

ALLIANCE TREATY OBLIGATIONS AND PROVISIONS (ATOP)
CODING SHEET

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Version 8.0; August, 2000

SECTION I: FORMATION, MEMBERS, AND DURATION

1. ATOP ID: # 1490
2. COW Alliance # (if applicable): 3014
3. Signature date(s) (may vary for members in multilateral alliances):
May 19 1913.
4. Members of alliance (use COW country codes):
350 Greece
345 Serbia
5. Was the alliance signed during war? If so, which war, and which member(s) was at war? (check COW data)
No..
6. Means by which alliance was established (e.g., treaty, executive agreement, diplomatic notes, etc.): (Only select "treaty" if the agreement requires ratification.)
Treaty.
7. Was the treaty public, public but with secret articles, or secret? If secret articles, describe the content of secret articles.
Secret (Art.11).
8. Are there provisions for adding additional members mentioned in the treaty? (Yes, No) If Yes, describe these provisions.
No.
9. Are specific state(s) mentioned as possible future members of the alliance? (Yes, No) If Yes, which state(s)?
No.
10. Are there specific provisions in the treaty concerning the length of time the treaty is to last? (Yes, No) If Yes, describe.
Yes. The treaty cannot be denounced before the expiration of 10 years (Art.10).
11. Are there conditions under which members may renounce the treaty? If Yes, describe these conditions.
Yes. The treaty cannot be denounced before the expiration of 10 years. The intention for the cessation of its force shall be notified by one of the two parties to the other six months in advance, in the absence of which the agreement shall continue to be binding until the expiration of one year from the date of denunciation (Art.10).
12. Are there specific provisions in the treaty concerning renewal of the treaty? (Yes, No) If Yes, describe these provisions.
Yes. The treaty cannot be denounced before the expiration of 10 years. The intention for the cessation of its force shall be notified by one of the two parties to the other six months in advance, in the absence of which the agreement shall continue to be binding until the expiration of one year from the date of denunciation (Art.10).
13. Number of times alliance renewed, dates of renewal, and means by which alliance was renewed (Do not include automatic renewals):
Zero.
14. Termination date(s) (may vary for members in multilateral alliances) and source(s) for termination dates(s):
The treaty terminates on 11/11/1918.
15. Describe what caused the alliance to terminate.
At the end of WW I. Serbia became part of Yugoslavia. Greece is neutral and benevolent to Serbia until joining WWI on the allied side in 1917. Serbia wanted Greece to join earlier, but Greece seems to have fulfilled the letter of the commitment.

SECTION II: OBLIGATIONS

16. Type of alliance (defense pact, neutrality pact, nonaggression pact, consultation pact, offense pact): (List all that apply to any member of the alliance.)

Defense Pact
Neutrality Pact
Offense Pact.
Consultation Pact

17. Type of alliance as coded in COW data (if applicable):

Defense Pact.

18. Describe the obligations of the alliance partners.

Treaty:

The two parties covenant expressly the mutual guarantee of their possessions and bind themselves, in case, contrary to their hopes, one of the two kingdoms should be attacked without provocation on its part, to afford to each other assistance with all their armies forces and not to conclude peace subsequently except jointly and together (Treaty, Art.1).

At the division of the territories of European Turkey, which will be ceded to the Balkan states after the termination of the present war by the treaty of peace with the Ottoman Empire, the two high contracting parties bind themselves not to come to any separate understanding with Bulgaria, to afford each other constant assistance and to proceed always together, upholding mutually their territorial claims and the boundary line hereafter to be indicated (Treaty, Art.2).

Should a dissension arise with Bulgaria in regard to the frontiers as indicated above, and every friendly settlement become impossible, the two parties reserve to themselves the right to propose, by common agreement, to Bulgaria, that the dispute be submitted to the mediation or arbitration of the sovereigns of the Entente Powers or the chiefs of other states. In case Bulgaria shall refuse to accept this mode of peaceful settlement and assume a menacing attitude against either of the kingdoms, or attempt to impose her claims by force, the two parties bind themselves solemnly to afford assistance to each other with all their armed forces and not to conclude peace subsequently except jointly and together (Treaty, Art.5)

Military Convention:

In case of war between one of the allied states and a third Power, arising in the circumstance provided for by the treaty of alliance between Greece and Serbia, or in case of a sudden attack by important masses- at least two divisions- of the Bulgarian army against the Greek or Serbian army, the two states promise to each other mutual military support, Greece with all her land and sea forces and Serbia with all her land forces (Art.1).

In case one of the parties declare war against Bulgarian or against another power, without previous agreement and the consent of the other party, the latter shall be released from its obligations imposed by articles 1 and 2 of the present convention. It shall nevertheless maintain a benevolent neutrality towards its ally during the continuation of the war and shall be bound to mobilize immediately in its territory, Greece, at least forty thousand fighting men and Serbia at least fifty thousand men, in such a manner as to protect its neutrality and consequently the liberty of movement of the allied army (Art.5).

19. Are any of the obligations contingent upon any of the following: specific adversary, specific location, specific ongoing conflict, number of adversaries, noncompliance with a specific demand, attack, nonprovocation of enemy, or prior agreement among partners? (List all that apply)

Yes- defense is contingent on nonprovocation. Neutrality is contingent on offensive action by ally without prior agreement.
Offense is contingent on Bulgaria not accepting mediation. Consultation is required on agreements with Bulgaria.

20. Describe the nature of the limits to obligations listed in #19.

The treaty says that the allies will afford each other assistance should one of them be attacked without provocation on its part. There is also a defense clause that addresses specifically an attack from Bulgaria. With respect to neutrality, the allies promise each other benevolent neutrality in the case that one of them declares war against another power without previous agreement and consent of the other party. With respect to offense, a dispute between Greece/Serbia and Bulgaria shall be submitted to mediation or arbitration of the sovereigns of the Entente Powers or the chiefs of other states. If Bulgaria refuses to accept this mode of peaceful settlement and assume a menacing attitude against either of the two allies, the two allies afford each other assistance with all their armed forces.

21. Are there any additional provisions for assistance in the event of war? (e.g., promise not to participate in economic sanctions against partner, promise not to aid internal or external enemies, etc.) (Yes, No) If Yes, describe.

No.

22. Are there any additional limits to the alliance obligations or conditions under which treaty obligations do not apply that were not listed in #19? (Yes, No) If Yes, describe.

No.

23. Is a specific target/threat mentioned as the object of the treaty? (Yes, No) (Answering Yes to this question does not necessarily mean that obligations are limited only to this adversary.) If Yes, list the target nation(s) (using COW country codes if possible) and describe

the general nature of the reference to the target of the treaty.

Yes. Bulgaria is mentioned as threat/target.

24. Are the treaty obligations symmetric? (That is, do all members commit to the same obligations?) (Yes, No) If No, describe.

Yes. But according to the military convention the contribution levels differ

25. Does the treaty prohibit members from settling conflicts independently (no separate peace)? (Yes, No) If Yes, describe.

Yes. The parties bind themselves not to come to any separate understanding with Bulgaria, to afford each other constant assistance and to proceed always together, upholding mutually their territorial claims and the boundary line hereafter to be indicated (Treaty, Art.2). The two parties bind themselves solemnly to afford assistance to each other with all their armed forces and not to conclude peace subsequently except jointly and together (Treaty, Art.5). Neither of the two allied armies can conclude an armistice of more than twenty-four hours' duration or tacitly suspend hostilities. An armistice of more than twenty-four hours' duration can not be concluded except upon a joint agreement in writing of the two allied states. This agreement shall at the same time determine the conditions of the armistice (Convention, Art.9).

26. Does the treaty have provisions requiring that the contracting parties consult before making commitments to third parties (excluding no separate peace provisions discussed above)? (Yes, No) If Yes, describe these provisions.

Yes. Article 2 specifies the states will not come to any separate understandings with Bulgaria.

27. Does the treaty specify that the contracting parties must not enter into any other alliances that are directed against the alliance in question? (Yes, No) If Yes, describe.

No.

28. Additional coder comments regarding treaty obligations:

SECTION III: INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF THE ALLIANCE

29. Does the treaty make reference to the potential for conflict among members of the alliance? (Yes, No) If Yes, describe.

No. But does regulate in detail how future gains shall be divided.

30. Does the treaty discuss mediation/arbitration or other means of settling disputes among the signatories? (Yes, No) If Yes, describe.

No.

31. Does the treaty require official contact among the military forces of the participating states? (Yes, No) If Yes, describe. (Note whether official contact is required only in the event of hostilities or also during peacetime.)

Yes. Upon the final settlement of the first Balkans War, the General Staffs of the two armies shall come to an understanding with the view of regulating in a parallel manner the increase of the military forces of each state (Treaty, Art.8). The military actions against Bulgaria shall be based on a common plan of operations. This plan of operations shall be drawn up by the respective General Staffs of the two states or by their delegates (Convention, Art.6).

32. Does the treaty include provisions for military aid? (e.g., grants, loans, transfer of technology, training) (Yes, No) If Yes, describe these provisions.

No. But it specifies how payments for purchases made for the needs of the army of one of the two allied states stationed in the territory of the other are made (Convention, Art.10).

33. Does the treaty provide for integrated command of military forces while the alliance is in effect (peacetime as well as wartime)? (Yes, No) If Yes, describe.

No.

34. Does the treaty require subordination of the forces of one or more member states to another in the event of hostilities? (Yes, No) If Yes, describe.

No.

35. Does the treaty establish any organizations? (include provisions for regularly scheduled meetings) (Yes, No) If Yes, describe.

No.

36. Does the treaty provide for joint military bases, or for one or more states to place troops in the territory of one or more other states? (Yes, No) If Yes, describe.

No.

37. Does the treaty specify contribution levels (funds, troops, etc.)? (Yes, No) If Yes, describe.

Yes. Serbia provides all her land forces and Greece all her land and sea forces (Convention, Art.1). When hostilities begin, Greece shall have an army of ninety thousand fighting men concentrated in the region between the Pangaion Mountain, Salonika, and Goumenista, and Serbia an army of one hundred and fifty thousand fighting men concentrated in Ghevgheki, Veles, Koumanovo, Pirot. Besides Greece is bound to have its fleet in the Aegean Sea ready for action (Convention, Art.2). There are further provisions concerning how many troops each ally should contribute in fighting Bulgaria when it is at the same time defending itself against an attack by a different power (Convention, Art.4)

38. Does the treaty contain any provisions regarding coordinated increase of armaments, reduction of armaments, prohibition of weapons, or rules of warfare? (Yes, No) If Yes, describe such provisions.

Yes. Upon the final settlement of the first Balkans War, the General Staffs of the two armies shall come to an understanding with the view of regulating in a parallel manner the increase of the military forces of each state (Treaty, Art.8).

39. Does the treaty explicitly permit or prohibit the acquisition of territory not currently held by either ally? (Yes, No) If Yes, describe reference.

Yes. The treaty refers to the division of the territories in European Turkey which will be ceded to the Balkan states after the final settlement of the first Balkans war (Treaty, Art.2). It also discusses explicitly how this territory should be occupied and where the boundary between Greece and Serbia and each of them and Bulgaria in the occupied territory shall be (Treaty, Art.3,4; also Convention, Art.7).

40. Does the treaty include discussion of the division of gains from any future conflict? (Yes, No) If Yes, describe.

Yes. See 39. The war booty shall belong to the allied army which captures it. In case the booty is captured in a common battle of the allied armies, on the same battlefield, it shall be divided in proportion to the number of fighting men of the two armies who participate in it (Convention, Art.11).

41. Does the treaty include discussion of demobilization/withdrawal following conflict? (Yes, No) If Yes, describe.

Yes. A decrease of the forces mentioned in article 2, either by demobilization or transportation of troops elsewhere, is not permitted, except on a written agreement between the General Staffs of the armies of the two allied states (Convention, Art.4). The present convention may be modified by a joint agreement in writing of the General Staffs of the two respective states, after the passing of the present crisis and the ordering of demobilization (Convention, Art.2).

42. Are there any other provisions in the treaty that describe the means through which the states will coordinate their military efforts and policies? (Yes, No) If Yes, describe.

No.

43. Additional coder comments regarding references to alliance institutionalization:

SECTION IV: TREATY CONTEXT

44. Does the treaty state that it nullifies any existing treaties signed by one or more of the contracting parties? (Yes, No) If Yes, list the treaties/agreements that are nullified and describe the treaty reference.

No.

45. Does the treaty state that it modifies any existing treaties signed by one or more of the contracting parties? (Yes, No) If Yes, list the treaties/agreements that are modified and describe the treaty reference.

No.

46. Does the treaty state that it includes any existing treaties signed by one or more of the contracting parties? (Yes, No) If Yes, list the treaties/agreements that are included and describe the treaty reference.

No.

47. Does the treaty make any references to international organizations? (Yes, No) If Yes, list the international organization and describe the nature of the reference.

No.

48. Does the treaty make any references to other existing alliances? (Yes, No) If Yes, list the alliance and describe the nature of the reference.

No.

49. Are there any companion agreements referenced in the treaty? (Yes, No) If Yes, describe the agreements.

Yes. A military convention that prepares and secures the means of military defence (Treaty, Art.6). This convention is coded here.

50. Does the treaty include statements regarding non-military cooperation (e.g., economic, cultural, scientific exchange)? (Yes, No) If Yes, describe.

Yes. Greece shall grant all the necessary facilities and guarantee for a period of fifty years the complete freedom of the export and import trade of Serbia through the port of Salonika and railway lines from Salonika up to Uskup and Monastir (Treaty, Art.7). The two parties shall also examine plans for a customs convention, in order to draw closer the commercial and economic relations of the two countries (Treaty, Art.9).

51. Does the treaty resolve other conflicts among the parties to the alliance? (Yes, No) If Yes, describe.

No.

52. Does the treaty propose/enforce settlement of a conflict not involving parties to the alliance? (Yes, No) If Yes, describe.

No.

53. Does the treaty propose other agreements among the contracting parties? (Yes, No) If Yes, describe.

Yes. A special convention shall be concluded between the two parties within one year of the day the treaty is signed in order to regulate the complete freedom of the export and import trade of Serbia through the port of Salonika and railway lines from Salonika up to Uskup and Monastir (Treaty, Art.7).

54. Does the treaty mention unresolved conflicts among the contracting parties? (Yes, No) If Yes, describe.

No.

55. Does the treaty include provisions for economic aid or other enticements (include trade concessions, post war recovery, etc.)? (Yes, No) If Yes, describe these provisions.

Yes – Article 7 of the treaty obligates members to free trade.

56. Does the treaty describe circumstances under which one party may intervene in the internal politics of another party or specifically commit the states to non-intervention? (Yes, No) If Yes, describe.

No.

SECTION V: DOCUMENTATION

57. Additional coder comments on this alliance treaty:

58. Source of coding information (e.g., treaty, treaty and secondary sources, secondary sources only, etc.):

Treaty.

59. Treaty citation: Hurst (1972: 846-852)

60. Date of last revision of this coding sheet: July 7, 2004

61. Coder: Andrew Long, Michaela Mattes, Ashley Leeds