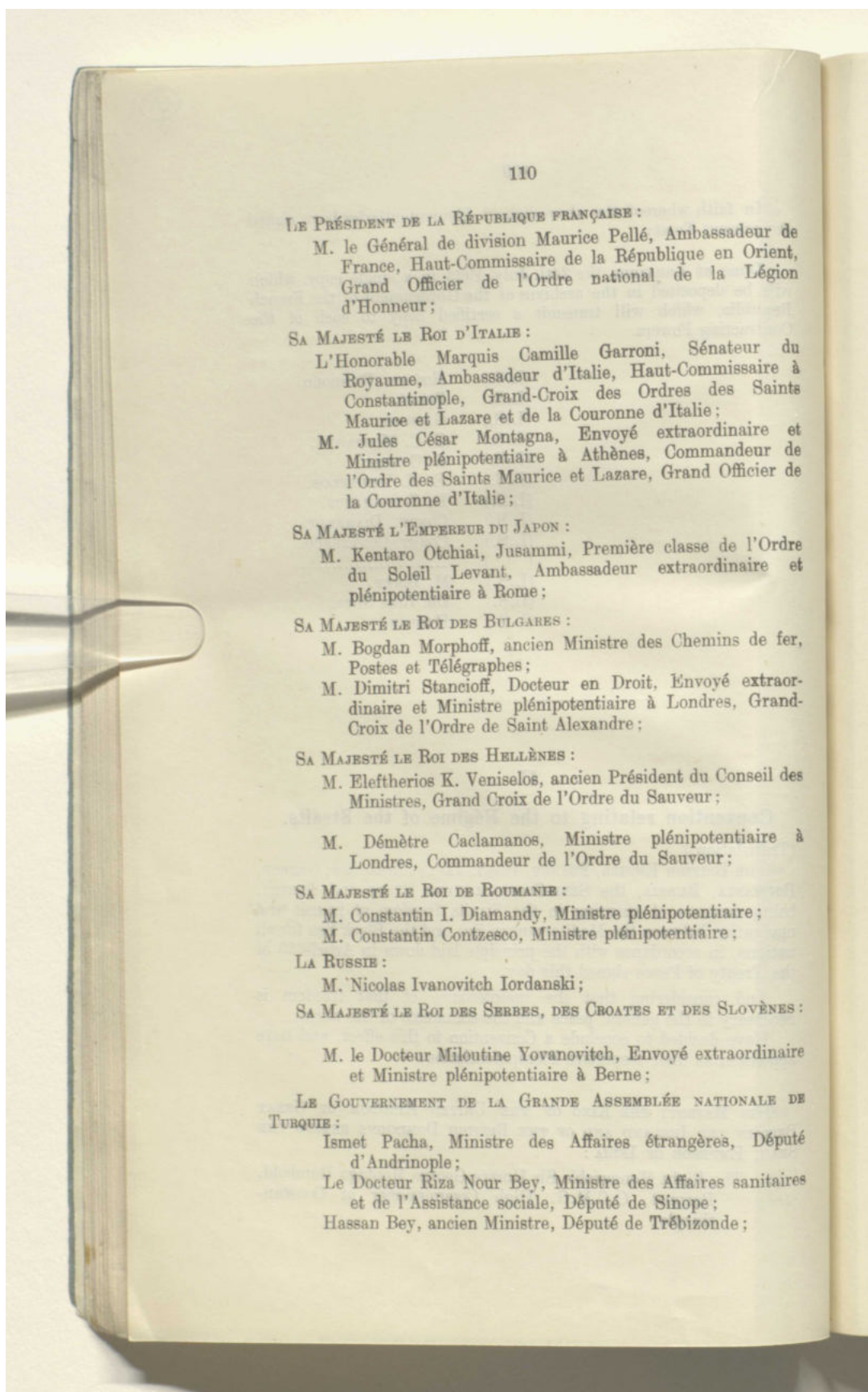
And considering that the maintenance of that freedom is necessary to the general peace and the commerce of the world,

Have decided to conclude a Convention to this effect, and have appointed as their respective Plenipotentiaries :—

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND AND OF THE BRITISH DOMINIONS BEYOND THE SEAS, EMPEROR OF INDIA :

The Right Honourable Sir Horace George Montagu Rumbold, Baronet, G.C.M.G., High Commissioner at Constantinople ;

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [58v] (121/260)



TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [59r] (122/260)

111

THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC :

General Maurice Pellé, Ambassador of France, High Commissioner of the Republic in the East, Grand Officer of the National Order of the Legion of Honour;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ITALY :

The Honourable Marquis Camillo Garroni, Senator of the Kingdom, Ambassador of Italy, High Commissioner at Constantinople, Grand Cross of the Orders of Saints Maurice and Lazarus, and of the Crown of Italy;

M. Giulio Cesare Montagna, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Athens, Commander of the Order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus, Grand Officer of the Crown of Italy;

HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN :

Mr. Kentaro Otchiai, Jusammi, First Class of the Order of the Rising Sun, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Rome;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE BULGARIANS :

M. Bogdan Morphof, formerly Minister of Railways, Posts and Telegraphs;

M. Dimitri Stanciof, Doctor of Law, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at London, Grand Cross of the Order of Saint Alexander;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE HELLENES :

M. Eleftherios K. Veniselos, formerly President of the Council of Ministers, Grand Cross of the Order of the Saviour;

M. Demetrios Caclamanos, Minister Plenipotentiary at London, Commander of the Order of the Saviour;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ROUMANIA :

M. Constantine I. Diamandy, Minister Plenipotentiary;

M. Constantine Contzesco, Minister Plenipotentiary;

RUSSIA :

M. Nicolas Ivanovitch Iordanski;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE SERBS, THE CROATS AND THE SLOVENES :

Dr. Miloutine Yovanovitch, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berne;

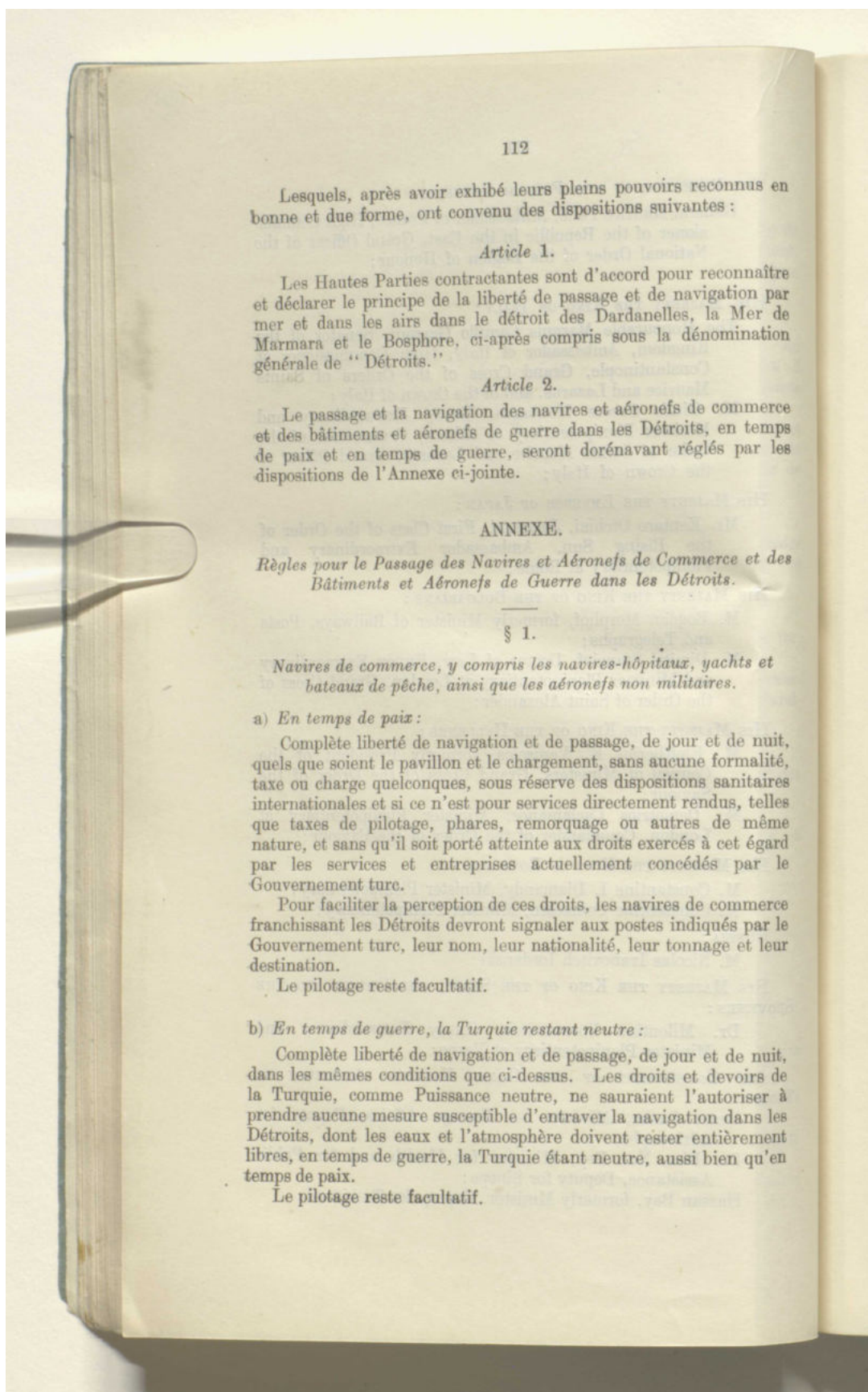
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF TURKEY :

Ismet Pasha, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Deputy for Adrianople;

Dr. Riza Nur Bey, Minister for Health and for Public Assistance, Deputy for Sinope;

Hassan Bey, formerly Minister, Deputy for Trebizond;

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [59v] (123/260)



TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [60r] (124/260)

118

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

Article 1.

The High Contracting Parties agree to recognise and declare the principle of freedom of transit and of navigation by sea and by air in the Strait of the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmora and the Bosphorus, hereinafter comprised under the general term of the "Straits."

Article 2.

The transit and navigation of commercial vessels and aircraft, and of war vessels and aircraft in the Straits in time of peace and in time of war shall henceforth be regulated by the provisions of the attached Annex.

ANNEX.

Rules for the Passage of Commercial Vessels and Aircraft, and of War Vessels and Aircraft through the Straits.

1.

Merchant Vessels, including Hospital Ships, Yachts and Fishing Vessels and non-Military Aircraft.

(a.) *In Time of Peace.*

Complete freedom of navigation and passage by day and by night under any flag and with any kind of cargo, without any formalities, or tax, or charge whatever (subject, however, to international sanitary provisions) unless for services directly rendered, such as pilotage, light, towage or other similar charges, and without prejudice to the rights exercised in this respect by the services and undertakings now operating under concessions granted by the Turkish Government.

To facilitate the collection of these dues, merchant vessels passing the Straits will communicate to stations appointed by the Turkish Government their name, nationality, tonnage and destination.

Pilotage remains optional.

(b.) *In Time of War, Turkey being Neutral.*

Complete freedom of navigation and passage by day and by night under the same conditions as above. The duties and rights of Turkey as a neutral Power cannot authorise her to take any measures liable to interfere with navigation through the Straits, the waters of which, and the air above which, must remain entirely free in time of war, Turkey being neutral just as in time of peace.

Pilotage remains optional.

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [60v] (125/260)

114

c) En temps de guerre, la Turquie étant belligérante :

Liberté de navigation pour les navires neutres et les aéronefs non militaires neutres, si le navire ou l'aéronef n'assistent pas l'ennemi notamment en transportant de la contrebande, des troupes ou des ressortissants ennemis. La Turquie aura le droit de visiter lesdits navires et aéronefs, et, à cette fin, les aéronefs devront atterrir ou amerrir dans telles zones qui seront fixées et aménagées à cet effet par la Turquie. Il n'est pas porté atteinte aux droits de la Turquie d'appliquer aux navires ennemis les mesures admises par le droit international.

La Turquie aura pleine faculté de prendre telles dispositions qu'elle jugera nécessaires pour empêcher les navires ennemis d'utiliser les Détroits. Toutefois, ces dispositions ne seront pas de nature à interdire le libre passage des navires neutres, et, à cet effet, la Turquie s'engage à fournir à ceux-ci les instructions ou pilotes nécessaires.

§ 2.

Bâtiments de guerre, y compris les navires auxiliaires, les transports des troupes, les bâtiments porte-avions et aéronefs militaires.

a) En temps de paix :

Complète liberté de passage de jour et de nuit, quel que soit le pavillon, sans aucune formalité, taxe ou charge quelconque, mais sous les réserves ci-après concernant le total des forces.

La force maxima qu'une Puissance pourra faire passer par les Détroits à destination de la Mer Noire ne dépassera pas celle de la flotte la plus forte appartenant aux Puissances riveraines de la Mer Noire et existant dans cette mer au moment du passage; toutefois, les Puissances se réservent le droit d'envoyer en Mer Noire, en tout temps et en toute circonstance, une force n'excédant pas trois bâtiments dont aucun ne dépassera 10,000 tonnes.

Aucune responsabilité n'incombera à la Turquie en ce qui concerne le nombre des bâtiments qui traversent les Détroits.

Pour permettre l'observation de la présente règle, la Commission des Détroits prévue à l'Article 10 demandera à chaque Puissance riveraine de la Mer Noire, le 1^{er} janvier et le 1^{er} juillet de chaque année, le nombre de cuirassés, de croiseurs de bataille, de bâtiments porte-avions, de croiseurs, de destroyers, de sous-marins ou de tous autres types de bâtiments ainsi que d'aéronefs navals qu'elle possède en Mer Noire, en distinguant les bâtiments armés des bâtiments à effectifs réduits, en réserve, en réparations ou modification.

La Commission des Détroits informera alors les Puissances intéressées du nombre de cuirassés, croiseurs de bataille, bâtiments porte-avions, croiseurs, destroyers, sous-marins, aéronefs et éventuellement d'unités d'autres types, que comprend la force navale la plus forte dans la Mer Noire; en outre, tout changement

TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [61r] (126/260)

115

(c.) *In Time of War, Turkey being a Belligerent.*

Freedom of navigation for neutral vessels and neutral non-military aircraft, if the vessel or aircraft in question does not assist the enemy, particularly by carrying contraband, troops or enemy nationals. Turkey will have the right to visit and search such vessels and aircraft, and for this purpose aircraft are to alight on the ground or on the sea in such areas as are specified and prepared for this purpose by Turkey. The rights of Turkey to apply to enemy vessels the measures allowed by international law are not affected.

Turkey will have full power to take such measures as she may consider necessary to prevent enemy vessels from using the Straits. These measures, however, are not to be of such a nature as to prevent the free passage of neutral vessels, and Turkey agrees to provide such vessels with either the necessary instructions or pilots for the above purpose.

2.

Warships, including Fleet Auxiliaries, Troopships, Aircraft Carriers and Military Aircraft.

(a) *In Time of Peace.*

Complete freedom of passage by day and by night under any flag, without any formalities, or tax, or charge whatever, but subject to the following restrictions as to the total force:—

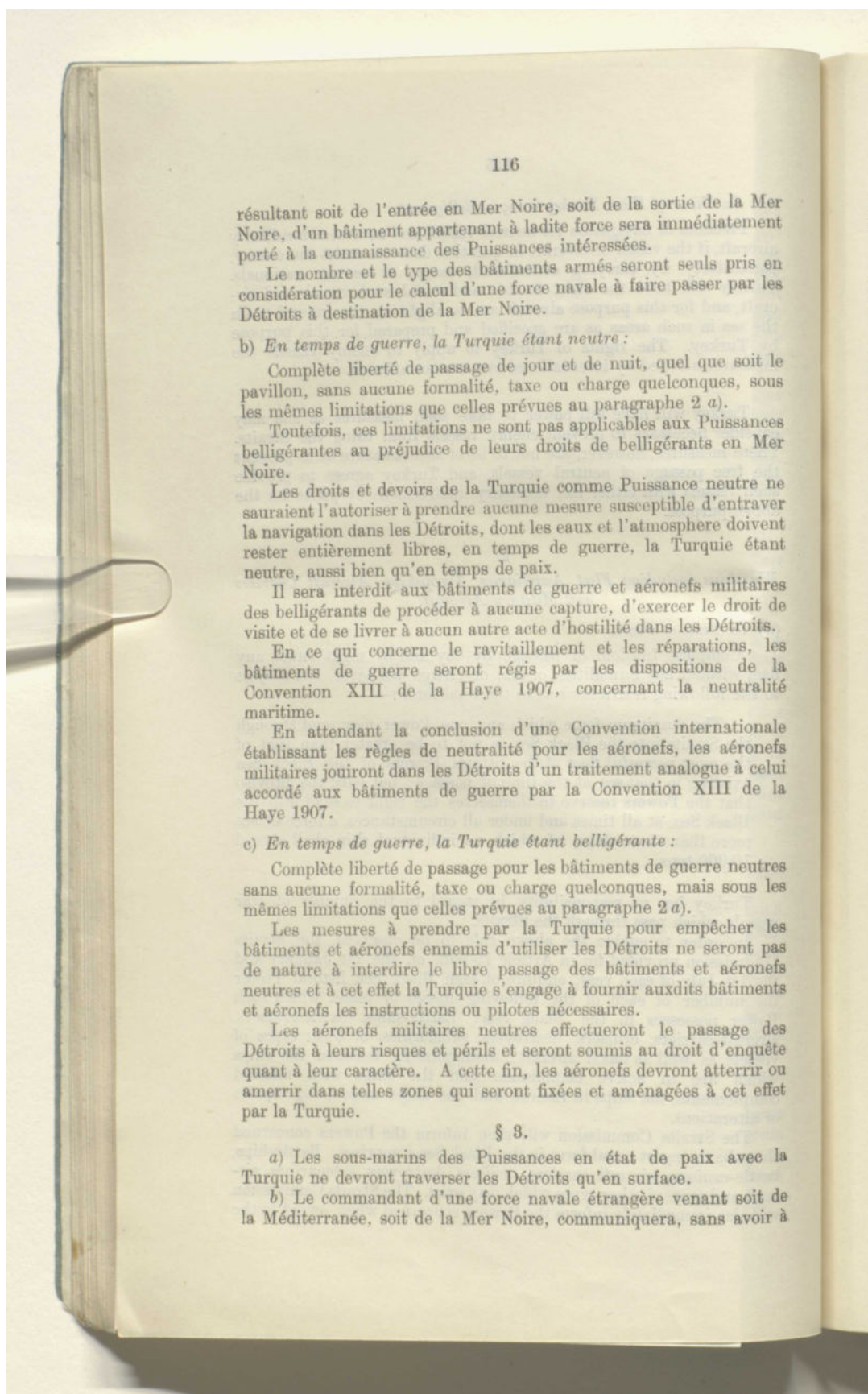
The maximum force which any one Power may send through the Straits into the Black Sea is not to be greater than that of the most powerful fleet of the littoral Powers of the Black Sea existing in that sea at the time of passage; but with the proviso that the Powers reserve to themselves the right to send into the Black Sea, at all times and under all circumstances, a force of not more than three ships, of which no individual ship shall exceed 10,000 tons.

Turkey has no responsibility in regard to the number of war vessels which pass through the Straits.

In order to enable the above rule to be observed, the Straits Commission provided for in Article 10 will, on the 1st January and the 1st July of each year, enquire of each Black Sea littoral Power the number of each of the following classes of vessel which such Power possesses in the Black Sea: Battle-ships, battle-cruisers, aircraft-carriers, cruisers, destroyers, submarines, or other types of vessels as well as naval aircraft; distinguishing between the ships which are in active commission and the ships with reduced complements, the ships in reserve and the ships undergoing repairs or alterations.

The Straits Commission will then inform the Powers concerned that the strongest naval force in the Black Sea comprises: Battleships, battle-cruisers, aircraft carriers, cruisers, destroyers, submarines, aircraft and units of other types which may exist. The Straits Commission will also immediately inform the Powers concerned when, owing to the

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [61v] (127/260)



'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [62r] (128/260)

117

passage into or out of the Black Sea of any ship of the strongest Black Sea force, any alteration in that force has taken place.

The naval force that may be sent through the Straits into the Black Sea will be calculated on the number and type of the ships of war in active commission only.

(b) *In Time of War, Turkey being Neutral.*

Complete freedom of passage by day and by night under any flag, without any formalities, or tax, or charge whatever, under the same limitations as in paragraph 2 (a).

However, these limitations will not be applicable to any belligerent Power to the prejudice of its belligerent rights in the Black Sea.

The rights and duties of Turkey as a neutral Power cannot authorise her to take any measures liable to interfere with navigation through the Straits, the waters of which, and the air above which, must remain entirely free in time of war, Turkey being neutral, just as in time of peace.

Warships and military aircraft of belligerents will be forbidden to make any capture, to exercise the right of visit and search, or to carry out any other hostile act in the Straits.

As regards revictualling and carrying out repairs, war vessels will be subject to the terms of the Thirteenth Hague Convention of 1907, dealing with maritime neutrality.

Military aircraft will receive in the Straits similar treatment to that accorded under the Thirteenth Hague Convention of 1907 to warships, pending the conclusion of an international Convention establishing the rules of neutrality for aircraft.

(c) *In Time of War, Turkey being Belligerent.*

Complete freedom of passage for neutral warships, without any formalities, or tax, or charge whatever, but under the same limitations as in paragraph 2 (a).

The measures taken by Turkey to prevent enemy ships and aircraft from using the Straits are not to be of such a nature as to prevent the free passage of neutral ships and aircraft, and Turkey agrees to provide the said ships and aircraft with either the necessary instructions or pilots for the above purpose.

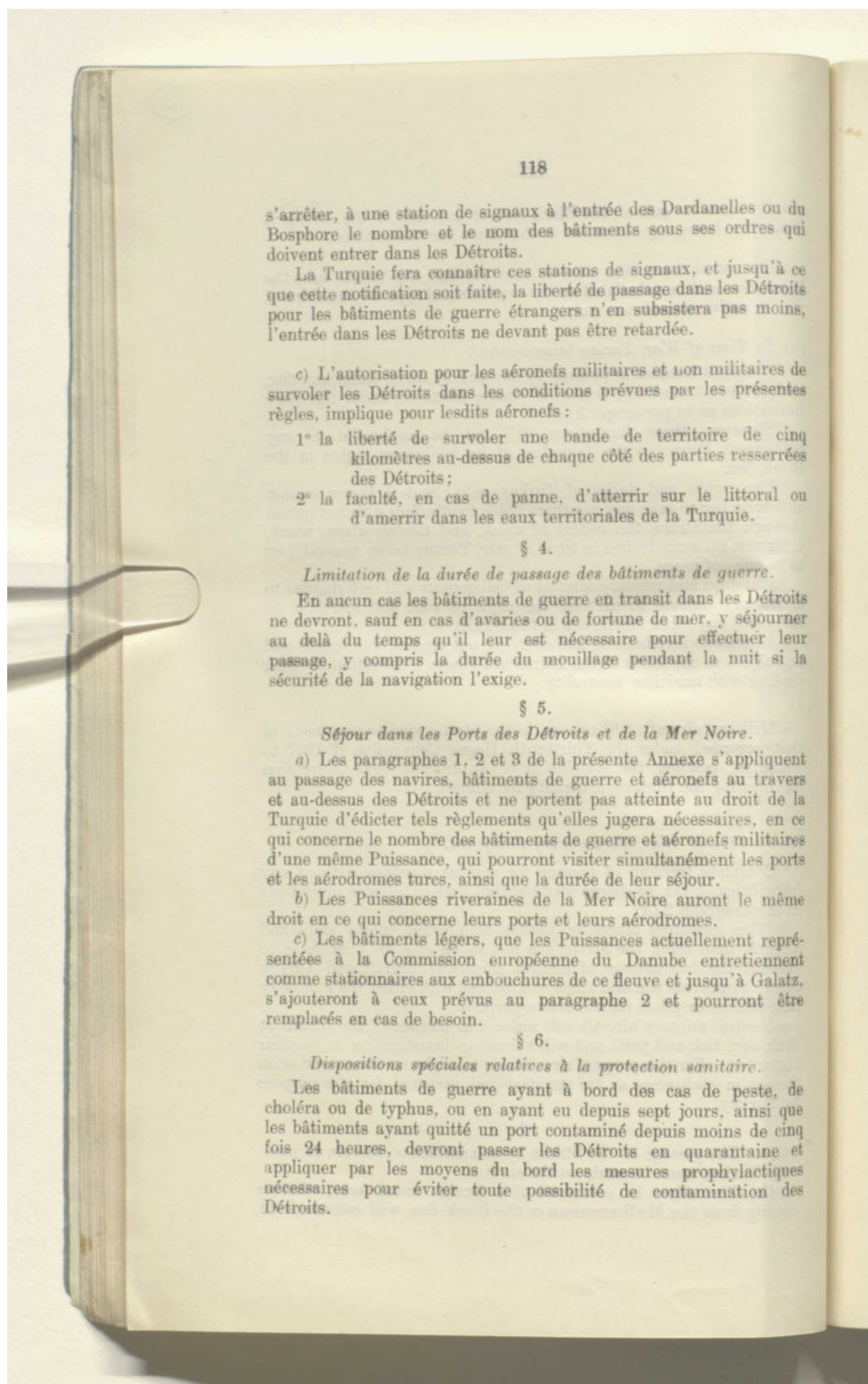
Neutral military aircraft will make the passage of the Straits at their own risk and peril, and will submit to investigation as to their character. For this purpose aircraft are to alight on the ground or on the sea in such areas as are specified and prepared for this purpose by Turkey.

3.

(a) The passage of the Straits by submarines of Powers at peace with Turkey must be made on the surface.

(b) The officer in command of a foreign naval force, whether coming from the Mediterranean or the Black Sea, will communicate,

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [62v] (129/260)



TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [63r] (130/260)

119

without being compelled to stop, to a signal station at the entrance to the Dardanelles or the Bosphorus, the number and the names of vessels under his orders which are entering the Straits.

These signal stations shall be notified from time to time by Turkey; until such signal stations are notified, the freedom of passage for foreign war vessels in the Straits shall not thereby be prejudiced, nor shall their entry into the Straits be for this reason delayed.

(c) The right of military and non-military aircraft to fly over the Straits, under the conditions laid down in the present rules, necessitates for aircraft—

- (i) Freedom to fly over a strip of territory of five kilometres wide on each side of the narrow parts of the Straits;
- (ii) Liberty, in the event of a forced landing, to alight on the coast or on the sea in the territorial waters of Turkey.

4.

Limitation of Time of Transit for Warships.

In no event shall warships in transit through the Straits, except in the event of damage or peril of the sea, remain therein beyond the time which is necessary for them to effect their passage, including the time of anchorage during the night if necessary for safety of navigation.

5.

Stay in the Ports of the Straits and of the Black Sea.

(a) Paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of this Annex apply to the passage of vessels, warships and aircraft through and over the Straits and do not affect the right of Turkey to make such regulations as she may consider necessary regarding the number of men-of-war and military aircraft of any one Power which may visit Turkish ports or aerodromes at one time, and the duration of their stay.

(b) Littoral Powers of the Black Sea will also have a similar right as regards their ports and aerodromes.

(c) The light-vessels which the Powers at present represented on the European Commission of the Danube maintain as *stationnaires* at the mouths of that river as far up as Galatz will be regarded as additional to the men-of-war referred to in paragraph 2, and may be replaced in case of need.

6.

Special Provisions relating to Sanitary Protection.

Warships which have on board cases of plague, cholera or typhus, or which have had such cases on board during the last seven days, and warships which have left an infected port within less than five times 24 hours must pass through the Straits in quarantine and apply by the means on board such prophylactic measures as are necessary to prevent any possibility of the Straits being infected.

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [63v] (131/260)

120

Il en sera de même des navires de commerce ayant à bord un médecin et passant en droiture les Détroits sans faire escale ou rompre charge.

Les navires de commerce n'ayant pas de médecin à bord devront, avant de pénétrer dans les Détroits, même s'ils n'y doivent pas faire escale, satisfaire aux prescriptions sanitaires internationales.

Les bâtiments de guerre et les navires de commerce touchant dans un des ports des Détroits, seront soumis dans ce port aux prescriptions sanitaires internationales qui y sont applicables.

Article 3.

En vue de maintenir libres de toute entrave le passage et la navigation dans les Détroits, les mesures stipulées aux Articles 4 à 9 seront appliquées à leurs eaux et rives, ainsi qu'aux îles qui s'y trouvent ou qui les avoisinent.

Article 4.

Seront démilitarisées les zones et îles désignées ci-après :

1° Les deux rives du détroit des Dardanelles et du détroit du Bosphore sur l'étendue des zones délimitées ci-dessous (voir la carte ci-jointe) :

Dardanelles : Au Nord-Ouest, presqu'île de Gallipoli et région au Sud-Est d'une ligne partant d'un point du golfe de Xéros situé à 4 kilomètres Nord-Est de Bakla-Burnu aboutissant sur la Mer de Marmara à Kumbaghi et passant au Sud de Kavak (cette localité exclue) ;

Au Sud-Est, région comprise entre la côte et une ligne tracée à 20 kilomètres de la côte, partant du cap Eski-Stamboul en face de Tenedos et aboutissant sur la Mer de Marmara en un point de la côte situé immédiatement au Nord de Karabigha.

Bosphore (sans préjudice du régime particulier de Constantinople, Art 8) : A l'Est, zone s'étendant jusqu'à une ligne tracée à 15 kilomètres de la côte orientale du Bosphore.

A l'Ouest, zone s'étendant jusqu'à une ligne tracée à 15 kilomètres de la côte occidentale du Bosphore.

2° Toutes les îles de la Mer de Marmara, sauf l'île d'Emir-Ali-Adasi.

3° Dans la Mer Égée, les îles de Samothrace, Lemnos, Imbros, Tenedos et les îles aux Lapins.

Article 5.

Une Commission composée de quatre membres respectivement nommés par les Gouvernements de la France, de la Grande-Bretagne, de l'Italie et de la Turquie, se réunira dans les quinze jours après la mise en vigueur de la présente Convention pour fixer sur place les limites des zones prévues à l'Article 4-1°.

Il appartiendra aux Gouvernements représentés dans cette Commission de pourvoir aux indemnités, auxquelles pourront avoir droit leurs représentants respectifs.

TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [64r] (132/260)

121

The same rule shall apply to merchant ships having a doctor on board and passing straight through the Straits without calling at a port or breaking bulk.

Merchant ships not having a doctor on board shall be obliged to comply with the international sanitary regulations before entering the Straits, even if they are not to call at a port therein.

Warships and merchant vessels calling at one of the ports in the Straits shall be subject in that port to the international sanitary regulations applicable in the port in question.

Article 3.

With a view to maintaining the Straits free from any obstacle to free passage and navigation, the provisions contained in Articles 4 to 9 will be applied to the waters and shores thereof as well as to the islands situated therein, or in the vicinity.

Article 4.

The zones and islands indicated below shall be demilitarised :

1. Both shores of the Straits of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus over the extent of the zones delimited below (see the attached map)* :

Dardanelles :

On the north-west, the Gallipoli Peninsula and the area south-east of a line traced from a point on the Gulf of Xeros 4 kilometres north-east of Bakla-Burnu, reaching the Sea of Marmora at Kumbaghi and passing south of Kavak (this village excluded) ;

On the south-east, the area included between the coast and a line 20 kilometres from the coast, starting from Cape Eski-Stamboul opposite Tenedos and reaching the Sea of Marmora at a point on the coast immediately north of Karabigha.

Bosphorus (without prejudice to the special provisions relating to Constantinople contained in Article 8) :

On the east, the area extending up to a line 15 kilometres from the eastern shore of the Bosphorus ;

On the west, the area up to a line 15 kilometres from the western shore of the Bosphorus.

2. All the islands in the Sea of Marmora, with the exception of the island of Emir Ali Adasi.

3. In the Aegean Sea, the islands of Samothrace, Lemnos, Imbros, Tenedos and Rabbit Islands.

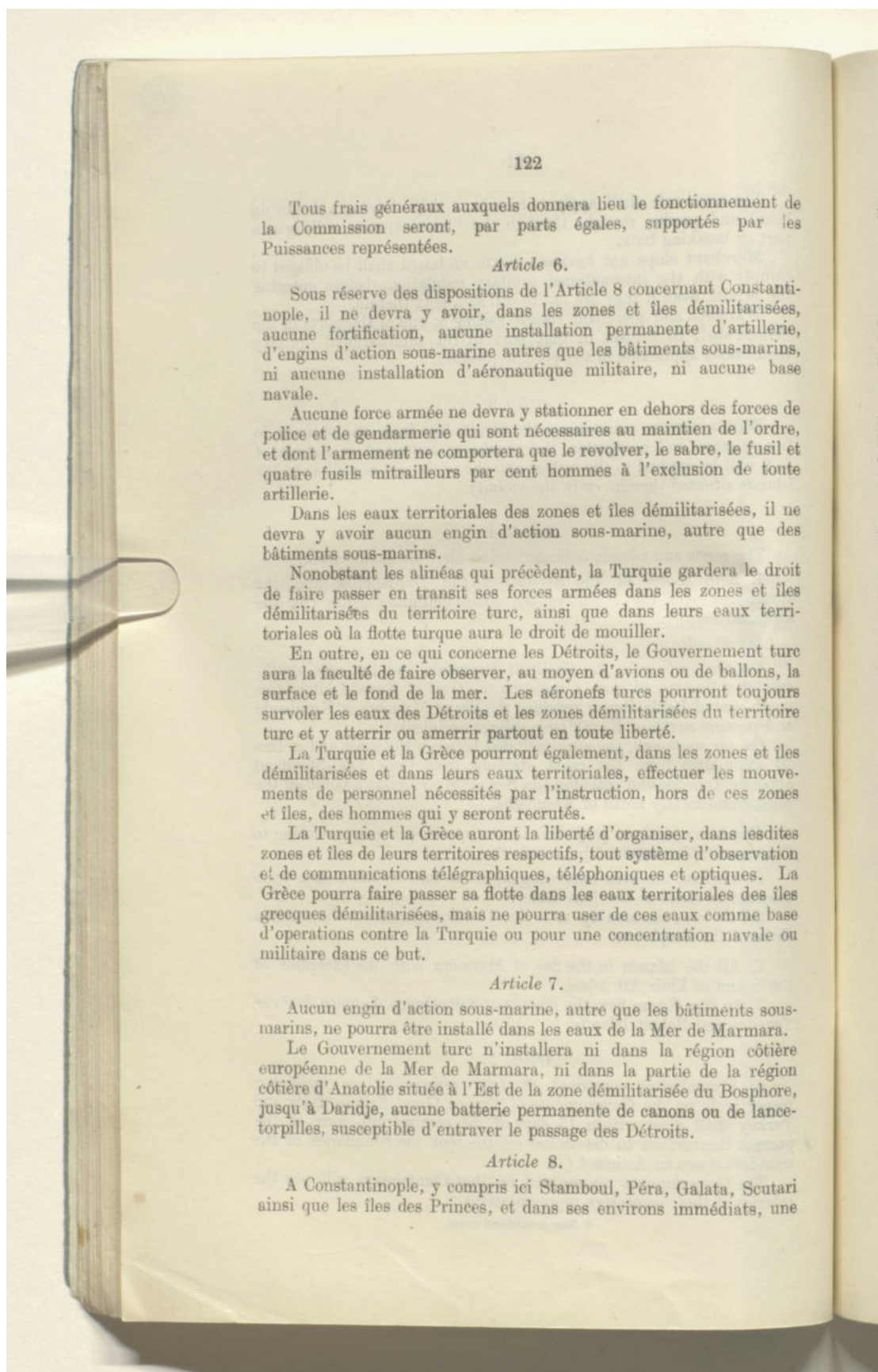
Article 5.

A Commission composed of four representatives appointed respectively by the Governments of France, Great Britain, Italy and Turkey shall meet within 15 days of the coming into force of the present Convention to determine on the spot the boundaries of the zone laid down in Article 4 (1).

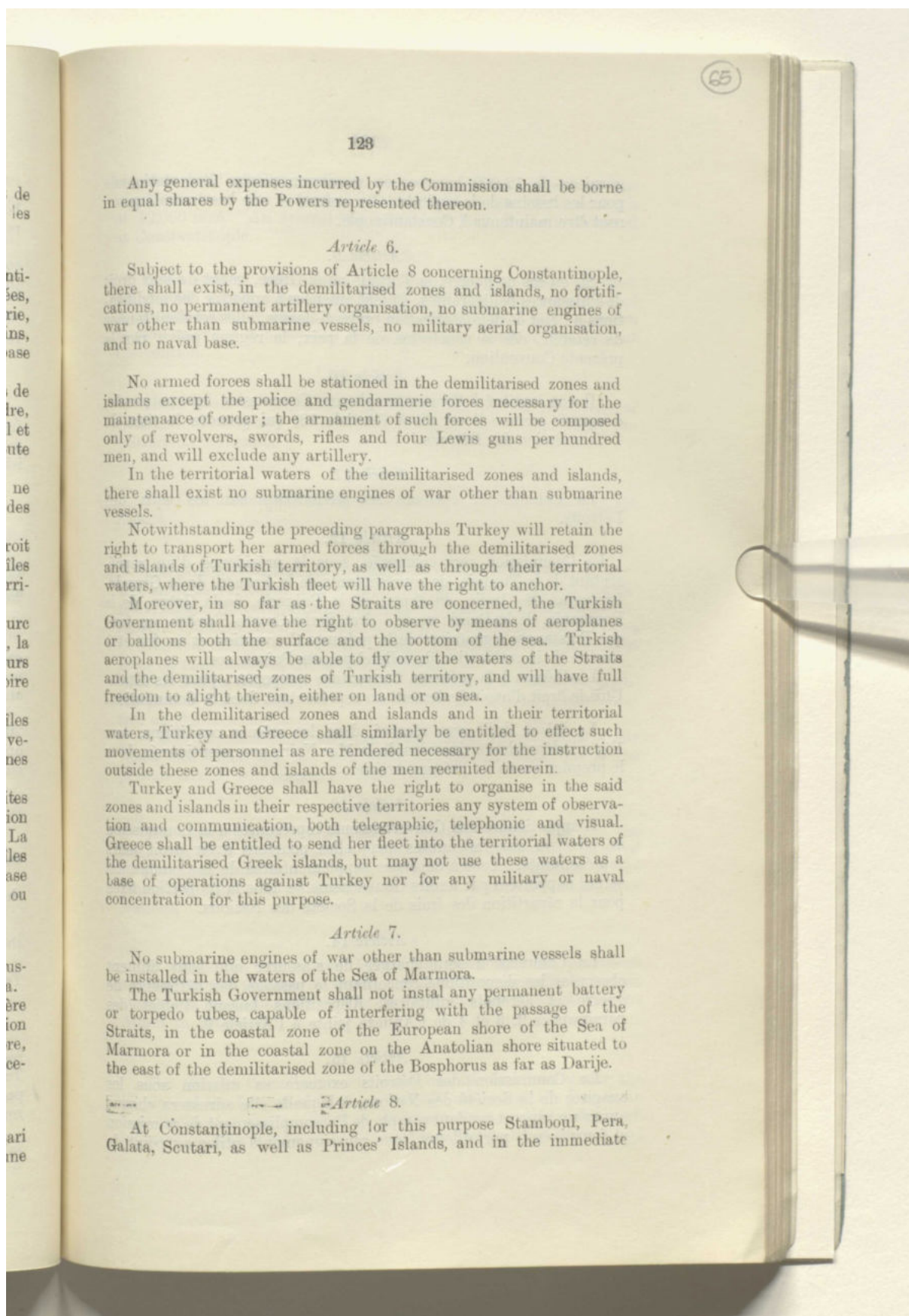
The Governments represented on that Commission will pay the salaries of their respective representatives.

* See combined map.

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [64v] (133/260)



'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [65r] (134/260)



128

Any general expenses incurred by the Commission shall be borne in equal shares by the Powers represented thereon.

Article 6.

Subject to the provisions of Article 8 concerning Constantinople, there shall exist, in the demilitarised zones and islands, no fortifications, no permanent artillery organisation, no submarine engines of war other than submarine vessels, no military aerial organisation, and no naval base.

No armed forces shall be stationed in the demilitarised zones and islands except the police and gendarmerie forces necessary for the maintenance of order; the armament of such forces will be composed only of revolvers, swords, rifles and four Lewis guns per hundred men, and will exclude any artillery.

In the territorial waters of the demilitarised zones and islands, there shall exist no submarine engines of war other than submarine vessels.

Notwithstanding the preceding paragraphs Turkey will retain the right to transport her armed forces through the demilitarised zones and islands of Turkish territory, as well as through their territorial waters, where the Turkish fleet will have the right to anchor.

Moreover, in so far as the Straits are concerned, the Turkish Government shall have the right to observe by means of aeroplanes or balloons both the surface and the bottom of the sea. Turkish aeroplanes will always be able to fly over the waters of the Straits and the demilitarised zones of Turkish territory, and will have full freedom to alight therein, either on land or on sea.

In the demilitarised zones and islands and in their territorial waters, Turkey and Greece shall similarly be entitled to effect such movements of personnel as are rendered necessary for the instruction outside these zones and islands of the men recruited therein.

Turkey and Greece shall have the right to organise in the said zones and islands in their respective territories any system of observation and communication, both telegraphic, telephonic and visual. Greece shall be entitled to send her fleet into the territorial waters of the demilitarised Greek islands, but may not use these waters as a base of operations against Turkey nor for any military or naval concentration for this purpose.

Article 7.

No submarine engines of war other than submarine vessels shall be installed in the waters of the Sea of Marmora.

The Turkish Government shall not instal any permanent battery or torpedo tubes, capable of interfering with the passage of the Straits, in the coastal zone of the European shore of the Sea of Marmora or in the coastal zone on the Anatolian shore situated to the east of the demilitarised zone of the Bosphorus as far as Darije.

Article 8.

At Constantinople, including for this purpose Stamboul, Pera, Galata, Scutari, as well as Princes' Islands, and in the immediate

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [65v] (135/260)

124

garnison de 12,000 hommes au maximum pourra être stationnée pour les besoins de la capitale. Un arsenal et une base navale pourront être maintenus à Constantinople.

Article 9.

Si, en cas de guerre, la Turquie ou la Grèce, usant de leur droit de Puissances belligérantes, étaient amenées à apporter des modifications à l'état de démilitarisation prévu ci-dessus, elles seraient tenues de rétablir, dès la conclusion de la paix, le régime prévu par la présente Convention.

Article 10.

Il sera institué à Constantinople une Commission internationale, composée comme il est dit à l'Article 12, qui prendra le titre de "Commission des Détroits."

Article 11.

La Commission exercera ses attributions sur les eaux des Détroits.

Article 12.

La Commission sera composée, sous la présidence d'un représentant de la Turquie, de représentants de la France, de la Grande-Bretagne, de l'Italie, du Japon, de la Bulgarie, de la Grèce, de la Roumanie, de la Russie et de l'Etat Serbe-Croate-Slovène, en tant que Puissances signataires de la présente Convention et au fur et à mesure de la ratification de celle-ci par ces Puissances.

L'adhésion à la présente Convention comportera pour les États-Unis le droit d'avoir également un représentant dans la Commission.

Le même droit sera réservé, dans les mêmes conditions, aux États indépendants riverains de la Mer Noire non mentionnés dans le premier alinéa du présent Article.

Article 13.

Il appartiendra aux Gouvernements représentés à la Commission de pourvoir aux indemnités auxquelles pourront avoir droit leurs représentants. Toutes dépenses supplémentaires de la Commission seront supportées par lesdits Gouvernements dans la proportion fixée pour la répartition des frais de la Société des Nations.

Article 14.

La Commission sera chargée de s'assurer que sont dûment observées les dispositions concernant le passage des bâtiments de guerre et aéronefs militaires, dispositions faisant l'objet des paragraphes 2, 3 et 4 de l'Annexe jointe à l'Article 2.

Article 15.

La Commission des Détroits exercera sa mission sous les auspices de la Société des Nations, à laquelle elle adressera chaque année un rapport rendant compte de l'accomplissement de sa mission et fournissant, par ailleurs, tous renseignements utiles au point de

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [66r] (136/260)

125

neighbourhood of Constantinople, there may be maintained for the requirements of the capital, a garrison with a maximum strength of 12,000 men. An arsenal and naval base may also be maintained at Constantinople.

Article 9.

If, in case of war, Turkey, or Greece, in pursuance of their belligerent rights, should modify in any way the provisions of demilitarisation prescribed above, they will be bound to re-establish as soon as peace is concluded the régime laid down in the present Convention.

Article 10.

There shall be constituted at Constantinople an International Commission composed in accordance with Article 12 and called the "Straits Commission."

Article 11.

The Commission will exercise its functions over the waters of the Straits.

Article 12.

The Commission shall be composed of a representative of Turkey, who shall be President, and representatives of France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Bulgaria, Greece, Roumania, Russia, and the Serb-Croat-Slovene State, in so far as these Powers are signatories of the present Convention, each of these Powers being entitled to representation as from its ratification of the said Convention.

The United States of America, in the event of their acceding to the present Convention, will also be entitled to have one representative on the Commission.

Under the same conditions any independent littoral States of the Black Sea which are not mentioned in the first paragraph of the present Article will possess the same right.

Article 13.

The Governments represented on the Commission will pay the salaries of their representatives. Any incidental expenditure incurred by the Commission will be borne by the said Governments in the proportion laid down for the division of the expenses of the League of Nations.

Article 14.

It will be the duty of the Commission to see that the provisions relating to the passage of warships and military aircraft are carried out; these provisions are laid down in paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of the Annex to Article 2.

Article 15.

The Straits Commission will carry out its functions under the auspices of the League of Nations, and will address to the League an annual report giving an account of its activities, and furnishing all information which may be useful in the interests of commerce and

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [66v] (137/260)

126

vue du commerce et de la navigation ; à cet effet, la Commission se mettra en relations avec les services du Gouvernement turc s'occupant de la navigation dans les Détroits.

Article 16.

Il appartiendra à la Commission d'élaborer les règlements qui seraient nécessaires à l'accomplissement de sa mission.

Article 17.

Les dispositions de la présente Convention ne porteront pas atteinte au droit de la Turquie de faire circuler librement sa flotte dans les eaux turques.

Article 18.

Désireuses que la démilitarisation des Détroits et des zones avoisinantes ne devienne pas, au point de vue militaire, une cause de danger injustifié pour la Turquie et que des actes de guerre ne viennent pas mettre en péril la liberté des Détroits ou la sécurité des zones démilitarisées, les Hautes Parties contractantes conviennent des dispositions suivantes :

Si une violation des dispositions sur la liberté de passage, une attaque inopinée, ou quelque acte de guerre ou menace de guerre venaient à mettre en péril la liberté de la navigation des Détroits ou la sécurité des zones démilitarisées, les Hautes Parties contractantes et, dans tous les cas, la France, la Grande-Bretagne, l'Italie et le Japon les empêcheront conjointement par tous les moyens que le Conseil de la Société des Nations décidera à cet effet.

Des que les actes ayant motivé l'action prévue par l'alinéa qui précède, auront pris fin, le statut des Détroits, tel qu'il est réglé par les dispositions de la présente Convention, sera de nouveau strictement appliqué.

La présente disposition, qui constitue une partie intégrante de celles qui sont relatives à la démilitarisation et à la liberté des Détroits, ne porte pas atteinte aux droits et obligations que les Hautes Parties contractantes peuvent avoir en vertu du Pacte de la Société des Nations.

Article 19.

Les Hautes Parties contractantes feront tous leurs efforts pour amener les Puissances non signataires à adhérer à la présente Convention.

Cette adhésion sera signifiée, par la voie diplomatique, au Gouvernement de la République française et par celui-ci à tous les États signataires ou adhérents. Elle portera effet à dater du jour de la signification au Gouvernement français.

Article 20.

La présente Convention sera ratifiée.

Les ratifications en seront déposées à Paris aussitôt que faire se pourra.

TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [67r] (138/260)

127

navigation ; with this object in view the Commission will place itself in touch with the departments of the Turkish Government dealing with navigation through the Straits.

Article 16.

It will be the duty of the Commission to prescribe such regulations as may be necessary for the accomplishment of its task.

Article 17.

The terms of the present Convention will not infringe the right of Turkey to move her fleet freely in Turkish waters.

Article 18.

The High Contracting Parties, desiring to secure that the demilitarisation of the Straits and of the contiguous zones shall not constitute an unjustifiable danger to the military security of Turkey, and that no act of war should imperil the freedom of the Straits or the safety of the demilitarised zones, agree as follows :—

Should the freedom of navigation of the Straits or the security of the demilitarised zones be imperilled by a violation of the provisions relating to freedom of passage, or by a surprise attack or some act of war or threat of war, the High Contracting Parties, and in any case France, Great Britain, Italy and Japan, acting in conjunction, will meet such violation, attack, or other act of war or threat of war, by all the means that the Council of the League of Nations may decide for this purpose.

So soon as the circumstance which may have necessitated the action provided for in the preceding paragraph shall have ended, the régime of the Straits as laid down by the terms of the present Convention shall again be strictly applied.

The present provision, which forms an integral part of those relating to the demilitarisation and to the freedom of the Straits, does not prejudice the rights and obligations of the High Contracting Parties under the Covenant of the League of Nations.

Article 19.

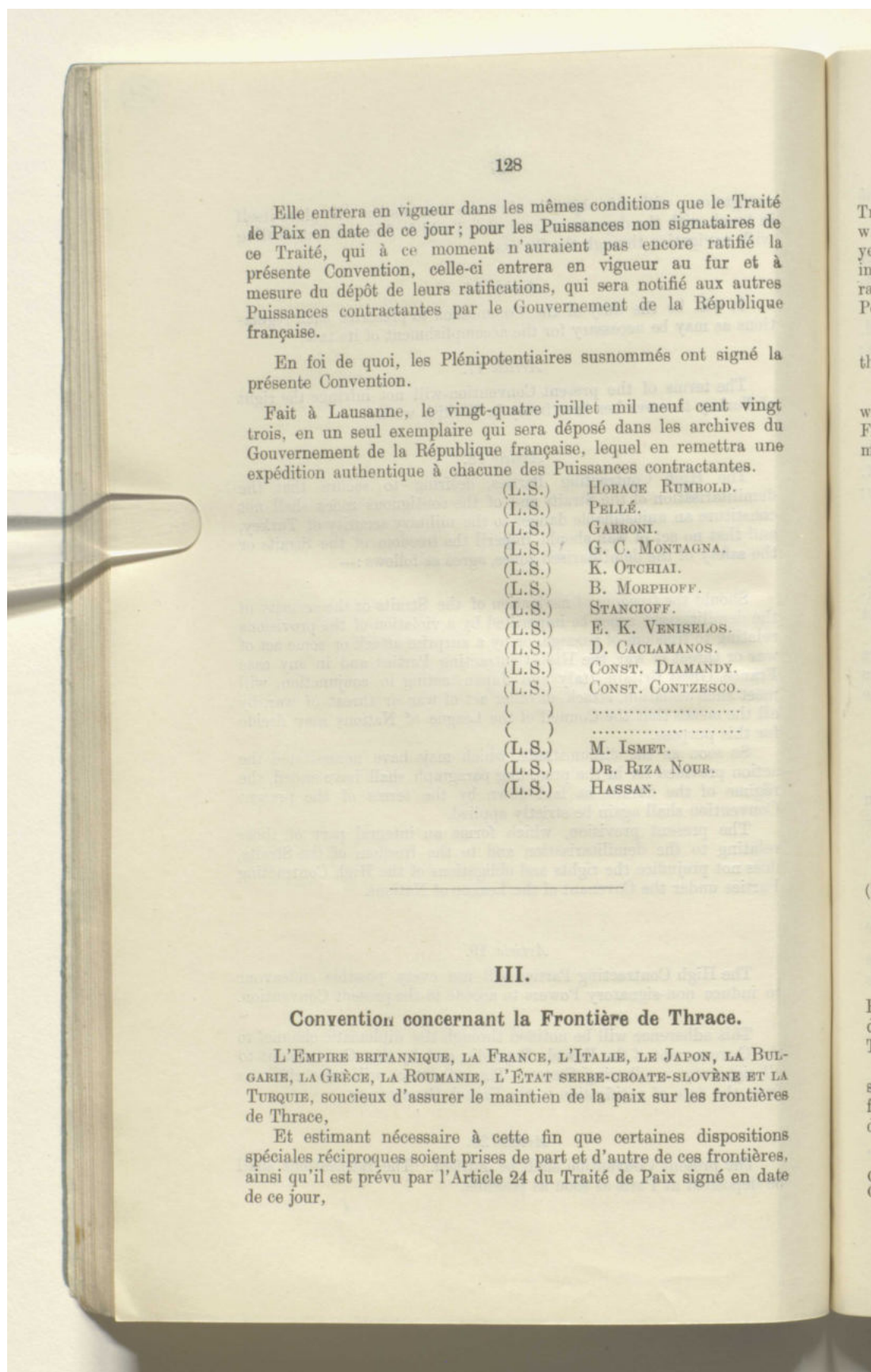
The High Contracting Parties will use every possible endeavour to induce non-signatory Powers to accede to the present Convention.

This adherence will be notified through the diplomatic channel to the Government of the French Republic, and by that Government to all signatory or adhering States. The adherence will take effect as from the date of notification to the French Government.

Article 20.

The present Convention shall be ratified. The ratifications shall be deposited at Paris as soon as possible.

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [67v] (139/260)



128

Elle entrera en vigueur dans les mêmes conditions que le Traité de Paix en date de ce jour ; pour les Puissances non signataires de ce Traité, qui à ce moment n'auraient pas encore ratifié la présente Convention, celle-ci entrera en vigueur au fur et à mesure du dépôt de leurs ratifications, qui sera notifié aux autres Puissances contractantes par le Gouvernement de la République française.

En foi de quoi, les Plénipotentiaires susnommés ont signé la présente Convention.

Fait à Lausanne, le vingt-quatre juillet mil neuf cent vingt trois, en un seul exemplaire qui sera déposé dans les archives du Gouvernement de la République française, lequel en remettra une expédition authentique à chacune des Puissances contractantes.

(L.S.)	HORACE RUMBOLD.
(L.S.)	PELLÉ.
(L.S.)	GARRONI.
(L.S.)	G. C. MONTAGNA.
(L.S.)	K. OTCHIAI.
(L.S.)	B. MORPHOFF.
(L.S.)	STANCIOFF.
(L.S.)	E. K. VENISELOS.
(L.S.)	D. CACLAMANOS.
(L.S.)	CONST. DIAMANDY.
(L.S.)	CONST. CONTZESCO.
()
()
(L.S.)	M. ISMET.
(L.S.)	DR. RIZA NOUR.
(L.S.)	HASSAN.

III.

Convention concernant la Frontière de Thrace.

L'EMPIRE BRITANNIQUE, LA FRANCE, L'ITALIE, LE JAPON, LA BULGARIE, LA GRÈCE, LA ROUMANIE, L'ÉTAT SERBE-CROATE-SLOVÈNE ET LA TURQUIE, soucieux d'assurer le maintien de la paix sur les frontières de Thrace,

Et estimant nécessaire à cette fin que certaines dispositions spéciales réciproques soient prises de part et d'autre de ces frontières, ainsi qu'il est prévu par l'Article 24 du Traité de Paix signé en date de ce jour,

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [68r] (140/260)

129

The Convention will come into force in the same way as the Treaty of Peace signed this day. In so far as concerns those Powers who are not signatories of this Treaty and who at that date shall not yet have ratified the present Convention, this Convention will come into force as from the date on which they deposit their respective ratifications, which deposit shall be notified to the other Contracting Powers by the French Government.

In faith whereof the above-named Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention.

Done at Lausanne the 24th July, 1923, in a single copy which will remain deposited in the archives of the Government of the French Republic, and of which authenticated copies will be transmitted to each of the Contracting Powers.

(L.S.)	HORACE RUMBOLD.
(L.S.)	PELLÉ.
(L.S.)	GARRONI.
(L.S.)	G. C. MONTAGNA.
(L.S.)	K. OTCHIAI.
(L.S.)	B. MORPHOFF.
(L.S.)	STANCIOFF.
(L.S.)	E. K. VENISÉLOS.
(L.S.)	D. CACLAMANOS.
(L.S.)	CONST. DIAMANDY.
(L.S.)	CONST. CONTZESCO.
()
()*
(L.S.)	M. ISMET.
(L.S.)	DR. RIZA NOUR.
(L.S.)	HASSAN.

(Translation.)

III.

Convention respecting the Thracian Frontier.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE, FRANCE, ITALY, JAPAN, BULGARIA, GREECE, ROUMANIA, the SERB-CROAT-SLOVENE STATE and TURKEY, being desirous of ensuring the maintenance of peace on the frontiers of Thrace,

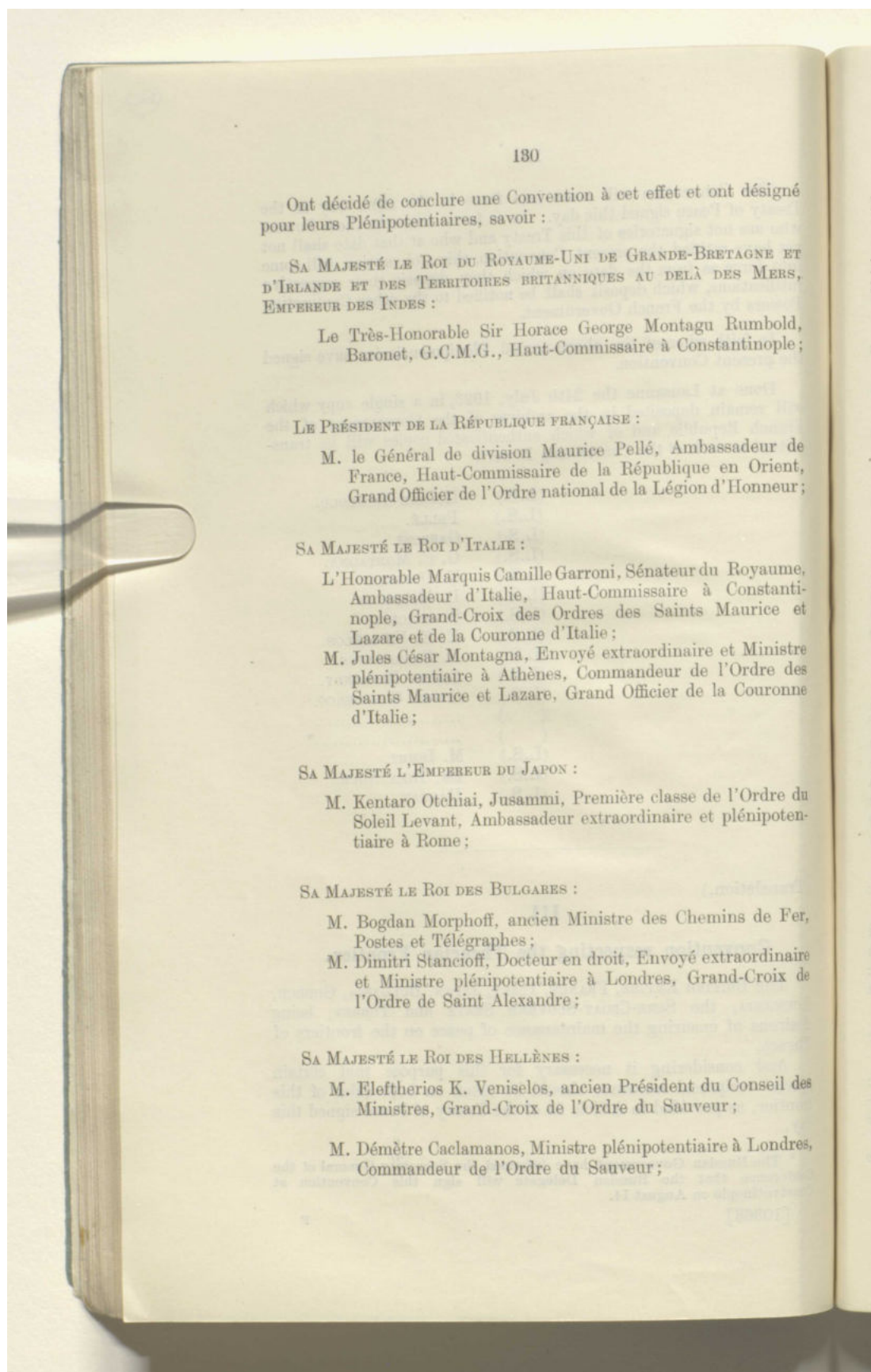
And considering it necessary for this purpose that certain special reciprocal measures should be taken on both sides of this frontier, as provided in Article 24 of the Treaty of Peace signed this day,

* The Russian Government have informed the Secretary-General of the Conference that the Russian Delegate will sign this Convention at Constantinople on August 14.

[10368]

F

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [68v] (141/260)



'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [69r] (142/260)

181

Have decided to conclude a Convention for this purpose, and have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries :—

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND AND OF THE BRITISH DOMINIONS BEYOND THE SEAS, EMPEROR OF INDIA :

The Right Honourable Sir Horace George Montagu Rumbold, Baronet, G.C.M.G., High Commissioner at Constantinople;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC :

General Maurice Pellé, Ambassador of France, High Commissioner of the Republic in the East, Grand Officer of the National Order of the Legion of Honour;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ITALY :

The Honourable Marquis Camillo Garroni, Senator of the Kingdom, Ambassador of Italy, High Commissioner at Constantinople, Grand Cross of the Orders of Saints Maurice and Lazarus, and of the Crown of Italy;

M. Giulio Cesare Montagna, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Athens, Commander of the Order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus, Grand Officer of the Crown of Italy;

HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN :

Mr. Kentaro Otchiai, Jusammi, First Class of the Order of the Rising Sun, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Rome;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE BULGARIANS :

M. Bogdan Morphoff, formerly Minister of Railways, Posts and Telegraphs;

M. Dimitri Stanciof, Doctor of Law, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at London, Grand Cross of the Order of Saint Alexander;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE HELLENES :

M. Eleftherios K. Veniselos, formerly President of the Council of Ministers, Grand Cross of the Order of the Saviour;

M. Demetrios Caclamanos, Minister Plenipotentiary at London, Commander of the Order of the Saviour;

[10368]

F 2

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [69v] (143/260)

192

SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI DE ROUMANIE :

M. Constantin I. Diamandy, Ministre plénipotentiaire ;
M. Constantin Contzesco, Ministre plénipotentiaire ;

SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI DES SERBES, DES CROATES ET DES SLOVÈNES :

M. le Docteur Miloutine Yovanovitch, Envoyé extraordinaire
et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Berne ;

LE GOUVERNEMENT DE LA GRANDE ASSEMBLÉE NATIONALE DE
TURQUIE :

Ismet Pacha, Ministre des Affaires étrangères, Député
d'Andrinople ;

Le Docteur Riza Nour Bey, Ministre des Affaires sanitaires
et de l'Assistance sociale, Député de Sinope ;

Hassan Bey, ancien Ministre, Député de Trébizonde ;

Lesquels, après avoir exhibé leurs pleins pouvoirs reconnus en
bonne et due forme, ont convenu des dispositions suivantes :

Article 1.

Depuis la Mer Égée jusqu'à la Mer Noire, les territoires s'étendant de part et d'autre des frontières séparant la Turquie de la Bulgarie et de la Grèce seront démilitarisés sur une largeur d'environ trente kilomètres, comprise dans les limites ci-après (voir la carte ci-jointe) :

1° *En territoire turc*, de la Mer Égée à la Mer Noire :

une ligne sensiblement parallèle à la frontière de la Turquie avec la Grèce et avec la Bulgarie, définie à l'Article 2, paragraphes 1° et 2°, du Traité de Paix signé en date de ce jour. Cette ligne sera tracée à une distance minimum de trente kilomètres de cette frontière, sauf dans la région de Kirk-Kilissa où elle devra laisser en dehors de la zone démilitarisée la ville elle-même et un périmètre de cinq kilomètres au minimum, compté à partir du centre de cette ville. Elle partira du Cap Ibrije-Burnu, sur la Mer Égée, pour aboutir, sur la Mer Noire, au cap Serbes-Burnu ;

2° *En territoire grec*, de la Mer Égée à la frontière gréco-bulgare :

une ligne partant de la pointe du Cap Makri (le village de Makri exclu), suivant vers le Nord un tracé sensiblement parallèle au cours de la Maritza jusqu'à hauteur de Tahtali, puis gagnant par l'Est de Meherkoz un point à déterminer sur la frontière gréco-bulgare, à quinze kilomètres environ à l'Ouest de Kutchuk Derbend ;

3° *En territoire bulgare*, de la frontière gréco-bulgare à la Mer Noire :

une ligne partant du point ci-dessus défini, coupant la route d'Andrinople à Kossukavak, à cinq kilomètres à l'Ouest de Papas-Keui, puis tracée à trente kilomètres au minimum de la frontière gréco-bulgare et de la frontière turco-bulgare, sauf dans la région d'Harmanli où elle devra laisser en dehors de la zone démilitarisée

TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [70r] (144/260)

138

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ROUMANIA :

M. Constantine I. Diamandy, Minister Plenipotentiary;
M. Constantine Contzesco, Minister Plenipotentiary;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE SERBS, THE CROATS AND THE SLOVENES :

Dr. Miloutine Yovanovitch, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berne;

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF TURKEY :

Ismet Pasha, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Deputy for Adrianople;

Dr. Riza Nour Bey, Minister for Health and for Public Assistance, Deputy for Sinope;

Hassan Bey, formerly Minister, Deputy for Trebizond;

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

Article 1.

From the Ægean Sea to the Black Sea the territories extending on both sides of the frontiers separating Turkey from Bulgaria and from Greece shall be demilitarised to a depth of about 30 kilometres within the following limits (see the attached map)* :

(1) *In Turkish territory*, from the Ægean Sea to the Black Sea :

a line generally parallel to the frontier of Turkey with Greece and Bulgaria, defined in Article 2, paragraphs 1 and 2, of the Treaty of Peace signed this day. This line shall be traced at a minimum distance of 30 kilometres from that frontier, except in the neighbourhood of Kirk Kilisse, where the town itself, and an area within a radius of at least 5 kilometres from the centre of the town shall be excluded from the demilitarised zone. The line will run from Ibrije-Burnu on the Ægean Sea, to Serbes-Burnu on the Black Sea;

(2) *in Greek territory*, from the Ægean Sea to the Greco-Bulgarian frontier :

a line starting from Cape Makri (the village of Makri being excluded), thence northwards generally parallel to the course of the Maritza as far as Tahtali, then passing eastwards of Meherkoz to a point to be determined on the Greco-Bulgarian frontier, about 15 kilometres to the west of Kuchuk-Derbend;

(3) *in Bulgarian territory*, from the Greco-Bulgarian frontier to the Black Sea :

a line running from the point defined above, crossing the road from Adrianople to Kossukavak at a point 5 kilometres to the west of Papas-Keui, thence running at a distance of at least 30 kilometres from the Greco-Bulgarian frontier, and from the Turco-Bulgarian frontier, except in the neighbourhood of Harmanli, where the town

* See combined map.

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [70v] (145/260)

134

la ville elle-même et un périmètre de cinq kilomètres au minimum, compté à partir du centre de cette ville, pour aboutir sur la Mer Noire au fond de la baie située au Nord-Ouest d'Anberler.

Article 2.

Une Commission de délimitation, qui sera constituée dans les quinze jours qui suivront la mise en vigueur de la présente Convention, sera chargée de déterminer et de tracer sur le terrain les limites définies à l'Article 1. Cette Commission sera composée de représentants désignés par la France, la Grande-Bretagne, l'Italie, la Bulgarie, la Grèce et la Turquie, à raison d'un représentant par Puissance. Les représentants bulgare, grec et turc ne prendront part qu'aux opérations concernant respectivement le territoire de la Bulgarie, de la Grèce et de la Turquie; toutefois, le travail d'ensemble résultant de ces opérations sera arrêté et enregistré en commission plénière.

Article 3.

La démilitarisation des zones définies à l'Article 1 sera effectuée et maintenue conformément aux dispositions ci-après:

1° Tous les ouvrages de fortification permanente ou de campagne actuellement existants devront être désarmés et démantelés par les soins de la Puissance sur le territoire de laquelle ils se trouvent. Il ne sera construit aucun nouvel ouvrage de ce genre, ni organisé aucun dépôt d'armes ou de matériel de guerre non plus qu'aucune autre installation offensive ou défensive d'ordre militaire, naval ou aéronautique.

2° Il ne devra stationner ou se mouvoir aucune force armée en dehors des éléments spéciaux, tels que gendarmerie, forces de police, douaniers, gardes-frontières, nécessaires pour assurer l'ordre intérieur et la surveillance des frontières.

L'effectif de ces éléments spéciaux, qui ne devront comprendre aucune aviation, ne dépassera pas, savoir:

- a) dans la zone démilitarisée du territoire turc, 5,000 hommes au total;
- b) dans la zone démilitarisée du territoire grec, 2,500 hommes au total;
- c) dans la zone démilitarisée du territoire bulgare, 2,500 hommes au total.

Leur armement ne comportera que le revolver, le sabre, le fusil et 4 fusils mitrailleurs par 100 hommes, à l'exclusion de toute artillerie.

Ces dispositions ne porteront pas atteinte aux obligations incombant à la Bulgarie en vertu du Traité de Neuilly du 27 novembre 1919.

3° Le survol de la zone démilitarisée par les avions militaires ou navals, de quelque pavillon que ce soit, est interdit.

Article 4.

Au cas où l'une des Puissances limitrophes, dont le territoire est visé dans la présente Convention, aurait quelque réclamation à

TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [71r] (146/260)

185

itself, and an area within a radius of at least 5 kilometres from the centre of the town, shall be excluded from the demilitarised zone; the line shall reach the Black Sea at the head of the bay situated to the north-west of Anberler.

Article 2.

A Boundary Commission, which shall be set up within fifteen days from the coming into force of the present Convention, shall settle and trace on the spot the boundaries defined in Article 1. This Commission shall be composed of representatives appointed by France, Great Britain, Italy, Bulgaria, Greece and Turkey, each Power having one representative. The Bulgarian, Greek and Turkish representatives shall only take part in the work concerning the territory of Bulgaria, Greece and Turkey respectively; however, the combined result of these operations shall be drawn up and registered at a plenary meeting of the Commission.

Article 3.

The demilitarisation of the zones defined in Article 1 shall be effected and maintained in accordance with the following provisions:

(1) All permanent fortifications and field works actually in existence shall be disarmed and dismantled by the Power on whose territory they are situated. No new fortification or work of this nature shall be constructed, and no dépôt of arms or of war material or any other offensive or defensive installation of either a military, naval or aeronautical character shall be organised.

(2) No armed force, other than the special elements, such as gendarmerie, police, customs officers, frontier guards, necessary for ensuring internal order and the supervision of the frontiers, shall be stationed or move in the zones.

The number of these special elements, which must not include any air force, shall not exceed:

- (a) in the demilitarised zone of Turkish territory a total of 5,000 men;
- (b) in the demilitarised zone of Greek territory a total of 2,500 men;
- (c) in the demilitarised zone of Bulgarian territory a total of 2,500 men.

Their armament shall be composed only of revolvers, swords, rifles and four Lewis guns per 100 men, and will exclude any artillery.

These provisions shall not affect the obligations incurred by Bulgaria under the Treaty of Neuilly of the 27th November, 1919.

(3) Military or naval aircraft of any flag whatsoever are forbidden to fly over the demilitarised zone.

Article 4.

In the event of one of the bordering Powers whose territory forms the subject of the present Convention having any complaint to

[10368]

F 4

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [71v] (147/260)

186

formuler concernant l'observation des précédentes dispositions, cette réclamation sera portée par elle devant le Conseil de la Société des Nations.

Article 5.

La présente Convention sera ratifiée.
Les ratifications en seront déposées à Paris aussitôt que faire se pourra.

Elle entrera en vigueur dès que la Bulgarie, la Grèce et la Turquie l'auront respectivement ratifiée. Un procès-verbal spécial constatera ces ratifications. En ce qui concerne les autres Puissances qui ne l'auraient pas déjà ratifiée à ce moment, elle entrera en vigueur au fur et à mesure du dépôt de leurs ratifications, qui sera notifié aux autres Puissances contractantes par le Gouvernement de la République Française.

Le Gouvernement japonais aura la faculté de se borner à faire connaître au Gouvernement de la République Française par son Représentant diplomatique à Paris que la ratification a été donnée et, dans ce cas, il devra en transmettre l'instrument aussitôt que faire se pourra.

En foi de quoi, les Plénipotentiaires susnommés ont signé la présente Convention.

Fait à Lausanne, le vingt-quatre juillet mil neuf cent vingt-trois, en un seul exemplaire qui sera déposé dans les archives du Gouvernement de la République Française, lequel en remettra une expédition authentique à chacune des Puissances signataires.

(L.S.)	HORACE RUMBOLD.
(L.S.)	PELLÉ.
(L.S.)	GARRONI.
(L.S.)	G. C. MONTAGNA.
(L.S.)	K. OTCHIAL.
(L.S.)	B. MORPHOFF.
(L.S.)	STANCIOFF.
(L.S.)	E. K. VENISÉLOS.
(L.S.)	D. CACLAMANOS.
(L.S.)	CONST. DIAMANDY.
(L.S.)	CONST. CONTZESCO.
()
(L.S.)	M. ISMET.
(L.S.)	DR. RIZA NOUR.
(L.S.)	HASSAN.

TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [72r] (148/260)

187

make respecting the observance of the preceding provisions, this complaint shall be brought by that Power before the Council of the League of Nations.

Article 5.

The present Convention shall be ratified.

The ratifications shall be deposited at Paris as soon as possible.

The Convention shall come into force as soon as Bulgaria, Greece and Turkey shall respectively have ratified it.

These ratifications shall be recorded in a special *procès-verbal*. In so far as concerns the other Powers which have not at that date ratified the Convention, it shall come into force as from the date on which they deposit their respective ratifications, which deposit shall be notified to the other Contracting Powers by the Government of the French Republic.

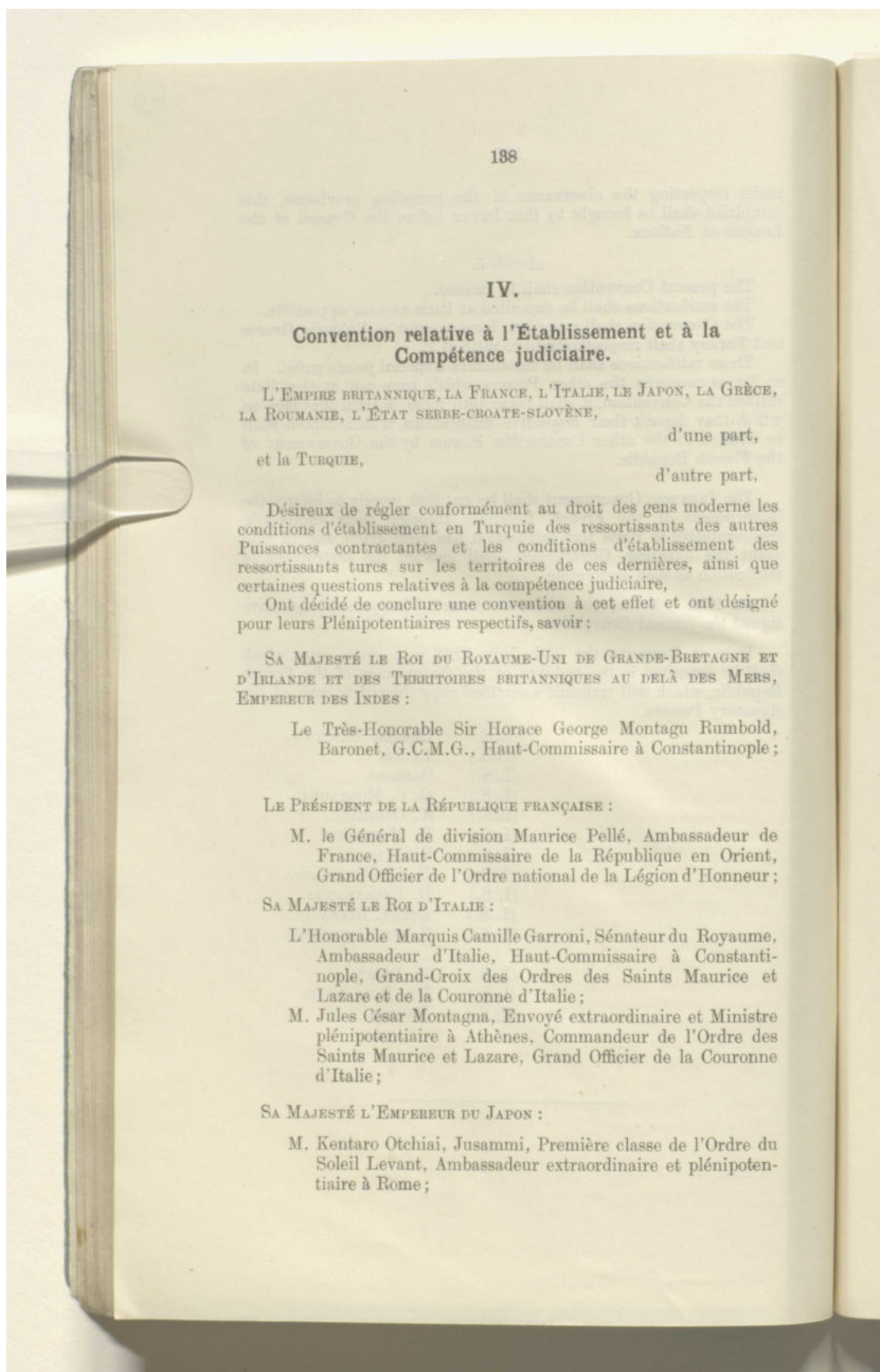
The Japanese Government shall be entitled merely to inform the Government of the French Republic, through their diplomatic representative in Paris, that ratification has been given, and in that event the Japanese Government shall forward the instrument of ratification as soon as possible.

In faith whereof the above-mentioned Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention.

Done at Lausanne, the 24th July, 1923, in a single copy, which shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of the French Republic, which will transmit a certified copy thereof to each of the signatory Powers.

(L.S.) HORACE RUMBOLD.
(L.S.) PELLÉ.
(L.S.) GARRONI.
(L.S.) G. C. MONTAGNA.
(L.S.) K. OTCHIAI.
(L.S.) B. MORPHOFF.
(L.S.) STANCIOFF.
(L.S.) E. K. VENISÉLOS.
(L.S.) D. CACLAMANOS.
(L.S.) CONST. DIAMANDY.
(L.S.) CONST. CONTZESCO.
()
(L.S.) M. ISMET.
(L.S.) DR. RIZA NOUR.
(L.S.) HASSAN.

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [72v] (149/260)



TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [73r] (150/260)

199

(Translation.)

IV.

**Convention respecting Conditions of Residence
and Business and Jurisdiction.**

THE BRITISH EMPIRE, FRANCE, ITALY, JAPAN, GREECE, ROUMANIA
and the SERB-CROAT-SLOVENE STATE, of the one part,

And TURKEY, of the other part,

Being desirous of prescribing, in accordance with modern international law, the conditions under which nationals of the other Contracting Powers may settle in Turkey and Turkish nationals may settle in the territory of those Powers, as well as certain questions relating to jurisdiction,

Have decided to conclude a Convention to this effect, and have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries:—

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT
BRITAIN AND IRELAND AND OF THE BRITISH DOMINIONS BEYOND THE
SEAS, EMPEROR OF INDIA :

The Right Honourable Sir Horace George Montagu Rumbold,
Baronet, G.C.M.G., High Commissioner at Constantinople;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC :

General Maurice Pellé, Ambassador of France, High Commissioner of the Republic in the East, Grand Officer of the National Order of the Legion of Honour;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ITALY :

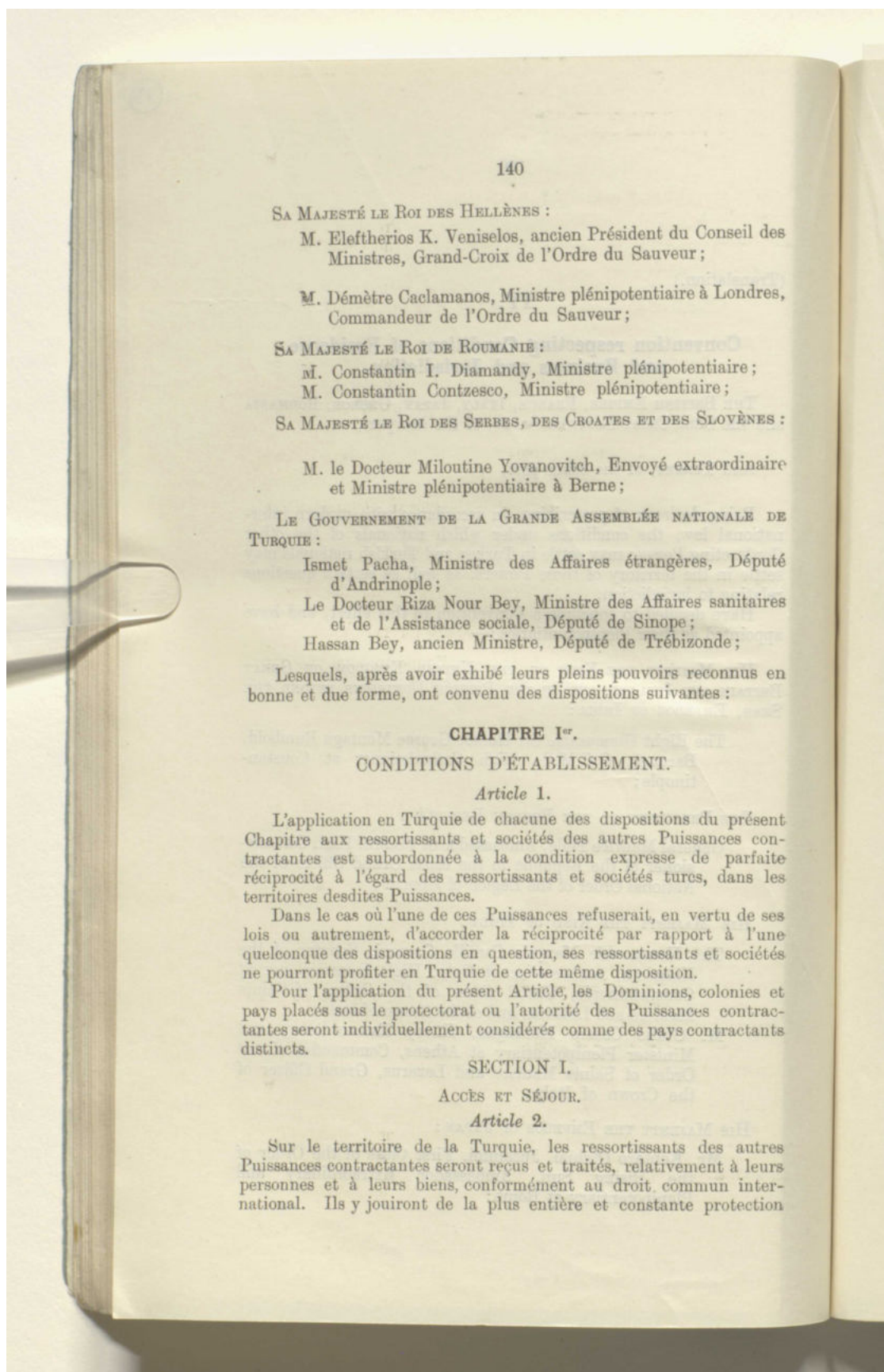
The Honourable Marquis Camillo Garroni, Senator of the Kingdom, Ambassador of Italy, High Commissioner at Constantinople, Grand Cross of the Orders of Saints Maurice and Lazarus, and of the Crown of Italy;

M. Giulio Cesare Montagna, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Athens, Commander of the Order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus, Grand Officer of the Crown of Italy;

HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN :

Mr. Kentaro Otchiai, Jusammi, First Class of the Order of the Rising Sun, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Rome;

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [73v] (151/260)



'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [74r] (152/260)

141

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE HELLENES :

M. Eleftherios K. Veniselos, formerly President of the Council of Ministers, Grand Cross of the Order of the Saviour ;

M. Demetrios Caclamanos, Minister Plenipotentiary at London, Commander of the Order of the Saviour ;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ROUMANIA :

M. Constantine I. Diamandy, Minister Plenipotentiary ;

M. Constantine Contzesco, Minister Plenipotentiary ;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE SERBS, THE CROATS AND THE SLOVENES :

Dr. Miloutine Yovanovitch, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berne ;

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF TURKEY :

Ismet Pasha, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Deputy for Adrianople ;

Dr. Riza Nour Bey, Minister for Health and for Public Assistance, Deputy for Sinope ;

Hassan Bey, formerly Minister, Deputy for Trebizond ;

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

CHAPTER I.

CONDITIONS OF RESIDENCE AND BUSINESS.

Article 1.

The application in Turkey of each of the provisions of this Chapter to nationals and corporations of the other Contracting Powers is expressly subject to complete reciprocity being accorded to Turkish nationals and corporations in the territories of the said Powers.

Should one of these Powers refuse, in consequence of a provision in its law or for another reason, to accord reciprocity in respect of any such provision, its nationals and corporations will not be entitled to benefit by such provision in Turkey.

For the purposes of this Article each of the Dominions, colonies and countries under the protection or authority of the Contracting Powers will be considered as a separate contracting country.

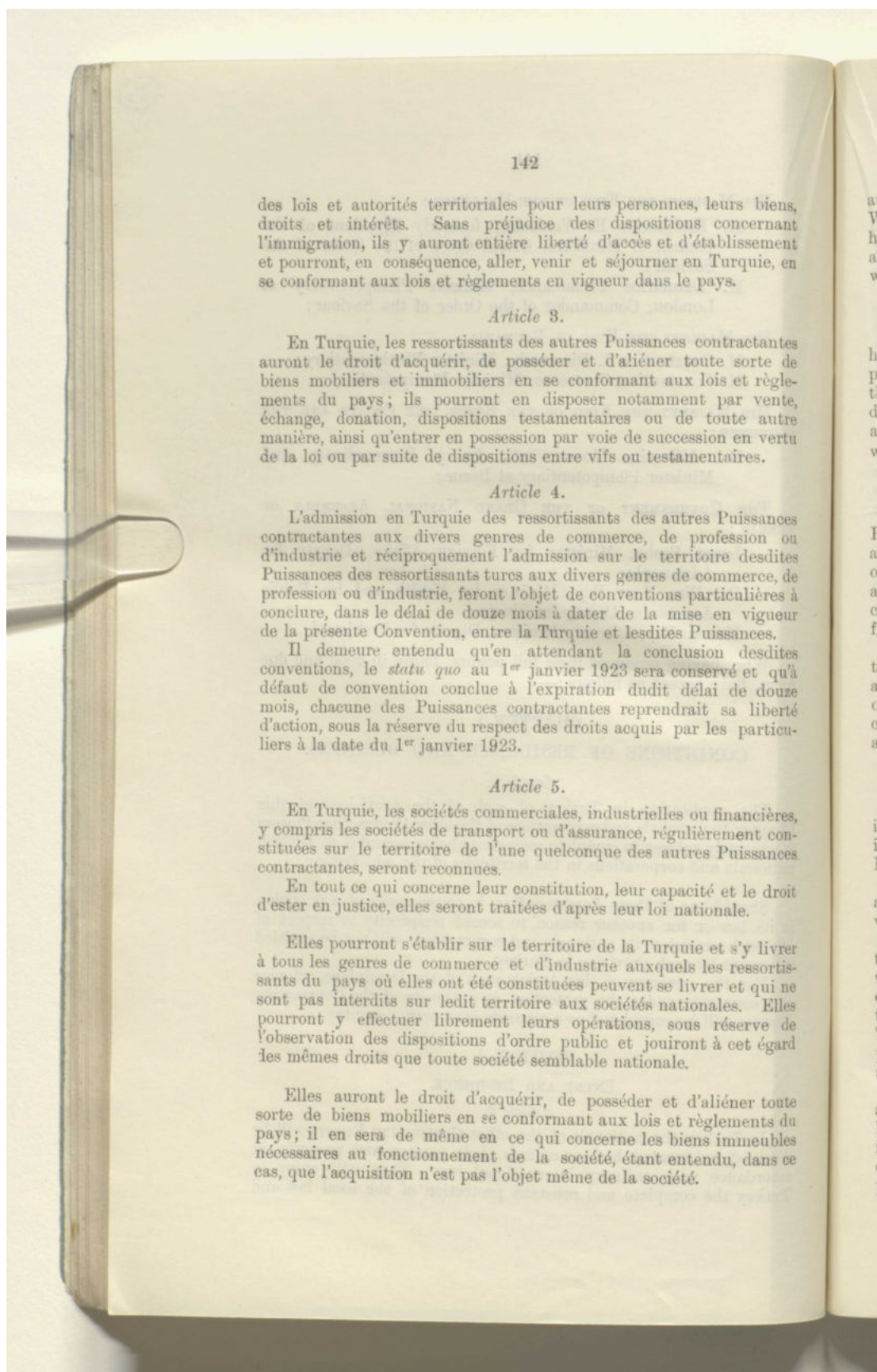
SECTION I.

ENTRY AND RESIDENCE.

Article 2.

In Turkey the nationals of the other Contracting Powers will be received and treated, both as regards their persons and property, in accordance with ordinary international law. They will enjoy in Turkey the complete and constant protection of the local law and

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [74v] (153/260)



142

des lois et autorités territoriales pour leurs personnes, leurs biens, droits et intérêts. Sans préjudice des dispositions concernant l'immigration, ils y auront entière liberté d'accès et d'établissement et pourront, en conséquence, aller, venir et séjourner en Turquie, en se conformant aux lois et règlements en vigueur dans le pays.

Article 3.

En Turquie, les ressortissants des autres Puissances contractantes auront le droit d'acquérir, de posséder et d'aliéner toute sorte de biens mobiliers et immobiliers en se conformant aux lois et règlements du pays; ils pourront en disposer notamment par vente, échange, donation, dispositions testamentaires ou de toute autre manière, ainsi qu'entrer en possession par voie de succession en vertu de la loi ou par suite de dispositions entre vifs ou testamentaires.

Article 4.

L'admission en Turquie des ressortissants des autres Puissances contractantes aux divers genres de commerce, de profession ou d'industrie et réciproquement l'admission sur le territoire desdites Puissances des ressortissants turcs aux divers genres de commerce, de profession ou d'industrie, feront l'objet de conventions particulières à conclure, dans le délai de douze mois à dater de la mise en vigueur de la présente Convention, entre la Turquie et lesdites Puissances.

Il demeure entendu qu'en attendant la conclusion desdites conventions, le *statu quo* au 1^{er} janvier 1923 sera conservé et qu'à défaut de convention conclue à l'expiration dudit délai de douze mois, chacune des Puissances contractantes reprendrait sa liberté d'action, sous la réserve du respect des droits acquis par les particuliers à la date du 1^{er} janvier 1923.

Article 5.

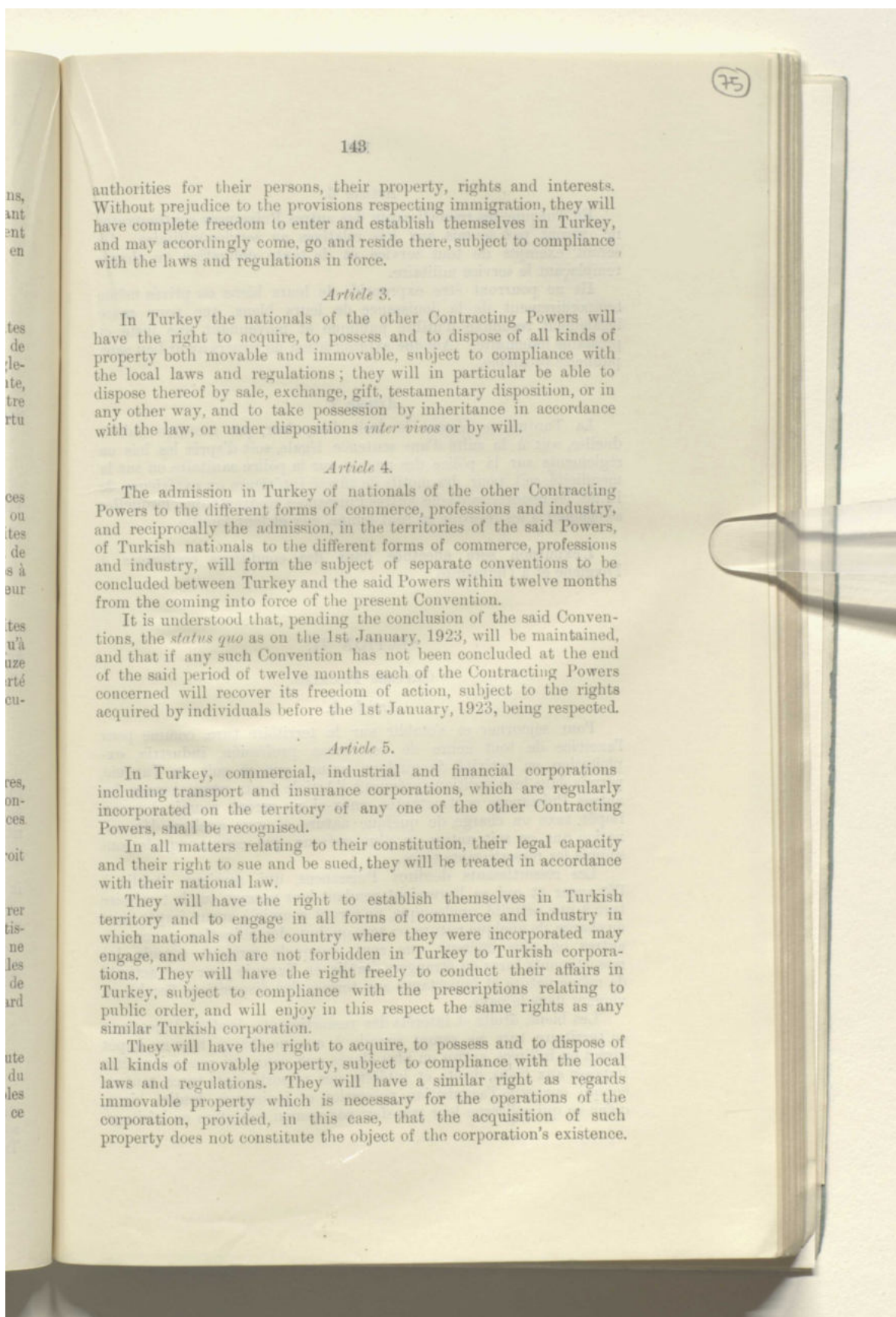
En Turquie, les sociétés commerciales, industrielles ou financières, y compris les sociétés de transport ou d'assurance, régulièrement constituées sur le territoire de l'une quelconque des autres Puissances contractantes, seront reconnues.

En tout ce qui concerne leur constitution, leur capacité et le droit d'ester en justice, elles seront traitées d'après leur loi nationale.

Elles pourront s'établir sur le territoire de la Turquie et s'y livrer à tous les genres de commerce et d'industrie auxquels les ressortissants du pays où elles ont été constituées peuvent se livrer et qui ne sont pas interdits sur ledit territoire aux sociétés nationales. Elles pourront y effectuer librement leurs opérations, sous réserve de l'observation des dispositions d'ordre public et jouiront à cet égard des mêmes droits que toute société semblable nationale.

Elles auront le droit d'acquérir, de posséder et d'aliéner toute sorte de biens mobiliers en se conformant aux lois et règlements du pays; il en sera de même en ce qui concerne les biens immeubles nécessaires au fonctionnement de la société, étant entendu, dans ce cas, que l'acquisition n'est pas l'objet même de la société.

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [75r] (154/260)



143

ns,
ant
ent
en

authorities for their persons, their property, rights and interests. Without prejudice to the provisions respecting immigration, they will have complete freedom to enter and establish themselves in Turkey, and may accordingly come, go and reside there, subject to compliance with the laws and regulations in force.

tes
de
le-
ite,
tre
rtu

Article 3.

In Turkey the nationals of the other Contracting Powers will have the right to acquire, to possess and to dispose of all kinds of property both movable and immovable, subject to compliance with the local laws and regulations; they will in particular be able to dispose thereof by sale, exchange, gift, testamentary disposition, or in any other way, and to take possession by inheritance in accordance with the law, or under dispositions *inter vivos* or by will.

ces
ou
tes
de
s à
our

Article 4.

The admission in Turkey of nationals of the other Contracting Powers to the different forms of commerce, professions and industry, and reciprocally the admission, in the territories of the said Powers, of Turkish nationals to the different forms of commerce, professions and industry, will form the subject of separate conventions to be concluded between Turkey and the said Powers within twelve months from the coming into force of the present Convention.

tes
u'à
uze
rté
cu-

It is understood that, pending the conclusion of the said Conventions, the *status quo* as on the 1st January, 1923, will be maintained, and that if any such Convention has not been concluded at the end of the said period of twelve months each of the Contracting Powers concerned will recover its freedom of action, subject to the rights acquired by individuals before the 1st January, 1923, being respected.

res,
on-
ces

Article 5.

In Turkey, commercial, industrial and financial corporations including transport and insurance corporations, which are regularly incorporated on the territory of any one of the other Contracting Powers, shall be recognised.

oit

In all matters relating to their constitution, their legal capacity and their right to sue and be sued, they will be treated in accordance with their national law.

rer
tis-
ne
les
de
ard

They will have the right to establish themselves in Turkish territory and to engage in all forms of commerce and industry in which nationals of the country where they were incorporated may engage, and which are not forbidden in Turkey to Turkish corporations. They will have the right freely to conduct their affairs in Turkey, subject to compliance with the prescriptions relating to public order, and will enjoy in this respect the same rights as any similar Turkish corporation.

ute
du
des
ce

They will have the right to acquire, to possess and to dispose of all kinds of movable property, subject to compliance with the local laws and regulations. They will have a similar right as regards immovable property which is necessary for the operations of the corporation, provided, in this case, that the acquisition of such property does not constitute the object of the corporation's existence.

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [75v] (155/260)

144

Article 6.

En Turquie, les ressortissants des autres Puissances contractantes ne seront pas soumis aux lois relatives au service militaire. Ils seront exempts de tout service et de toute obligation ou charge remplaçant le service militaire.

Ils ne pourront être expropriés de leurs biens ou privés même temporairement de la jouissance de leurs biens, que pour cause légalement reconnue d'utilité publique et moyennant une juste et préalable indemnité. Aucune expropriation ne pourra avoir lieu sans publicité préalable.

Article 7.

La Turquie se réserve le droit d'expulser, par mesures individuelles, soit à la suite d'une sentence légale, soit d'après les lois ou règlements sur la police des mœurs, sur la police sanitaire ou sur la mendicité, soit pour des motifs de sûreté intérieure ou extérieure de l'État, les ressortissants des autres Puissances contractantes, lesquelles s'engagent à les recevoir en tout temps, eux et leur famille.

L'expulsion sera effectuée dans des conditions conformes à l'hygiène et à l'humanité.

SECTION II.

CLAUSES FISCALES.

Article 8.

Pour séjourner et s'établir sur le territoire turc, comme pour l'exercice de tout genre de commerce, profession, industrie, exploitation ou activité de quelque nature que ce soit en Turquie, permis dans les conditions prévues à l'Article 4 aux ressortissants des autres Puissances contractantes, ceux-ci ne seront soumis à aucun impôt, taxe ou charge, de quelque nature et sous quelque dénomination que ce soit, autres ou plus onéreux que ceux auxquels sont soumis les ressortissants turcs.

Les ressortissants desdites Puissances, qui seraient établis à l'étranger et qui se livreraient pendant leur passage sur le territoire turc à une activité quelconque, ne seront soumis à aucun impôt, taxe ou charge, de quelque nature ou sous quelque dénomination que ce soit, autres ou plus onéreux que ceux auxquels seraient soumis les ressortissants turcs ou étrangers établis en Turquie pour une activité de même nature et importance aux termes des dispositions fiscales en vigueur dans le pays.

Les biens, droits et intérêts des ressortissants desdites Puissances en territoire turc ne seront soumis à aucune charge, taxe ou impôt direct ou indirect, autres ou plus élevés que ceux qui pourraient être imposés aux biens, droits et intérêts des ressortissants turcs, tant en ce qui concerne l'acquisition, possession et jouissance desdits biens, qu'en ce qui concerne leur transfert par cession, mutation ou héritage.

TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [76r] (156/260)

145

Article 6.

In Turkey the nationals of the other Contracting Powers will not be subject to the laws relating to military service. They will be exempt from any such service and from any obligation or payment which replaces such service.

Their property may not be expropriated or the use of it denied to them even temporarily, except for reasons of public interest recognised by law as such, and in return for fair compensation to be paid in advance. No expropriation may take place without public notice being previously given.

Article 7.

Turkey reserves the right to expel, in individual cases, nationals of the other Contracting Powers, either under the order of a Court or in accordance with the laws and regulations relating to public morality, public health or pauperism, or for reasons affecting the internal or external safety of the State. The other Contracting Powers agree to receive persons thus expelled, and their families, at any time.

The expulsion shall be carried out in conditions complying with the requirements of health and humanity.

SECTION II.

FISCAL CLAUSES.

Article 8.

Nationals of the Contracting Powers, other than Turkey, shall not be subjected to any charge, tax or impost of any kind or under any description whatsoever, other or higher than those which may be imposed on Turkish nationals, in respect of their stay or residence in Turkish territory, or in respect of the exercise of any form of commerce, profession, industry, enterprise or activity of whatever kind in Turkey which is open to them in accordance with the provisions of Article 4.

The nationals of the said Powers who are established abroad and who, while passing through Turkish territory undertake any business, shall not be subjected to any charge, tax or impost of any kind or under any description whatsoever other or higher than those to which Turkish nationals or foreigners established in Turkey are subjected in respect of an activity of the same kind and importance, in accordance with the fiscal provisions in force in the country.

The property, rights and interests in Turkish territory of the nationals of the said Powers shall not be subjected to any impost, tax or charge, direct or indirect, other or higher than those which may be imposed on the property, rights and interests of Turkish nationals, whether as regards the acquisition, possession or enjoyment of the said property, or as regards its transfer by grant, exchange or succession.

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [76v] (157/260)

146

Article 9.

Les sociétés commerciales, industrielles ou financières, y compris les sociétés de transport ou d'assurance, qui sont constituées sous la loi d'un des autres pays contractants et qui, dans les conditions prévues à l'Article 5, s'établissent en Turquie ou y exercent leur activité, n'y seront soumises à aucun impôt, droit ou taxe, de quelque nature ou sous quelque dénomination que ce soit, auxquels ne seraient point soumises les sociétés de même nature constituées sous la loi turque.

Les mêmes dispositions s'appliqueront aux filiales, succursales, agences et autres représentations de firmes ou sociétés desdits pays qui, dans les conditions prévues à l'Article 5, sont établies en Turquie ou y exercent leur activité, étant entendu que, lorsque la direction de ces firmes ou sociétés se trouve en dehors de la Turquie, lesdites filiales, succursales, agences et représentations ne seront imposées que pour leur capital réellement investi en Turquie ou sur les bénéfices et revenus qu'elles y ont réellement acquis, ceux-ci pouvant servir à la détermination du capital imposable, s'il ne peut être vérifié.

Article 10.

Si le Gouvernement turc institue des exonérations de charges fiscales, de quelque nature ou sous quelque dénomination que ce soit, ces exonérations seront accordées aussi bien aux ressortissants ou sociétés des autres pays contractants, établis en Turquie, qu'aux ressortissants turcs ou aux sociétés établies sous la loi turque.

Cette disposition ne pourra pas être invoquée pour demander le bénéfice des exonérations d'impôts accordées à des établissements fondés par l'État ou à des concessionnaires d'un service public.

Article 11.

Pour toute matière visée aux Articles 8 à 10, les impôts, droits, taxes, provinciaux ou locaux, imposables en Turquie aux ressortissants des autres pays contractants, ne seront point autres ou plus élevés que ceux qui seraient imposés aux ressortissants turcs.

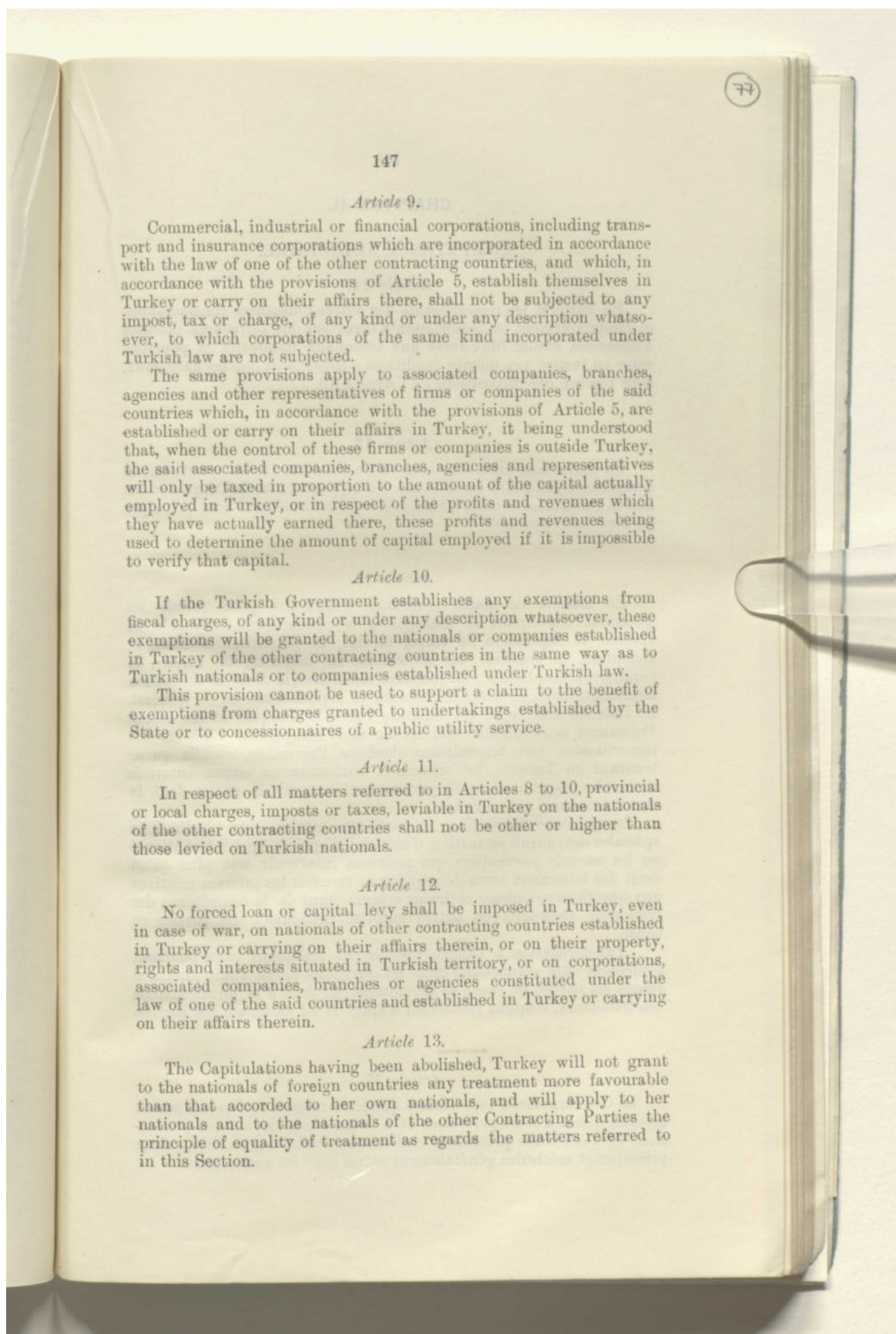
Article 12.

Aucun emprunt forcé ou autre prélèvement exceptionnel sur la fortune, ne seront imposés en Turquie, même en cas de guerre, aux ressortissants des autres pays contractants établis en Turquie ou y exerçant leur activité, à leurs biens, droits et intérêts situés sur le territoire turc, ainsi qu'aux sociétés, filiales, succursales ou agences constituées sous la loi d'un desdits pays et établies en Turquie ou y exerçant leur activité.

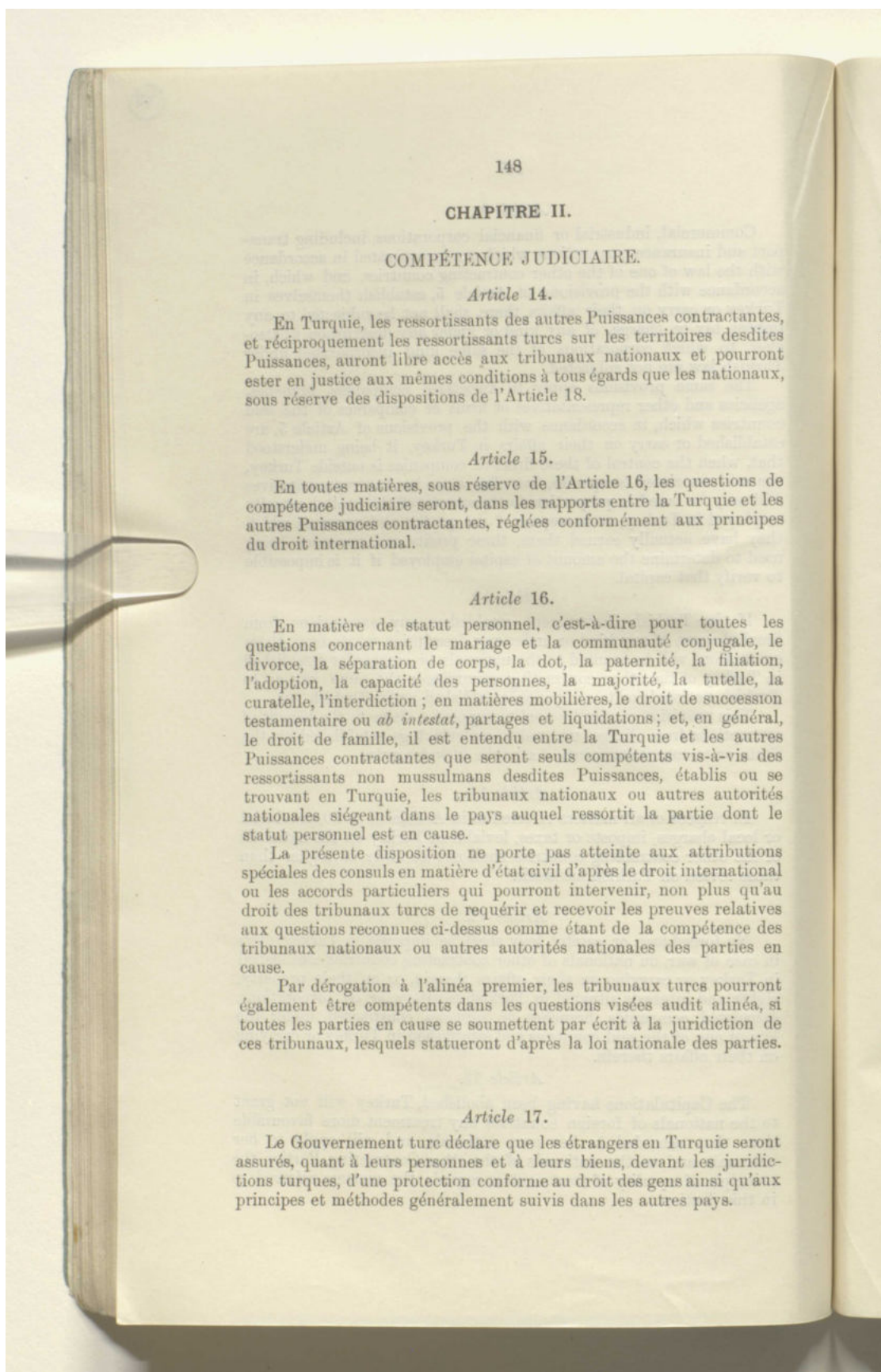
Article 13.

Conformément à l'abolition des Capitulations, la Turquie n'accordera pas aux ressortissants des Puissances étrangères un traitement plus favorable qu'à ses propres ressortissants et appliquera à ses ressortissants et aux ressortissants des autres Puissances contractantes le principe de l'égalité de traitement, en ce qui concerne les matières prévues dans la présente Section.

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [77r] (158/260)



'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [77v] (159/260)



'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [78r] (160/260)

149

CHAPTER II.

JURISDICTION.

Article 14.

In Turkey the nationals of the other Contracting Powers, and reciprocally Turkish nationals in the territories of the said Powers, will have free access to the courts of the country, and may sue and be sued in the same conditions in all respects as nationals of the country, subject to the provisions of Article 18.

Article 15.

Subject to the provisions of Article 16, all questions of jurisdiction shall, as between Turkey and the other Contracting Powers, be decided in accordance with the principles of international law.

Article 16.

In matters of personal status, *i.e.*, all questions relating to marriage, conjugal rights, divorce, judicial separation, dower, paternity affiliation, adoption, capacity, majority, guardianship, trusteeship and interdiction; in matters relating to succession to personalty, whether by will or on intestacy, and the distribution and winding up of estates; and family law in general, it is agreed between Turkey and the other Contracting Powers that, as regards non-Moslem nationals of such Powers in Turkey, the national tribunals or other competent national authorities established in the country of which the party whose personal status is in question will alone have jurisdiction.

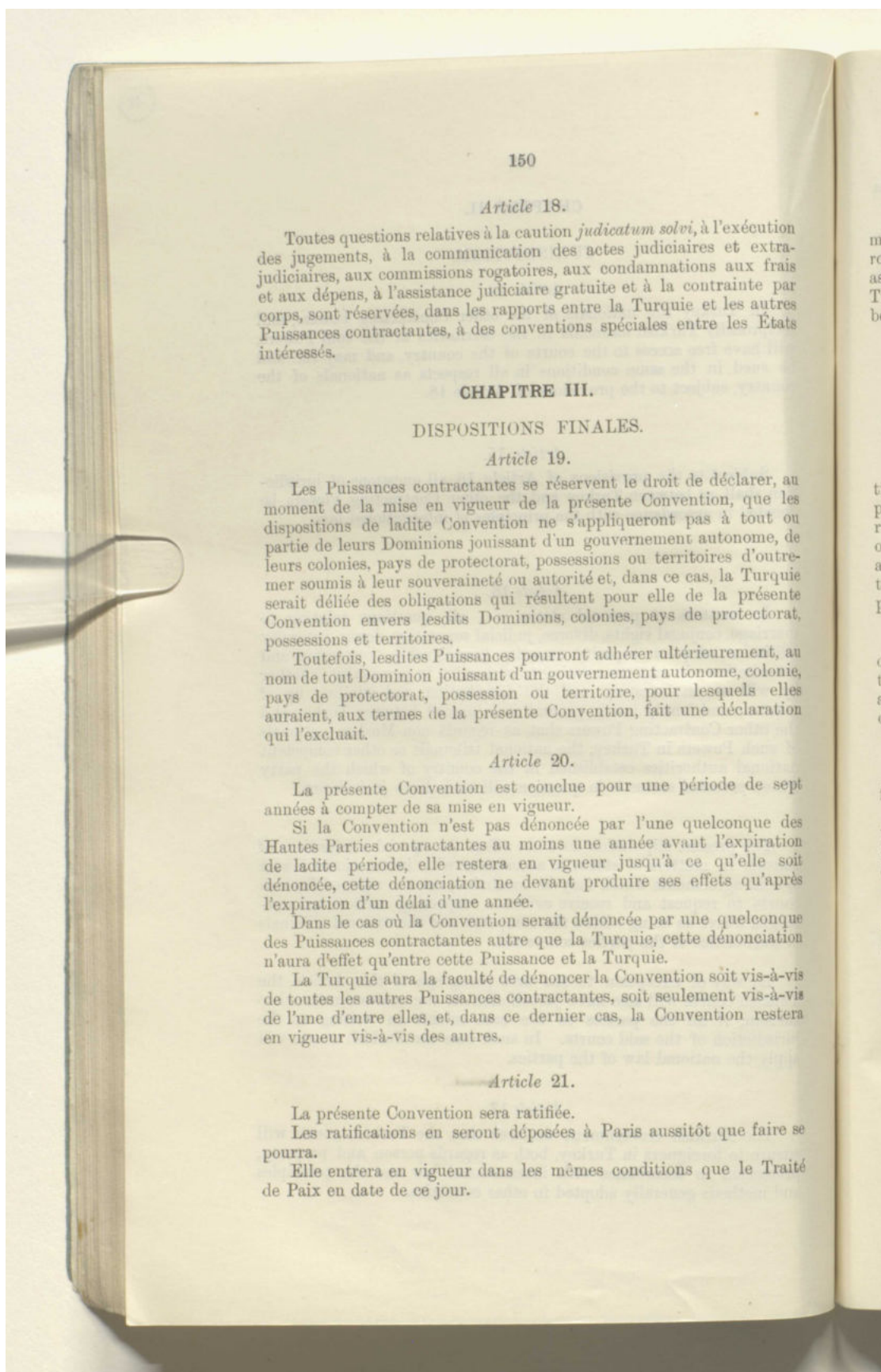
The present stipulation does not affect the special attributions of consuls in matters of status in accordance with international law or special agreements which may be concluded, nor the right of Turkish courts to request and receive evidence respecting matters acknowledged above as being within the competence of the national tribunals or authorities of the parties concerned.

By way of exception to the first paragraph of this Article, the Turkish courts will also have jurisdiction in the matters referred to therein, if all the parties to the case submit in writing to the jurisdiction of the said courts. In such case the Turkish courts will apply the national law of the parties.

Article 17.

The Turkish Government declares that the Turkish courts will ensure to foreigners in Turkey, both as regards person and property, protection in accordance with international law and the principles and methods generally adopted in other countries.

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [78v] (161/260)



TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [79r] (162/260)

151

Article 18.

All questions relating to security for costs, execution of judgments, service of judicial and extra-judicial documents, commissions rogatoires, orders for the payment of costs and expenses, free judicial assistance and imprisonment for debt are left to be regulated between Turkey and the other Contracting Powers by separate conventions between the States concerned.

CHAPTER III.

FINAL PROVISIONS.

Article 19.

The Contracting Powers reserve the right of declaring, at the time of the coming into force of the present Convention, that its provisions do not apply to all or any of their Dominions enjoying responsible government, or their colonies, protectorates, possessions or territories beyond the sea subject to their sovereignty or authority, and in this case Turkey will be released from her obligations under the present Convention to the said Dominions, colonies, protectorates, possessions and territories.

The said Powers may, however, adhere subsequently in the name of every Dominion enjoying responsible government, colony, protectorate, possession or territory in respect of which they have, in accordance with the terms of the present Convention, made a declaration of exclusion.

Article 20.

The present Convention is concluded for a period of seven years from its coming into force.

If the Convention is not denounced by one of the High Contracting Parties at least one year before the expiry of the said period, it will remain in force until denounced. Such denunciation will take effect a year after notice of it is given.

In the event of the Convention being denounced by any one of the Contracting Powers other than Turkey, the denunciation will only take effect as between such Power and Turkey.

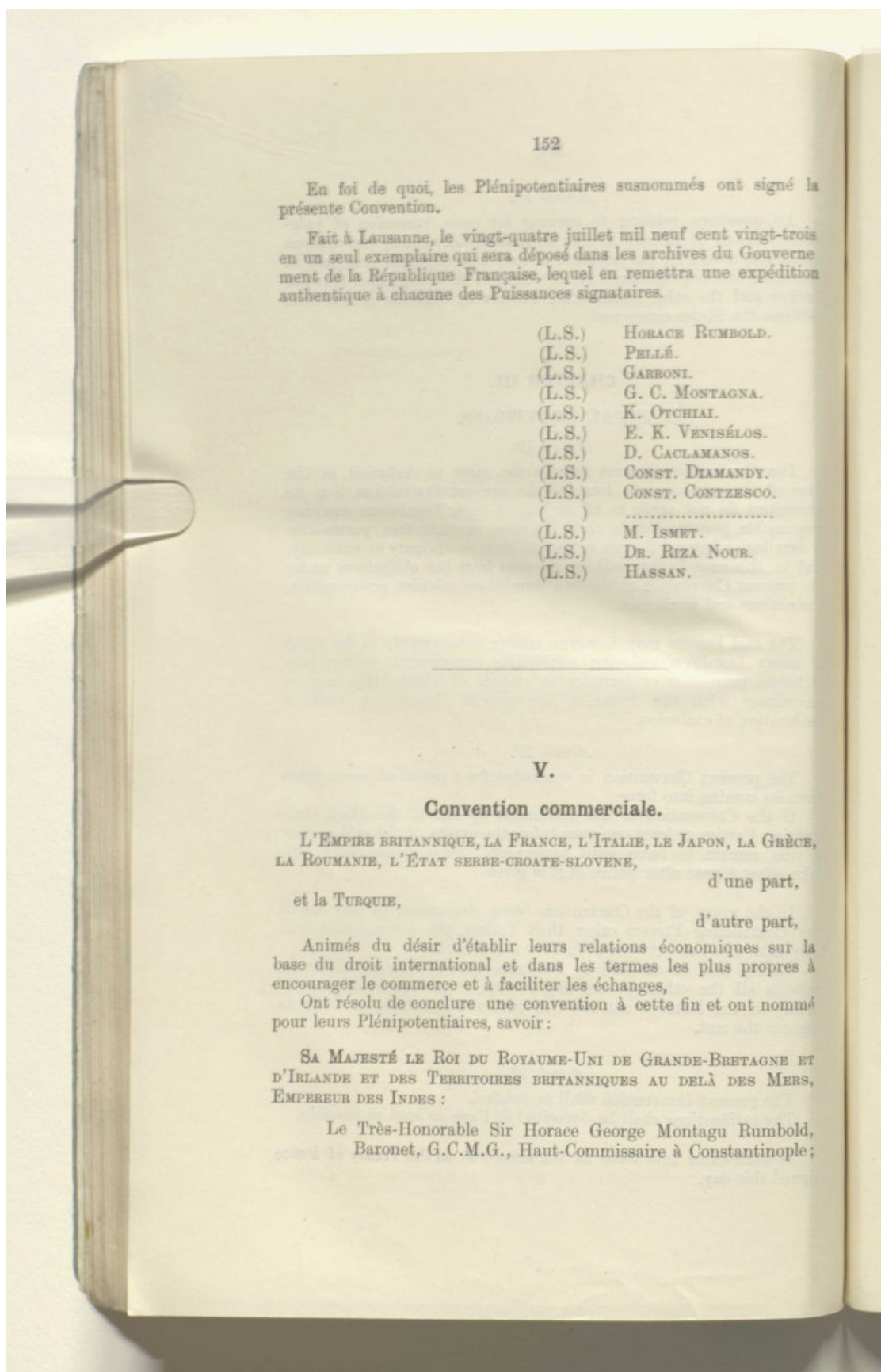
Turkey will be entitled to denounce the Convention either as regards all the other Contracting Powers, or as regards only one of them; in the latter event, the Convention will remain in force as regards the rest.

Article 21.

The present Convention shall be ratified.
The ratifications shall be deposited at Paris as soon as possible.

It shall enter into force in the same way as the Treaty of Peace signed this day.

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [79v] (163/260)



152

En foi de quoi, les Plénipotentiaires susnommés ont signé la présente Convention.

Fait à Lausanne, le vingt-quatre juillet mil neuf cent vingt-trois en un seul exemplaire qui sera déposé dans les archives du Gouvernement de la République Française, lequel en remettra une expédition authentique à chacune des Puissances signataires.

(L.S.)	HORACE RUMBOLD.
(L.S.)	PELLÉ.
(L.S.)	GARRONI.
(L.S.)	G. C. MONTAGNA.
(L.S.)	K. OTCHIAI.
(L.S.)	E. K. VENISÉLOS.
(L.S.)	D. CACLAMANOS.
(L.S.)	CONST. DIAMANDY.
(L.S.)	CONST. CONTZESCO.
()
(L.S.)	M. ISMET.
(L.S.)	DR. RIZA NOUR.
(L.S.)	HASSAN.

V.

Convention commerciale.

L'EMPIRE BRITANNIQUE, LA FRANCE, L'ITALIE, LE JAPON, LA GRÈCE,
LA ROUMANIE, L'ÉTAT SERBE-CROATE-SLOVÈNE,

et la TURQUIE,

d'une part,

d'autre part,

Animés du désir d'établir leurs relations économiques sur la base du droit international et dans les termes les plus propres à encourager le commerce et à faciliter les échanges,

Ont résolu de conclure une convention à cette fin et ont nommé pour leurs Plénipotentiaires, savoir :

SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI DU ROYAUME-UNI DE GRANDE-BRETAGNE ET D'IRLANDE ET DES TERRITOIRES BRITANNIQUES AU DELÀ DES MERS, EMPEREUR DES INDES :

Le Très-Honorable Sir Horace George Montagu Rumbold,
Baronet, G.C.M.G., Haut-Commissaire à Constantinople ;

TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [80r] (164/260)

153

In faith whereof the above-named Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention.

Done at Lausanne, the 24th July, 1923, in a single copy which will be deposited in the archives of the Government of the French Republic, who will transmit a certified copy to each of the Signatory Powers.

(L.S.) HORACE RUMBOLD.
(L.S.) PELLÉ.
(L.S.) GARRONI.
(L.S.) G. C. MONTAGNA.
(L.S.) K. OTCHIAI.
(L.S.) E. K. VENISÉLOS.
(L.S.) D. CACLAMANOS.
(L.S.) CONST. DIAMANDY.
(L.S.) CONST. CONTZESCO.
()
(L.S.) M. ISMET.
(L.S.) DR. RIZA NOUR.
(L.S.) HASSAN.

(Translation.)

V.

Commercial Convention.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE, FRANCE, ITALY, JAPAN, GREECE, ROUMANIA and the SERB-CROAT-SLOVENE STATE, of the one part,

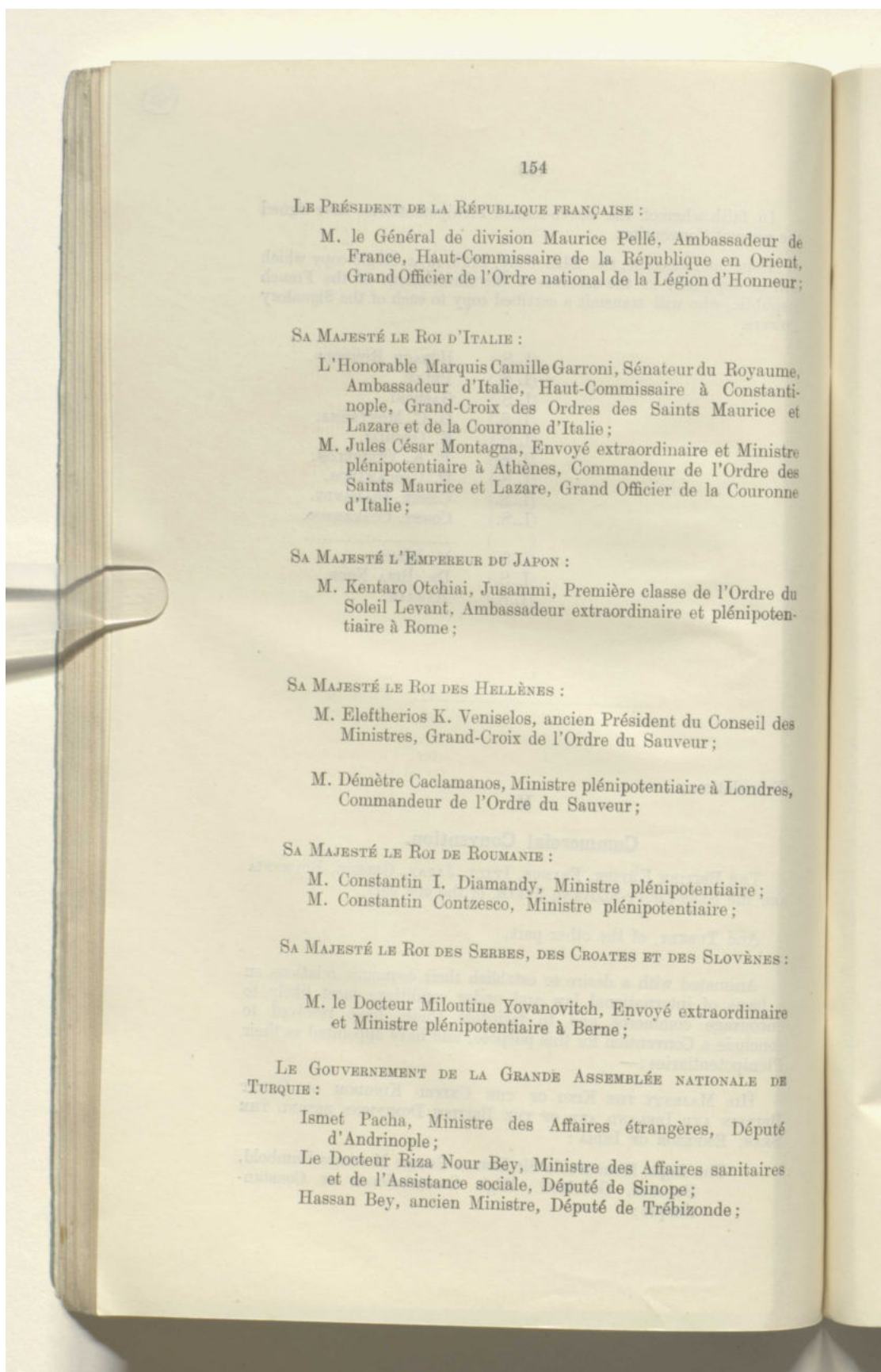
And TURKEY, of the other part,

Animated with a desire to establish their economic relations on a basis of international law and under conditions most likely to encourage commerce and to facilitate trade, have resolved to conclude a Convention for this purpose, and have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries :—

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND AND OF THE BRITISH DOMINIONS BEYOND THE SEAS, EMPEROR OF INDIA :

The Right Honourable Sir Horace George Montagu Rumbold, Baronet, G.C.M.G., High Commissioner at Constantinople ;

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [80v] (165/260)



'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [81r] (166/260)

155

THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC :

General Maurice Pellé, Ambassador of France, High Commissioner of the Republic in the East, Grand Officer of the National Order of the Legion of Honour ;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ITALY :

The Honourable Marquis Camillo Garroni, Senator of the Kingdom, Ambassador of Italy, High Commissioner at Constantinople, Grand Cross of the Orders of Saints Maurice and Lazarus, and of the Crown of Italy ;

M. Giulio Cesare Montagna, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Athens, Commander of the Order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus, Grand Officer of the Crown of Italy ;

HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN :

Mr. Kentaro Otchiai, Jusammi, First Class of the Order of the Rising Sun, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Rome ;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE HELLENES :

M. Eleftherios K. Veniselos, formerly President of the Council of Ministers, Grand Cross of the Order of the Saviour ;

M. Demetrios Caclamanos, Minister Plenipotentiary at London, Commander of the Order of the Saviour ;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ROUMANIA :

M. Constantine I. Diamandy, Minister Plenipotentiary ;

M. Constantine Contzesco, Minister Plenipotentiary ;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE SERBS, THE CROATS AND THE SLOVENES :

Dr. Miloutine Yovanovitch, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berne ;

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF TURKEY :

Ismet Pasha, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Deputy for Adrianople ;

Dr. Riza Nour Bey, Minister for Health and for Public Assistance, Deputy for Sinope ;

Hassan Bey, formerly Minister, Deputy for Trebizond ;

TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [81v] (167/260)

156

Lesquels, après avoir exhibé leurs pleins pouvoirs reconnus en bonne et due forme, ont convenu des dispositions suivantes :

SECTION I.

Article 1.

Dès la mise en vigueur de la présente Convention, les tarifs applicables, à leur importation en Turquie, aux produits naturels ou fabriqués, originaires et en provenance des territoires des autres pays contractants, seront ceux du tarif spécifique ottoman mis en vigueur le 1^{er} septembre 1916.

Article 2.

Les droits inscrits au tarif ottoman du 1^{er} septembre 1916, perçus en monnaie turque papier, seront, dans les conditions précisées ci-après soumis à des coefficients de majoration périodiquement ajustés d'après le cours du change.

Ces coefficients seront ceux qui étaient en vigueur à la date du 1^{er} mars 1923. Toutefois, les articles énumérés au tableau annexe I seront soumis au coefficient 9.

Les coefficients ci-dessus visés seront adaptés d'après le taux de change conformément aux règles suivantes :

Ces coefficients ayant été fixés au moment où la livre sterling valait 745 piastres papier, si, pendant le mois qui précède la mise en vigueur de la présente Convention, la livre turque marque une revalorisation moyenne de plus de 30 % par rapport à ce taux, les coefficients 12 et 9 devront être diminués proportionnellement au taux moyen du même mois ; le coefficient ainsi ajusté demeurera valable pendant le trimestre suivant ; à l'expiration du trimestre, le coefficient sera, s'il y a lieu, réajusté d'après le taux de change moyen du dernier mois.

De même, si, pendant le mois qui précède la mise en vigueur de la présente Convention, la livre turque marque une dévalorisation moyenne de plus de 30 % par rapport au taux initial de 745 piastres pour une livre sterling, les coefficients 12 et 9 pourront être augmentés proportionnellement au taux moyen du même mois ; le coefficient ainsi ajusté demeurera valable pendant le trimestre suivant ; à l'expiration du trimestre, le coefficient sera, s'il y a lieu, réajusté d'après le taux de change moyen du dernier mois.

Le coefficient 5 pourra être augmenté en cas de dévalorisation de la livre turque dans les mêmes conditions que les coefficients 12 et 9, mais, dans le cas de revalorisation de la livre turque, il ne devra être diminué qu'à partir du moment où la livre sterling vaudrait moins de 5 livres turques papier.

En cas de réforme monétaire, les divers coefficients ci-dessus fixés seraient modifiés en fonction de la différence entre la nouvelle monnaie et l'ancienne, de manière à ne pas altérer l'incidence des droits de douane.

TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [82r] (168/260)

157

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

SECTION I.

Article 1.

From the coming into force of the present Convention, the tariffs applicable on the importation into Turkey of the produce or manufactures originating and emanating from the territories of the other contracting countries shall be those of the Turkish specific tariff which came into operation on the 1st September, 1916.

Article 2.

The duties prescribed by the Turkish tariff of the 1st September, 1916, in Turkish paper money, will be subjected to coefficients of increase periodically adjusted according to the rate of exchange under the conditions hereinafter provided.

These coefficients shall be those which were in force on the 1st March, 1923. Nevertheless, the articles set out in the annexed Schedule 1 shall be subjected to the coefficient 9.

The coefficients referred to above shall be adjusted in accordance with the rate of exchange as provided by the following rules :—

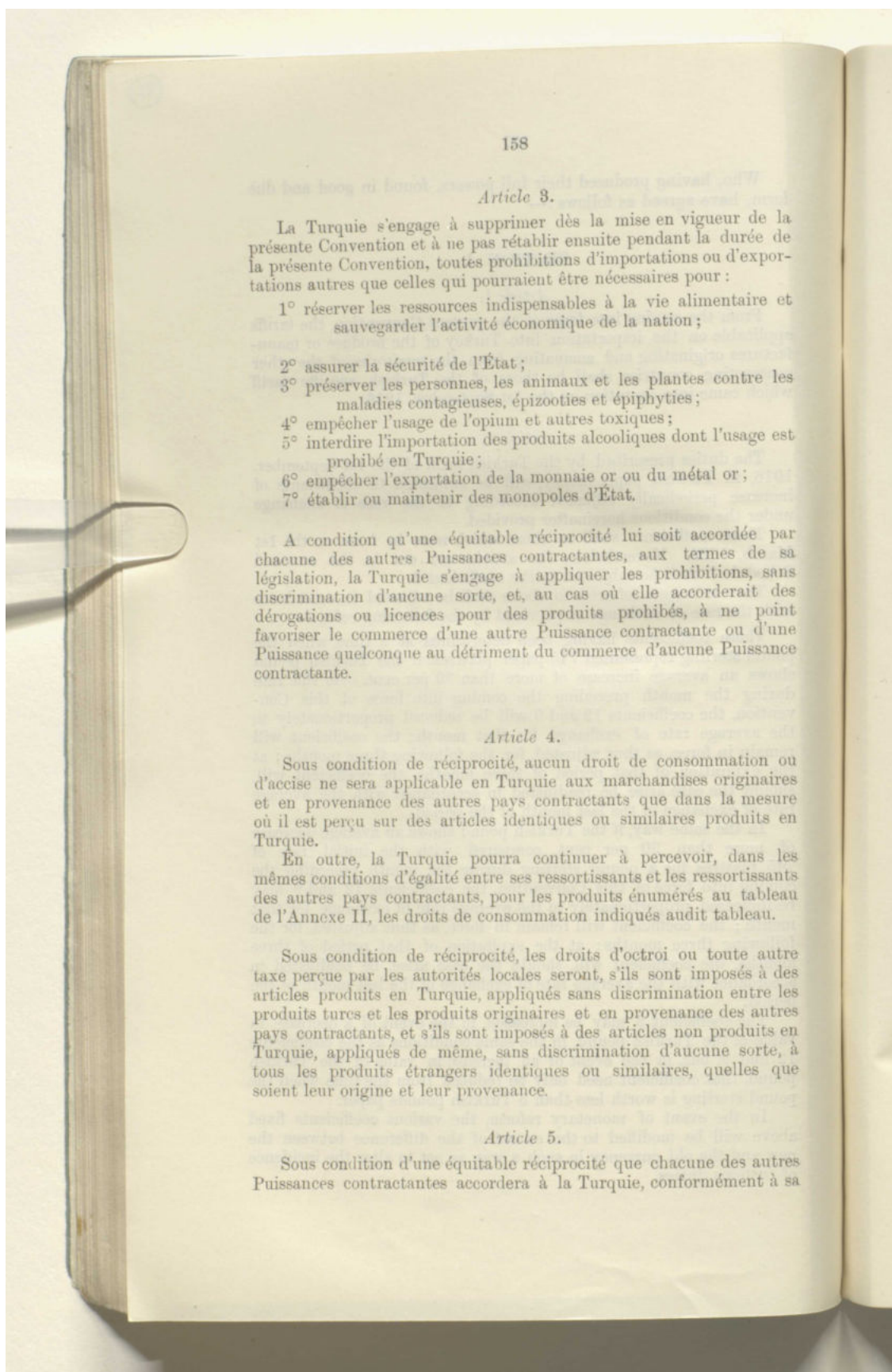
These coefficients having been determined at a time when the pound sterling represented 745 paper piastres, if the Turkish pound shows an average increase of more than 30 per cent. over this rate during the month preceding the coming into force of this Convention, the coefficients 12 and 9 will be reduced proportionately to the average rate of exchange for that month; the coefficient will remain in force, as thus adjusted, for the following three months; at the expiration of that period of three months, the coefficient will, should the case arise, be readjusted in accordance with the average rate of exchange of the last month of the period.

In the same way, if the Turkish pound shows an average decrease of more than 30 per cent. compared with the initial rate of 745 piastres for a pound sterling during the month preceding the coming into force of this Convention, the coefficients 12 and 9 may be increased proportionately to the average rate of exchange for that month; the coefficient will remain in force, as thus adjusted, for the following three months; at the expiration of that period of three months, the coefficient will, should the case arise, be readjusted in accordance with the average rate of exchange of the last month of the period.

The coefficient 5 may be increased, in the event of a decrease in value of the Turkish pound, in the same conditions as the coefficients 12 and 9, but, in the event of an increase in value of the Turkish pound, that coefficient need only be reduced from the time when the pound sterling is worth less than 5 Turkish pounds paper.

In the event of monetary reform, the various coefficients fixed above will be modified to the extent of the difference between the new and the old currency in such a way as not to alter the incidence of customs duties.

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [82v] (169/260)



TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [83r] (170/260)

159

Article 3.

Turkey undertakes to abolish from the coming into force of the present Convention, and not to re-establish during its continuance, all prohibitions of import and export, except those which may be necessary:—

- (1) to maintain the resources indispensable for the food of the people, and to safeguard the economic activity of the nation;
- (2) to ensure the security of the State;
- (3) to protect persons, animals and plants against contagious diseases, epizooties and epiphyties;
- (4) to prevent the use of opium and other poisons;
- (5) to prohibit the import of alcoholic products, the use of which is forbidden in Turkey;
- (6) to prevent the export of gold money or gold metal;
- (7) to establish or support State monopolies.

Subject to equitable reciprocity being accorded to her by each of the other Contracting Powers in accordance with its legislation, Turkey undertakes to apply the prohibitions without discrimination of any kind, and in the event of her granting exemptions or licences in respect of prohibited produce, not to favour in any way the trade of any one Contracting Power to the prejudice of the trade of any other Contracting Power, or to favour in any way the trade of any non-contracting Power to the prejudice of the trade of any Contracting Power.

Article 4.

Subject to reciprocity, no consumption or excise duty shall be applicable in Turkey to goods originating or emanating from the other contracting countries except to the extent to which it is exacted in respect of identical or similar articles produced in Turkey.

Turkey may, however, continue to exact, under the same conditions of equality between her nationals and the nationals of the other contracting countries, the consumption duties set out in the schedule contained in Annex II in respect of the products specified in that Schedule.

Subject to reciprocity, octroi duties and any other taxes exacted by local authorities will, if they are imposed on articles produced in Turkey, be applied without discrimination between Turkish products and products originating or emanating from the other contracting countries, and, if they are imposed on articles not produced in Turkey, will similarly be applied, without discrimination of any kind, to all identical or similar foreign products, whatever may be their origin.

Article 5.

Subject to an equitable reciprocity being accorded to Turkey by each of the other Contracting Powers in accordance with its legisla-

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [83v] (171/260)

160

législation, tout droit d'exportation que la Turquie aura établi ou pourrait établir sur un produit quelconque, naturel ou fabriqué, sera également appliqué à tous pays destinataires, sans que, par aucun moyen, il puisse être institué une discrimination au détriment du commerce de l'une quelconque des autres Puissances contractantes.

Article 6.

La Turquie fera bénéficier les autres Parties contractantes de tout traitement plus favorable que, pour les matières visées aux Articles 1 à 5, elle appliquerait à tout autre pays, à l'exclusion toutefois des avantages spéciaux qu'en matière de tarifs ou généralement en toute autre matière commerciale, elle appliquerait à l'un quelconque des territoires détachés de la Turquie en vertu du Traité de Paix en date de ce jour, ou, pour le trafic frontière, à un État limitrophe.

Article 7.

La Turquie et les autres Puissances contractantes pourront exiger respectivement, pour établir le pays d'origine des produits importés, la présentation par l'importateur d'un certificat officiel constatant que l'article importé est de production et de fabrication nationales dudit pays, ou qu'il doit être considéré comme tel, étant donné la transformation qu'il y a subie.

Les certificats d'origine, établis d'après le modèle annexé à la présente Section sous le No. III, seront délivrés soit par le Ministère du Commerce ou celui de l'Agriculture, soit par la Chambre de commerce dont relève l'expéditeur, soit par tout autre organe ou groupement que le pays destinataire aura agréé. Ils seront légalisés par un représentant diplomatique ou consulaire du pays destinataire.

Les colis postaux seront dispensés du certificat d'origine quand le pays destinataire reconnaîtra qu'il ne s'agit pas d'envoi revêtant un caractère commercial.

Article 8.

Le bénéfice des dispositions de la présente Section ne pourra toutefois être réclamé par aucune des Puissances contractantes qui n'accorderait pas à la Turquie pendant toute la durée de la Convention un traitement aussi favorable que celui qu'elle accorde à tout autre pays étranger.

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [84r] (172/260)

161

tion, every export duty, which Turkey may have imposed or may impose on any goods, natural or manufactured, shall be applied equally whatever the country of destination. No discrimination to the prejudice of the commerce of any one of the other Contracting Powers shall be established by any means.

Article 6.

Turkey will accord to the other Contracting Parties the benefit of any more favourable treatment in respect of the matters referred to in Articles 1 to 5 which she may grant to any other country, except such special advantages as regards tariffs or generally in regard to all other commercial matters which she may grant to any one of the territories detached from Turkey under the Treaty of Peace signed this day, or, as regards frontier trade, to a limitrophe State.

Article 7.

In order to determine the country of origin of imported goods, Turkey and any of the other Contracting Powers may respectively require the production by the importer of an official certificate stating that the article imported is the national produce or manufacture of the said country, or that it should be so considered having regard to the transformation which it has undergone in that country.

Certificates of origin in accordance with the form annexed to this Section numbered III will be granted by the Ministry of Commerce or of Agriculture, or by the Chamber of Commerce to which the consignor belongs, or by any other authority or association which may be agreed upon by the country of destination. They will be authenticated by a diplomatic or consular representative of the country of destination.

Parcel post packages will be exempt from the requirement of a certificate of origin when the country of destination recognises that no transaction of a commercial character is involved.

Article 8.

The benefit of the provisions of this Section cannot be claimed by any of the Contracting Powers which does not grant to Turkey during the whole period of the Convention a treatment as favourable as that which it grants to any other foreign country.

[10368]

G

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [84v] (173/260)

ANNEXE I.

LISTE DES ARTICLES SOUMIS AU COEFFICIENT 9.

Numéros du Tarif.		
65	...	Pommes de terre.
69	...	Oranges.
121	...	Préparations sucrés.
130	...	Eaux minérales.
178	...	Peaux vernies.
180	...	Peaux de pore.
185-187-188	...	Chaussures.
192	...	Gants.
200-201	...	Pelleteries brutes ou ouvrées.
217-218	...	Meubles.
273-274-275	...	Broderies, dentelles et rubans de coton.
302	...	Bourre de soie.
305	...	Gaze, &c.
306	...	Tulle de soie, &c.
308	...	Tissus de soie.
311-312	...	Bonneterie de soie.
314	...	Passementerie de soie.
324	...	Châles et ceintures de laine.
339	...	Vêtements.
348	...	Ombrelles, parapluies, parasols, &c

ANNEXE II.

TAXES DE CONSOMMATION.

Thé	...	40	piastres par kilo.
Café	...	20	—
Pétrole	...	6	—
Riz	...	10	—
Margarine, oléomargarine et autres graisses ani- males	...	80	—
Bougies de stéarine	...	30	—
Savon ordinaire	...	5	—
Sacs neufs et usagés	...	5	—
Épices	...	30	—
Allumettes	...	½	piastre la boîte de 60 allumettes.
Allumettes bougies	...	1	—
Papier à cigarettes	...	1	piastre 50 feuilles.
Briquets	...	25	piastres par briquet.
Sucre	...	15	piastres par kilo.
Biscuits	...	}	Soumis à une taxe de consommation d'après le pourcentage de sucre con- tenu.
Chocolat	...		
Lait condensé	...		
Confiserie et glucose	...		
Boissons non alcooliques, gazeuses et limonades	...		
Tous autres produits sucrés	...		
Tombac	...	40	piastres par kilo.

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [85r] (174/260)

163

ANNEX I.

LIST OF ARTICLES SUBJECT TO THE COEFFICIENT 9.

Number in Tariff.		
65	...	Potatoes.
69	...	Oranges.
121	...	Confectionery (sweetmeats).
130	...	Mineral waters.
178	...	Dressed leather.
180	...	Pigskin.
185, 187, 188	...	Footwear.
192	...	Gloves.
200, 201	...	Peltry, raw or prepared.
217, 218	...	Furniture.
273, 274, 275	...	Cotton, embroidery, lace and ribbons.
302	...	Silk waste.
305	...	Gauze, &c.
306	...	Silk tulle, &c.
308	...	Silk tissue.
311, 312	...	Silk hosiery.
314	...	Silk passementerie.
324	...	Woolen shawls and belts.
339	...	Clothing.
348	...	Sunshades, umbrellas, parasols, &c.

ANNEX II.

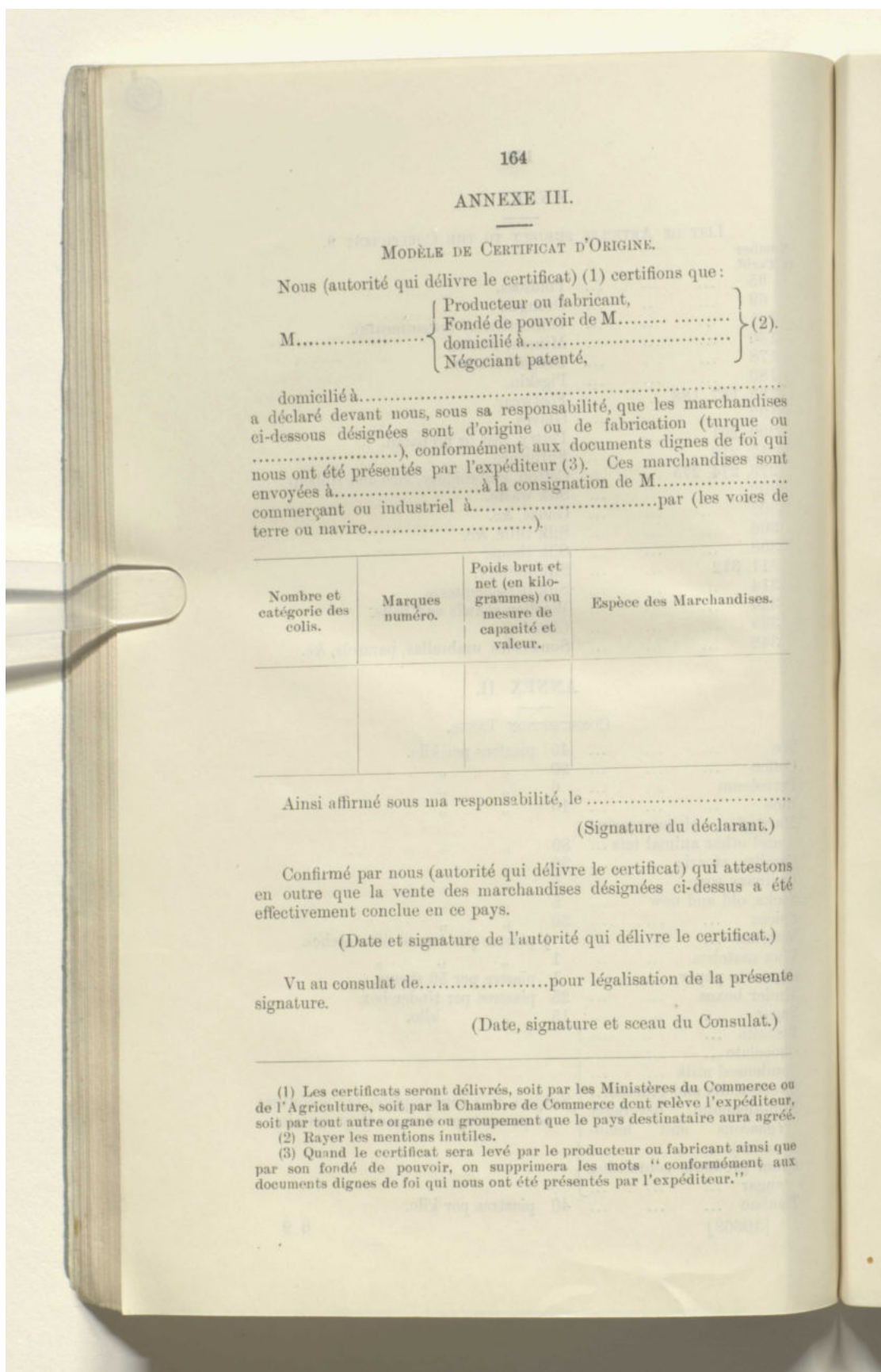
CONSUMPTION TAXES.

Tea	...	40	piastres per kilo.
Coffee	...	20	" "
Petroleum	...	6	" "
Rice	...	10	" "
Margarine, oleomargarine and other animal fats	...	80	" "
Candles, stearic	...	30	" "
Ordinary soap	...	5	" "
Sacks, old and new	...	5	" "
Spices	...	30	" "
Matches	...		$\frac{1}{2}$ piastre per box of 60 matches.
Wax matches	...	1	" "
Cigarette paper	...	1	piastre per 50 sheets.
Tinder boxes	...	25	piastres per tinder box.
Sugar	...	15	" kilo.
Biscuits	...		
Chocolate	...		
Condensed milk	...		
Sweet stuffs and glucose	...		
Non-alcoholic beverages (gaseous and lemonades)	...		Subject to a consumption tax according to percentage of sugar they contain.
Other products containing sugar	...		
Tombac	...	40	piastres per kilo.

[10368]

G 2

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [85v] (175/260)



164

ANNEXE III.

MODÈLE DE CERTIFICAT D'ORIGINE.

Nous (autorité qui délivre le certificat) (1) certifions que :

M..... { Producteur ou fabricant,
Fondé de pouvoir de M..... } (2).
domicilié à.....
Négociant patenté,

domicilié à.....
a déclaré devant nous, sous sa responsabilité, que les marchandises
ci-dessous désignées sont d'origine ou de fabrication (turque ou
.....), conformément aux documents dignes de foi qui
nous ont été présentés par l'expéditeur (3). Ces marchandises sont
envoyées à..... à la consignation de M.....
commerçant ou industriel à..... par (les voies de
terre ou navire.....).

Nombre et catégorie des colis.	Marques numéro.	Poids brut et net (en kilo- grammes) ou mesure de capacité et valeur.	Espèce des Marchandises.

Ainsi affirmé sous ma responsabilité, le
(Signature du déclarant.)

Confirmé par nous (autorité qui délivre le certificat) qui attestons
en outre que la vente des marchandises désignées ci-dessus a été
effectivement conclue en ce pays.

(Date et signature de l'autorité qui délivre le certificat.)

Vu au consulat de..... pour légalisation de la présente
signature.

(Date, signature et sceau du Consulat.)

(1) Les certificats seront délivrés, soit par les Ministères du Commerce ou
de l'Agriculture, soit par la Chambre de Commerce dont relève l'expéditeur,
soit par tout autre organe ou groupement que le pays destinataire aura agréé.
(2) Rayer les mentions inutiles.
(3) Quand le certificat sera levé par le producteur ou fabricant ainsi que
par son fondé de pouvoir, on supprimera les mots "conformément aux
documents dignes de foi qui nous ont été présentés par l'expéditeur."

TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [86r] (176/260)

165

ANNEX III.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN.

We (authority which grants the certificates) (1) certify that—

Mr..... {
 Producer or manufacturer,
 Agent of Mr.
 Residing at
 Authorised dealer, } (2).

residing at.....
 has declared before us, on his responsibility, that the goods specified below are of (Turkish or) origin or manufacture in accordance with reliable documents which have been produced to us by the consignor. (3) These goods are sent to to the order of Mr..... merchant or trader at by (land or ship)

Number and Nature of Packages.	Marks Number.	Gross and Net Weight (in kilogrammes) or Measure of Capacity and Value.	Nature of the Goods.

Certified on my responsibility, the
 (Signature of the declarant.)

Confirmed by us (authority which grants the certificate), who attest also that the sale of the goods specified above has been actually concluded in this country.

(Date and signature of the authority which grants the certificate.)

Seen at the Consulate of for verification of this signature.

(Date, signature and seal of the Consulate.)

(1) The certificates will be granted either by the Ministries of Commerce or Agriculture or by the Chamber of Commerce to which the consignor belongs, or by any other authority or association which may be agreed upon by the country of destination.

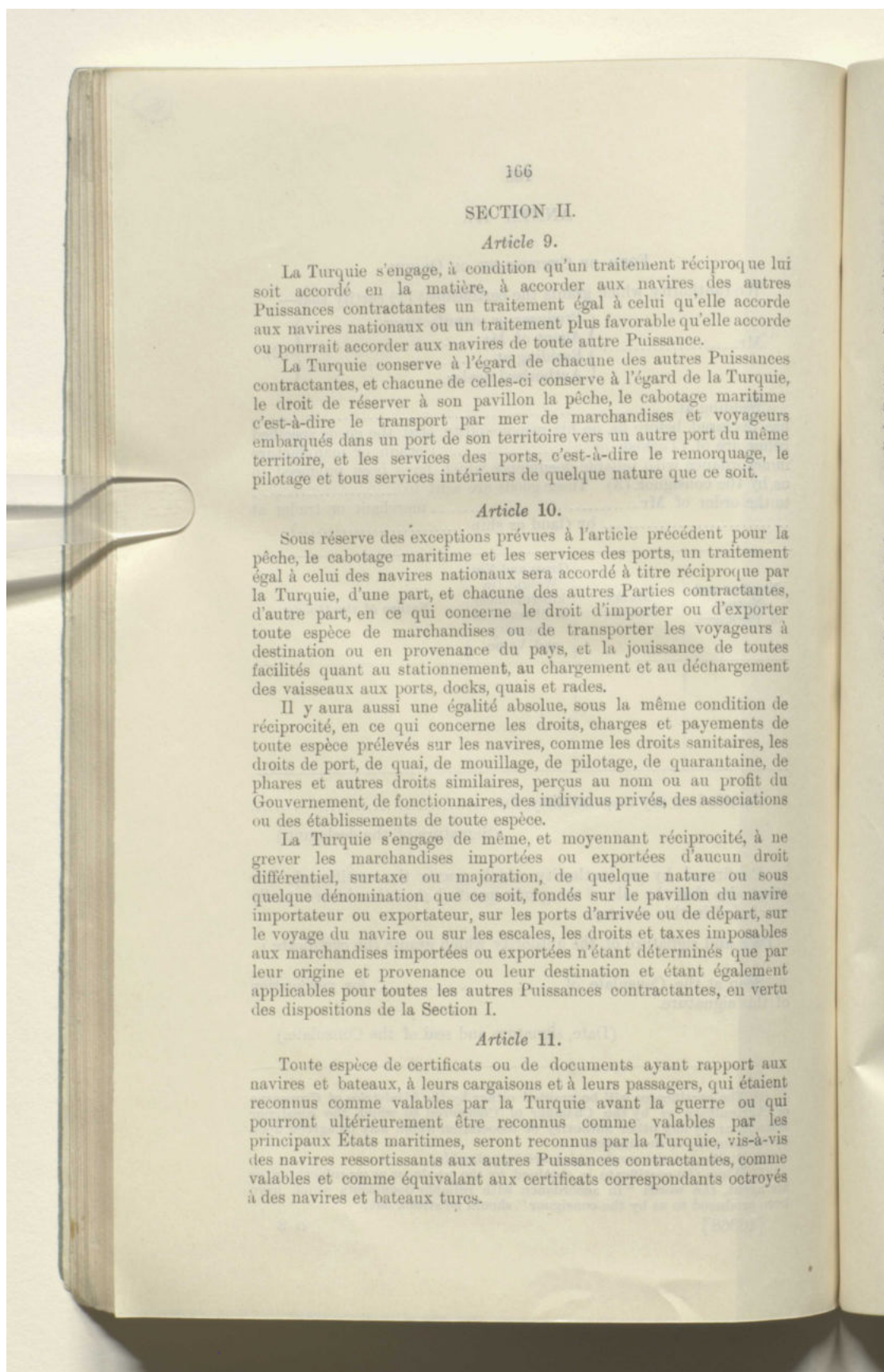
(2) Strike out the words which are inapplicable.

(3) When the certificate is obtained by the producer or manufacturer, or his agent, the words "in accordance with reliable documents which have been produced to us by the consignor" should be struck out.

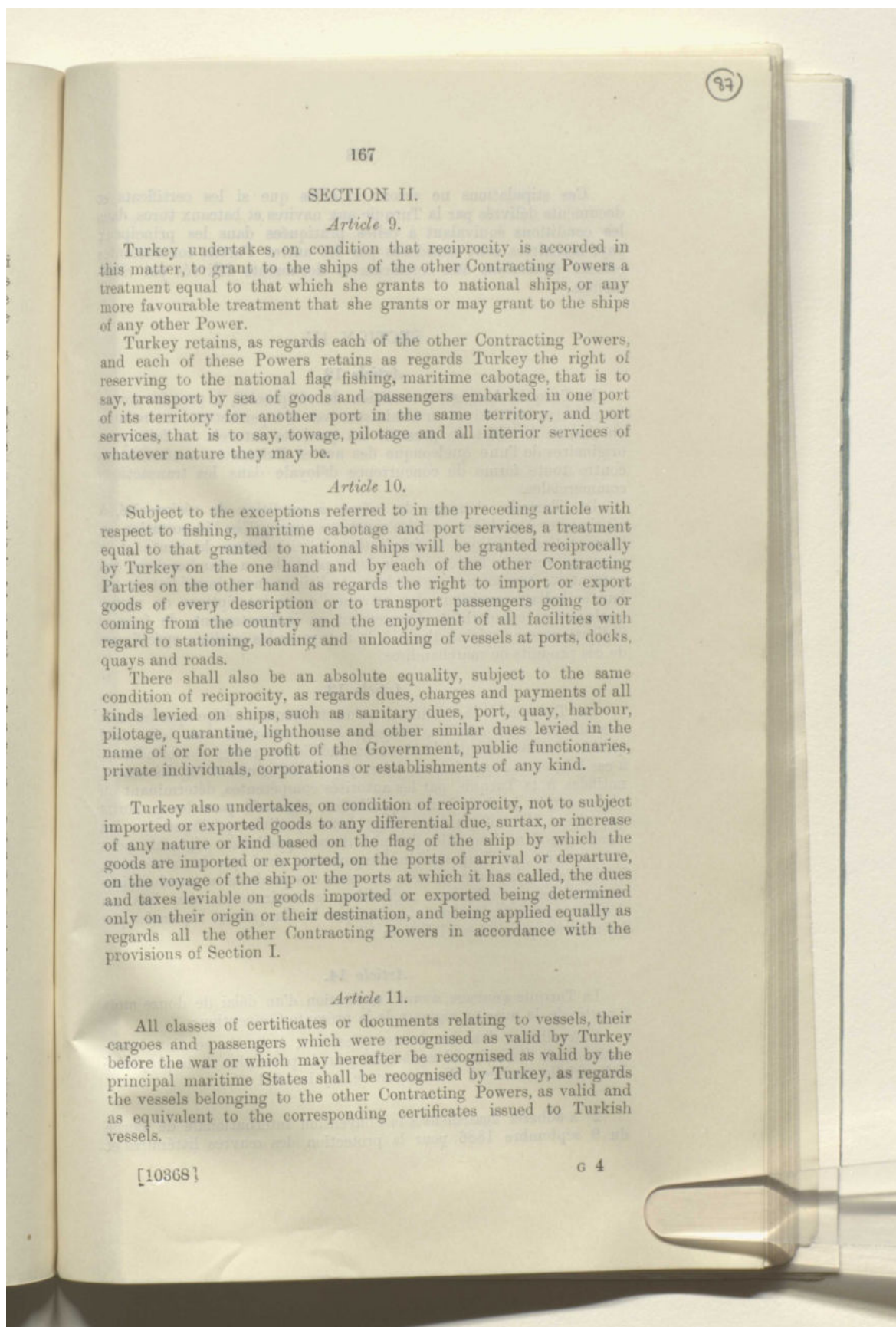
[10368]

G 3

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [86v] (177/260)



'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [87r] (178/260)



'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [87v] (179/260)

168

Ces stipulations ne seront valables que si les certificats et documents délivrés par la Turquie aux navires et bateaux turcs, dans les conditions équivalant à celles pratiquées dans les principaux pays maritimes, sont considérés par les autres Parties contractantes comme équivalant aux certificats et documents délivrés par elles-mêmes.

SECTION III.

Article 12.

La Turquie s'engage, à condition de réciprocité, à prendre toutes les mesures législatives ou administratives et à permettre tout recours en justice à l'effet de garantir les produits naturels ou fabriqués, originaires de l'une quelconque des autres Puissances contractantes contre toute forme de concurrence déloyale dans les transactions commerciales.

La Turquie s'engage de même, à condition de réciprocité, à réprimer et à prohiber par des sanctions appropriées l'importation ou l'exportation, ainsi que la fabrication, la circulation, la vente et la mise en vente à l'intérieur, de tous produits ou marchandises qui portent sur eux-mêmes ou sur leur conditionnement immédiat ou sur leur emballage extérieur des marques, noms, inscriptions ou signes quelconques comportant, directement ou indirectement, de fausses indications sur l'origine, l'espèce, la nature ou les qualités spécifiques de ces produits ou marchandises.

Article 13.

La Turquie, à la condition qu'un traitement réciproque lui soit accordé en cette matière, s'engage à se conformer aux lois, ainsi qu'aux décisions administratives ou judiciaires prises conformément à ces lois, en vigueur dans un autre pays contractant et régulièrement notifiées à la Turquie par les autorités compétentes, déterminant ou réglementant le droit à une appellation régionale pour les produits qui tirent du sol ou du climat leurs qualités spécifiques ou les conditions dans lesquelles l'emploi d'une appellation régionale peut être autorisé; et l'importation, l'exportation ainsi que la fabrication, la circulation, la vente ou mise en vente des produits ou marchandises portant des appellations régionales, contrairement aux lois ou décisions précitées, seront interdites par la Turquie et réprimées par les mesures prescrites à l'Article 12.

Article 14.

La Turquie s'engage, avant l'expiration d'un délai de douze mois à partir de la mise en vigueur de la présente Convention :

1° à adhérer, dans les formes prescrites, à la Convention internationale de Paris du 20 mars 1883 pour la protection de la propriété industrielle, révisée à Washington le 2 juin 1911 ;

2° à adhérer également à la Convention internationale de Berne du 9 septembre 1886 pour la protection des œuvres littéraires et

TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [88r] (180/260)

169

These provisions will only have effect if the certificates and documents delivered by Turkey to Turkish vessels, in conditions equivalent to those adopted in the principal maritime countries, are regarded by the other Contracting Powers as equivalent to the certificates and documents delivered by them.

SECTION III.

Article 12.

Turkey undertakes, on condition of reciprocity, to adopt all the necessary legislative and administrative measures, and to allow access to the Courts in order to protect goods the produce or manufacture of any one of the other Contracting Powers from all forms of unfair competition in commercial transactions.

Turkey undertakes, also on condition of reciprocity, to prohibit and repress by appropriate remedies the importation, exportation, manufacture, distribution, sale or offering for sale in her territory of all goods bearing upon themselves or their get-up or wrappings any marks, names, devices or descriptions whatsoever which are calculated to convey, directly or indirectly, false indications of the origin, type, nature or special characteristics of such goods.

Article 13.

Turkey undertakes, on condition that reciprocity is accorded in these matters, to respect any law or any administrative or judicial decision given in conformity with such law in force in any other Contracting State and duly communicated to her by the proper authorities, defining or regulating the right to any regional appellation in respect of products which derive their special qualities from the soil or the climate, or the conditions under which the use of any such appellation may be permitted; and the importation, exportation, manufacture, distribution, sale or offering for sale of products or articles bearing regional appellations inconsistent with such laws or orders shall be prohibited by Turkey and repressed by the measures prescribed by article 12.

Article 14.

Turkey undertakes, within a period of twelve months from the coming into force of the present Convention:—

- (1) To accede in the prescribed form to the International Convention of Paris of the 20th March, 1883, for the protection of industrial property, revised at Washington on the 2nd of June, 1911;
- (2) To accede also to the International Convention of Berne of the 9th September, 1886, for the protection of literary and artistic works, revised at Berlin on the 13th November,

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [88v] (181/260)

170

artistiques, révisée à Berlin le 13 novembre 1908, ainsi qu'au Protocole additionnel de Berne du 20 mars 1914, relatif à la protection des œuvres littéraires et artistiques.

Les autres Puissances signataires de la présente Convention ne feront pas opposition pendant la durée de la présente Convention à la réserve que la Turquie déclare formuler en ce qui touche les dispositions des Conventions et Protocole précités relatives au droit de traduction en langue turque, si les autres Puissances cosignataires de ces Conventions et Protocole n'ont élevé elles-mêmes aucune opposition contre ladite réserve au cours de l'année qui suivra la mise en vigueur de la présente Convention.

Dans le cas où les Puissances signataires de la présente Convention ne pourraient maintenir leur adhésion à la réserve turque relative au droit de traduction, la Turquie ne serait pas tenue de maintenir son adhésion aux Conventions et Protocole ci-dessus mentionnés :

3° dès avant l'expiration du même délai, à reconnaître et protéger par législation effective, conformément aux principes desdites Conventions, la propriété industrielle, littéraire et artistique des nationaux des autres Puissances contractantes.

Article 15.

Des conventions spéciales entre les pays intéressés régleront toutes questions concernant les archives, registres et plans relatifs au service de la propriété industrielle, littéraire et artistique, ainsi que leur transmission ou communication éventuelle par les offices de la Turquie aux offices des États en faveur desquels des territoires sont détachés de la Turquie.

DISPOSITIONS GÉNÉRALES.

Article 16.

Les Puissances contractantes se réservent le droit de déclarer au moment de la mise en vigueur de la présente Convention que les dispositions de ladite Convention ne s'appliqueront pas à tout ou partie de leurs Dominions jouissant d'un gouvernement autonome, de leurs colonies, pays de protectorat, possessions ou territoires d'outre-mer soumis à leur souveraineté ou autorité et, dans ce cas, la Turquie serait déliée des obligations qui résultent pour elle de la présente Convention envers lesdits Dominions, colonies, pays de protectorat, possessions et territoires.

Toutefois, lesdites Puissances pourront adhérer ultérieurement, au nom de tout Dominion jouissant d'un gouvernement autonome, colonie, pays de protectorat, possession ou territoire pour lesquels elles auraient, aux termes de la présente Convention, fait une déclaration qui l'excluait.

Article 17.

Les marchandises et produits originaires ou à destination de la Libye seront soumis en Turquie au même régime que les marchandises et produits italiens.

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [89r] (182/260)

171

1908, and the additional protocol of Berne of the 20th March, 1914, relating to the protection of literary and artistic works.

The other Powers signatory to the present Convention will raise no objection, while it remains in force, to the reserve which Turkey proposes to make with regard to the provisions of the aforesaid Conventions and Protocol respecting the right of translation into the Turkish language, if the other Powers, co-signatories of those Conventions and Protocol, have not themselves raised any objection to the said reserve during the year following the coming into force of the present Convention.

In the event of the Powers signatory to the present Convention not maintaining their adhesion to the Turkish reserve respecting the rights of translation, Turkey will not be bound to maintain her adhesion to the Conventions and Protocol mentioned above:

- (3) Within the same period to recognise and protect by effective legislation, in accordance with the principles of the said Conventions, the industrial, literary and artistic property of the nationals of the other Contracting Powers.

Article 15.

Special conventions between the countries interested shall determine all questions relative to the records, registers and designs in connection with the services relating to industrial, literary and artistic property, and their eventual transmission or communication by the Turkish offices to the offices of the States in favour of which territory is detached from Turkey.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Article 16.

The Contracting Powers reserve the right of declaring at the time of the coming into force of the present Convention, that its provisions do not apply to all or any of their Dominions enjoying responsible government, of their colonies, protectorates, possessions or territories beyond the sea subject to their sovereignty or authority, and in this case Turkey will be released from her obligations under the present Convention to the said dominions, colonies, protectorates, possessions and territories.

The said Powers may, however, accede subsequently in the name of every Dominion enjoying responsible government, colony, protectorate, possession or territory for which they have, in accordance with the terms of the present Convention, made a declaration of exclusion.

Article 17.

Natural and manufactured products coming from or going to Libya will receive in Turkey the same treatment as Italian natural or manufactured products. Natural and manufactured products:

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [89v] (183/260)

172

Les marchandises et produits originaires ou à destination de la Turquie jouiront en Libye du traitement le plus favorable accordé à tout autre pays étranger.

Article 18.

La présente Convention est conclue pour une durée de cinq ans.

En ce qui concerne la Section I, la Turquie, d'une part, la Grèce, la Roumanie et l'État Serbe-Croate-Slovène, d'autre part, reconnaissant la nécessité de procéder dans un délai plus bref à l'établissement d'un statut nouveau pour leurs échanges commerciaux, sont d'accord pour se reconnaître le droit de dénoncer la présente Convention à tout moment après l'expiration d'une première période de trente mois ; les effets de ladite Convention devant prendre fin six mois après la dénonciation.

La Turquie, d'une part, et chacune des autres Parties contractantes, d'autre part, s'engagent à entreprendre, à tout moment au cours des périodes ci-dessus fixées pour l'application de la Convention et dès que la demande leur en sera faite, des négociations qu'elles poursuivront ensuite activement pour en assurer l'aboutissement avant l'expiration desdites périodes, en vue de la conclusion de nouveaux traités de commerce.

Si lesdites négociations n'avaient point abouti avant l'expiration des délais ci-dessus prévus, chacune des Hautes Parties contractantes pourra reprendre sa liberté d'action.

Article 19.

La présente Convention sera ratifiée.

Les ratifications en seront déposées à Paris aussitôt que faire se pourra.

Elle entrera en vigueur dans les mêmes conditions que le Traité de Paix en date de ce jour.

En foi de quoi, les Plénipotentiaires susnommés ont signé la présente Convention.

Fait à Lausanne, le vingt-quatre juillet mil neuf cent vingt-trois, en un seul exemplaire qui sera déposé dans les archives du Gouvernement de la République française, lequel en remettra une expédition authentique à chacune des Puissances signataires.

(L.S.) HORACE RUMBOLD.
(L.S.) PELLÉ.
(L.S.) GARRONI.
(L.S.) G. C. MONTAGNA.
(L.S.) K. OTCHIAI.
(L.S.) E. K. VENISÉLOS.
(L.S.) D. CACLAMANOS.
(L.S.) CONST. DIAMANDY.
(L.S.) CONST. CONTZESCO.
()
(L.S.) M. ISMET.
(L.S.) DR. RIZA NOUR.
(L.S.) HASSAN.

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [90r] (184/260)

173

coming from or going to Turkey will receive in Libya most-favoured-nation treatment.

Convention concernant les Populations Article 18.

The present Convention will remain in force for a period of five years.

As regards Section I, Turkey on the one hand, and Greece, Roumania and the Serb-Croat-Slovene State on the other hand, recognising the necessity of settling a new basis for their commercial exchanges within a shorter period, agree to recognise in each other's favour the right to denounce this Convention at any time after the termination of the first period of thirty months; the Convention will cease to have effect six months after the denunciation.

Turkey on the one hand and each of the other Contracting Powers on the other hand undertake at any time during the periods hereinbefore fixed for the duration of the Convention, on request being made, to begin negotiations for new commercial treaties, and to proceed actively with those negotiations so that they may be concluded before the expiration of the said periods.

If the said negotiations have not been concluded before the expiration of the aforesaid periods, each of the High Contracting Parties will resume its freedom of action.

Article 19.

The present Convention shall be ratified.
The ratifications shall be deposited at Paris as soon as possible.

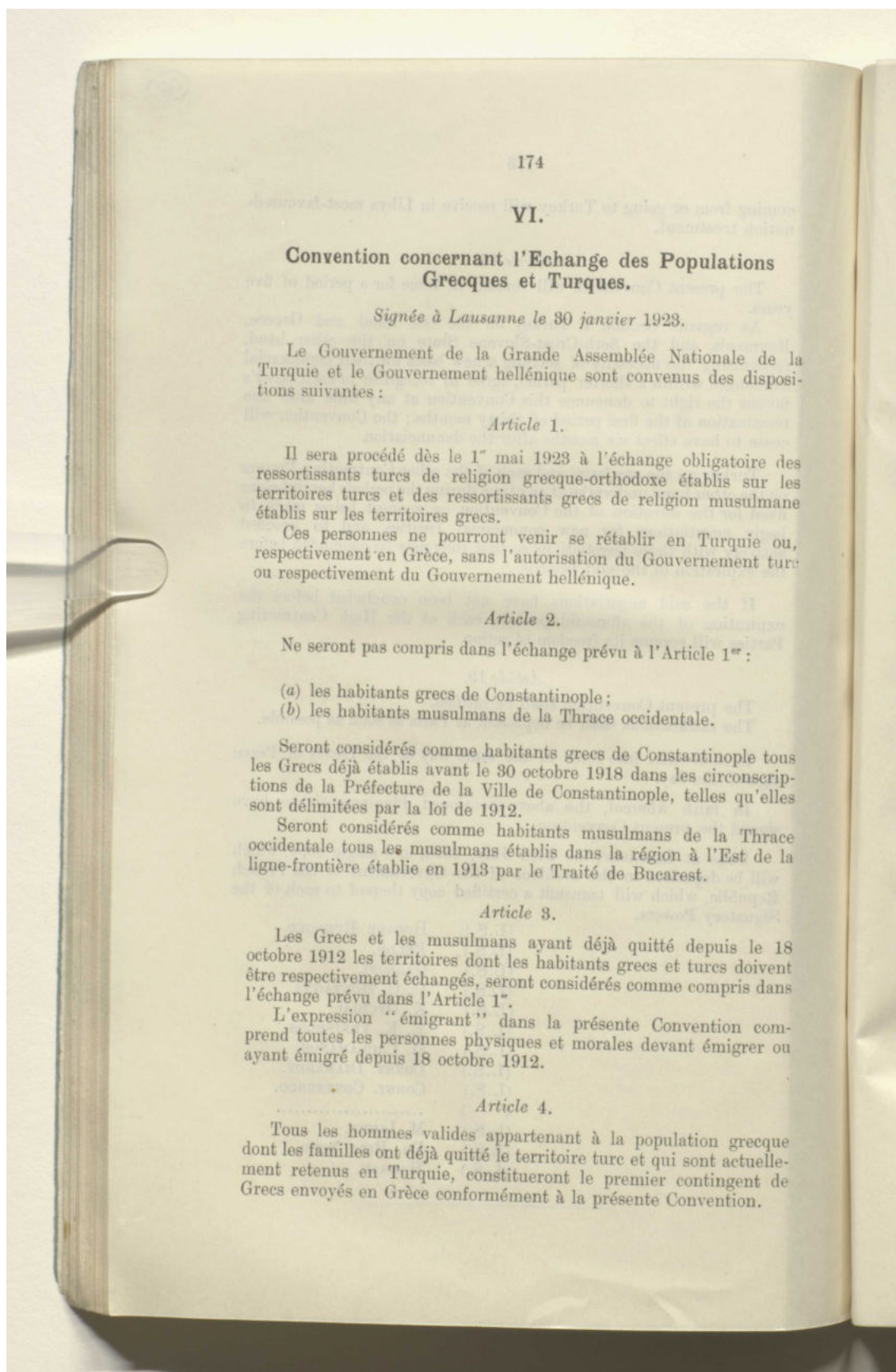
It shall enter into force in the same way as the Treaty of Peace signed this day.

In faith whereof, the above-mentioned Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention.

Done at Lausanne, the 24th July, 1923, in a single copy, which will be deposited in the archives of the Government of the French Republic, which will transmit a certified copy thereof to each of the Signatory Powers.

(L.S.) HORACE RUMBOLD.
(L.S.) PELLÉ.
(L.S.) GARRONI.
(L.S.) G. C. MONTAGNA.
(L.S.) K. OTCHIAL.
(L.S.) E. K. VENISÉLOS.
(L.S.) D. CACLAMANOS.
(L.S.) CONST. DIAMANDY.
(L.S.) CONST. CONTZESCO.
()
(L.S.) M. ISMET.
(L.S.) DR. RIZA NOUR.
(L.S.) HASSAN.

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [90v] (185/260)



TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [91r] (186/260)

175

(Translation.)

VI.

Convention concerning the Exchange of Greek and Turkish Populations.

Signed at Lausanne, January 30, 1923.

The Government of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey and the Greek Government have agreed upon the following provisions :—

Article 1.

As from the 1st May, 1923, there shall take place a compulsory exchange of Turkish nationals of the Greek Orthodox religion established in Turkish territory, and of Greek nationals of the Moslem religion established in Greek territory.

These persons shall not return to live in Turkey or Greece respectively without the authorisation of the Turkish Government or of the Greek Government respectively.

Article 2.

The following persons shall not be included in the exchange provided for in Article 1 :—

- (a.) The Greek inhabitants of Constantinople.
- (b.) The Moslem inhabitants of Western Thrace.

All Greeks who were already established before the 30th October, 1918, within the areas under the Prefecture of the City of Constantinople, as defined by the law of 1912, shall be considered as Greek inhabitants of Constantinople.

All Moslems established in the region to the east of the frontier line laid down in 1913 by the Treaty of Bucharest shall be considered as Moslem inhabitants of Western Thrace.

Article 3.

Those Greeks and Moslems who have already, and since the 18th October, 1912, left the territories the Greek and Turkish inhabitants of which are to be respectively exchanged, shall be considered as included in the exchange provided for in Article 1.

The expression "emigrant" in the present Convention includes all physical and juridical persons who have been obliged to emigrate or have emigrated since the 18th October, 1912.

Article 4.

All able-bodied men belonging to the Greek population, whose families have already left Turkish territory, and who are now detained in Turkey, shall constitute the first instalment of Greeks sent to Greece in accordance with the present Convention.

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [91v] (187/260)

176

Article 5.

Sous réserve des stipulations des Articles 9 et 10 de la présente Convention, aucune atteinte ne sera portée aux droits de propriété et créances des Grecs de la Turquie, ou des musulmans de la Grèce par suite de l'échange à effectuer en vertu de la présente Convention.

Article 6.

Il ne pourra être apporté aucun obstacle, pour quelque cause que ce soit, au départ d'une personne appartenant aux populations à échanger. En cas de condamnation définitive à une peine afflictive et en cas de condamnation non encore définitive ou de poursuite pénale contre un émigrant, ce dernier sera livré, par les autorités du pays poursuivant, aux autorités du pays où il se rend, afin qu'il purge sa peine ou qu'il soit jugé.

Article 7.

Les émigrants perdront la nationalité du pays qu'ils abandonnent, et ils acquerront celle du pays de destination dès leur arrivée sur le territoire de ce pays.

Les émigrés qui auraient déjà quitté l'un ou l'autre des deux pays et qui n'auraient pas encore acquis leur nouvelle nationalité, acquerront cette nationalité à la date de la signature de la présente Convention.

Article 8.

Les émigrants seront libres d'emporter avec eux ou de faire transporter leurs biens meubles de toute nature sans qu'il leur soit imposé de ce chef aucun droit, soit de sortie, soit d'entrée, ni aucune autre taxe.

De même, les membres de toute communauté (y compris le personnel des mosquées, tekkes, meddresses, églises, couvents, écoles, hôpitaux, sociétés, associations et personnes morales, ou autres fondations de quelque nature que ce soit), qui doit quitter le territoire d'un des États contractants en vertu de la présente Convention, auront le droit d'emporter librement ou de faire transporter les biens meubles appartenant à leurs communautés.

Les plus grandes facilités de transport seront fournies par les autorités des deux pays, sur la recommandation de la Commission mixte prévue dans l'Article 11.

Les émigrants qui ne pourraient pas emporter tout ou une partie de leurs biens meubles pourront les laisser sur place. Dans ce cas, les autorités locales seront tenues d'établir contrairement avec l'émigrant l'inventaire et la valeur des biens meubles laissés par lui. Les procès-verbaux contenant l'inventaire et la valeur des biens meubles laissés par l'émigrant seront dressés en quatre exemplaires, dont l'un sera conservé par les autorités locales, le second sera remis à la Commission mixte prévue à l'Article 11 pour servir de base à la liquidation prévue à l'Article 9, le troisième exemplaire sera remis au Gouvernement du pays d'immigration et le quatrième à l'émigrant.

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [92r] (188/260)

177

Article 5.

Subject to the provisions of Articles 9 and 10 of the present Convention, the rights of property and monetary assets of Greeks in Turkey or Moslems in Greece shall not be prejudiced in consequence of the exchange to be carried out under the present Convention.

Article 6.

No obstacle may be placed for any reason whatever in the way of the departure of a person belonging to the populations which are to be exchanged. In the event of an emigrant having received a definite sentence of imprisonment, or a sentence which is not yet definitive, or of his being the object of criminal proceedings, he shall be handed over by the authorities of the prosecuting country to the authorities of the country whither he is going, in order that he may serve his sentence or be brought to trial.

Article 7.

The emigrants will lose the nationality of the country which they are leaving, and will acquire the nationality of the country of their destination, upon their arrival in the territory of the latter country.

Such emigrants as have already left one or other of the two countries and have not yet acquired their new nationality, shall acquire that nationality on the date of the signature of the present Convention.

Article 8.

Emigrants shall be free to take away with them or to arrange for the transport of their movable property of every kind, without being liable on this account to the payment of any export or import duty or any other tax.

Similarly, the members of each community (including the personnel of mosques, tekkes, meddresses, churches, convents, schools, hospitals, societies, associations and juridical persons, or other foundations of any nature whatever) which is to leave the territory of one of the Contracting States under the present Convention, shall have the right to take away freely or to arrange for the transport of the movable property belonging to their communities.

The fullest facilities for transport shall be provided by the authorities of the two countries, upon the recommendation of the Mixed Commission provided for in Article 11.

Emigrants who may not be able to take away all or part of their movable property can leave it behind. In that event, the local authorities shall be required to draw up, the emigrant in question being given an opportunity to be heard, an inventory and valuation of the property left by him. *Procès-verbaux* containing the inventory and the valuation of the movable property left by the emigrant shall be drawn up in four copies, one of which shall be kept by the local authorities, the second transmitted to the Mixed Commission provided for in Article 11 to serve as the basis for the liquidation provided for by Article 9, the third shall be handed to the Government of the country to which the emigrant is going, and the fourth to the emigrant himself.

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [92v] (189/260)

178

Article 9.

Les biens immobiliers, ruraux ou urbains, appartenant aux émigrants, aux communautés visées à l'Article 8, ainsi que les biens meubles laissés par ces émigrants ou communautés, seront liquidés, conformément aux dispositions ci-après, par la Commission mixte prévue à l'Article 11.

Les biens situés dans les régions soumises à l'échange obligatoire et appartenant aux institutions religieuses ou de bienfaisance des communautés établies dans une région non soumise à l'échange, devront également être liquidés dans les mêmes conditions.

Article 10.

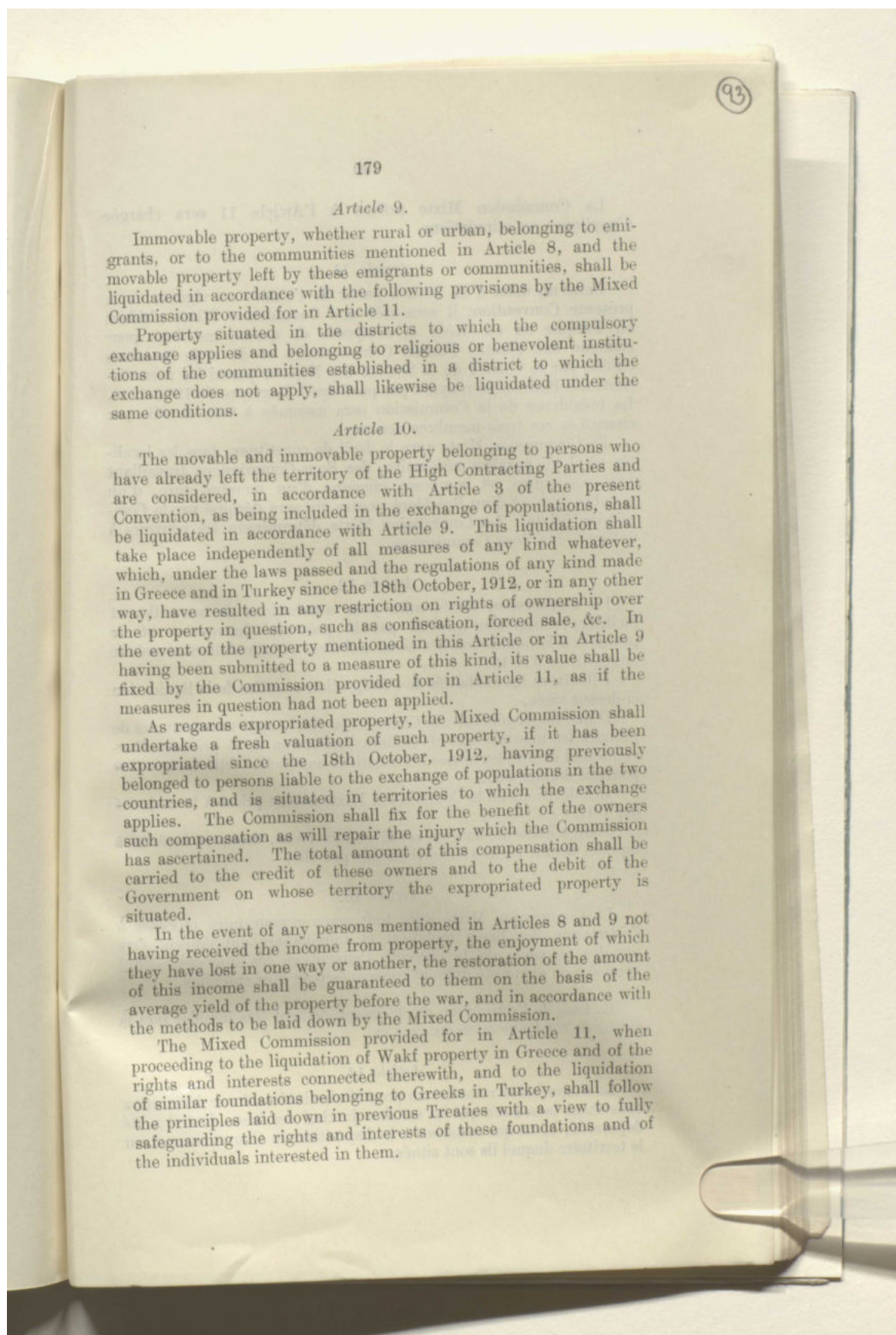
La liquidation des biens mobiliers et immobiliers appartenant aux personnes ayant déjà quitté les territoires des Hautes Parties Contractantes et considérées en vertu de l'Article 3 de la présente Convention comme rentrant dans l'échange des populations, sera effectuée conformément à l'Article 9 et indépendamment de toutes les mesures de quelque caractère que ce soit qui, conformément aux lois établies et aux règlements de toute nature édictés depuis 18 octobre 1912 en Grèce et en Turquie ou de toute autre manière, ont eu pour résultat une restriction quelconque du droit de propriété sur ces biens, telles que confiscation, vente forcée et autres. Dans le cas où des biens visés au présent Article ainsi qu'à l'Article 9 auraient été frappés d'une mesure de cette nature, leur valeur sera fixée par la Commission prévue à l'Article 11, comme si les mesures en question n'avaient pas été appliquées.

En ce qui concerne les biens expropriés, la Commission Mixte procédera à une nouvelle évaluation de ces biens expropriés depuis le 18 octobre 1912, qui appartenaient aux personnes soumises à l'échange dans les deux pays et qui sont situés dans les territoires soumis à l'échange. La Commission fixera en faveur des propriétaires une compensation qui réparera le préjudice qu'elle constatera. Le montant de cette compensation sera porté au crédit de ces propriétaires et au débit du Gouvernement sur le territoire duquel se trouvent les immeubles expropriés.

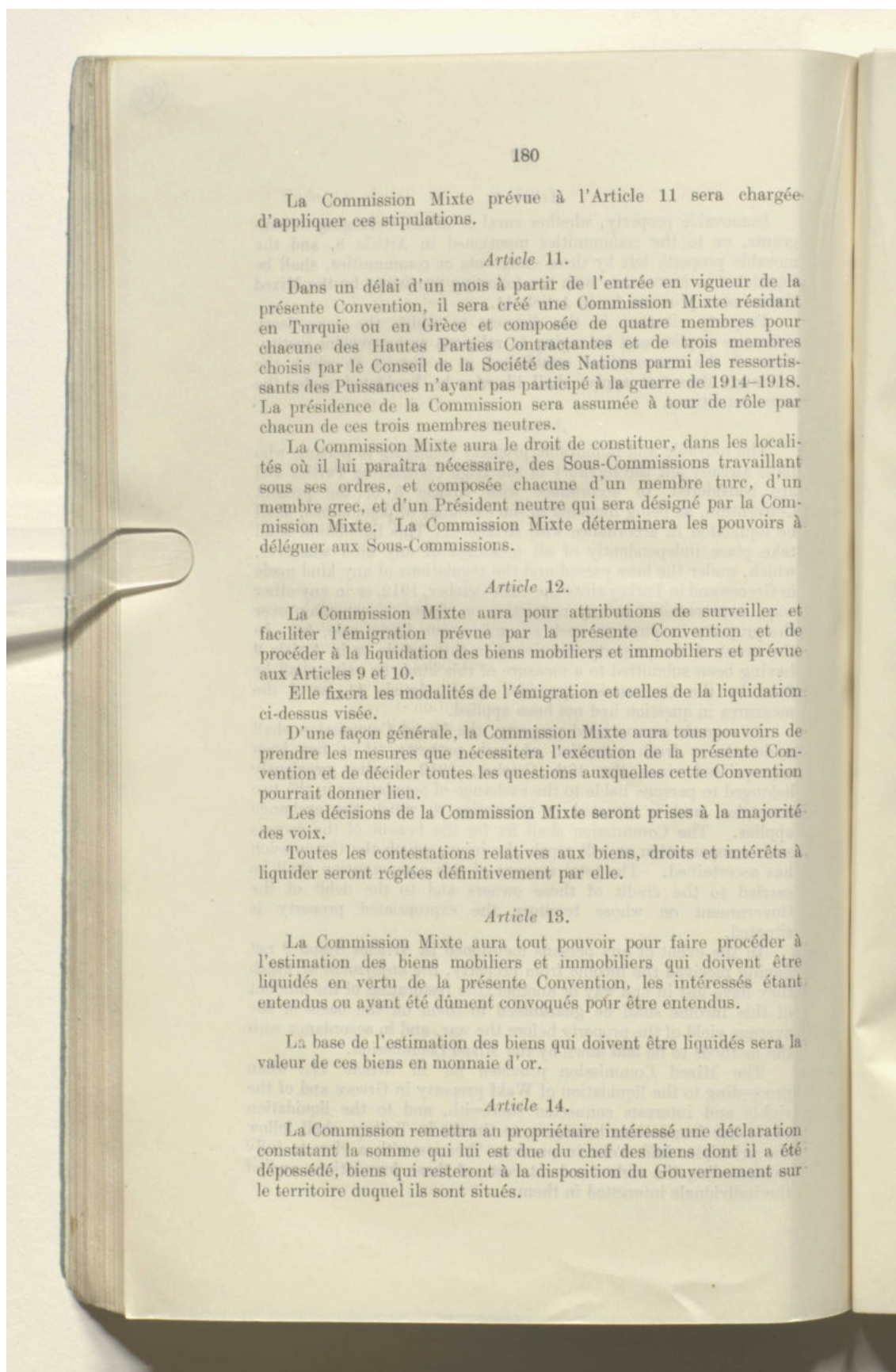
Au cas où les personnes visées aux Articles 8 et 9 n'auraient pas touché le revenu des biens de la jouissance desquels elles auraient été privées d'une manière ou d'une autre, la restitution de la valeur de ces revenus leur sera assurée sur la base du rendement moyen d'avant-guerre, suivant les modalités à fixer par la Commission Mixte.

En procédant à la liquidation des biens Wakoufs en Grèce et des droits et intérêts en découlant, ainsi que des fondations analogues appartenant aux Grecs en Turquie, la Commission Mixte prévue à l'Article 11 s'inspirera des principes consacrés dans les Traités antérieurs, dans le but de faire valoir pleinement les droits et intérêts de ces fondations et des particuliers qui y sont intéressés.

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [93r] (190/260)



'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [93v] (191/260)



'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [94r] (192/260)

181

The Mixed Commission provided for in Article 11 shall be entrusted with the duty of executing these provisions.

Article 11.

Within one month from the coming into force of the present Convention a Mixed Commission shall be set up in Turkey or in Greece consisting of four members representing each of the High Contracting Parties, and of three members chosen by the Council of the League of Nations from among nationals of Powers which did not take part in the war of 1914-1918. The Presidency of the Commission shall be exercised in turn by each of these three neutral members.

The Mixed Commission shall have the right to set up, in such places as it may appear to them necessary, Sub-Commissions working under its order. Each such Sub-Commission shall consist of a Turkish member, a Greek member and a neutral President to be designated by the Mixed Commission. The Mixed Commission shall decide the powers to be delegated to the Sub-Commission.

Article 12.

The duties of the Mixed Commission shall be to supervise and facilitate the emigration provided for in the present Convention, and to carry out the liquidation of the movable and immovable property for which provision is made in Articles 9 and 10.

The Commission shall settle the methods to be followed as regards the emigration and liquidation mentioned above.

In a general way the Mixed Commission shall have full power to take the measures necessitated by the execution of the present Convention and to decide all questions to which this Convention may give rise.

The decisions of the Mixed Commission shall be taken by a majority.

All disputes relating to property, rights and interests which are to be liquidated shall be settled definitely by the Commission.

Article 13.

The Mixed Commission shall have full power to cause the valuation to be made of the movable and immovable property which is to be liquidated under the present Convention, the interested parties being given a hearing or being duly summoned so that they may be heard.

The basis for the valuation of the property to be liquidated shall be the value of the property in gold currency.

Article 14.

The Commission shall transmit to the owner concerned a declaration stating the sum due to him in respect of the property of which he has been dispossessed, and such property shall remain at the disposal of the Government on whose territory it is situated.

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [94v] (193/260)

182

Les montants dus sur la base de ces déclarations constitueront une dette du Gouvernement du pays où la liquidation aura eu lieu envers le Gouvernement dont relève l'émigrant. Celui-ci devra en principe recevoir, dans le pays où il émigre, en représentation des sommes qui lui sont dues, des biens d'égale valeur et de même nature que ceux qu'il aura abandonnés.

Tous les six mois, on établira un compte des sommes dues par les Gouvernements respectifs sur la base des déclarations émises comme ci-dessus.

A la liquidation finale, s'il y a équivalence entre les montants respectivement dus, les comptes y relatifs seront compensés. Si l'un des Gouvernements reste débiteur envers l'autre après compensation, le solde débiteur sera payé au comptant. Si le Gouvernement débiteur demande des délais pour ce paiement, la Commission pourra les lui accorder, pourvu que la somme due soit payée au maximum dans trois annuités. La Commission fixera les intérêts à payer pendant ces délais.

Si la somme à payer est assez importante et nécessite des délais plus longs, le Gouvernement débiteur payera au comptant une somme à déterminer par la Commission Mixte jusqu'à concurrence de 20% du montant dû et émettra pour le solde des titres d'emprunt portant un intérêt à fixer par la Commission Mixte, amortissable dans un délai maximum de 20 ans. Le Gouvernement débiteur affectera au service de cet emprunt des gages agréés par la Commission, gages qui seront gérés et dont les revenus seront encaissés par la Commission Internationale en Grèce et par le Conseil de la Dette Publique à Constantinople. A défaut d'accord sur ces gages, il appartiendra au Conseil de la Société des Nations de fixer ceux-ci.

Article 15.

En vue de faciliter l'émigration, des fonds seront avancés à la Commission Mixte par les Etats intéressés, dans les conditions fixées par ladite Commission.

Article 16.

Les Gouvernements de la Turquie et de la Grèce se mettront d'accord avec la Commission Mixte prévue à l'Article 11 sur toutes les questions relatives aux notifications à faire aux personnes devant quitter leurs territoires en vertu de la présente Convention et aux ports sur lesquels ces personnes doivent se diriger pour être transportées à leurs pays de destination.

Les Hautes Parties Contractantes s'engagent mutuellement à ce qu'aucune pression directe ou indirecte ne soit exercée sur les populations qui doivent être échangées pour leur faire quitter leurs foyers ou se dessaisir de leurs biens avant la date fixée pour leur départ. Elles s'engagent également à ne soumettre les émigrants,

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [95r] (194/260)

188

The total sums due on the basis of these declarations shall constitute a Government debt from the country where the liquidation takes place to the Government of the country to which the emigrant belongs. The emigrant shall in principle be entitled to receive in the country to which he emigrates, as representing the sums due to him, property of a value equal to and of the same nature as that which he has left behind.

Once every six months an account shall be drawn up of the sums due by the respective Governments on the basis of the declarations as above.

When the liquidation is completed, if the sums of money due to both sides correspond, the accounts relating thereto shall be balanced. If a sum remains due from one of the Governments to the other Government after a balance has been struck, the debit balance shall be paid in cash. If the debtor Governments requests a postponement in making this payment, the Commission may grant such postponement, provided that the sum due be paid in three annuities at most. The Commission shall fix the interest to be paid during the period of postponement.

If the sum to be paid is fairly large and requires longer postponement, the debtor Government shall pay in cash a sum to be fixed by the Mixed Commission, up to a maximum of 20 per cent. of the total due, and shall issue in respect of the balance loan certificates bearing such interest as the Mixed Commission may fix, to be paid off within 20 years at most. The debtor Government shall assign to the service of these loans pledges approved by the Commission, which shall be administered and of which the revenues shall be encashed by the International Commission in Greece and by the Council of the Public Debt at Constantinople. In the absence of agreement in regard to these pledges, they shall be selected by the Council of the League of Nations.

Article 15.

With a view to facilitating emigration, funds shall be advanced to the Mixed Commission by the States concerned, under conditions laid down by the said Commission.

Article 16.

The Turkish and Greek Governments shall come to an agreement with the Mixed Commission provided for in Article 11 in regard to all questions concerning the notification to be made to persons who are to leave the territory of Turkey and Greece under the present Convention, and concerning the ports to which these persons are to go for the purpose of being transported to the country of their destination.

The High Contracting Parties undertake mutually that no pressure direct or indirect shall be exercised on the populations which are to be exchanged with a view to making them leave their homes or abandon their property before the date fixed for their departure. They likewise undertake to impose on the emigrants who have left

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [95v] (195/260)

184

ayant quitté ou qui doivent quitter le pays, à aucun impôt ou taxe extraordinaire. Aucune entrave ne sera apportée au libre exercice par les habitants des régions exceptées de l'échange en vertu de l'Article 2, de leur droit d'y rester ou d'y rentrer et de jouir librement de leurs libertés et de leurs droits de propriété en Turquie et en Grèce. Cette disposition ne sera pas invoquée comme motif pour empêcher la libre aliénation des biens appartenant aux habitants desdites régions exceptées de l'échange et le départ volontaire de ceux de ces habitants qui désirent quitter la Turquie ou la Grèce.

Article 17.

Les frais d'entretien et de fonctionnement de la Commission Mixte et de ses organes seront supportés par les Gouvernements intéressés dans des proportions à déterminer par la Commission.

Article 18.

Les Hautes Parties Contractantes s'engagent à apporter à leur législation respective les modifications qui seraient nécessaires pour assurer l'exécution de la présente Convention.

Article 19.

La présente Convention aura même force et valeur, au regard des Hautes Parties ici contractantes, que si elle figurait dans le Traité de Paix qui sera conclu avec la Turquie. Elle entrera en vigueur immédiatement après la ratification dudit Traité par les deux Hautes Parties Contractantes.

En foi de quoi les Plénipotentiaires soussignés, dont les pleins pouvoirs ont été respectivement reconnus en bonne et due forme, ont signé la présente Convention.

Fait à Lausanne, le trente janvier mil neuf cent vingt-trois, en triple exemplaire, dont un sera remis au Gouvernement hellénique et un au Gouvernement de la Grande Assemblée Nationale de Turquie et dont le troisième sera déposé aux archives du Gouvernement de la République française, qui en délivrera des copies authentiques aux autres Puissances signataires du Traité de Paix avec la Turquie.

(L.S.)	E. K. VENISELOS.
(L.S.)	D. CACLAMANOS.
(L.S.)	ISMET.
(L.S.)	DR. RIZA NOUR.
(L.S.)	HASSAN.

PROTOCOLE.

Les Plénipotentiaires turcs soussignés, dûment autorisés, déclarent que, sans attendre la mise en vigueur de la Convention conclue avec la Grèce, en date de ce jour, relativement à l'échange des populations grecques et turques, et par dérogation à l'Article

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [96r] (196/260)

185

or who are to leave the country no special taxes or dues. No obstacle shall be placed in the way of the inhabitants of the districts excepted from the exchange under Article 2 exercising freely their right to remain in or return to those districts and to enjoy to the full their liberties and rights of property in Turkey and in Greece. This provision shall not be invoked as a motive for preventing the free alienation of property belonging to inhabitants of the said regions which are excepted from the exchange, or the voluntary departure of those among these inhabitants who wish to leave Turkey or Greece.

Article 17.

The expenses entailed by the maintenance and working of the Mixed Commission and of the organisations dependent on it shall be borne by the Governments concerned in proportions to be fixed by the Commission.

Article 18.

The High Contracting Parties undertake to introduce in their respective laws such modifications as may be necessary with a view to ensuring the execution of the present Convention.

Article 19.

The present Convention shall have the same force and effect as between the High Contracting Parties as if it formed part of the Treaty of Peace to be concluded with Turkey. It shall come into force immediately after the ratification of the said Treaty by the two High Contracting Parties.

In faith whereof, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, whose respective full Powers have been found in good and due form, have signed the present Convention.

Done at Lausanne, the 30th January, 1923, in three copies, one of which shall be transmitted to the Greek Government, one to the Government of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey, and the third shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of the French Republic, which shall deliver certified copies to the other Powers signatory of the Treaty of Peace with Turkey.

(L.S.) E. K. VENISELOS.

(L.S.) D. CACLAMANOS.

(L.S.) ISMET.

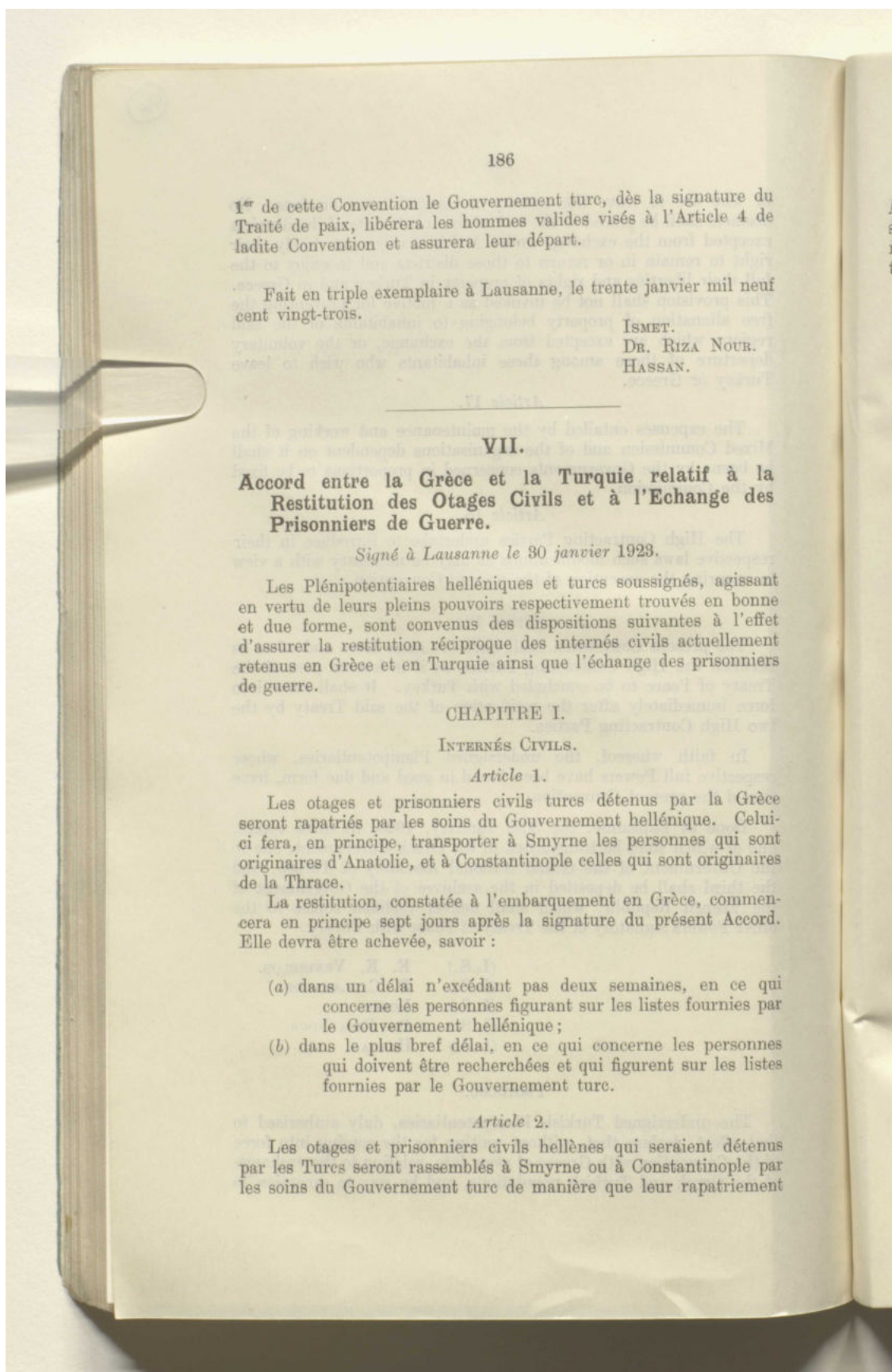
(L.S.) DR. RIZA NOUR.

(L.S.) HASSAN.

PROTOCOL.

The undersigned Turkish Plenipotentiaries, duly authorised to that effect, declare that, without waiting for the coming into force of the Convention with Greece of even date, relating to the exchange of the Greek and Turkish populations, and by way to exception to

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [96v] (197/260)



186

1^{er} de cette Convention le Gouvernement turc, dès la signature du Traité de paix, libérera les hommes valides visés à l'Article 4 de ladite Convention et assurera leur départ.

Fait en triple exemplaire à Lausanne, le trente janvier mil neuf cent vingt-trois.

ISMET.
DR. RIZA NOUR.
HASSAN.

VII.

Accord entre la Grèce et la Turquie relatif à la Restitution des Otages Civils et à l'Echange des Prisonniers de Guerre.

Signé à Lausanne le 30 janvier 1923.

Les Plénipotentiaires helléniques et turcs soussignés, agissant en vertu de leurs pleins pouvoirs respectivement trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des dispositions suivantes à l'effet d'assurer la restitution réciproque des internés civils actuellement retenus en Grèce et en Turquie ainsi que l'échange des prisonniers de guerre.

CHAPITRE I.

INTERNÉS CIVILS.

Article 1.

Les otages et prisonniers civils turcs détenus par la Grèce seront rapatriés par les soins du Gouvernement hellénique. Celui-ci fera, en principe, transporter à Smyrne les personnes qui sont originaires d'Anatolie, et à Constantinople celles qui sont originaires de la Thrace.

La restitution, constatée à l'embarquement en Grèce, commencera en principe sept jours après la signature du présent Accord. Elle devra être achevée, savoir :

- (a) dans un délai n'excédant pas deux semaines, en ce qui concerne les personnes figurant sur les listes fournies par le Gouvernement hellénique ;
- (b) dans le plus bref délai, en ce qui concerne les personnes qui doivent être recherchées et qui figurent sur les listes fournies par le Gouvernement turc.

Article 2.

Les otages et prisonniers civils hellènes qui seraient détenus par les Turcs seront rassemblés à Smyrne ou à Constantinople par les soins du Gouvernement turc de manière que leur rapatriement

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [97r] (198/260)

187

Article 1 of that Convention, the Turkish Government, on the signature of the Treaty of Peace, will release the able-bodied men referred to in Article 4 of the said Convention, and will provide for their departure.

Done at Lausanne, the 30th January, 1923.

ISMET.
DR. RIZA NOUR.
HASSAN.

(Translation.)

VII.

Agreement between Greece and Turkey respecting the Reciprocal Restitution of Interned Civilians and the Exchange of Prisoners of War.

Signed at Lausanne, January 30, 1923.

The undersigned Turkish and Greek Plenipotentiaries, acting in accordance with their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows, with a view to ensuring the reciprocal restitution of interned civilians at present detained in Greece and in Turkey, and for the exchange of prisoners of war.

CHAPTER I.

INTERNED CIVILIANS.

Article 1.

Turkish hostages and civilian prisoners at present detained in Greece will be repatriated by the Greek Government. The latter will in principle cause persons emanating from Anatolia to be transported to Smyrna and those emanating from Thrace to Constantinople.

The restitution of these persons, who shall be checked on their embarkation in Greece, shall in principle begin seven days after the signature of the present Agreement. The restitution will be completed as follows:—

- (a.) Within not more than two weeks, in so far as persons figuring on lists furnished by the Greek Government are concerned.
- (b.) With the least possible delay, in so far as persons who have to be sought and who figure on lists furnished by the Turkish Government are concerned.

Article 2.

Greek hostages and civilian prisoners, who may be detained by the Turks, shall be collected at Smyrna or Constantinople by the Turkish Government, in such a manner that their repatriation may

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [97v] (199/260)

188

puisse avoir lieu, aussitôt après celui des otages civils turcs visés à l'alinéa (a) de l'article 1, et de manière que le rapatriement des personnes qui seraient à rechercher puisse avoir lieu dans le plus bref délai possible.

Article 3.

Les listes de rapatriement, respectivement remises par le Gouvernement hellénique et le Gouvernement turc, seront ultérieurement complétées.

CHAPITRE II.

PRISONNIERS DE GUERRE.

Article 4.

Aussitôt que possible après la date à laquelle le Gouvernement hellénique aura restitué au Gouvernement turc les otages civils turcs visés à l'alinéa (a) de l'article 1, et dans un délai ne dépassant pas quinze jours à partir de cette date, la Grèce restituera à la Turquie et transportera à Smyrne, en une seule fois, la totalité des prisonniers de guerre qu'elle détient.

La Turquie restituera ensuite à la Grèce un nombre égal de prisonniers de guerre helléniques, officier pour officier, soldat pour soldat. Ces prisonniers de guerre seront rassemblés par le Gouvernement turc en temps voulu et dans les lieux appropriés, de façon qu'ils puissent être rapatriés par le voyage de retour des navires grecs ayant amené les prisonniers de guerre turcs.

Le reste des prisonniers de guerre helléniques sera rapatrié par les soins de la Turquie dès la signature de la paix et dans un délai de trois semaines après cette signature.

Article 5.

Dans un but d'apaisement, les Gouvernements hellénique et turc conviennent d'étendre respectivement les bienfaits de l'amnistie à tous les prisonniers de guerre et internés civils qu'ils retiennent, aussi bien à ceux qui sont passibles ou frappés de peines pour crimes et délits de droit commun qu'à ceux qui sont passibles ou frappés de peine pour fautes contre la discipline; les deux Gouvernements sont d'accord pour les rapatrier indistinctement sans tenir compte de l'achèvement de la peine ou de la procédure engagée.

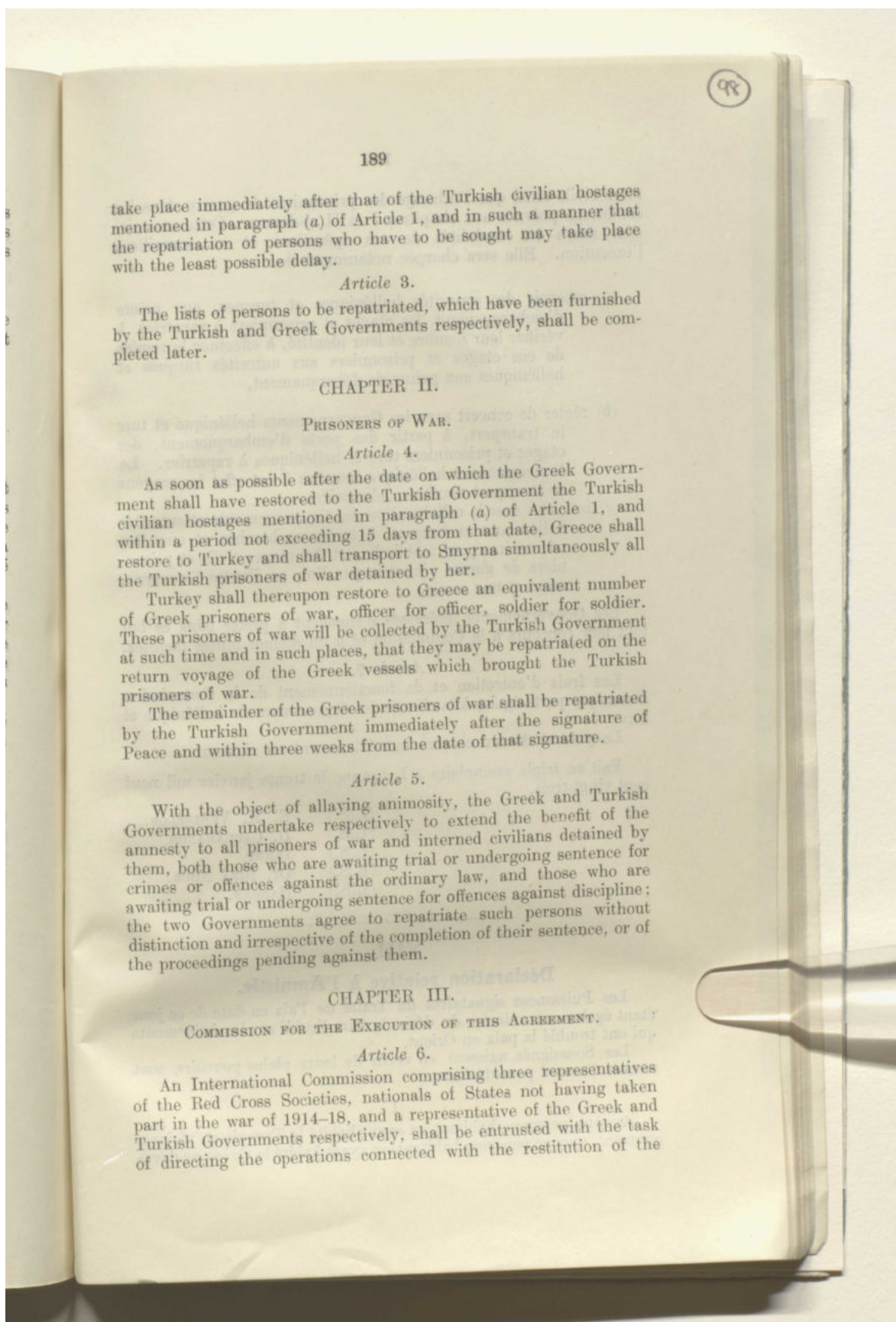
CHAPITRE III.

COMMISSION D'EXÉCUTION.

Article 6.

Une commission internationale comprenant trois représentants des Sociétés de la Croix Rouge, ressortissants à des États n'ayant pas pris part à la guerre de 1914-1918, et un représentant de chacun des Gouvernements hellénique et turc, sera chargée de diriger les opérations concernant la restitution des otages et prison-

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [98r] (200/260)



189

take place immediately after that of the Turkish civilian hostages mentioned in paragraph (a) of Article 1, and in such a manner that the repatriation of persons who have to be sought may take place with the least possible delay.

Article 3.

The lists of persons to be repatriated, which have been furnished by the Turkish and Greek Governments respectively, shall be completed later.

CHAPTER II.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

Article 4.

As soon as possible after the date on which the Greek Government shall have restored to the Turkish Government the Turkish civilian hostages mentioned in paragraph (a) of Article 1, and within a period not exceeding 15 days from that date, Greece shall restore to Turkey and shall transport to Smyrna simultaneously all the Turkish prisoners of war detained by her.

Turkey shall thereupon restore to Greece an equivalent number of Greek prisoners of war, officer for officer, soldier for soldier. These prisoners of war will be collected by the Turkish Government at such time and in such places, that they may be repatriated on the return voyage of the Greek vessels which brought the Turkish prisoners of war.

The remainder of the Greek prisoners of war shall be repatriated by the Turkish Government immediately after the signature of Peace and within three weeks from the date of that signature.

Article 5.

With the object of allaying animosity, the Greek and Turkish Governments undertake respectively to extend the benefit of the amnesty to all prisoners of war and interned civilians detained by them, both those who are awaiting trial or undergoing sentence for crimes or offences against the ordinary law, and those who are awaiting trial or undergoing sentence for offences against discipline; the two Governments agree to repatriate such persons without distinction and irrespective of the completion of their sentence, or of the proceedings pending against them.

CHAPTER III.

COMMISSION FOR THE EXECUTION OF THIS AGREEMENT.

Article 6.

An International Commission comprising three representatives of the Red Cross Societies, nationals of States not having taken part in the war of 1914-18, and a representative of the Greek and Turkish Governments respectively, shall be entrusted with the task of directing the operations connected with the restitution of the

TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [98v] (201/260)

190

niers civils ainsi que l'échange des prisonniers de guerre dans les conditions prévues aux chapitres I et II ci-dessus. Cette commission fixera les modalités de ces opérations et en surveillera l'exécution. Elle sera chargée notamment de :

- (a) recevoir des autorités helléniques et turques, aux points d'embarquement, les otages et prisonniers à rapatrier, à vérifier leur nombre et leur identité, à effectuer la remise de ces otages et prisonniers aux autorités turques et helléniques aux points de débarquement,
- (b) régler de concert avec les Gouvernements hellénique et ture le transport, à partir des ports d'embarquement, des otages et prisonniers ture et helléniques à rapatrier. Le Gouvernement hellénique fournira à cet effet les moyens de transport maritime nécessaires,
- (c) procéder avec la collaboration des Gouvernements et autorités helléniques et turques, à toutes recherches et enquêtes nécessaires pour établir le sort des otages civils et prisonniers de guerre réclamés par l'un ou l'autre Gouvernement et non remis.

Les Gouvernements intéressés s'engagent à prêter dans ce but tout leur concours à la Commission et à lui donner toutes facilités.

Article 7.

Les frais d'entretien et de fonctionnement de la Commission seront par parts égales à la charge des Gouvernements hellénique et ture.

Le présent Accord entrera immédiatement en vigueur.

Fait en triple exemplaire à Lausanne le trente janvier mil neuf cent vingt-trois.

(L.S.)	E. K. VENISELOS.
(L.S.)	D. CACLAMANOS.
(L.S.)	ISMET.
(L.S.)	DR. RIZA NOUR.
(L.S.)	HASSAN.

VIII.

Déclaration relative à l'Amnistie.

Les Puissances signataires du Traité de Paix en date de ce jour étant également animées du désir de faire l'oubli sur les événements qui ont troublé la paix en Orient,

Les Soussignés, agissant en vertu de leurs pleins pouvoirs, sont tombés d'accord pour déclarer :

I

Aucune personne habitant ou ayant habité la Turquie et, réciproquement, aucune personne habitant ou ayant habité la Grèce, ne devra

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [99r] (202/260)

191

hostages and civilian prisoners and the exchange of prisoners of war, under the conditions prescribed in Chapters I and II above. This Commission shall settle the methods by which these operations shall be effected, and shall supervise the execution thereof. The Commission shall be in particular entrusted with the duty of—

- (a.) Receiving from the Greek and Turkish Authorities at the ports of embarkation the hostages and prisoners to be repatriated, verifying their number and identity, effecting the surrender of those hostages and prisoners to the Turkish and Greek Authorities at the points of disembarkment.
- (b.) Settling in accordance with the Greek and Turkish Governments the transport from the points of embarkation of the Turkish and Greek hostages and prisoners to be repatriated. The Greek Government shall furnish with this object the necessary means of maritime transport.
- (c.) Proceeding with the collaboration of the Greek and Turkish Governments and Authorities with all researches and enquiries necessary to establish the fate of civilian hostages and of prisoners of war claimed by one or other Government and not handed over.

The Governments concerned undertake to furnish with this object all assistance to the Commission and to grant it all facilities.

Article 7.

The expenses of the maintenance and of the work of the Commission shall be borne in equal parts by the Greek and Turkish Governments.

The present Agreement will enter into force at once.

Done in triplicate at Lausanne, the 30th day of January, 1923.

(L.S.)	E. K. VENISELOS.
(L.S.)	D. CACLAMANOS.
(L.S.)	ISMET.
(L.S.)	DR. RIZA NOUR.
(L.S.)	HASSAN.

(Translation.)

VIII.

Declaration of Amnesty.

The Powers signatory of the Treaty of Peace signed this day being equally desirous to cause the events which have troubled the peace in the East to be forgotten,

The Under-signed, acting in virtue of their full powers, have agreed to make the following Declaration :—

I.

No person who inhabits or who has inhabited Turkey, and reciprocally no person who inhabits or who has inhabited Greece,

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [99v] (203/260)

192

être inquiétée ou molestée en Turquie et réciproquement en Grèce sous aucun prétexte, en raison de sa conduite militaire ou politique ou en raison d'une assistance quelconque qu'elle aurait donnée à une Puissance étrangère signataire du Traité de Paix en date de ce jour ou à ses ressortissants, entre le 1^{er} août 1914 et le 20 novembre 1922.

II

Aucun des habitants des territoires détachés de la Turquie en vertu dudit Traité de Paix ne devra également être inquiété ou molesté soit en raison de son attitude politique ou militaire contraire à la Turquie ou favorable à celle-ci, pendant la période du 1^{er} août 1914 au 20 novembre 1922, soit en raison du règlement de sa nationalité en vertu dudit Traité.

III

Amnistie pleine et entière sera respectivement accordée par le Gouvernement turc et par le Gouvernement hellénique pour tous crimes et délits commis durant la même période en connexion évidente avec les événements politiques survenus pendant cette période.

IV

Les ressortissants tures et réciproquement, les ressortissants des autres Puissances signataires du Traité de Paix en date de ce jour, qui auraient été arrêtés, poursuivis ou condamnés par les autorités desdites Puissances, ou respectivement par les autorités turques, pour des motifs de caractère politique ou militaire antérieurs au 20 novembre 1922 sur un territoire restant ture à la suite dudit Traité de Paix, bénéficieront de l'amnistie, et, s'ils sont détenus, seront remis entre les mains des autorités des États dont ils sont les ressortissants. Cette disposition est également applicable aux ressortissants tures arrêtés, poursuivis ou condamnés par les autorités des Puissances ayant occupé une partie du territoire ci-dessus visé même pour une infraction de droit commun commise avant ladite date et même s'ils ont été conduits hors de la Turquie, excepté ceux qui, à l'égard d'un membre des armées occupantes, se seraient rendus coupables d'un acte ayant entraîné la mort ou une blessure grave.

V

Toutes condamnations prononcées de ce chef seront annulées et toutes poursuites en cours seront arrêtées.

VI

Le Gouvernement turc, partageant le souci de pacification générale dont sont animées toutes les Puissances, déclare son intention de ne pas contester les opérations effectuées sous les auspices des Alliés, pendant la période comprise entre le 20 octobre 1918 et le 20 novembre 1922, dans le but de rétablir les familles dispersées en raison de la guerre et de replacer les ayants droit légitimes en possession de leurs biens.

Toutefois, cette intention n'exclut pas la possibilité d'une révision des opérations susvisées en cas de recours des intéressés. Les réclamations relatives aux personnes et aux biens seront examinées

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [100r] (204/260)

198

shall be disturbed or molested in Turkey and reciprocally in Greece, under any pretext whatsoever, on account of any military or political action taken by him, or any assistance of any kind given by him to a foreign Power signatory of the Treaty of Peace signed this day, or to the nationals of such Power, between the 1st August, 1914, and the 20th November, 1922.

II.

Similarly no inhabitant of the territories detached from Turkey under the said Treaty of Peace shall be disturbed or molested either on account of his political or military attitude against or in favour of Turkey during the period from the 1st August, 1914, to the 20th November, 1922, or of the determination of his nationality under the said Treaty.

III.

Full and complete amnesty shall be respectively granted by the Turkish Government and by the Greek Government for all crimes or offences committed during the same period which were evidently connected with the political events which have taken place during that period.

IV.

Turkish nationals, and reciprocally nationals of the other Powers signatory of the Treaty of Peace signed this day who may have been arrested, prosecuted or sentenced by the authorities of the said Powers or by the Turkish authorities respectively, for reasons of a political or military nature previous to the 20th November, 1922, on territory which remains Turkish in accordance with the said Treaty of Peace, shall benefit from the amnesty, and, if they are detained, shall be handed over to the authorities of the States of which they are the nationals. This stipulation is similarly applicable to Turkish nationals arrested, prosecuted or sentenced by the authorities of the Powers who have occupied a portion of the above-mentioned territory even for a transgression of the ordinary law committed before that date, and even if they have been removed from Turkey, excepting those who have committed, against a person belonging to the armies of occupation, an assault which has entailed death or a grievous wound.

V.

All sentences pronounced for the above reasons shall be annulled, and any proceedings already instituted shall be stayed.

VI.

The Turkish Government, sharing the desire for general pacification with which all the Powers are animated, declare their intention not to contest the measures carried out under the auspices of the Allied Powers during the period between the 20th October, 1918, and the 20th November, 1922, with the object of re-establishing families scattered owing to the war and of replacing legitimate proprietors in possession of their goods.

However, this intention does not exclude the possibility of any revision of the above-mentioned measures in the event of a request to that effect being made by the interested parties. Claims respecting

[10868]

H

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [100v] (205/260)

194

par une commission composée d'un délégué du Croissant-Rouge et d'un délégué de la Croix-Rouge. En cas de divergence, ces derniers choisiront un surarbitre; s'ils ne peuvent pas s'entendre sur ce choix, le surarbitre sera désigné par le Conseil de la Société des Nations.

VII

Les Gouvernements britannique, français et italien, reconnaissant l'intérêt de la mesure d'apaisement qui a fait l'objet de l'Article 5 de l'Accord intervenu le 30 janvier 1923 entre le Gouvernement hellénique et le Gouvernement turc relativement à la restitution des internés civils et à l'échange des prisonniers de guerre, se déclarent disposés à adopter, moyennant réciprocité de la part du Gouvernement turc, les mêmes dispositions au bénéfice des prisonniers de guerre et internés civils turcs qu'ils pourraient encore détenir, à l'exception de ceux qui auraient commis des crimes et délits de droit commun postérieurement à la date du 20 novembre 1922.

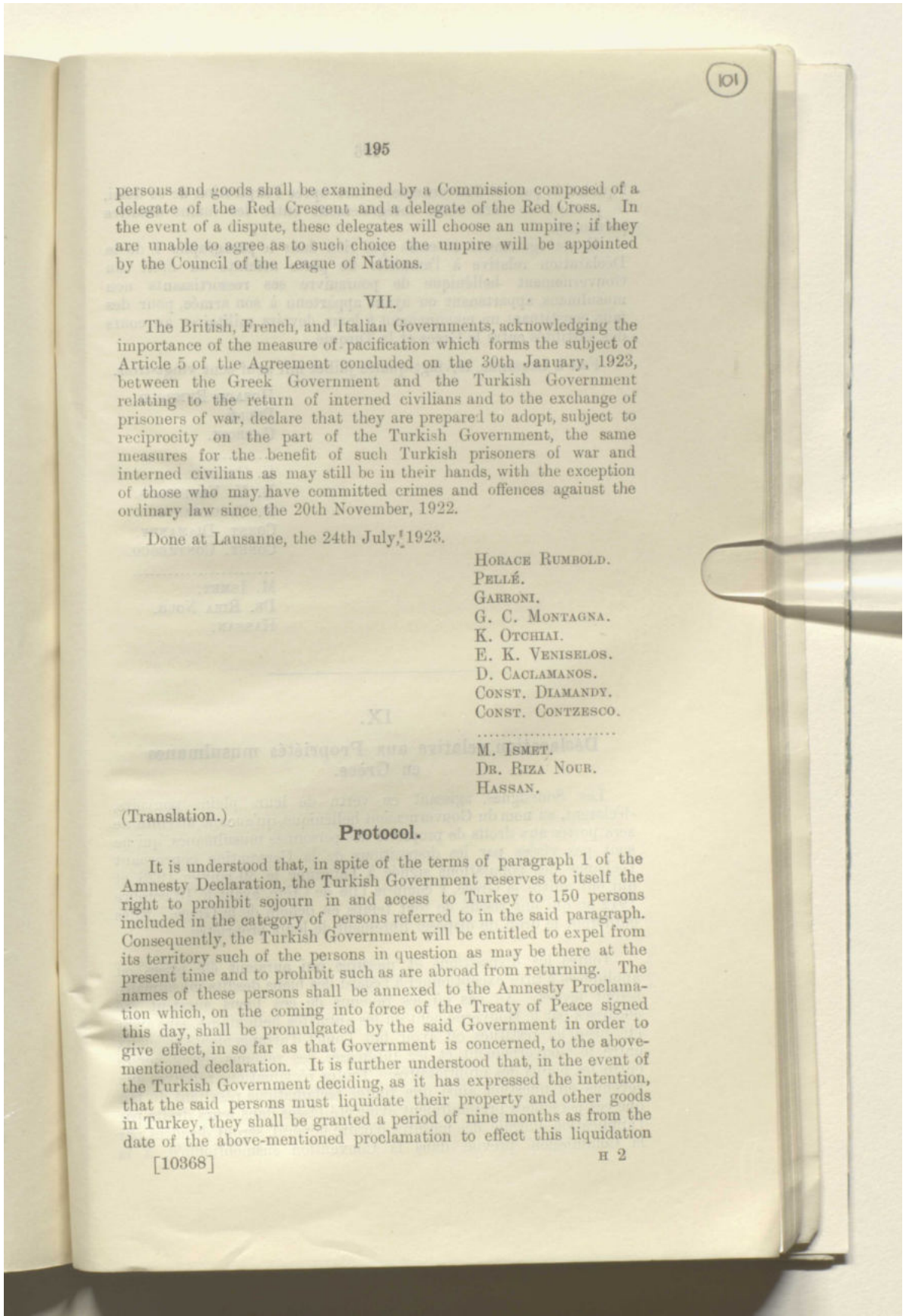
Fait à Lausanne, le vingt-quatre juillet mil neuf cent vingt-trois.

HORACE RUMBOLD.
PELLÉ.
GARRONI.
G. C. MONTAGNA.
K. OTCHIAI.
E. K. VENISELOS.
D. CACLAMANOS.
CONST. DIAMANDY.
CONST. CONTZESCO.
.....
M. ISMET.
DR. RIZA NOUR.
HASSAN.

Protocole.

Il est entendu que, nonobstant le paragraphe I de la Déclaration relative à l'amnistie, le Gouvernement turc se réserve le droit d'interdire le séjour et l'accès en Turquie à cent cinquante personnes rentrant dans la catégorie des individus visés audit paragraphe. En conséquence, le Gouvernement turc pourra expulser de son territoire celles des personnes en question qui s'y trouveraient actuellement et interdire le retour de celles qui sont à l'étranger. Les noms de ces personnes seront annexés à la proclamation d'amnistie qui, lors de la mise en vigueur du Traité de Paix en date de ce jour, sera promulguée par ledit Gouvernement afin de donner suite, en ce qui le concerne, à la Déclaration susvisée. Il est, en outre, entendu qu'au cas où le Gouvernement turc déciderait, ainsi qu'il en a exprimé l'intention, que lesdites personnes aient à procéder à la liquidation de leurs propriétés et autres biens en Turquie, il leur sera laissé un délai de neuf mois, à partir de la date de la proclamation susmentionnée, pour effectuer cette liquidation de leur propre gré, et qu'en cas de

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [101r] (206/260)



persons and goods shall be examined by a Commission composed of a delegate of the Red Crescent and a delegate of the Red Cross. In the event of a dispute, these delegates will choose an umpire; if they are unable to agree as to such choice the umpire will be appointed by the Council of the League of Nations.

VII.

The British, French, and Italian Governments, acknowledging the importance of the measure of pacification which forms the subject of Article 5 of the Agreement concluded on the 30th January, 1923, between the Greek Government and the Turkish Government relating to the return of interned civilians and to the exchange of prisoners of war, declare that they are prepared to adopt, subject to reciprocity on the part of the Turkish Government, the same measures for the benefit of such Turkish prisoners of war and interned civilians as may still be in their hands, with the exception of those who may have committed crimes and offences against the ordinary law since the 20th November, 1922.

Done at Lausanne, the 24th July, 1923.

- HORACE RUMBOLD.
- PELLÉ.
- GARRONI.
- G. C. MONTAGNA.
- K. OTCHIAL.
- E. K. VENISELOS.
- D. CACLAMANOS.
- CONST. DIAMANDY.
- CONST. CONTZESCO.

XI.

- M. ISMET.
- DR. RIZA NOUR.
- HASSAN.

(Translation.)

Protocol.

It is understood that, in spite of the terms of paragraph 1 of the Amnesty Declaration, the Turkish Government reserves to itself the right to prohibit sojourn in and access to Turkey to 150 persons included in the category of persons referred to in the said paragraph. Consequently, the Turkish Government will be entitled to expel from its territory such of the persons in question as may be there at the present time and to prohibit such as are abroad from returning. The names of these persons shall be annexed to the Amnesty Proclamation which, on the coming into force of the Treaty of Peace signed this day, shall be promulgated by the said Government in order to give effect, in so far as that Government is concerned, to the above-mentioned declaration. It is further understood that, in the event of the Turkish Government deciding, as it has expressed the intention, that the said persons must liquidate their property and other goods in Turkey, they shall be granted a period of nine months as from the date of the above-mentioned proclamation to effect this liquidation

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [101v] (207/260)

196

liquidation par le Gouvernement turc après l'expiration de ce délai, le produit en sera versé intégralement entre les mains desdites personnes.

Il est également entendu que rien dans le paragraphe I de la Déclaration relative à l'amnistie ne porte atteinte au droit du Gouvernement hellénique de poursuivre ses ressortissants non musulmans, appartenant ou ayant appartenu à son armée, pour des faits constituant un manquement à leurs devoirs militaires au cours des hostilités entre la Grèce et la Turquie.

Fait à Lausanne, le vingt-quatre juillet mil neuf cent vingt-trois.

HORACE RUMBOLD.
PELLÉ.
GARRONI.

.....
K. OTCHIAL.
E. K. VENISELOS.
D. CACLAMANOS.
CONST. DIAMANDY.
CONST. CONTZESCO.

.....
M. ISMET.
DR. RIZA NOUR.
HASSAN.

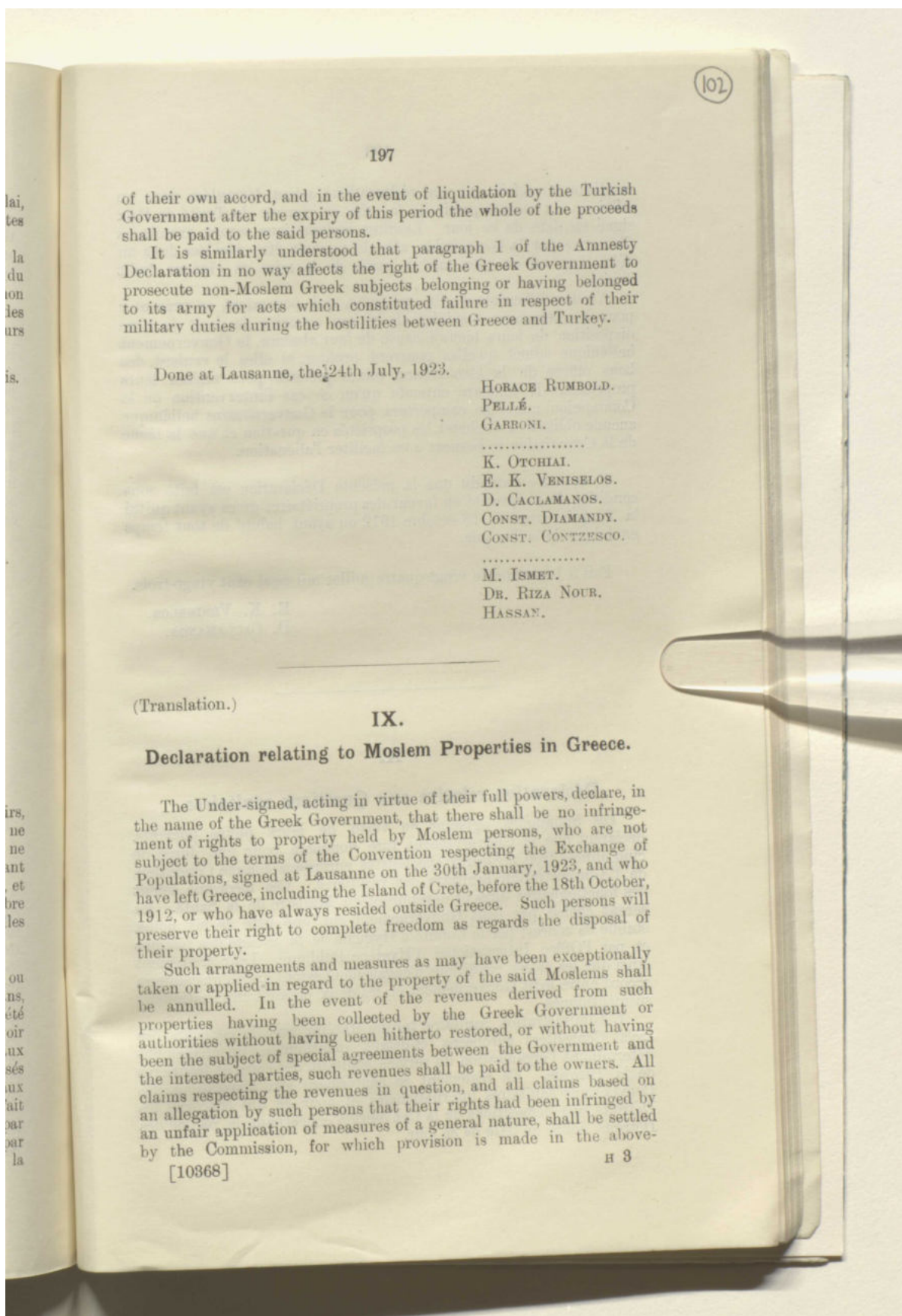
IX.

Déclaration relative aux Propriétés musulmanes en Grèce.

Les Soussignés, agissant en vertu de leurs pleins pouvoirs, déclarent, au nom du Gouvernement hellénique, qu'aucune atteinte ne sera portée aux droits de propriété des personnes musulmanes, qui ne sont pas visées par les dispositions de la Convention concernant l'échange des populations signée à Lausanne le 30 janvier 1923, et qui ont quitté la Grèce, y compris l'île de Crète, avant le 18 octobre 1912 ou qui ont résidé de tout temps en dehors de la Grèce. Elles garderont le droit de disposer librement de leurs propriétés.

Toutes les dispositions et mesures qui auraient été prises ou appliquées à titre exceptionnel à l'égard des biens desdits musulmans, seront levées. Au cas où les revenus de ces biens auraient été encaissés par le Gouvernement ou les autorités helléniques, sans avoir été jusqu'ici restitués ou avoir fait l'objet d'arrangements spéciaux entre le Gouvernement et les intéressés, ces revenus seront versés entre les mains des propriétaires. Toutes réclamations relatives aux revenus en question ainsi que toutes réclamations résultant du fait que ces personnes prétendraient avoir été lésées dans leurs droits par l'application inégale des mesures d'ordre général, seront décidées par la Commission prévue dans la Convention susmentionnée, à la

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [102r] (208/260)



'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [102v] (209/260)

198

condition toutefois que ces réclamations soient formulées dans un délai de six mois à partir de la mise en vigueur du Traité de Paix signé en date de ce jour. Lesdites réclamations seront examinées d'urgence par la Commission, afin de pouvoir être décidées dans un délai d'un an au plus tard à partir de la mise en vigueur dudit Traité.

Vu les difficultés d'ordre pratique, qui pourraient se présenter pour les personnes susvisées en ce qui concerne le droit de libre disposition de leurs biens à cause de leur absence, le Gouvernement hellénique admet qu'elles pourront profiter, si elles le veulent, des bons offices de la Commission mixte précitée pour aliéner leurs propriétés. Il demeure entendu qu'en ce cas l'intervention de la Commission mixte ne comportera pour le Gouvernement hellénique aucune obligation d'acheter les propriétés en question et que la tâche de la Commission se bornera à en faciliter l'aliénation.

Il demeure entendu que la présente Déclaration est faite sous condition de réciprocité en faveur des propriétaires grecs ayant quitté la Turquie avant le 18 octobre 1912 ou ayant habité de tout temps en dehors de la Turquie.

Fait à Lausanne, le vingt-quatre juillet mil neuf cent vingt-trois.

E. K. VENISELOS.
D. CACLAMANOS.

X.

Déclaration relative aux Questions sanitaires.

Les Soussignés, agissant en vertu de leurs pleins pouvoirs, déclarent que le Gouvernement turc nommera pour une durée de cinq années trois médecins spécialistes européens comme Conseillers de l'Administration sanitaire des frontières. Ces médecins seront des fonctionnaires turcs et dépendront du Ministre de la Santé. Ils seront choisis par ledit Gouvernement sur une liste de six noms, établie de concert par le Comité d'Hygiène de la Société des Nations et par l'Office International d'Hygiène Publique. Leur traitement ainsi que les autres conditions d'engagement seront fixés d'un commun accord entre ledit Gouvernement et les deux organes internationaux susmentionnés.

L'Administration sanitaire turque établira, avec le concours des trois Conseillers européens ci-dessus mentionnés, un règlement déterminant l'organisation du service sanitaire des côtes et frontières de la Turquie. Ce règlement se conformera aux dispositions des Conventions sanitaires internationales et, pour ce qui concerne les Détroits, aux dispositions de la Convention concernant le régime des Détroits signée en date de ce jour.

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [103r] (210/260)

199

mentioned Convention, subject, nevertheless, to the condition that such claims shall be made within a period of six months from the entry into force of the Treaty of Peace signed this day. The said claims shall be examined at once by the Commission, in order that they may be settled within a year's time at the most from the coming into force of the said Treaty.

In view of the difficulties of a practical nature with which the above-mentioned persons might be confronted, by reason of their absence, as regards their right to dispose freely of their goods, the Greek Government agrees that they shall be able to take advantage, if they so desire, of the services of the above-mentioned Mixed Commission to dispose of their property. It is understood that in this event intervention on the part of the Mixed Commission will entail no obligation for the Greek Government to purchase the properties in question, and that the task of the Commission will be limited to facilitating the disposal thereof.

It is understood that the present Declaration is made on the condition that reciprocity shall be granted to Greek owners of property who have left Turkey before the 18th October, 1912, or who have always resided outside Turkey.

Done at Lausanne, the 24th July, 1923.

E. K. VENISELOS.
D. CACLAMANOS.

(Translation.)

X.

Declaration relating to Sanitary Matters.

The Undersigned, acting in virtue of their full powers, declare that the Turkish Government will appoint for a period of five years three European medical specialists as counsellors for the sanitary administration of the frontiers. These medical specialists shall be Turkish officials and shall be attached to the Ministry of Health. They shall be chosen by the said Government from a list of six names, prepared in agreement by the Health Committee of the League of Nations and by the International Bureau of Public Health. Their salary, as well as the other terms of their appointment, shall be settled by agreement between the said Government and the two above-mentioned international organisations.

The Turkish Sanitary Administration shall establish, with the help of the three above-mentioned European counsellors, regulations for the organisation of the sanitary administration of the coasts and frontiers of Turkey. These regulations shall be in accordance with the terms of the International Sanitary Conventions, and, in so far as the Straits are concerned, with the terms of the Straits Convention signed this day.

[1036S]

H 4

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [103v] (211/260)

200

Le produit des taxes sanitaires perçues par l'Administration turque sera exclusivement affecté aux besoins du service sanitaire de la Turquie, et figurera dans un budget annexe, qui sera dressé à cette fin par les soins du Ministère de la Santé.

Fait à Lausanne, le vingt-quatre juillet mil neuf cent vingt-trois.

ISMET.
DR. RIZA NOUR.
HASSAN.

XI.

Déclaration sur l'Administration judiciaire.

La Délégation turque a déjà eu l'occasion de faire connaître que le Gouvernement de la Grande Assemblée Nationale de Turquie est en mesure d'assurer aux étrangers devant les tribunaux turcs toutes les garanties d'une bonne justice et qu'il est à même d'y veiller dans le plein exercice de sa souveraineté et sans aucune intervention étrangère. Il n'en est pas moins disposé à faire procéder à des enquêtes et études pour introduire telles réformes que justifierait le progrès des mœurs et de la civilisation.

Dans cet esprit, les Soussignés, agissant en vertu de leurs pleins pouvoirs, tiennent à faire la déclaration suivante :

1

Le Gouvernement turc se propose de prendre incessamment à son service, pour la période qu'il jugera nécessaire et qui ne sera pas inférieure à cinq années, des conseillers légistes européens, qu'il choisira sur une liste dressée par la Cour permanente de Justice Internationale de la Haye parmi les jurisconsultes ressortissants des pays n'ayant pas participé à la guerre de 1914-1918, et qui seront engagés comme fonctionnaires turcs.

2

Ces Conseillers légistes dépendront du Ministre de la Justice et auront leur siège, les uns dans la ville de Constantinople et les autres dans la ville de Smyrne. Ils participeront aux travaux des commissions législatives et seront chargés de suivre, sans s'immiscer dans l'exercice des fonctions des magistrats, le fonctionnement des juridictions civiles, commerciales et pénales turques, et d'adresser au Ministre de la Justice tous rapports qu'ils estimeraient nécessaires ; ils auront qualité pour recevoir toutes plaintes auxquelles pourraient donner lieu soit l'administration de la justice civile, commerciale ou pénale, soit l'exécution des peines, soit l'application des lois, avec mission d'en rendre compte au Ministre de la Justice à l'effet d'assurer la stricte observation de la législation turque.

Ils auront également qualité pour recevoir les plaintes auxquelles pourraient donner lieu les visites domiciliaires, perquisitions ou

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [104r] (212/260)

201

The yield of the sanitary taxes exacted by the Turkish Administration shall be exclusively applied to the needs of the sanitary administration of Turkey, and shall appear in a special budget, which shall be prepared for this purpose by the Ministry of Health.

Done at Lausanne, the 24th July, 1923.

ISMET.
DR. RIZA NOUR.
HASSAN.

(Translation.)

XI.

Declaration relating to the Administration of Justice.

The Turkish Delegation has already had occasion to state that the Government of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey is in a position to ensure to foreigners before the Turkish Courts all the safeguards of a good judicial system and to provide therefor in the exercise of its full sovereignty and without any kind of foreign interference. It is nevertheless prepared to have an investigation made and to cause the situation to be studied with a view to the institution of such reforms as may be rendered advisable by the development of manners and civilisation.

Animated by this spirit, the Undersigned, acting in virtue of their full powers, desire to make the following Declaration :—

1.

The Turkish Government proposes to take immediately into its service, for such period as it may consider necessary, not being less than five years, a number of European legal counsellors whom it will select from a list prepared by the Permanent Court of International Justice of The Hague from among jurists nationals of countries which did not take part in the war of 1914-1918, and who will be engaged as Turkish officials.

2.

These legal counsellors will serve under the Minister of Justice ; some will be posted in the city of Constantinople and others in the city of Smyrna. They will take part in the work of the legislative commissions. It will be their duty to observe, without interfering in the performance by the magistrates of their duties, the working of the Turkish civil, commercial and criminal courts, and to forward to the Minister of Justice such reports as they may consider necessary ; they will be authorised to receive all complaints to which the administration of justice in civil, commercial or criminal matters, the execution of sentences, or the manner of application of the law may give rise, with a view to bringing such complaints to the notice of the Minister of Justice in order to ensure the strict observance of the provisions of Turkish law.

Similarly, they will be authorised to receive such complaints as may be caused by domiciliary visits, perquisitions or arrests ; more-

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [104v] (213/260)

202

arrestations, ces mesures étant, d'autre part, dans les circonscriptions judiciaires de Constantinople et de Smyrne, portées sans délai, dès qu'elles sont effectuées, à la connaissance du Conseiller légiste par le représentant sur place du Ministre de la Justice ; ce magistrat aura, en pareil cas, qualité pour correspondre directement avec le Conseiller légiste.

3

Dans les matières correctionnelles, la mise en liberté sous caution devra toujours être prononcée, à moins que la sécurité publique ne soit de ce fait compromise, ou que la mise en liberté provisoire n'entrave la bonne marche de l'instruction de l'affaire.

4

Tous compromis et clauses compromissaires en matière civile ou commerciale sont permis et les décisions arbitrales ainsi rendues seront exécutées sur le visa du Président du Tribunal de première instance, qui ne pourra refuser son visa qu'au cas où la décision serait contraire à l'ordre public.

5

La présente Déclaration sera valable pour une durée de cinq ans.

Fait à Lausanne, le vingt-quatre juillet mil neuf cent vingt-trois.

ISMET.
DR. RIZA NOUR.
HASSAN.

XII.

Protocole relatif à certaines Concessions accordées dans l'Empire ottoman.

L'Empire britannique, la France, l'Italie, la Grèce, la Roumanie, l'État Serbe-Croate-Slovène et la Turquie étant désireux de régler, d'un commun accord, les questions relatives à certaines concessions accordées dans l'Empire ottoman,

Les soussignés, dûment autorisés, conviennent des dispositions suivantes :

SECTION I.

Article 1.

Sont maintenus les contrats de concession, ainsi que les accords subséquents y relatifs, dûment intervenus avant le 29 octobre 1914 entre le Gouvernement ottoman ou toute autorité locale d'une part, et, d'autre part, les ressortissants (y compris les sociétés) des Puissances contractantes autres que la Turquie.

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [105r] (214/260)

208

over, these measures shall, in the judicial districts of Constantinople and of Smyrna, be brought, immediately after their execution, to the notice of the legal counsellor by the local representative of the Minister of Justice; this official shall in such cases be authorised to correspond direct with the legal counsellor.

3.

In cases of minor offences release on bail shall always be ordered, unless this entails danger to public safety or unless such provisional release is calculated to impede the investigation of the case.

4.

In civil or commercial matters all references to arbitration and clauses in agreements providing therefor are allowed, and the arbitral decisions rendered in pursuance thereof shall be executed on being signed by the President of the Court of First Instance, who shall not refuse his signature unless the decision should be contrary to public order.

5.

The present Declaration shall remain in force for a period of five years.

Done at Lausanne, the 24th July, 1923.

ISMET.
DR. RIZA NOUR.
HASSAN.

(Translation.)

XII.

Protocol relating to Certain Concessions granted in the Ottoman Empire.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE, FRANCE, ITALY, GREECE, ROUMANIA, THE SERB-CROAT-SLOVENE STATE AND TURKEY, being desirous of settling by agreement questions relating to certain concessions granted in the Ottoman Empire,

The Undersigned, duly authorised, agree as follows :—

SECTION I.

Article 1.

Concessionary contracts and subsequent agreements relating thereto, duly entered into before the 29th October, 1914, between the Ottoman Government or any local authority, on the one hand, and nationals (including Companies) of the Contracting Powers, other than Turkey, on the other hand, are maintained.

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [105v] (215/260)

204

Article 2.

i. Sur la demande du Gouvernement turc, seront suspendues les opérations visées aux conventions passées entre le Gouvernement ottoman et Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth and Co. Limited et Vickers Limited pendant les années 1913 et 1914, en ce qui concerne la constitution et la concession de la Société impériale ottomane cointéressée des docks, arsenaux et constructions navales.

Des négociations seront ouvertes entre les deux parties, ayant pour but la modification des conditions de ces conventions, ou l'octroi d'une nouvelle concession pour une entreprise d'une importance jugée égale.

Au cas où, dans un délai de six mois à dater de la mise en vigueur du Traité de Paix en date de ce jour, un accord n'interviendrait pas entre le Gouvernement turc et lesdites sociétés, soit pour la modification des conditions desdites conventions, soit pour l'octroi d'une nouvelle concession, les sociétés sus-indiquées auront le droit de soumettre aux experts désignés conformément à l'Article 5, la fixation des conditions de la nouvelle concession qui sera la compensation de la résiliation des anciennes conventions.

Il est entendu, toutefois, qu'au cas où les conditions fixées par les experts pour la nouvelle concession ne seraient pas de la convenance de l'une ou de l'autre des parties, le Gouvernement turc s'engage à verser auxdites sociétés telle indemnité que les experts jugeront équitable pour le dommage effectivement subi du fait de la résiliation de leur ancienne concession.

ii. Au cas où, dans un délai de six mois à dater de la mise en vigueur du Traité de Paix en date de ce jour, la Régie générale des chemins de fer n'aurait pas été, pour une raison quelconque, remise en possession de la concession qui lui a été donnée en 1914 pour la construction et l'exploitation du chemin de fer Samsoun-Sivas, le Gouvernement turc s'engage à accorder à cette société, sur sa demande, une nouvelle concession à titre de compensation. A défaut d'accord sur l'équivalence de cette compensation, il appartiendra aux experts, désignés conformément à l'Article 5, de déterminer, en vue de cette équivalence, l'étendue et les conditions d'exploitation de cette nouvelle concession.

Il est entendu que, si la Régie générale est remise en possession de la concession Samsoun-Sivas, cette concession sera réadaptée, conformément à la procédure d'expertise prévue par l'Article 5. Au cas de compensation par une nouvelle concession, il sera également tenu compte de la faculté de réadaptation.

Au cas où les conditions de la nouvelle concession, déterminées par les experts, ne seraient pas de la convenance de l'une ou l'autre des parties, le Gouvernement turc s'engage à verser à la Société telle indemnité que les experts jugeront équitable pour les dommages effectivement subis du fait de la résiliation de la concession du chemin de fer Samsoun-Sivas et pour les dépenses effectuées par la Société pour les travaux d'étude sur place des autres sections du réseau de la Mer Noire.

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [106r] (216/260)

205

Article 2.

(i) On the request of the Turkish Government, the operations contemplated in the agreements entered into between the Ottoman Government and Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth and Company, Limited, and Vickers, Limited, during the years 1913 and 1914, relating to the constitution and the concession of the Société Impériale Ottomane Cointéressée des Docks, Arsenaux et Constructions Navales will be suspended.

Negotiations shall be entered into between the two parties with a view to the modification of the provisions of these agreements or the grant of a new concession for an undertaking of equal importance.

If, within six months from the coming into force of the Treaty of Peace signed this day, an agreement shall not have been come to between the Turkish Government and the said companies, either for the modification of the provisions of the said agreements or for the grant of a new concession, the companies mentioned above shall have the right to submit to experts, appointed in accordance with the provisions of Article 5, the settlement of the conditions of the new concession to be granted as compensation for the cancellation of the old agreements.

It is nevertheless understood that, if the conditions settled by the experts for the new concession are not acceptable to one or other of the parties, the Turkish Government undertakes to pay to the said companies such indemnity for the loss actually suffered for the cancellation of their old concession as the experts determine to be equitable.

(ii) If, within six months from the coming into force of the Treaty of Peace signed this day, the Régie Générale des Chemins de fer shall not, for any reason, have been restored to the possession of the concession which was given to it in 1914 for the construction and exploitation of the Samsun-Sivas Railway, the Turkish Government undertakes to grant to this company, at its request, a new concession by way of compensation. In default of agreement as to the equivalence of this compensation, the extent and conditions of exploitation of this new concession necessary to give compensation will be determined by experts appointed in accordance with Article 5.

It is understood that, if the Régie Générale is restored to the possession of the Samsun-Sivas Concession, it will be re-adapted in accordance with the procedure for settlement by experts provided for by Article 5. In case of compensation by a new concession due regard will also be had to the power of re-adaptation.

If the conditions of the new concession, as determined by the experts, are not acceptable to one or other of the parties, the Turkish Government undertakes to pay to the company such indemnity as the experts determine to be equitable for the loss actually suffered from the cancellation of the concession for the Samsun-Sivas Railway and for the expenses to which the company has been put for the survey and investigation work on the spot in respect of the other sections of the Black Sea Railway system.

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [106v] (217/260)

206

La Turquie sera entièrement libérée de tout engagement envers la Société, soit par la remise de la Société en possession de la concession Samsoun-Sivas, soit par l'octroi de la nouvelle concession, soit, enfin, par le versement de l'indemnité, dans les conditions prévues ci-dessus.

Article 3.

Les sommes revenant, après règlement des comptes, à l'État ou aux bénéficiaires des contrats et accords visés aux Articles 1 et 2, à raison d'une utilisation par l'État, sur son territoire actuel, de la propriété ou des services desdits bénéficiaires, seront payées conformément aux contrats ou accords existants ou, à défaut de contrats ou accords, conformément à la procédure d'expertise prévue par le présent Protocole.

Article 4.

Sous réserve des dispositions de l'Article 6, les clauses des contrats et accords subséquents visés à l'Article 1 seront, d'un commun accord et en ce qui concerne les deux parties, mises en conformité des conditions économiques nouvelles.

Article 5.

Faute d'entente dans le délai d'un an à compter de la mise en vigueur du Traité de Paix en date de ce jour, les parties adopteront les dispositions qui seront considérées, tant en ce qui concerne le règlement des comptes que la réadaptation des concessions, comme convenables et équitables par deux experts qu'il appartiendra aux parties de désigner dans un délai de deux mois à compter de l'expiration du délai d'un an prévu ci-dessus. En cas de désaccord, ces experts s'en référeront à un tiers expert désigné, dans un délai de deux mois, par le Gouvernement turc sur une liste de trois personnes ressortissantes de pays n'ayant pas participé à la guerre de 1914-1918, liste dressée par le chef du Département Fédéral des Travaux publics suisse.

Article 6.

Les bénéficiaires de contrats de concession visés à l'Article 1 qui n'auraient pas reçu, à la date de ce jour, un commencement d'application, ne pourront pas se prévaloir des dispositions du présent Protocole relatives à la réadaptation. Ces contrats pourront être résiliés sur la demande du concessionnaire présentée dans un délai de six mois à compter de la mise en vigueur du Traité de Paix en date de ce jour. En ce cas, le concessionnaire aura droit, s'il y a lieu, pour les travaux d'étude, à telle indemnité qui, à défaut d'accord entre les parties, sera considérée comme équitable par les experts prévus au présent Protocole.

Article 7.

Les accords intervenus entre le 30 octobre 1918 et le 1^{er} novembre 1922 entre le Gouvernement ottoman et les bénéficiaires des contrats et concessions visés à l'Article 1, ainsi que les contrats entre particuliers, comportant transfert de concession, conclus pendant cette période, demeureront en vigueur jusqu'à ce qu'ils aient reçu

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [107r] (218/260)

207

Turkey will be entirely freed from all liability to the company, either by the restoration of the company to possession of the Samsun-Sivas Concession, or by the grant of the new concession, or, lastly, by the payment of an indemnity in accordance with the provisions set out above.

Article 3.

The amount due, after settlement of accounts, to the State or to beneficiaries under contracts and agreements referred to in Articles 1 and 2, in respect of the use by the State, on the territory which it now possesses, of the property or the services of the said beneficiaries shall be paid in accordance with existing contracts or agreements or, in default of contracts or agreements, in accordance with the procedure of settlement by experts provided for by the present Protocol.

Article 4.

Subject to the provisions of Article 6, the provisions of the contracts and subsequent agreements referred to in Article 1 shall, by agreement, and as regards both parties, be put into conformity with the new economic conditions.

Article 5.

In the absence of agreement within one year from the coming into force of the Treaty of Peace signed this day, the parties will adopt the provisions regarding both the settlement of accounts and the re-adaptation of concessions, which are considered suitable and equitable by two experts, to be nominated by the parties within two months from the expiration of the period of one year mentioned above. In case of disagreement, these experts will refer the question to a third expert selected within two months by the Turkish Government from a list of three persons, nationals of countries not having participated in the war of 1914-1918, prepared by the head of the Swiss Federal Department of Public Works.

Article 6.

Beneficiaries under concessionary contracts referred to in Article 1, which have not, on the date of this Protocol, begun to be put into operation, cannot avail themselves of the provisions of this Protocol relating to re-adaptation. These contracts may be dissolved on the request of the concessionaire made within six months from the coming into force of the Treaty of Peace signed this day. In such case the concessionaire will be entitled, if there is ground for it, to such indemnity in respect of the survey and investigation work as, in default of agreement between the parties, shall be considered equitable by the experts provided for in this Protocol.

Article 7.

Agreements entered into between the 30th October, 1918, and the 1st November, 1922, between the Ottoman Government and beneficiaries under contracts and concessions referred to in Article 1, as well as contracts between individuals involving the transfer of a concession entered into during this period, shall remain in force until

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [107v] (219/260)

208

l'approbation du Gouvernement turc. Au cas où cette approbation ne serait pas accordée, il sera alloué, s'il y a lieu, aux concessionnaires, pour le préjudice effectivement subi, une indemnité à fixer par les experts désignés dans les conditions indiquées à l'Article 5. Cette disposition ne porte pas atteinte, en ce qui concerne les contrats antérieurs au 29 octobre 1914, au droit à réadaptation prévu par le présent Protocole.

Article 8.

Les dispositions du présent Protocole ne s'appliquent pas aux accords intervenus, depuis le 25 avril 1920, entre le Gouvernement de la Grande Assemblée Nationale de Turquie et des concessionnaires.

SECTION II.

Article 9.

Dans les territoires détachés de la Turquie en vertu du Traité de paix en date de ce jour, l'État successeur est pleinement subrogé dans les droits et charges de la Turquie vis-à-vis des ressortissants des autres Puissances contractantes et des sociétés dans lesquelles les capitaux des ressortissants desdites Puissances sont prépondérants, bénéficiaires de contrats de concession passés avant le 29 octobre 1914 avec le Gouvernement ottoman ou toute autorité locale ottomane. Il en sera de même, dans les territoires détachés de la Turquie à la suite des guerres balkaniques, en ce qui concerne les contrats de concession passés, avant la mise en vigueur du traité par lequel le transfert du territoire a été stipulé, avec le Gouvernement ottoman ou toute autorité locale ottomane. Cette subrogation aura effet à dater de la mise en vigueur du traité par lequel le transfert du territoire a été stipulé, sauf en ce qui concerne les territoires détachés par le Traité de Paix en date de ce jour, pour lesquels la subrogation aura effet à dater du 30 octobre 1918.

Article 10.

Les stipulations de la Section I du présent Protocole, à l'exception des Articles 7 et 8, seront appliquées aux contrats visés à l'Article 9. L'Article 3 ne s'appliquera dans les territoires détachés qu'au cas où la propriété ou les services des concessionnaires auraient été utilisés par l'État exerçant l'autorité sur ce territoire.

Article 11.

Toute société constituée conformément à la loi ottomane et fonctionnant dans des territoires détachés de la Turquie, soit à la suite des guerres balkaniques, soit en vertu du Traité de Paix en date de ce jour, et où les intérêts des ressortissants des Puissances contractantes autres que la Turquie sont prépondérants, aura, pendant cinq ans à dater de la mise en vigueur dudit Traité, la faculté de transférer ses biens, droits et intérêts à toute autre société constituée en conformité de la loi, soit de l'État exerçant l'autorité sur le territoire en question, soit de l'une des Puissances contractantes autres que la Turquie dont les ressortissants contrôlent la

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [108r] (220/260)

209

they have received the approval of the Turkish Government. If this approval should not be granted, compensation shall, if there is ground for it, be paid to the concessionnaires in respect of the loss actually suffered, the amount being fixed by experts appointed as provided in Article 5. This provision shall not prejudice, as regards contracts previous to the 24th October, 1914, the right of readaptation provided for by this Protocol.

Article 8.

The provisions of this Protocol do not apply to agreements entered into since the 25th April, 1920, between the Government of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey and concessionnaires.

SECTION II.

Article 9.

In territories detached from Turkey under the Treaty of Peace signed this day, the State which acquires the territory is fully subrogated as regards the rights and obligations of Turkey towards the nationals of the other Contracting Powers, and companies in which the capital of the nationals of the said Powers is preponderant, who are beneficiaries under concessionary contracts entered into before the 29th October, 1914, with the Ottoman Government or any local Ottoman authority. The same provision will apply in territories detached from Turkey after the Balkan Wars so far as regards concessionary contracts entered into with the Ottoman Government or any Ottoman local authority before the coming into force of the Treaty providing for the transfer of the territory. This subrogation will have effect as from the coming into force of the treaty by which the transfer of territory was effected except as regards territories detached by the Treaty of Peace signed this day, in respect of which the subrogation will have effect as from the 30th October, 1918.

Article 10.

The provisions of Section I of this Protocol, except Articles 7 and 8, will be applied to the contracts referred to in Article 9. Article 3 will only have effect in detached territories where the property or the services of the concessionnaires were utilised by the State exercising authority in such territory.

Article 11.

Any company formed in accordance with Ottoman law and carrying on its business in territory detached from Turkey, either after the Balkan Wars or under the Treaty of Peace signed this day, in which the interests of nationals of the Contracting Powers other than Turkey are preponderant, will have, within five years from the coming into force of the said Treaty, the right to transfer its property, rights and interests to any other company formed in accordance with the law, either of the State exercising authority on the territory in question, or of one of the Contracting Powers other than Turkey whose nationals control the first-named company. The company to

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [108v] (221/260)

210

société précédente. La société à qui les biens, droits et intérêts auront été transférés jouira des mêmes droits et privilèges dont jouissait la société précédente, y compris ceux que lui confèrent les dispositions du présent Protocole.

Article 12.

Les dispositions de l'Article 11 ne s'appliquent pas aux sociétés concessionnaires de services publics dont une partie de l'exploitation demeurerait en territoire turc.

Toutefois, lesdites sociétés pourront bénéficier des dispositions des Articles 11 et 13, pour les parties de leur exploitation situées en dehors de la Turquie, en transférant lesdites parties à une nouvelle société.

Article 13.

Les sociétés auxquelles seront transférés, en vertu de l'Article 11, des biens, droits et intérêts de sociétés ottomanes, ne seront soumises, sur les territoires détachés de la Turquie, à aucune taxe spéciale du fait de ce transfert ou de leur constitution en vue de ce transfert, s'il n'y est fait obstacle par des conventions internationales en vigueur. Il en sera de même sur le territoire de celle des Puissances contractantes dont ces sociétés prendraient la nationalité, à moins que cette Puissance n'y fasse opposition en vertu de sa législation propre.

Fait à Lausanne, le 24 juillet 1923.

HORACE RUMBOLD.
PELLÉ.
GARBONI.
G. C. MONTAGNA.
E. K. VENISELOS.
D. CACLAMANOS.
CONST. DIAMANDY.
CONST. CONTZESCO.
M. ISMET.
DR. RIZA NOUR.
HASSAN.

Déclaration.

Les Soussignés, dûment autorisés, déclarent que le Gouvernement turc s'engage à appliquer les stipulations de la Section I du Protocole en date de ce jour concernant certaines concessions accordées dans l'Empire ottoman, aux sociétés ottomanes, dans lesquelles, au 1^{er} août 1914, les capitaux des ressortissants des autres Puissances contractantes dudit Protocole étaient prépondérants.

Fait à Lausanne, le 24 juillet 1923.

M. ISMET.
DR. RIZA NOUR.
HASSAN.

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [109r] (222/260)

211

which the property, rights and interests shall have been transferred will be entitled to the same rights and privileges as those to which the first-named company was entitled, including those conferred upon it by the provisions of this Protocol.

Article 12.

The provisions of Article 11 do not apply to companies holding concessions for public utility services, part of the exploitation of which remains in Turkish territory.

Nevertheless such companies will be entitled to the benefit of the provisions of Articles 11 and 13 as regards those parts of their undertaking which are exploited outside Turkey, and to transfer such parts to a new company.

Article 13.

Companies to which, in accordance with Article 11, property, rights and interests of Ottoman companies shall have been transferred will not be subjected in territories detached from Turkey to any special tax on account of such transfer or on account of their formation with a view to this transfer, except in so far as this provision may be inconsistent with international conventions in force. The same provision shall apply in the territory of the contracting Power, the nationality of which is taken by such companies, unless this Power raises objection to such exemption on account of its own legislation.

Done at Lausanne, the 24th July, 1923.

HORACE RUMBOLD.
PELLÉ.
GARRONI.
G. C. MONTAGNA.
E. K. VENISELOS.
D. CACLAMANOS.
CONST. DIAMANDY.
CONST. CONTZESCO.
M. ISMET.
DR. RIZA NOUR.
HASSAN.

(Translation.)

Declaration.

The Undersigned, duly authorised, declare that the Turkish Government undertakes to apply the provisions of Section I of the Protocol of to-day's date with respect to certain concessions granted in the Ottoman Empire, to Ottoman companies in which on the 1st August, 1914, the capital of nationals of the other Powers party to that Protocol was preponderant.

Done at Lausanne, the 24th July, 1923.

M. ISMET.
DR. RIZA NOUR.
HASSAN.

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [109v] (223/260)

212

XIII.

Protocole relatif à l'Accession de la Belgique et du Portugal à certaines Dispositions d'Actes signées à Lausanne.

Les Hautes Parties contractantes, signataires du Traité de Paix en date de ce jour, sont d'accord pour admettre la Belgique et le Portugal à accéder aux dispositions de la Section I de la Partie II (Clauses financières) et aux dispositions de la Partie III (Clauses économiques) dudit Traité, cette accession devant prendre effet au même moment et dans les mêmes conditions que ce Traité. Elles sont également d'accord pour admettre la Belgique à accéder, dans les mêmes conditions, au Protocole en date de ce jour relatif à certaines concessions accordées dans l'Empire ottoman.

En conséquence, les Hautes Parties contractantes prennent acte des Déclarations d'accession faites aujourd'hui par les Représentants, dûment autorisés, de la Belgique et du Portugal. Déclarations à la suite desquelles, une fois entrées en vigueur, l'état de paix et les relations officielles seront, en tant que de besoin, considérés comme rétablis entre la Turquie d'une part et chacune de ces deux Puissances d'autre part.

Fait à Lausanne, le 24 juillet 1923.

HORACE RUMBOLD.
PELLÉ.
GARRONI.
G. C. MONTAGNA.
K. OTCHIAI.
E. K. VENISELOS.
D. CACLAMANOS.
CONST. DIAMANDY.
CONST. CONTZESCO.
M. ISMET.
DR. RIZA NOUR.
HASSAN.

Déclaration signée par le Délégué belge.

Le Soussigné, après avoir exhibé aux Représentants des Puissances signataires du Traité de Paix en date de ce jour ses pleins pouvoirs trouvés en bonne et due forme, déclare par les présentes accéder au nom de la Belgique aux dispositions de la Section I de la Partie II (Clauses financières) et aux dispositions de la Partie III (Clauses économiques) dudit Traité de Paix, ainsi qu'aux dispositions

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [110r] (224/260)

218

(Translation.)

XIII.

Protocol relating to the Accession of Belgium and Portugal to certain Provisions of Instruments signed at Lausanne.

The High Contracting Parties, signatories of the Treaty of Peace dated this day, have agreed to admit Belgium and Portugal to accede to the stipulations of Section I of Part II (Financial Clauses) and to the stipulations of Part III (Economic Clauses) of the said Treaty, such accession taking effect at the same time and in the same conditions as the Treaty. They have similarly agreed to admit Belgium to accede, in the same conditions, to the Protocol dated this day relating to certain concessions granted in the Ottoman Empire.

Consequently, the High Contracting Parties take note of the Declarations of Accession made this day by the duly authorised representatives of Belgium and Portugal. As a result of these Declarations, and once they have come into force, the state of peace and official relations shall, in so far as necessary, be considered as re-established between Turkey on the one hand and each of these two Powers on the other.

Done at Lausanne, the 24th July, 1923.

HORACE RUMBOLD.
PELLÉ.
GARRONI.
G. C. MONTAGNA.
K. OTCHIAI.
E. K. VENISELOS.
D. CACLAMANOS.
CONST. DIAMANDY.
CONST. CONTZESCO.
M. ISMET.
DR. RIZA NOUR.
HASSAN.

(Translation.)

Declaration signed by the Belgian Delegate.

The Undersigned, after having produced to the Representatives of the Powers signatory of the Treaty of Peace dated this day his full powers, found in good and due form, declares by these presents that he accedes in the name of Belgium to the stipulations of Section I of Part II (Financial Clauses) and to the stipulations of Part III (Economic Clauses) of the said Treaty of Peace, as well as to the

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [110v] (225/260)

214

du Protocole en date de ce jour, relatif à certaines concessions accordées dans l'Empire ottoman.

Cette accession, qui rétablira les relations officielles, prendra effet au moment, dans les termes et dans les conditions prévus dans le Protocole en date de ce jour par lequel les Puissances signataires dudit Traité de Paix ont admis la Belgique à procéder à la présente accession.

Fait à Lausanne, le 24 juillet 1923.

FERNAND PELTZER.

Déclaration signée par le Délégué portugais.

Le Soussigné, après avoir exhibé aux Représentants des Puissances signataires du Traité de Paix en date de ce jour ses pleins pouvoirs trouvés en bonne et due forme, déclare par les présentes accéder au nom du Portugal aux dispositions de la Section I de la Partie II (Clauses financières) et aux dispositions de la Partie III (Clauses économiques) dudit Traité de Paix.

Cette accession qui rétablira l'état de paix et les relations officielles, prendra effet au moment, dans les termes et dans les conditions prévus dans le Protocole en date de ce jour par lequel les Puissances signataires dudit Traité de Paix ont admis le Portugal à procéder à la présente accession.

Fait à Lausanne, le 24 juillet 1923.

A. M. BARTHOLOMEU FERREIRA.

XIV.

Protocole relatif à l'Evacuation des Territoires turcs occupés par les Forces britanniques, françaises et italiennes.

Les Gouvernements de la France, de la Grande-Bretagne et de l'Italie, Puissances Alliées, dont les troupes occupent actuellement certaines parties du territoire turc, et le Gouvernement de la Grande Assemblée Nationale de Turquie étant également soucieux de satisfaire, sans tarder, aux aspirations pacifiques de leurs nations respectives,

Les soussignés, dûment autorisés, sont tombés d'accord pour prendre de part et d'autre les mesures suivantes :

I.

Dès que la ratification par la Grande Assemblée Nationale de Turquie du Traité de Paix et autres Actes intervenus à Lausanne aura été notifiée aux Puissances Alliées en la personne de leurs

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [111r] (226/260)

215

stipulations of the Protocol dated this day regarding certain concessions granted in the Ottoman Empire.

This accession, which will re-establish official relations, shall take effect at the time and in the terms and conditions prescribed in the Protocol dated this day, by which the Powers signatory of the said Treaty of Peace have admitted Belgium to proceed to the present accession.

Done at Lausanne, the 24th July, 1923.

FERNAND PELTZER.

(Translation.)

Declaration signed by the Portuguese Delegate.

The Undersigned, after having produced to the Representatives of the Powers signatory of the Treaty of Peace dated this day his full powers, found in good and due form, declares by these presents that he accedes in the name of Portugal to the stipulations of Section I of Part II (Financial Clauses) and to the stipulations of Part III (Economic Clauses) of the said Treaty of Peace.

This accession, which will re-establish the state of peace and official relations, shall take effect at the time and in the terms and conditions prescribed in the Protocol dated this day, by which the Powers signatory of the said Treaty of Peace have admitted Portugal to proceed to the present accession.

Done at Lausanne, the 24th July, 1923.

A. M. BARTHOLOMEU FERREIRA.

(Translation.)

XIV.

Protocol relating to the Evacuation of the Turkish Territory occupied by the British, French and Italian Forces.

The Governments of France, Great Britain and Italy, Allied Powers whose troops at present occupy certain portions of Turkish territory, and the Government of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey, being equally desirous to give satisfaction without delay to the peaceful aspirations of their respective nations,

The Undersigned, being duly authorised, have agreed respectively to take the following measures :

I.

As soon as the ratification of the Treaty of Peace and other instruments concluded at Lausanne by the Grand National Assembly of Turkey shall have been notified to the Allied Powers in the person of their High Commissioners at Constantinople, the troops of the

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [111v] (227/260)

216

Hauts-Commissaires à Constantinople, les troupes desdites Puissances procéderont aux opérations d'évacuation des territoires occupés par elles.

Ces opérations comprendront le retrait des unités navales britanniques, françaises et italiennes stationnant dans le détroit des Dardanelles, la Mer de Marmara et le Bosphore.

II.

Les opérations d'évacuation seront achevées dans le délai de six semaines.

III.

Au fur et à mesure de l'évacuation, les immeubles et biens de toute nature qui seront dûment identifiés comme appartenant au Gouvernement turc ou aux administrations publiques turques sur les territoires évacués, et qui sont actuellement occupés par les autorités alliées ou en leur possession, seront restitués au Gouvernement turc.

Toutes mesures de séquestre et de réquisition seront levées. Il sera dressé de ces restitutions et mainlevées des procès-verbaux qui vaudront comme quittance entière et définitive.

Les autorités d'occupation fourniront au Gouvernement turc un état aussi complet que possible de tous biens, objets et matières appartenant audit Gouvernement et qui auraient été remis à des tiers, notamment à des sociétés ottomanes.

Les dettes résultant de contrats passés entre les autorités d'occupation et des particuliers devront être payées dans les conditions prévues aux contrats.

IV.

Les bâtiments de guerre, y compris le *Yavuz-Sultan-Selim*, les armes, munitions et autre matériel de guerre, ayant appartenu au Gouvernement ottoman, dont ont disposé les Puissances alliées en vertu de la Convention d'armistice signée à Moudros le 30 octobre 1918, et qui restent à la date de la signature du présent Protocole entre les mains des autorités desdites Puissances en Turquie, seront restitués, dans le délai prévu au paragraphe II, à la Turquie dans leur état actuel et dans les endroits où ils se trouvent.

V.

Les dispositions de la Convention militaire signée à Moudania le 11 octobre 1922 resteront en vigueur pendant la période prévue au paragraphe II du présent Protocole.

Les mesures nécessaires pour éviter tout incident pendant ladite période seront prises d'accord entre les autorités militaires alliées et turques.

Il appartiendra aux autorités d'occupation de régler, d'accord avec les autorités turques, toutes autres questions que pourraient faire naître les opérations d'évacuation.

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [112r] (228/260)

217

said Powers shall proceed to the evacuation of the territories occupied by them.

This operation shall include the withdrawal of the British, French and Italian naval units stationed in the strait of the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmora and the Bosphorus.

II.

The operations of evacuation shall be completed within six weeks.

III.

As the evacuation proceeds, moveable and immoveable property of every description in the evacuated territories which may be duly identified as belonging to the Turkish Government or to Turkish public departments, and which are at present occupied by the Allied authorities or in their possession, shall be restored to the Turkish Government.

All measures of sequestration and of requisition shall be terminated. In respect of such restitutions and releases, *procès-verbaux* shall be drawn up, which will operate to a complete and final settlement of any claims.

The authorities of the occupying forces shall supply the Turkish Government with as complete an account as possible of all property, articles and material belonging to the said Government which may have been handed over to third parties, and especially to Turkish companies.

Debts resulting from contracts concluded between the occupying authorities and private individuals will be paid in the conditions prescribed in those contracts.

IV.

The warships, including the "Yavouz - Sultan - Selim," arms, munitions and other war material, formerly the property of the Ottoman Government, of which the Allied Powers have disposed under the Armistice Convention signed at Mudros on the 30th October, 1918, and which remain on the date of signature of the present Protocol in the hands of the authorities of the said Powers in Turkey, shall be restored to Turkey, within the period referred to in paragraph II, in their present state and in the places where they are.

V.

The stipulations of the Military Convention signed at Mudania on the 11th October, 1922, shall remain in force during the period referred to in paragraph II of the present Protocol.

The necessary measures to avoid any incident during the said period shall be taken by agreement between the Allied and Turkish military authorities.

The authorities of the occupying troops shall settle, by agreement with the Turkish authorities, all other questions which may arise from the evacuation operations.

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [112v] (229/260)

218

VI.

Sans attendre la mise en vigueur du Traité de Paix, le Gouvernement turc admettra les ressortissants des Puissances signataires dudit Traité au bénéfice des Articles 69, 72, 77 et 91 (encore que, en ce qui concerne lesdits Articles 72 et 91, les délais prévus n'aient pas encore commencé à courir), ainsi que des dispositions de la Convention d'établissement. Le Gouvernement turc observera également les stipulations insérées dans les Articles 137, 138 et 140 du Traité de Paix.

VII.

Le Gouvernement britannique et le Gouvernement turc s'engagent respectivement, en attendant la mise en vigueur du Traité de Paix, à ne rien faire qui puisse modifier le statu-quo, que le troisième alinéa de l'Article 3-2° dudit Traité a pour objet de maintenir jusqu'à la détermination de la frontière.

Lesdits Gouvernements sont d'accord pour que les négociations prévues au premier alinéa de l'Article 3-2° du Traité de Paix, relativement à la frontière entre la Turquie et l'Irak, soient entamées dès l'accomplissement des opérations d'évacuation visées au paragraphe I, et que le délai de neuf mois prévu audit alinéa courre de la date à laquelle seront entamées lesdites négociations.

Fait à Lausanne, le vingt-quatre juillet mil neuf cent vingt-trois.

HORACE RUMBOLD.
PELLÉ.
GARRONI.
G. C. MONTAGNA.
M. ISMET.
DR. RIZA NOUR.
HASSAN.

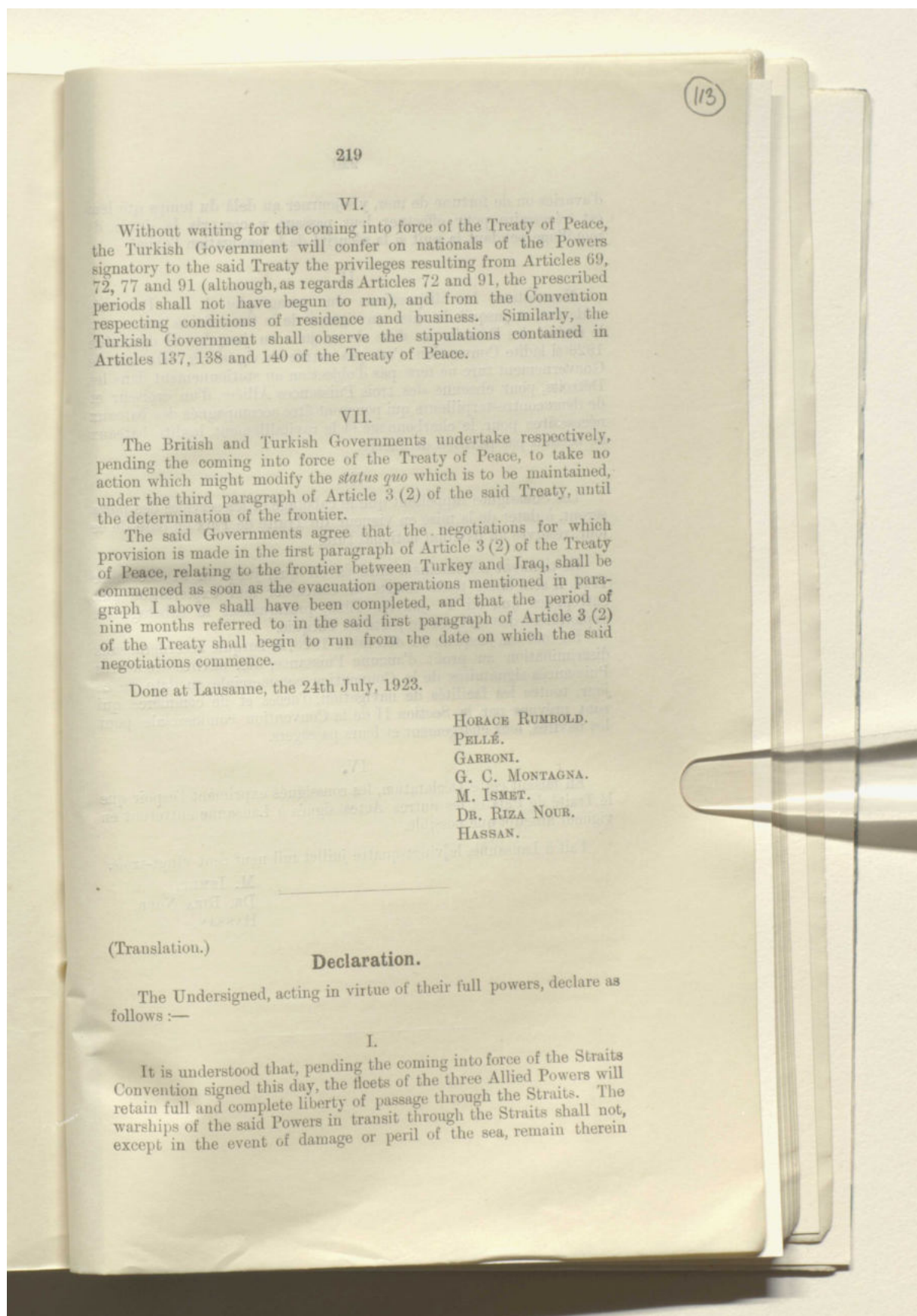
Déclaration.

Les Soussignés, agissant en vertu de leurs pleins pouvoirs déclarent :

I.

Il est entendu que, en attendant la mise en vigueur de la Convention concernant le régime des Détroits en date de ce jour, les flottes des trois Puissances Alliées conservent pleine et entière liberté de passage par les Détroits. Les bâtiments de guerre desdites Puissances, en transit dans les Détroits, ne devront pas, sauf en cas

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [113r] (230/260)



219

VI.

Without waiting for the coming into force of the Treaty of Peace, the Turkish Government will confer on nationals of the Powers signatory to the said Treaty the privileges resulting from Articles 69, 72, 77 and 91 (although, as regards Articles 72 and 91, the prescribed periods shall not have begun to run), and from the Convention respecting conditions of residence and business. Similarly, the Turkish Government shall observe the stipulations contained in Articles 137, 138 and 140 of the Treaty of Peace.

VII.

The British and Turkish Governments undertake respectively, pending the coming into force of the Treaty of Peace, to take no action which might modify the *status quo* which is to be maintained, under the third paragraph of Article 3 (2) of the said Treaty, until the determination of the frontier.

The said Governments agree that the negotiations for which provision is made in the first paragraph of Article 3 (2) of the Treaty of Peace, relating to the frontier between Turkey and Iraq, shall be commenced as soon as the evacuation operations mentioned in paragraph I above shall have been completed, and that the period of nine months referred to in the said first paragraph of Article 3 (2) of the Treaty shall begin to run from the date on which the said negotiations commence.

Done at Lausanne, the 24th July, 1923.

HOBACE RUMBOLD.
PELLÉ.
GARRONI.
G. C. MONTAGNA.
M. ISMET.
DR. RIZA NOUR.
HASSAN.

(Translation.)

Declaration.

The Undersigned, acting in virtue of their full powers, declare as follows :—

I.

It is understood that, pending the coming into force of the Straits Convention signed this day, the fleets of the three Allied Powers will retain full and complete liberty of passage through the Straits. The warships of the said Powers in transit through the Straits shall not, except in the event of damage or peril of the sea, remain therein

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [113v] (231/260)

220

d'avaries ou de fortune de mer, y séjourner au delà du temps qui leur est nécessaire pour effectuer leur passage, y compris la durée du mouillage pendant la nuit si la sécurité de la navigation l'exige.

II.

Nonobstant les dispositions du paragraphe I du Protocole ci-dessus, et jusqu'à la mise en vigueur de la Convention concernant le régime des Détroits en date de ce jour ou jusqu'au 31 décembre 1923 si ladite Convention n'est pas entrée en vigueur à cette date, le Gouvernement turc ne fera pas d'objection au stationnement dans les Détroits, pour chacune des trois Puissances Alliées, d'un croiseur et de deux contre-torpilleurs qui pourront être accompagnés des bateaux nécessaires pour le charbonnage et le ravitaillement, lesdits bateaux ne battant pas pavillon de guerre.

III.

Les Soussignés rappellent que le cabotage et les services des ports seront, à dater de la mise en vigueur du Traité de Paix en date de ce jour, réservés au pavillon national turc.

Ils tiennent néanmoins à faire savoir que, jusqu'au 31 décembre 1923, il sera laissé toute liberté de continuer leur exploitation aux entreprises qui, au 1^{er} janvier 1923, pratiquaient le cabotage ou exploitaient des services de ports en Turquie.

En tout cas jusqu'au 31 décembre 1923, la Turquie accordera, sans discrimination au profit d'aucune Puissance, aux navires des autres Puissances signataires de la Convention commerciale en date de ce jour, toutes les facilités de navigation, d'accès et de commerce qui sont prévues par la Section II de la Convention commerciale pour les navires, leur chargement et leurs passagers.

IV.

En faisant cette Déclaration, les soussignés expriment l'espoir que le Traité de Paix et les autres Actes signés à Lausanne entreront en vigueur aussitôt que possible.

Fait à Lausanne, le vingt-quatre juillet mil neuf cent vingt-trois.

M. ISMET.
DR. RIZA NOUR.
HASSAN.

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [114r] (232/260)

221

beyond the time which is necessary for them to effect their passage, including the time of anchorage during the night, if necessary for safety of navigation.

II.

Notwithstanding the stipulations of paragraph I of the above Protocol, and until the coming into force of the Straits Convention signed this day, or until the 31st December, 1923, if the said Convention has not come into force by that date, the Turkish Government will raise no objection to the maintenance in the Straits by each of the three Allied Powers of one cruiser and two destroyers, which may be accompanied by the necessary vessels for coaling and revictualling; the latter vessels shall not fly the naval ensign.

III.

The Undersigned draw attention to the fact that, as from the date of the coming into force of the Treaty of Peace signed this day, maritime cabotage and port services will be reserved to the Turkish national flag.

They desire, nevertheless, to state that, until the 31st December, 1923, those firms which, on the 1st January, 1923, carried on cabotage or port services in Turkey shall be allowed complete liberty to continue this business.

In any event until the 31st December, 1923, Turkey will, without discrimination in favour of any Power, grant to the vessels of the other Powers signatory of the Commercial Convention dated this day all facilities of navigation, access and commerce which are provided for by Section II of the Commercial Convention for the vessels, their cargoes and their passengers.

IV.

In making this Declaration, the Undersigned express the hope that the Treaty of Peace and other Instruments signed at Lausanne will come into force as soon as possible.

Done at Lausanne, the 24th July, 1923.

M. ISMET.
DR. RIZA NOUR.
HASSAN.

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [114v] (233/260)

222

XV.

Protocole relatif au Territoire de Karagatch, ainsi qu'aux Iles de Imbros et Ténédos, signé par l'Empire britannique, la France, l'Italie, le Japon, la Grèce et la Turquie.

Les Soussignés, dûment autorisés, conviennent des dispositions suivantes :

I.

Le territoire situé entre la Maritza et la frontière turco-hellénique décrite à l'Article 2-2^e du Traité de Paix en date de ce jour et qui sera restitué à la Turquie, sera remis aux autorités turques le 15 septembre 1923, au plus tard, à la condition que la ratification dudit Traité par la Grande Assemblée Nationale de Turquie ait été, à cette date, notifiée au Gouvernement hellénique par les soins des Hauts-Commissaires alliés à Constantinople. Si cette notification n'a pas été faite à la date ci-dessus visée, la remise dudit territoire aura lieu dans le délai de quinze jours à partir de la notification.

II.

Le fait que la délimitation prévue à l'Article 5 du Traité de Paix n'aurait pas été achevée ne pourra retarder la remise aux autorités turques du territoire ci-dessus visé. Dans ce cas, les Gouvernements hellénique et ture procéderont au tracé provisoire sur le terrain de la ligne décrite à l'Article 2-2^e du Traité de Paix. Ce tracé provisoire sera respecté de part et d'autre jusqu'à l'achèvement des travaux de la Commission prévue à l'Article 5 dudit Traité.

III.

Les habitants grecs de Karagatch seront soumis à l'échange de populations prévu par la Convention signée le 30 janvier 1923 entre la Grèce et la Turquie; ils bénéficieront des dispositions de ladite Convention, mais ils ne pourront être obligés d'émigrer que six mois après le rétablissement de l'état de paix entre la Grèce et la Turquie.

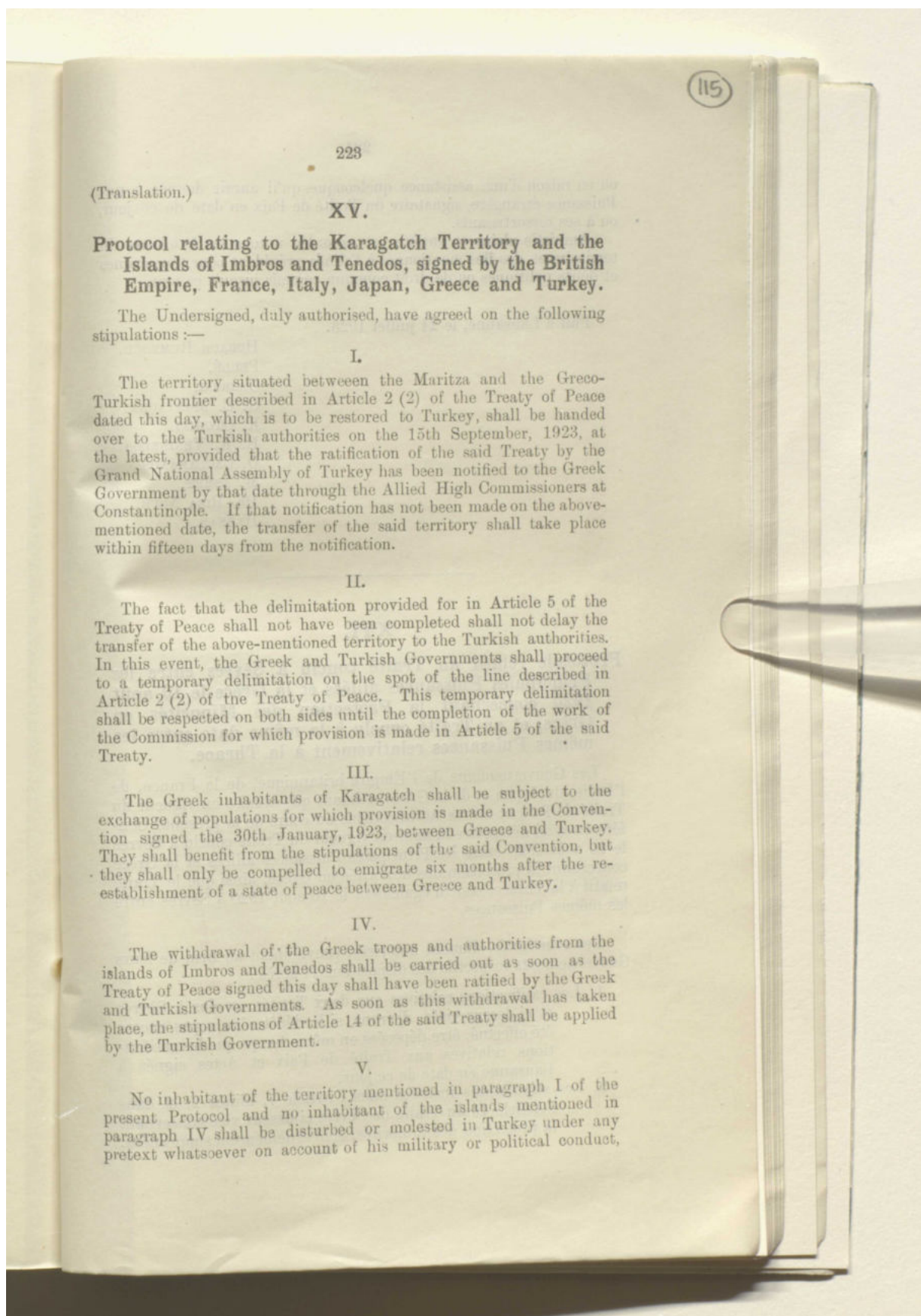
IV.

Le retrait des troupes et autorités helléniques des îles de Imbros et Ténédos sera effectué dès que le Traité de Paix en date de ce jour aura été ratifié par les Gouvernements hellénique et ture. Dès ce retrait, les dispositions de l'Article 14 dudit Traité seront appliquées par le Gouvernement ture.

V.

Aucun des habitants du territoire mentionné dans le paragraphe I du présent Protocole, non plus qu'aucun des habitants des îles dont traite le paragraphe IV, ne devra être inquiété ou molesté en Turquie sous aucun prétexte en raison de sa conduite militaire ou politique,

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [115r] (234/260)



223

(Translation.)

XV.

Protocol relating to the Karagatch Territory and the Islands of Imbros and Tenedos, signed by the British Empire, France, Italy, Japan, Greece and Turkey.

The Undersigned, duly authorised, have agreed on the following stipulations :—

I.

The territory situated between the Maritza and the Greco-Turkish frontier described in Article 2 (2) of the Treaty of Peace dated this day, which is to be restored to Turkey, shall be handed over to the Turkish authorities on the 15th September, 1923, at the latest, provided that the ratification of the said Treaty by the Grand National Assembly of Turkey has been notified to the Greek Government by that date through the Allied High Commissioners at Constantinople. If that notification has not been made on the above-mentioned date, the transfer of the said territory shall take place within fifteen days from the notification.

II.

The fact that the delimitation provided for in Article 5 of the Treaty of Peace shall not have been completed shall not delay the transfer of the above-mentioned territory to the Turkish authorities. In this event, the Greek and Turkish Governments shall proceed to a temporary delimitation on the spot of the line described in Article 2 (2) of the Treaty of Peace. This temporary delimitation shall be respected on both sides until the completion of the work of the Commission for which provision is made in Article 5 of the said Treaty.

III.

The Greek inhabitants of Karagatch shall be subject to the exchange of populations for which provision is made in the Convention signed the 30th January, 1923, between Greece and Turkey. They shall benefit from the stipulations of the said Convention, but they shall only be compelled to emigrate six months after the re-establishment of a state of peace between Greece and Turkey.

IV.

The withdrawal of the Greek troops and authorities from the islands of Imbros and Tenedos shall be carried out as soon as the Treaty of Peace signed this day shall have been ratified by the Greek and Turkish Governments. As soon as this withdrawal has taken place, the stipulations of Article 14 of the said Treaty shall be applied by the Turkish Government.

V.

No inhabitant of the territory mentioned in paragraph I of the present Protocol and no inhabitant of the islands mentioned in paragraph IV shall be disturbed or molested in Turkey under any pretext whatsoever on account of his military or political conduct,

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [115v] (235/260)

224

ou en raison d'une assistance quelconque, qu'il aurait donnée à une Puissance étrangère, signataire du Traité de Paix en date de ce jour, ou à ses ressortissants.

Amnistie pleine et entière est accordée à tous les habitants du territoire et des îles mentionnés à l'alinéa précédent pour tous crimes et délits politiques ou de droit commun commis jusqu'à ce jour.

Fait à Lausanne, le 24 juillet 1923.

HORACE RUMBOLD.
PELLÉ.
GARRONI.
G. C. MONTAGNA.
K. OTCHIAI.
E. K. VENISELOS.
D. CACLAMANOS.
M. ISMET.
DR. RIZA NOUR.
HASSAN.

XVI.

Protocole relatif au Traité conclu à Sèvres entre les Principales Puissances alliées et la Grèce le 10 août 1920 concernant la Protection des Minorités en Grèce, et au Traité conclu à la même date entre les mêmes Puissances relativement à la Thrace.

Les Gouvernements de l'Empire britannique, de la France, de l'Italie, du Japon et de la Grèce estimant que la mise en vigueur du Traité de Paix et autres Actes conclus au cours de la présente Conférence rend nécessaire la mise en vigueur du Traité conclu à Sèvres le 10 août 1920 entre les Principales Puissances alliées et la Grèce concernant la protection des minorités en Grèce, ainsi que le Traité relatif à la Thrace, conclu également le 10 août 1920 à Sèvres entre les mêmes Puissances,

Les soussignés, dûment autorisés, conviennent au nom de leurs Gouvernements respectifs des dispositions ci-après :

1. Les ratifications relatives aux deux Traités conclus à Sèvres et ci-dessus visés, devront, si le dépôt n'en a pas encore été effectué, être déposées en même temps que les ratifications relatives aux Traités de Paix et Actes signés à Lausanne en date de ce jour.
2. Les stipulations insérées dans l'Article 7, alinéa 2, et dans l'Article 15 du Traité de Sèvres ci-dessus visé concernant la protection des minorités, sont et demeurent supprimées.

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [116r] (236/260)

225

or any assistance of any kind given by him to a foreign Power signatory of the Treaty of Peace signed this day or to the nationals of such Power.

Full and complete amnesty shall be granted to all the inhabitants of the territory and islands mentioned in the preceding paragraph for all crimes and offences, whether political or under the ordinary law, committed before this day.

Done at Lausanne, the 24th July, 1923.

HORACE RUMBOLD.
PELLÉ.
GARRONI.
G. C. MONTAGNA.
K. OTCHIALI.
E. K. VENISELOS.
D. CACLAMANOS.
M. ISMET.
DR. RIZA NOUR.
HASSAN.

(Translation.)

XVI.

Protocol relating to the Treaty concluded at Sèvres between the Principal Allied Powers and Greece on the 10th August, 1920, concerning the Protection of Minorities in Greece, and to the Treaty concluded on the same day between the same Powers relating to Thrace.

The Governments of the British Empire, France, Italy, Japan and Greece, being of opinion that the coming into force of the Treaty of Peace and other Instruments concluded during the present Conference will necessitate the bringing into force of the Treaty concluded at Sèvres on the 10th August, 1920, between the Principal Allied Powers and Greece concerning the protection of minorities in Greece, and of the Treaty relating to Thrace, also concluded on the 10th August, 1920, at Sèvres between the same Powers.

The undersigned, duly authorised, agree as follows on behalf of their respective Governments:—

1. The ratifications of the two Treaties concluded at Sèvres referred to above shall, if they have not already been deposited at that date, be deposited at the same time as the ratifications of the Treaty of Peace and Instruments signed this day at Lausanne.
2. The provisions of Article 7, second paragraph, and of Article 15 of the Treaty of Sèvres referred to above concerning the protection of minorities, are and remain abrogated.

[10368]

1

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [116v] (237/260)

226

8. L'application de la stipulation insérée dans l'Article 1 du Traité de Sèvres ci-dessus visé relatif à la Thrace, sera limitée dans les termes de l'Article 2-2° du Traité de Paix signé en date de ce jour.

Fait à Lausanne, le 24 juillet 1923.

HORACE RUMBOLD.
PELLÉ.
GARRONI.
G. C. MONTAGNA.
K. OTCHIAL.
E. K. VENISÉLOS.
D. CACLAMANOS

XVII.

Protocole relatif à la Signature de l'Etat Serbe-Croate-Slovène.

Les Soussignés, ayant signé à Lausanne, à la date de ce jour, au nom de leurs Gouvernements respectifs, les Actes ci-après énumérés ou certains d'entre eux, savoir :

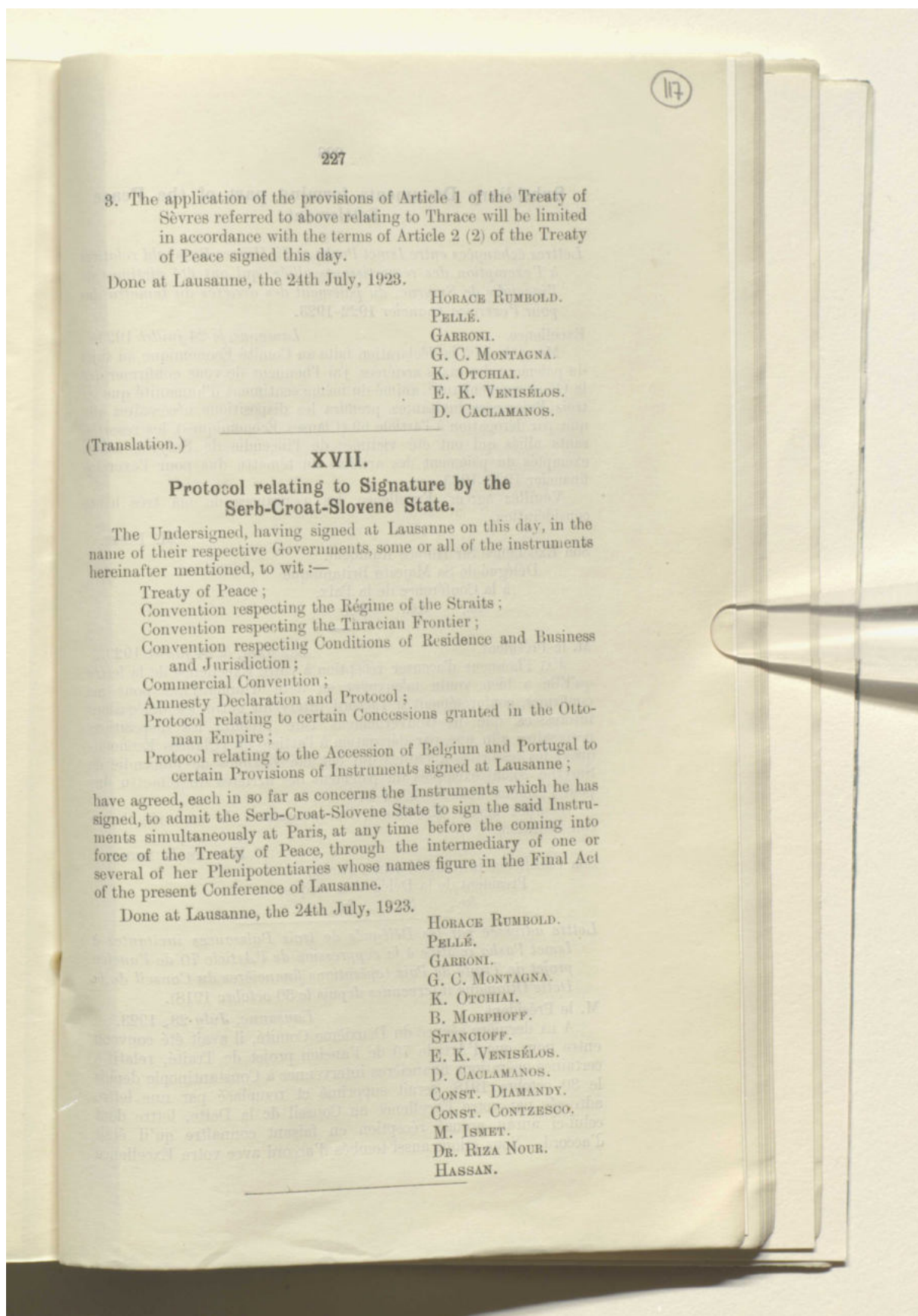
Traité de Paix ;
Convention concernant le Régime des Détroits ;
Convention concernant la Frontière de Thrace ;
Convention relative à l'Établissement et à la compétence judiciaire ;
Convention commerciale ;
Déclaration relative à l'Amnistie et Protocole ;
Protocole relatif à certaines Concessions accordées dans l'Empire ottoman ;
Protocole relatif à l'Accession de la Belgique et du Portugal à certaines Dispositions d'Actes signés à Lausanne ;

sont d'accord, chacun en ce qui concerne les Actes dont il est signataire, pour reconnaître à l'État Serbe-Croate-Slovène la faculté de faire procéder à Paris, par tel ou tel de ses Plénipotentiaires mentionnés dans l'Acte final de la présente Conférence de Lausanne, à la signature de l'ensemble des Actes ci-dessus visés, tant que le Traité de Paix ne sera pas entré en vigueur.

Fait à Lausanne, le 24 juillet 1923.

HORACE RUMBOLD.
PELLÉ.
GARRONI.
G. C. MONTAGNA.
K. OTCHIAL.
B. MORPHOFF.
STANCIOFF.
E. K. VENISÉLOS.
D. CACLAMANOS.
CONST. DIAMANDY.
CONST. CONTZESCO.
M. ISMET.
DR. RIZA NOUR.
HASSAN.

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [117r] (238/260)



227

3. The application of the provisions of Article 1 of the Treaty of Sévres referred to above relating to Thrace will be limited in accordance with the terms of Article 2 (2) of the Treaty of Peace signed this day.

Done at Lausanne, the 24th July, 1923.

HORACE RUMBOLD.
PELLÉ.
GARRONI.
G. C. MONTAGNA.
K. OTCHIAL.
E. K. VENISÉLOS.
D. CACLAMANOS.

(Translation.)

XVII.

**Protocol relating to Signature by the
Serb-Croat-Slovene State.**

The Undersigned, having signed at Lausanne on this day, in the name of their respective Governments, some or all of the instruments hereinafter mentioned, to wit :—

Treaty of Peace ;
Convention respecting the Régime of the Straits ;
Convention respecting the Thracian Frontier ;
Convention respecting Conditions of Residence and Business and Jurisdiction ;
Commercial Convention ;
Amnesty Declaration and Protocol ;
Protocol relating to certain Concessions granted in the Ottoman Empire ;
Protocol relating to the Accession of Belgium and Portugal to certain Provisions of Instruments signed at Lausanne ;

have agreed, each in so far as concerns the Instruments which he has signed, to admit the Serb-Croat-Slovene State to sign the said Instruments simultaneously at Paris, at any time before the coming into force of the Treaty of Peace, through the intermediary of one or several of her Plenipotentiaries whose names figure in the Final Act of the present Conference of Lausanne.

Done at Lausanne, the 24th July, 1923.

HORACE RUMBOLD.
PELLÉ.
GARRONI.
G. C. MONTAGNA.
K. OTCHIAL.
B. MORPHOFF.
STANCIOFF.
E. K. VENISÉLOS.
D. CACLAMANOS.
CONST. DIAMANDY.
CONST. CONTZESCO.
M. ISMET.
DR. RIZA NOUR.
HASSAN.

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [117v] (239/260)

228

Subsidiary Documents forming part of the Peace Settlement.

Lettres échangées entre Ismet Pasha et Sir Horace Rumbold relatives à l'exemption des ressortissants alliés, qui ont été victimes de l'incendie de Smyrne, du paiement des arriérés du temettu dus pour l'exercice financier 1922-1923.

Excellence, *Lausanne, le 24 juillet 1923.*

Me référant à la déclaration faite au Comité Économique au sujet du paiement des taxes arriérées, j'ai l'honneur de vous confirmer que le Gouvernement turc, animé du même sentiment d'humanité que les trois Puissances invitantes, prendra les dispositions nécessaires afin que, par dérogation à l'article 69 (Clauses Économiques), les ressortissants alliés qui ont été victimes de l'incendie de Smyrne soient exemptés du paiement des arriérés du temettu dus pour l'exercice financier 1922-1923.

Veillez agréer, Excellence, les assurances de ma très haute considération.

M. ISMET.

Son Excellence Sir Horace Rumbold,
Délégué de Sa Majesté Britannique
à la Conférence de la Paix,
&c., &c., &c.

M. le Président, *Lausanne, le 24 juillet 1923.*

J'ai l'honneur d'accuser réception à votre Excellence de la lettre qu'Elle a bien voulu m'envoyer en date d'aujourd'hui pour me confirmer, conformément à l'accord intervenu entre les délégations intéressées, que le Gouvernement turc prendra les dispositions nécessaires afin que, par dérogation à l'article 69 (Clauses Économiques), les ressortissants alliés qui ont été victimes de l'incendie de Smyrne soient exemptés du paiement des arriérés du temettu dus pour l'exercice financier 1922-23.

Veillez agréer, Excellence, les assurances de ma très haute considération.

HORACE RUMBOLD.

Son Excellence le Général Ismet Pacha,
Président de la Délégation turque,
&c., &c., &c.

Lettre adressée par les Délégués de trois Puissances invitantes à Ismet Pasha relative à la suppression de l'Article 70 de l'ancien projet de Traité de Paix (opérations financières du Conseil de la Dette Ottomane intervenues depuis le 30 octobre 1918).

M. le Président, *Lausanne, July 23, 1923.*

A LA dernière séance du Deuxième Comité, il avait été convenu entre nous que l'Article 70 de l'ancien projet de Traité, relatif à certaines opérations financières intervenues à Constantinople depuis le 30 octobre 1918, serait supprimé et remplacé par une lettre adressée par votre Excellence au Conseil de la Dette, lettre dont celui-ci aurait accusé réception en faisant connaître qu'il était d'accord. Nous étions aussi tombés d'accord avec votre Excellence

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [118r] (240/260)

229

Subsidiary Documents forming part of the Peace Settlement.

(Translation.)

Letters exchanged between Ismet Pasha and Sir H. Rumbold respecting the exemption of Allied nationals, who suffered from the Smyrna fire, from the payment of the arrears of temettu tax due for the financial year 1922-1923.

Your Excellency,

Lausanne, July 24, 1923.

With reference to the declaration made in the Economic Committee regarding the payment of arrears of taxes, I have the honour to confirm that the Turkish Government, inspired by the same sentiment of humanity as the three inviting Powers, will take the necessary measures in order that Allied nationals, who suffered from the Smyrna fire, may be exempted from the payment of the arrears of the temettu tax due for the financial year 1922-23, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 69 (Economic Clauses).

I avail, &c.

M. ISMET.

His Excellency Sir Horace Rumbold,
Delegate to His Britannic Majesty
at the Peace Conference,
&c., &c., &c.

Your Excellency,

Lausanne, July 24, 1923.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the letter which your Excellency has been so good as to address to me to-day confirming, in accordance with the arrangement made between the delegations concerned, that the Turkish Government will take the necessary measures in order that the Allied nationals who suffered from the Smyrna fire may be exempted from the payment of the arrears of the temettu tax due for the financial year 1922-1923, notwithstanding the provisions of article 69 (Economic Clauses).

I avail, &c.

HORACE RUMBOLD.

His Excellency General Ismet Pasha,
President of the Turkish Delegation,
&c., &c., &c.

(Translation.)

Letter addressed by the delegates of the three inviting Powers to Ismet Pasha in connection with the suppression of Article 70 of the original draft Treaty of Peace (financial operations of the Council of the Ottoman Debt since the 30th October, 1918).

M. le Président,

Lausanne, July 23, 1923.

At the last meeting of the Second Committee, it was agreed between us that Article 70 of the former draft treaty, regarding certain financial operations carried out at Constantinople after the 30th October, 1918, should be suppressed, and replaced by a letter addressed by your Excellency to the Council of the Debt, a letter the receipt of which the latter was to have acknowledged and with which it was to have notified its agreement. We had also reached agree-

[10368]

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [118v] (241/260)

230

sur le projet de lettre à adresser au Conseil et dont vous nous avez communiqué une copie.*

Nous regrettons de devoir informer votre Excellence que, d'après une correspondance échangée avec le Président du Conseil de la Dette, la rédaction arrêtée ici soulève certaines difficultés aux yeux du Conseil. Le temps manquant pour éclaircir ces difficultés avant la signature du Traité, nous proposons à votre Excellence de laisser en suspens, pour être réglée plus tard, la question des lettres à échanger entre le Gouvernement et le Conseil de la Dette. Il demeure entendu qu'en faisant cette proposition, nous ne voulons nullement revenir sur la suppression de l'Article 70 de l'ancien projet de Traité, et que nous nous en tenons aux principes dont s'inspire le projet de lettre élaboré d'un commun accord, à savoir que les opérations visées ne seront pas contestées et ne pourront d'autre part pas être considérées comme un précédent en ce qui concerne la monnaie dans laquelle les paiements seront effectués.

Veillez agréer, M. le Président, les assurances de notre haute considération.

PELLÉ; HORACE RUMBOLD; G. C. MONTAGNA.

Son Excellence le Général Ismet Pacha,
Président de la Délégation Turque,
&c., &c., &c.

Lettres échangées entre Ismet Pacha et Sir Horace Rumbold relatives au traitement qui sera accordé par le Gouvernement turc aux œuvres religieuses, scolaires et hospitalières en Turquie, ressortissant de la Grande-Bretagne.

Excellence,

Lausanne, le 24 juillet 1923.

En me référant à la convention d'établissement signée à Lausanne en date de ce jour et par suite de la décision prise par le Premier Comité dans sa séance du 19 mai 1923, relativement au

* Le projet de lettre en question était conçu dans les termes suivants :

Projet de Lettre à être adressée par le Gouvernement turc au Conseil de la Dette Publique Ottomane (pour remplacer l'Article 30 du Projet de Traité du 31 Janvier).

Les paiements qui ont été effectués depuis le 30 octobre 1918 jusqu'à la date de la présente lettre par les établissements chargés des services des emprunts de la Dette publique ottomane, à valoir sur les coupons échus de la Dette unifiée et des autres emprunts ainsi que sur les Lots turcs devenus exigibles, ne feront plus l'objet d'aucune contestation de la part du Gouvernement turc.

Sont reconnus valables les paiements, encaissements et règlements de compte effectués depuis le 30 octobre 1918 jusqu'à la date de la présente lettre en application de l'accord intervenu entre le Conseil de la Dette Publique Ottomane et le Gouvernement de Constantinople au sujet de la part revenant à la Dette Publique Ottomane dans les revenus des douanes (surtaxes douanières) à la suite de l'application des tarifs spécifiques.

Il est entendu que les opérations visées par la présente lettre ne pourront être considérées comme un précédent en ce qui concerne les paiements à effectuer à l'avenir.

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [119r] (242/260)

281

ment with your Excellency on the draft letter to be addressed to the Council, a copy of which you have communicated to us.*

We regret to have to inform your Excellency that it appears from correspondence exchanged with the President of the Council of the Debt that the draft agreed upon here presents certain difficulties from the point of view of the Council. As there is not sufficient time to settle these difficulties before the signature of the Treaty, we propose to your Excellency that the question of the letters to be exchanged between the Government and the Council of the Debt should be left over for subsequent settlement. It should be clearly understood that in making this proposal we do not wish in any way to go back on the agreement to suppress Article 70 of the former draft Treaty, and that we adhere to the principles on which the draft letter which we had agreed upon was based, that is, that the validity of the operations in question will not be disputed, but that, on the other hand, they are not to be regarded as constituting a precedent in so far as concerns the currency in which payments are to be made.

We avail, &c.
PELLÉ: HORACE RUMBOLD; G. C. MONTAGNA.

His Excellency General Ismet Pasha,
President of the Turkish Delegation,
&c., &c., &c.

(Translation.)

Letters exchanged between Ismet Pasha and Sir H. Rumbold respecting the treatment to be accorded by the Turkish Government to British religious, scholastic and medical establishments and charitable institutions in Turkey.

Lausanne, July 24, 1923.

Your Excellency,

With reference to the Convention regarding the conditions of residence and business signed at Lausanne to-day, and following on the decision taken by the First Committee at its meeting of the

* The following was to have been the text of the draft letter referred to:—
Draft Letter to be addressed by the Turkish Government to the Council of the Ottoman Public Debt (to replace Article 70 of the Draft Treaty of January 31).

The payments which have been effected since the 30th October, 1918, up to the date of the present letter by the establishments entrusted with the service of the loans of the Ottoman Public Debt, in respect of the coupons due on the Unified Debt and on the other loans as well as on the "Lots tures" drawn for payment, shall not be further contested in any way by the Turkish Government.

The payments, encashments and settlements of account effected since the 30th October, 1918, up to the date of the present letter, in accordance with the agreement concluded between the Council of the Ottoman Public Debt and the Constantinople Government in regard to the portion payable to the Ottoman Public Debt of the customs revenues (customs surtaxes) in consequence of the application of the specific tariffs, are recognised as valid.

It is understood that the operations referred to in the present letter must not be considered as forming a precedent in regard to future payments.

K 2

[10368]

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [119v] (243/260)

232

remplacement par des lettres de la déclaration qui aurait été annexée à ladite Convention, j'ai l'honneur de déclarer au nom de mon Gouvernement qu'il reconnaîtra l'existence des œuvres religieuses, scolaires et hospitalières ainsi que des institutions d'assistance reconnues existant en Turquie avant le 30 octobre 1914 et ressortissant à la Grande-Bretagne et qu'il examinera avec bienveillance le cas des autres institutions similaires britanniques existant de fait en Turquie à la date du Traité de Paix signé aujourd'hui, en vue de régulariser leur situation.

Les œuvres et institutions susmentionnées seront, au point de vue des charges fiscales de toute nature, traitées sur un pied d'égalité avec les œuvres et institutions similaires turques et seront soumis aux dispositions d'ordre public, ainsi qu'aux lois et règlements régissant ces dernières. Il est entendu toutefois que le Gouvernement turc tiendra compte des conditions du fonctionnement de ces établissements, et pour ce qui concerne les écoles, de l'organisation pratique de leur enseignement.

Veuillez agréer, Excellence, les assurances de ma haute considération.

M. ISMET.

Son Excellence Sir Horace Rumbold,
Délégué de Sa Majesté britannique
à la Conférence de la Paix,
&c., &c., &c.

M. le Président,

Lausanne, le 24 juillet 1923.

J'ai l'honneur d'accuser réception à votre Excellence de la lettre qu'elle a bien voulu m'adresser en date d'aujourd'hui, conformément à l'accord intervenu entre les délégations intéressées, au sujet du traitement qui sera accordé par le Gouvernement turc aux œuvres religieuses, scolaires et hospitalières en Turquie, ressortissant à la Grande-Bretagne.

Veuillez agréer, M. le Président, l'assurance de ma très haute considération.

HORACE RUMBOLD.

Son Excellence le Général Ismet Pacha,
Président de la délégation Turque,
&c., &c., &c.

Lettres échangées entre Ismet Pacha et Sir Horace Rumbold relatives au cabotage.

Excellence,

Lausanne, le 24 juillet 1923.

En me référant à l'article 9 de la Convention commerciale signée à Lausanne à la date de ce jour, je m'empresse de porter à la connaissance de votre Excellence ce qui suit :

Le Gouvernement turc, décidé à réserver le cabotage au pavillon national, a l'honneur d'informer votre Excellence qu'il consent à ce

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [120r] (244/260)

233

19th May, 1923, regarding the substitution of the declaration, which was to have been annexed to the said Convention, by an exchange of letters, I have the honour to declare, in the name of my Government, that the latter will recognise the existence of British religious, scholastic and medical establishments, as well as of charitable institutions recognised as existing in Turkey before the 30th October, 1914, and that it will favourably examine the case of other similar British institutions actually existing in Turkey at the date of the Treaty of Peace signed to-day, with a view to regularise their position.

The establishments and institutions mentioned above will, as regards fiscal charges of every kind, be treated on a footing of equality with similar Turkish establishments and institutions, and will be subject to the administrative arrangements of a public character, as well as to the laws and regulations, governing the latter. It is, however, understood that the Turkish Government will take into account the conditions under which these establishments carry on their work, and, in so far as schools are concerned, the practical organisation of their teaching arrangements.

I avail, &c.
M. ISMET.

His Excellency Sir Horace Rumbold,
Delegate of His Britannic Majesty
at the Peace Conference,
&c., &c., &c.

M. le Président,

Lausanne, July 24, 1923.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the letter which your Excellency has been good enough to address to me to-day in accordance with the agreement reached between the delegations concerned, in regard to the treatment to be accorded by the Turkish Government to British religious, scholastic and medical establishments in Turkey.

I avail myself, &c.
HORACE RUMBOLD.

His Excellency General Ismet Pasha,
President of the Turkish Delegation,
&c., &c., &c.

(Translation.)

*Letters exchanged between Ismet Pasha and Sir H. Rumbold respecting cabotage.**

Your Excellency,

Lausanne, July 24, 1923.

With reference to Article 9 of the Commercial Convention signed at Lausanne on to-day's date, I hasten to inform your Excellency of what follows:—

The Turkish Government, having decided to reserve cabotage trade to the national flag, has the honour to inform your Excellency

* Shipping trade from one port to another of the same State.

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [120v] (245/260)

234

que les entreprises ci-après indiquées, qui pratiquaient jusqu'à présent un service régulier dans les eaux turques, effectuent en Turquie le transport des marchandises et voyageurs d'un port à un autre et qu'il est disposé à négocier avec elles les conditions auxquelles elles pourraient éventuellement continuer ce trafic pour toute période prévue au contrat qu'elles concluraient avec lui.

Si, dans un délai de six mois à dater du 1^{er} janvier 1924, ces négociations n'avaient pas abouti à un accord, lesdites entreprises n'auraient droit de poursuivre leur activité que pendant une durée ultérieure de deux ans, aux conditions actuelles.

Les entreprises ci-dessus visées, bénéficiaires de cet arrangement, seront les suivantes :

Khédivial Mail Steamship and Graving Dock Company (Limited);

M. and J. Constant ;
Ellerman Line, Limited.

Les bateaux des entreprises turques qui à la date de ce jour font le cabotage en Turquie bénéficieront de la réciprocité sur les côtes de la Grande-Bretagne.

Je prie votre Excellence de vouloir bien me confirmer l'accord de son Gouvernement et d'agréer les assurances de ma haute considération.

M. ISMET.

Son Excellence Sir Horace Rumbold,
Délégué de Sa Majesté Britannique
à la Conférence de la Paix,
&c., &c., &c.

Excellence,

Lausanne, le 24 juillet 1923.

J'ai l'honneur d'accuser réception de la lettre que votre Excellence a bien voulu m'adresser en date d'aujourd'hui relativement au cabotage. En prenant acte, au nom de mon Gouvernement, du contenu de cette lettre, je m'empresse de vous informer que nous sommes d'accord tant sur les conditions dans lesquelles seront effectués les services de cabotage des trois entreprises de navigation britanniques qui y sont indiquées, que sur la réciprocité à accorder sur les côtes de la Grande-Bretagne aux bateaux des entreprises turques qui à la date de ce jour font le cabotage en Turquie.

Veillez agréer, Excellence, les assurances de ma haute considération.

HORACE RUMBOLD.

Son Excellence le Général Ismet Pacha,
Président de la Délégation turque,
&c., &c., &c.

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [121r] (246/260)

235

that it agrees that the concerns mentioned below, which have hitherto carried on regular services in Turkish waters, should undertake in Turkey the transport of goods and passengers from one port to another; and it is prepared to negotiate with these concerns the conditions under which they may eventually be authorised to continue such traffic, for such period as may be provided for in any contract which they may conclude with the Turkish Government.

If, within a period of six months from the 1st January, 1924, these negotiations should not have led to an agreement, the said concerns would only be entitled to carry on their activities under present conditions for a further period of two years.

The concerns referred to above as benefiting by this arrangement will be the following :—

The Khedivial Mail Steamship and Graving Dock Company
(Limited).
M. and J. Constant.
Ellerman Line (Limited).

The vessels of Turkish concerns which at the present time are engaged in cabotage trade in Turkey shall enjoy reciprocal treatment on the coasts of Great Britain.

I beg your Excellency to be so good as to inform me of the agreement of your Government, and I avail, &c.

M. ISMET.

His Excellency Sir Horace Rumbold,
Delegate of His Britannic Majesty
at the Peace Conference,
&c., &c., &c.

Your Excellency,

Lausanne, July 24, 1923.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the letter of to-day's date which your Excellency has been so good as to address to me regarding cabotage trade. In taking note, in the name of my Government, of the contents of the said letter, I hasten to inform you that we are in agreement both in regard to the conditions under which the cabotage services of the three British shipping concerns mentioned in your letter are to be carried on, and in regard to the reciprocal conditions to be granted, on the coasts of Great Britain, to the vessels of Turkish concerns which at the present date are engaged in cabotage trade in Turkey.

I avail, &c.

HORACE RUMBOLD.

His Excellency General Ismet Pasha,
President of the Turkish Delegation,
&c., &c., &c.

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [121v] (247/260)

236

Lettre adressée par Ismet Pacha à Sir Horace Rumbold transmettant une copie de la lettre adressée par lui à l'entreprise Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth and Co. et Messrs. Vickers Limited; ainsi que la réponse de Sir H. Rumbold, en accusant la réception.

Excellence, *Lausanne, le 24 juillet 1923.*
J'ai l'honneur de vous envoyer, ci-près, une copie de la lettre que j'ai adressée en date d'aujourd'hui au Président des Sociétés Armstrong, Whitworth and Co. Limited et Vickers Limited.
Veuillez agréer, Excellence, l'assurance de ma haute considération.

M. ISMET.

Son Excellence Sir Horace Rumbold,
Délégué de Sa Majesté britannique
à la Conférence de la Paix.
&c., &c., &c.

[Enclosure.]

M. le Président, *Lausanne, le 24 juillet 1923.*
Au nom du Ministre des Travaux Publics du Gouvernement de la Grande Assemblée Nationale de Turquie et en me référant aux dispositions relatives aux Sociétés Armstrong, Whitworth and Co. Limited et Vickers Limited, inscrites à l'Article 2 du Protocole en date de ce jour relatif aux concessions, j'ai l'honneur de porter à votre connaissance ce qui suit :

Il est entendu que si, dans un délai de cinq années à dater de la signature du Traité de Paix, le Gouvernement Turc se proposait, en tout ou en partie, de réaliser la construction ou d'assurer l'exploitation, par des contrats à conclure postérieurement à ladite date, des travaux visés dans les conventions précitées, en faisant appel à l'industrie ou aux capitaux étrangers, il en aviserait lesdites Sociétés et les mettrait en mesure d'entrer en concurrence sur un pied de complète égalité avec toute autre personne ou société.

Agréer, M. le Président, les assurances de ma considération la plus distinguée.

M. ISMET.

M. le Président des Sociétés
Armstrong, Whitworth and Co., Limited, et
Vickers, Limited, Londres.

M. le Président, *Lausanne, le 24 juillet 1923.*
J'ai l'honneur d'accuser réception à votre Excellence de la lettre qu'Elle a bien voulu m'envoyer en date d'aujourd'hui pour me transmettre une copie de la lettre portant la même date et adressée par votre Excellence, conformément à l'accord intervenu entre nous, à la

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [122r] (248/260)

237

(Translation.)

Letter addressed by Ismet Pasha to Sir H. Rumbold enclosing copy of letter sent by Ismet Pasha to Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth and Co. and Messrs. Vickers, Limited; together with copy of acknowledgment sent by Sir H. Rumbold.

Your Excellency,

Lausanne, July 24, 1923.

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a copy of the letter which I have addressed to-day to the Chairman of Messrs Armstrong, Whitworth and Co., Limited, and Messrs. Vickers, Limited.

I avail myself, &c.

M. ISMET.

His Excellency Sir Horace Rumbold,
Delegate of His Britannic Majesty
at the Peace Conference,
&c., &c., &c.

[Enclosure.]

M. le Président,

Lausanne, July 24, 1923.

In the name of the Minister of Public Works of the Government of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey, and with reference to the provisions regarding Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth and Co., Limited, and Vickers, Limited, appearing in Article 2 of the Protocol of to-day's date concerning concessions, I have the honour to inform you of the following :—

It is understood that if, within a period of five years from the date of the signature of the Treaty of Peace, the Turkish Government should propose either partially or completely to carry out the construction or to assure the working, by contracts to be concluded subsequently to the date in question, of the undertakings provided for in the conventions specified [in the afore-mentioned protocol], by inviting the co-operation of foreign industry or capital, the Turkish Government would advise the above-mentioned companies, and will put them in a position to compete on a footing of complete equality with any other person or company.

I avail myself, &c.

M. ISMET.

To the Chairman of
Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth and Co., Limited,
and Messrs. Vickers, Limited, London.

M. le Président,

Lausanne, July 24, 1923.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the letter which your Excellency has been good enough to address to me to-day, enclosing a copy of the letter of the same date addressed by your Excellency, in accordance with the agreement reached between us,

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [122v] (249/260)

238

maison Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth and Co. et à la maison Vickers, Limited.

Veillez agréer, M. le Président l'assurance de ma très haute considération.

HORACE RUMBOLD.

Son Excellence le Général Ismet Pacha,
Président de la délégation Turque,
&c., &c., &c.

Lettre adressée par la Délégation turque au Président du troisième comité relative à certaines concessions de chemins de fer et de ports en Turquie.

Excellence,

Lausanne, le 24 juillet 1923.

J'ai l'honneur de vous faire savoir que les contrats de concession, ainsi que les accords subséquents y relatifs, dûment intervenus avant le 29 octobre 1914 avec le Gouvernement ottoman, concernant les entreprises ci-après énumérées: Chemins de fer d'Anatolie, de Bagdad, de Mersine-Adana, Chemins de fer orientaux et Port de Haidar-Pacha: sont maintenus. Les clauses desdits contrats et accords seront, dans le délai d'une année à compter de la mise en vigueur du Traité de Paix en date de ce jour, mises en conformité des conditions économiques nouvelles.

Veillez agréer, Excellence, les assurances de ma haute considération.

M. ISMET

M. le Président du Troisième Comité
de la Conférence de la Paix.

Convention relative à la compensation à payer par la Grèce aux ressortissants alliés.

L'EMPIRE BRITANNIQUE, LA FRANCE, L'ITALIE ET LA GRÈCE,
désireux de régler les modalités du remboursement par le Gouvernement hellénique aux ressortissants des autres Puissances contractantes et aux sociétés dans lesquelles, au 1^{er} juin 1921, les intérêts de ces derniers étaient prépondérants, des dettes résultant des actes des autorités helléniques en Turquie,

Ont résolu de conclure une Convention à cette fin, et ont nommé pour leurs Plénipotentiaires, savoir:

POUR L'EMPIRE BRITANNIQUE:

Le Très-Honorable Sir Horace George Montagu Rumbold,
Baronet, G.C.M.G., Haut-Commissaire à Constantinople;

POUR LA FRANCE:

M. le Général de Division Maurice Pellé, Ambassadeur de France, Haut-Commissaire de la République en Orient, Grand Officier de l'Ordre national de la Légion d'Honneur;

POUR L'ITALIE:

L'Honorable Marquis Camille Garroni, Sénateur du Royaume, Ambassadeur d'Italie, Haut-Commissaire à Constantinople,

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [123r] (250/260)

239

to Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth and Co., and to Messrs. Vickers, Limited.

I avail myself, &c.

HORACE RUMBOLD.

His Excellency General Ismet Pasha,
President of the Turkish Delegation,
&c., &c., &c.

(Translation.)

Letter addressed by the Turkish Delegation to the President of the Third Committee in regard to certain railway and port concessions in Turkey.

Lausanne, July 24, 1923.

Your Excellency,

I have the honour to inform you that the concession contracts, as well as the subsequent agreements referring thereto, duly concluded before the 29th October, 1914, with the Ottoman Government in regard to the following undertakings are maintained: Anatolian Railway, Bagdad Railway, Mersina-Adana Railway, Oriental Railways and Haidar-Pasha harbour. The clauses of the said contracts and agreements will, within a period of one year to be reckoned from the coming into force of the Treaty of Peace of to-day's date, be brought into conformity with the new economic conditions.

I avail myself, &c.

M. ISMET.

To the President of the Third Committee
of the Peace Conference.

(Translation.)

Convention regarding compensation payable by Greece to Allied nationals.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE, FRANCE, ITALY AND GREECE,
wishing to settle the method of repayment, by the Greek Government, to nationals of the other contracting Powers and to companies in which, on the 1st June, 1921, the interests of the latter were preponderant, of debts resulting from the actions of the Greek authorities in Turkey,

Have resolved to conclude a convention for this purpose, and have appointed as their plenipotentiaries:

FOR THE BRITISH EMPIRE:

The Right Honourable Sir Horace George Montagu Rumbold,
Baronet, G.C.M.G., High Commissioner at Constantinople;

FOR FRANCE:

General Maurice Pellé, Ambassador of France, High Commissioner of the Republic in the East, Grand Officer of the National Order of the Legion of Honour;

FOR ITALY:

The Honourable Marquis Camillo Garroni, Senator of the Kingdom, Ambassador of Italy, High Commissioner at

TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [123v] (251/260)

240

Grand-Croix des Ordres des Saints-Maurice-et-Lazare, et de la Couronne d'Italie;

M. Jules César Montagna, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire à Athènes, Commandeur de l'Ordre des Saints-Maurice-et-Lazare, Grand Officier de la Couronne d'Italie;

POUR LA GRÈCE :

M. Eleftherios K. Vénisclós, ancien Président du Conseil des Ministres, Grand-Croix de l'Ordre du Sauveur;

M. Démètre Caclamanos, Ministre Plénipotentiaire à Londres Commandeur de l'Ordre du Sauveur;

Lesquels, après avoir exhibé leurs pleins pouvoirs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, ont convenu des dispositions suivantes :

Article unique.

Le Gouvernement hellénique s'engage à verser aux ressortissants des autres Puissances contractantes et aux sociétés ottomanes dans, lesquelles au 1^{er} juin 1921 les intérêts de ces derniers étaient prépondérants (pour la part qui revenait à ces intérêts) les sommes qui leur sont dues pour le remboursement de la valeur des biens réquisitionnés ou saisis par les armées ou administrations helléniques, le paiement des services rendus à ces armées et administrations s'il n'a déjà été effectué, ainsi que pour l'indemnisation des autres pertes et dommages subis postérieurement au 1^{er} juin 1921 par lesdits ressortissants et sociétés et résultant des actes des armées ou administrations helléniques autres que les pertes et dommages résultant de faits de guerre dans les zones de combat.

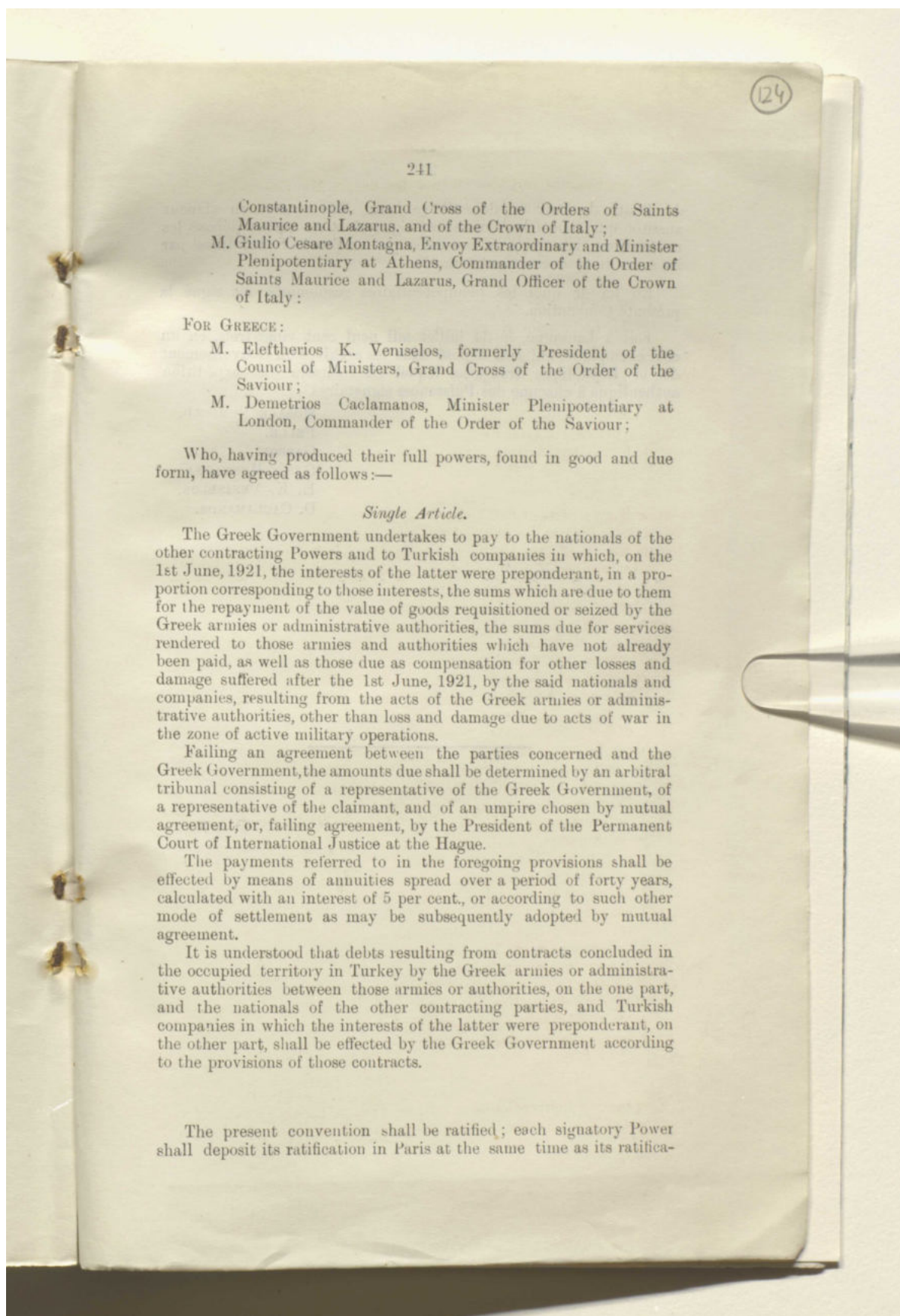
A défaut d'entente entre les intéressés et le Gouvernement hellénique, le montant des dommages sera déterminé par un Tribunal arbitral composé d'un représentant du Gouvernement hellénique, d'un représentant du réclamant et d'un arbitre choisi d'un commun accord, ou, en l'absence d'accord, par le Président de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale de La Haye.

Les versements prévus par les dispositions précédentes seront acquittés au moyen d'annuités échelonnées sur une période de quarante années et calculées avec un intérêt de 5 pour cent ou suivant toutes autres modalités qui pourraient être adoptées ultérieurement d'un commun accord.

Il est entendu que les dettes résultant des contrats passés dans les régions occupées en Turquie par les armées ou administrations helléniques entre ces armées ou administrations, d'une part, et des ressortissants des autres Puissances contractantes et des sociétés ottomanes dans lesquelles les intérêts de ces derniers étaient prépondérants, d'autre part, seront payées par le Gouvernement hellénique d'après les stipulations des contrats.

La présente Convention sera ratifiée; chaque Puissance signataire en déposera la ratification à Paris en même temps que la ratification

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [124r] (252/260)



241

124

Constantinople, Grand Cross of the Orders of Saints Maurice and Lazarus, and of the Crown of Italy ;
M. Giulio Cesare Montagna, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Athens, Commander of the Order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus, Grand Officer of the Crown of Italy :

FOR GREECE :

M. Eleftherios K. Veniselos, formerly President of the Council of Ministers, Grand Cross of the Order of the Saviour ;
M. Demetrios Caclamanos, Minister Plenipotentiary at London, Commander of the Order of the Saviour ;

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

Single Article.

The Greek Government undertakes to pay to the nationals of the other contracting Powers and to Turkish companies in which, on the 1st June, 1921, the interests of the latter were preponderant, in a proportion corresponding to those interests, the sums which are due to them for the repayment of the value of goods requisitioned or seized by the Greek armies or administrative authorities, the sums due for services rendered to those armies and authorities which have not already been paid, as well as those due as compensation for other losses and damage suffered after the 1st June, 1921, by the said nationals and companies, resulting from the acts of the Greek armies or administrative authorities, other than loss and damage due to acts of war in the zone of active military operations.

Failing an agreement between the parties concerned and the Greek Government, the amounts due shall be determined by an arbitral tribunal consisting of a representative of the Greek Government, of a representative of the claimant, and of an umpire chosen by mutual agreement, or, failing agreement, by the President of the Permanent Court of International Justice at the Hague.

The payments referred to in the foregoing provisions shall be effected by means of annuities spread over a period of forty years, calculated with an interest of 5 per cent., or according to such other mode of settlement as may be subsequently adopted by mutual agreement.

It is understood that debts resulting from contracts concluded in the occupied territory in Turkey by the Greek armies or administrative authorities between those armies or authorities, on the one part, and the nationals of the other contracting parties, and Turkish companies in which the interests of the latter were preponderant, on the other part, shall be effected by the Greek Government according to the provisions of those contracts.

The present convention shall be ratified ; each signatory Power shall deposit its ratification in Paris at the same time as its ratifica-

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [124v] (253/260)

242

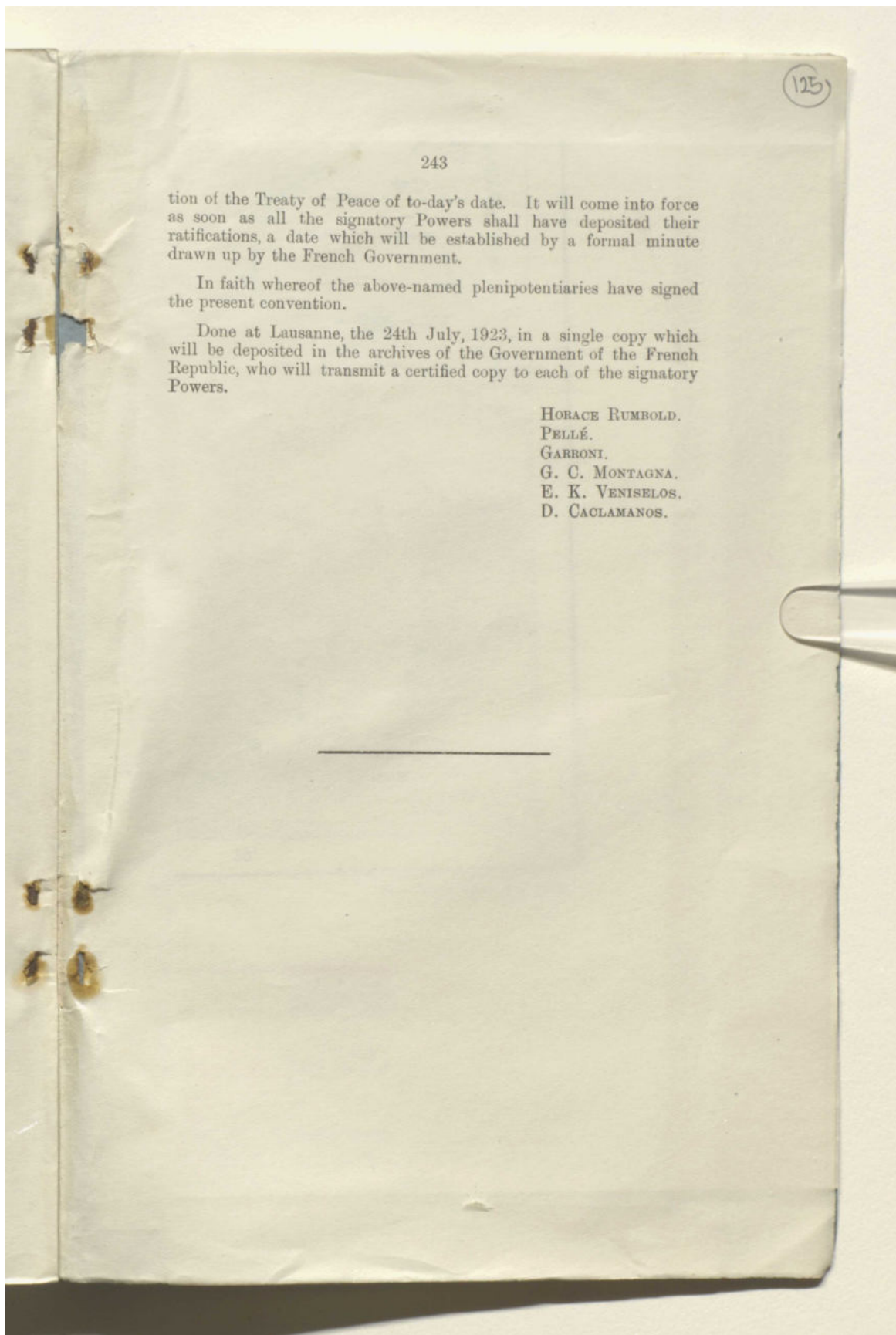
du Traité de Paix en date de ce jour. Elle entrera en vigueur aussitôt que toutes les Puissances signataires en auront déposé les ratifications, date qui sera constatée par un procès-verbal dressé par les soins du Gouvernement français.

En foi de quoi les plénipotentiaires susnommés ont signé la présente Convention.

Fait à Lausanne, le 24 juillet mil neuf cent vingt-trois, en un seul exemplaire, qui sera déposé dans les archives du Gouvernement de la République française, lequel en remettra une expédition authentique à chacune des Puissances signataires.

HORACE RUMBOLD.
PELLÉ.
GARRONI.
G. C. MONTAGNA.
E. K. VENISELOS.
D. CACLAMANOS.

'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [125r] (254/260)



243

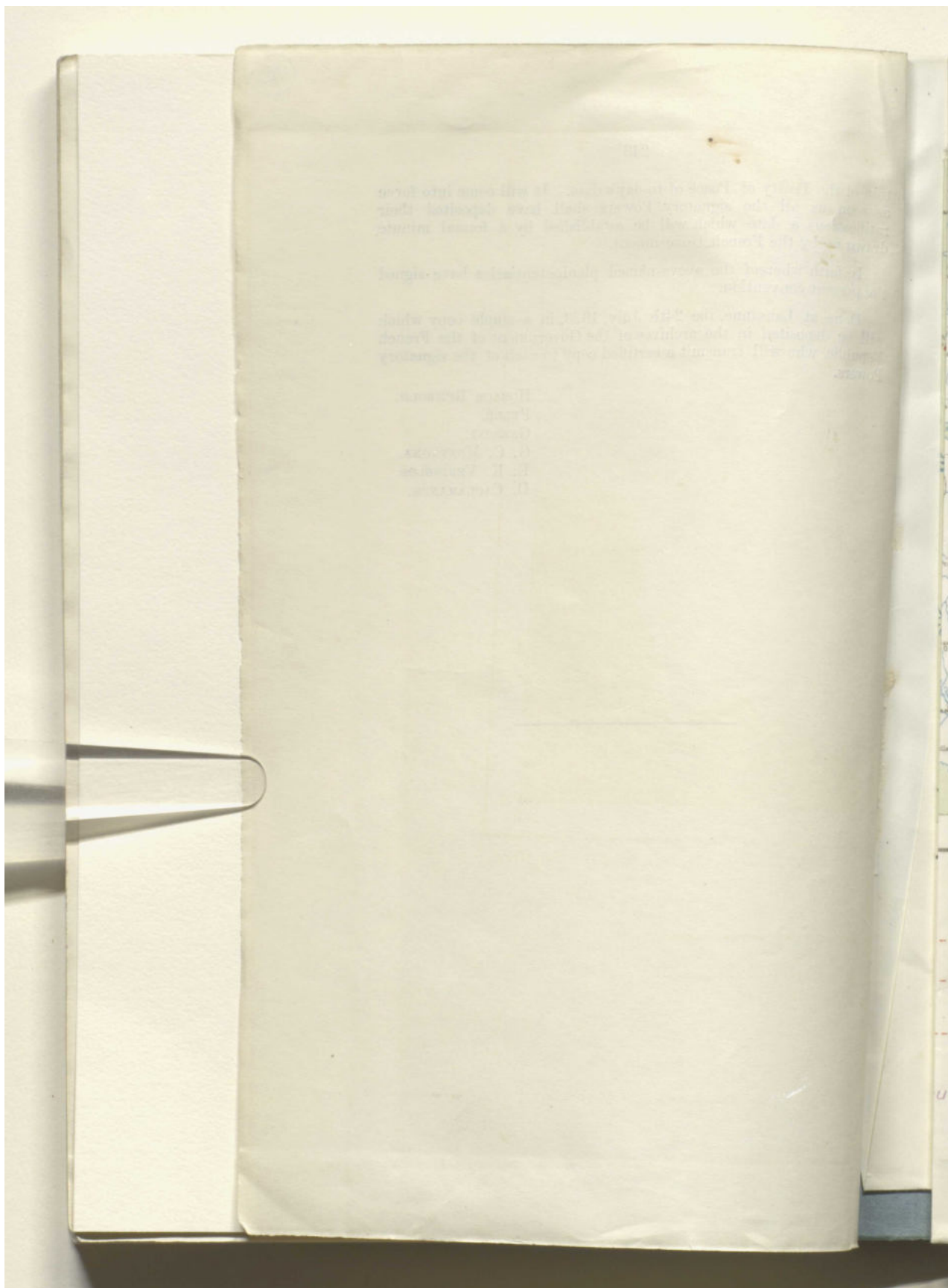
tion of the Treaty of Peace of to-day's date. It will come into force as soon as all the signatory Powers shall have deposited their ratifications, a date which will be established by a formal minute drawn up by the French Government.

In faith whereof the above-named plenipotentiaries have signed the present convention.

Done at Lausanne, the 24th July, 1923, in a single copy which will be deposited in the archives of the Government of the French Republic, who will transmit a certified copy to each of the signatory Powers.

HORACE RUMBOLD.
PELLÉ.
GARRONI.
G. C. MONTAGNA.
E. K. VENISELOS.
D. CACLAMANOS.

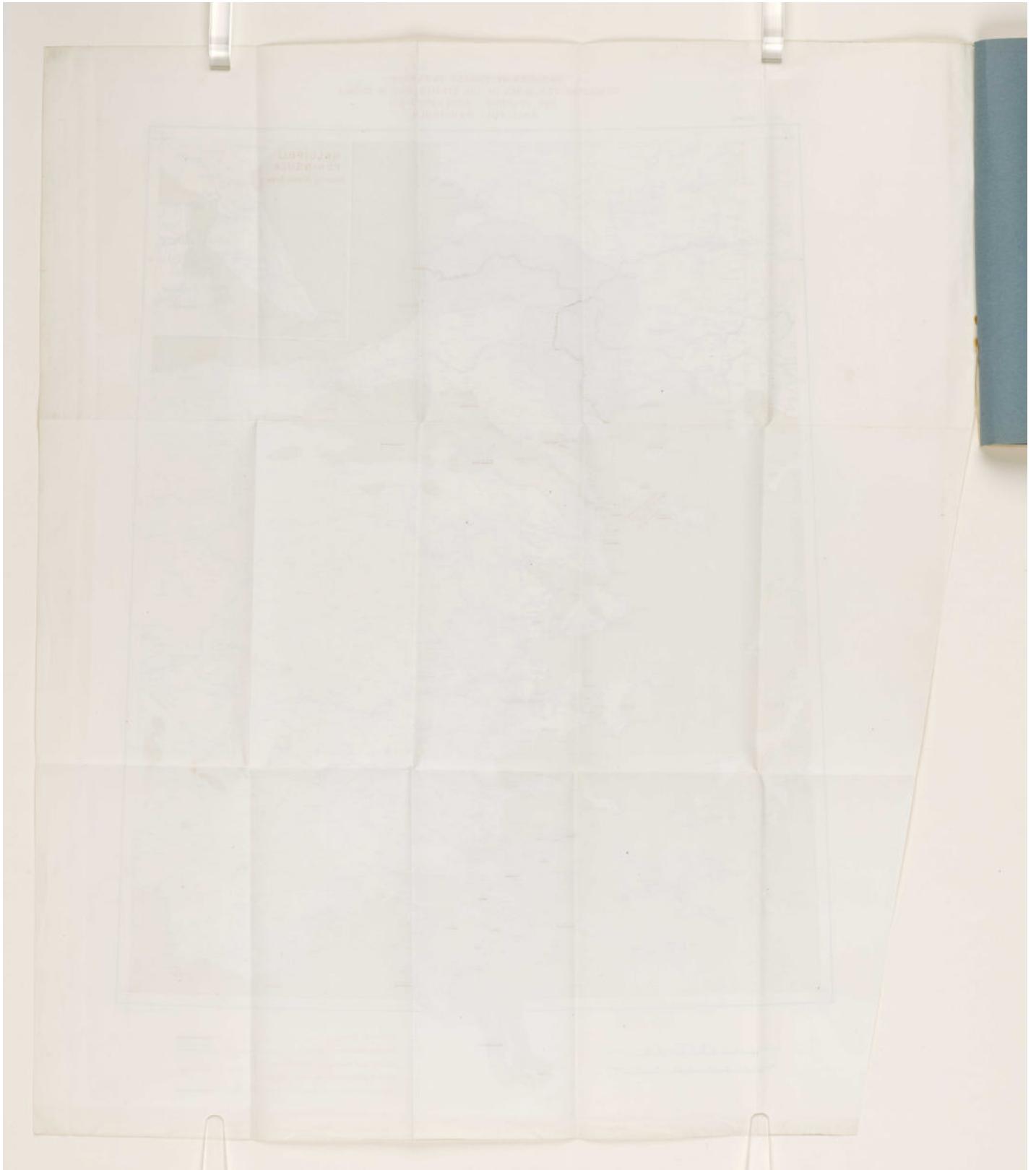
'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [125v] (255/260)



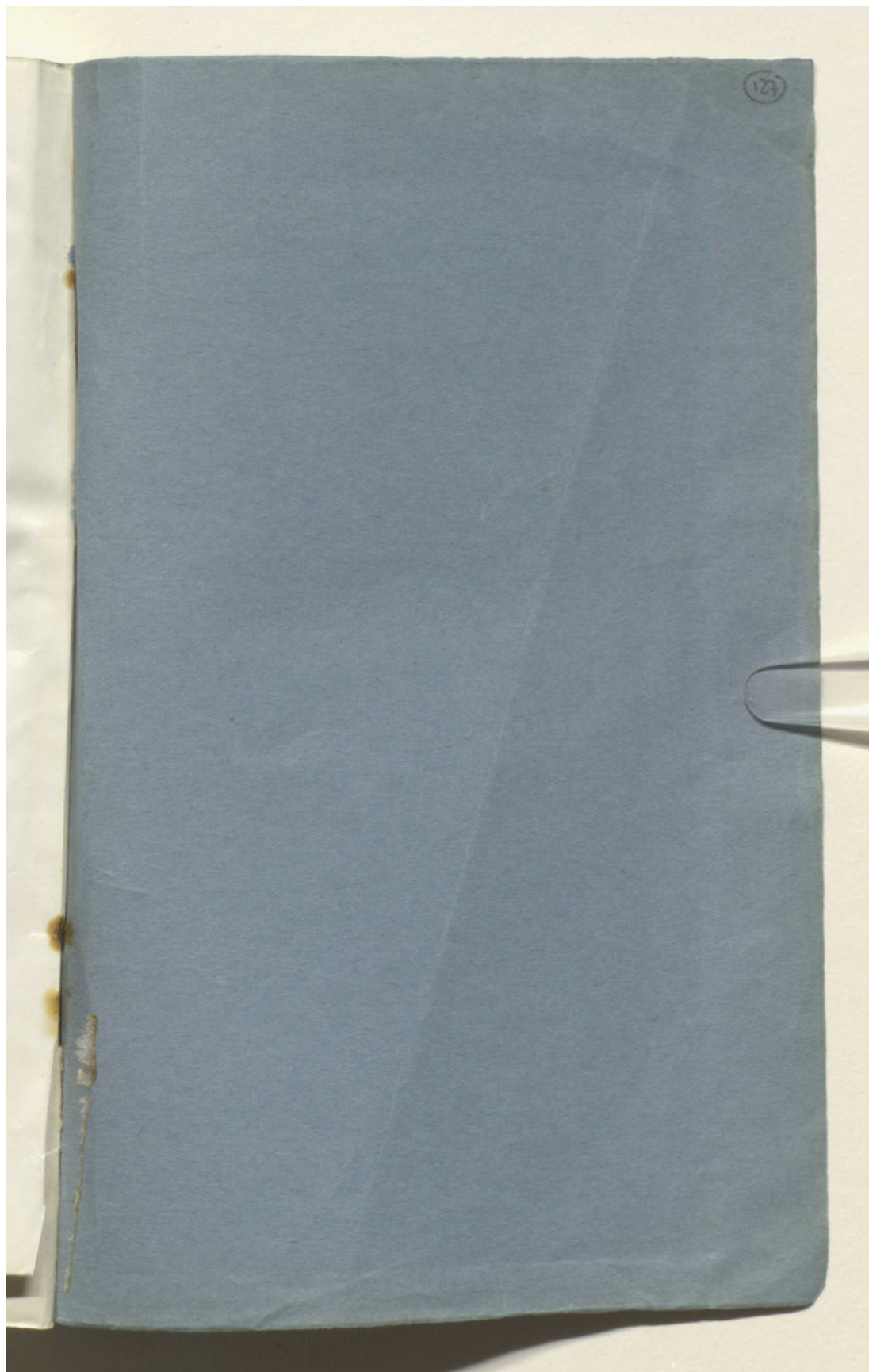
**'FRONTIER OF TURKEY IN EUROPE; DEMILITARIZED ZONES OF THE STRAITS AND IN THRACE;
THE ISLANDS (DODEKANESIA); GALLIPOLI PENINSULA' [126r] (1/2)**



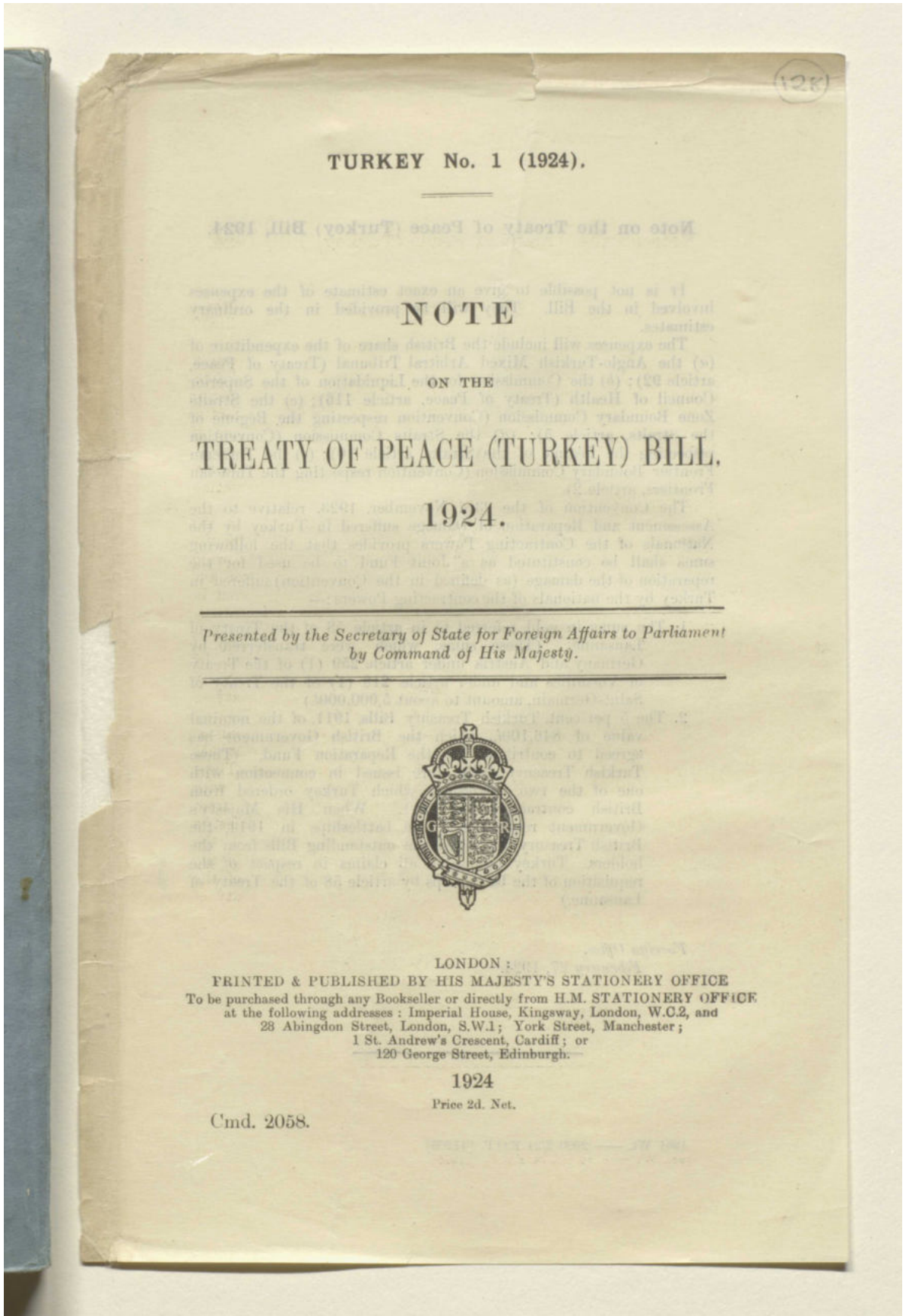
'FRONTIER OF TURKEY IN EUROPE; DEMILITARIZED ZONES OF THE STRAITS AND IN THRACE;
THE ISLANDS (DODEKANESIA); GALLIPOLI PENINSULA' [126v] (2/2)



'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [127r] (258/260)



'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [128r] (259/260)



'TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, together with Agreements between Greece and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923, and Subsidiary Documents forming part of THE TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT.' [back-i] (260/260)

Note on the Treaty of Peace (Turkey) Bill, 1924.

It is not possible to give an exact estimate of the expenses involved in the Bill. They will be provided in the ordinary estimates.

The expenses will include the British share of the expenditure of (a) the Anglo-Turkish Mixed Arbitral Tribunal (Treaty of Peace, article 92); (b) the Commission for the Liquidation of the Superior Council of Health (Treaty of Peace, article 116); (c) the Straits Zone Boundary Commission (Convention respecting the Régime of the Straits, article 5); (d) the Straits Commission (Convention respecting the Régime of the Straits, article 10); (e) the Thracian Frontier Boundary Commission (Convention respecting the Thracian Frontiers, article 2).

The Convention of the 23rd November, 1923, relative to the Assessment and Reparation of Damage suffered in Turkey by the Nationals of the Contracting Powers provides that the following sums shall be constituted as a Joint Fund to be used for the reparation of the damage (as defined in the Convention) suffered in Turkey by the nationals of the contracting Powers:—

1. The sums in gold referred to in article 58 of the Treaty of Lausanne. (These sums, which were transferred by Germany and Austria under article 259 (1) of the Treaty of Versailles and under article 210 (1) of the Treaty of Saint-Germain, amount to about 5,000,000*l.*)
2. The 5 per cent. Turkish Treasury Bills, 1911, of the nominal value of 846,100*l.*, which the British Government has agreed to contribute to the Reparation Fund. (These Turkish Treasury Bills were issued in connection with one of the two battleships which Turkey ordered from British contractors in 1911. When His Majesty's Government requisitioned the battleships in 1914, the British Treasury purchased the outstanding Bills from the holders. Turkey renounced all claims in respect of the requisition of the battleships by article 58 of the Treaty of Lausanne.)

*Foreign Office,
February 27, 1924.*