

EVIDENCE: ONE

Treaty of Amity and Commerce between Ethiopia and Great Britain, signed at Angollah, 16 November 1841

This Treaty is taken from *British and Foreign State Papers*, vol. XXIX, p. 156. It is printed also in *Hertslet's Commercial Treaties*, vol. VII, p. 966, and by Hertslet, *Map of Africa by Treaty*, p. 2.

Whereas commerce is a source of great wealth and prosperity to all those nations who are firmly united in the bonds of reciprocal friendship; and whereas the conclusion of a Treaty of perpetual Amity and Commerce betwixt Shoa and Great Britain, which has already been desired by their respective Sovereigns, would tend to the mutual advantage of both nations; and whereas tokens of amity and goodwill have been mutually exchanged between His Majesty of Shoa and Her Britannic Majesty; and whereas it is desirable that the Articles and conditions should be specified, whereupon the desired commercial intercourse betwixt the 2 nations should be conducted: Now it is hereby declared, done, and agreed, as follows:-

- I. That a firm, free, and lasting friendship shall subsist between His Majesty Sahela Selassie, King of Shoa, Efat, and the Galla and his lineal successors, and between Her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain, Ireland, and India, and her lineal successors.
- II. That for the purpose of preserving and maintaining the friendly relations subsisting between the 2 nations, His Majesty of Shoa, and his lineal successors, shall receive and cherish any Ambassador or Envoy whom Her Britannic Majesty and her lineal successors may see fit to appoint, and shall preserve inviolate all his peculiar rights and privileges.
- III. That for the like purpose Her Britannic Majesty and her lineal successors shall, in the same manner, receive and cherish any Ambassador or Envoy whom His Majesty of Shoa and his lineal successors may see fit to appoint, and shall equally preserve inviolate all his peculiar rights and privileges.
- IV. That under the following conditions a commercial intercourse be allowed and encouraged betwixt the subjects of Shoa and the countries beyond that kingdom. And the subjects of Great Britain.
- V. That an import duty of 5 per cent. and no more shall be levied and received by His Majesty of Shoa and his lineal successors, upon all British goods and merchandise imported into the kingdom whether for sale therein or in the countries beyond.

VI. That this import duty of 5 per cent. shall be assessed upon the current value of the merchandise at the market-place of Alins Amba, and shall be paid either in kind or in specie, at the option of the merchant.

VII. That the said import duty having been first duly discharged, the merchant shall, be at full liberty either to dispose of his goods within the territories of Shoa, without prohibition to the buyer, or to convey them elsewhere without restraint or molestation.

VIII. That British merchants shall be at liberty to purchase within the territories of Shoa all such commodities as they may think proper, whether the produce of those territories or imported from the countries beyond them, and export the same without the payment of any duty whatsoever.

IX. That the goods and merchandise of all subjects of Shoa who may visit Great Britain shall, in like manner, be liable to no greater duties than are already levied, or may hereafter be levied, upon the immediate subjects of Great Britain.

X. That in view to the augmentation and promotion of commerce between Shoa and Great Britain, His Majesty of Shoa, and his lineal successors, shall encourage all merchants to bring the produce of the interior of Africa through the dominions of Shoa, such articles as are best suited to the British market.

XI. That with a like view Her Britannic Majesty, and her lineal successors, will encourage British merchants to import into She a such articles as will prove most acceptable within the same.

XII. That far the better security of merchants and their property, His Majesty of Shoa, and his lineal successors, and Her Britannic Majesty, and her lineal successors, will respectively, to the utmost of their power, endeavor to keep open and secure the avenues of approach betwixt the sea-coast and Abyssinia.

XIII. That with a view to the promotion and encouragement of reciprocal intercourse between the respective subjects of the 2 nations, no hindrance or molestation be offered to British travellers, whether residing within the territories of Shoa or visiting the countries beyond.

XIV. That effects of such travellers not intended for sale shall be liable to no duty of any sort, and shall in every respect be held personal and inviolable.

XV. That in like manner no subject of Shoa shall meet with any hindrance or obstruction whilst residing in any part of the dominions of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, nor shall he be prevented from proceeding beyond them at pleasure.

XVI. And lastly, that a strict reciprocal observance of all the foregoing Articles and conditions shall be regarded as a proof of the continued desire on the part of both the contracting Sovereigns for a lasting and permanent friendship.

Made and concluded at Angollah, the capital of the Kingdom of Shoa, on the 10th day of the month Hedar, 1834 of the Abyssinian era; corresponding with the 16th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1841; being the 29th of the reign of His Majesty Sahela Selassie, and the 5th of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

(L.S.) SAHELA SELASSIE.

(L.S.) W. C. HARRIS.

who is the King of Shoa,
Efat, and the Galla.

EVIDENCE: TWO [A]

[Ratified by Her Majesty, July 4, 1884; and by the Khedive of Egypt, September 25, 1884.]

HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and His Majesty Johannis, made by the Almighty King of Zion Negoosa Negust of Ethiopia and its dependencies, and His Highness Mahomed Tewfik, Khedive of Egypt, being desirous of settling the differences which exist between the said Johannis, Negoosa Negust of Ethiopia, and Mahomed Tewfik, Khedive of Egypt, and of establishing an ever. lasting peace between them, have agreed to conclude a Treaty for this purpose, which shall be .binding on themselves, their heirs and successors; and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, having appointed as her Representative Rear-Admiral Sir William Hewett, Commander-in-chief of Her Majesty's ships of war in the East Indies, and His Majesty the Negoosa Negust of Ethiopia, acting on his own behalf, and His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, having appointed as his Representative his Excellency Mason Bey, Governor of Masowah, they have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:

AMT. I: From the date of the signing of this Treaty there shall be free transit through Massowah, to and from Abyssinia, for all goods, including arms and ammunition, under British protection.

II. On and after the 1st day of September, 1884, corresponding to the 8th day of Maskarram, 1877, the country called Bogos shall be restored to His Majesty the Negoosa Negust; and when the troops of His Highness the Khedive shall have left the garrisons of gassala, Amedib, and Sanhit, the buildings in the Bogos country which now belong to His Highness the Khedive, together with all the stores and munitions of war which shall then remain in the said. buildings, shall be delivered to and become the property of His Majesty the Negocsa Negust.

III. His Majesty the Negoosa Negust engages to facilitate the withdrawal of the troops of His Highness- the Khedive from Kassala, Amedib, and Sanhit through Ethiopia to Massowah.

IV. His Highness the Khedive engages to grant all the facilities which His Majesty the Negoosa Negust may require in the matter of appointing Aboonas for Ethiopia.

V. His Majesty the Negoosa Negust and His Highness the Khedive engage to deliver up, the one to the other, any criminal or criminals who may have fled, to escape punishment, from the dominions of the one to the dominions of the other.

VI. His Majesty the Negoosa Negust agrees to refer all differences with His Highness the Khedive which may arise after the signing of this Treaty to Her Britannic Majesty for settlement.

VII. The present Treaty shall be ratified by Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and by His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, and the ratification shall be forwarded to Adowa as soon as possible.

In witness whereof Rear-Admiral Sir W. Hewett, on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and His Majesty the Negoosa Negust on his own behalf, and his Excellency Mason Bey on behalf of His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, have signed and affixed their seals to this Treaty, made at Adowa, the 3rd day of June, 1884, corresponding to the 27th day of Goonvet, 1876.

(King's Seal.)

(L.S.) W. HEWETT.

(L.S.) MASON.

EVIDENCE: TWO [B]

[Ratified by Her Majesty, July 12, 1884.]

HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and His Majesty Johannis, made by the Almighty King of Sion, Negoosa Negust of Ethiopia and its dependencies, being desirous of prohibiting and perpetually abolishing the Slave Trade, they have agreed to conclude a Treaty for this purpose, which shall be binding on themselves, their heirs and successors; and to that end Rear-Admiral Sir William Hewett, Commander-in-chief of Her Majesty's ships of war in the East Indies, acting on the behalf of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and His Majesty Johannis, Negoosa Negust of Ethiopia, acting on his own behalf, they have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles :

ART. I. His Majesty the Negoosa Negust agrees to prohibit and to prevent, to the best of his ability, the buying and selling of slaves within his dominions.

II. His Majesty the Negoosa Negust agrees to prohibit and to prevent, to the best of his ability, the import and export of slaves to or from his dominions.

III. His Majesty the Negoosa Negust engages to protect, to the utmost of his power, all liberated slaves, and to punish severely any attempt to molest them, or to reduce them again to slavery.

IV. Her Britannic Majesty has made Treaties with many foreign States, by which it is permitted to her officers to seize all ships belonging to such foreign States engaged in the transport or conveyance of slaves upon the sea; and Her Majesty engages to liberate any subjects of His Majesty the Negoosa Negust who may be found detained as slaves in any ship captured by the officers of Her Majesty, and to take steps to send such subjects back to the dominions of His Majesty the Negoosa Negust.

V. The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratification shall be forwarded to Adowa as soon as possible.

In witness whereof, Rear-Admiral Sir William Hewett, on the behalf of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and Johannis, Negoosa Negust of Ethiopia, on his own behalf, have signed the same, and (or) have affixed their seals to this Treaty, made at Adowa the 3rd day of June, 1884, corresponding to the 27th day of Goonvet, 1876.

(L.S.) (Seal of the King of Abyssinia.)

(L.S.) W. HEWETT.

EVIDENCE: THREE [A] – Not Translated

EVIDENCE: THREE [B]

Art. I.-Peace and Friendship between the King of Italy and the King of Shoa.

Art. II.-Appointment of Diplomatic and Consular Officers

Art. III. Liberty of Commerce.

Art. IV.-National Treatment in Commerce, Agriculture, and Manufacture.

Art. V.-Religious Worship and Teaching. No other religion to be taught in Shoa except the Christian professed by the King.

Art. VI.-Disposal of Effects of Deceased Subjects of both Nations dying in the Territory of the other.

Art. VII.-Facilities for travelling in Shoa.

Art. VIII.-Export and Import Duties. Ad valorem duty of 5 percent. on Italian Merchandise.

Commercial Intercourse between Shoa and Assab.

Art. IX.-The two Contracting Parties shall do all in their power to establish frequent and safe commercial intercourse between the States of His Majesty the King of Shoa and the Colony of Assab.

Italy will watch over the security of the sea and the Colony. Shoa, on its side, shall provide by all its means for the safety of the roads in the interior, and for the transport of the caravans from and to the sea, and His Majesty the King of Shoa will encourage the dispatch of caravans from Shoa to the sea towards the port of Assab.

Art. X.- Free Transit for Italians from one Country to another. Protection of Roads against Danakils and Somalis.

Treatment by Italy of Natives of Shoa in Assab. Right to build Houses, &c.

Art. XI - His Majesty the King of Italy will freely grant to the natives of Shoa, who may arrive in Assab a place where they may encamp or even build houses or huts, during the whole time that they may abide there.

Italian Consular Jurisdiction. Settlement of Disputes between Italians in Shoa, between Italians and Natives, and between Italians and Foreigners.

Art. XII.-The Government of Shoa shall never interfere in disputes between Italians, which shall be always and exclusively decided by the Italian Consul or his deputy.

On the other hand, the Italian Consular authority shall never interfere in the disputes between subjects of His Majesty the King of Shoa, which shall always be settled by the authority of the country.

Suits between Italians and subjects of His Majesty the King of Shoa shall be decided by the Italian Consul or his deputy, assisted by a Judge of the country.

Suits between Italians and foreigners shall be decided in Shoa by the Consul of the party summoned, or, in default of the Consular authority of the State, by the Italian Consul.

*Transmission of Letters, &c., from King of Shoa to European Governments through Italian Consuls.
Italian Protection of Subjects of Shoa in Foreign Countries.*

Art. XIII - It shall be in the power of His Majesty the King of Shoa to avail himself of the Italian Consular authority or of the Royal Commissioner in Assab for all letters or communications which he may wish to have forwarded to the Governments in Europe where such authorities are accredited. The subjects of His Majesty the King of Shoa may in the same way claim the protection of these authorities, both on the coast and in the various countries they may frequent.

Art. XIV.-Most-Favoured-Nation Treatment to Permanent Trade Establishments, &c.

Art. XV.-Differences between Italian Government and Government of Shoa to be settled by Arbitration.

Art. XVI.-Italian and Shoa Texts of Treaty to be of equal Validity, Art. XVII.-Revision of present Treaty after 10 years, by -giving 12 -months' notice.

Art. XVIII -Exchange of Ratifications

(Seal of King Menelik.)
Ankober, 21st May, 1883.
PIETRO ANTONELLI.

EVIDENCE: FOUR

ART. I. Peace and friendship shall reign constantly and perpetually between the Italian authorities in Assab and the Sultan Mohamed Hanfari and all. his dependents.

II. Each Party shall appoint a Representative for the carrying out of all transactions.

III. The Sultan Mohamed Hanfari guarantees to the Italian Government, and to His Majesty King Menelek, the safety of the road between Assab Aussa, in the Kingdom of Shoa, to, all Italian caravans coming from or going to the sea-coast.

IV. The Sultan Mohamed Hanfari, by common agreement with the other Sultans, declares free from duties and tributes all Italian caravans coming from or going to Assab.

V. The Sultan Mohamed Hanfari cedes to the Government of His Majesty the King of Italy the use of the territory of Ablis (Aussa) on that part of the territory of Aussa suited for cultivation, there to establish an Italian commercial station.

VI. All religions will be equally protected.

VII. The subjects of His Majesty the King of Italy shall travel freely in all the territories under the dependency of the Sultan Mohamed Hanfari, and the dependents of their Sovereign will always be protected by the Italian Consular authorities.

VIII. The men-of-war of His Majesty the King of Italy will protect on the sea-coast the safety of the Danakil littoral.

IX. This Convention shall be submitted for the approval of His Majesty the King of Shoa, and shall be ratified at Shoa by the Representative of the Government of His Majesty the King of Italy.

X. Copies of this Convention shall be made in the Amharic, Arabic, and Italian languages, and shall agree precisely in the respective translations.

Kadeli Gubo (Sengherra), March 15, 1883.

(Seal of Sultan Mohamed Hanfari.)
Ankober, May 22, 1883.

(Seal of the King of Shoa.)

P. ANTONELLI, Representative of
His Majesty the King of Italy.

EVIDENCE: FIVE [A]

[Ratified by the King of Italy, September 29, 1889.]

His Majesty Humbert I, King of Italy, and His Majesty Menelek II, King of Kings of Ethiopia, in order to render profitable and secure the peace between the two Kingdoms of Italy and Ethiopia, have decided to conclude a Treaty of Friendship' and Commerce:

And His Majesty the King of Italy, having sent as his Representative and Envoy Extraordinary to His Majesty King Menelek Count Antonelli, Commander of the Crown of Italy, Knight of St. Maurice and, Lazarus, whose powers have been duly recognized, and His Majesty King Menelek negotiating in his own name as King of Kings of Ethiopia, have concluded and do conclude the following Articles

ART. I. There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between His Majesty the King of Italy and His Majesty King Menelek, and between their respective heirs, successors, subjects, and the populations under their protection.

II. Each of the Contracting Parties may be represented by a Diplomatic Agent accredited to the other, and may appoint Consuls, Agents, and Consular Agents in the States of the other. Such Diplomatic or Consular officers will enjoy all the rights, privileges, and immunities to which they are entitled by the custom of European Governments.

III. In order to remove any doubt as to the limits of the territory over which the two Contracting Parties exercise sovereign rights, a Special Commission, composed of two Italian and two Ethiopian Delegates, shall trace with permanent landmarks a boundary-line, the leading features of which shall be as follows :

- (a.) The boundary between Italy and Ethiopia shall follow the line of the high table-land.
- (b.) Starting from the country of Arafali, the villages of Halai, Saganeiti, and Asmara shall be within the Italian boundary.
- (c.) Adi Nefas and Adi Johannes, in the direction of the Bogos tribe, shall be within the Italian boundary.
- (d.) From Adi Johannes the boundary between Italy and Ethiopia shall be marked by a straight line running east and west.

IV. The Convent of Debra Bizen, with all its property, shall remain in the possession of the Ethiopian Government, who shall not, however, be able to make use of it for military purposes.

V. Caravans going to, or coming from, Massowah shall pay on Ethiopian territory only an 8 per. Cent. ad valorem customs due.

VI. Commerce in arms and ammunition to and from Ethiopia shall be free to pass through Massowah only for King Menelek, who will be bound to make a regular application to that effect to the Italian authorities, furnished with the Royal seal.

The caravans, arms, and ammunition will travel under the protection and with the escort of Italian soldiers as far as the Ethiopian frontier.

VII. The subjects of each of the two Contracting Parties may freely enter, travel, and go out with their effects and merchandize, and shall enjoy the most complete protection on the part of the Government under whose jurisdiction they are, and on the part of their dependents.

But it is severely prohibited for armed men from either side to join together in small or large parties, and to pass the frontier with the intention of intimidating the population and obtaining food or cattle by force.

VIII. Italians in Ethiopia, and Ethiopians in Italy or in the Italian possessions, may buy or sell, let or hire, and dispose of their property in any other way, similarly to natives.

IX. In both States complete freedom to practise their religion is guaranteed to the subjects of the other State.

X. Disputes or law-suits between Italians in Ethiopia shall be settled by the Italian authorities at Massowah or by their Delegate. Disputes between Italians and Ethiopians shall be settled by the Italian authorities at Massowah, or else by their Delegate and the Delegate of the Ethiopian Government.

XI. If an Italian should die in Ethiopia, or an Ethiopian in Italy, the local authorities shall carefully take charge of all his property, and place it at the disposition of the authorities of the Government of the deceased.

XII. In any case and under any circumstances Italians accused of a crime shall be judged by the Italian authorities.

For this purpose the Ethiopian authorities shall immediately hand over to the Italian authorities at Massowah all Italians accused of having committed crimes.

Similarly, Ethiopians accused of a crime committed in Italian territory shall be tried by the Ethiopian authorities.

XIII. His Majesty the King of Italy and His Majesty King Menelek bind themselves to hand over to one another the criminals who may have taken refuge from the possessions of the one to the possessions of the other, in order to avoid their punishment.

XIV. The Slave Trade being contrary to the principles of the Christian religion, His Majesty King Menelek binds himself to prevent it by all the means in his power, so that no caravan of slaves should ever pass through his States.

XV. The present Treaty shall be valid in the whole of the Empire of Ethiopia.

XVI. If, after five years from the signature of the present Treaty, one of the High Contracting Parties should wish to introduce any modification, they may do so; but they shall be bound to give a year's notice, besides which each and every concession of territory shall be unalterable.

XVII. His Majesty the Sing of Kings of Ethiopia consents to make use of the Italian Government for any negotiations which he map enter into with other Powers or Governments.

XVIII. If at any time His Majesty the King of Kings of Ethiopia should have the intention of granting special privileges to subjects of a third State in regard to the establishment of houses of commerce or manufactures in Ethiopia, he shall always give preference, when all other conditions are equal, to Italians.

XIX. The present Treaty being drawn up both in the Italian and Amharic languages, and the two versions agreeing perfectly with one another, both texts shall be considered official, and shall have under all circumstances the same authority.

XX. The present Treaty shall be ratified.

In faith of which Count Pietro Antonelli, in the name of His Majesty the King of Italy, and His Majesty Menelek, King of Kings of Ethiopia, in his own name, have signed and sealed the present Treaty in the encampment of Ucciali, on the 25th May 1881, corresponding to the 2nd May, 1889.

For His Majesty the King of Italy,
(L.S.) PIETRO ANTONELLI. (Imperial Seal of Ethiopia.)

EVIDENCE: FIVE [B]

[Ratified by the King of Italy, November 13, 1889; and by the Emperor of Ethiopia, February 25, 1890.]

In the name of the Most Holy Trinity!

His Majesty the King of Italy and His Majesty the Emperor of Ethiopia being desirous of concluding a Convention in addition to the Treaty of Friendship and Commerce signed at the Camp of Ucciali on the 2nd May, 1889 (25 Mazzia, 1881, of Ethiopia), have named as their Plenipotentiaries:

His Majesty the King of Italy, Cavaliere Francesco Crispi, President of the Council of Ministers, and his Minister Secretary of State ad interim for Foreign Affairs ; and

His Majesty the Emperor of Ethiopia, the Degiasmac Maconnen, his Ambassador to His Majesty the King of Italy ; Who, furnished with full powers, have agreed as follows :

ART. I. The King of Italy recognizes King Menelek as Emperor of Ethiopia.

II. King Menelek recognizes the sovereignty of the King of Italy in the Colonies which go under the name of Italian possessions in the Red Sea.

III. In virtue of the preceding Articles a rectification of the two territories shall be made, taking as a basis the actual state of possession, by the means of the Delegates who shall be nominated by the King of Italy and Emperor of Ethiopia, according to the terms of Article III of the Treaty of the 2nd May, 1889 (25 Mazzia, 1881).

IV. The Emperor of Ethiopia shall be able to strike a special coinage of a weight and value to be fixed by mutual consent. It shall be struck in the mints of the King of Italy, and will also have legal currency in the African territory possessed by Italy.

It the King of Italy strikes a coinage for the African possessions it shall have legal currency in all the kingdoms of the Emperor of Ethiopia.

V. A loan of 4,000,000 of Italian lire having to be contracted by the Emperor of Ethiopia with an Italian bank, with the guarantee of the Italian Government, it is agreed that the Emperor of Ethiopia gives up on his part to the Italian Government, as a guarantee for the payment of the interest and sinking fund, the receipts of the Harrar Custom-house

VI. In case the Emperor of Ethiopia does not pay regularly the annuities to be fixed by the bank which makes the loan, he gives up to the Italian Government the right of taking over the administration of the above-mentioned Custom-house.

VII. Half of the sum, that is, 2,000,000 lire, shall be handed over in silver ; the other half shall be deposited in the State Treasury of Italy, to serve for the purchases which the Emperor of Ethiopia intends to make in Italy.

VIII. It is agreed that the established customs duties which are referred to in Article V of the above-mentioned Treaty between Italy and Ethiopia shall be applied not only to the caravans leaving Massowah, or which are going to Massowah, but to all those which go down or come up by any road over which the Emperor of Ethiopia reign.

IX. It is also agreed that the 3rd paragraph of Article XII of the above-mentioned Treaty is annulled, and the following substituted for it:

"The Ethiopians who commit a crime on Italian territory will be always judged by the Italian authorities:"

X. The present Convention is binding not only on the actual Emperor of Ethiopia, but also on his heirs and successors in the sovereignty of all or a part of the territory over which King Menelek has dominion.

XI. The present Convention shall be ratified, and. the ratifications exchanged as soon as possible. In faith of which the Chevalier Francesco Crispi, in the name of His Majesty the King of Italy, and the Degiasmac Maconnen, in the name of His Majesty the Emperor of Ethiopia, have signed and sealed the present Convention.

Done at Naples on the 1st October, 1889, that is, the 22nd Mascarem, 1802, of Ethiopian date.
(L.S.) CRISPI.

(L.S.) MACONNEN.

EVIDENCE: FIVE [C]

IN accordance with the wish expressed to the Government of His Majesty the King of Italy by the Government of His Majesty the

*** Approved by Italian Law of July 16, 1890.**

Emperor of Ethiopia, and the Agreements made between the two Governments and between them and the National Bank in the Kingdom of Italy, have met :

As Representatives of the Italian Government, his Excellency the President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of the Interior and ad interim of Foreign Affairs, Cavaliere Francesco Crispi, and his Excellency the Minister of the Treasury, Commendatore Giovauni Giolitti;

As Representative of the Ethiopian Government, his Excellency the Degiasmac Maconnen, Ambassador of His Majesty the Emperor of Ethiopia, wh^ose powers .have been recognized in due form ;

As Representative of the National Bank; its Director-General, Commendatore Giacomo Grillo, authorized as such by the Superior Council in its sitting of the 9th October, 1889; Arid have stipulated and do stipulate as follows :

ART. I. The National Bank in the Kingdom of Italy makes a loan to the Government of the Emperor of Ethiopia of 2,000,000 Italian lire, on which sum interest at the rate of 6 per cent. Annually will be paid respectively from the days on which each separate payment is made.

II. The said sum will be paid-1,000,000 lire at the date of the signature of the present Contract, and 1,000,000 lire on the 10th, day of November of the current year.

III. The repayment of the sum lent added to the interest up to the 30th June, 1891, shall be made in 20 annual equal payments, including the interest and sinking fund.

The date on which the first annual payment falls due is fixed for the 1st July, 1891, and so successively on the 1st July of each year.

IV. The Ethiopian Government shall disburse the 20 annual payments referred to in Article III on the dates when they fall due into the Italian Government Treasury at Massowah at their own risk and expense.

V. The Ethiopian Government will issue 20 bonds bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent., representing respectively the sum of-192,178-30 lire (7,6871. 10s.), which comprises sinking fund and interest according to Article III.

Each bond shall contain the declaration that " the loan is guaranteed by the Government of the Kingdom of Italy, both as regards interest and sinking fund."

This declaration shall be signed by his Excellency the President of the Council of Ministers, Minister ad interim of. Foreign Affairs, and by his Excellency the Minister of the Treasury,

VI. The Ethiopian Government reserve the right of making another loan of 2,000,000 lire (80,000 l) on the same conditions as those in this Contract.

This right must be exercised within a year after the date of the present Contract.

VII. All the expenses and taxes of the present Contract are chargeable to the Ethiopian Government according to the laws of the Kingdom of Italy,
Rome, October 26, 1889,

(L.S.) FRANCESCO CRISPI,
President of the Council of Ministers,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

(L.S.) GIOVANNI GIOLITTI
Minister of the Treasury.

(L.S.) GIACOMO GRILLO,
Director-General of the National Bank.

EVIDENCE: SIX – Not Translated

EVIDENCE: SEVEN

10 July

*Frontier Delimitation Agreement between Ethiopia and Italy, signed at Addis Ababa**
English translation-Brit. For., XCV, 463

Also De Martens, 3, II, 825-Rossetti, 247-It. Tr., XVI, 184

In the name of the Holy Trinity.

His Majesty Humbert I, King of Italy, and His Majesty Menelek II, King of Kings of Ethiopia; in the desire to regulate . the question of the frontier between the Colony of Erythrea and Ethiopia which has remained open since the conclusion of the Treaty of Peace of Addis Abbaba of the 26th October, 1896 (17 Tekemt, 1889), have agreed on and concluded the following Convention :

ART. I. **The line Tomat-Todluc-Mareb-Belesa-Muna, traced on the map annexed, is recognized by the two Contracting Parties as the boundary between Erythraea and Ethiopia.**

II. The Italian Government binds itself not to cede or sell to any other Power the territory comprised between the line Tornat,. Todluc, Mareb-Mai, Ambessa-Mai, Feccia-Mai, Maretta-Mai, HaMahio, Piano galline Faraone+, and the line Tomat, Todluc, Mareb, Belesa, Muna, left by His Majesty Menelek II, King of Kings of Ethiopia, to Italy.

His Majesty Menelek II, King of Kings of Ethiopia, in his own name, for himself and for his successors, and Captain Federico Ciccodicola, in the name of His Majesty Humbert I, King of Italy, for himself and his successors, in mutual agreement, have written this Convention in the Italian and Amharic languages, both to be considered official save that in case of error in writing the Emperor Menelek will rely on the Amharic version, and in witness of their approval have sealed it with their seal in the city of Addis Abbaba, the 10th July, 1900 (3 Hamlie, 1892, year of Pardon).

(Seal of the Emperor Menelek.)

(L.S.) Capitano FEDERICO CICCOCICOLA, Representative of His -Majesty the King of Italy in Ethiopia.

* Modified by Agreement between Great Britain, Italy, and Ethiopia of May 15, 1902
This was the line proposed by the Emperor Menelek to Major Nerazzini in 1897.

EVIDENCE: EIGHT [A]

15 May

Treaty between Ethiopia and Great Britain for the Delimitation of the Ethiopian-Sudan Frontier, signed at Addis Ababa

English text-Brit. For., XCV, 467

T.S. 16 (1902), Cd. 1370-Parly. 1902, CXXX, 397-Hertslet, XXIII, 1-M.A.T. (3rd. ed.), 431-Descamps, 1902, 311-De Martens, 3, II, 826-Arch, dipl., LXXXIII-LXXXIV, 83Staatsarch., LXVIII, 228-Rossetti, 250

[Ratifications exchanged at Addis Abbaba; October 28, 1902.]

His Majesty Edward VII, by the grace of God King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, and His Majesty Menelek II, by the grace of God King of Kings of Ethiopia, being animated with the desire to confirm the friendly relations between the two Powers, and to settle the frontier between the Soudan and Ethiopia, and His Majesty King Edward, having appointed as his Plenipotentiary Lieutenant-Colonel John Lane Harrington, a Commander of the Royal Victorian Order, His Majesty's Agent at the Court of His Majesty Menelek II, King of Kings of Ethiopia, whose full powers have been found in due and proper form, and His Majesty the Emperor Menelek, negotiating in his own name as King of Kings of Ethiopia, they have agreed upon and do conclude the following Articles, which shall be binding on themselves, their heirs and successors:

ART. I. The frontier between the Soudan and Ethiopia agreed on between the two Governments shall be : the line which is marked in red on the map annexed to this Treaty in duplicate,* and traced from Khor Um Hagar to Gallabat; to the Blue Nile, Baro, Pibor, and Akobo Rivers to Melile, thence to the intersection of the 6th degree of north latitude with the 35th degree longitude east of Greenwich.

If, The boundary, as defined in Article I, shall be delimited and marked on the ground by a Joint Boundary Commission, which shall be nominated by the two High Contracting Parties, who shall notify the same to their subjects after delimitation.

III. His Majesty the Emperor Menelek II, King of Kings of Ethiopia, engages himself towards the Government of His Britannic Majesty not to construct, or allow to be constructed, any work across the Blue Nile, Lake Tsana, or the Sobat which would arrest the flow of their waters into the Nile except in agreement with His Britannic Majesty's Government and the Government of the Soudan.

IV. His Majesty the Emperor Menelek II, King of Kings of Ethiopia, engages himself to allow His Britannic Majesty's Government and the Government of the Soudan to select in the neighbourhood of Itang, on the Baro River, a block of territory having a river frontage of not more than 2,000 metres, in area not exceeding 400 hectares, which shall be leased to the Government of the Soudan, to be administered and occupied as a commercial station, so long as

the Soudan is under the Anglo-Egyptian Government, It is agreed between the two High Contracting Parties that the territory so leased shall not be used for any political or military purpose.

V. His Majesty the Emperor Menelek II, King *of* Kings Of Ethiopia, grants His Britannic Majesty's Government and the Government of the Soudan the right to construct a railway through Abyssinian territory to connect the Soudan with Uganda.

A route for the railway will be selected by mutual agreement between the two High Contracting Parties.

The present Treaty shall come into force as soon as its ratification by His Britannic Majesty shall have been notified to the Emperor of Ethiopia.

In faith of which His Majesty Menelek II, King of Kings of Ethiopia, in his own name, and Lieutenant-Colonel John Lane Harrington, on behalf of His Majesty King Edward VII, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions - beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, have signed the present Treaty, in duplicate, written in the English and Amharic languages, identically, both texts being official, and have thereto affixed their seals

Done at Addis Abbaba, the 15th day of May, 1902.

(L.S.) JOHN LANE HARRINGTON

-Lieutenant- Colonel.

(Seal of His Majesty the Emperor Menelek II)

EVIDENCE: EIGHT [B]

15 May

Treaty between Ethiopia, Great Britain and Italy for the Delimitation of the Frontiers between Ethiopia and Eritrea and the Sudan, signed at Addis Ababa
English/Italian texts-Brit. For., XCV, 469

Also T.S. 16 (1902), Cd. 1370-Parly. 1902, CXXX, 402-Hertslet, XXIII, 2-M.A.T. (3rd. ed.), 433-Descamps, 1902, 313-De Martens, 3, II, 828-Arch. dipl., LXXXIII-LXXXIV, 84-Staats-arch., LXVIII, 230-Rossetti, 259-It. Tr., XVI, 342

His Majesty the Emperor of Ethiopia, Menelek II, Major Ciccodicola, Italian Minister in Ethiopia, and Lieutenant- Colonel Harrington, His Britannic Majesty's Agent in Ethiopia, have mutually agreed that:

ART, I. The frontier Treaty between Ethiopia and Erythrea previously determined by the line Tomat-Todluc, is mutually modified in the following manner:

Commencing from the junction of the Khor Um Hagar with the Setit, the new frontier follows this river to its junction with the Maïeteb, following the latter's course so as to leave Mount Ala Tacura to Erythrea and joins the Mareb at its junction with the Mai Ambessa. The line from the junction of the Setit and Maïeteb to the junction of the Mareb and Mai Ambessa shall be delimited by Italian and Ethiopian Delegates, so that the Cunama tribe belong to Erythrea.

II. The frontier between the Soudan and Erythrea, instead of that delimited by the English and Italian Delegates by the Convention of the 16th April, 1901, shall be the line which, from Sabderat, is traced via Abu Jamal to the junction of the Khor Um Hagar with the Setit. The present Agreement shall come into force as soon as its ratification by the British and Italian Governments shall have been notified to the Emperor of Ethiopia.

In faith of which His Majesty the Emperor of Ethiopia, Menelek If, in his own name and that of his successors; Major Ciccodicola, in the name of His Majesty Victor Emanuel III, King of Italy, and his successors; and Lieutenant-Colonel Harrington, in the name of His Majesty Edward VII, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, and his successors, have signed the present note in triplicate, written in, the Italian, English, and Amharic languages.

JOHN LANE HARRINGTON Lieutenant-Colonel. ,
(L.S.) MAGGIORE FEDERICO CICCODICOLA.
(Seal of His Majesty the Emperor Menelek II)

EVIDENCE: NINE [A]

CONVENTION between Ethiopia and Italy settling the Frontier between the Italian Colony of Eritrea and Ethiopia-Signed at Adis Ababa, May 16, 1908

His Majesty Victor Emmanuel, in his own name and in the name of his successors, by means of his representative in Adis Ababa, Cavaliere Giuseppe Colli di Felizano Captain of Cavalry, and His Majesty Menelek II, King of Kings of Abyssinia, in his own name and that of his successors, desiring to regulate definitively the frontier between the Italian colony of Eritrea and the provinces of the Ethiopian Empire, have determined to sign the following Convention:

ART. I. From the most easterly point of the frontier established between the colony of Eritrea and the Tigre by the Convention of the 10th July, 1900 the boundary proceeds in a south-easterly direction, parallel to and at a distance of GO kilom. from the coast, until it joins the frontier of the French possessions of Somalia.

II. The two Governments undertake to fix the above-mentioned frontier line on the spot by common accord, and as soon as possible, adapting it to the nature and variation of the ground.

III. The two Governments undertake to establish by common accord, and as soon as possible, the respective dependency of the limitrophe tribes on the frontiers on the basis' of their traditional and usual residence.

"

IV. The two Governments undertake to recognize reciprocally the ancient rights and prerogatives of the limitrophe tribes without regard to their political dependence, especially as regards the working of the Salt Plain, which shall, however, be subject to the existing taxes and pasturage dues.

V. The two Governments formally undertake to exercise no interference beyond the frontier line, and not to allow their dependent tribes to cross the frontier, in order to commit acts of violence to the detriment of the tribes on the other side ; but should questions or incidents arise between or on account of the limitrophe tribe, the two Governments shall settle them by common accord.

VI The two Governments mutually undertake not to take any action nor: to allow their dependent tribes to take any action which may give rise to question or incidents or disturb the tranquillity of the frontier tribes.

VII. The present Convention shall be, as regards Italy, submitted to the approval of Parliament and ratified by the king.

Done in duplicate and in identic terms in the two languages, Italian and Amharic ; one copy remains in the hands of the Italian Government, and the other in the hands of the Ethiopian Government.

Given in the city of Adis Ababa, the 16th day of the month of May, 1908.

GIOSEPPE COLLI DI FELIZZANO (Seal
of Menelek.)

EVIDENCE: NINE [B]

*CONVENTION between Ethiopia and Italy settling the -Frontier between the Italian Possessions of Somalia and the Ethiopian Empire.-Signed at Adis Ababa, May 16, 1908.**

His Majesty King Victor Emmanuel III of Italy, in his own name and in the name of his successors, by means of his representative in Adis Ababa, Cavaliere Giuseppe Colli. di Felizzano, Captain of Cavalry, and His Majesty Menelek II, King of Kings of Ethiopia, in his own name and that of his successors, desiring to settle definitively the frontier between the Italian possessions of Somalia and the provinces of the Ethiopian Empire, have determined to sign the following Convention:

ART. I. The line of frontier between the Italian possessions of Somalia and the provinces of the Ethiopian Empire starts from Dolo at the confluence of the Daua and the Ganale, proceeds eastwards by the sources of the Maidaba and continues as far as the Uebi Scebeli following the territorial boundaries between the tribe of Rahanuin, which remains dependent on Italy, and all the tribes to its north, which remain dependent on Abyssinia.

II. The frontier on the Uebi Scebeli shall be the point where the boundary between the territory of the Baddi-Addi tribe, which remains dependent on Italy, and the territory of the tribes above the Baddi-Addi, which remain dependent on Abyssinia, touches the river.

III. The tribes on the left of the Juba, that of Rahanuin and those on the Uebi Scebeli below the frontier point, shall be dependent on Italy. The tribes of Digodia, of Afgab of Djedjedi and all the others to the north of the frontier line shall be dependent on Abyssinia.

IV. From the Uebi Scebeli the frontier proceeds in a northeasterly direction, following the line accepted by the Italian Government in 1897 all the territory belonging to the tribes towards the coast shall remain dependent on Italy; all the territory of Ogaden and all that of the tribes towards the Ogaden shall remain dependent on Abyssinia.

V. The two Governments undertake to delimit on the spot and as soon as possible the actual line of the frontier as above mentioned.

VI. The two Governments formally undertake not to exercise any interference beyond the frontier line, and not to allow the tribes dependent on them to cross the frontier in order to commit acts of violence to the detriment of the tribes on the other side of the line; but should questions or incidents arise between or on account of the limitrophe tribes, the two Governments shall settle them by common accord.

VII. The two Governments mutually undertake to take no action and to allow their dependents to take no action which may give rise to questions or incidents or disturb the tranquillity of the frontier tribes.

VIII. The present Convention shall, as regards Italy, be submitted to the approval of the Parliament and ratified by His Majesty the King.

Done in duplicate and in identic terms in the two languages, Italian and Amharic.
One copy remains in the hands of the Italian Government, and the other in the hands of the
Ethiopian Government.

Given in the city of Adis Ababa, the 16th day of the month of May of the year 1908.

GIUSEPPE CULLI DI FELIZZANO.

EVIDENCE: TEN

*ADDITIONAL ACT. **

(Translation.)

His Majesty Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, by means of his representative in Adis Ababa, Cavaliere Giuseppe Colli di Felizzano, Captain of Cavalry, and His Majesty Menelek II, King of Kings of Ethiopia, have agreed on the following Additional Act to, the Convention of the 16th May, 1908, for the delimitation of the frontier between the Italian possessions in Somalia and the provinces of the Ethiopian Empire :

Single Article. The Government of His Majesty the King of Italy shall, after approval has been given by the Italian Parliament and ratification by His Majesty the King of the present Additional Act, put at the disposition of His Majesty Menelek II, King of Kings of Ethiopia, the sum of 3,000,000 Italian lire.

The present Additional Act has been written in duplicate in each of the two languages, Italian and Amharic.

* Sanctioned by the King of Italy, with the approval of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, July 17, 1908.

EVIDENCE: ELEVEN

TREATY OF PEACE WITH ITALY-FEBRUARY 10, 1947

Treaty, with annexes, signed at Paris February 10, 1947 Senate advice and consent to ratification June 5, 1947 Ratified by the President of the United States June 14, 1947 Ratification of the United States deposited at Paris September 15, 1947 Entered into force September 15, 1947

Proclaimed by the President of the United States September 15, 1947¹ Declaration by the United States, France, and the United Kingdom regarding the treaty September 26, 1951²

Release of Italy from certain of its obligations to the United States effected by exchange of notes at Washington December 8 and 21, 1951³

61 Stat. 1245; Treaties and Other International Acts Series 1648

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, China, France, Australia, Belgium, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Greece, India, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of South Africa, and the People's Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, hereinafter referred to as "the Allied and Associated Powers", of the one part, and Italy, of the other part:

Whereas Italy under the Fascist regime became a party to the Tripartite Pact with Germany and Japan, undertook a war of aggression and thereby provoked a state of war with all the Allied and Associated Powers and with other United Nations, and bears her share of responsibility for the war; and

Whereas in consequence of the victories of the Allied forces, and with the assistance of the democratic elements of the Italian people, the Fascist

'In his proclamation the President also said, ". . . I . . . do hereby proclaim that the state of war between the United States of America and Italy terminated on September 15, 1947:'"

MULTILATERAL AGREEMENTS 1946-1949

(iii) Thence, the line runs as far as a point about 0.5 kilometer east of the village of Cernova, crossing the river Dragogna about 1 kilometer north of this village, leaving the villages of Bucciai and Truscolo to the west and the village of Tersecco to the east, [and] it then runs southwestward to the southeast of the road connecting the villages of Cernova and Chervoi, leaving this road 0.8 kilometer to the east of the village of Cucciani; it then runs in a general south-southwesterly direction, passing about 0.4 kilometer east of Monte Braico and at about 0.4 kilometer west of the village of Sterna Filaria, leaving the road running from this village to Piemonte to the east, passing about 0.4 kilometer west of the town of Piemonte and about 0.5 kilometer east of the town of Castagna and reaching the river Quieto at a point approximately 1.6 kilometer southwest of the town of Castagna.

(iv) Thence the line follows the main improved channel of the Quieto to its mouth, passing through Porto del Quieto to the high seas by following a line placed equidistant from the coastlines of the Free Territory of Trieste and Yugoslavia.

The map to which this description refers forms part of Annex I.

Section IV-Italian Colonies

ARTICLE 23

1. Italy renounces all right and title to the Italian territorial possessions in Africa, i.e. Libya, Eritrea and Italian Somaliland.
2. Pending their final disposal, the said possessions shall continue under their present administration.
3. The final disposal of these possessions shall be determined jointly by the Governments of the Soviet Union, of the United Kingdom, of the United States of America, and of France within one year from the coming into force of the present Treaty, in the manner laid down in the joint declaration of February 10, 1947, issued by the said Governments, which is reproduced in Annex XI.

Section V-Special Interests of China

ARTICLE 24

Italy renounces in favour of China all benefits and privileges resulting from the provisions of the final Protocol signed at Peking on September 7, 1901,⁶ and all annexes, notes and documents supplementary thereto, and agrees to the abrogation in respect of Italy of the said protocol, annexes, notes and documents. Italy likewise renounces any claim thereunder to an indemnity.

ARTICLE 25

Italy agrees to the cancellation of the lease from the Chinese Government under which the Italian Concession at Tientsin was granted, and to the transfer to the Chinese Government of any property and archives belonging to the municipality of the said Concession.

ARTICLE 26

Italy renounces in favour of China the rights accorded to Italy in relation to the International Settlements at Shanghai and Amoy, and agrees to the reversion of the said Settlements to the administration and control of the Chinese Government.

Section VI-Albania

ARTICLE 27

Italy recognises and undertakes to respect the sovereignty and independence of the State of Albania.

ARTICLE 28

Italy recognises that the Island of Saseno is part of the territory of Albania and renounces all claims thereto.

ARTICLE 29

Italy formally renounces in favour of Albania all property (apart from normal diplomatic or consular premises), rights, concessions, interests and advantages of all kinds in Albania, belonging to the Italian State or Italian parastatal institutions. Italy likewise renounces all claims to special interests or influence in Albania, acquired as a result of the aggression of April 7, 1939, or under treaties or agreements concluded before that date.

The economic clauses of the present Treaty, applicable to the Allied and Associated Powers, shall apply to other Italian property and other economic relations between Albania and Italy.

ARTICLE 30

Italian nationals in Albania will enjoy the same juridical status as other foreign nationals, but Italy recognises the legality of all Albanian measures annulling or modifying concessions or special rights granted to Italian nationals provided that such measures are taken within a year from the coming into force of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE 31

Italy recognises that all agreements and arrangements made between Italy and the authorities installed in Albania by Italy from April 7, 1939, to September 3, 1943, are null and void.

ARTICLE 32

Italy recognises the legality of any measures which Albania may consider necessary to take in order to confirm or give effect to the preceding provisions.

Section VII-Ethiopia

ARTICLE 33

Italy recognises and undertakes to respect the sovereignty and independence of the State of Ethiopia.

ARTICLE 34

Italy formally renounces in favour of Ethiopia all property (apart from normal diplomatic or consular premises), rights, interests and advantages of all kinds acquired at any time in Ethiopia by the Italian State, as well as all para-statal property as defined in paragraph 1 of Annex XIV of the present Treaty.

Italy also renounces all claims to special interests or influence in Ethiopia.

ARTICLE 35

Italy recognises the legality of all measures which the Government of Ethiopia has taken or may hereafter take in order to annul Italian measures respecting Ethiopia taken after October 3, 1935, and the effects of such measures.

ARTICLE 36

Italian nationals in Ethiopia will enjoy the same juridical status as other foreign nationals, but Italy recognises the legality of all measures of the Ethiopian Government annulling or modifying concessions or special rights granted to Italian nationals, provided such measures are taken within a year from the coming into force of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE 37

Within eighteen months from the coming into force of the present Treaty, Italy shall restore all works of art, religious objects, archives and objects of historical value belonging to Ethiopia or its nationals and removed from Ethiopia to Italy since October 3, 1935.

ARTICLE 38

The date from which the provisions of the present Treaty shall become applicable as regards all measures and acts of any kind whatsoever entailing the responsibility of Italy or of Italian nationals towards Ethiopia, shall be held to be October 3, 1935.

TREATY OF PEACE WITH ITALY-FEBRUARY 10, 1947

Section VIII-International Agreements

ARTICLE 39

Italy undertakes to accept any arrangements which have been or may be agreed for the liquidation of the League of Nations, the Permanent Court of International justice and also the International Financial Commission in Greece.

ARTICLE 40

Italy hereby renounces all rights, titles and claims deriving from the mandate system or from any undertakings given in connection therewith, and all special rights of the Italian State in respect of any mandated territory.

ARTICLE 41

Italy recognises the provisions of the Final Act of August 31, 1945, and of the Franco-British Agreement of the same date on the Statute of Tangier, as well as all provisions which may be adopted by the Signatory Powers for carrying out these instruments.

ARTICLE 42

Italy shall accept and recognise any arrangements which may be made by the Allied and Associated Powers concerned for the modification of the Congo Basin Treaties with a view to bringing them into accord with the Charter of the United Nations.

ARTICLE 43

Italy hereby renounces any rights and interests she may possess by virtue of Article 16 of the Treaty of Lausanne signed on July 24, 1923.

Section IX-Bilateral Treaties

ARTICLE 44

1. Each Allied or Associated Power will notify Italy, within a period of six months from the coming into force of the present Treaty, which of its pre-war bilateral treaties with Italy it desires to keep in force or revive.' Any provisions not in conformity with the present Treaty shall, however, be deleted from the above-mentioned treaties.
2. All such treaties so notified shall be registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations!
3. All such treaties not so notified shall be regarded as abrogated. 'For text of note from the American Ambassador at Rome to the Minister of Foreign Affairs dated Feb. 6, 1948, giving such notification, see Department of State Bulletin. Feb. 22, 1948, p. 248.

ANNEX XI

Joint Declaration by the Governments of the Soviet Union, of the United Kingdom, of the United States of America and of France concerning Italian Territorial Possessions in Africa
(*See Article 23*)

1. The Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, of the United States of America, and of France agree that they will, within one year from the coming into force of the Treaty of Peace with Italy bearing the date of February 10, 1947, jointly determine the final disposal of Italy's territorial possessions in Africa, to which, in accordance with Article 23 of the Treaty, Italy renounces all right and title.
2. The final disposal of the territories concerned and the appropriate adjustment of their boundaries shall be made by the Four Powers in the light of the wishes and welfare of the inhabitants and the interests of peace and security, taking into consideration the views of other interested Governments

3. If with respect to any of these territories the Four Powers are unable to agree upon their disposal within one year from the coming into force of the Treaty of Peace with Italy, the matter shall be referred to the General Assembly of the United Nations for a recommendation, and the Four Powers agree to accept the recommendation and to take appropriate measures for giving effect to it.
4. The Deputies of the Foreign Ministers shall continue the consideration of the question of the disposal of the former Italian Colonies with a view to submitting to the Council of Foreign Ministers their recommendations on this matter. They shall also send out commissions of investigation to any of the former Italian Colonies in order to supply the Deputies with the necessary data on this question and to ascertain the views of the local population.

In faith whereof the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in the city of Paris in the French, English, Russian and Italian languages, this tenth day of February, One Thousand Nine Hundred Forty-Seven.

For the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

V. MOLOTOV [SEAL]

A. BOGOMOLOV [SEAL]

For the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

ERNEST BEVIN [SEAL]

DUFF COOPER [SEAL]

For the United States of America:

JAMES F. BYRNES [SEAL]

JEFFERSON CAFFERY [SEAL]

For China:

T. TAI [SEAL]

For France:

G. BIDAULT [SEAL]

F. BILLoux [SEAL]

MARIUS MOUTET

For Australia:

JOHN A. BEASLEY [SEAL]

For Belgium:

P. N. SPAAK [SEAL]

J. GUILLAUME [SEAL]

For the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic:

K. KISSELEV [SEAL]

For Brazil:

F. DE CASTELLO-BRANCO [SEAL]

CLARK [SEAL]

For Canada:

GEORGE P. VANIER [SEAL]

For Czechoslovakia:

JAN MASARYK [SEAL]

V. CLEMENTIS [SEAL]

For Ethiopia:

EPHREM T. MEDHEN

TESFAE TEGUEONE [SEAL]

A. Z. HEYWOT

For Greece:

LEON V. MELAS [SEAL]

R. RAPHAEL [SEAL]

For India:

S. E. RENGANADHAN [SEAL]

For the Netherlands:

A. W. L. TJARDA VAN

STARKENBORGH [SEAL]

For New Zealand:

W. J. JORDAN [SEAL]

For Poland:

Z. MODSELEWSKI [SEAL]

For the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic:

I. SENIN [SEAL]

For the Union of South Africa:

W. G. PARMINTER [SEAL]

For the People's Federal Republic of Yugoslavia:

STANOJE S. SIMIĆ [SEAL]

RODOLJUB ČOLAKOVIĆ [SEAL]

DR. PAVLE GREGORIĆ [SEAL]

For Italy:

ANTONIO MELI LUPI DI

SORAGNA [SEAL]