



# **TREATY OF LONDON**

**AGENDA ITEM:**

**Open Agenda**

**Under Secretary General:  
Çağrı Taylan Özgün**

**Academic Assistant:  
İlayda Selçuk**

**NERİMAN EROL YILMAZ SOCIAL SCIENCES HIGHSCHOOL  
MODEL UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE 2025**

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1) Letter from The Secretariat

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Most Esteemed Participants of Neriman Erol Yılmaz Social Sciences High School Model United Nations Conference, on behalf of myself and of other members of the Executive Team,

My name is Yasemin Raithel, I am a senior graduating from Private Açı Science College. It is my great honor and pleasure to be serving as the Secretary-General of this fabulous conference. Model United Nations conferences are not just a place where diplomatic views are discussed; they are events that provide you with the ability to fully express yourself in critical situations, giving speeches in a confident way in multi-person committees, bringing solutions to problems from the perspective of countries, and many other skills like these. That's why these conferences are like an open door for you to improve yourself. Step out of your comfort zone and don't miss this opportunity. I have no doubt that your experience will be the best you have had in a long time.

Both our academic and organisation teams have dedicated limitless hours and put so much work to deliver to the whole Antalya Model United Nations Society one of the most incredible MUN experience you have seen to this day. Last but not least, let this be a new beginning, as befits the motto of the conference: The Dawn of the Moon. Lastly, I would like to leave a quote with hopes of a marvellous conference;

“Men become builders by building and lyreplayers by playing the lyre; so too we become just by doing just acts, temperate by doing temperate acts, brave by doing brave acts.”

-Aristotle

Sincerely,

*Yasemin RAITHEL*

Secretary-General of NEYMUN'25

## 2) Letter from the Under-Secretary General

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Esteemed Delegates,



It is my utmost pleasure to welcome you all to NEYMUN'25, I am utterly fraught with the opportunity to serve you in this spectacular conference as one of the Under-Secretary-Generals responsible for our committee.

As you may know, your decisions in this committee will be substantial in terms of designating the fate of Europe in a historical context so I would like to underline the fact that your preparation and effective discussion are essential for our committee to achieve a concrete final treaty.

In other words, I encourage all participants to read this study guide thoroughly and fully comprehend the main subjects of discussion as well as key policies so that you will not experience any difficulties regarding the process.

The floor is yours,

Çağan Taylan Özgün

Under-Secretary-General of the 1915 Treaty of London

### 3) Letter from the Academic Assistant

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Dear delegates and participants of NEYMUN,

It is my utmost pleasure serving you as the Academic Assistant of this committee. I can assure you that this committee will be an unforgettable experience for all of you. It is such a pride for me to be a part of this conference thanks to my undersecretary general as well as the secretariat.

It was such a joy for me to research and gather information around this topic and make it into a document for you to enjoy as much as I did. In case of any questions regarding the study guide, the committee or the procedure please do not hesitate to contact me via my email or instagram. I wish for delightful debates and resolutions.

Hope to see you soon,

Banu İlayda Selçuk

[ilaydaslckbn@gmail.com](mailto:ilaydaslckbn@gmail.com)

#### 4) Introduction to the Committee

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The Treaty of London, signed in 1915, was an agreement between the Allies and Italy that promised Italy territorial gains in exchange for joining the war against the Central Powers. This treaty highlighted the shifting alliances and ambitions of European nations, as well as the intense nationalistic fervor that characterized the early years of World War I. The Treaty

of London signified a major shift in Italy's alliances, as it moved from being part of the Triple Alliance with Germany and Austria-Hungary to aligning itself with the Allies. The secretive nature of the treaty illustrated Italy's strategic calculations to maximize territorial gains during the war. By promising Italy land it desired, the Allies effectively capitalized on Italy's nationalistic aspirations while simultaneously weakening their enemies. Its intent was to gain the alliance of Italy against its former Allies, including the German Empire and Austro-Hungary. The main lure was promising large swaths of Austria-Hungary to the north of Italy and to the east across the Adriatic. Britain also promised funding. Italy promised to enter the war next month. The Allies could easily outbid Austria-Hungary and thereby won a military alliance with 36 million Italians. The secret provisions were published by the Bolsheviks when they came to power in Russia in late 1917.

#### *Regarding to the terms of the treaty*

The Treaty of London had lasting implications for international relations in Europe after World War I, as it set a precedent for secret diplomacy and shifting alliances. The dissatisfaction stemming from unfulfilled promises under this treaty contributed to instability in Italy and served as a model for how national interests could override established alliances. This dynamic played into wider geopolitical tensions in Europe, ultimately influencing how nations approached future negotiations and treaties in a quest for power and territory.

According to the pact, Italy was to leave the Triple Alliance and join Triple Entente; Italy was to declare war against Germany and Austria-Hungary within a month (this happened against Austria-Hungary within a month, but not until 1916 against Germany). Assuming victory against Germany and its allies, the Triple Entente promised Italy the following territorial gains at the end of the war. (For further details see The retrospective study)

#### *Regarding to the committee papers*

The committee's final paper will be a treaty. The semi-moderated caucus will mostly be used during the sessions as the main debate floor. The committee WILL not have any crisis. The procedure will stay the same as the special committee procedure. It is recommended to use historically accurate information supporting your country's ideas and aims. As it is important that the final paper comes out in favor of your country and the allies.

## 5) Retrospective Study

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The Treaty of London is a multilateral secret treaty between the Kingdom of Italy and the Entente Powers (France, Russian Empire, and the United Kingdom). The objective of this treaty is to convince Italy to join the Great War on the Entente side by promising lands and privileges to Italy. The way Entente Powers managed to pull this off was by promising mostly Italian populated areas in the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Entente was planning to charm Italian nationalists/irredentists up since most of the Italian population supported neutrality over war, stirring up the country.

The historical path that goes to this treaty can be examined under two titles: Italian Irredentism and Alliances of World War I (WWI).



### A) Italian Irredentism

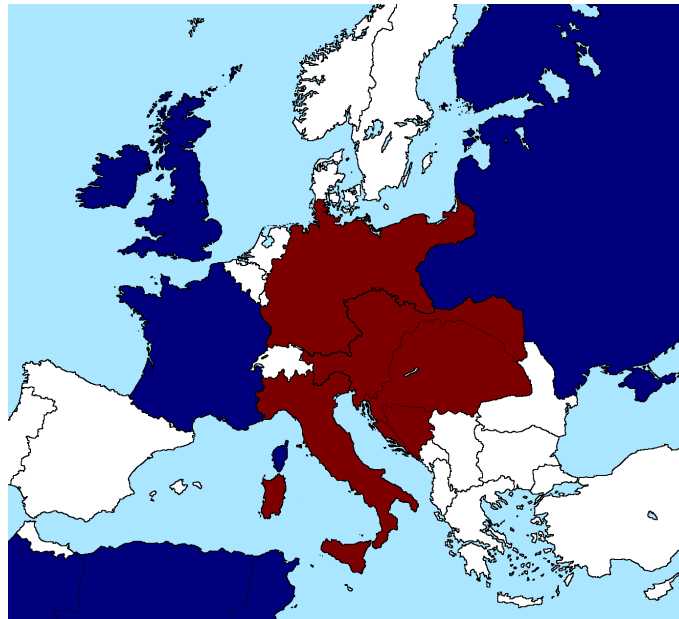
Map: Primary goals of the Italian Irredentism

Starting from the unification of Italy, the Italian public had a fair share of ideas, but one stood out among the crowd: “irredentism”. The word irredentism refers a nationalist ideology that aims to expand its country’s borders. Under this definition, Italian irredentism is fairly simple. It is a proto-fascist ideology that puts an objective onto expanding Italian borders through the historical Italian-ruled and

Italian-populated lands which are left out from the territories of Italy.

At the beginning of the Great War, Italian people didn't want to join the war. For that reason, Italy kept its neutrality although they were a party of the Central Powers (Germany and Austria-Hungary). However, if public opinion changed, Italy could join the war. Irredentist nationalism had a noteworthy place among Italian people. If they manage to convince them, it will affect the general public opinion and cause Italy to join the war. So, the Entente chose to play their pawn onto those nationalist sentiments by offering lands which had been targeted by Italian nationalists.

### B) Alliances of WWI



Map: The Triple Entente (Blue) and The Triple Alliance (Red)

Central powers started forming when unification of Germany was completed under chancellor of Germany at the time Otto von Bismarck. Bismarck knew if the German Empire wanted to remain strong throughout the years it needed allies to strengthen its hold on Europe. Bismarck believed a stable Europe would come by making alliances with its neighboring states, Austria-Hungary and France since these were the most likely threats to the young German Empire. There were still French ambitions toward Alsace-Lorraine, so a French alliance was probably not possible, Britain was staying away from Europe, so an English alliance wasn't possible as well. "The Three Emperors League" formed between the states of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Russia. However, Russia withdrew from the alliance thus leaving only Germany and Austria-Hungary.

This alliance evolved into "The Dual Alliance", which is launched for a possible Russian campaign to any of these two states. A few years later Italy joined too which renamed the pact as "The Triple Alliance". With the neutrality of Italy in the first year of the Great War, this alliance transformed into "The Central Powers".

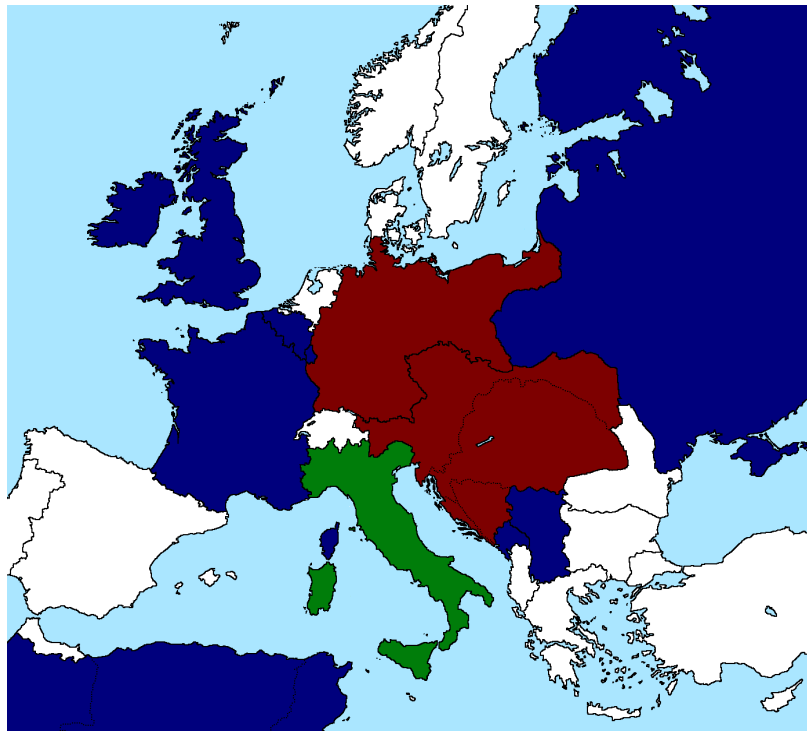
After Bismarck was deposed, Kaiser Wilhelm II focused on militarization of the German State, alarming France, Britain and Russia. These countries soon began to strengthen ties between themselves. While Bismarck's successors proved quite insufficient at maintaining Bismarck's foreign policies, the German Empire found itself surrounded by hostile powers. France and Russia established a military pact, "The Franco-Russian Alliance". Britain was concerned about the security of its colonies, which made them sign

“The Entente Cordiale” with France which is also a military pact. In the following years these two alliances merged creating “The Triple Entente”.

With the outbreak of WWI, these two factions, the Entente and the Central Powers, declared war against each other. WWI or the Great War was the “greatest” war that humans had ever seen. For that reason, belligerents started to look for new allies. Italy's neutrality made Entente to take a move, and they began to negotiate for the Italian participation in their side. Which concluded with the 1915 Treaty of London...

Map: Factions at the beginning of the Great War.

Red: Central Powers, Blue: The Entente, Green: Italy



## 6) Major Subjects of Discussion

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### A. Italian Claims over Adriatic Littoral (Austrian Littoral, Dalmatia, Albania,)

Map: Ethnic composition of East Adriatic Littoral.

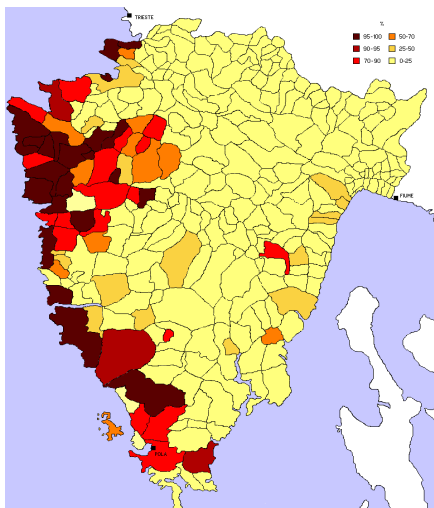
Red: Croats, Turquoise: Bosniaks, Yellow: Serbs, Purple: Slovenes



The major subject of the diplomatic correspondence between the Entente and Italy was the eastern Adriatic littoral. Italian intention to be a regional power in Mediterranean Sea conflicts with Russian intentions on the Balkans. Most of the Italian claims were laid upon the territories either populated or claimed by South Slavs. As South Slavs were under so-called Russian protection, Russia opposed Italian claims. Main friction points can be examined under three titles: I. Austrian Littoral, II. Dalmatia, III. Albania.

### 1. Austrian Littoral (Istria, Gorizia, Trieste)

Map: Percentage of Italians in Istria, southern Austrian Littoral



Austrian Littoral is a land historically ruled by Italians and Germans. This territory left out from the lands of the Italian Kingdom after the seizure of Venetia from the Austrian Empire. As in the idea of Italian irredentism, Italy was seeking to get promised for the Austrian Littoral. Italians were a significant minority in the region; however, two Slavic nations, Croats and Slovenes were the predominant ethnic group.

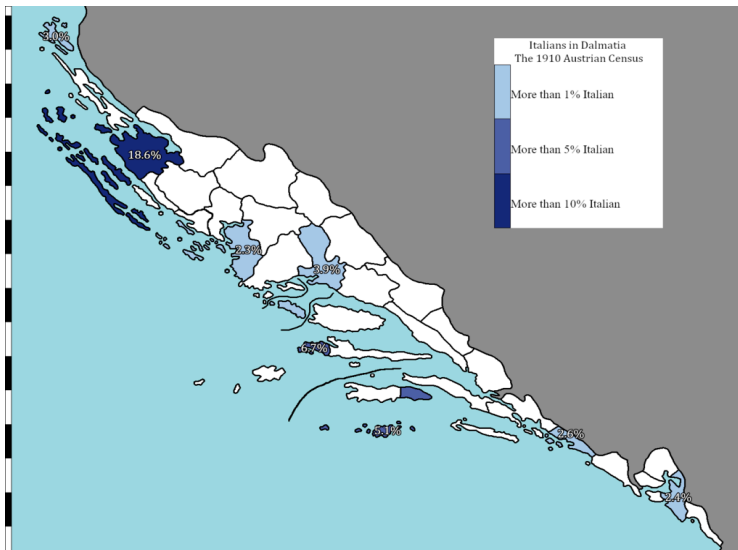
Additionally, this region was the first region to be neglected by Russians to come to a common point with

Italy.

There were two reasons behind the Russian “sacrifice” of Austrian Littoral. Firstly, Russians were defeated by Austrians in the Galician Front which means they had to rush to make a deal with Italy to detain Austrians. Secondly, the Slavic peoples in the Austrian Littoral were followers of the Catholic branch of Christianity. For these stated reasons they had become primary sacrificial for Russia, an Orthodox-Christian country.

## 2. Dalmatia

Map: Percentage of Dalmatian Italians in Dalmatia



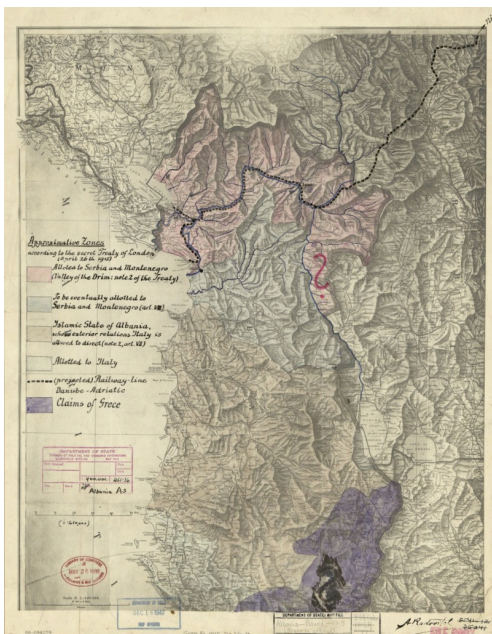
Between the 15<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, Dalmatia was ruled by the Italian state of Venice. Venice left an unignorable amount of people behind in the region. Yet, as in the situation in Austrian Littoral, Italians had been a minority. The majority of the population was Croatian.

Rather than its demographics, geographical location gives it its real value to Dalmatia. Since the Slavic states to be established here after the war would be under Russia, Russia wanted to keep more land for these countries. This long coastline could enable Russia to border warm seas. Unlike in the Austrian Littoral topic, they did not pay attention to religion for Dalmatia.

Justifications behind Italian claims were also not based on demographics. They used the existence of Dalmatian Italians for a rationalization to lay claim to Slavic-populated Dalmatia.

## 3. Albania

Map: Albania according to the 1915 Treaty of London. Italian annexed city of Vlore is located on southwestern corner of Albania



Italy demanded Albania as well. They wanted to rule the Adriatic Sea entirely. To fulfill their interests, they have to take Albania. Moreover, they had already invaded the port city of Vlore when WW1 started. Albania is not Slavic and Orthodox, so as Albanian people; however, Russia opposed Italy on this topic too. Prior to the Second Balkan war, Northern Albania would be partitioned between Serbia and Montenegro. Yet, with the British-sponsored 1913 Treaty of London, Northern Albania was taken from Serbia and Montenegro which caused Serbia to be a landlocked country. Since that day

Russian-backed Serbia had been seeking to reclaim Northern Albania which clearly clashes with the demands of Italy.

This question was solved under these conditions in the treaty:



- Italy will annex Vlore and its surroundings.
- Italy will not oppose partitions of northern and southern Albania between Greece, Montenegro and Serbia.
- The rest of the Albanian lands will be an Italian protectorate.

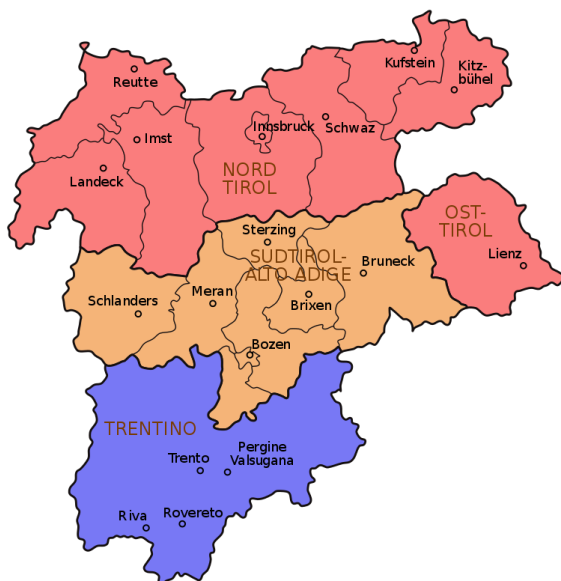
## B. Italian Claims over Tyrol



Map: Location of Tyrol

Italy laid claim over South Tyrol which has a predominant Italian population. Italian claims over Tyrol were not a “big deal” for the Entente. There were not any conflicting claims or objections against Italian claims. Italy was awarded with the lands that are

south to the Brenner Pass, Provinces of South Tyrol and Trentino.



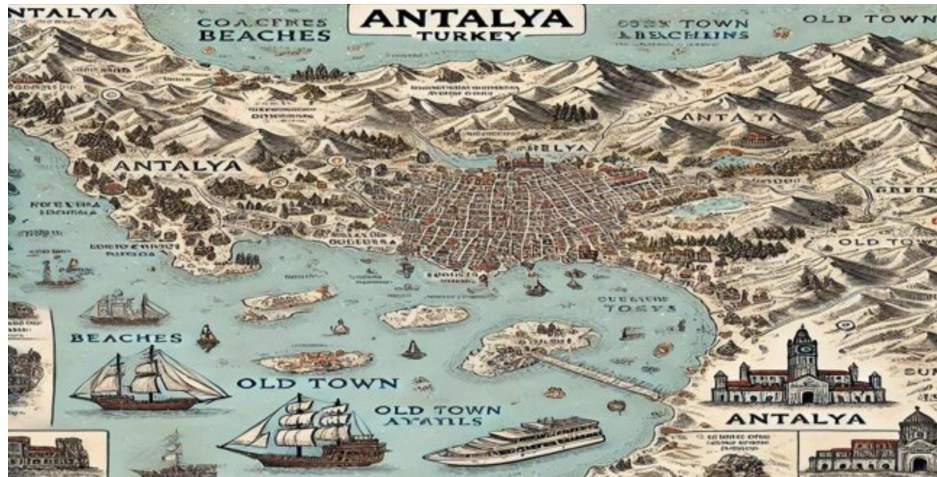
Map: Subdivisions of Tyrol

## C. Italian Claims over Ottoman

territories

After the treaty, Italy's most controversial request was with the Ottoman Empire, the coastline to be exact. By establishing dominance over the Aegean and East Mediterranean. The aim for such a request was that Italy, which claimed to be the heir of the Roman Empire, viewed the Mediterranean as their "natural" area. Therefore, the Aegean Sea, the Anatolian coast and North Africa were of geopolitical importance to Italy.

One of the many other requests also included having a say in the distribution of the post-Ottoman regions, which also supports the Italian ideal of “Mare Nostrum”. With the rapidly growing Italian population on the east coast, Antalya and its surrounding areas were a new opportunity for immigrants and for new settlements.



## 7) Terms of the Treaty

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There are 16 articles in the original treaty which specifies the promised lands and privileges to Italy while elaborating what Entente will receive in exchange for them. Here is a synopsis of the treaty.

**Article I:** Calls for a new agreement between the commanders-in-chief of the participant countries to rearrange the numbers of regiments fighting against Austria-Hungary.

**Article II:** Commits Italy to use all of their resources for the purpose of waging war jointly with Entente, against all of their enemies.

**Article III:** Makes French and British navies obligatory to give naval support in order to “destroy” the Austro-Hungarian fleet.

**Article IV:** States that in case of an Entente victory, Cisalpine (Southern) Tyrol and Istria will be rewarded to the Kingdom of Italy.

**Article V:** Defines the boundary of Dalmatia, which was also promised to Italy.

**Articles VI and VII:** Promises full sovereignty for Italy over the city of Valona, Albania. Also, according to these articles, Albania was going to be an Italian protectorate/vassal.

**Article VIII:** Gives full sovereignty over Dodecanese Islands which Italy had already occupied prior to the treaty.

**Articles IX and X:** Assures Italian goals on the Ottoman province of Antalya and its surroundings. Additionally, the article states that in case of a partition regarding the Turkish

Empire, Italy will have the right to occupy southwestern Anatolia. Moreover, Italy promised to seize all rights belonging to the Ottoman Sultan over Tripolitania.

**Article XI:** Promises a share from war indemnity to Italy at the end of the war.

**Article XII:** Declares that signatories of this treaty have agreed for an independent Muslim state that rules the Muslim Holy Places.

**Article XIII:** Makes sacrifices on behalf of France and Britain for lands in Africa in favor of Italy.

**Article XIV:** Obligates Britain to loan 50.000.000 *Italian Lire* to the London market.

**Article XV:** Stipulates that Entente will support Italian opposition to potential participation of the Holy See (Vatican) to any peace negotiations regarding this war.

**Article XVI:** Conceals this treaty from the public until the Italian declaration of war against the Central Powers.



Map: Lands promised to Italy according to the 1915 Treaty of London

## 8) Policies of participant states

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### A. Russian Empire



Map: Southern Slavs in 1913. Russia intended to be a supervisor for these nations. However, especially the yellow-colored Serbo-Croatian zone conflicts with the Italian claims.



As they had taken the role of “Protector of Slavs and Orthodox Christians”, Russia focused on minimizing the number of Slavic-populated lands that would have been promised to Italy.

From the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century to the disestablishment of monarchy, Russian foreign policy over Europe could be defined under one word: Pan-Slavism. If we take a look at the Balkans in the 19th century, we will observe that they partially succeeded. At first, they supported the Serbian Revolution against the Ottomans by sending troops to Serbia. After that they did nothing but Orthodox-Christian & Pan-Slavic propaganda over the Ottoman territories until 1875. Russian influence and the trend of nationalism led Bulgarians and Serbs to revolt against the Ottoman Empire. To solve this issue, with the pressure of the “Great Powers”, the Conference of Tersane convened. The decisions taken in this conference offered to rearrange Ottoman sovereignty over Balkans by proposing autonomous regions for Bosnia and Bulgaria.

Ottomans rejected this proposal which gives Russia an excuse to declare war. The 1877 Russo-Turkish War or The War of ‘93 started with the Russian declaration of war. The Russian Empire and Russian-backed rebels won. The outcomes of this war have changed the Balkans entirely. Speaking only about the Slavs, Principalities of Serbia and Montenegro gained independence while Bulgaria seizes autonomy. Bosnia and the province of Novi Pazar also got off from the Ottoman hands. With being a mediator between Balkan states in Balkan Wars, Russia had successfully provided Slavic expansion through Ottoman holdings.

Certainly, Russia was not doing charity work while defending Slavic people's rights. Throughout the Russian-backed independence journey of Balkan states, Russia had been the playmaker side. Subsequently, these states became a de facto puppet of the Russian Empire when they gained their independence. In every single diplomatic issue, they had been expecting Russian supervision.

### B. Kingdom of Italy

If we take a quick look at the history of Italian nationalist movements, we will be faced with the Italian Wars of Unification at the beginning. This period of unification endured for 23 years with a series of wars, battles, and bureaucratic plots. Before these revolutionary decades, Italy was fragmented with 6 regional realms. One of them, the Kingdom of Sardinia, gathered Italy under a single roof and established the Kingdom of Italy. Most of the wars of the unification period were done against the Austrian Empire (subsequently, Austro-Hungarian Empire). They had taken Lombardy, Venetia, and Friuli from Austria. Yet

still a considerable number of Italians were left out from Italy. Majority of those left people were living in Tyrol, Istria, and Dalmatia.

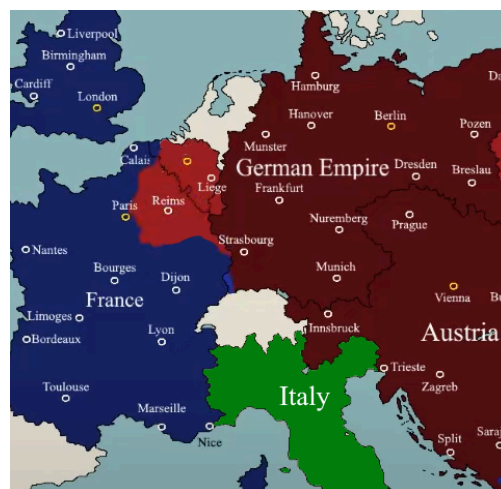
Entente's quest for new alliances was a great opportunity for Italy to fulfill their interests over Austrian Lands. They were allied with Austria prior to the war; however, they did not refuse Entente's offers, especially in those times that proto-fascism was on the rise. During the diplomatic correspondences with Entente, Italy focused on to get promised for said lands.

Their rationalization behind claiming Austrian territories was simple: Demographics and history. Southern parts of Tyrol and western parts of Istria were predominantly Italian. However, although they were still a significant group, they were a minority in Dalmatia. To excuse it they came up with historical facts. Dalmatia is a land which was administered by an Italian merchant state for centuries, The Most Serene Republic of Venice.

### C. French Republic

France was the mediating side. They knew that most of the war burden was going to be attached to France as their country being the main focus point of the war. To prevent this, they had to distract the Central Powers from the western front which lays from Switzerland to the North Sea. To achieve their goal, distraction, they had to make new alliances or open new fronts.

There wouldn't be any better options than Italy. If they take Italy as an ally, they were going to hit two targets with one arrow. They would both have a new ally and a new front to fight with the Central Powers. Therefore, they had done a lot to induce Italy to join their faction. In our committee, so in the real timeline, the main role of French is mediating between Russia and Italy in order to bring them onto a common point about the question of Italian claims.



Map: Western front of World War I, 1914. In this map, German troops are a few hundred kilometers away from the French capital, Paris.

## D. The United Kingdom

The policy of the United Kingdom was more complicated. They want Italy to join their faction, yet they also want to balance Russian/Slavic demands and Italian claims. According to British policy, neither Italy nor Russia should take power on the Mediterranean Sea.

Throughout the post-Napoleonic history of the British Empire, they had been trying to eliminate any potential rival. Russia is famous for being one of the victims of this policy. For a century, at every opportunity, the British had blocked Russia to be a “greater” power. Fate of the Treaty of San Stefano is a perfect instance for this. At the end of the Russo-Turkish War of 1878, victorious Russians forced the Ottomans to sign the Treaty of San Stefano which empowered Russia in the Balkans, in the Mediterranean Sea, and over the Ottoman Empire. According to the British Empire, this treaty empowers Russia immoderately. Soon after the signing of this treaty Britain got involved and abolished the first treaty. They replaced it with the Treaty of Berlin which decreased the Russian gains after the war. Numerous events, such as this one, could be given as an example to show the British policy of “quelling potential rivals”.

This was the exact policy that the British carried out during the negotiations of the Treaty of London. They knew that less Italy gains, more territory will fall under Russian sphere of influence which is clearly against British policy. However, The United Kingdom also was unwilling to let Italy be a regional power on the Mediterranean Sea. So, they endeavored to provide a balance between Italy and Russia. Their role was similar to French policy. Yet, distinct from the French, they were mediating to ensure “equilibrium” over the region, not to get a new ally.

Map: Comparison between the Treaty of San Stefano and British-supported Treaty of Berlin. An example for the British “quelling” policy



## E. Yugoslav Committee (Observer)



Yugoslav Committee was a minority-interest committee that formed to gather all South Slavic people under one roof. During WWI, this committee did an unignorable amount of work for South Slavic unification.

Their policy was quite strict. The committee is openly against any Italian gain over Slavic-populated lands. Although they were sharing the same interests with Russia, they did not step back when Russia did.

## 10 ) The Aftermath

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Italy joined the Allies in 1915, largely due to promises made in this treaty which changed the military balance in WWI and opened up a new front in the Alps, Abandoning past allies (Germany and Austria-Hungary from the Triple Alliance) After the war Italy did not receive all the promised lands (Dalmatian coast) after the war mainly due to the U.S. President's opposition to secret treaties. Some regions promised to Italy (South Tyrol and Istria) were annexed causing lasting ethnic tensions especially with Slavic populations. With all these events Italy's imperial ambitions, rooted in the disappointment from the Treaty of London contributed to fascist militarism and Italy's role in WWII.

## 10) Notes from the Under-Secretary-General & Further Reading

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As a person who has been doing this treaty-agreement committees for half of my MUN journey, I believe that I have some valuable tips to facilitate this experience for you. There are two main things that you should use in this committee: Solution based creativity and analytical argumentation.

The working principle of our committee is quite simple: If you have strong arguments to support your claims, you win. These arguments should be historically accurate. You may use any resource to get them. The deeper that you research, the number of potential arguments will increase. Certainly, the raw information would not be convenient. You should analyze and turn them into a reasonable argument which will help you to impose your demands on the opposing side.



Another significant feature that we are looking for is creativity. During the discussions some questions may remain unsolved due to the conflicting ideas. At that point, as the committee administration, we expect innovative solutions from you. Remember, you rewrite and rewrite the history in historical committees, which means you can change history. The role of creativity starts there. You can offer your outlandish plans; invent some new diplomatic terms; and even propose a thing that has been never told before in human history. In addition, you shall memorize the geographical features in order to be capable of negotiating your plans.

The floor is yours.

### External Links:

- <https://archive.org/details/agreementbetween00franrich/page/n3/mode/2up>
- <https://st-annes-mcr.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/STAAR-6-2015.pdf#page=5>
- [https://digital.maag.ysu.edu/xmlui/bitstream/handle/1989/16321/887\\_Boggs.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y](https://digital.maag.ysu.edu/xmlui/bitstream/handle/1989/16321/887_Boggs.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y)
- <https://blogs.loc.gov/maps/2016/05/the-secret-treaty-of-london/>
- <https://encyclopedia.1914-1918-online.net/article/london-treaty-of-1915/>
- <https://origin-rh.web.fordham.edu/Halsall/mod/1827gktreaty.asp>

## 11) Committee Matrix & Maps

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### **Kingdom of Italy:**

Antonio Salandra

Guglielmo Imperiali

Sidney Sonnino

Antonino Paternò Castello

### **United Kingdom:**

Herbert Henry Asquith

Edward Grey

Rennell Rodd

Arthur Nicolson

**Russian Empire:**

**French Republic:**

Ivan Goremykin

Théophile Delcassé

Sergey Sazonov

Pierre Paul Cambon

Alexander von Benckendorff

René Viviani

Anatoly Krupensky

Camille Barrère

**Yugoslav Committee (OBSERVERS):**

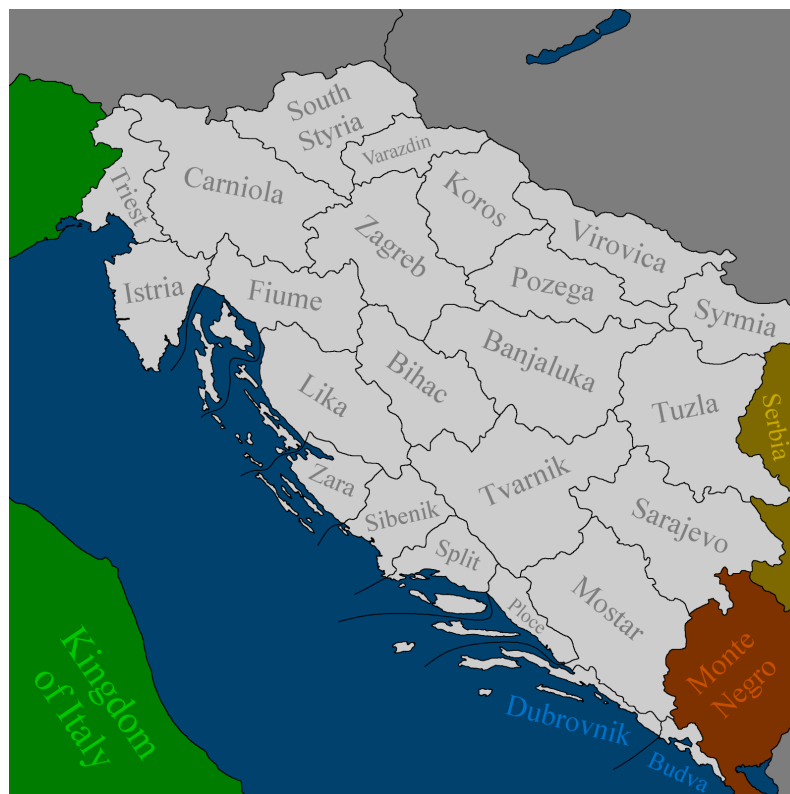
Frano Supilo

Ante Trumbić

Ivan Meštrović

Hinko Hinković

Map: Southern Provinces of the Austria-Hungary



## Map: De jure situation in Africa, 1914

