

**TREATY BETWEEN THE KINGDOM OF ITALY AND THE KINGDOM OF
THE SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES
SIGNED AT RAPALLO, NOVEMBER 12, 1920**

The KINGDOM OF ITALY and the KINGDOM OF THE SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES, being desirous of establishing mutual relations of sincere friendship and cordiality for the common good of both peoples;

The KINGDOM OF ITALY, recognising that the formation of the neighbouring State constitutes the achievement of one of the most noble objects for which Italy fought:

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ITALY has appointed as his Plenipotentiaries:
Cavaliere Giovanni GIOLITTI, President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of the Interior;
Count Carlo SFORZA, Minister for Foreign Affairs; and
Professor Ivanoe BONOMI, Minister for War; and

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES has appointed as his Plenipotentiaries:
M. Milenko R. VESNITCH, President of the Council of Ministers;
Dr. Ante TRUMBIC, Minister for Foreign Affairs; and
M. Costa STOIANOVITCH, Minister of Finance;

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

Article 1.

The following frontier shall be fixed between the Kingdom of Italy and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes:

From Mt. Pec (point 1511) which is common to the three frontiers between Italy, Austria and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes as far as Mt. Jalovez (point 2643): a line, to be fixed on the ground, running generally from north to south and passing over point 2272 (Ponca);

From Mt. Jalovez (point 2643) onwards: a line following the watershed between the basins of the Isonzo and that of the Save from Wurzen Save as far as Mt. Tricorno (Triglav) (point 2863); thence following the watershed between the basin of the Isonzo and that of the Wochein Save (Bokinj) as far as the north-eastern slopes of Mt. Možic (point 1602), passing through points 2348 (Vogel), 2003 (Lavsevica), and 2086 (Kuk);

From the north-eastern slopes of Mt. Možic to the eastern slopes of Mt. Porzen (point 1621): a line to be fixed on the ground running generally from north to south;

From the eastern slopes of Mt. Porzen (point 1631) and the western slopes of Mt. Blegos (point 1562): a line to be fixed on the ground running generally from west to east, leaving the village of Dautscha to the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, and the village of Novake D1 to Italy;

From the western slopes of Mt. Blegos (point 1562) to the eastern slopes of Mt. Bevk (point 1050): a line to be fixed on the ground running generally from north-east to south-west, leaving the townships of Leskouza, Kopačnica and Zavoden to the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes and the two passes of Podlanischam to Italy;

From the eastern slopes of Mt. Bevk (point 1050) as far as the immediate west of the village of Hotedražica: a line to be fixed on the ground leaving the villages of Javojidor, Ziri, Opale, Hlevišče, Rovte, and Hotedražica to the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes and Mt. Prapretpi (point 1006) and the villages of Wresnik, Zavratac, Medwedjeberto, to Italy;

Thence as far as the village of Zelše: a line running alongside the western boundary of the ditch beside the high-road from Hotedražica to Planina and thence proceeding so as to leave the villages of Planina, Unec, Zelše and Rakek to the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes;

From the village of Zelše to Cabranska: a line, to be fixed on the ground running generally from north-west to south-east, passing first along the lower eastern slopes of Mt. Pomario (Javornik) (point 1268), leaving Dolenja Vas, Dolenje Jezero and Otok to the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, and points 875, 985 and 963 to Italy; thence proceeding along the lower eastern slopes of the Bička Gora (point 1236) and the Pleca Gora (point 1067) leaving to Italy the village of Leskova Dolina and the road-junction at point 912 to the west of Skodnik and of point 1146 to the east of Cifri (point 1399), and reaching Cabranska, which will remain in Italian territory, together with the high-road along the lower eastern slopes of Mt. Nevoso from Leskova Dolina to Cabranska;

From Cabranska to Griža (point 502): a line to be fixed on the ground running generally from north-east to south-west, passing east of Mt. Terstenico (Terstinik) (point 1243), touching point 817 to the south-east of Suhova and passing south of Zidovje (point 660); thence proceeding to Griza (point 502), leaving the villages of Clana and Bresa to Italy and the village of Studena, to the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes;

From Griža (point 502) as far as the frontier of the State of Fiume: a line to be fixed on the ground running generally from north to south as far as the high-road from Rupa to Castua about half-way between Jussici and Spincici; thence crossing this road and skirting the westward side of the hamlets of Miseri and Drinistici, which will remain in the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes and joining the high-road from Mattuglie to Castua on the hill where two roads meet to the east of Mattuglie; then joining on the Fiume-Castua road, the northern frontier of the Free State of Fiume, the exact spot being the northern boundary of the hamlet of Ruberi (at the point where the cart-road of Tomatici leaves the main road, about 500 metres south of the place where three roads meet west of Castua).

But until regular road communications have been established in Italian territory, the high-roads and the road junction of three roads west of Castua may be freely and mutually used both by the Kingdom of Italy and by the State of Fiume.

Article 2.

Zara and the territory referred to below shall be recognised as forming part of the Kingdom of Italy.

The territory of Zara under Italian sovereignty shall include: the town and municipal district of Zara and the municipal districts (sub-districts) of Borgo Erizzo, Cerno, Boccagnazzo, and a part of the municipal district (sub-district) of Diclo, to be fixed by a line starting from the sea at a spot situated about 700 metres south-east of the village of Diclo and proceeding in a straight line towards the north-east as far as point 66 (Gruc).

With reference to the execution of the terms of this Article a special agreement shall be drawn up regarding the municipality of Zara and its relations with the district and with the province of Dalmatia; this Convention shall also settle the mutual relations between the territory assigned to the Kingdom of Italy and the rest of the territory hitherto forming part of the same municipality, district and province belonging to the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes; the provincial and municipal property together with the archives relating thereto, shall be equally divided.

Article 3.

In the same way the islands of Cherso and Lussin, together with the islets and reefs included in the judicial areas of these islands, shall also be recognised as forming part of the Kingdom of Italy, and also the islets and reefs included in the administrative area of the province of Istria, in so far as it has been assigned to Italy as above, together with the islands of Lagosta and Pelagosa, with the adjacent islets.

All other islands which belonged to the former Austro-Hungarian Monarchy shall be recognised as forming part of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

Article 4.

The Kingdom of Italy and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes shall recognise the State of Fiume as being completely free and independent, and shall agree to respect its liberty and independence in perpetuity.

The State of Fiume shall be composed of:

(a) The corpus separatum as at present delimited by the boundaries of the town and district of Fiume;

(b) A tract of territory which at present forms part of Istria and is delimited as follows:

On the north, by a line to be fixed on the ground starting immediately to the south of the village of Castua and proceeding along the S. Mattia-Fiume road as far as the boundary of the corpus separatum leaving the villages of Serdoci and Hosti to the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, and leaving the whole Rupa high-road running north of the railway through Mattuglie and the junction of roads at point 377, to the west of Castua, to the State of Fiume;

To the west, by a line starting from Mattuglie and coming down to the sea at Preluca, leaving the railway-station and district of Mattuglie in Italian territory.

Article 5.

The boundaries of the territories referred to in the previous Articles shall be traced on the ground by Delimitation Commissions composed of equal numbers of delegates of the Kingdom of Italy and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. In the event of a

difference of opinion the question shall be referred to the President of the Swiss Confederation, whose decision shall be final.

For the sake of greater clearness and precision the present Treaty shall include an annex consisting of a map on a scale of 1:200,000, on which shall be indicated the frontier lines referred to in Articles 1 and 4.

Article 6.

The Kingdom of Italy and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes shall summon a Conference composed of experts from the two countries, within a period of two months from the coming into force of the present Treaty. This Conference shall as soon as possible lay before the two Governments definite proposals for all measures to establish thoroughly cordial economic and financial relations between the two countries.

Article 7.

The Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes shall agree to the following concessions in respect of Italian subjects and Italian interests in Dalmatia:

(1) Economic concessions, granted to Italian companies or subjects, by the Governments and public bodies of the States to which the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes has succeeded or possessed by these Companies or subjects in virtue of properly executed deeds of concession granted up to (and including) November 12, 1920, shall be recognised as fully valid, and the Government of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes shall undertake to continue to carry out all obligations assumed by the previous Governments.

(2) The Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes shall agree that Italians resident up to November 3, 1918 on territory belonging to the former Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, which under the Treaties of Peace with Austria and Hungary and under the present Treaty is recognised as forming part of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, shall be entitled to opt for Italian nationality within a period of one year from the coming into force of the present Treaty; such persons shall also be exempted from the obligation to transfer their homes outside the territory of the Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom. They shall retain the right to use their own language and to carry on their own form of religious worship, with all the rights accompanying such freedom.

(3) University degrees and other university diplomas which have already been gained by subjects of the Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom in universities or other higher educational institutions in the Kingdom of Italy shall be recognised by the Government of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes as valid in its own territory. Such degrees and diplomas shall confer professional rights equal to those derived from degrees or diplomas obtained at universities and other higher educational institutions in the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

Subsequent agreements shall be concluded in respect of the validity of higher educational courses completed by Italian subjects in the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes and by subjects of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes in Italy.

Article 8.

With a view to promoting satisfactory intellectual and moral relations between the two peoples, the two Governments shall draw up as soon as possible a Convention for the

purpose of increasing the development of close mutual relations between the two countries in matters of education.

Article 9.

The present Treaty shall be drawn up in duplicate, one copy in Italian, and one in Serb-Croat.

In the event of a discrepancy between the two texts the Italian text shall be authentic as being the language known by all the plenipotentiaries.

In faith whereof, the above-mentioned plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty.

Done at Rapallo, November 12, 1920.

GIOVANNI GIOLITTI.

MIL. R. VESNITCH.

C. SFORZA.

Dr. ANTE TRUMBIC.

IVANOE BONOMI.

COSTA STOIANOVITCH.

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