

Treaty of Peace with Japan

Done: San Francisco September 8, 1951

Opened For Signature:

Entry into Force: April 28, 1952

Upon deposit of ratifications by Japan and by a majority, including the United States as the principal occupying power, of the following states, namely Australia, Canada, Ceylon, France, Indonesia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, the United Kingdom and the United States (Art. 23(a)). Subsequent ratifications on date of deposit (Art. 23(b)).

Note: The Treaty of Peace with Japan, in accordance with the provisions of Article 23(a) thereof, entered into force on April 28, 1952, at 8:30 a.m., Eastern Standard Time, between the Governments of Argentina, Australia, Canada, France, Mexico, New Zealand, Pakistan, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, and Japan.

Legend: (no mark) = ratification; **a**= accession; **d**= succession; **c** = acceptance; **p**= approval; **h**=adherence

Participant	Signature	Consent to be Bound	EIF date	Note
Argentina	September 8, 1951	April 9, 1952	April 28, 1952	
Australia	September 8, 1951	April 10, 1952	April 28, 1952	
Belgium	September 8, 1951	August 22, 1952	August 22, 1952	
Bolivia	September 8, 1951	August 11, 1977	August 11, 1977	
Brazil	September 8, 1951	May 20, 1952	May 20, 1952	
Cambodia	September 8, 1951	June 2, 1952	June 2, 1952	
Canada	September 8, 1951	April 17, 1952	April 28, 1952	
Chile	September 8, 1951	April 28, 1954	April 28, 1954	
Colombia	September 8, 1951			
Costa Rica	September 8, 1951	September 17, 1952	September 17, 1952	
Cuba	September 8, 1951	August 12, 1952	August 12, 1952	
Dominican Republic	September 8, 1951	June 6, 1952	June 6, 1952	
Ecuador	September 8, 1951	December 27, 1955	December 27, 1955	1
Egypt	September 8, 1951	December 30, 1952	December 30, 1952	
El Salvador	September 8, 1951	May 6, 1952	May 6, 1952	2
Ethiopia	September 8, 1951	June 12, 1952	June 12, 1952	
France	September 8, 1951	April 18, 1952	April 28, 1952	
Greece	September 8, 1951	May 19, 1953	May 19, 1953	
Guatemala	September 8, 1951	September 23, 1954	September 23, 1954	

Participant	Signature	Consent to be Bound		EIF date	Note
Haiti	September 8, 1951	May 1, 1953		May 1, 1953	
Honduras	September 8, 1951	September 4, 1953		September 4, 1953	
Indonesia	September 8, 1951				
Iran	September 8, 1951	August 29, 1956		August 29, 1956	
Iraq	September 8, 1951	August 18, 1955		August 18, 1955	
Japan	September 8, 1951	November 28, 1951		April 28, 1952	
Laos	September 8, 1951	June 20, 1952		June 20, 1952	
Lebanon	September 8, 1951	January 7, 1954		January 7, 1954	
Liberia	September 8, 1951	December 29, 1952		December 29, 1952	
Luxembourg	September 8, 1951				
Mexico	September 8, 1951	March 3, 1952		April 28, 1952	
Netherlands	September 8, 1951	June 17, 1952		June 17, 1952	3
New Zealand	September 8, 1951	April 10, 1952		April 28, 1952	
Nicaragua	September 8, 1951	November 4, 1952		November 4, 1952	
Norway	September 8, 1951	June 19, 1952		June 19, 1952	
Pakistan	September 8, 1951	April 17, 1952		April 28, 1952	
Panama	September 8, 1951	April 10, 1953		April 10, 1953	
Paraguay	September 8, 1951	January 15, 1953		January 15, 1953	
Peru	September 8, 1951	June 17, 1952		June 17, 1952	
Philippines	September 8, 1951	July 23, 1956		July 23, 1956	
Saudi Arabia	September 8, 1951	March 13, 1954		March 13, 1954	
South Africa	September 8, 1951	September 10, 1952		September 10, 1952	
Sri Lanka	September 8, 1951	April 28, 1952		April 28, 1952	
Syria	September 8, 1951	December 29, 1952		December 29, 1952	
Turkey	September 8, 1951	July 24, 1952		July 24, 1952	
United Kingdom	September 8, 1951	January 3, 1952		April 28, 1952	
United States	September 8, 1951	April 28, 1952		April 28, 1952	4
Uruguay	September 8, 1951	December 2, 1952		December 2, 1952	
Venezuela	September 8, 1951	June 20, 1952		June 20, 1952	
Vietnam	September 8, 1951	June 18, 1952		June 18, 1952	

NOTES

- ¹ The instrument of ratification by the Government of Ecuador contained the following declarations:

"El Gobierno del Ecuador deja expresa constancia por la presente Declaracion, en lo referente a las disposiciones de los Articulos 2 y 3 del Tratado, en cuanto pudieren significar el desmembramiento de territorios que hubieren pertenecido al Japon en virtud de titulos juridicos suficientes y de conformidad con el Derecho Internacional que solo reconoce la aplicacion de los principios juridicos y pacificos que rigen singularmente dentro del sistema interamericano para la solucion de los problemas territoriales.

Finalmente declara que los acuerdos celebrados entre las Grandes Potencias en las Conferencias realizadas durante la guerra y despues de ella, no podran ser obligatorios para el Ecuador sino en virtud de su aceptacion."

- ² The instrument of ratification by the Government of El Salvador contained the following declarations:

"I) El Salvador no acepta ni ratifica los compromisos que otros Estados puedan haber contraido con respecto a la transferencia o final disposicion de los territorios enumerados en el articulo Segundo del Tratado de Paz con el Japon, en todos aquellos casos en que no se haya consultado y acatado la voluntad libremente expresada por las poblaciones afectadas. Esta reserva se aplica a la transferencia de las Islas Kuriles, de una parte de la Isla Sajaline (Sakhalin) y a cualquier otro caso analogo, incluyendo ademas todo compromiso sobre la Isla de Formosa; y

"II) No podra tener efecto alguno en El Salvador, debido a que son contrarias a su Constitucion Politica, las disposiciones del Articulo XIV del Tratado de Paz con el Japon que autorizan la confiscacion de bienes de personas naturales o juridicas japonesas."

- ³ The Royal Netherlands Embassy in Washington transmitted to the Department of State a diplomatic note, dated October 6, 2010, which reads in pertinent part as follows:

"The Kingdom of the Netherlands currently consists of three parts: the Netherlands, the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba. The Netherlands Antilles consists of the islands of Curaçao, Sint Maarten, Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba.

"With effect from 10 October 2010, the Netherlands Antilles will cease to exist as a part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. From that date onwards, the Kingdom will consist of four parts: the Netherlands, Aruba, Curaçao and Sint Maarten. Curaçao and Sint Maarten will enjoy internal self-government within the Kingdom, as Aruba and, up to 10 October 2010, the Netherlands Antilles do.

"These changes constitute a modification of the internal constitutional relations within the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The Kingdom of the Netherlands will accordingly remain the subject of international law with which agreements are concluded. The modification of the structure of the Kingdom will therefore not affect the validity of the international agreements ratified by the Kingdom for the Netherlands Antilles; these agreements will continue to apply to Curaçao and Sint Maarten.

"The other islands that have until now formed part of the Netherlands Antilles – Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba – will become part of the Netherlands, thus constituting 'the Caribbean part of the Netherlands'. The agreements that now apply to the Netherlands Antilles will also continue to apply to these islands; however, the Government of the Netherlands will now be responsible for implementing these agreements."

Department of State,
Washington,

- ⁴ The instrument of ratification by the Government of the United States of America contained the following declaration:

"As part of such advice and consent the Senate states that nothing the treaty contains is deemed to diminish or prejudice, in favor of the Soviet Union, the right, title, and interest of Japan, or the Allied Powers

as defined in said treaty, in and to South Sakhalin and its adjacent islands, the Kurile Islands, the Habomai Islands, the island of Shikotan, or any other territory, rights, or interests possessed by Japan on December 7, 1941, or to confer any right, title, or benefit therein or thereto on the Soviet Union; and also that nothing in the said treaty, or the advice and consent of the Senate to the ratification thereof, implies recognition on the part of the United States of the provisions in favor of the Soviet Union contained in the so-called 'Yalta agreement' regarding Japan of February 11, 1945."