Agreement regarding the Status of the United Nations Forces in Japan
[together with related Protocol and Agreed Official Minutes]

Tokyo, February 19, 1954

Presented by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to Parliament by Command of Her Majesty
March 1957
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AGREEMENT REGARDING THE STATUS OF THE UNITED NATIONS FORCES IN JAPAN

Tokyo. February 19, 1954

WHEREAS it is stated in the Notes exchanged by Mr. Shigeru Yoshida, Prime Minister of Japan, and Mr. Dean Acheson, Secretary of State of the United States of America, on September 8, 1951, that upon the coming into force of the Treaty of Peace with Japan signed at the city of San Francisco on the same day(1) Japan will assume obligations expressed in Article 2 of the Charter of the United Nations(2) which requires the giving to the United Nations of every assistance in any action it takes in accordance with the Charter;

WHEREAS in the above-mentioned Notes the Government of Japan confirmed that if and when the forces of a member or members of the United Nations are engaged in any United Nations action in the Far East after the Treaty of Peace comes into force, Japan will permit and facilitate the support in and about Japan, by the member or members, of the forces engaged in such United Nations action;

WHEREAS the United Nations forces still continue to be engaged in action pursuant to the Security Council Resolutions of June 25, June 27 and July 7, 1950, and the General Assembly Resolution of February 1, 1951, which called upon all States and authorities to lend every assistance to the United Nations action; and

WHEREAS Japan has been and is rendering important assistance in the form of facilities and services to the forces which are participating in the United Nations action in Korea;

Now, THEREFORE, in order to define the status of, and treatment to be accorded to, such forces in Japan pending their withdrawal from its territory, the Parties to this Agreement have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I

Except as otherwise provided in this Agreement, the following definitions of terms shall be adopted for the purpose of this Agreement:


(b) "Parties to this Agreement" means the Government of Japan, the Government of the United States of America acting as the Unified Command, and each Government which signs, or signs "subject to acceptance" and accepts, or accedes to, this Agreement, as the Government of a State sending forces to Korea pursuant to the United Nations Resolutions.

(c) "Sending State" means any State which has sent or may hereafter send forces to Korea pursuant to the United Nations Resolutions and whose Government is a Party to this Agreement as the Government of a State sending forces to Korea pursuant to the United Nations Resolutions.

(d) "United Nations forces" means those forces of the land, sea or air armed services of the sending States which are sent to engage in action pursuant to the United Nations Resolutions.

(1) "Treaty Series No. 33 (1952)," Cmd. 8601.
(2) "Treaty Series No. 67 (1946)," Cmd. 7015.
(e) "Members of the United Nations forces" means personnel on active duty belonging to the United Nations forces when such persons are in Japan.

(f) "Civilian component" means the civilian persons of the nationality of any sending State who are in the employ of, serving with, or accompanying the United Nations forces when such persons are in Japan, but excludes persons who are ordinarily resident in Japan.

(g) "Dependents" means the following persons, when such persons are in Japan:

(i) Spouse, and children under 21, of members of the United Nations forces or of the civilian components;

(ii) Parents, and children over 21, of members of the United Nations forces or of the civilian components, if dependent for over half their support upon such members.

**ARTICLE II**

It is the duty of the United Nations forces as well as members of such forces and of the civilian components and their dependents to respect the law of Japan and to abstain from any activity inconsistent with the spirit of this Agreement, and, in particular, from any political activity in Japan. The authorities of the sending States and the Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command, shall take appropriate measures to this end.

**ARTICLE III**

1. Subject to the provisions of this Article, the Government of Japan grants permission to members of the United Nations forces and of the civilian components and their dependents to enter into and depart from Japan for the purpose of this Agreement. The United Nations Command shall appropriately notify the Government of Japan of the number of persons entering and departing, the date of entry and departure, the object of entry, and the expected duration of stay.

2. Members of the United Nations forces shall be exempt from Japanese laws and regulations on passports and visas. Members of the United Nations forces and of the civilian components and their dependents shall be exempt from Japanese laws and regulations on registration and control of aliens, but shall not be considered as acquiring any right to permanent residence or domicile in the territory of Japan.

3. Upon entry into and departure from Japan members of the United Nations forces shall be in possession of the following documents:

   (a) personal identity card showing name, date of birth, rank and number, service, and photograph; and

   (b) individual or collective travel order certifying to the status of the individual or group as a member or members of the United Nations forces and to the travel ordered.

4. For purposes of their identification while in Japan, members of the United Nations forces shall be in possession of the foregoing personal identity card, which must be presented on demand of the appropriate Japanese authorities.

5. Members of the civilian components shall have their status and the organisation to which they belong described in their passports. Dependents shall have their status described in their passports.
6. For purposes of their identification while in Japan, members of the
civilian components and dependents shall, on demand of the appropriate
Japanese authorities, present their passports within a reasonable time.

7. If the status of any person brought into Japan under this Article is
altered so that he would no longer be entitled to such admission, the authorities
of the sending State shall notify the Japanese authorities, and shall cause such
person to leave Japan without cost to the Government of Japan as promptly
as possible, unless such person be permitted to remain in Japan in accordance
with the Japanese laws and regulations concerned.

8. If Japan, for good cause, has requested the removal from its territory
of a member of the United Nations forces or of the civilian components,
or a dependent, the authorities of the sending State concerned shall be
responsible for causing the said person to leave Japan without delay.

ARTICLE IV

1. Vessels and aircraft operated by, for or under the control of the
United Nations forces for the purpose of this Agreement shall be accorded
access to such ports or airports as may be agreed upon by the Joint Board
provided for in Article XX, free from toll or landing charges. When cargo
or passengers not accorded the exemptions of this Agreement are carried on
such vessels and aircraft, notification shall be given to the appropriate
Japanese authorities, and such cargo or passengers shall be entered according
to the laws and regulations of Japan.

2. The vessels and aircraft mentioned in the preceding paragraph, official
vehicles of the United Nations forces and of the civilian components, and
members of such forces and of the civilian components, and their dependents,
and vehicles of such persons shall be accorded access to and movement
between facilities and areas in use by such forces in accordance with Article V
and between such facilities and areas, and the ports or airports mentioned
in the preceding paragraph.

3. When the vessels mentioned in paragraph 1 enter Japanese ports,
appropriate notification shall be made to the proper Japanese authorities.
Such vessels shall have freedom from compulsory pilotage, but if a pilot is
taken pilotage shall be paid for at appropriate rates.

ARTICLE V

1. The United Nations forces may use such facilities in Japan, inclusive
of existing furnishings, equipment and fixtures necessary for the operation of
such facilities, as may be agreed upon through the Joint Board.

2. The United Nations forces may, with the agreement of the Govern-
ment of Japan through the Joint Board, use those facilities and areas the
use of which is provided to the United States of America under the Security
Treaty between Japan and the United States of America.

3. Within the facilities the United Nations forces shall have the rights
which are necessary and appropriate for the purpose of this Agreement.
All questions relating to frequencies, power and similar matters used by
electric radiation apparatus employed by the United Nations forces shall
be settled by mutual agreement through the Joint Board.

4. The facilities used by the United Nations forces under the terms of
paragraph 1 shall be promptly returned to Japan whenever they are no longer
needed, without any obligation to restore such facilities to their original
condition and without compensation to or by either Party. The Parties to this Agreement may agree, through the Joint Board, on other arrangements with respect to construction or major alteration.

ARTICLE VI

The United Nations forces, members of such forces and of the civilian components and their dependents may use public utilities and services belonging to, or controlled or regulated by the Government of Japan. In the use of such utilities and services the United Nations forces shall be accorded treatment no less favourable than that given from time to time to the Ministries and agencies of the Government of Japan.

ARTICLE VII

1. Japan shall accept as valid, without a driving test or fee, the driving permit or licence or military driving permit issued by the sending State to a member of the United Nations forces or of the civilian components or a dependent.

2. Official vehicles of the United Nations forces and of the civilian components shall carry a distinctive nationality mark and number.

3. Privately-owned vehicles of members of the United Nations forces and of the civilian components and their dependents shall carry Japanese number plates to be acquired under the same conditions as those applicable to Japanese nationals.

ARTICLE VIII

The United Nations forces shall have the right to establish and operate, within the facilities in use by them, military post offices for the use of members of the United Nations forces and of the civilian components and their dependents for the transmission of mail between such military post offices in Japan and between such military post offices and other post offices established and operated outside Japan by the sending States.

ARTICLE IX

1. Non-appropriated fund organisations authorised and regulated by the United Nations forces may be established in the facilities in use by the United Nations forces for the use of members of such forces and of the civilian components and their dependents. Except as otherwise provided in this Agreement, such organisations shall not be subject to Japanese regulations, licence, fees, taxes or similar controls.

2. No Japanese tax shall be imposed on sales of merchandise and services by such organisations, but purchases within Japan of merchandise and supplies by such organisations shall be subject to Japanese taxes.

3. Except as such disposal may be authorised by the Japanese authorities and the United Nations forces in accordance with mutually agreed conditions, goods which are sold by such organisations shall not be disposed of in Japan to persons not authorised to make purchases from such organisations.

4. The obligations for the withholding and payment of income tax, local inhabitant tax and social security contributions, and, except as may otherwise be mutually agreed, the conditions of employment and work, such as those relating to wages and supplementary payments, the conditions for the protection of workers, and the rights of workers concerning labour relations shall be those laid down by the legislation of Japan.
5. The organisations provided for in paragraph 1 shall provide such information to the Japanese authorities as is required by Japanese tax legislation.

6. Such organisations may use military payment scrip in their transactions with persons who are authorised to use military payment scrip as provided for in Article XI. Such organisations may not hold deposit accounts in foreign currency with foreign exchange banks in Japan unless otherwise agreed through the Joint Board.

ARTICLE X

1. Members of the United Nations forces and of the civilian components and their dependents shall be subject to the foreign exchange controls of the Government of Japan.

2. The preceding paragraph shall not be construed to preclude the transmission into or outside of Japan of foreign exchange instruments representing the official funds of the Governments of the sending States or realised as a result of service or employment in connexion with this Agreement by members of the United Nations forces and of the civilian components, or realised by such persons and their dependents from sources outside Japan.

3. The authorities of the United Nations forces and the Governments of the sending States shall take suitable measures to preclude the abuse of the privileges stipulated in the preceding paragraph or circumvention of the Japanese foreign exchange controls.

ARTICLE XI

1. Military payment scrip may be used by persons authorised by the sending States for internal transactions within facilities in use by the sending States in accordance with the regulations of the States which issued the scrip and in whose currency it is denominated. The United Nations forces shall take appropriate action to ensure that authorised persons are prohibited from engaging in transactions involving military payment scrip except as authorised by appropriate regulations of the State which issued the military payment scrip. The Government of Japan shall take necessary action to prevent unauthorised persons from engaging in transactions involving military payment scrip and, with the aid of the United Nations forces if necessary, shall apprehend and punish any person or persons under its jurisdiction involved in the counterfeiting or uttering of counterfeited military payment scrip.

2. The United Nations forces shall apprehend and punish by due process of law members of the United Nations forces or of the civilian components, or their dependents who tender military payment scrip to unauthorised persons and no obligations shall be due to such unauthorised persons or to the Government of Japan or its agencies from the United Nations forces as a result of any unauthorised use of military payment scrip within Japan.

ARTICLE XII

1. The United Nations forces shall not be subject to taxes or similar charges on property held, used or transferred by such forces in Japan.

2. Members of the United Nations forces and of the civilian components, and their dependents shall not be liable to pay any Japanese taxes to the Government of Japan or to any other taxing agency in Japan on income received as a result of their service with or employment by such forces or by the organisations provided for in Article IX. The provisions of this Article do not exempt such persons from payment of Japanese taxes on income derived from Japanese sources, nor do they exempt citizens of the sending
State who for purposes of income tax of that State claim Japanese residence from payment of Japanese taxes on income.

3. Periods during which the persons referred to in the preceding paragraph are in Japan solely by reason of being members of the United Nations forces or of the civilian components or their dependents shall not be considered as periods of residence or domicile in Japan for the purpose of Japanese taxation.

4. Members of the United Nations forces and of the civilian components, and their dependents shall be exempt from taxation in Japan on the holding, use, transfer inter se, or transfer by death of movable property, tangible or intangible, the presence of which in Japan is due solely to the temporary presence of these persons in Japan, provided that such exemption shall not apply to property held for the purpose of investment or the conduct of business in Japan or to any intangible property registered in Japan. There is no obligation under this Article to grant exemption from taxes payable in respect of the use of roads by private vehicles.

ARTICLE XIII

1. Except as otherwise provided in this Agreement, the United Nations forces, members of such forces and of the civilian components and their dependents, as well as the organisations provided for in Article IX, shall be subject to the laws and regulations administered by the customs authorities of Japan.

2. All materials, supplies and equipment imported by the United Nations forces or by the organisations provided for in Article IX exclusively for the official use of the United Nations forces or those organisations or for the use of members of the United Nations forces and of the civilian components and their dependents shall be permitted entry into Japan free from customs duties and other such charges.

3. When the goods mentioned in the preceding paragraph are imported, a certificate signed by a person authorised for the purpose, in the form to be determined by the Joint Board, and certifying that they are being imported for the purposes stated in the preceding paragraph, shall be submitted by the United Nations forces to the customs authorities of Japan.

4. Property consigned to and for the personal use of members of the United Nations forces and of the civilian components and their dependents shall be subject to customs duties and other such charges except that no such duties or charges shall be paid with respect to:

(a) Furniture and household goods for their private use imported by members of the United Nations forces or of the civilian components when they first arrive to serve in Japan or by their dependents when they first arrive for reunion with members of such forces or of the civilian components, and personal effects for private use brought by the said persons upon entrance.

(b) Motor vehicles and spare parts imported by a member of the United Nations forces or of the civilian components for the private use of himself or his dependents.

(c) Reasonable quantities of clothing and household goods which are mailed into Japan through military post offices for the private use of members of the United Nations forces and of the civilian components and their dependents, provided that such clothing and household goods are those of a type which would ordinarily be purchased in the sending State to which such persons belong for everyday use.
5. The exemptions granted in paragraphs 2 and 4 shall apply only to cases of importation of goods and shall not be interpreted as refunding customs duties and domestic excises collected by the customs authorities at the time of entry in cases of purchases of goods on which such duties and excises have already been collected.

6. Customs examination shall not be made in the following cases:—
(a) Units and members of the United Nations forces under orders entering or leaving Japan;
(b) Official documents under official seal;
(c) Military cargo shipped on a Government Bill of lading, and mail in military postal channels.

7. Except as authorised by the authorities of Japan and of the United Nations forces in accordance with mutually agreed conditions, goods imported into Japan free from customs duties and other such charges under this Agreement shall not be disposed of in Japan to persons not entitled to import such goods free from customs duties and other such charges under this Agreement.

8. Goods imported into Japan free from customs duties and other such charges pursuant to paragraphs 2 and 4, may be re-exported free from customs duties and other such charges.

9. The United Nations forces, in co-operation with the Japanese authorities, shall take such steps as are necessary to prevent abuse of privileges granted to the United Nations forces, members of such forces and of the civilian components and their dependents in accordance with this Article.

10. (a) In order to prevent offences against laws and regulations administered by the Japanese customs authorities, the Japanese authorities and the United Nations forces shall assist each other in the conduct of enquiries and the collection of evidence.
(b) The United Nations forces shall render all assistance within their power to ensure that articles liable to seizure by, or on behalf of, the Japanese customs authorities are handed to those authorities.
(c) The United Nations forces shall render all assistance within their power to ensure the payment of duties, taxes and penalties payable by members of such forces or of the civilian components, or their dependents.
(d) Any property belonging to the United Nations forces seized by the Japanese customs authorities in connexion with an offence against its customs or fiscal laws or regulations shall be handed over to the appropriate authorities of the forces to which such property belongs.

**ARTICLE XIV**

1. Materials, supplies, equipment and services which are required from local sources for the support of the United Nations forces and the procurement of which may have an adverse effect on the economy of Japan shall be procured in co-ordination with, and, when desirable, through or with the assistance of, the competent authorities of Japan.

2. Disputes arising out of contracts concerning the procurement of materials, supplies, equipment, services and labour by or for the United Nations forces, which are not resolved by the parties to the contract concerned, may be submitted to the Joint Board for conciliation, provided that the provisions of this paragraph shall not prejudice any right which the parties to the contract may have to file a suit.
3. Materials, supplies, equipment and services procured for official purposes in Japan by the United Nations forces, or by authorised procurement agencies of the United Nations forces upon appropriate certification by the authorities of such forces shall be exempt from the following Japanese taxes:

(a) Commodity tax.
(b) Travelling tax.
(c) Gasoline tax.
(d) Electricity and gas tax.

Materials, supplies, equipment and services procured for ultimate use by the United Nations forces shall be exempt from commodity and gasoline taxes upon appropriate certification by the United Nations forces. With respect to any present or future Japanese taxes not specifically referred to in this Article which might be found to constitute a significant and readily identifiable part of the gross purchase price of materials, supplies, equipment and services procured by the United Nations forces, Japan and the United Nations forces will agree upon a procedure for granting such exemption or relief therefrom as is consistent with the purposes of this Article.

4. Except as such disposal may be authorised by the Japanese authorities and the United Nations forces in accordance with mutually agreed conditions, goods purchased in Japan exempt from taxes referred to in the preceding paragraph shall not be disposed of in Japan to persons not entitled to purchase such goods exempt from such taxes.

5. Neither members of the United Nations forces or of the civilian components nor their dependents shall by reason of this Article enjoy any exemption from taxes or similar charges relating to personal purchases of goods and services in Japan chargeable under Japanese legislation.

6. Local labour requirements of the United Nations forces shall be satisfied with the assistance of the Japanese authorities.

7. The obligations for the withholding and payment of income tax, local inhabitant tax and social security contributions, and, except as may otherwise be mutually agreed, the conditions of employment and work, such as those relating to wages and supplementary payments, the conditions for the protection of workers, and the rights of workers concerning labour relations shall be those laid down by the legislation of Japan.

**ARTICLE XV**

The United Nations forces shall bear for the duration of this Agreement without cost to Japan all expenditures incident to the maintenance of such forces in Japan except that facilities, owned by the Government of Japan, the use of which is made available to such forces by the Government of Japan, shall be furnished by Japan free from rentals and other such charges.

**ARTICLE XVI**

1. Subject to the provisions of this Article,

(a) the military authorities of the sending State shall have the right to exercise within Japan all criminal and disciplinary jurisdiction conferred on them by the law of the sending State over all persons subject to the military law of that State;

(b) the authorities of Japan shall have jurisdiction over members of the United Nations forces or of the civilian components and their dependents with respect to offences committed within the territory of Japan and punishable by the law of Japan.
2.—(a) The military authorities of the sending State shall have the right to exercise exclusive jurisdiction over persons subject to the military law of that State with respect to offences, including offences relating to its security, punishable by the law of that sending State, but not by the law of Japan.

(b) The authorities of Japan shall have the right to exercise exclusive jurisdiction over members of the United Nations forces or of the civilian components and their dependents with respect to offences, including offences relating to the security of Japan, punishable by its law but not by the law of the sending State concerned.

(c) For the purposes of this paragraph and of paragraph 3 of this Article a security offence against a State shall include—

(i) treason against the State;

(ii) sabotage, espionage or violation of any law relating to official secrets of that State, or secrets relating to the national defence of that State.

3. In cases where the right to exercise jurisdiction is concurrent the following rules shall apply:

(a) The military authorities of the sending State shall have the primary right to exercise jurisdiction over a member of the United Nations forces or of the civilian component in relation to—

(i) offences solely against the property or security of that State, or offences solely against the person or property of another member of the force of that State or of the civilian component, or a dependent;

(ii) offences arising out of any act or omission done in the performance of official duty.

(b) In the case of any other offence the authorities of Japan shall have the primary right to exercise jurisdiction.

(c) If the State having the primary right decides not to exercise jurisdiction, it shall notify the authorities of the other State as soon as practicable. The authorities of the State having the primary right shall give sympathetic consideration to a request from the authorities of the other State for a waiver of its right in cases where that other State considers such waiver to be of particular importance.

4. The foregoing provisions of this Article shall not imply any right for the military authorities of the sending State to exercise jurisdiction over persons who are nationals of or ordinarily resident in Japan, unless they are members of the force of that sending State.

5.—(a) The authorities of Japan and the military authorities of the sending States shall assist each other in the arrest of members of the United Nations forces or of the civilian components, or their dependents in the territory of Japan and in handing them over to the authority which is to exercise jurisdiction in accordance with the above provisions.

(b) The authorities of Japan shall notify promptly the military authorities of the sending State of the arrest of any member of the force of that sending State or of the civilian component or a dependent.

(c) The custody of an accused member of the force of a sending State or of the civilian component over whom Japan is to exercise jurisdiction shall, if he is in the hands of that sending State, remain with that State until he is charged by Japan.

6.—(a) The authorities of Japan and the military authorities of the sending States shall assist each other in the carrying out of all necessary investigations into offences, and in the collection and production of evidence, including the seizure and, in proper cases, the handing over of objects connected with an
offence. The handing over of such objects may, however, be made subject to their return within the time specified by the authority delivering them.

(b) The authorities of Japan and the military authorities of the sending State shall notify each other of the disposition of all cases in which there are concurrent rights to exercise jurisdiction.

7.—(a) A death sentence shall not be carried out in Japan by the military authorities of the sending State if the legislation of Japan does not provide for such punishment in a similar case.

(b) The authorities of Japan shall give sympathetic consideration to a request from the military authorities of the sending State for assistance in carrying out a sentence of imprisonment pronounced by the military authorities of the sending State under the provisions of this Article within the territory of Japan.

8. Where an accused has been tried in accordance with the provisions of this Article either by the authorities of Japan or by the military authorities of a sending State and has been acquitted, or has been convicted and is serving, or has served, his sentence or has been pardoned, he may not be tried again for the same offence within the territory of Japan by the authorities of another State the Government of which is a Party to this Agreement. However, nothing in this paragraph shall prevent the military authorities of the sending State from trying a member of its force for any violation of rules of discipline arising from an act or omission which constituted an offence for which he was tried by the authorities of Japan.

9. Whenever a member of the United Nations forces or of the civilian components or a dependent is prosecuted under the jurisdiction of Japan he shall be entitled—

(a) to a prompt and speedy trial;

(b) to be informed, in advance of trial, of the specific charge or charges made against him;

(c) to be confronted with the witnesses against him;

(d) to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favour, if they are within the jurisdiction of Japan;

(e) to have legal representation of his own choice for his defence or to have free or assisted legal representation under the conditions prevailing for the time being in Japan;

(f) if he considers it necessary, to have the services of a competent interpreter; and

(g) to communicate with a representative of the Government of the sending State and to have such a representative present at his trial.

10.—(a) Regularly constituted military units or formations of the United Nations forces shall have the right to police any United Nations forces facilities. The military police of such forces may take all appropriate measures to ensure the maintenance of order and security within such facilities.

(b) Outside these facilities, such military police shall be employed only subject to arrangements with the authorities of Japan and in liaison with those authorities, and in so far as such employment is necessary to maintain discipline and order among the members of the United Nations forces.

11. If the provisions of Article XVII of the Administrative Agreement between the Government of Japan and the Government of the United States of America, signed at Tokyo on February 28, 1952, as amended by the Protocol signed at Tokyo on September 29, 1953, are further amended, Parties to this Agreement shall, after consultation, make similar amendments to the
corresponding provisions of this Article, provided the forces of the sending State concerned are under circumstances similar to those giving rise to such further amendment.

12. The Protocol on the Exercise of Criminal Jurisdiction over United Nations Forces in Japan, signed at Tokyo on October 26, 1953, and the Annex thereto, (*) shall cease to be in force between the Government of Japan and any other Party to this Agreement which has signed the said Protocol as of the date of the entry into force of this Agreement with respect to such Party.

**ARTICLE XVII**

The Parties to this Agreement will co-operate in taking such steps as may from time to time be necessary to ensure the security of the United Nations forces, members of such forces and of the civilian components, their dependents, and their property. The Government of Japan shall seek such legislation and take such other action as it deems necessary to ensure the adequate security and protection within the territory of Japan of installations, equipment, property, records and official information of the United Nations forces, and for the punishment of offenders under the applicable laws of Japan.

**ARTICLE XVIII**

1. Each Party to this Agreement waives all its claims against any other Party to this Agreement for injury or death suffered in Japan by a member of the forces of, or a civilian governmental employee of, the former Party, while such member or employee was engaged in the performance of his official duties, in cases where such injury or death was caused by a member of the forces of, or a civilian governmental employee of the other Party in the performance of his official duties.

2. Each Party to this Agreement waives all its claims against any other Party to this Agreement for damage to any property in Japan owned by it, if such damage was caused by a member of the forces of, or a civilian governmental employee of, the other Party in the performance of his official duties.

3. Claims, other than contractual, arising out of acts or omissions of members or employees of the United Nations forces done in the performance of their official duties, or out of any other act, omission or occurrence for which the United Nations forces are legally responsible, arising incident to non-combat activities and causing injury, death or property damage in Japan to third parties shall be dealt with by Japan in accordance with the following provisions:—

(a) Claims shall be filed within one year from the date on which they arise, and shall be considered and settled or adjudicated in accordance with the laws and regulations of Japan with respect to claims arising from the activities of its own employees.

(b) Japan may settle any such claims, and payment of the amount agreed upon or determined by adjudication shall be made by Japan in yen.

(c) Such payment, whether made pursuant to a settlement or to adjudication of the case by a competent tribunal of Japan, or the final adjudication by such a tribunal denying payment, shall be binding and conclusive.

(d) The cost incurred in satisfying claims pursuant to the preceding sub-paragraphs shall be shared by the Parties to this Agreement as follows:—

(i) Where one sending State alone is responsible, the amount agreed upon or adjudged shall be shared in the proportion of 75 per cent.

chargeable to the sending State and 25 per cent. chargeable to Japan.

(ii) Where more than one sending State is jointly responsible, the amount agreed upon or adjudged shall be shared in such proportion that the shares of the sending States concerned shall be equal among themselves and the share of Japan shall be one half of that of one of such sending States.

(iii) Where the injury, death or property damage was caused by the United Nations forces of more than one sending State and it is not possible to attribute it specifically to any of the United Nations forces, all of the sending States concerned shall be regarded as responsible for the cause of such injury, death or property damage and the provisions of item (ii) above shall apply thereto.

(e) In accordance with procedures to be established, a statement of all claims approved or disapproved by Japan pursuant to this paragraph, the findings in each case, and a statement of the sums paid by Japan, shall be sent periodically to the sending State concerned, together with a request for reimbursement of the share to be paid by such sending State. Such reimbursement shall be made in yen within the shortest possible period of time.

4. Each Party to this Agreement shall have the primary right, in the execution of the foregoing paragraphs, to determine whether its personnel were engaged in the performance of official duty. Such determination shall be made as soon as possible after the arising of the claim concerned. When any other Party concerned disagrees with the results of such determination, that Party may bring the matter before the Joint Board for consultation.

5. Claims against members or employees of the United Nations forces arising out of tortious acts or omissions in Japan not done in the performance of their official duties shall be dealt with in the following manner:

(a) The Japanese authorities shall consider the claim and assess compensation to the claimant in a fair and just manner, taking into account all the circumstances of the case, including the conduct of the injured person, and shall prepare a report on the matter.

(b) The report shall be delivered to the authorities of the sending State concerned, who shall then decide without delay whether they will offer an ex gratia payment, and if so, of what amount.

(c) If an offer of ex gratia payment is made, and accepted by the claimant in full satisfaction of his claim, the authorities of the sending State shall make the payment themselves and inform the Japanese authorities of their decision and of the sum paid.

(d) Nothing in this paragraph shall affect the jurisdiction of the courts of Japan to entertain an action against a member or employee of the United Nations forces unless and until there has been payment in full satisfaction of the claim.

6.—(a) Members and employees of the United Nations forces, excluding those employees who have only Japanese nationality, shall not be subject to suit in Japan with respect to claims specified in paragraph 3, but shall be subject to the civil jurisdiction of Japanese courts with respect to all other types of cases.

(b) In case any private movable property, excluding that in use by the United Nations forces, which is subject to compulsory execution under Japanese law, is within the facilities in use by the United Nations forces, the authorities of the sending State concerned shall, upon the request of Japanese courts, possess and turn over such property to the Japanese authorities.
the case of a sending State the forces of which have no legal authority to take such action, the authorities of that State shall allow the appropriate Japanese authorities to take possession of such property in accordance with Japanese law.

(c) The authorities of every sending State shall co-operate with the Japanese authorities in making available witnesses and evidence for a fair hearing and disposal of claims under the provisions of this Article.

**ARTICLE XIX**

The Parties to this Agreement shall as promptly as possible take legislative, budgetary and other measures necessary for the implementation of this Agreement.

**ARTICLE XX**

1. A Joint Board shall be established in Tokyo as the means for consultation and agreement between the Government of Japan and the other Parties to this Agreement on matters relating to the interpretation and implementation of this Agreement.

2. The Joint Board shall be composed of two representatives, one representing the Government of Japan and the other representing the other Parties to this Agreement, each of whom shall have one or more deputies and a staff. The Joint Board shall determine its own procedures, and arrange for such auxiliary organs and administrative services as may be required. The Joint Board shall be so organised that it may meet at any time at the request of either representative.

3. If the Joint Board is unable to reach agreement on any matter, it shall be settled through inter-governmental negotiations.

**ARTICLE XXI**

1. This Agreement shall be signed by the Government of Japan and the Government of the United States of America acting as the Unified Command, and may be signed by the Government of any State which has sent or may hereafter send forces to Korea pursuant to the United Nations Resolutions. After its first signature and until its first entry into force this Agreement shall be open, subject to the consent of the Government of Japan, for signature by the Government of any other such State.

2. Ten days after the date on which the Government of Japan accepts this Agreement, it shall enter into force for the Government of Japan and for each other Government which, on or before the date of acceptance by the Government of Japan, signs, or signs "subject to acceptance" and accepts, this Agreement. For each Government which signs, or accepts, or signs "subject to acceptance" and accepts, this Agreement after the date of acceptance by the Government of Japan, it shall enter into force ten days after the date on which that Government signs, or having signed "subject to acceptance" accepts, this Agreement.

3. The acceptance of this Agreement shall be made by depositing an instrument of acceptance with the Government of Japan. The Government of Japan shall notify each Government which is a Party to this Agreement, of the date of each signature and of deposit of each instrument of acceptance, if any.

4. The provisions of this Agreement, except those of Article XVI and those which are per se incapable of retroaction, shall be operative retroactively

(1) June 1, 1954. (Japanese acceptance).  
(2) June 11, 1954. (into force).
to April 28, 1952, for the Government of Japan and for each other Government which, on or within six months after the date of first signature of this Agreement, signs, or signs "subject to acceptance" and accepts, this Agreement.

ARTICLE XXII

1. After the first entry into force of this Agreement in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article XXI, the Government of any State not signatory to this Agreement which has sent or may hereafter send forces to Korea pursuant to the United Nations Resolutions, may, subject to the consent of the Government of Japan, accede to this Agreement by depositing its instrument of accession with the Government of Japan.

2. The Government of Japan shall notify each Government which is a Party to this Agreement of the date of deposit of each instrument of accession.

3. This Agreement shall enter into force for each acceding Government ten days after the date of deposit of its instrument of accession.

4. The provisions of this Agreement, except those of Article XVI and those which are per se incapable of retroaction, shall be operative retroactively to April 28, 1952, for each acceding Government which deposits its instrument of accession within six months after the date of first signature of this Agreement.

ARTICLE XXIII

1. Any Party to this Agreement may at any time request a revision of any Article. Upon such request the Government of Japan and the Government of the United States of America acting as the Unified Command, in consultation with and on behalf of the sending States concerned, shall enter into negotiations.

2. If any provisions of the Administrative Agreement between the Government of Japan and the Government of the United States of America, signed at Tokyo on February 28, 1952, as amended by the Protocol signed at Tokyo on September 29, 1953, are revised, the Government of Japan and the Government of the United States of America acting as the Unified Command, in consultation with and on behalf of the sending States, shall, except as provided in paragraph 11 of Article XVI, enter into negotiations with a view to agreeing on similar revision of the corresponding provisions of this Agreement.

ARTICLE XXIV

All the United Nations forces shall be withdrawn from Japan within ninety days after the date by which all the United Nations forces shall have been withdrawn from Korea. The Parties to this Agreement may agree upon an earlier date by which all the United Nations forces shall be withdrawn from Japan.

ARTICLE XXV

This Agreement and agreed revisions thereof shall terminate on the date by which all the United Nations forces shall be withdrawn from Japan in accordance with the provisions of Article XXIV. In case all the United Nations forces have been withdrawn from Japan earlier than such date, this Agreement and agreed revisions thereof shall terminate on the date when the withdrawal has been completed.
IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorised by their respective Governments for the purpose, have signed this Agreement.

DONE at Tokyo this nineteenth day of February, 1954, in the Japanese and English languages, both texts being equally authoritative, in a single original which shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of Japan. The Government of Japan shall transmit certified copies thereof to all the signatory and acceding Governments.

For the Government of Japan:
KATSUO OKAZAKI.
Subject to acceptance.

For the Government of the United States of America acting as the Unified Command:
J. GRAHAM PARSONS.

GOVERNMENTS OF STATES SENDING FORCES TO KOREA PURSUANT TO THE UNITED NATIONS RESOLUTIONS

For the Government of Canada:
R. W. MAYHEW.
Subject to acceptance.

For the Government of New Zealand:
R. M. MILLER.
Subject to acceptance.

For the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:
ESLER DENING.

For the Government of the Union of South Africa:
ESLER DENING.
Subject to acceptance.

For the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia:
E. RONALD WALKER.

For the Government of the Republic of the Philippines:
JOSE F. IMPERIAL.

Additional Signatures
France ... April 12, 1954. Italy ... May 19, 1954.

Acceptances
Canada ... June 1, 1954. The Union of New Zealand ... June 1, 1954. South Africa October 27, 1954. Japan ... June 1, 1954.

Accession
Thailand ... August 12, 1954

47255
AGREED OFFICIAL MINUTES RELATING TO THE AGREEMENT REGARDING THE STATUS OF THE UNITED NATIONS FORCES IN JAPAN

Tokyo, February 19, 1954

Re Article I:

1. For the purpose of this Agreement the Government of the United States of America acts only in the capacity of "the Government of the United States of America acting as the Unified Command." The status of the United States armed forces in Japan is defined by arrangements made pursuant to the Security Treaty between Japan and the United States of America, signed at the city of San Francisco on September 8, 1951.

2. Regarding the treatment of members of civilian component having dual nationality, the precedents established by practices under the Administrative Agreement between the Government of Japan and the Government of the United States of America shall be followed in the application of this Agreement.

3. The scope of persons who are to come under the definition of "civilian component" shall be determined by the Joint Board in the light of the precedents established under the Administrative Agreement between the Government of Japan and the Government of the United States of America.

4. If the number of dependents brought to Japan shows a substantial increase over the number of such dependents at the time this Agreement enters into force, the Parties to this Agreement shall consult on the question of dependents.

Re Article III:

1. Details of contents and procedures of appropriate notification as provided for in paragraph 1 shall be determined by the Joint Board.

2. If the identity card held on arrival does not contain a photograph, this omission shall not bar entry. In such case, however, an identity card with photograph shall be issued within a period to be determined by the Joint Board, except in cases of short stay. The definition of short stay shall be determined by the Joint Board. In addition to the identity card used upon entry an identity card for use in Japan shall be issued with such contents and in such form as shall be determined by the Joint Board.

3. The status of a dependent, which shall be described in the passport as provided in paragraph 5, means the relation to and the name and status of the member of the United Nations forces or of the civilian components on whom such dependent is dependent.

4. With regard to paragraph 8, if there should be any disagreement as to whether or not "good cause" exists, the Joint Board shall decide.

5. Press representatives of non-Japanese nationality accredited to the United Nations Command will be granted Multiple Re-entry Permits in the case of their outgoing and incoming trips between Japan and Korea during the period subsequent to their first entry into and prior to their final exit from Japan, provided that they are in possession of passports duly issued by the Governments of their respective countries and certificates of their status issued...
by the competent authorities of the United Nations forces. A list of such press representatives who stay in Japan for a period exceeding sixty days shall be furnished monthly to the Government of Japan. The details of the list shall be determined by the Joint Board.

Re Article IV:

1. Vessels operated by, for, or under control of the United Nations forces for the purpose of this Agreement mean public vessels and chartered vessels (bareboat charter, voyage charter and time charter) of the United Nations forces. Space charter is not included. Commercial cargo and private passengers are carried by them only in exceptional cases. The term "toll" includes tonnage dues.

2. With regard to paragraph 2, the vessels and aircraft mentioned in paragraph 1, official vehicles of the United Nations forces and of the civilian components, and members of such forces and of the civilian components and their dependents, and vehicles of such persons may also have access to all the other facilities and areas provided to the United States of America under the Security Treaty between Japan and the United States of America, subject to such conditions as may be determined by mutual agreement through the Joint Board.

3. "Appropriate notification" in paragraph 3 means, under normal conditions, notification prior to entry. In cases of emergency or where security is involved, notification may be given subsequently to entry.

Re Article V:

1. Facilities to be made available by the Government of Japan for the use of the United Nations forces in Japan will be limited to the minimum required to provide adequate logistic support to the United Nations forces in Korea. In the designation of such facilities due regard will be paid to the economic and social life of Japan.

2. The term "facilities" shall include training areas when the United Nations forces require such areas.

3. The scope of "existing furnishings, equipment and fixtures" referred to in paragraph 1 shall be similar to that to be determined under the Administrative Agreement between the Government of Japan and the Government of the United States of America.

4. Paragraph 3, which provides "within the facilities the United Nations forces shall have the rights which are necessary and appropriate for the purpose of this Agreement," means that the United Nations forces shall have the rights to use, operate, safeguard and control the facilities in use by them.

5. The United Nations forces may place or establish lights and other aids to navigation of vessels and aircraft in the facilities in their use and, in case of urgent need, in territorial waters in the vicinity thereof in conformity with the system in use in Japan. The Japanese and the United Nations forces authorities which have established such navigation aids shall notify each other of their positions and characteristics and shall give advance notification before making any changes in them or establishing additional navigation aids.

6. In connexion with the use of electric radiation apparatus employed by the United Nations forces, the United Nations forces shall as a temporary measure be entitled to use, without radiation interference from Japanese
sources, electronic devices of such power, design, type of emission, and frequencies as are reserved for such forces at the time this Agreement enters into force.

7. The provisions of paragraph 4 concerning the obligation of restoration and compensation shall not prejudice in any way the terms of arrangements or contracts relating to privately-owned property.

Re Article IX:

1. The provisions of paragraph 4 shall not apply to employees who are members of the civilian components.

2. With regard to paragraph 6, in the case of such United Nations forces as are permitted to use United States Military Payment Certificates in accordance with paragraph 3 of the Agreed Official Minutes regarding Article XI and are permitted to use the facilities and areas of the United States armed forces under Article V, members of such forces and of the civilian components, and their dependents are allowed to make use of the United States armed forces organisations provided for in Article XV of the Administrative Agreement between the Government of Japan and the Government of the United States of America.

Re Article X:

1. Payment in Japan by the United Nations forces, members of such forces and of the civilian components, and their dependents to persons other than members of the United Nations forces and of the civilian components and their dependents shall be effected in yen and in accordance with Japanese foreign exchange control laws and regulations.

2. Procurement to be made in yen converted from foreign currency shall be effected in co-ordination with the Japanese regulations applicable to exports to the respective foreign currency areas, the implementation of which will be as agreed upon by the Joint Board.

3. Except as otherwise provided, the yen funds necessary for the payment mentioned in paragraph 1 above shall be acquired in accordance with the following conditions:

   (a) The acquisition of the yen funds shall be made in co-ordination with payments agreements from time to time in force between Japan and the sending State concerned unless otherwise agreed by the Joint Board. In this case the exchange rates of United States dollar and pound sterling for yen shall be the official basic rates.

   (b) In case the Government of Japan has agreed to the re-purchase of the yen funds acquired by the United Nations forces by the sale of foreign currency to the Foreign Exchange Fund Special Account of the Government of Japan, the official basic rate of the foreign currency for yen shall be used.

4. The disposal in Japan of materials, supplies or equipment imported into Japan free from customs duties or other such charges, or procured in Japan free from commodity tax or other such charges, other than transfers between sending States, shall be settled in yen unless otherwise agreed by the Joint Board.

5. The yen funds acquired by the disposal referred to in paragraph 4 above shall not be converted into foreign currency, unless otherwise agreed at the time of disposal between the authorities of the Government of Japan and of the United Nations forces concerned.
6. The transactions in Japan of members of the United Nations forces and of the civilian components and their dependents with persons other than members of the United Nations forces and of the civilian components and their dependents shall be settled in yen.

7. The remittance by members of the United Nations forces and of the civilian components, and their dependents from foreign countries to Japan or vice versa shall be made under procedures as agreed upon through the Joint Board.

8. Nothing in this Agreement shall be construed to prevent the United Nations forces from utilising yen lawfully acquired by them for the defrayment of expenses which are to be borne by them under this Agreement.

9. The term “the official funds of the Governments of the sending States” used in paragraph 2 shall be interpreted to include the official funds of the organisations provided for in Article IX.

Re Article XI:

1. In paragraph 1 the term “facilities” shall include facilities and areas made available for use by the United Nations forces in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article V.

2. Military payment scrip as referred to in this Article means United States Military Payment Certificates and British Armed Forces Special Vouchers.

3. In principle the forces of the British Commonwealth (except Canadian forces), as well as members of the said forces and of the civilian components thereof and their dependents, are authorised to use British Armed Forces Special Vouchers and all other United Nations forces including Canadian forces as well as members of the said forces and of the civilian components thereof and their dependents are authorised to use United States Military Payment Certificates within the facilities and areas in use respectively by them. Exceptions to this principle will be authorised only to the extent necessary to the effective accomplishment of their mission. Regulations pertaining to the use of United States Military Payment Certificates and British Armed Forces Special Vouchers shall be reported to the Government of Japan through the Joint Board.

4. The monthly reports rendered by the military authorities of the United States of America to the Ministry of Finance of Japan concerning the conversion of United States Military Payment Certificates into yen shall include those conversions by the United Nations forces as well as members of such forces and of the civilian components and their dependents.

Re Article XII:

With regard to paragraph 2, income payable in Japan as a result of service with or employment by the United Nations forces or by the organisations provided for in Article IX shall not be treated or considered as income derived from Japanese sources.

Re Article XIII:

1. The United Nations forces, members of such forces and of the civilian components, and their dependents, as well as the organisations provided for in Article IX, shall be subject to quarantine laws and regulations of Japan on persons, animals, plants, and animal and plant products. Details of implementation thereof shall be determined by the Joint Board.
2. With regard to the import of motor vehicles and spare parts under paragraph 4 (b), the precedents established by practices under the Administrative Agreement between the Government of Japan and the Government of the United States of America shall be followed.

3. The disposal of goods referred to in paragraph 7 shall be governed by the same rules as those in practice under the Administrative Agreement between the Government of Japan and the Government of the United States of America.

Re Article XIV:

1. With regard to the procurement of materials, supplies, equipment and services, the United Nations forces authorities shall have the right to contract with any person or organisation for any supplies or construction work to be furnished or undertaken in Japan for the purpose of this Agreement. Upon request and after consultation through the Joint Board, appropriate information on procurement in Japan by the United Nations forces including names of contractors and contents of contracts shall be furnished to the Government of Japan. Procurement contracts shall be made with due consideration to the prevention of difficulties which may arise out of differences in economic laws and business practices between Japan and the sending States. The Joint Board shall study this matter.

2.—(a) With regard to labour procurement, it has been decided that as a matter of local practice there should, to the maximum possible extent, be substantial equality of treatment on wages, allowances and conditions of service for Japanese workers of the United States armed forces and the United Nations forces in Japan. It has also been decided that the systems of local labour procurement should be similar to those in practice with regard to Japanese workers of the United States armed forces.

   (b) The details of the application of these decisions shall be determined by the Joint Board. If any change is made in the treatment of Japanese workers of either the United States armed forces or the United Nations forces after signature of, signature “subject to acceptance” and acceptance of, or accession to, this Agreement, a corresponding change in the treatment of Japanese workers of the other forces will be made only when the Government or Governments of the other State or States concerned agree to such corresponding change.

3. Members of the civilian components shall not be subject to Japanese laws and regulations with respect to the terms and conditions of employment.

Re Article XVI:

1. Re paragraph 1 (a) and paragraph 2 (a):

   The scope of persons subject to the military law of the sending States shall be communicated, through the Joint Board, to the Government of Japan by the Governments of the sending States.

2. Re paragraph 2 (c):

   The Government of the sending States shall inform the Government of Japan and the Government of Japan shall inform the Governments of the sending States of the details of all the security offences mentioned in this sub-paragraph and the provisions governing such offences in the existing laws of their respective countries.
3. **Re paragraph 3 (a)(ii):**

Where a member of the United Nations forces or of the civilian components is charged with an offence, a certificate issued by or on behalf of his commanding officer stating that the alleged offence, if committed by him, arose out of an act or omission done in the performance of official duty, shall, in any judicial proceedings, be sufficient evidence of the fact unless the contrary is proved.

The above statement shall not be interpreted to prejudice in any way Article 318 of the Japanese Code of Criminal Procedure.

4. **Re paragraph 3 (c):**

(a) Mutual procedures relating to waivers of the primary right to exercise jurisdiction shall be determined by the Joint Board. These procedures shall be similar to those adopted by the Joint Committee under the Administrative Agreement between the Government of Japan and the Government of the United States of America.

(b) Trials of cases in which the Japanese authorities have waived the primary right to exercise jurisdiction, and trials of cases involving offences described in paragraph 3 (a)(ii) committed against the State or nationals of Japan shall be held promptly in Japan within a reasonable distance from the places where the offences are alleged to have taken place unless other arrangements are mutually agreed upon. Representatives of the Japanese authorities may be present at such trials.

5. **Re paragraph 4:**

Persons with the dual nationality of Japan and a sending State who are subject to the military law of the sending State and who have been brought to Japan by the sending State shall not be considered as nationals of Japan, but shall be considered as nationals of the sending State for the purpose of this paragraph.

6. **Re paragraph 5:**

(a) In case the Japanese authorities have arrested an offender who is a member of the United Nations forces or of the civilian components, or a dependent subject to the military law of the sending State with respect to a case over which Japan has the primary right to exercise jurisdiction, the Japanese authorities will, unless they deem that there is adequate cause and necessity to retain such offender, release him to the custody of the military authorities of the sending State provided that he shall, on request, be made available to the Japanese authorities, if such be the condition of his release. The authorities of the sending State shall, on request, transfer his custody to the Japanese authorities at the time he is indicted by the latter.

(b) The military authorities of the sending State shall promptly notify the Japanese authorities of the arrest of any member of the United Nations forces or of the civilian components or a dependent in any case in which Japan has the primary right to exercise jurisdiction.

7. **Re paragraph 9:**

(a) The rights enumerated in items (a) through (e) of this paragraph are guaranteed to all persons on trial in Japanese courts by the provisions of the Constitution of Japan. In addition to these rights, a member of the United Nations forces or of the civilian components,
or a dependent who is prosecuted under the jurisdiction of Japan shall have such other rights as are guaranteed under the laws of Japan to all persons on trial in Japanese courts. Such additional rights include the following which are guaranteed under the Constitution of Japan:

(i) He shall not be arrested or detained without being at once informed of the charge against him or without the immediate privilege of counsel; nor shall he be detained without adequate cause; and upon demand of any person such cause must be immediately shown in open court in his presence and the presence of his counsel;

(ii) He shall enjoy the right to a public trial by an impartial tribunal;

(iii) He shall not be compelled to testify against himself;

(iv) He shall be permitted full opportunity to examine all witnesses;

(v) No cruel punishments shall be imposed upon him.

(b) The authorities of the sending State shall have the right upon request to have access at any time to members of the force of that State or of the civilian component or their dependents who are confined or detained under Japanese authority.

(c) Nothing in the provisions of paragraph 9 (g) concerning the presence of a representative of the Government of the sending State at the trial of a member of the force of that State or of the civilian component, or a dependent prosecuted under the jurisdiction of Japan, shall be so construed as to prejudice the provisions of the Constitution of Japan with respect to public trials.

8. Re paragraphs 10 (a) and 10 (b):

(a) The military authorities of the United Nations forces will normally make all arrests within facilities in use by and guarded under the authority of the United Nations forces. This shall not preclude the Japanese authorities from making arrests within facilities in cases where the competent authorities of the United Nations forces have given consent, or in cases of pursuit of a flagrant offender who has committed a serious crime.

Where persons whose arrest is desired by the Japanese authorities and who are not subject to the jurisdiction of the United Nations forces are within facilities in use by the United Nations forces, the military authorities of the United Nations forces will undertake, upon request, to arrest such persons. All persons arrested by the military authorities of the United Nations forces, who are not subject to the jurisdiction of the United Nations forces, shall immediately be turned over to the Japanese authorities.

The military authorities of the United Nations forces may, under due process of law, arrest in the vicinity of a facility any person in the commission or attempted commission of an offence against the security of that facility. Any such person not subject to the jurisdiction of the United Nations forces shall immediately be turned over to the Japanese authorities.

(b) The Japanese authorities will normally not exercise the right of search, seizure, or inspection with respect to any persons or property within facilities in use by and guarded under the authority of the United Nations forces or with respect to property of the United Nations forces wherever situated, except in cases where the competent authorities of the United Nations forces consent to such search, seizure, or inspection by the Japanese authorities of such persons or property.
Where search, seizure, or inspection with respect to persons or property within facilities in use by the United Nations forces or with respect to property of the United Nations forces in Japan is desired by the Japanese authorities, the military authorities of the United Nations forces will undertake, upon request, to make such search, seizure, or inspection. In the event of a judgment concerning such property, except property owned or utilised by the Government of a sending State or its instrumentalities, the authorities of the sending State concerned will turn over such property to the Japanese authorities for disposition in accordance with the judgment. In either of the cases mentioned in the two foregoing sentences, if the forces of the sending State have no legal authority to take such action, the authorities of that State shall allow the appropriate Japanese authorities to take such action in accordance with Japanese law.

9. Re application of this Article:

The provisions of this Article shall not apply to any offences committed by members of the United Nations forces or of the civilian components or their dependents, whose Government is a Party to this Agreement, before the entry into force of this Agreement for that Party. With respect to those Parties to this Agreement which have also signed the Protocol on the Exercise of Criminal Jurisdiction over United Nations Forces in Japan, signed at Tokyo on October 26, 1953, such offences shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the said Protocol and the Annex thereto as these were in force prior to the entry into force of this Agreement.

10. Re implementation of this Article:

The implementation of this Article and these Minutes shall be similar to the implementation of the Protocol and the Agreed Official Minutes of September 29, 1953, between the Government of Japan and the Government of the United States of America.

Re Article XVIII:

1. In cases where the provisions of paragraph 3 apply, by virtue of paragraph 4 of Article XXI or paragraph 4 of Article XXII, to claims which may have arisen before the entry into force of this Agreement with respect to Japan and the sending State or States concerned, such claims shall be filed within one year from the date of the entry into force of this Agreement between Japan and the said sending State or States, irrespective of the provisions of paragraph 3 (a).

2. The Joint Board shall determine the scope of the term “third parties” so as to correspond to the scope of the same term under the Administrative Agreement between the Government of Japan and the Government of the United States of America.

Re Article XXIII:

The Government of the United States of America acting as the Unified Command shall act on behalf of a sending State only with the prior consent of such State.


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Re Article XXIV:

1. If the removal of materials, supplies and equipment of the United Nations forces should not, because of unavoidable circumstances, be completed within the ninety days specified in this Article, the minimum number of such forces required for the completion thereof may stay in Japan, after consultation with the Government of Japan through the Joint Board, for a further period of time not exceeding ninety days.

2. In addition to the extension of stay referred to in paragraph 1 above, the Government of Japan would give sympathetic consideration to a request for such further extension of the period of their stay as may be necessitated by unavoidable circumstances. Such further extension shall not, in any event, exceed ninety days.

Tokyo, February 19, 1954.

Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan: Chargé d’Affaires ad interim of the United States of America in Japan:
KATSUO OKAZAKI

J. GRAHAM PARSONS.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Canada to Japan:
R. W. MAYHEW.

Chargé d’Affaires ad interim of New Zealand in Japan:
R. M. MILLER.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to Japan:
ESLER DENING.

Representative in Japan of the Interests of the Government of the Union of South Africa:
ESLER DENING.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Commonwealth of Australia to Japan:
E. RONALD WALKER.

Minister, Chief of the Philippine Mission in Japan:
JOSÉ F. IMPERIAL.
第23条に関し

統司令部として行動するアメリカ合衆国政府が派遣国を代表し、行動するのは、当該派遣国の事前の同意がある場合に限る。

第24条に関し

1. 国際連合の軍隊の資材、需品及び備品の撤去が、万一、避け難い事情のため、本条に定める九十日の期間内に完了しないときは、
本条の実施に関しては、本条及び本条に関するこの議事録の実施は、日本国政府とアメリカ合衆国政府との間の千九五十三年九月二十九日の議定書及び合意された公式議事録の実施と同様でなければならない。
同様に、その規定に従って処理するものとする。

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国際連合の軍隊が使用している施設内にある者若しくは財産又は日本国にある同軍隊の財産について捜索、差押又は検証を行うことを日本国の当局が希望するときは、同軍隊の当局は、要請により、その捜索、差押又は検証を行うことを約束する。これらの財産で派遣国政府又はその附属機関が所有し、又は利用する財産以外のものについては裁判が行われたときは、当該派遣国の当局は、これらの財産を裁量に従って処理するため日本国の当局に引き渡すものとする。前記の文に掲げられるいずれの場合においても、派遣国の当局は、当該派遣国に属する国際連合の軍隊がこれらの措置を執る法律上
国際連合の軍隊の施設の安全に対する罪の既遂又は未遂の現行犯に係る者を法の正當な手続に従って逮捕することができると、これら者で国際連合の軍隊の裁判権に服さなければならない。日本の当局は、通常、国際連合の軍隊が使用し、且つ、その権限に基づいて警備している施設内にあるすべての者若しくは財産について、捜索、差押又は検証を行う権利を行使しない。但し、国際連合の軍隊の権限のある当局が日本の当局によるとこれらの捜索、差押又は検証に同意した場合は、この限りならない。


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派遣国の当局は、要請すれば、いつでも、当該派遣国に属する国際連合の軍隊の構成員、軍属又は家族で日本国の権限の下に拘禁されているものに接見する権利を有する。

派遣国に属する国際連合の軍隊の構成員、軍属又は家族で日本の裁判権に基づいて起訴されたものの裁判に当該派遣国政府の代表者が立ち会うことに関する条文のいかなる規定も、裁判の公開に関する日本国憲法の規定を害するものをと解釈しないものでなければならない。

遺憾ながら、国際連合の軍隊の軍当局は、通常、同軍隊が使用し、且つ、国際連合の軍隊の軍当局に基づいて警備している施設内であっての逮捕を行う。
(a) 本項(a)から(g)までに掲げる権利は、日本国憲法の規定によ
り、日本国の裁判所において裁判を受けるすべての者に対し
て保護されている。これら権利の外、日本国の裁判委員会下に起訴されたもの
は、日本国の裁判所において裁判を受けるすべての者に対し
て日本国の法律が保護する他の権利を有する。前記のそ
の他の権利は、日本国憲法により保障されている次の権利を
含む。
軍属又は家族の逮捕を直ちに日本国の当局に通告するものと

派遣国の当局は、日本国が裁判権を行使する第一次の権利を有するすべての事件について、国際連合の軍隊の構成員、
い。日本国の当局の代表者は、その裁判に立ち会うことがで

### 4 に関し

日本国及び派遣国の二重国籍者で、派遣国の軍法に服し

### 5 に関し

国民とみなさず、派遣国国民とみなす。

### 6 に関し

(a) 日本国の当局は、日本国の裁判権を行使する第一次の権利

家族で派遣国の軍法に服するものを犯人として逮捕したとき

は、その犯人を拘束する正当な理由及び必要があると思料す
法第三百十八条を害するもののと解釈してはならない。  
(a) 裁判権を行使する第一次の権利の放棄に関する相互の手続  
は、合同会譲が決定するものとする。これらの方続は、日本  
国政府とアメリカ合衆国政府との間の行政協定の下における  
合同意員会が採択する手続きと同様のものでなければならない。
(b) 日本国の当局が裁判権を行使する第一次の権利を放棄した  
事件の裁判及び(i)に定める罪で日本国又は日本国民に対し  
て犯されたもののに係る事件の裁判は、別段の取扱が相互間で  
合意されない限り、日本国において、犯行が行われたと認め  
られる場所から適當な距離内で、直ちに行わなければならない。
労務の調達に関し、日本国における合衆国軍隊及び国際連合軍の軍隊の日本人労務者に対しては、現地における実施の問題とし、質的に平等の待遇を与えるべきことが決定された。また現地実施の労務調達制度は、合衆国軍隊の日本人労務者に関して実施されるものである。前記の決定の実施に関する詳細は、合同会議が決定するものとする。この協定の受諾条件をしない場合、一の署名及び受諾又はこれへの加入の合衆国軍隊又は国際連合の軍隊のいずれか一方の日本人労務者の待遇にならないかの変更が行われた場合、他方の軍隊の日本人労務者の待遇をこ
第十二条に関し、

日本国大蔵省に提出する月次報告には、国際連合の軍隊並びに同軍隊の構成員、軍属及び家族が行う交換を含めなければならない。生ずる所得とみなしてはならない。
第十一条に関し、

1. 1 において「施設」とは、第五条2の規定に従って国際連合の
公金を含むものと解釈する。

2. 2. にいう「派遣国政府の公金」とは、第九条に定める諸機関の
使用することを妨げるものを解釈してはならない。

けつて又は日本国から外国に向けて行う送金は、合同会議を通じて
合意される手続きによって行わなければならない。

この協定のいかなる規定も、国際連合の軍隊が合法的に獲得した
た日本円をこの協定に基づいて自己が負担すべき費用の支弁のため
使用することを妨げるものと解釈してはならない。
品税その他の課徴金の免除を受けて日本国で調達された資材、需
別段の定がある場合を除く外、前記の①における支払に必要な円資金は、次の条件に従って獲得するものとする。

(a) 円資金の獲得は、合同条約が別段の合意をしない限り、当該時に日本国と当該派遣国との間で有効な支払協定に適合して行わなければならない。この場合、合衆国ドル及び英貨ポンドの日本円に対する変換率は、公定基準相場とする。

(b) 国際連合の軍隊が日本国政府の国外為替資金特別会計に外国通貨を売り渡すことによって獲得した円資金の買いまどし日通貨が用いられる。
第九条に関し、

「取組及は契約の条項をいかなる意味においても害するものではない。」

1 4の規定は、軍属たる被用者には適用しない。

2 6に関し、第11条に関する合意された公式議事録に従って合衆国軍隊の施設及び区域の使用を許される国際連合の軍隊については、その

軍隊の構成員、軍属及び家族は、日本国政府とアメリカ合衆国政府
た必要があるときは、その施設の近傍の領水内に、煙火その他の助施設及び航空保安施設を、日本国で用いられている方程式に従って、置き、又は設置することができると、これらの航空補助施設及び航空保安施設を設置した日本国の当局及び国際連合の軍隊の当局は、その位置及び特徴を相互に通告しなければならない。

前にその旨の通告を与えなければならない。

国際連合の軍隊は、その使用する電波放射の装置の使用に関し、一時的措置として、この協定が効力を生ずる時に同軍隊のため、留保されている電力、設計、放射の型式及び周波数の電子装置を日本側からの放射による妨害を受けないで使用する権利を有す。
われることとする。

1. 施設とは、国際連合の軍隊が訓練場を必要とするときには、

2. その訓練場を含むものとする。

府とアメリカ合衆国政府との間の行政協定の下で決定されるところ

3. にいう現存の設備、備品及び定着物との範囲は、日本国政

4. 合の軍隊がその使用している施設を使用し、運営し、警護し、及び

5. 国際連合の軍隊は、その使用している施設内に、また、さしつ

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の間の安全保障条約に基づいてアメリカ合衆国に提供されている他

のすべての施設及び区域に出入することができる。

先だって行う通告をいう。通常の場合又は安全に関係する場合

は、通告は、入国の後に行うことができると在

定に当っては、日本国の経済生活及び社会生活に十分な考

慮が払
第四条に関し

以上の協定の適用上の、国際連合の軍隊によって、国際連合の軍隊の
公船及びその他の船は、航海以外船及び期間以外の契約によるもの
在できる。一部の船契約によるもの、含まれない。

商業上の貨物及び私たる旅客のその船の利用による運送は、例外的
な場合のみに限る。入港料とは、とん税を含む。

2. 2. に関し、1. に拡げられた船舶及び航空機、国際連合の軍
隊及び軍
用の公用船、同軍隊の構成員、軍属及び家族並びにこれらの
者の船について、また、命令会議を通じて相互間の合意によつて決定
される条件に従うことを条件として、日本国とアメリカ合衆国と
必要な場合には、合同会議が決定する。

5 国際連合軍司令部に派遣された報道関係者で日本国からの最後の出国の場合に、日本国への最初の入国の後から日本国からの出国の前まで、期間における日本国と朝鮮との関の旅行のための出国の場合における日本国と朝鮮との間の旅行のための報道関係者が、それぞれ自国の政府により正当に発給された旅行券及び国際連合軍司令部の権限のある当局により発給された身分証を携帯していることを条件とする。前記の報道関係者で六十日をこえる期間日本国に滞在するものの表は、一箇月ごとに日本国政府に提出されるものとする。表の詳細は、合同会議が決定する。
2. 退着の時に携帯している身分証明書に写真が付いていないても
そのために入国を妨げられることはない。もともと、その場合に
は、期間の滞在の場合は外、写真の付いた身分証明書が合
同会議の定める期間内に発給されなければならな
在についての定義は、合同会議が決定する。入国の際に使用する
身分証明書以外の身分証明書で日本国において使用するため発
給されるものは、合同会議が定める内容及び形式を有するもので
ければならない。

3. 家族の身分で5人に定めるところにおいてその氏名及び身分をいう。
とは、国際連合の軍隊の構成員又は軍属で当該家族が依存するも

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第一条
この協定の適用上、アメリカ合衆国政府は、一統一司令部とし
て行動するアメリカ合衆国政府の地位は、千九五一年九月八日に
サンド・フランシスコ市で署名された日本国とアメリカ合衆国との
間の安全保障条約に基づいて行われる取締により定められる。

二重国籍を有する軍属の待遇に関しては、この協定の適用に当
Subject to acceptance

Rm. Witter
日本国政府のために

岡崎勝男

受諾を条件として

統一司令部として行動するアメリカ合衆国政府のために

カナダ政府のために

J. Graham Parsons

R. W. Mayhew

Subject to acceptance
二十五条
この協定及びその合意された改正は、すべての国際連合の軍隊が
二十四条の規定に従って日本国から撤退しなければならない期日前に終了する。すべての国際連合の軍隊がその期日前に日本国から撤退した場合には、この協定及びその合意された改正は、撤退が完了した日に
以上の証拠として、下記は、各自の政府から署名のため正に委任を受け、この協定に署名した。

千九百五十四年二月十九日、東京で、ひとしく正にである日本
言乎是也。

是云南之地理环境

云南之地理环境

言乎是也。
二十一条の条項に従ってこの協定が最初に効力を生じた日以後におきる。
名の上これを受諾する日の十日めに効力を生ずる。

この協定の受諾は、受諾書を日本国政府に寄託することにより行うものとする。日本国政府は、この協定の当事者たる各政府にすべ
ての署名の日及び、受諾書の寄託が行われるときは、その寄託の日
を通告するものとする。

この協定の規定は、第十六条の規定及びその性質上そのが不可能
である規定を除く外、日本国政府及び、この協定の最初の署名の日
に又はその日の後六箇月以内に、この協定に受諾を条件として署
名し、又は「受諾を条件として」署名の上これを受諾する他の各
政府については、千九百五十二年四月十八日から適用するもののと
する。

第十二条
一人又は二人以上の代理及び職員団を有するものとする。合同会議は、その手順規則を定め並びに必要な補助機関及び事務組織につれて取りきめる。合同会議は、いずれか一方の代表者の要請があつたときはいつでも会合することができるように組織するものとする。

合同会議がなんらかの問題について合意に達することができないとき、その問題は、政府間の交渉によって解決するものとする。合衆国政府が署名するものとし、また、国際連合の解決機関に従って朝鮮に軍隊を派遣しており又は将来派遣するいずれの国の政府も署名することができるものとする。この協定は、その最初の署名からその最初の効力発生までの間、日本国政府の同意を条件として、前
国際連合の軍隊の構成員及び被用者（日本国の国籍のみを有する
被用者を除く。）は、3に掲げる請求について日本国におい
て訴を提起されることがないが、その他のすべての種類の事件に
ついては、日本国の裁判所の民事裁判権に服するものとする。
国際連合の軍隊が使用している施設内に日本国の法律に基づき強
制執行を行うべき私有の動産（国際連合の軍隊が使用している動
産を除く。）があるときは、当該派遣国の当局は、日本国の裁判
所の要請に基づき、その財産を差し押さえて日本国の法律に基づ
けなければならない。派遣国の当局は、当該派遣国に属する国際連
合の軍隊がその差押及び引渡を行う法律上の権限を有しない場合
には、日本国の当局が日本国の法律に従って前記の財産を差し押
えることを許容しなければならない。
その報告書は、当該派遣国の当局に交付するものとし、その当

局は、遅滞なく、慰いや料の支払を申し出るかどうかを決定し、

且つ、申し出る場合には、その額を決定する。

慰いや料の申出がある場合において、請求人がその請求を完全に満たすものとしてこれを受諾したときは、当該派遣国

の当局は、自ら支払をしなければならず、且つ、その決定及び支

払った額を日本国に通知する。

本項のいかなる規定も、支払が請求を完全に満たすものとして

行われたものでない限り、国際連合の軍隊の構成員又は被用者に

対する訴を受理する日本国の裁判所の裁判権に影響を及ぼすもの

ではない。
執行に従事していたかどうかを決定する第一次の権利を有する。その決定は、当該請求権が生じた後できる限りすみやかに行われるべきである。他のいずれかの当該当事者がその決定に同意しないときは、その当事者は、協議のためこの問題を合同会議に付託することができる。

5 日本国内における不法の行為は不作為で公務執行中に行われたものでないものから生ずる国際連合の軍隊の構成員又は被用者に対し請求権は、次的方法で処理するものとする。日本の当局は、当該事件に関するすべての事情（損害を受けた者の行動を含む。）を考慮して、公平且つ公正に請求を審査し、及び請求人に対する補償金を査定し、並びにその事件に関する報告書を作成する。
派遣国の一の分担額の半分となる割合で分担する。

(iii)

負傷、死亡又は財産上の損害が二以上の派遣国の国際連合の軍隊により生じ、且つ、その資をいずれかの国際連合の軍隊に特定的に帰する事がない場合において、すなわち、当該派遣国の国際連合の軍隊に負傷、死亡又は財産上の損害を生じさせた場合において、当該派遣国の国際連合の軍隊に負傷、死亡又は財産上の損害を生じさせた派遣国は、その負傷、死亡又は財産上の損害の原因について責任があるものとみなされ、前記の(ii)の規定が適用される。

日本の白書、各事件についての認定及び日本国が負担した額の明細

支払は、できる限りすみやかに日本円で行わなければならない。

この協定の各当事者は、前記の実施に当り、その人員が公務の
国の権限のある裁判所による裁判に従ってされたものであることを

問わない。一又は支払を認めない旨の日本国の権限のある裁判所

による確定した裁判は、拘束力を有する最終的ものとする。

定の当事者が次のとおり分担する。

(i)一派遣国ののみが責任を有する場合には、合意され、又は裁判

に決定された額は、その二十五パーセントを日本国が分担する。

及びその二十五パーセントを日本国が分担する。

(ii) 二以上の派遣国が共同に責任を有する場合には、合意され、又

は裁判により決定された額は、当該派遣国の分担額がこれら

の間において均等となり、且つ、日本国の分担額が当該派
この協定の当事者は、国際連合の軍隊、同軍隊の構成員、軍属及び家族並びにこれらのものの財産の安全を確保するため随時必要とされるべき措置を執ることについて協力するものとする。日本国政府は、日本国の領域において国際連合の軍隊の工作物、備品、財産、記録及び公務上の情報の十分な安全及び保護を確保するため、並びに適用されべき日本国の法令に基づいて犯人を罰するため、日本国政府が必要と認めるところに応じ、立法を求める及びその他の措置を執るものとする。
千九五十三年十月二十六日に東京で署名された協定書による改正である第十七条の規定が更に改正される場合に、この協定の当事者は、協議の上、本条の対応規定に同様の改正を行うものとする。但し、当該派遣国に属する国際連合の軍隊が、その更に行われた改正をもたらした事項と同様の事情の下にある場合に限る。

千九五十三年十月二十六日に東京で署名された協定書による改正をもたらした事項と同様の事情の下にある場合に限る。
はならない。

被告人が本条の規定に従って日本国の当局又は派遣国の軍当局のいずれかにより裁判を受けた場合において、無罪の判決を受けたとき、又は有罪の判決を受けたとき、しくは裁決されたときは、政府がこの協定の当事者たる他の国の当局は、日本国の領域内において同一の犯罪について重ねてその者を裁判してはならない。但し、本項の規定は、派遣国の軍当局が当該派遣国に属する国際連合の軍隊の構成員を、その者が日本国の当局により裁判を受けた犯罪を構成した行為又は不作為から生ずる軍紀違反について裁判することを妨げるものではない。
相互に援助したければならない。

日本国の当局は、派遣国の軍当局に対し、当該派遣国に属する国際連合の軍隊の構成員、軍属又は家族の逮捕についてすみやかに通告しなければならない。

日本国が裁判権を行使すべき派遣国軍隊の構成員又は軍属たる被疑者の拘禁は、その者の身柄が当該派遣国の手中にあるときは、日本国により公訴が提起されるまでの間、当該派遣国が引き続き行うものとする。

必要な捜査の実施並びに証拠の収集及び提出（犯罪についてのすべての物件の押収及び相当な場合に是の引渡を含む。）について、相互
派遣国の軍当局は、次の罪については、国際連合の軍隊の構成員、軍員又は軍属に対して裁判権を行使する第一次の権利を有する。

(i) もつばら当該派遣国の財産若しくは安全ののみに対する罪又は

(ii) 公務執行中の作為又は不作為から生ずる罪

その他の罪については、日本国の当局が、裁判権を行使する第一次の権利を有する。
第十六条
本条の規定に従うことを条件として、
(1) 派遣国の軍当局は、当該派遣国の軍法に服するすべての者に対
し、当該派遣国の法令により与えられたすべての刑事及び懲戒の
裁判権を日本国において行使する権利を有する。

(2) 日本国の当局は、国際連合の軍隊の構成員、軍属及び家族に対
して、日本国の法令によって罰することができないものにについて、裁判権を有する。

派遣国の法令によって罰することができる罪で日本国の法令に対して、当該派遣国の法令に
って罰することができる場合、当該派遣国の安全に関する罪
他の対価の免除を受けて提供されるものをとする。

第十五条

日本国に国際連合の軍隊を維持することに伴うすべての経費は、この協定の存続期間中日本国に負担をかけないことにより国際連合の軍隊の使用に供されるとする。
備品及び役務の購入価格の重要な且つ容易に判別することができると

部分をなすと認められるものに関して、本条の目的に合致する免税
又は税の軽減を認めめるための手続について合意するものとする。

に掲げる租税の免除を受けて日本国で購入した物は、日本国の
当局及び国際連合の軍隊が相互間で合意する条件に従って処分を認
める場合を除く外、当該租税の免除を受けて当該物を購入する権利
を有しない者に対して日本国内で処分してはならない。

国際連合の軍隊の構成員、軍属又は家族は、日本国における物品
及び役務の個人的購入について日本国の法令に基づいて課せられる租
税又は類似の公課の免除を本条を理由として享有することはない。
第十四条

現地で供給される国際連合の軍隊の支持のため必要な資材、備品及び役務でその調達が日本国の経済に不利を影響を及ぼす虞があるものは、日本国の権限のある当局を通じて又はその援助を得て、調達しなければならない。

国際連合の軍隊による又は同軍隊のための資材、備品、役務及び労務の調達に関する契約から生ずる紛争等その契約の当事者によって解決されないものは、調停のため合同会議に付託することができる。但し、本項の規定は、契約の当事者が有することのある権利を害するものではない。
国際連合の軍隊は、日本国の税関当局によって又はこれに代つて行われる差押を受けるべき物件がその税関当局に引き渡されることが確保するため、可能なすべての援助を与えなければならない。

国際連合の軍隊は、同軍隊の構成員、軍属又は家族が納付すべき関税、租税及び罰金の納付を確保するため、可能なすべての援助を与えなければならない。

国際連合の軍隊に属する財産で、日本国の関税又は財務に関する法令に違反する行為に関連して日本国の税関当局が差し押えたもののは、その財産が属する軍隊の当局に引き渡さなければならない。
徴金の免除を受けた当該物を輸入する権利を有しない者に対して日
本国内で処分してはならない。

できる。

2 及び 4 に基づき徴金の免除を受けた被徴金
の免除を受けた者に対し、同軍

国際連合の軍隊は、日本国
の当局と協力して、本条に従って同軍

隊、同軍隊の構成員、軍属及び家族に与えられる特権の透
用を防止するため必要な措置を執らなければなら

収集について相互に援助しなければならない。

日本の当局及び国際連合の軍

日本の当局及び国際連合の軍

調査の実施及び証拠の

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目前尚无可用的自然语言处理技术来解析这一页的文档内容。
軍備と同居するため最初に到着した時に輸入するこれらの者の私用のための家具及び家庭用品

そのための家具及び家庭用品並びにこれらの者が入国の際持ち込ん

む私用のための身回り品

（b）国際連合の軍隊の構成員又は軍属が自ら又はその家族の私用の

ため輸入する自動車両及び取替用部品

（c）国際連合の軍隊の構成員、軍属及び家族の私用のため軍事郵便

局を通じて日本国に郵送される合理的な数を衣類及び家庭用品に

但し、その衣類及び家庭用品は、これらを属する派遣国に

ふいて日常用としつつ通常購入される種類のものに限る。

2 及び3で許用する免除は、物の輸入の場合はのみ適用するもの

とし、関税及び内国消費税が既に徴収された物を輸入する場合に、
他の課税金の免除を受けて日本国に入れることを許される。2

解決するため、権限のある者により署名され、且つ、これら

の物が2に述べる目的のために輸入されるものである旨を証する証

明書を日本国の税関当局に提出しなければならない。

4．国際連合の軍隊の構成員、軍属及び家族に仕向けられ、且つ、こ

れらの者の私用に供される財産には、関税その他の課税金を課す

それぞれの他の課税金を課さない。

① 国際連合の軍隊の構成員若しくは軍属が日本国で勤務するため
死亡による移転についての日本国における租税を免除される。但し

第十三条

１ 国際連合の軍隊及び同軍隊の構成員、軍属及び家族並びに第九条に
定める諸機関は、この協定に別段の定がある場合を除く外、日本国
の税関当局が執行する法令に服さなければならない。
税権者に日本の租税を納付する義務を負わない。本条の規定は、これ
れらの者に対し、日本国での源泉から生ずる所得についての日本の租
税の納付を免除するものではない。また、派遣国の所得税のための
日本国に居所を有するものを申し立てる当該派遣国の市民に対し、
所得についての日本の租税の納付を免除するものではない。

3 2 に掲げる者が国際連合の軍隊の構成員、軍属又は家族であると
いう理由のものによって日本国に在る期間は、日本の租税の賦課上、
日本国に居所又は住所を有する期間とは認めない。

4 国際連合の軍隊の構成員、軍属及び家族は、これらのが一時的
に日本国に在ることの外のみにかかわらず、日本国に所在する有体の動産又は
第十一条
派遣国によって認可された者は、同派遣国が使用している施設内ににおける相互間の取引のため、軍票を使用することができる。但し、その使用に当たっては、その軍票を発行した国で、自国軍票を使用することができない。軍票は、軍票を発行した国の規則に従うものとする。国際連合の軍事又は軍事機関の使用に関与する者で、日本国の当局の裁判権に服すべきものを逮捕し、及び処罰しなければならない。
第十条

国際連合の軍隊の構成員、軍属及び家族は、日本国政府の外国為替管理に服さなければならない。

2 1の規定は、外国為替又は外貨証券で、派遣国政府の公金であるもの、国際連合の軍隊の構成員及び軍属がこの協定に関連して勤務し、若しくは雇用された結果取得したもの又はこれらの者及び家族が日本国外の源泉から取得したものの日本国内又は日本国外への移転を妨げるものと解してはならない。

3 国際連合の軍隊の当局及び派遣国政府は、2に定める特種の管理の適用又は日本国の外国為替管理の適用を防止するため適当な措置を執らなければならない。
納付するための義務並びに、相互間で別段の合意をする場合を除く外、賃金及び諸手当に関する条件その他の雇用及び労働の条件、労働者の保護のための条件並びに労働関係に関する労働者の権利は、日本国の法令で定めるところによらなければならない。

6 これらの諸機関は、第一条に定める軍票の使用を認められる者との取引において、軍票を使用することができる。これらの諸機関は、日本国内の外国為替銀行に外国通貨の預金勘定をすることができる。
第八条

国際連合の軍隊は、同軍隊の構成員、軍属及び家族が利用する軍事郵便局を、日本国内にあるこれらの軍事郵便局間並びにこれららの軍事郵便局と派遣国が日本国外に設置し、及び運営する他の郵便局との間の郵便物の送達のため、同軍隊が使用している施設内に設置し、及び運営する権利を有する。

① 書出外の資金による諸機関で国際連合の軍隊が認定し、及び規制するもの

第九条

1. 同軍隊の構成員、軍属及び家族の利用を供するため、
第七条

1. 日本国は、派遣国が国際連合の軍隊の構成員、軍属又は家族に対し発給した運転許可証、運転免許証又は軍の運転許可証、運転者試験又は手数料を課さないで、有効なものとして承認するものとする。

2. 国際連合の軍隊及び軍属用の公用車両は、明確な国籍の標示及び番号を付けていなければならない。
第五条

国際連合の軍隊は、日本国における施設（当該施設の運営のため必要な現存の設備、備品及び定着物を含む。）で、合同会議を通じて合意されるものを使用することができる。

国際連合の軍隊は、合同会議を通じ日本国政府の同意を得て、日本国とアメリカ合衆国との間の安全保障条約に基づいてアメリカ合衆国の使用に供されている施設及び区域を使用することができる。

国際連合の軍隊は、施設内において、この協定の適用上必要な且つ適当な権利を有する。国際連合の軍隊が使用する電波放送の装置
非常重要的、广泛的、深刻的影响。这是毛泽东思想的精髓和灵魂，是毛泽东思想的活的灵魂。毛泽东思想的活的灵魂，包括三个基本方面：实事求是、群众路线、独立自主。
1  この第三章の適用上の国際連合の軍隊及び航空機は、この第三章を調約する軍隊の管理の下に運航される船舶及び航空機は、第二十条に定める合同会議によって合意される港又は飛行場に入港料又は着陸料を課されないが、出入する権利を与えない。
日本国の当局に要請するときは、呈示しなければならない。

5. 軍属は、その旅券に自己の身分及び自己の属する機関の記載を受けているべきである。家族は、その旅券に自己の身分の記載を受けているべきである。

6. 軍属及び家族は、日本国に入国するときには、日本の身分証明のため、日本国の当局が要求するときは、その旅券を相当な期間内に呈示しなければならない。

前記の入国の権利を有しなくなった場合には、派遣国の当局は、日本国の当局にその旨を通告するものとし、また、できる限りすみや
隊の構成員、軍属及び家族の義務である。派遣国の当局及び国際連合

第三条

１ 本条の規定に従うことを条件として、日本国政府は、この協定の

適用上の国際連合の軍隊の構成員、軍属及び家族に対し、日本国へ

の入国及び日本国からの出国を許可する。国際連合軍司令部は、日

本国政府に対し、入国者及び出国者の数、入国及び出国の日付、入

国の目的並びに滞在予定期間を適切に通告しなければならない。

２ 国際連合の軍隊の構成員は、旅券及び査証に関する日本国の法令

の適用から除外される。国際連合の軍隊の構成員、軍属及び家族は、
「軍属」とは、派遣国の国籍を有し、且つ、国際連合の軍隊に雇用され、これに勤務し、又はこれに随伴する文民で、日本国内に在る間におけるもの（日本国に通常居住する者を除く）をいう。

(11) 子で、その生計費の半額以上をこれらの者に依存するもの

(1) 国際連合の軍隊の構成員又は軍属の配偶者及び二十一才以上の

第二条 日本国において、日本国の法令を尊重し、及びこの協定の精神に反する活動。特に政治的活動を慎むことは、国際連合の軍隊並びに同軍
日本の行動に従事する軍隊を日本国内及びその附近において支持すること

日本国は、朝鮮における国際連合の安全保全理事会決議並びに千九百五十七年六月二十五日、六月二十七日及び七月七日の安全保全理事会決議に従う行動に今なお引き続き従事しているので、

日本の施設及び役務の形で重要な援助を従来与えてきており、且つ、現に与

よって、これらの軍隊が日本国の領域から撤退するまでの間日本国

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従事する場合には、当該一又は二以上の加盟国が、このような国際連合の行動に又は二以上の国際連合加盟国の軍隊が、極東における国際連合の行動に

前記の公文において、日本国政は、平和条約の効力発生の後に一

憲章第二条に掲げる義務を引き受けることになる。と述べられているの

行動についてあらゆる援助を国際連合が国際連合憲章に従ってとるいか

生と同時に、日本国は、国際連合が国際連合条約に基づき、平和条約の効力発

同日サン・フランシスコ市で署名された日本国との平和条約の効力発

千九五十一九年九月八日に日本国内閣総理大臣吉田茂とアメリカ合

衆国国務長官ディルトン・アチソンとの間に交換された公文において、
PROTOCOL FOR THE PROVISIONAL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AGREEMENT REGARDING THE STATUS OF THE UNITED NATIONS FORCES IN JAPAN

Tokyo, February 19, 1954

The Signatory Governments to the Agreement regarding the Status of the United Nations Forces in Japan, signed at Tokyo on February 19, 1954, have agreed as follows:

Each Signatory Government to the Agreement regarding the Status of the United Nations Forces in Japan, signed at Tokyo on February 19, 1954, shall, pending the entry into force of the Agreement for that Government, take provisional measures within its power under existing laws to implement the purposes of the Agreement as much as practicable.

This Protocol shall enter into force for each Signatory Government on the date of its signature.

In witness whereof the undersigned, being duly authorised by their respective Governments for the purpose, have signed this Protocol.

Done at Tokyo this nineteenth day of February, 1954 in the Japanese and English languages, both texts being equally authoritative, in a single original which shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of Japan. The Government of Japan shall transmit certified copies thereof to all the Signatory Governments.

For the Government of Japan:

KATSUO OKAZAKI.

For the Government of the United States of America acting as the Unified Command:

J. GRAHAM PARSONS.

GOVERNMENTS OF STATES SENDING FORCES TO KOREA PURSUANT TO THE UNITED NATIONS RESOLUTIONS

For the Government of Canada: R. W. MAYHEW.

For the Government of New Zealand: R. M. MILLER.

For the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: ESLER DENING.

For the Government of the Union of South Africa: ESLER DENING.

For the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia: E. RONALD WALKER.

For the Government of the Republic of the Philippines: JOSÉ F. IMPERIAL.

Additional Signatures

France ... April 12, 1954. Italy ... May 19, 1954.

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以上の証拠として、下記は、各自の政府から署名のために正当に委任を受け、この認定書に署名した。

千九百五十四年二月十九日、に東京で、ひとしく正文である日本語及び英語により本書一通を作成した。この原本は、日本国政府の記録に寄託する。日本国政府は、その認証副本をすべての署名政府に送付するものとする。
日本国における国際連合の軍隊の地位に関する協定の暫定的な実施のための議定書

千九五十四年二月十九日に東京で署名された日本国における国際連合の軍隊の地位に関する協定の署名政府は、次のとおり協定した。

千九五十四年二月十九日に東京で署名された日本国における国際連合の軍隊の地位に関する協定の署名政府は、同協定の軍隊の地位に関する協定の署名政府は、同協定がその政府に於いて効力を生ずるまで間、現行の法令の下における各自の権限に於いて協力を行おるため必要として、同協定の目的とするところをできる限り実行するため暫定的な措置を執るとしている。

この議定書は、各署名政府についてその署名の日に効力を生ずる。