TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN
JAPAN AND THE REPUBLIC OF
INDONESIA

Signed at Djakarta, January 20, 1958
Approved by the diet, April 4, 1958
Ratification decided by the cabinet, April 8, 1958
Attested, April 9, 1958
Ratifications exchanged at Tokyo, April 15, 1958
Promulgated, April 15, 1958
Entered into force, April 15, 1958

Japan and the Republic of Indonesia,

Being desirous of terminating the state of war between
the two countries and of co-operating in friendly association
for the promotion of the common welfare of their peoples
and the maintenance of international peace and security
in conformity with the principles of the Charter of the
United Nations,

Have determined to conclude this Treaty and have
accordingly appointed as their Plenipotentiaries:

Japan:

Mr. Alichiro Fujiyama, Minister for Foreign Affairs
The Republic of Indonesia:
Mr. Subandrio, Minister for Foreign Affairs

Who, having indicated to each other their respective Full Powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed on the following Articles:

ARTICLE 1

The state of war between Japan and the Republic of Indonesia is terminated as from the date on which this Treaty comes into force.

ARTICLE 2

There shall be firm and perpetual peace and amity between the Contracting Parties and their respective peoples.

ARTICLE 3

Both Contracting Parties are desirous of strengthening further the economic relations between them in accordance with the spirit of the decisions made at the Asian-African Conference held at Bandung from 18th to 24th April, 1955.

Therefore,
(a) Both Contracting Parties shall enter into negoti-
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atations for the conclusion of treaties or agreements
at the earliest practicable date to place their
trading, maritime, aviation and other economic
relations on a stable and friendly basis.

(b) Pending the conclusion of the relevant treaty or
agreement, both Contracting Parties shall accord
to each other non-discriminatory treatment as
compared with that accorded to any third country
in the field of trading, maritime and other
economic relations between them.

ARTICLE 4

1. Japan is prepared to pay reparations to the Republic
of Indonesia in order to compensate the damage and suffering
carried by Japan during the war. Nevertheless it is recog-
nized that the resources of Japan are not sufficient, if it is
to maintain a viable economy, to make complete reparation
for all the damage and suffering for the Republic of
Indonesia and other countries caused by Japan during the
war and at the same time meet its other obligations.

Therefore,

(a) Japan agrees to supply, in accordance with detailed
terms as may be agreed upon, the Republic of
Indonesia by way of reparations with the products of Japan and the services of Japanese people, the total value of which will be eighty thousand three hundred and eight million eight hundred thousand yen (¥80,308,800,000), equivalent to two hundred and twenty-three million eight thousand United States of America dollars ($223,080,000), within the period of twelve years. The supply of such products and services shall be made at an annual average of seven thousand two hundred million yen (¥7,200,000,000), equivalent to twenty million United States of America dollars ($20,000,000) during the period of the first eleven years, the outstanding balance to be settled on the twelfth year.

(b) (I) The Republic of Indonesia shall have the right to seize, retain, liquidate or otherwise dispose of all property, rights and interests of Japan and Japanese nationals (including juridical persons) which on the coming into force of this Treaty were subject to its jurisdiction. The property, rights and interests specified in this sub-paragraph
shall include those now blocked, vested or in the possession or under the control of enemy property authorities of the Republic of Indonesia, which belonged to or were held or managed on behalf of, Japan or any Japanese nationals (including juridical persons) at the time such assets came under the control of such authorities.

(ii) The following shall be excepted from the right specified in sub-paragraph (i) above:

(i) all real property, furniture and fixtures owned by the Government of Japan and used for diplomatic or consular purposes, and all personal furniture and furnishings and other private property not of an investment nature which was normally necessary for the carrying out of diplomatic and consular functions, owned by Japanese diplomatic and consular personnel;

(ii) property belonging to religious bodies or private charitable institutions and used exclusively for religious or chari-
(iii) property, rights and interests which have come within the jurisdiction of the Republic of Indonesia in consequence of the resumption of trade, financial and other relations subsequent to September 2, 1945 between Japan and the Republic of Indonesia; and

(iv) obligations of Japan or Japanese nationals, any rights, title or interest in tangible property located in Japan, interests in enterprises organized under the laws of Japan, or any paper evidence thereof; provided that this exception shall only apply to obligations of Japan and its nationals expressed in Japanese currency.

(iii) Property referred to in exceptions set forth in sub-paragraph (II) above shall be returned subject to reasonable expenses for its preservation and administration. If any such property has been liquidated, the
proceeds shall be returned instead.

(IV) The right to seize, retain, liquidate or otherwise dispose of property as provided in sub-paragraph (I) above shall be exercised in accordance with the laws of the Republic of Indonesia, and the owner shall have only such rights as may be given him by those laws.

2. Except as otherwise provided in the preceding paragraph, the Republic of Indonesia waives all reparations claims of the Republic of Indonesia and all other claims of the Republic of Indonesia and its nationals arising out of any actions taken by Japan and its nationals in the course of the prosecution of the war.

ARTICLE 5

1. Japan waives all claims of Japan and its nationals against the Republic of Indonesia and its nationals arising out of the war or out of actions taken because of the existence of a state of war.

2. The foregoing waiver includes any claims arising out of actions taken by the former Netherlands East Indies or the Republic of Indonesia with respect to Japanese ships
第七条
この条約は、批准書の交換の日に効力を持たない。批准書の交換は、東京でできる限り速やかに行われなければならない。この条約は、批准書の交換の日に効力を生ずる。批准書の交換により、解決が決定されないときは、交渉の開始の時から六箇月の期間内に解決に至らないときは、いずれか一方の締結国の要請により、国際司法裁判所に決定のため付託されるものとする。

第六条
この条約の解釈又は適用から生ずる紛争は、まず交渉により解決するものとし、交渉の開始の時から六箇月の期間内に解決に至らないときは、いずれか一方の締結国の要請により、国際司法裁判所に決定のため付託されるものとする。

批
准

紛争の解

Althothe action has arisen from the request for the return of Japanese prisoners of war and civilian internees in the hands of the former Netherlands East Indies or the Republic of Indonesia, it does not include Japanese claims specifically recognized in the laws of the Republic of Indonesia enacted since September 2, 1945.

ARTICLE 6
Any dispute arising out of the interpretation or application of this Treaty shall be settled in the first instance by negotiation, and if no settlement is reached within a period of six months from the commencement of negotiations, the dispute shall at the request of either Contracting Party, be referred for decision to the International Court of Justice.

ARTICLE 7
This Treaty shall be ratified and shall come into force on the date of exchange of the instruments of ratification, which shall take place as soon as possible at Tokyo.
IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have signed this Treaty and have affixed hereunto their seals.

DONE in duplicate, in the Japanese, Indonesian and English languages, at Djakarta, this twentieth day of January of the year one thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight. In case of any divergence of interpretation, the English text shall prevail.

FOR JAPAN:
Aiichiro Fujiyama

FOR THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA:
Soebandrio

PERDJANDJIAN PERDAMAIAN ANTARA DJEJPANG DAN REPUBLIK INDONESIA

Terdorong oleh hasrat untuk mengachiri keadaan perang antara kedua, negara, untuk bekerdja sama dalam suasana persahabatan guna memadujkan kemakmuran rakjatnya masingmasing dan mempertahankan perdamaian dan keamanan Internasional sesuai dengan azas-azas Piagam
Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa,
Telah memutuskan untuk mengadakan Perdijandjian ini dan untuk itu mengangkat Wakil-Wakil Berkuasa Penuh mereka:
Djepang:
      Aiichiro Fujiyama
Menteri Luar Negeri Djepang
Republik Indonesia:
      Soebandrio
      Menteri Luar Negeri
      Republik Indonesia

Jang setelah saling memeriksa surat-surat kuasa masing-masing, jang terdapat benar dan lengkap, telah menjetudjui pasal-pasal berikut:

Pasal 1.
Keadaan perang antara Djepang dan Republik Indonesia berakhir pada tanggal Perdijandjian ini mulai berlaku.

Pasal 2.
Akan berlangsung perdamaian dan persahabatan

jang kuat dan abadi antara Pihak-Pihak jang Berdjandji dan antara Rakjatnya masing-masing.

Pasal 3.
Kedua Pihak jang Berdjandji berhasrat untuk lebih memperkokoh hubungan ekonomi antara mereka, sesuai dengan semangat keputusan-keputusan dalam konperensi Asia-Afrika di Bandung tanggal 24 April 1955.

Oleh karena itu,
(a) Kedua Pihak jang Berdjandji akan berunding untuk mengadakan perdijandjian-perdijandjian atau persetujuan-persetujuan setjepat-tjepatnya jang dapat dilaksanakan untuk menempatkan hubungan-hubungan dagang, pelajaran, penerbangan dan hubungan ekonomi lainnya atas dasar jang kuat dan atas dasar persahabatan.
(b) Mendjelang diadakannya perdijandjian atau persetujuan jang bersangkutan, kedua Pihak jang Berdjandji menjetudjui untuk saling memberi perlakuan tanpa membeda-bedakan sebanding dengan apa jang diberikan terhadap setiap negara ketiga dalam lapangan perdagangan, pelajaran dan hubungan-hubungan ekonomi lainnya antara mereka.

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**Note:** The text contains a mix of Indonesian and Malay writing, which is common in certain contexts in Indonesia. The text is related to the Agreement of Pacification and Friendship, which was a significant event in Indonesian history. The document outlines the principles and agreements between countries for peace and economic cooperation.
Pasal 4.

1. Djepang bersedia membayar pampasan kepada Republik Indonesia guna mengganti kerusakan dan penderitaan yang disebabkan oleh Djepang selama perang. Meskipun demikian diakui bahwa sumber-sumber Djepang tidaklah tjujup untuk dapat me pertahankan ekonomi jang lajak, kalau harus mengganti seluruh kerusakan dan penderitaan Republik Indonesia dan negara-negara lain yang disebabkan oleh Djepang selama perang dan pada waktu bersamaan memenuhi pula kewadji-

Oleh karena itu,

(a) Djepang mengetudjui untuk memberikan kepada Republik Indonesia sebagai pampasan, sesuai dengan ketentuan-ketentuan perintjian yang akan dimufakati bersama-sama, barang-barang hasil Djepang dan djasadajas Rakjat Djepang yang seluruhnya akan bernilai sedjumlah delapan puluh ribu tiga ratus delapan djuta delapan ratus ribu yen (¥ 80,308,800,000), sama dengan dua ratus dua puluh tiga djuta delapan puluh ribu dollar Amerika Serikat (§ 223,080,000), dalam djangka waktu duabelas tahun. Pemberian barang-barang dan djasadajas tersebut akan dilakukan dengan jumlah rata-rata setiap tahun tudjuh ribu dua ratus du ratus yen (¥ 7,200,000,000), sama dengan dua puluh du ratus dolla,

(b) (1) Republik Indonesia berhak untuk mensita, mena-

han, melikwidasi atau dengan tjara lain menguasai semua milik, hak-hak dan kepentingan-kepentingan Djepang dan warganegara-warganegara Djepang (termasuk badan-badan hukum) yang pada saat mulai berlakunja Perdjandjian ini berada dibawah kekuasaan hukumnja. Milik, hak-hak dan kepen-

tingan-kepentingan yang diperintji dalam sub-ajat ini akan meliputi semuanya jang sekarang diblokir, jang dikuasai atau dimiliki atau berada dibawah pengawasan penguasa-penguasa Republik Indonesia yang mengurus hak milik musuh, jang dimiliki atau dikuasai atau diurus atas nama Djepang atau warganegara-warganegara Djepang (termasuk badan-badan hukum), pada saat milik-milik, hak-

hak dan kepentingan-kepentingan demikian ditaruh dibawah pengawasan penguasa-penguasa tersebut.

(II) Jang berikut ini akan diketjualikan dari hak jang diperintji dalam sub-ajat (I) tersebut diatas;

(i) segala barang-barang tak bergerak, perkakas rumah tangga dan barang-barang jang melekat milik Pemerintah Djepang dan jang dipakai untuk keperluan-keperluan diplomatik atau konsuler, dan semua perkakas rumah tangga dan perlengkapan perseoongan dan milikmilik pribadi lain jang tidak bersifat penanaman modal jang biasanya diperlukan untuk mendjalankan pekerjaan diplomatik dan konsuler, jang dimiliki oleh pegawai-pegawai diplomatik dan konsuler Djepang;

(ii) milik kepunjaan badan-badan keagamaan atau lembaga-lembaga amal partikelir dan dipergunakan semata-mata untuk maksud-maksud keagamaan atau amal;

(iii) milik, hak-hak dan kepentingan-kepentingan jang telah masuk dalam kekuasaan hukum Republik Indonesia sebagai akibat dari pada dibukannya kembali hubungan dagang, keuangan dan hubungan-hubungan lain sesudah tanggal 2 September 1945 antara Djepang dan Republik Indonesia; dan

(iv) kewadjiban-kewadjiban Djepang atau warganegara-warganegara Djepang, setiap hak, titel atau kepentingan terhadap milik berupa barang jang berada di Djepang, kepentingan-kepentingan dalam perusahaan-perusahaan jang diatur menurut perundang-undangan Djepang, atau setiap surat bukti dari padana, dengan ketentuan bahwa pengetjualan ini hanja akan berlaku terhadap kewadjiban-kewadjiban Djepang dan warganegara-warganegara jang dinjatakan dalam mata uang Djepang.

(III) Milik jang dimaksud dalam pengetjualan jang dikemukakan dalam sub-ajat (II) diatas akan dikembalikan dengan penggantian ongkos-ongkos
jang lajak untuk pemeliharaan dan administrasi. Apabila milik demikian itu telah dilikwidasi, maka hasil likwidasi tersebut harus dikembalikan sebagai gantinya.

(IV) Hak untuk mensita, menahan, melikwidasi atau dengan tjara lain menguasai milik seperti diuraikan dalam sub-ajat (I) diatas akan dilaksanakan sesuai dengan perundang-undangan Republik Indonesia dan pemiliknya hanja akan mempunjai hak hak demikian jang dapat diberikan kepada oleh perundang-undangan itu.

2. Ketjuali dija dalam ajat tersebut diatas ditentukan lain, Republik Indonesia membatalkan semua tuntutan pampasan Republik Indonesia dan semua tuntutan lainnya dari Republik Indonesia dan warganegara-warganegaranja jang timbul dari setiap tindakan Djepang dan warganegara-warganegaranja selama perang.

Pasal 5.

1. Djepang membatalkan semua tuntutan Djepang dan warganegara-warganegaranja terhadap Republik Indonesia dan warganegara-warganegaranja jang disebabkan karena perpeangan atau karena tindakan-tindakan jang diambil berhubung dengan adana keadaan peang.

2. Pembatalan tersebut diatas meliputi baik setiap tuntutan jang disebabkan karena tindakan-tindakan jang diambil oleh Hindia-Belanda jang lalu atau Republik Indonesia terhadap kapal-kapal Djepang antara tanggal 1 September 1939 dan 2 September 1945, maupun setiap tuntutan dan hutang-hutang jang timbul karena tawanan-tawan nan perang Djepang dan tawanan-tawanan sipil dalam tangan Hindia-Belanda jang lalu atau Republik Indonesia, tetapi tidak meliputi tuntutan-tuntutan Djepang jang setjara chusus diakui dalam perundang-undangan Republik Indonesia jang berlaku sedjak tanggal 2 September 1945.

Pasal 6.

Setiap perselisihan jang timbul mengenai tafsiran atau pelaksanaan dari Perdjandjian ini akan diselesaikan pertama-tama dengan perundangan dan dijka tidak dapat ditjapai penjelasan dalam djangka waktu enam bulan sedjak dimulainja perundingan-perundingan, maka atas permintaan
salah satu Pihak jang Berdjandji. perselisihan itu akan diadjukan kepada Mahkamah Internasional untuk mendapat penjelesaian.

Pasal 7.

Perdjandjian ini akan diratifikasi dan akan mulai berlaku pada tanggal pertukaran alat-alat ratifikasi jang akan dilaksanakan setjepat-tjepatnja di Tokyo.

Untuk menjaksikannya, maka Wakil-Wakil Berkuasa Penuh telah menandatangani Perdjandjian ini dan mem bubuhi dengan meterai-meterai mereka.

Dibuat dalam rangkap dua, dalam Bahasa Djepang, Indonesia dan Inggeris, di Djakarta, pada hari keduapuluh bulan Djanuari tahun seribu sembilan ratus lima puluh delapan.

Dalam hal perbedaan tafsiran, naskah dalam Bahasa Inggeris jang berlaku.

Untuk Djepang: 
Aichiro Fujiyama

Untuk Republik Indonesia:
Soebandrio
REPARATIONS AGREEMENT BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

Signed at Djakarta, January 20, 1958
Approved by the diet, April 4, 1958
Ratification decided by the cabinet, April 8, 1958
Attested, April 9, 1958
Ratifications exchanged at Tokyo, April 15, 1958
Promulgated, April 15, 1958
Entered into force, April 15, 1958

Japan and the Republic of Indonesia,

Desiring to conclude an agreement for implementing the provisions of Article 4, paragraph 1 (a) of the Treaty of Peace between Japan and the Republic of Indonesia signed at Djakarta on January 20, 1958,

Have accordingly appointed their respective Plenipotentiaries for this purpose, who, having indicated to each other their respective Full Powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed on the following Articles:

[Text continues on the next page]
ARTICLE 1

1. Japan shall supply the Republic of Indonesia by way of reparations with the products of Japan and the services of Japanese people, the total value of which will be so much in yen as shall be equivalent to two hundred and twenty-three million eighty thousand United States of America dollars ($223,080,000) at present computed at eighty thousand three hundred and eight million and eight hundred thousand yen (¥80,308,800,000), within the period of twelve years from the date of coming into force of the present Agreement, in the manner hereinafter prescribed.

2. The supply of the products and services referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be made at an annual average of so much in yen as shall be equivalent to twenty million United States of America dollars ($20,000,000) at present computed at seven thousand two hundred million yen (¥7,200,000,000) during the period of the first eleven years, the outstanding balance to be settled on the twelfth year.
reparations shall be those requested by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and agreed upon between the two Governments. These products and services shall consist of such items as may be needed for projects to be chosen from among those enumerated in the Annex to the present Agreement, provided that such items as may be requested by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia for projects other than those listed in the aforesaid Annex may, by agreement between the two Governments, be included in the products and services to be supplied by way of reparations.

2. The products to be supplied by way of reparations shall be capital goods. However, products other than capital goods may, by agreement between the two Governments, be supplied by Japan at the request of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia.

3. The reparations under the present Agreement shall be carried out in such manner as may not prejudice the normal trade between Japan and the Republic of Indonesia, nor impose additional foreign exchange burden upon Japan.

ARTICLE 3

The two Governments shall fix through consultation an annual schedule (hereinafter referred to as the “Schedule”)
specifying the products and services to be supplied by Japan each year.

ARTICLE 4

1. The Mission mentioned in Article 6, paragraph 1 of the present Agreement shall conclude, in behalf of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia, contracts directly with any Japanese national or any Japanese juridical person controlled by Japanese nationals, in order to have the products and services supplied in accordance with the Schedule for each year.

2. All such contracts (including modifications thereof) shall conform with (a) the provisions of the present Agreements, (b) the provisions of such arrangements as may be made by the two Governments for the implementation of the present Agreement and (c) the Schedule then applicable. These contracts shall be forwarded to the designated Japanese authority for verification as to the conformity of the same with the above-mentioned criteria. This verification will as a rule be effected within fourteen days. In case of failure in verification within the stipulated time, such contract shall be referred to the Joint Committee mentioned in Article 8 of the present Agreement and acted upon in
accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee. Such recommendation shall be made within a period of thirty days following the receipt of the contract by the Joint Committee. A contract which has been verified in the manner hereinabove provided, shall hereinafter be referred to as a "Reparations Contract".

3. Every Reparations Contract shall contain a provision to the effect that disputes arising out of or in connection with such Contract shall, at the request of either party thereto, be referred for settlement to an arbitration board of commerce in accordance with such arrangement as may be made between the two Governments. The two Governments will take measures necessary to make final and enforceable all arbitration awards duly rendered.

4. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1 above, the supply of products and services as reparations may be made without Reparations Contracts, but only by agreement in each case between the two Governments.

ARTICLE 5

1. In the discharge of the reparations obligation under Article 1 of the present Agreement, the Government of Japan shall, through procedures to be determined under
Article 9, make payments to cover the obligations incurred by the Mission mentioned in Article 6, paragraph 1 under Reparations Contracts and the expenses for the supply of products and services referred to in Article 4, paragraph 4 of the present Agreement. These payments shall be made in Japanese yen.

2. By and upon making a payment in yen under the preceding paragraph, Japan shall be deemed to have supplied the Republic of Indonesia with the products and services thus paid for and shall be released from its reparations obligation to the extent of the equivalent value in United States of America dollars of such yen payment in accordance with Article 1 of the present Agreement.

ARTICLE 6

1. Japan agrees to the establishment in Japan of a Mission of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia (hereinafter referred to as "the Mission") as its sole and exclusive agent to be charged with the implementation of the present Agreement, including the conclusion and performance of Reparations Contracts.

2. Such office or offices of the Mission in Japan as are necessary for the effective performance of its functions and
used exclusively for that purpose may be established at
Tokyo and/or other places to be agreed upon between the
two Governments.

3. The premises of the office or offices, including the
archives, of the Mission in Japan shall be inviolable. The
Mission shall be entitled to use cipher. The real estate
which is owned by the Mission and used directly for the
performance of its functions shall be exempt from the Tax
on Acquisition of Real Property and the Property Tax.
The income of the Mission which may be derived from the
performance of its functions shall be exempt from taxation
in Japan. The property imported for the official use of
the Mission shall be exempt from customs duties and any
other charges imposed on or in connection with importation.

4. The Mission shall be accorded such administrative
assistance by the Government of Japan as other foreign
missions usually enjoy and as may be required for the
effective performance of its functions.

5. The Chief and two senior officials of the Mission
as well as the chiefs of such offices as may be established
in pursuance of paragraph 2 above, who are nationals of
the Republic of Indonesia, shall be accorded diplomatic
privileges and immunities generally recognized under inter-
national law and usage. If it is deemed necessary for the effective performance of the functions of the Mission, the number of such senior Officials may be increased by agreement between the two Governments.

6. Other members of the staff of the Mission who are nationals of the Republic of Indonesia and who are not ordinarily resident in Japan shall be exempt from taxation in Japan upon emoluments which they may receive in the discharge of their duties, and, in accordance with Japanese laws and regulations, from customs duties and any other charges imposed on or in connection with importation of property for their personal use.

7. In the event any dispute arising out of or in connection with a Reparations Contract has not been settled by arbitration or the arbitration award rendered has not been complied with, the matter may be taken, as a last resort, to the appropriate Japanese court. In such a case and solely for the purpose of whatever judicial proceedings may be necessary, the person holding the position of Chief of the Legal Section of the Mission may sue or be sued, and accordingly he may be served with process and other pleadings at his office in the Mission. However, he shall be exempt from the obligation to give security for the costs
of legal proceedings. While the Mission enjoys inviolability and immunity as provided for in paragraphs 3 and 5 above, the final decision rendered by the appropriate judicial body in such a case will be accepted by the Mission as binding upon it.

8. In the enforcement of any final court decision, the land and buildings, as well as the movable property therein, owned by the Mission and used for the performance of its functions shall in no case be subject to execution.

ARTICLE 7

1. The two Governments shall take measures necessary for the smooth and effective implementation of the present Agreement.

2. The Republic of Indonesia shall provide such local labour, materials and equipment as may be made available in order to enable Japan to supply the products and services referred to in Article 1 of the present Agreement.

3. Japanese nationals who may be needed in Indonesia in connection with the supply of products or services under the present Agreement shall, during the required period of their stay in Indonesia, be accorded such facilities as may be necessary for the performance of their work.
第十条
この協定の解釈及び実施に関する両政府間の紛争

第十条
この協定の解釈及び実施に関する手続その他の細目は、両政

公約

第十条
この協定の解釈及び実施に関する手続その他の細目は、両政

第四条
日本の国民及び法人は、この協定に基づく生産物

第十条
この協定の解釈及び実施に関する手続その他の細目は、両政

第十条
この協定の解釈及び実施に関する手続その他の細目は、両政

 ARTICLE 8
There shall be established a Joint Committee to be composed of representatives of the two Governments as an organ of consultation between them, with powers to recommend on matters concerning the implementation of the present Agreement.

 ARTICLE 9
Details including procedures for the implementation of the present Agreement shall be agreed upon through consultation between the two Governments.

 ARTICLE 10
Any dispute between the two Governments concerning
the interpretation and implementation of the present Agreement shall be settled primarily through diplomatic channels. If the two Governments fail to reach a settlement, the dispute shall be referred for decision to a tribunal of three arbitrators, one to be appointed by each Government and the third to be agreed upon by the two arbitrators so chosen, provided that such third arbitrator shall not be a national of either country. Each Government shall appoint an arbitrator within a period of thirty days from the date of receipt by either Government from the other Government of a note requesting arbitration of the dispute and the third arbitrator shall be agreed upon within a further period of thirty days. If, within the periods respectively referred to, either Government fails to appoint an arbitrator or the third arbitrator is not agreed upon, the President of the International Court of Justice may be requested by either Government to appoint such arbitrator or the third arbitrator, as the case may be. The two Governments agree to abide by any award given under this Article.

**ARTICLE 11**

The present Agreement shall be ratified. The Agreement shall enter into force either on the date of exchange...
of the instruments of ratification thereof or on the date of
exchange of the instruments of ratification of the Treaty
of Peace between Japan and the Republic of Indonesia signed
at Djakarta on January 20, 1958, whichever date is the
later.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Agreement and have affixed hereunto their seals.

DONE in duplicate at Djakarta, this twentieth day of
January of the year one thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight.

FOR JAPAN:
Aichiro Fujiyama

FOR THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA:
Soebandrio

(签名・印)
ANNEX

I. TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION PROJECTS

1. Ships, ship hulls and ship engines
2. Construction and rehabilitation of harbour
   (incl. warehousing equipment and materials, port equipment and facilities, dredging works of harbours and rivers)
3. Construction and rehabilitation of ship and dockyards
   (incl. ship and dockyards equipment and materials)
4. Construction and rehabilitation of airport
5. Road equipment
6. Railway equipment
7. Telecommunication equipment
8. Air navigational and aviation equipment

II. POWER DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

9. Construction of hydro- and thermal electric plants
10. Substation equipment
11. Transmission and distribution lines

III. AGRICULTURAL AND FISHERY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS
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(*) (十)
34. Wood mills
35. Wood processing plants
36. Plywood plants
37. Rayon plants
38. Spinning mills
39. Textile weaving plants
40. Textile printing plants
41. Knitting plants
42. Food canning plants
43. Rubber remilling plants
44. Rubber processing plants
45. Tannin extracting plants
46. Leather tanning plants
47. Tapioca processing plants
48. Maizena processing plants
49. Coconut processing plants
50. Coconut bast twining mills
51. Rattan processing plants
52. Soap plants
53. Cottage industry equipment

V. MINING PROJECTS
54. Rehabilitation and development projects of coal mines and oil fields
55. Mining laboratory
56. Development projects for asphalt exploitation
57. Mining equipment
58. Equipment for mining exploration

VI. OTHER PROJECTS AND SERVICES
59. Education, health and social welfare facilities
60. Water supply equipment
61. Research laboratory and equipment
62. Survey and salvage of sunken vessels
63. Services in connection with supply of Japanese goods
64. Services in connection with construction of projects, i.e. survey, planning, management, training, etc.
65. Training of Indonesian technicians and craftsmen in Japan and in Indonesia
66. Services of Japanese experts for various development programs
PROTOCOL BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA RELATING TO SETTLEMENT OF THE CLAIMS WITH RESPECT TO BALANCES IN THE FORMER CLEARING ACCOUNTS AND OTHER ACCOUNTS

Signed at Djakarta, January 20, 1958
Approved by the diet, April 4, 1958
Ratification decided by the cabinet, April 8, 1958
Attested, April 9, 1958
Ratifications exchanged at Tokyo, April 15, 1958
Promulgated, April 15, 1958
Entered into force, April 15, 1958

The Government of Japan and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia,

Desiring to settle the claims with respect to the outstanding balances in the accounts opened in accordance with
the Payments Agreement between Japan and the Republic of Indonesia signed at Djakarta on August 7, 1952, and the arrangements supplementary thereto of the same date;

Have agreed as follows:

**Article I**

The amount of claims which Japan has against the Republic of Indonesia as the overall net balance of the balances as of January 20, 1958 in the accounts provided for in the Payments Agreement between Japan and the Republic of Indonesia signed at Djakarta on August 7, 1952; the Protocol attached to the Payments Agreement, signed at Djakarta on August 7, 1952; and the Exchange of Notes concerning disposal of balance of Old Account, effected on August 7, 1952 between the Chief Delegate of Japan to the Trade Conference between Japan and Indonesia and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, are confirmed to be one hundred and seventy-six million nine hundred and thirteen thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight United States of America dollars and forty-one cents ($176,913,958.41).

**Article II**

1. Japan waives its claims of one hundred and seventy-six million nine hundred and thirteen thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight United States of America dollars and forty-one cents ($176,913,958.41).
Article III

This Protocol shall be ratified. It shall come into force either on the date of exchange of the instruments of ratification or on the date the Treaty of Peace between Japan and the Republic of Indonesia comes into force, whichever date is the later.

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

DONE in duplicate at Djakarta, this twentieth day of January of the year one thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight.
For the Government of Japan:
Aiichiro Fujiyama

For the Government of the
Republic of Indonesia:
Soebandrio
TREATY OF AMITY AND COMMERCE
BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE REPUBLIC
OF INDONESIA

Signed at Tokyo, July 1, 1961
Approved by the Diet, October 31, 1961
Ratification decided by the Cabinet, January
29, 1963
Attested, January 29, 1963
Ratifications exchanged at Djakarta, February
8, 1963
Promulgated, March 2, 1963
Entered into force, March 8, 1963

The Government of Japan and the Government of the
Republic of Indonesia,

Mindful of the existing amicable relationship and co-
operation between both countries,

Desirous of consolidating and developing further co-
operative efforts to establish the closest amity between both
nations, and

Desirous of facilitating and developing trade and com-
merce between the two countries on a mutually advantage-
ous basis,

Have resolved to conclude a Treaty of Amity and Com-
merce and for that purpose have appointed as their Pleni-
potentiaries,
国籍に係る裁判権の行使

第1条

インドネシア共和国政府と日本政府が、本条約に基づき相互の権利を係る裁判権の行使について協定する。</p>
sional activities.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article, each Party reserves the right to accord special tax advantages on a basis of reciprocity or by virtue of agreements for the avoidance of double taxation or the mutual protection of revenue.

ARTICLE III

1. Nationals of either Party, within the territory of the other Party, shall be accorded treatment no less favourable than that accorded to nationals of such other Party and of any third country with respect to the protection and security for their persons.

2. (1) Nationals of either Party, within the territory of the other Party, shall be exempt from any compulsory military service and from any disbursement imposed in place of such service.

(2) Nationals and companies of either Party shall be accorded, within the territory of the other Party, treatment no less favourable than that accorded to nationals and companies of such other Party and of any third country with respect to all compulsory loans, military exactions, requisitions or compulsory billeting.
ARTICLE IV

Property of nationals and companies of either Party shall not be taken within the territory of the other Party except for a public purpose, nor shall it be taken without just compensation in accordance with the laws and regulations of such other Party. In all the matters dealt with in this Article, nationals and companies of either Party shall receive, within the territory of the other Party, treatment no less favourable than that accorded to nationals and companies of any third country.

ARTICLE V

1. Nationals and companies of either Party shall be accorded treatment no less favourable than that accorded to nationals and companies of any third country with respect to payments, remittances and transfers of funds or financial instruments between the territories of the two Parties as well as between the territories of the other Party and of any third country.

2. Neither Party shall impose restrictions or prohibitions on the importation of any product of the other Party, or on the exportation of any product to the territory of the
other Party, unless the importation of the like product of, or the exportation of the like product to, all third countries is similarly restricted or prohibited.

3. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article, either Party may take such measures as are necessary to safeguard its external financial position and balance of payments.

**ARTICLE VI**

With respect to customs duties and charges of any kind imposed on or in connection with importation or exportation or imposed on the international transfer of payments for imports or exports, and with respect to the method of levying such duties and charges, and with respect to the rules and formalities in connection with importation and exportation, and with respect to the application of internal taxes to exported goods, and with respect to all internal taxes or other internal charges of any kind imposed on or in connection with imported goods, and with respect to all laws, regulations and requirements affecting internal sale, offering for sale, purchase, distribution or use of imported goods, any advantage, favour, privilege or immunity which
has been or may hereafter be granted by either Party to any product originating in or destined for any third country shall be accorded immediately and unconditionally to the like product originating in or destined for the territory of the other Party.

ARTICLE VII

The two Parties undertake to co-operate with a view to expanding trade for mutual benefits and to strengthening economic relations between the two Parties, and to furthering the interchange and use of scientific and technical knowledge, particularly in the interests of economic development and of the improvement of standards of living within their respective territories, taking into account the specific economic features and the programmes of economic development of each Party.

ARTICLE VIII

Nothing in the present Treaty shall affect the rights and obligations that either Party has or may have as a contracting party to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade or the Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund or any multilateral agreement amendatory
or supplementary thereto, so long as both Parties are contracting parties to the relevant agreement or agreements.

ARTICLE IX

The provisions of the present Treaty shall not be interpreted as precluding each Party from adopting or executing measures relating to:

(a) the internal public security or national defense or the maintenance of international peace and security;

(b) fissile materials or the materials from which they are derived;

(c) traffic in arms, ammunition and implements of war and such traffic in other goods and materials as is carried on directly or indirectly for the purpose of supplying a military establishment;

(d) the protection of public morals;

(e) the protection of public health and the protection of animals and plants against diseases, harmful insects and parasites;

(f) trade in gold or silver;

(g) the protection of national treasures of artistic, historic or archaeological value; and
(h) the fulfillment of obligations under any multilateral commodity agreement.

ARTICLE XI

The Government of each Party shall accord sympathetic consideration to representations made by the Government of the other Party in respect of any matter arising from or in connection with the implementation of the present Treaty and shall afford to the Government of the other Party adequate opportunity for consultation.

ARTICLE XI

1. The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the instruments of ratification shall be exchanged at Djakarta as soon as possible.

2. The present Treaty shall enter into force one month after the day of the exchange of the instruments of ratification. It shall remain in force for three years and shall continue in force thereafter until terminated as provided for in paragraph 3 of this Article.

3. Either Party may, by giving six months’ written notice
to the other Party, terminate the present Treaty at the end of the initial three-year period or at any time thereafter.

ARTICLE XII

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

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

DONE in duplicate at Tokyo, this first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-one.

FOR JAPAN:
Zentaro Kosaka

FOR THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA:
Soebandrio
PROTOCOL

Signed at Tokyo, July 1, 1961
Entered into force, March 8, 1963

At the time of signing the Treaty of Amity and Commerce between Japan and the Republic of Indonesia (hereinafter referred to as “the Treaty”), the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have further agreed on the following provisions, which shall be considered integral parts of the Treaty:

1. With reference to Article I, it is understood that neither Party shall be entitled to claim the benefit of those advantages relating to matters concerning passports and visas which the other Party has accorded or may hereafter accord to nationals of any third country by virtue of special agreements on a basis of reciprocity.

2. Nothing in Article I shall be construed so as to entitle Japan to claim the benefit of those advantages traditionally accorded by the Republic of Indonesia to the citizens of the State of Singapore.

3. As used in the Treaty, the term “companies” means corporations, partnerships, companies and other associations, engaging in commercial, industrial, financial and other business activities for gain.
4. With reference to Article II, paragraph 1, either Party may require that the treatment with respect to the enjoyment of rights on immovable property shall be dependent on reciprocity.

5. Nothing in the Treaty shall be construed so as to grant any right or impose any obligation in respect of copyright and industrial property right.

6. The provisions of Article IV shall apply to the property taken in the territory of either Party in which nationals and companies of the other Party have interests.

7. The provisions of paragraph 1 of Article V are not concerned with rules regarding currencies as such and therefore do not preclude differential treatment of different currencies. They are only concerned with the rights of nationals and companies under whatever foreign exchange regulations may be in force and are only designed to preclude discriminations against nationals and companies on a nationality basis in the application of the foreign exchange regulations.

8. The provisions of the Treaty according to treatment no less favourable than that accorded to any third country shall not apply to:
9. Nothing in the Treaty shall be construed so as to entitle the Republic of Indonesia to claim the benefit of those rights and privileges which are or may hereafter be accorded by Japan to: (a) persons who originated in the territories to which all right, title and claim were renounced by Japan in accordance with the provisions of Article 2 of the Treaty of Peace with Japan signed at the city of San Francisco on September 8, 1951, or (b) the native inhabitants and vessels of, and trade with, any area set forth in Article 3 of the said Treaty of Peace, so long as the situation set forth in the second sentence of the said Article continues with respect to the administration, legislation and jurisdiction over such area.
IN WITNESS WHEREOF the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Protocol and have affixed thereunto their seals.

DONE in duplicate, in the Japanese, Indonesian and English languages, at Tokyo, this first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-one. In case of any divergence of interpretation, the English text shall prevail.

FOR JAPAN:
Zentaro Kosaka

FOR THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA:
Soebandrio