中華民国

日本國及中華民國との間の平和條約

昭和二七年八月五日公布（條約第一〇号）

日本國及中華民國は、

その歷史的及び文化的の近さと、地理的の近さとに

かんがみ、善隣関係を相互に希望することを考慮し、

その共通の福祉の増進並びに国際の平和及び安全の

維持のための緊密な協力が必要であることを思い、

両者の間の戦争状態の存在の結果として生じた諸問

題の解決の必要を認め、

平和条約を締結することに決定し、よって、その全

権威委員として次のとおり任命した。

日本國政府：

河田烈

中華民國大統領：

蔣公超

本条約締結平和條約，並為此各派全權代表如左，

爰經決定締結平和條約

中華民國政府：

河田烈先生；

蔣公超先生；

中華民國大統領：

蔣公超
<table>
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<th>第三条</th>
<th>日本国及びその国民の財産で台湾及び澎湖諸島におけるその住民に対するものの処理並びに日本国におけるこれらの当局及び住民の財産並びに日本国及びその国民の財産及び中華民國政府間民間特別処理方法。本約任意條（条約）</th>
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| 第四条 | 財\n
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各該全權代表鑑取其所奉全權誓言提出互相校閱，認為均屬妥當，爰議定條款如左：

第一条

日本國與中華民國間之戰爭狀態，自本約生效時起，即告終止。

第二條

日本國及澎湖諸島之財產及於其對於在臺灣及澎湖諸島之財產，日本國業已放棄對臺灣及澎湖諸島之財產，中華民國政府及民國政府間另商特別處理辦法。本約任意條

第三條

各該全權代表鑑取其所奉全權誓言提出互相校閱，認為均屬妥當，爰議定條款如左：

第一条

日本國業已放棄對於澎湖諸島之財產，中華民國政府及民國政府間另商特別處理辦法。本約任意條

第三條

關於日本國及其民在臺灣及澎湖之財產及其對於在臺灣及澎湖之財產，中華民國政府及民國政府間另商特別處理辦法。本約任意條

第四條

關於日本國及其民在臺灣及澎湖之財產及其對於在澎湖之財產，中華民國政府及民國政府間另商特別處理辦法。本約任意條

第五條

關於日本國及其民在澎湖、台南及澎湖之財產及其對於在澎湖、台南及澎湖之財產，中華民國政府及民國政府間另商特別處理辦法。本約任意條
戦前の力条約

第四条

千九百四十七年十二月九日前に日本国と中国との間で締結されたすべての条約、協約及び協定は、戦争の結果として無効となったことがある。条約で用いるときはいつでも、法人を含む。

第四條

日本国及び中華民国は、相互の関係において、国連憲章の原則に従わなければならない。国連憲章第二条の原則を指針とするものとする。

第六条

条約第四条、第五条、第六条以外の条項に係るもので、日本国及中華民国の関係と関係する一切の条項は、条約の適用を受けることなく、一切の権利及び利益及び関係を保有し、条約に於ける反対及び反面を樹立することができる。
The disposition of property of Japan and of its nation.

ARTICLE III

Islands and the Pescadores (the Paracel Islands), Hong Kong (the Peacock) as well as the Spratly Islands and Penghu (the Pescadores) are returned to Japan, the former has renounced all right title and claim to Taiwan (Formosa) and Hangchow Bay, as the San Francisco Treaty indicates. Japan is recognized as the legal owner of the islands under Article 7 of the Treaty of Peace with Japan signed at the city of San Francisco in December, 1951.

ARTICLE II

Treaty enters into force upon China's acceptance as of the date on which the present Treaty is signed by Japan and the Republic of China.

ARTICLE I

Following articles: the agreements to be in good faith and to be formed upon the request of the Republic of China, the new President of the Republic of China, His Excellency, Kung Chiao, Mr. Issu Kawada, the special envoy of Japan, have agreed upon the following articles.

The Government of Japan:

Accordingly, in order to settle the property disputes,

The existence of a state of war between them is recognized. The need for a settlement of the problems that have arisen as a result of the Treaty; the maintenance of international peace and security; the promotion of their common welfare and other close cooperation agreements are so important, in view of their historical and cultural ties, considering their mutual desire for good neighbor relations, it is

Japan and the Republic of China,

From the sound of, August 5th, 1952,

Resigned, 1952, April 28th, 1952

Signed at Tokyo, April 28th, 1952

Mr. Issu Kawada:

The Government of Japan:

Accordingly, appointed as their plenipotentiaries, have resolved to conclude a Treaty of Peace and have

Relations on a stable and friendly basis.

ARTICLE VII

Economic field. The common welfare through friendly cooperation in the economic field through friendly cooperation in the United Nations and in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations in their mutual relations.

Approval of the principles of Article 2 of the Charter of the United Nations by the Republic of China will be required by Article VIII.

ARTICLE VIII

Documents. Japan of the said protocol, annexe, notes and other commercial conventions, and all documents and supplementary agreements from the period of 1901 to the present, the abrogation in respect to the abrogation to the said protocol, annexe, notes and documents supplementary agreements.

ARTICLE IX

It is recognized that all treaties, conventions and agreements concluded before December 9, 1941, between Japan and China, are nonetheless null and void due to special arrangements between the Governments of Japan and China, and the respective governments shall accept the obligations of the United Nations.

ARTICLE X

It is recognized that all treaties, conventions and agreements concluded between countries, including all special rights and interests in China, including all rights and interests of the San Francisco Treaty, Japan has renounced.

ARTICLE XI

Persons wherever used in the present treaty shall be understood to include Japanese of the Republic of China, the term national and residents of the Republic of China, and the government of the Republic of China in Taiwan and its nationals.

ARTICLE XII

The term "protectorate", "protectorate", "protectorate", and the rest shall be understood to include the protectorate and the rest.

ARTICLE XIII

The term "protectorate", "protectorate", "protectorate", and the rest shall be understood to include the protectorate and the rest.

ARTICLE XIV

The term "protectorate", "protectorate", "protectorate", and the rest shall be understood to include the protectorate and the rest.

ARTICLE XV

The term "protectorate", "protectorate", "protectorate", and the rest shall be understood to include the protectorate and the rest.

ARTICLE XVI

The term "protectorate", "protectorate", "protectorate", and the rest shall be understood to include the protectorate and the rest.

ARTICLE XVII

The term "protectorate", "protectorate", "protectorate", and the rest shall be understood to include the protectorate and the rest.
ARTICLE X

In accordance with the relevant provisions of the San Francisco Treaty, and in accordance with the existence of a state of war shall be settled by agreement between Japan and the Republic of China, in a state of peace, in a state of peace or as soon as possible, an agreement providing for the regulation or limitation of fishing and the settlement of disputes arising between the two nations shall be settled by the competent authorities of the two nations. Any agreements, supplemental to the provisions of the present Treaty, will be concluded in accordance with the law.

ARTICLE XI

The present Treaty shall enter into force as soon as possible. The present Treaty shall be ratified by the representatives of Taiwan (Formosa) and Peking (the Protocol) of the Republic of China, and may thereafter be enforced by the Republic of China and its former inhabitants of Taiwan. All the inhabitants and former inhabitants of Taiwan shall be treated in accordance with the laws and regulations which have been enacted or may hereafter be enacted by the Republic of China, in accordance with the laws and regulations which have been enacted or may hereafter be enacted by the Republic of China, and the documents supplementary thereto. Any dispute that may arise out of the interpretation of the present Treaty shall be settled by the competent authorities of the two nations.

ARTICLE XII

In accordance with the San Francisco Treaty, and in accordance with the existence of a state of war shall be settled by agreement between Japan and the Republic of China, in a state of peace, in a state of peace or as soon as possible, any disagreements which have been registered under the laws shall be deemed to include all those registered under the laws.
ARTICLE XIV

The present Treaty shall be in the Japanese, Chinese and English languages. In case of any divergence of interpretation, the English text shall prevail.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty and have affixed thereto their seals.

DONE in duplicate at Taipei, this Twenty-Eighth day of the Fourth month of the Twenty-Second year of the Showa era of Japan corresponding to the Twenty-Eighth day of the Fourth month of the Forty-First year of the Republic of China and to the Twenty-Eighth day of April in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifty-Two.

FOR JAPAN: FOR THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA:

蒋经国

司

馨
第十一條

関係者

通商航海

（a）本日日本国と中華民国との間の平和条約（以下「この条約」という。）に署名するに当り、名の全権委員は、この条約の不可分の一部をなす次の条項を協定し、

（b）中華民国は、日本国に対する寛厚と善意の表徵として、タン・フランシスコ条約第十四条にに基づき日本国が提供すべき役務の利益を自発的に放棄する。

（c）この条約の第十一条の実施は、以下の条項に基づく。

（甲）本協定第十一条の実施は、以下の条項に基づく。

（乙）本協定第十一条の実施は、以下の条項に基づく。

（丙）本協定第十一条の実施は、以下の条項に基づく。

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（乙）本協定第十一条の実施は、以下の条項に基づく。

（丙）本協定第十一条の実施は、以下の条項に基づく。
船が日本国と中華民国との間の平和条約

条約

（b）

（I）

（II）

海運、航海及び輸入貨物に関する最恵国待遇
並びに自然人及び法人並びにその利益に関する最恵国待遇

（c）

（d）

（e）

（f）

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（zz）

（a）
中華民国・日本国・中華民国間の間の平和条約

議定書

条約

(1) 政府の商企業の国外における進出は、商業的考

(2) この取扱いの適用上、次とおり解釈する。

(3) 差別的措置であって、それを適用する当事国

(4) これに及び澎湖諸島を含むものとみなす。

(5) 中華民国の船舶及び澎湖諸島に於

II)

(6) 差別的措置であって、それを適用する当事国

(7) その当事国の特別的財政状態若しくは国際

(8) これを適用する必要に及ぼすもののは、政治的に相応して

(9) 在適用本節時、両国了解：

(10) 中華民国の船舶及び澎湖所を含むと

(11) 中華民国の船舶及び澎湖所を含むと

(12) 本項に定めることができる日

(13) 本項所規定之効力自本約定発効之日起一年之内有効。
Treaty:  The present Treaty, which shall constitute an integral part of the present Peace Treaty, have been signed upon the following terms agreed upon, referred to as the present Treaty, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries of the Government of Japan and the Government of the Republic of China (hereinafter referred to as the present Treaty) at the moment of signing this day the Treaty of Peace between Japan and the Republic of China.

PROTOCOL
either Party exclusively to its nationals.

the exception of personal (including intangible) business and professional activities with

covers the conduct of all kinds of

participation in judicial, civil, and

excluding those with respect to mining;

and those relating to insurable property and

including of contracts, rights to property (including

to the courts, the making and performance

to include all matters pertaining to the

persons and their interests—such treatment

and with respect to natural and juridical

to shipment, navigation and imported goods,

and

the importation and exportation of goods;

other regulations on or in connection with

to customs duties, charges, restrictions, and

provisions and vessels of the other Party:

(a) Each Party will mutually accord to nationals,

the following arrangements:

1. The application of Article XI of the present

and the Republic of China shall be governed by

ion of Article XI of the present Treaty.

Treaty shall be excluded from the opera-

Articles II and II of the San Francisco

Treaty.

II. Articles II and II of the San Francisco

2. The commerce and navigation between Japan

and China voluntarily waives the benefit of

the rights of Japanese people, the Republic

as a sign of magnanimity and good will

the lettering.

It becomes applicable to such part of

meant immediately when the present Treaty

territories of the Republic of China, con-

such an obligation or undertaking such

San Francisco Treaty during which Japan as

(a) Wherever a period is stipulated in the San

standings:

I. The application of Article XI of the present


The date on which the present Treaty enters into force is the date on which the last of the Annexes and protocols referred to in this paragraph shall become effective.

The arrangements set forth in this paragraph shall remain in force for a period of one year, after which they may be renewed or terminated by agreement of the Parties.

The arrangements set forth in this paragraph shall apply to all those activities, as specified in subparagraph (a) of this paragraph, which are conducted by either Party in response to the other Party's measures, or which are conducted in furtherance of the expansion of trade, commerce, and business and professional activities, and professional, scientific, and cultural exchanges.

The arrangements set forth in this paragraph shall not affect the rights of the Parties under existing laws and regulations.

The arrangements set forth in this paragraph shall not affect the rights of the Parties, as specified in subparagraph (c) of this paragraph, to participate in international organizations and to enjoy the benefits of most-favored-nation status.

The arrangements set forth in this paragraph shall not affect the rights of the Parties, as specified in subparagraph (b) of this paragraph, to enjoy the benefits of national treatment.

The arrangements set forth in this paragraph shall not affect the rights of the Parties, as specified in subparagraph (d) of this paragraph, to enjoy the benefits of most-favored-nation status.

The arrangements set forth in this paragraph shall not affect the rights of the Parties, as specified in subparagraph (e) of this paragraph, to enjoy the benefits of national treatment.

The arrangements set forth in this paragraph shall not affect the rights of the Parties, as specified in subparagraph (f) of this paragraph, to enjoy the benefits of most-favored-nation status.

The arrangements set forth in this paragraph shall not affect the rights of the Parties, as specified in subparagraph (g) of this paragraph, to enjoy the benefits of national treatment.

The arrangements set forth in this paragraph shall not affect the rights of the Parties, as specified in subparagraph (h) of this paragraph, to enjoy the benefits of most-favored-nation status.

The arrangements set forth in this paragraph shall not affect the rights of the Parties, as specified in subparagraph (i) of this paragraph, to enjoy the benefits of national treatment.

The arrangements set forth in this paragraph shall not affect the rights of the Parties, as specified in subparagraph (j) of this paragraph, to enjoy the benefits of most-favored-nation status.

The arrangements set forth in this paragraph shall not affect the rights of the Parties, as specified in subparagraph (k) of this paragraph, to enjoy the benefits of national treatment.

The arrangements set forth in this paragraph shall not affect the rights of the Parties, as specified in subparagraph (l) of this paragraph, to enjoy the benefits of most-favored-nation status.
and Fifty Two.

The Republic of China and the Twenty Eighth day
of April in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred
of the Fourth month of the Forty First year of
Year of Japan corresponding to the Twenty Eighth
Day of the Fourth month of the Twenty Seventh Year

DONE in duplicate at Taipéi, this Twenty Eighth

(4)
本国と中華民国との間の平和条約（以下「平和条約」という）第七条に掲げる貿易、海運その他の通商の関係に関する条約又は協定は、まだ締結されていないの
で、また、平和条約の不可分の一部である議定書2に定める通
商及び航海に関する取扱の存続期間は、千九百五十三年
八月四日満了するので、かつ、日本国政府及び中華民国政
府は、次の条項

二、上条第五項の有效期間、應延展至自公曆一千九百五十三年八月
五日計兩年屆滿；或至兩方締結關於貿易、航業及
其他通商關係之條約或協定之時為止，兩者以先到期
者為準。

一、本議定書應於雙方互換照會之日生效。互換照會中，
應說明：每一締約國業已完成依其本國法為實施本議
定書所必要之各項程序。

為此，經兩國政府適當授權之下列簽署人，爰於本議定
書簽字，以昭信守。
Protocol

PROTOCOL

WHEREAS there still remain to be concluded a treaty

Promulgated August 4, 1953

Signed at Tokyo, July 18, 1953

Between Japan and the Republic
Annexed to the Treaty of Peace

Protocol Concerning Protocol

OF CHINA

Paragraph 2 of the Protocol

GATON OF THE EFFECTIVE PERIOD

PROTOCOL
Done in duplicate in the Japanese, Chinese and English.

Therefore, the Government of Japan and the Government of the Republic of China have agreed upon the following terms:

I. The term of duration of the above-mentioned Protocol shall be extended until the conclusion between the two Parties of a treaty of agreement, or from August 13, 1923, or until the conclusion of a period of two years as from the date of this Protocol.

II. The Protocol as may be necessary under its terms providing such procedures for putting into effect the arrangements shall enter into force upon an exchange of notes between the two Parties indicating that each Party has comunicated the text to the other, whichever is the earlier.

The present Protocol shall enter into force:

1. Upon the following terms:

a. Carrying trade, marine and other commerce, including the two Parties or a treaty of agreement.

b. Agreement between the Governments of the Republic of China and Japan on the use of the Japanese language at the Joaing Period of a period of two years as from the date of this Protocol, or upon the date of the conclusion of the above-mentioned treaty.

2. The present Protocol shall enter into force upon an exchange of notes between the two Parties indicating that each Party has comunicated the text to the other, whichever is the earlier.

For Japan:

For the Republic of China:

Hundred and Fiftieth day of July in the Year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifty-Three.

The Protocols are drafted and signed by their respective Governments, have signed by their respective representatives, being duly authorized by their respective Governments, having understood, being duly authorized by their respective Governments, having understood.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed.

own law.